



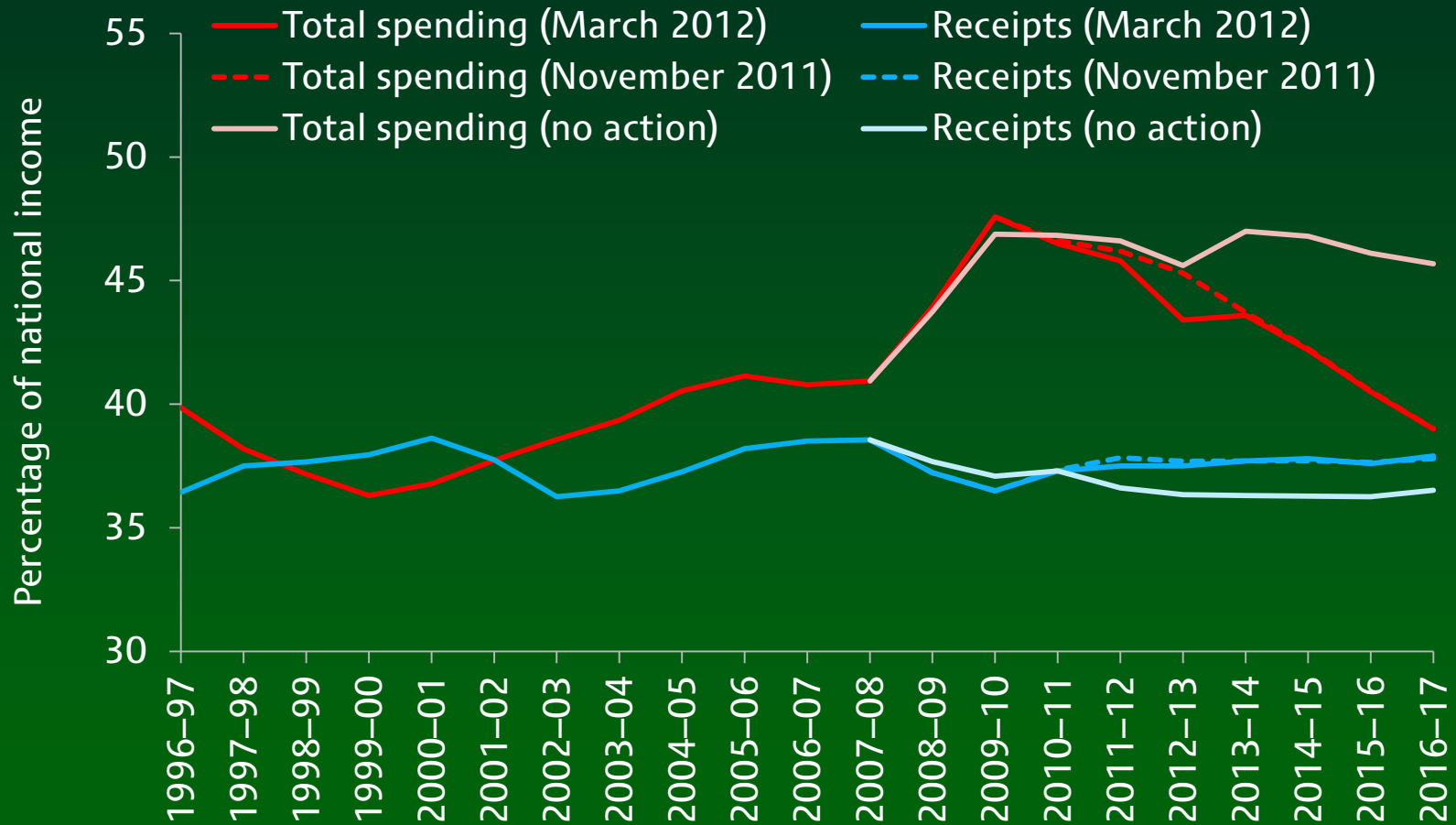
Institute for
Fiscal Studies



Small changes this Parliament; more big
welfare cuts next?

Carl Emmerson

Forecasts for fiscal aggregates broadly unchanged



Changes in borrowing forecasts since Nov 2011

Public sector net borrowing, £ billion

	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
Nov 2011 EFO	127	120	100	79	53	24
Budget 2012	126	92	98	75	52	21

Notes: Numbers might not sum due to rounding.

