Office for **Budget Responsibility**

Economic and fiscal outlook

23 November 2016

Robert Chote Chairman

Coverage and process

- Five year forecasts, plus assessment of targets
- Independent BRC responsible for conclusions
- Helped by OBR staff and other officials
- Final pre-scorecard forecast on 9 November
- No pressure, but no answer on Nissan liabilities



Key points

Weaker outlook for economy

- Near-term hit from Brexit uncertainty and lower pound
- Less investment means slower trend productivity growth
- Lower net inward migration

Weaker outlook for public finances

- Borrowing already overshooting before referendum
- Weaker growth will hit receipts, especially income tax
- Autumn Statement fiscal giveaway

Government targets change again

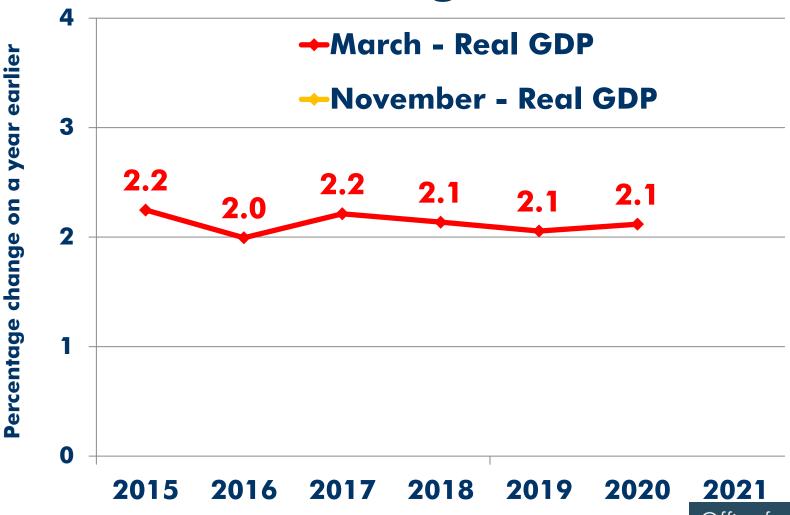
- All existing targets breached and replaced
- New fiscal mandate met with room to spare
- Balancing budget next Parliament not easy

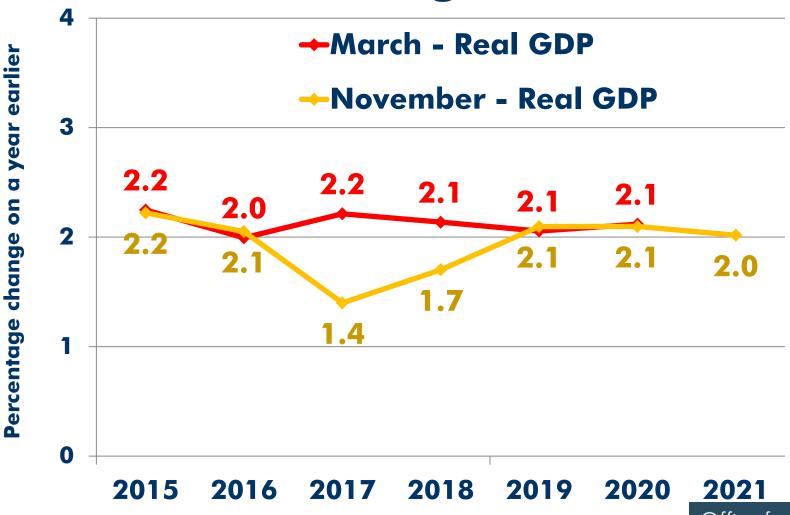


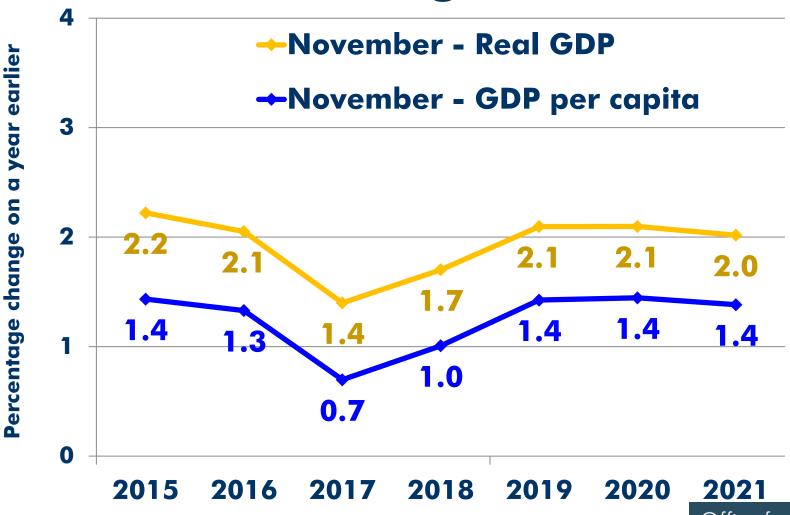
Incorporating Brexit

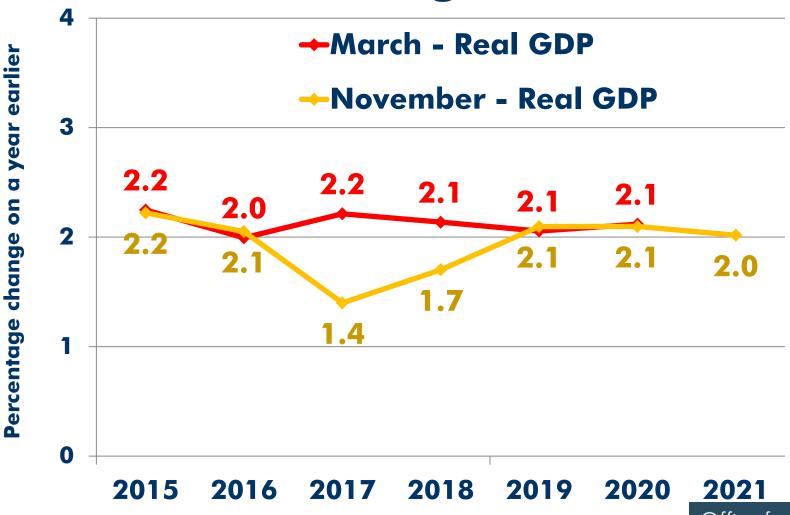
- No privileged information on negotiations
- Impossible to predict precise outcome
- So we have assumed
 - UK leaves the EU in April 2019
 - Negotiation of new trading arrangements slows import and export growth for 10 years
 - UK adopts tighter migration regime and 'pull' factor weaker
 - Any reduction in net expenditure transfers to the EU will be recycled into additional domestic spending
 - No change to structure or management of tax systems with common EU rules (e.g. VAT and EU ETS)



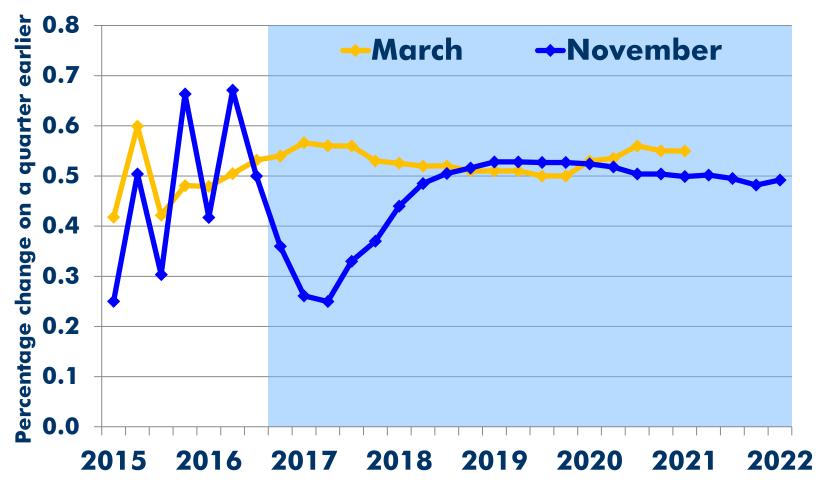








Quarterly real GDP growth





Key growth judgements

Near-term

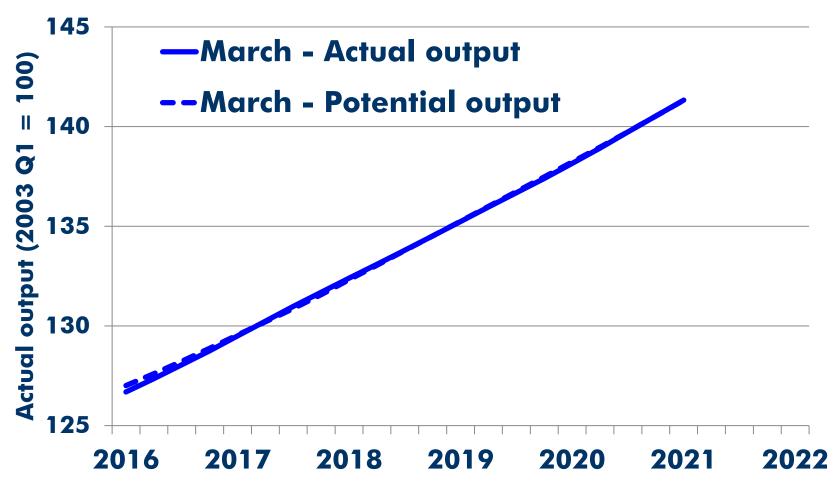
 delayed business investment and squeeze on consumers from higher inflation, partially offset by boost to net trade from lower pound

