

### **Commentary on the Economy and Interest Rates provided by Sector Treasury Services (May 2011)**

2010-11 proved to be another watershed year for financial markets. Rather than a focus on individual institutions, market fears moved to sovereign debt issues, particularly in the peripheral Euro zone countries. Local authorities were also presented with changed circumstances following the unexpected change of policy on Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) lending arrangements in October 2010. This resulted in an increase in new borrowing rates of 0.75 – 0.85%, without an associated increase in early redemption rates. This made new borrowing more expensive and repayment relatively less attractive.

UK growth proved mixed over the year. The first half of the year saw the economy outperform expectations, although the economy slipped into negative territory in the final quarter of 2010 due to inclement weather conditions. The year finished with prospects for the UK economy being decidedly downbeat over the short to medium term while the Japanese disasters in March, and the Arab Spring, especially the crisis in Libya, caused an increase in world oil prices, which all combined to dampen international economic growth prospects.

The change in the UK political background was a major factor behind weaker domestic growth expectations. The new coalition Government struck an aggressive fiscal policy stance, evidenced through heavy spending cuts announced in the October Comprehensive Spending Review, and the lack of any “giveaway” in the March 2011 Budget. Although the main aim was to reduce the national debt burden to a sustainable level, the measures are also expected to act as a significant drag on growth.

Gilt yields fell for much of the first half of the year as financial markets drew considerable reassurance from the Government’s debt reduction plans, especially in the light of Euro zone sovereign debt concerns. Expectations of further quantitative easing also helped to push yields to historic lows. However, this positive performance was mostly reversed in the closing months of 2010 as sentiment changed due to sharply rising inflation pressures. These were also expected (during February / March 2011) to cause the Monetary Policy Committee to start raising Bank Rate earlier than previously expected.

The developing Euro zone peripheral sovereign debt crisis caused considerable concerns in financial markets. First Greece (May), then Ireland (December), were forced to accept assistance from a combined EU / IMF rescue package. Subsequently, fears steadily grew about Portugal, although it managed to put off accepting assistance till after the year end. These worries caused international investors to seek safe havens in investing in non-Euro zone government bonds.

Deposit rates picked up modestly in the second half of the year as rising inflationary concerns, and strong first half growth, fed through to prospects of an earlier start to increases in Bank Rate. However, in March 2011, slowing

## Annex A1

actual growth, together with weak growth prospects, saw consensus expectations of the first UK rate rise move back from May to August 2011 despite high inflation. However, the disparity of expectations on domestic economic growth and inflation encouraged a wide range of views on the timing of the start of increases in Bank Rate in a band from May 2011 through to early 2013. This sharp disparity was also seen in MPC voting which, by year-end, had three members voting for a rise while others preferred to continue maintaining rates at ultra low levels.

Risk premiums were also a constant factor in raising money market deposit rates beyond 3 months. Although market sentiment has improved, continued Euro zone concerns, and the significant funding issues still faced by many financial institutions, mean that investors remain cautious of longer-term commitment. The European Commission did try to address market concerns through a stress test of major financial institutions in July 2010. Although only a small minority of banks “failed” the test, investors were highly sceptical as to the robustness of the tests, as they also are over further tests now taking place with results due in mid-2011.