Source: HM Treasury; Office for Budget Responsibility; IFS calculations.

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‘Nationalisation’ of the Royal Mail pension fund

- Estimated liabilities of £37.5bn and estimated assets of £28bn to be transferred to public sector from April 2012
- Short-run effect
 - Public Sector Net Borrowing £28.0bn lower in 2012–13
 - increase in spending in 2013–14 and 2014–15 covered by DEL reserve
 - Public Sector Net Debt £18.4bn lower in 2012–13 and £22.9bn lower in 2013–14
- No impact on Chancellor’s fiscal mandate (makes supplementary target slightly harder to meet)
- Longer-run effect to weaken public finances (as assets worth less than liabilities)

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Tax takeaway	0.0	–1.3	–3.6	–5.8	–4.3	–4.9
Tax giveaway	0.0	3.0	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.8
Spend takeaway	0.0	–0.2	–0.9	–1.7	–1.0	–1.2
Spend giveaway	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.0	0	0

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Uncertainty

- We can be reasonably confident of many of the costings
- But some are less certain
- OBR highlights six measures where the uncertainty around the costing is particularly large
 - the cut in the additional rate of income tax from 50p to 45p
 - cap on unlimited income tax reliefs
 - Stamp Duty Land Tax anti-avoidance measures
 - Controlled Foreign Company rules
 - Machine Games Duty
 - paying down housing debt
- In particular risk that Budget measures end up being a net giveaway

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Forecasting changes	–1	–2	–3	–2	–1	–1
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Forecasting changes	–1	–2	–3	–2	–1	–1
Tax						
50p rate revised estimate	5.1	2.5	2.8	1.9	2.5	2.6
Other	0.0	–1.5	–2.5	–1.7	–1.9	–2.7

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Other	0.0	–1.5	–2.5	–1.7	–1.9	–2.7
Spend						
Debt interest	–0.2	–1.8	–3.7	–2.1	–1.1	–0.6
Departmental underspend	–5.5	0	0	0	0	0
Other	–0.5	–2.0	–0.1	–0.5	–1.0	–1.1

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Budget 2011	122	101	70	46	29	