Across the forecast

 weaker investment reduces trend productivity growth via lower capital stock. But no direct HMT-style adjustment for trade intensity

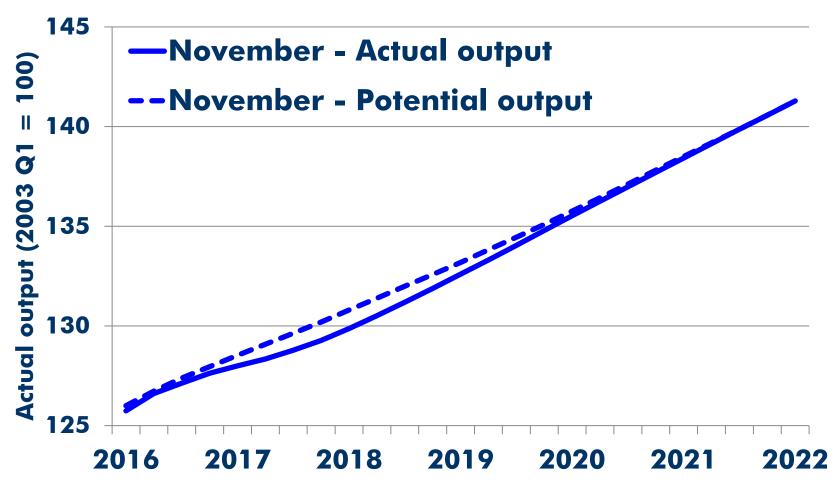


Actual and potential GDP



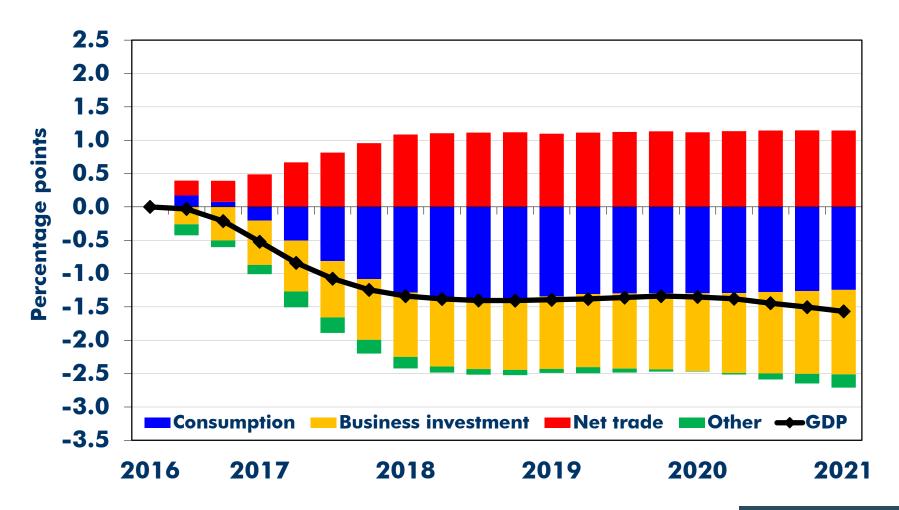


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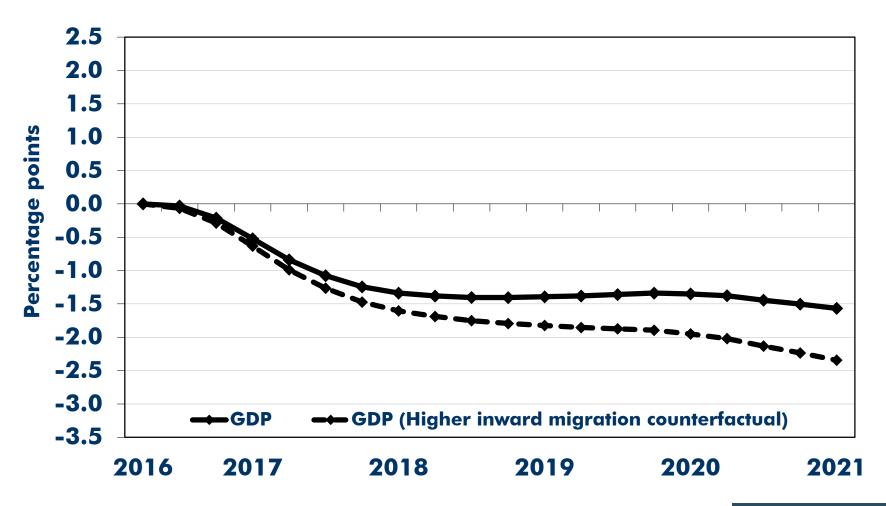


