

Appendix D

Economic Background

It was agreed at the last meeting of the Bank of England Monetary Policy Committee to keep Bank Rate unchanged at 0.10%. However, it revised its economic forecasts to take account of a third national lockdown which started on the 5th January, which is going to further delay economic recovery and do further damage to the economy. Although its short-term forecasts were cut for 2021 due to the start of a third lockdown in early January, the medium-term forecasts were more optimistic than in November, based on an assumption that the current lockdown will be gradually eased after Q1 as vaccines are gradually rolled out and life can then start to go back to some sort of normality. The Bank's main assumptions were:

- The economy would start to recover strongly from Q3 2021 although it acknowledged there were downside risks from virus mutations etc.
- £125bn of savings made by consumers during the pandemic will give a big boost to the pace of economic recovery once lockdown restrictions are eased and consumers can resume high street shopping, going to pubs and restaurants and taking holidays.
- The economy would still recover to reach its pre-pandemic level by Q1 2022 despite a long lockdown in Q1 2021. Spare capacity in the economy would be eliminated in Q1 2022 and there would be excess demand in the economy by Q4 2022.
- CPI inflation was forecast to rise quite sharply towards the 2% target in the first half of 2021 due to some temporary factors; the reduction in VAT for certain services coming to an end and changes in energy prices. CPI inflation was projected to be close to 2% in 2022 and 2023
- The MPC reiterated its previous guidance that Bank Rate would not rise until inflation was sustainably above 2%. This means that it will tolerate inflation running above 2% from time to time to balance out periods during which inflation is below 2%. This is termed average inflation targeting. While financial markets are pricing in Bank Rate starting to rise by the end of 2022, this policy could mean that Bank Rate does not rise until as late as 2026.

COVID-19 vaccines have been the game changer which have enormously boosted confidence that life in the UK could largely return to normal during the second half of 2021 after a third wave of the virus threatened to overwhelm hospitals around the start of the year. With the household saving rate having been exceptionally high since the first lockdown in March 2020, there is plenty of demand and purchasing power stored up for services in the still-depressed sectors like restaurants, travel and hotels. The UK has made fast progress with giving a first job to half of all adults and this programme should be completed in the second half of the year. The big question is whether mutations of the virus

could develop which render current vaccines ineffective, as opposed to how quickly vaccines can be modified to deal with them and enhanced testing programmes be implemented to contain their spread.

The Budget on 3rd March increased fiscal support to the economy and employment during 2021 and 2022 followed by substantial tax rises in the following three years to help to pay the cost for the pandemic. This will help further to strengthen the economic recovery from the pandemic and to return the government's finances to a balanced budget on a current expenditure and income basis in 2025/26. This will stop the Debt to GDP ratio rising further from 100%. An area of concern, though, is that the government's debt is now twice as sensitive to interest rate rises as before the pandemic due to QE operations substituting fixed long-term debt for floating rate debt; there is, therefore, much incentive for the Government to promote Bank Rate staying low e.g. by using fiscal policy in conjunction with the monetary policy action by the Bank of England to keep inflation from rising too high, and / or by amending the Bank's policy mandate to allow for a higher target for inflation.

The final Brexit agreement on 24th December 2020 eliminated a significant downside risk for the UK economy. The initial agreement only covered trade so there is further work to be done on the services sector where temporary equivalence has been granted in both directions between the UK and EU; that now needs to be formalised on a permanent basis. There was much disruption to trade in January as form filling has proved to be a formidable barrier to trade. This appears to have eased somewhat since then but is an area that needs further work to ease difficulties, which are still acute in some areas.

In the US, the Democrats won the presidential election in November 2020 and have control of both Congress and the Senate, although power is more limited in the latter. This enabled the Democrats to pass a \$1.9trn (8.8% of GDP) stimulus package in March on top of the \$900bn fiscal stimulus deal passed by Congress in late December. These, together with the vaccine rollout proceeding swiftly to hit the target of giving a first jab to over half of the population within the President's first 100 days, will promote a rapid easing of restrictions and strong economic recovery during 2021. The Democrats are also planning to pass a \$2trn fiscal stimulus package aimed at renewing infrastructure over the next decade. Although this package is longer-term, if passed, it would also help economic recovery in the near-term.