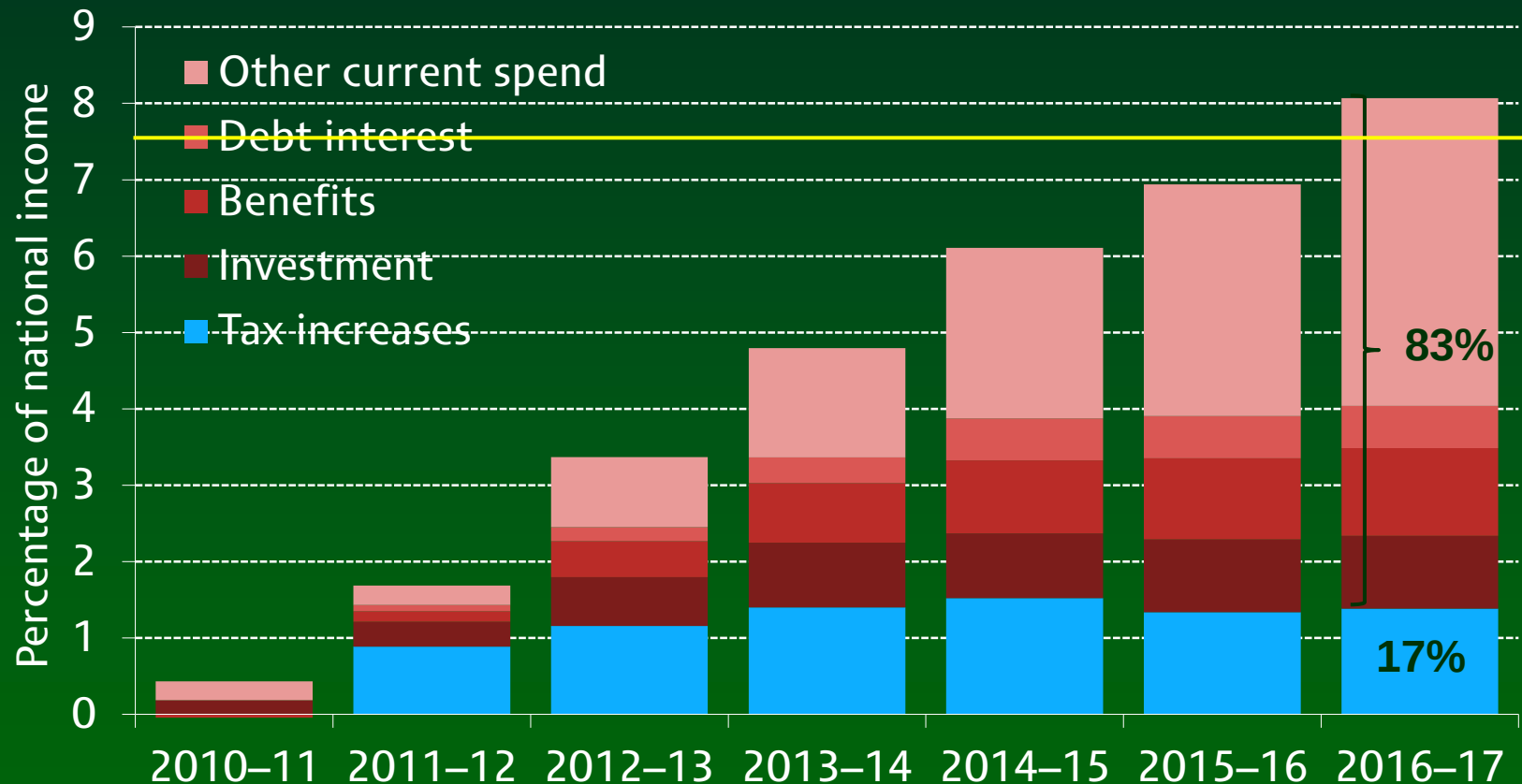
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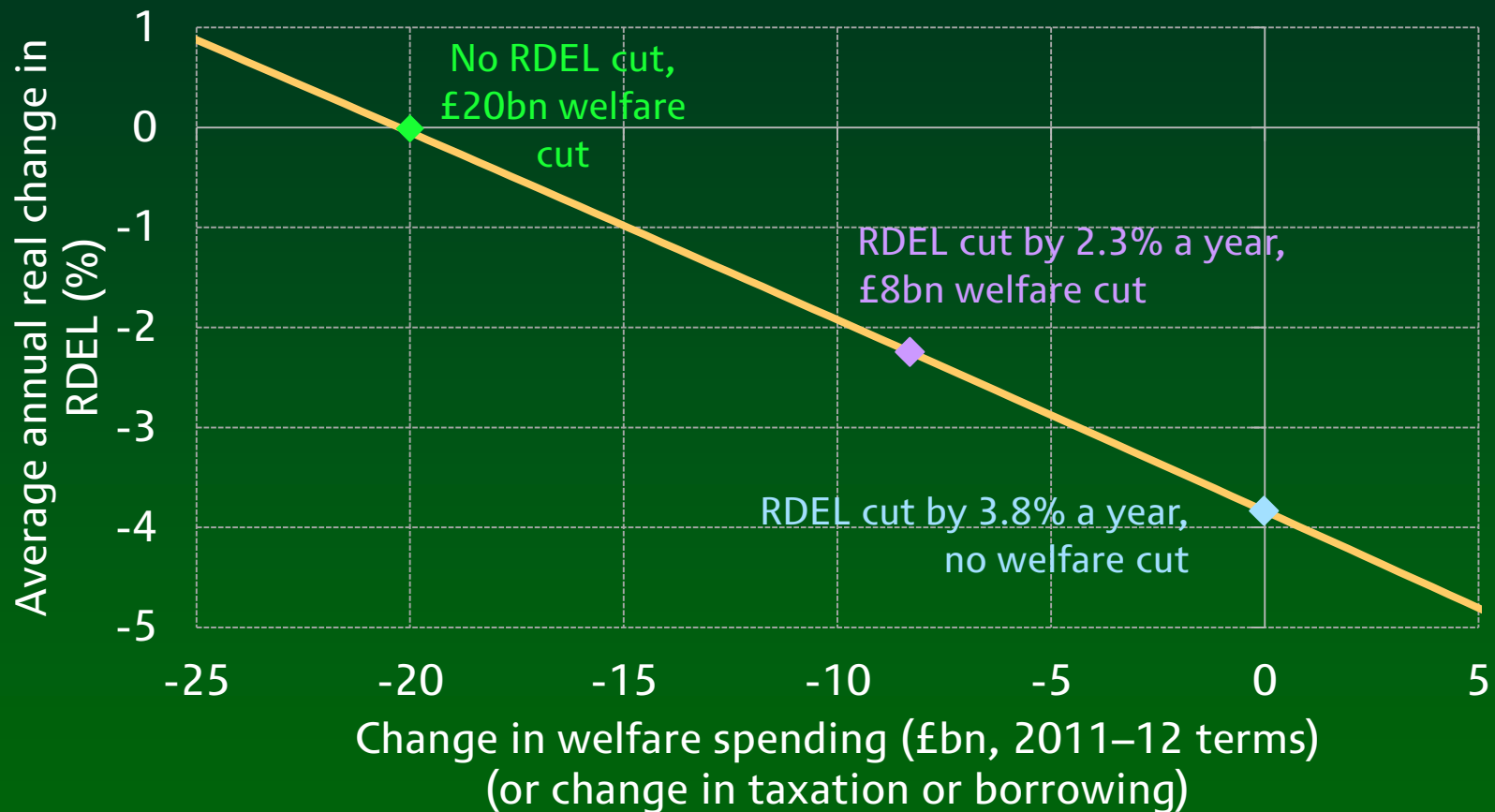