Contributions to GDP shortfall



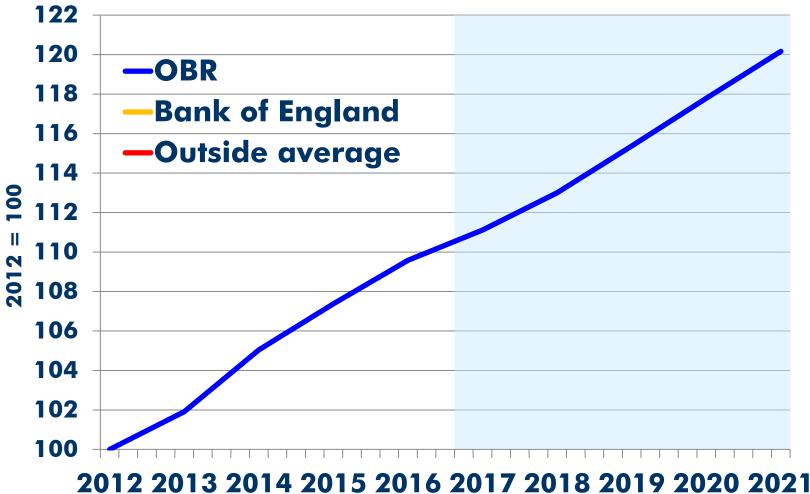


Contributions to GDP shortfall



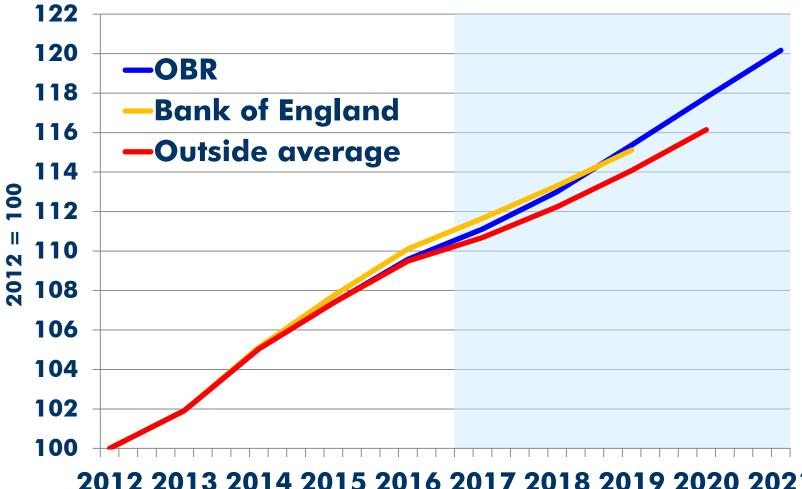


Real GDP: external forecasts





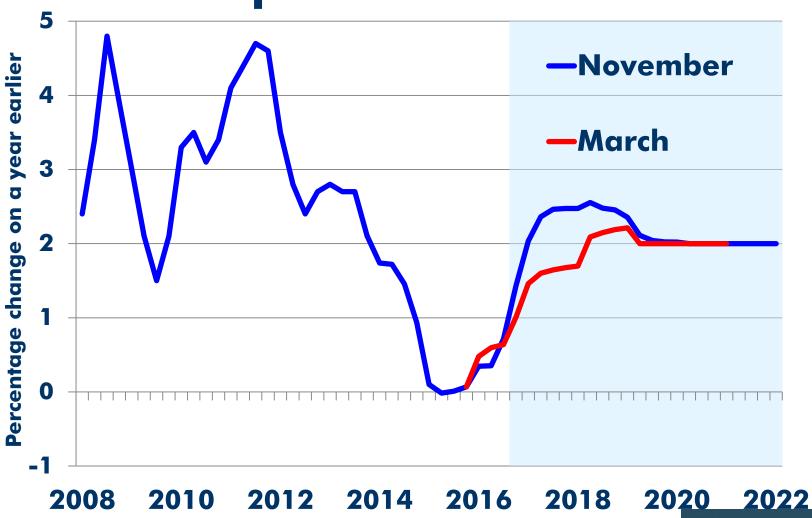
Real GDP: external forecasts



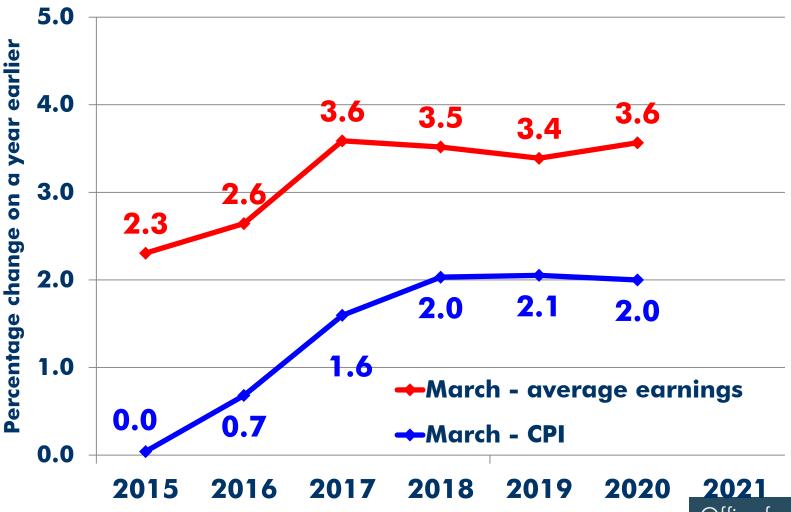
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021



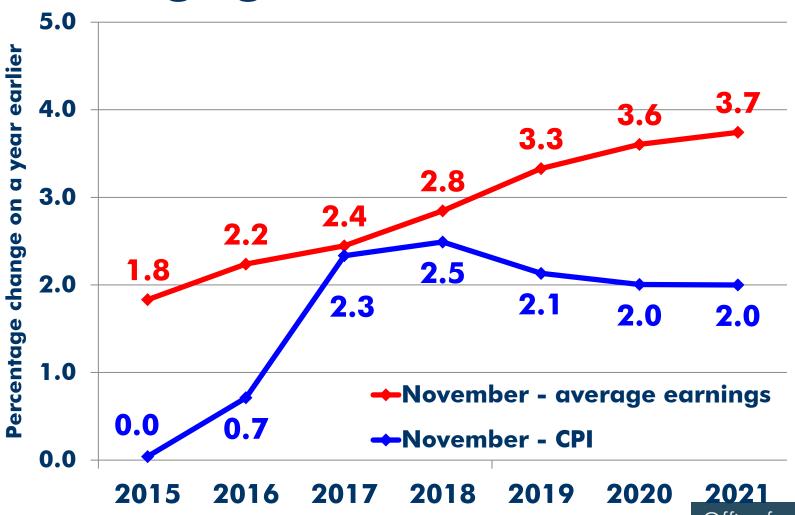
Consumer price inflation



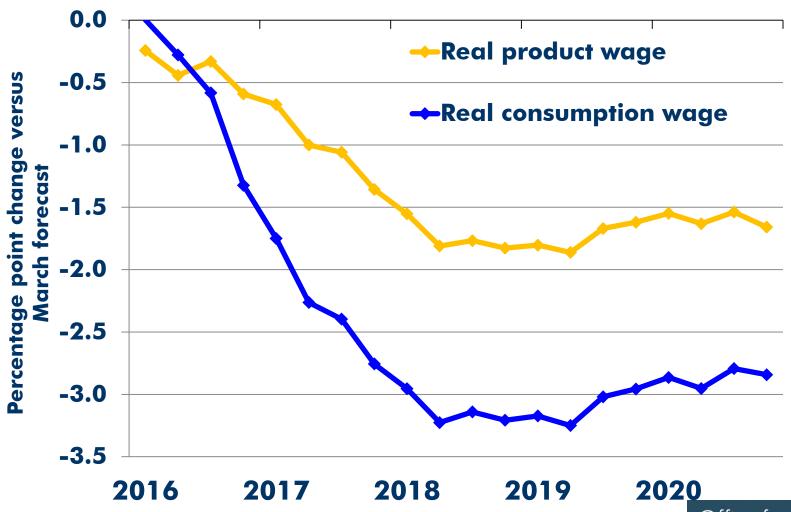
Earnings growth and inflation



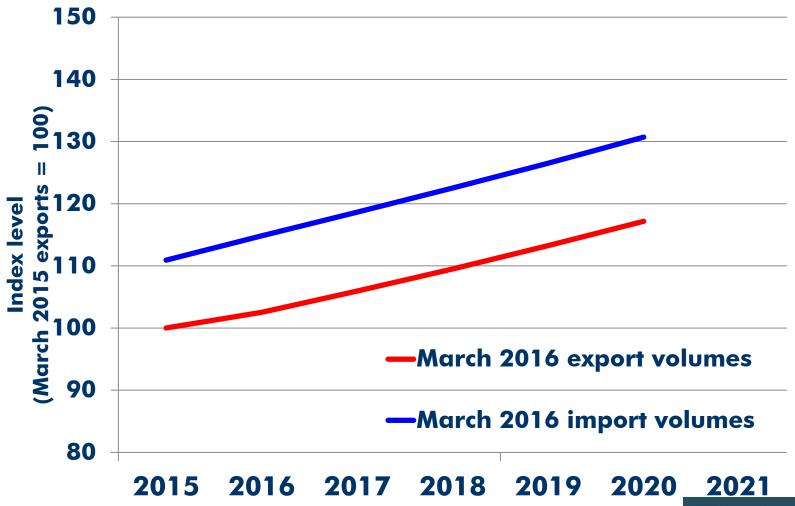
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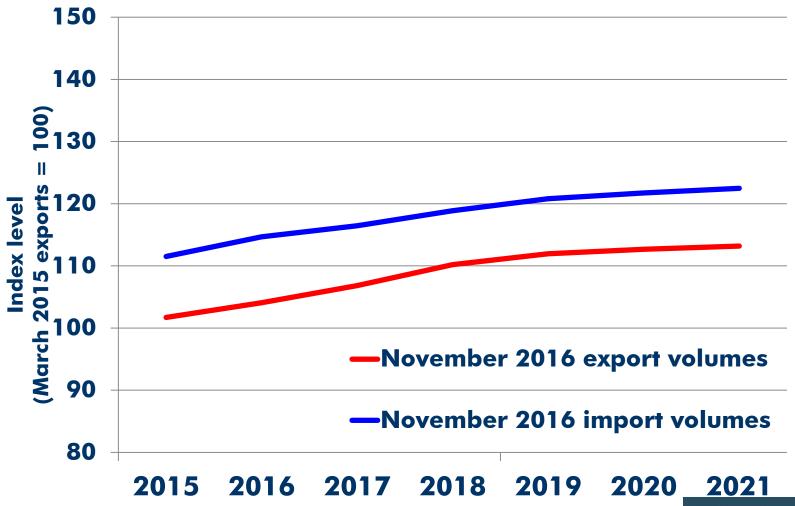
Two views of real wages



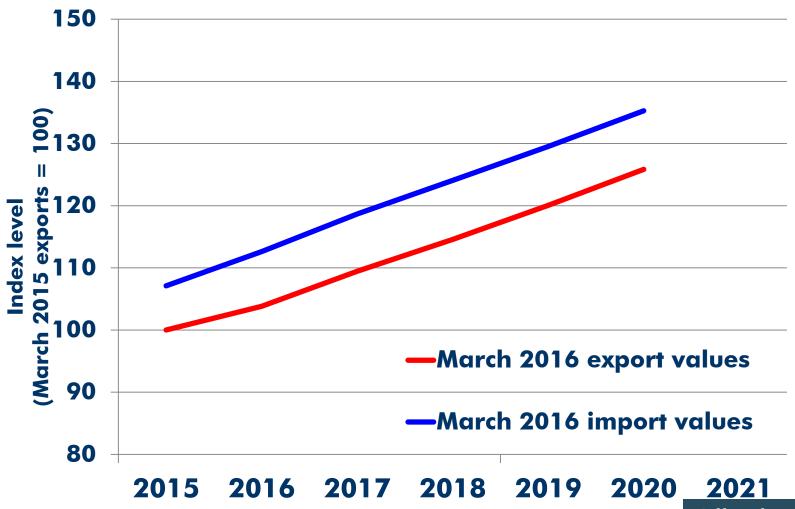
Import and export volumes



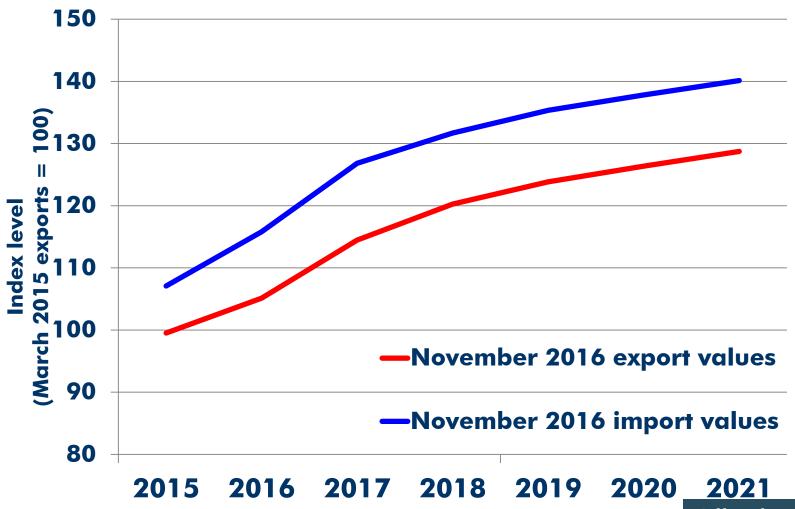
Import and export volumes



Import and export values



Import and export values



	£ billion					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
March forecast	-81	-80	-75	-77	-76	-76
November forecast	-100	-111	-99	-87	-74	-63
Change	-20	-31	-24	-10	2	13
of which:						
Trade volumes	-3	0	7	13	13	13
Trade prices	0	-10	-23	-23	-23	-23
Investment income balance	-18	-30	-15	-5	8	18
Transfers and other	0	9	7	5	5	6

