

Economic Background for 2008/09

(Courtesy of Butlers)

The 2008/09 financial year has featured one of the most testing and difficult economic and investment environments since the 1930s. It has featured a number of very significant changes in the performance of the UK as well as global economy. And beneath all of this has been the undercurrent of uncertainty and mistrust in the financial markets. This was not an easy backdrop in which to manage an investment portfolio.

The year opened on an uncertain note. The ongoing effects of the “credit crunch” which had started in 2007, prompted a bout of monetary policy easing in early April when the Bank of England cut its Bank Rate by $\frac{1}{4}\%$ to 5%.

But inflation was rising sharply, courtesy of the strength of global commodity and food prices and the very steep rise in oil prices. The CPI inflation measure breached the 3% upper limit of the Governments’ target range in April. The Bank was concerned that these external cost pressures could eventually transform into a domestic wage/price spiral and kick start a bout of damaging inflation.

Rates were left on hold through the summer months and there seemed to be some signs of a gradual return to slightly more normal conditions in the money markets. But this was not to last. Mid-September saw a “sea change” in financial markets and economic policies. The collapse of US investment bank, Lehman Brothers, dealt a devastating blow to the markets. Liquidity dried up almost completely making it extremely difficult for banks to function normally. These developments culminated in the failure of the entire Icelandic banking system in early October.

The failure of the Icelandic banking system had a major impact on local authority investments. A number of local authorities had deposits with Icelandic institutions and these investments are still at risk. At this point in time recovery rates have not been fully disclosed by the respective institutions, although early indicators suggest a good, albeit not 100% recovery.

The crisis in the financial markets deepened and threatened a complete ‘melt-down’ of the world financial system. This, together with evidence that economies had entered recession prompted a number of significant policy changes. In the UK these featured the following:

- a major rescue package totalling as much as £400bn to recapitalise the banking system
- a series of interest rate cuts down to 2% in early December
- a fiscal expansion package, including a $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ cut in VAT.

The New Year failed to herald a change in the fortunes of the banking sector. Central banks continued to ease monetary policies in an attempt to reduce borrowing rates and hence alleviate some of the cost pressures being experienced by financial institutions and, more to the point, the corporate and household sectors.

With official interest rates in the US already at close to zero at end-2008, the Bank of England was at the forefront of policy easing. Bank Rate was cut in successive monthly moves from 2% at the outset of the year to the historically low level of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ in March 2009. Thereafter, the Bank resorted to the quantitative easing of monetary policy via a mechanism of buying securities from investment institutions in exchange for cash. This commenced in early March and is expected ultimately to amount to £150bn.

Aside from Bank of England assistance, the central government launched the second phase of its support operations for the banking industry during the second half of January. This failed to allay fears that even more aid might have to be extended to the banking industry before the crisis is over. During the course of the quarter, two major banks, RBS and Lloyds Group, needed substantial cash injections; action that led the public sector to assume near-full ownership. In addition to this, the Dunfermline Building Society was rescued from bankruptcy.

The problems of the financial markets since late 2007 had clearly spread to other parts of the economy. Economic data confirmed that the UK was in deep recession and the latest Bank of England Inflation Report (published in mid-February) registered a marked change in official forecasts for 2009 and 2010. Economic activity was expected to decline sharply (GDP was forecast to contract by more than 4% in 2009) and inflation was projected to fall into negative territory

The generally uncertain backdrop to the UK and the financial markets prevented a marked easing in overall money market liquidity. While the situation did show some signs of improving as the financial year drew to a close, the margin between official interest rates and those quoted in the inter-bank market for periods longer than 1-month remained very wide.