The cure (March 2012): 8.1% national income consolidation over 7 years (£123bn)

Mar 2012: 7.6% national income (£115bn) hole in public finances



Trade-off between cuts to public service spending and welfare cuts: 2015–16 and 2016–17



Note: HM Treasury and IFS calculations. Resource Departmental Expenditure Limits (RDEL) is the non-investment component of the spending by central government on the delivery and administration of public services.

Moving to a simple flat rate state pension?

- £140 per week, triple-locked, state pension for all new pensioners?
 - those who have accrued more than £140 would get the greater amount
 - lower amounts could be paid to those with periods of contracting out: if so it would be a long while before most would get £140
- Implications for individuals:
 - lower (lifetime) earners and self-employed get greater state pension
 - reduced reliance on means-tested benefits; those who would not otherwise take up their entitlements would be big winners
 - a simpler state pension system could arrive much sooner
- Intention to leave public spending on pensions unchanged, so gains have to be offset by losses
 - higher earners to accrue lower state pensions, Pension Credit Savings Credit to be abolished and no State Pension paid to those with fewer than 7 years contributions
- (Contracting out of DB schemes to end)

How to cut £8bn from welfare? (1/2)

- Chancellor raised spectre further cuts to AME by 2016–17
 - on top of £18bn of cuts planned over current spending review period
 - £18bn equivalent to £680 per household, though obviously concentrated among those in the bottom half of the income distribution
- Social security and tax credit spending forecast to total £214.2bn in 2014–15
 - but £87bn on the state pension and £7bn on pension credit on which spending in total to be left unchanged
 - £8bn would be an average cut in other welfare spending of 7½%
- Would require combination of reducing benefit rates, greater use of means-testing and removing eligibility for certain groups

How to cut £8bn from welfare? (2/2)

- Largest benefits (excluding state pension and pension credit) by spending (in 2014–15) are:
 - Tax credits (£28.5bn)
 - Housing Benefit (£23.7bn)
 - Child Benefit
 - Disability Living Allowance (£13.8bn)
 - Employment Support Allowance (£10.9bn)
 - Attendance Allowance (£6.3bn)
 - Jobseeker's Allowance (£5.9bn)
 - Council Tax Benefit (£4.5bn)
 - Income Support (£2.7bn)
 - Statutory Maternity Pay (£2.4bn)
 - Winter Fuel Payments (£2.1bn)
 - Other

Conclusions

- Small change in underlying forecast since Autumn Statement
 - impact on borrowing in 2011–12 of greater than expected forestalling from 50p rate offset by £5.5bn underspend by Whitehall departments
- Forecast net impact of new measures also small
 - medium-term tax giveaway offset by tax takeaway
- Significant risks to the public finances remain
 - risk that Budget measures end up being a net giveaway
 - majority of cut to planned spending remains to be delivered
- Details for cuts in 2015–16 and 2016–17 in the next Spending Review
 - this should happen no later than autumn 2013
- Within planned total spending trade-off between spending on public services and welfare spending
 - if cuts to central government spending on public services to continue at same rate then £8bn more of welfare cuts needed