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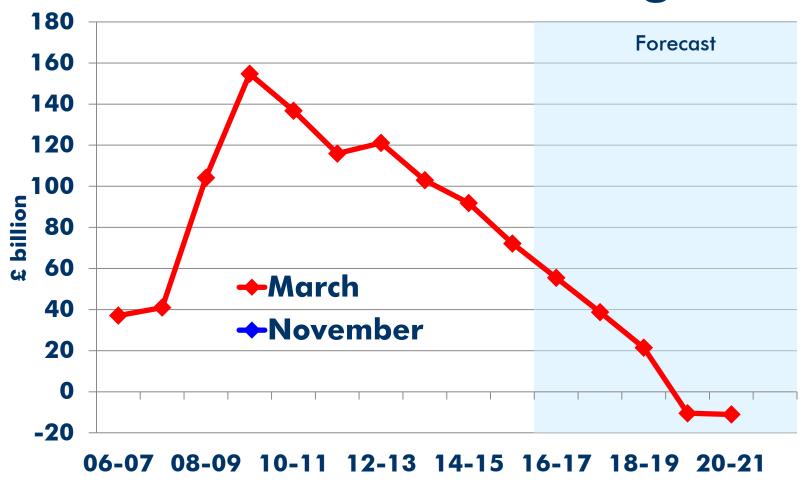
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Impact on fiscal determinants

Cumulative percentage growth, 2015/16 to 2020/21	November	March	Difference
Potential GDP	9.9	11.1	-1.2
Real GDP	9.7	11.0	-1.3
Nominal GDP	19.6	21.7	-2.0
Wages and salaries	18.4	21.4	-3.0
Non-north sea profits*	18.5	19.6	-1.1
Nominal consumer spending	21.2	22.7	-1.5
Real business investment	12.9	27.7	-14.8

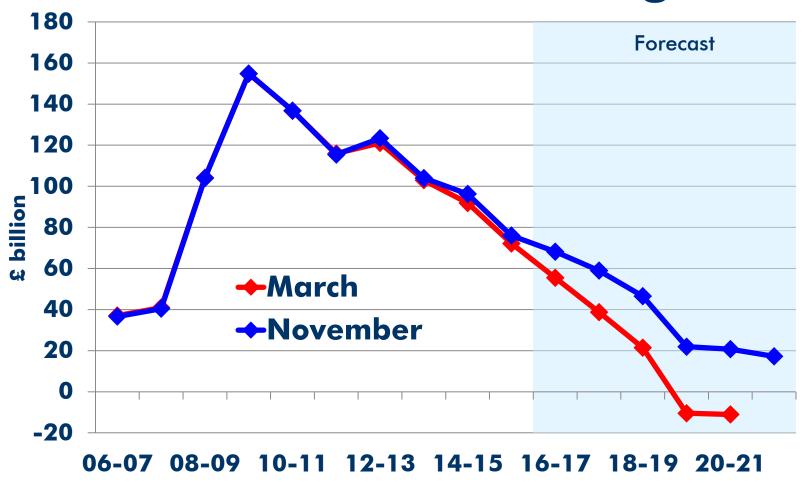


Public sector net borrowing



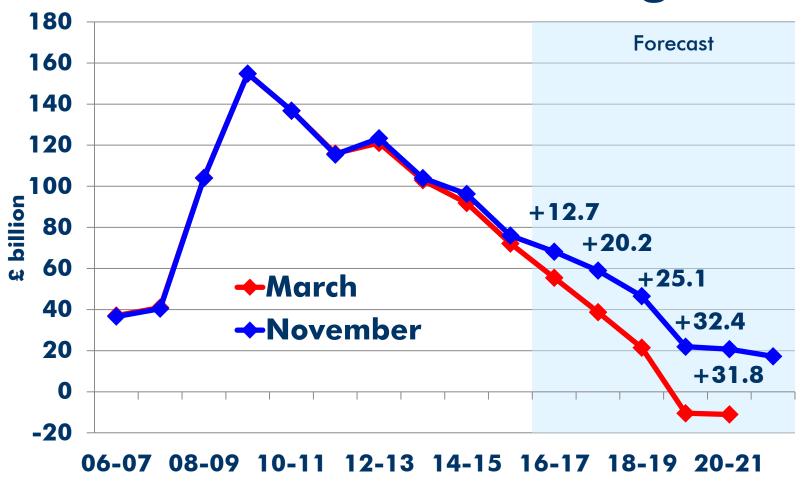


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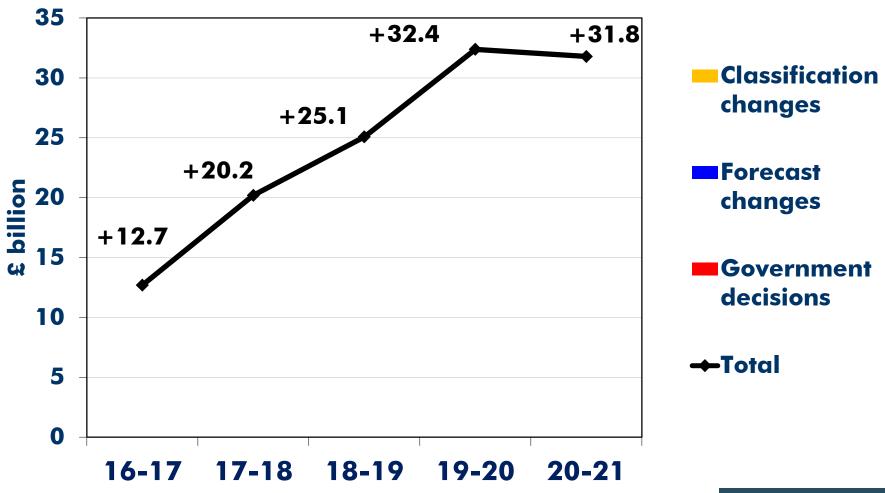


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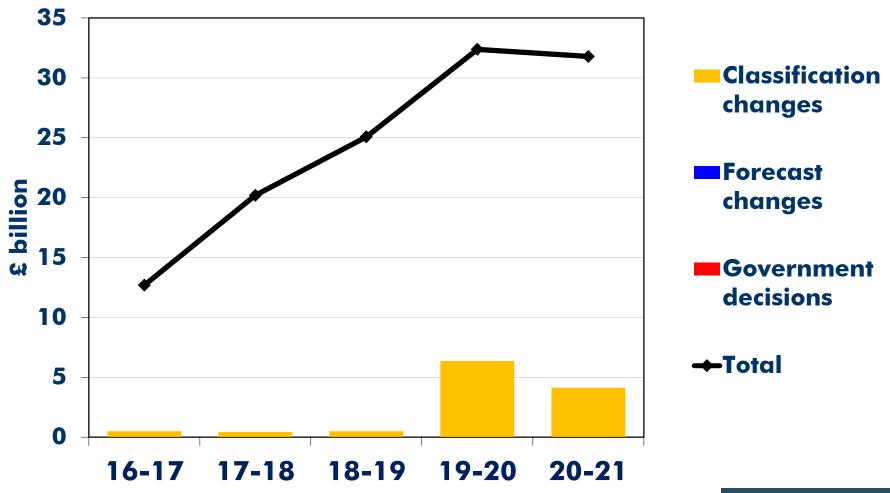




