

**ECONOMIC AND INTEREST OUTLOOK**

The economic interest rate outlook provided by the Council's treasury advisor, Arlingclose Ltd, for December 2011 is detailed below. The Council will reappraise its strategy from time to time and, if needs be, realign it with evolving market conditions and expectations for future interest rates.

	Dec-11	Mar-12	Jun-12	Sep-12	Dec-12	Mar-13	Jun-13	Sep-13	Dec-13	Mar-14	Jun-14	Sep-14	Dec-14
<b>Official Bank Rate</b>													
Upside risk						0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
<b>Central case</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>
Downside risk													
<b>1-yr LIBID</b>													
Upside risk	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
<b>Central case</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.40</b>
Downside risk	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25
<b>5-yr gilt</b>													
Upside risk	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
<b>Central case</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.50</b>
Downside risk	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25
<b>10-yr gilt</b>													
Upside risk	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
<b>Central case</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>3.00</b>
Downside risk	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25
<b>20-yr gilt</b>													
Upside risk	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
<b>Central case</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.75</b>
Downside risk	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25
<b>50-yr gilt</b>													
Upside risk	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
<b>Central case</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>4.25</b>
Downside risk	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25

**Key Issues**

- Momentum in economic growth is scarce.
- Conventional monetary policy has become largely redundant; the Bank of England and the US Federal Reserve have signalled their respective official interest rates will be on hold through to the end of 2012. We think that it could be 2016 before official interest rates rise.
- The Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) has returned to unconventional monetary policy and embarked on a further round of Quantitative Easing (QE). There will be more to come.

**Underlying Assumptions:**

- Against a backdrop of turmoil within the Eurozone and the unwillingness of its politicians to acknowledge and issue a credible plan to resolve it the

result is that financial markets continue to see saw between risk "on" and risk "off" daily patterns. The reality is that the risk "off" days outnumber the risk "on" days with the implication that the growth outlook is an increasing cause for concern.

- Despite the efforts of the politicians at the Brussels summit, the initial optimism of markets has been punctured, as once again, the lack of credible detail on the delivery of action as opposed to aspirations becomes worryingly clear. The detail appears to amount to the news that President Sarkozy will head to China to secure funds for the extended EFSF.
- The MPC's decision to embark on a further £75 billion of QE, (which the Minutes showed was unanimously supported), demonstrated the strength of the economic headwinds that are blowing against the nascent UK economic recovery. For growth to occur you need somebody to spend.
- Inflation increased more than predicted to 5.2% in September. Energy prices continued to be the primary cause although the markets are now less interested in inflation given the economic growth focus. The Bank's Inflation Forecasts still point to a sharp downturn in CPI into 2012 as the index effects of VAT and earlier energy price shocks subside.
- Business confidence has yet to recover sufficiently for commitment to new capital investment and employment. Taken together the levels of unemployment remain very high and are a significant drag on consumption despite reasonably robust retail sales data.
- Quarter 3 GDP is expected to be weak but positive.
- Public Finances remain just about on track to meet the Coalition's target. With the risk of lower growth, there is very little scope for tax giveaways to boost business and consumer spending.