The Federal Reserve Bank expects strong economic growth this year to have only a transitory impact on inflation, which explains why the majority of Fed officials project US interest rates to remain near-zero through to the end of 2023. The key message is still that policy will remain unusually accommodative with near-zero rates and asset purchases continuing for several more years. This is likely to result in keeping treasury yields at historically low levels.

In the Eurozone, both the roll out and take up of vaccines has been disappointingly slow, at a time when many countries are experiencing a sharp rise in cases which are threatening to overwhelm hospitals in some major countries; this has led to renewed severe restrictions or lockdowns during March. This will inevitably put back economic recovery after the economy had staged a rapid rebound from the first lockdowns in Q3 but contracted slightly in Q4 to end

2020 only 4.9% below its pre-pandemic level. Recovery will now be delayed until Q3 of 2021 and a return to pre-pandemic levels is expected in the second half of 2022.

In China, after a concerted effort to get on top of the virus outbreak in Q1, economic recovery was strong in Q2 and then into Q3 and Q4; this has enabled China to recover all of the contraction in Q1. Policy makers have both quashed the virus and implemented a programme of monetary and fiscal support that has been particularly effective at stimulating short-term growth. After making a rapid recovery in 20/21, growth is likely to be tepid in 21/22.

The coronavirus outbreak has done huge economic damage to the UK and to economies around the world. After the Bank of England took emergency action in March to cut Bank Rate to 0.25%, and then to 0.10%, it left Bank Rate unchanged at its last meeting, although some forecasters had suggested that a cut into negative territory could happen. However, the minutes of the Monetary Policy Committee in February 2021 made it clear that commercial banks could not implement negative rates within six months, and by that time the economy would be expected to be recovering strongly and so there would be no requirement for negative rates. As shown in the forecast table below, no increase in Bank Rate is expected within the forecast horizon ending on 31st March 2024.

Borrowing

It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review the “Affordable Borrowing Limits”. The Council’s approved Treasury and Prudential Indicators (affordability limits) are included in the approved Treasury Management Strategy. A list of the approved limits is shown in Appendix B. The Prudential Indicators were not breached during the fourth quarter of 2020/21 and have not been previously breached. The schedule at Appendix C details the Prudential Borrowing approved and utilised to date.

In November 2020, the Chancellor announced the conclusion to the review of PWLB rates and subsequently all borrowing rates were reduced by 1%; but a prohibition was introduced to deny access to borrowing from the PWLB for any local authority which had purchase of assets for yield in its three year capital programme. Link’s target rate for new long-term borrowing (50 years) for the fourth quarter of 2020/21 was reduced to 1.76%. No new external borrowing has been undertaken to date in 2020/21. The low and high points during the quarter can be seen in the table below.

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year
Low	0.65%	0.73%	1.01%	1.55%	1.36%
Date	04/01/2021	04/01/2021	04/01/2021	04/01/2021	04/01/2021
High	0.80%	1.24%	1.78%	2.28%	2.13%
Date	26/02/2021	18/03/2021	18/03/2021	25/02/2021	25/02/2021
Average	0.73%	0.99%	1.41%	1.94%	1.76%

Link Group Interest Rate 8.3.21												
	Jun-21	Sep-21	Dec-21	Mar-22	Jun-22	Sep-22	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24
BANK RATE	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
3 month ave earnings	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
6 month ave earnings	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
12 month ave earnings	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
5 yr PWLB	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
10 yr PWLB	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
25 yr PWLB	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
50 yr PWLB	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30

Long term PWLB rates are expected to rise to 1.9% in June 2021 before increasing to reach 2.3% by June 2023.