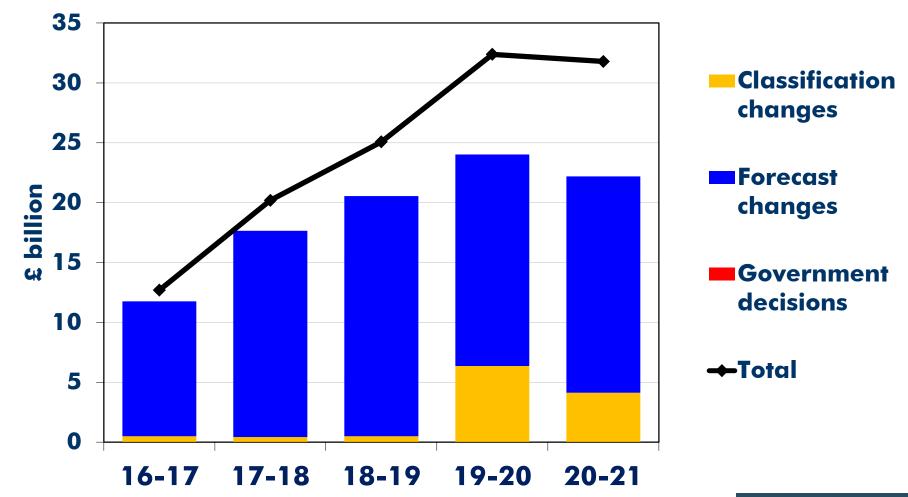
Change in net borrowing



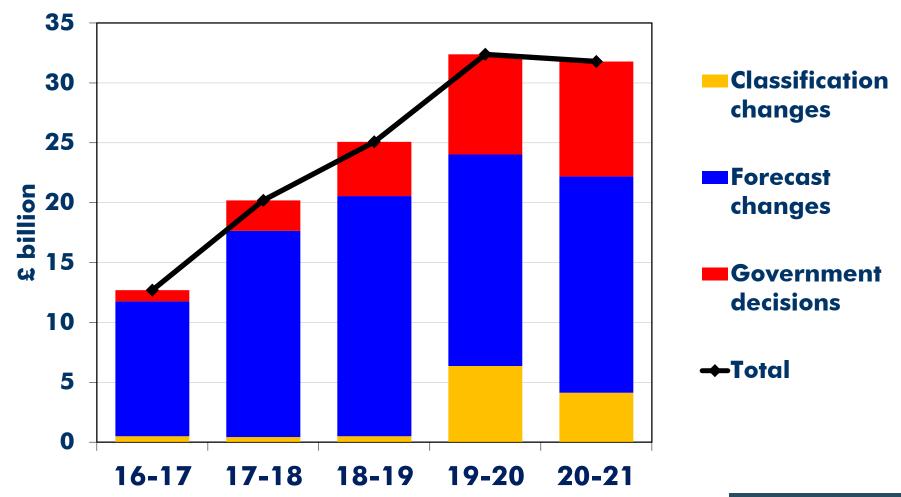
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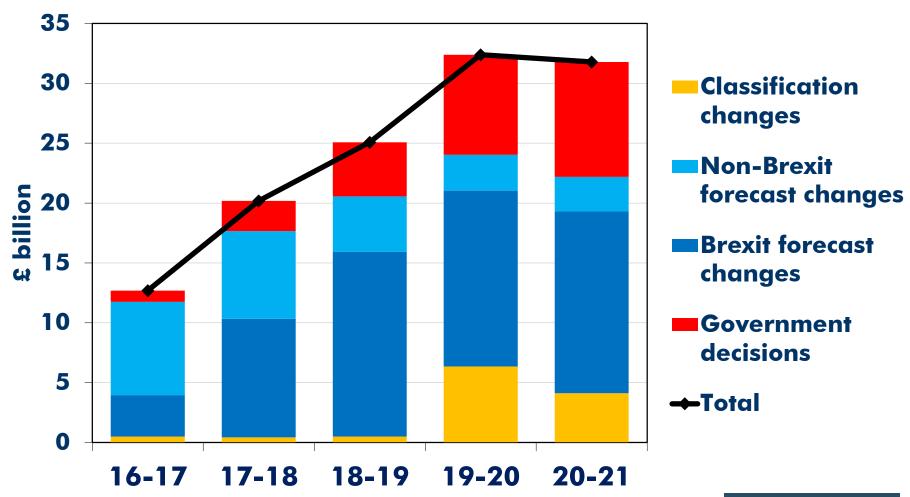
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Change in net borrowing



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	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	
Total	7.8	7.3	4.6	3.0	2.9	
of which:						
Higher migration and GDP growth	-0.8	-1.9	-3.0	-4.4	-5.9	
Weaker in-year receipts	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	
Higher in-year spending	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	
Other factors	1.2	1.7	-0.1	-0.6	0.6	

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of which:						
Lower migration	0.8	1.9	3.0	4.4	5.9	
Lower trend productivity growth	0.0	1.2	4.2	5.5	7.2	
Cyclical slowdown	2.3	7.6	8.6	5.4	2.3	
Higher inflation	0.9	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.2	
Lower interest rates	-0.5	-1.1	-1.3	-1.6	-1.8	
Other factors	0.0	-2.5	-1.5	-1.1	-0.6	

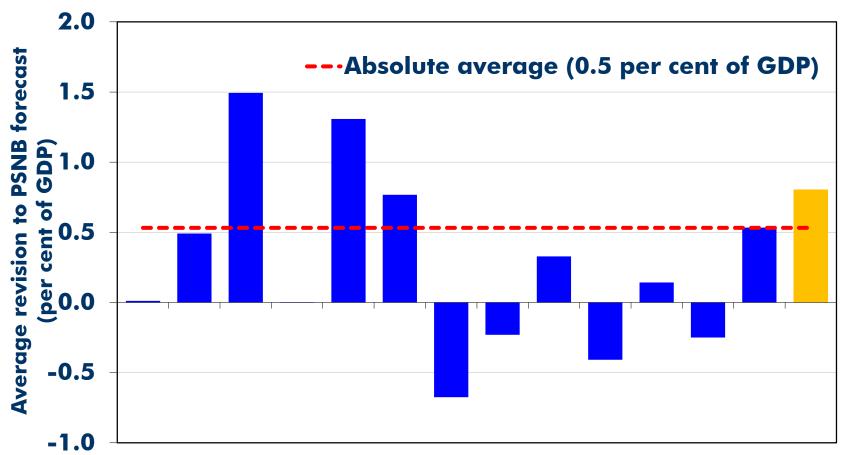
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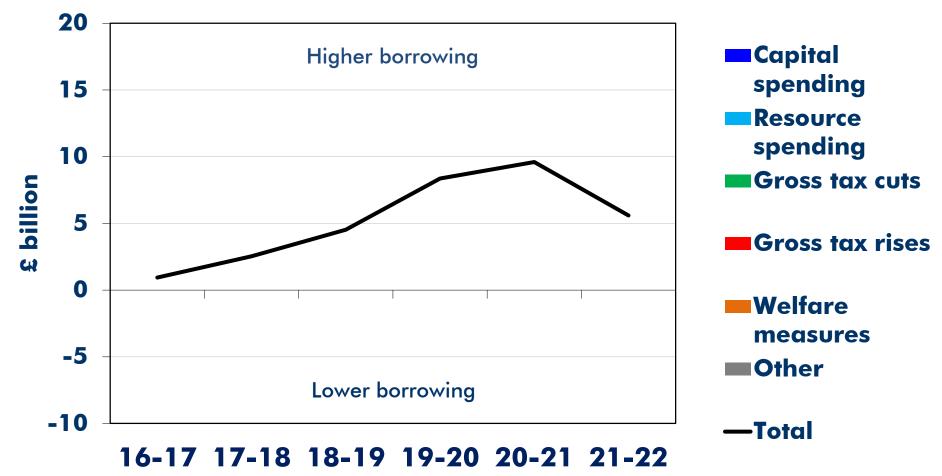
Forecast revisions in context



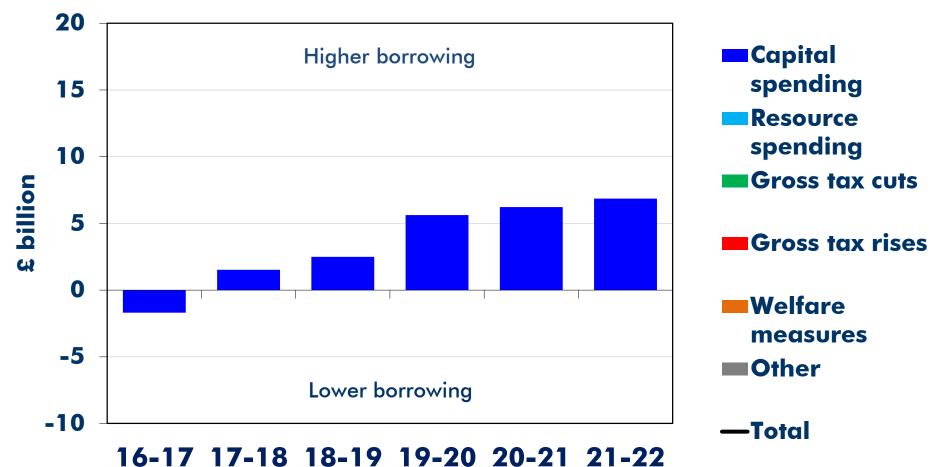
Nov March Nov March Dec March Dec March Dec March July Nov March Nov 2010 2011 2011 2012 2012 2013 2013 2014 2014 2015 2015 2015 2016 2016



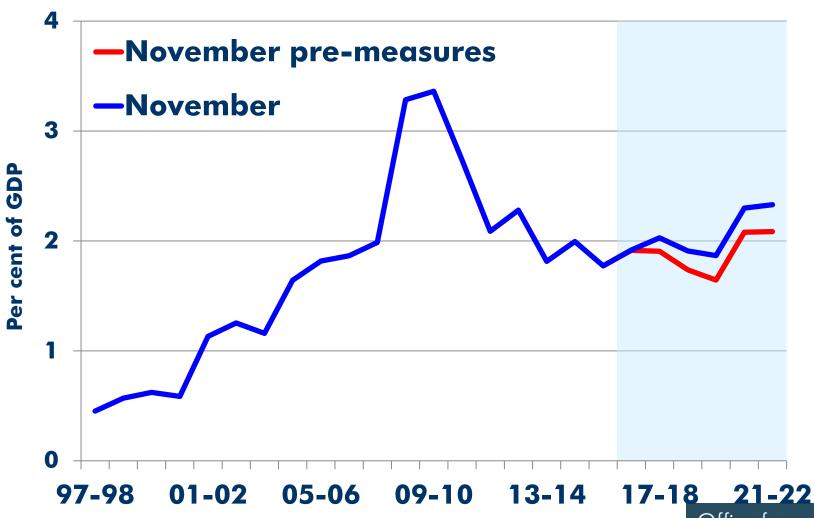
The policy package



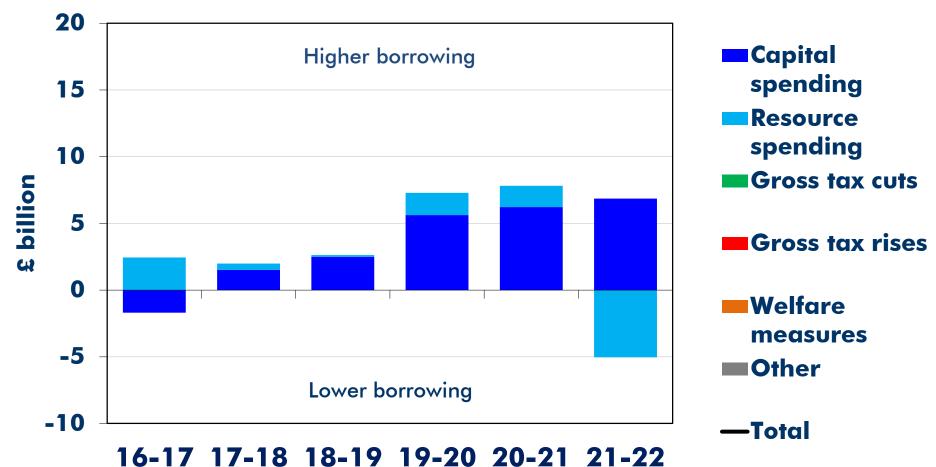
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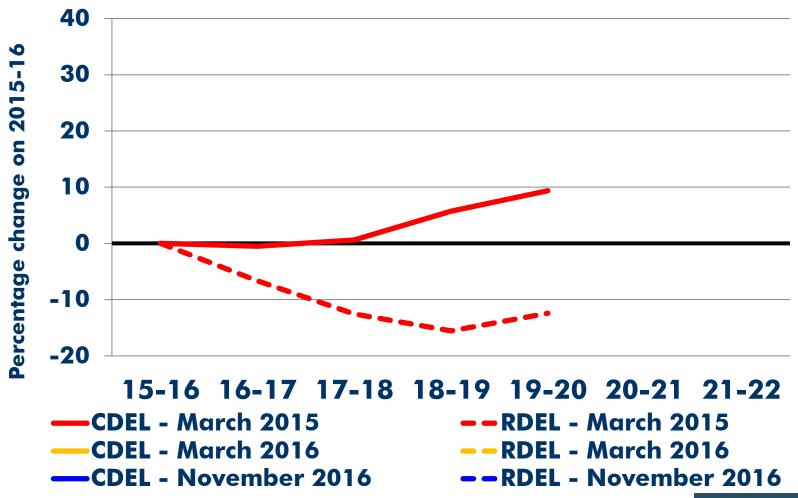
PSNI



The policy package

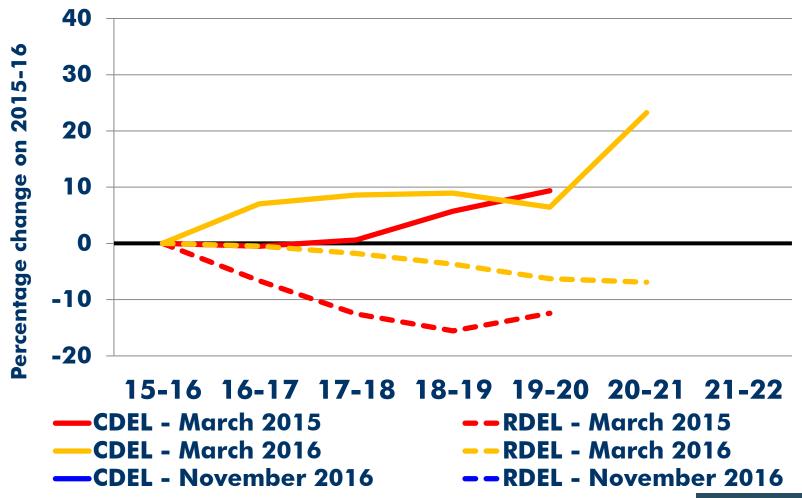


Real per capita DEL spending



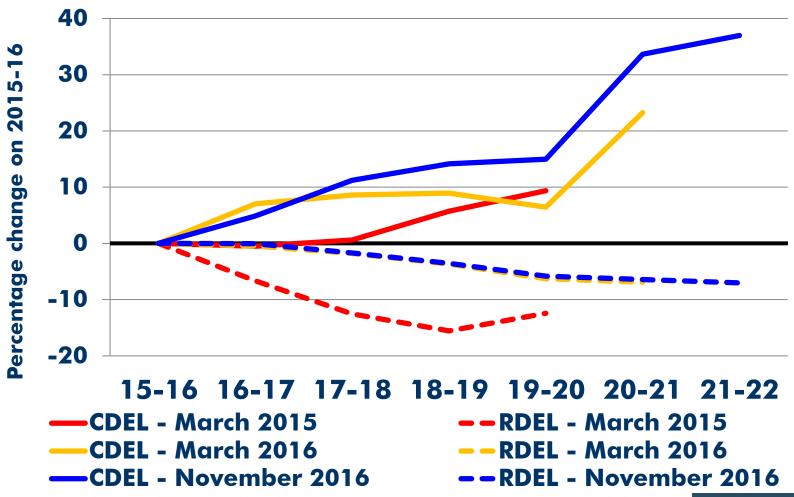


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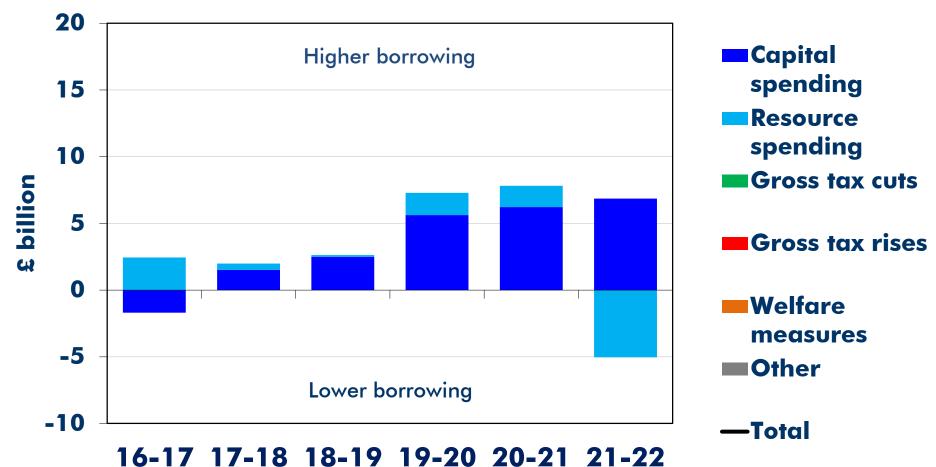


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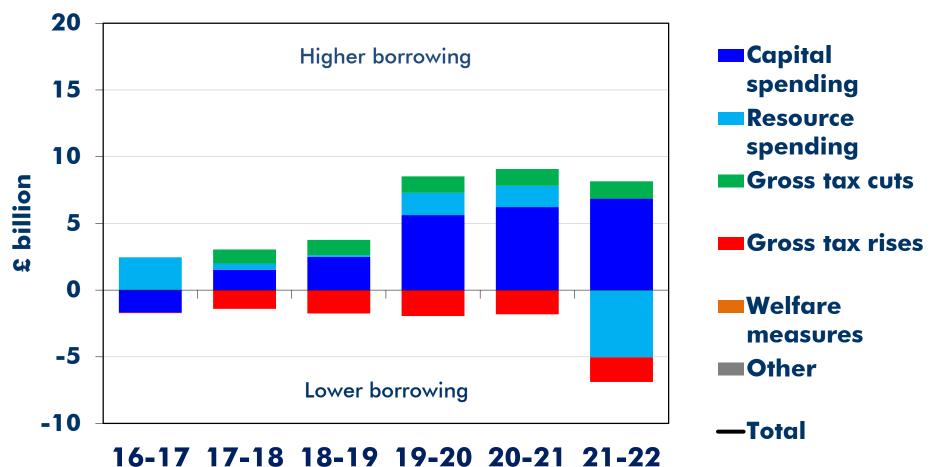




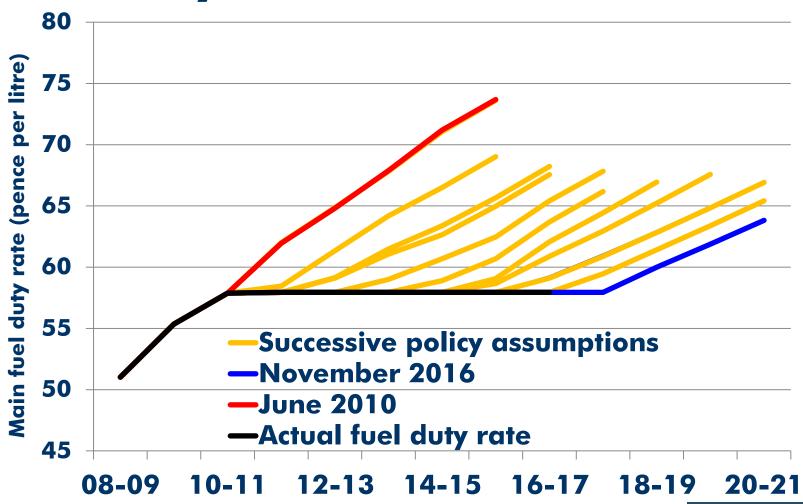
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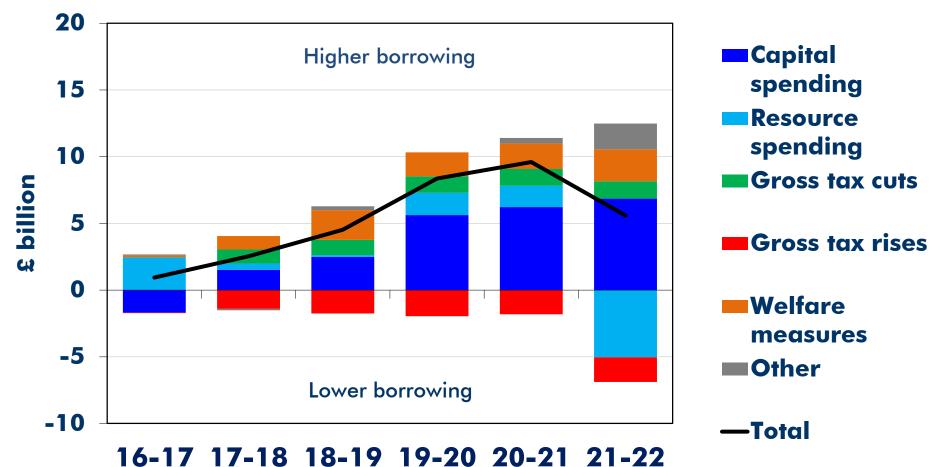


Fuel duty





The policy package



Impact on the economy: modest

- Fiscal loosening, mostly from higher spending
 - GDP growth up 0.1ppt in 17-18, down slightly less in 18-19
- Measures affecting inflation
 - Fuel duty freeze and IPT hike cut CPI inflation < 0.1 ppt in 17-18

Housing

- Additional funds for housebuilding on public sector land increase housebuilding by 10k over the forecast
- Measures affecting housing associations reduce housebuilding by 13k over the forecast

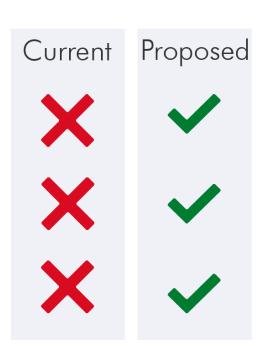


The Government's targets

Fiscal mandate: borrowing

Supplementary target: debt

Welfare cap: spending





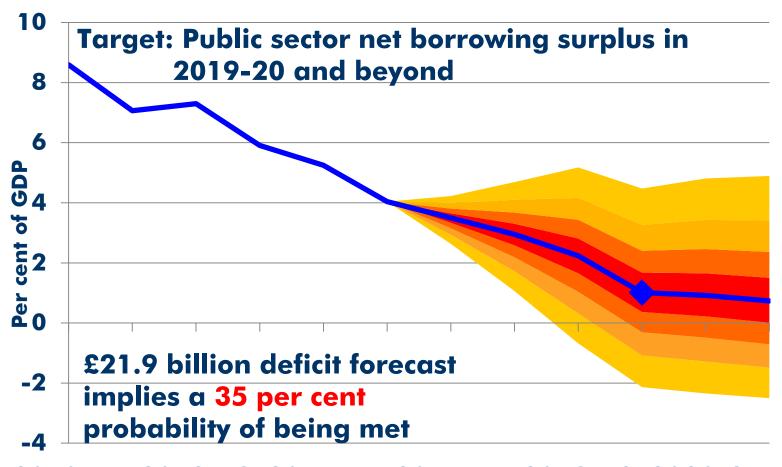
Fiscal mandate: current

Target: Budget surplus in 2019-20 and beyond, unless GDP growth slowing below 1% a year

	Net borrowing (£ billion)	Target
March forecast	-10.4	Met
Classification changes	+6.4	
Non-Brexit forecast	+3.0	
Brexit forecast	+14.7	
Policy giveaway	+8.4	
November forecast	+21.9	Missed



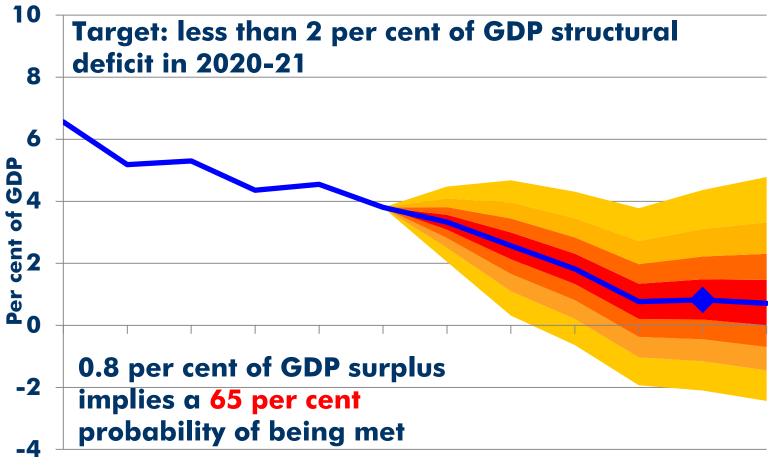
Fiscal mandate: current



2010-11 2012-13 2014-15 2016-17 2018-19 2020-21

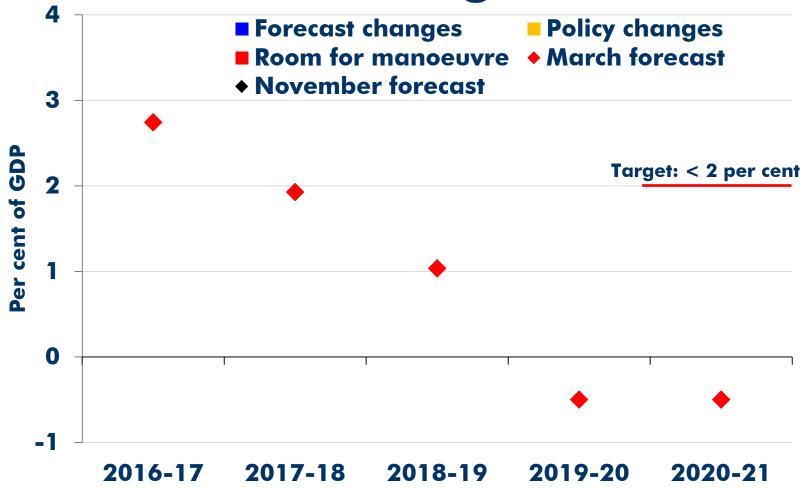


Fiscal mandate: proposed

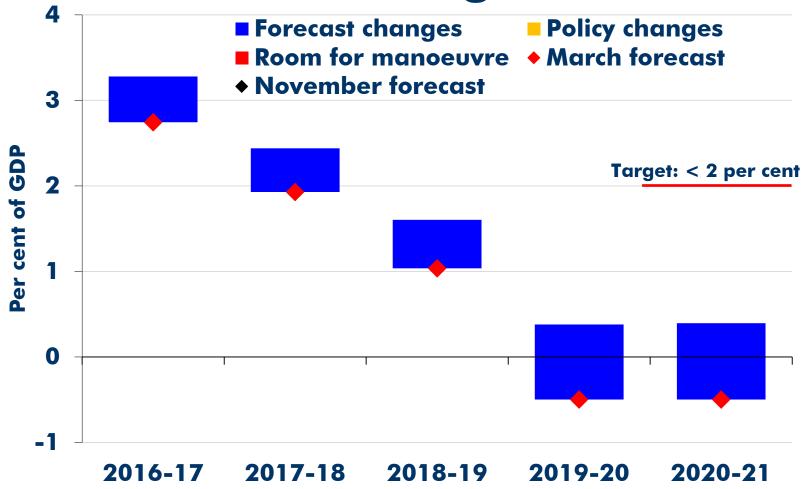


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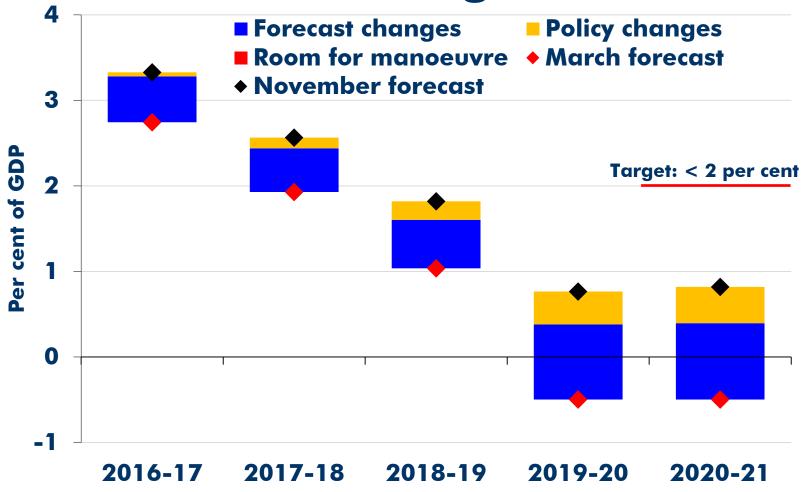




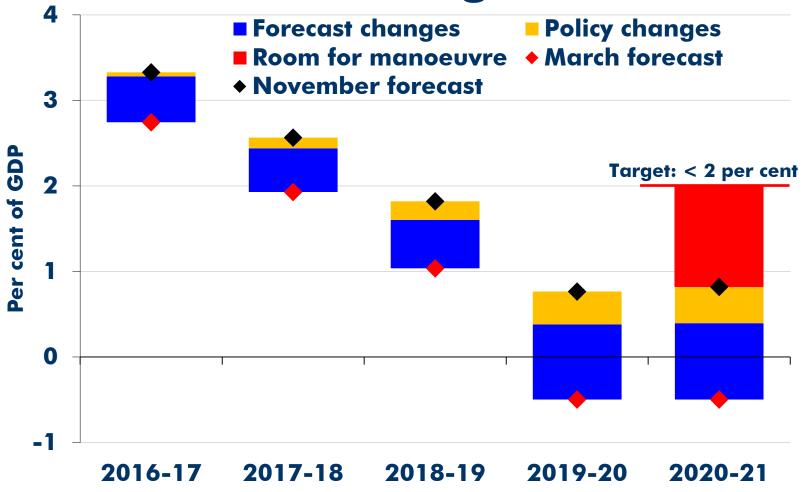














Balancing the budget

- Proposed fiscal mandate less binding
- But Charter also commits the Government to "return the public finances to balance at the earliest possible date in the next Parliament"
- Not straightforward
 - Government currently not planning significant fiscal tightening beyond 2019-20
 - Ageing could push spending up c. 0.8% of GDP between 2020-21 and 2025-26
 - State pension caseload will jump in the next Parliament, having shrunk during the current one

Office for **Budget**

Responsibility

The supplementary target

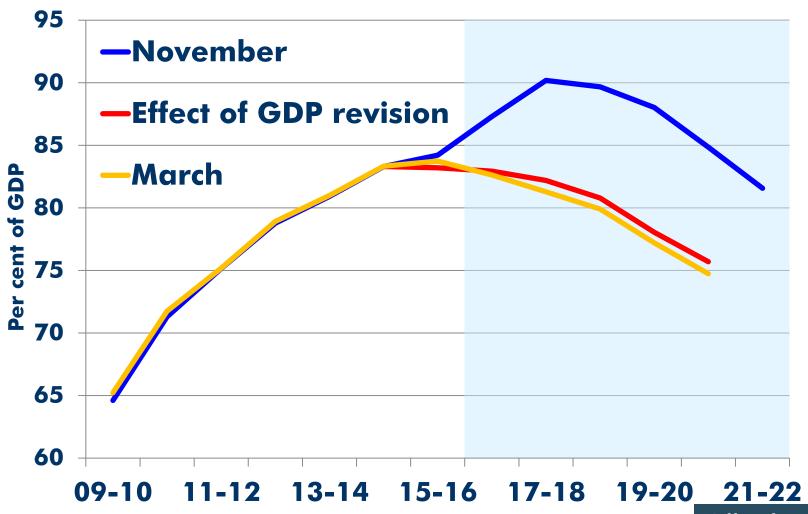
Current

 For public sector net debt to fall as a percentage of GDP in each year to 2019-20 (and implicitly beyond)

Proposed

 For public sector net debt to fall as a share of GDP in 2020-21



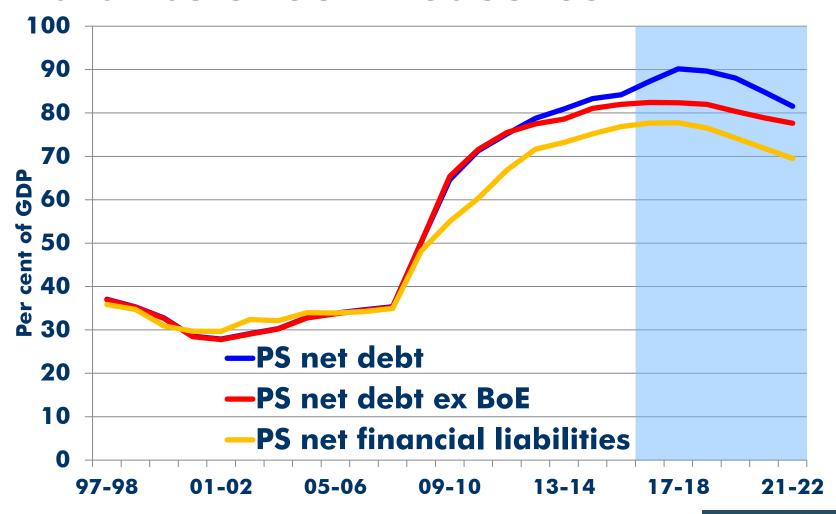


	£ billion								
	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21			
March forecast	1591	1638	1677	1715	1725	1740			
November forecast	1610	1725	1840	1904	1945	1950			
Change in cash level of net debt	19	86	163	189	220	210			
of which:									
Pre measures borrowing changes	4	16	33	54	78	100			
Autumn Statement policy measures	0	1	3	8	16	26			
Asset sales	0	19	13	13	18	18			
August monetary policy package	-1	49	112	115	118	84			
Other factors	16	1	1	-1	-10	-18			

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Balance sheet measures





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November forecast	1610	1725	1840	1904	1945	1950		
Change in cash level of net debt	19	86	163	189	220	210		
of which:								
Pre measures borrowing changes	4	16	33	54	78	100		
Autumn Statement policy measures	0	1	3	8	16	26		
Asset sales	0	19	13	13	18	18		
August monetary policy package	-1	49	112	115	118	84		
Other factors	16	1	1	-1	-10	-18		

The current welfare cap

	£ billion						
	16-17	16-17 17-18 18-19 19-20		19-20	20-21		
Existing welfare cap	115.2	114.6	114.0	113.5	114.9		
Existing welfare cap + margin	117.5	116.9 116.2		115.8	117.2		
March forecast	119.8	118.0	116.4	116.2	118.1		
Economic determinants	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.3		
Other forecast changes	-0.3	0.2	0.6	1.4	1.8		
Inherited policy measures	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.3		
New policy measures	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6		
November forecast	119.8	119.6	120.1	120.5	123.2		
Difference from cap	+4.6	+5.0	+6.1	+7.0	+8.2		
Difference from cap + margin	+2.3	+2.7	+3.8	+4.7	+5.9		

The current welfare cap

	£ billion						
	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21		
Existing welfare cap	115.2	114.6	114.0	113.5	114.9		
Existing welfare cap + margin	117.5	116.9 116.2		115.8	117.2		
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New policy measures	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6		
November forecast	119.8	119.6	120.1	120.5	123.2		
Difference from cap	+4.6	+5.0	+6.1	+7.0	+8.2		
Difference from cap + margin	+2.3	+2.7	+3.8	+4.7	+5.9		

The proposed welfare cap

	£ billion							
	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22		
Welfare cap						126.0		
Welfare cap pathway	119.8	119.6	120.1	120.5	123.2			
Margin (per cent)	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0		
Margin	0.6	1.2	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.8		
Welfare cap and pathway plus margin	120.4	120.8	121.9	122.9	126.3	129.7		



Conclusion

- Weaker outlook for economy and public finances
 - Growth forecasts not as pessimistic as some
 - But uncertainty and downside risks
 - Weaker growth means weaker receipts
- Fiscal targets breached and loosened
 - No big stimulus of additional austerity
 - Mandate absorbs forecast and giveaways
 - Room to spare for more bad news

