

IFS Green Budget 2018

Risks to the UK Public Finances

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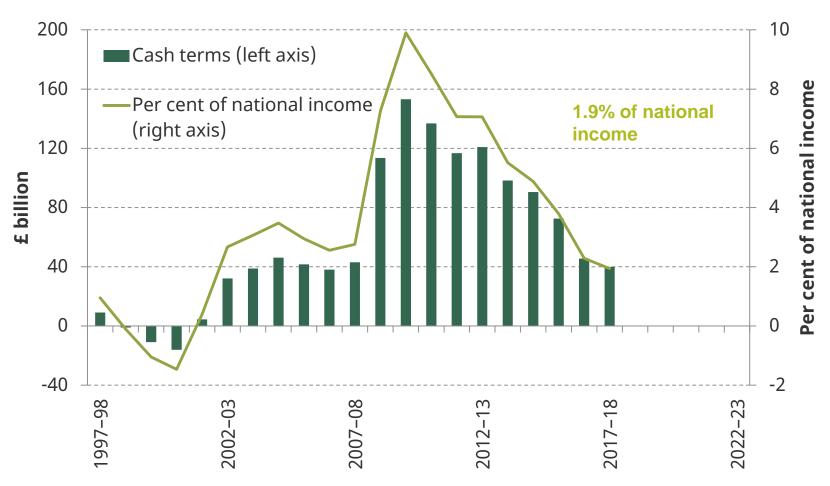






The latest plans for borrowing

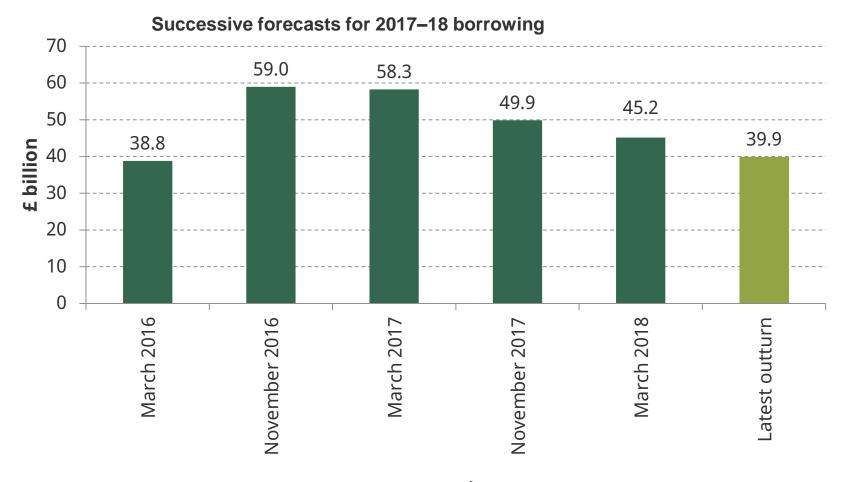




Notes and Sources: See Figure 3.1 of the IFS Green Budget

Borrowing last year lower than successive forecasts



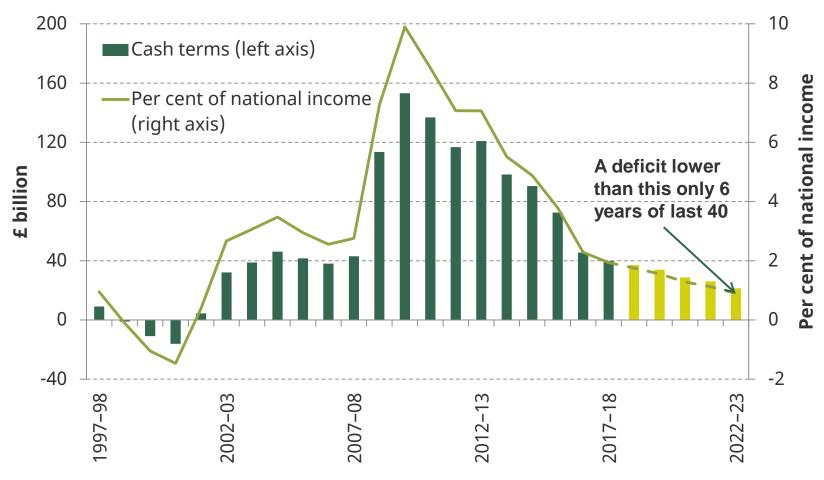


Forecast vintage

Notes and Sources: See Figure 3.2 of the IFS Green Budget

The latest plans for borrowing

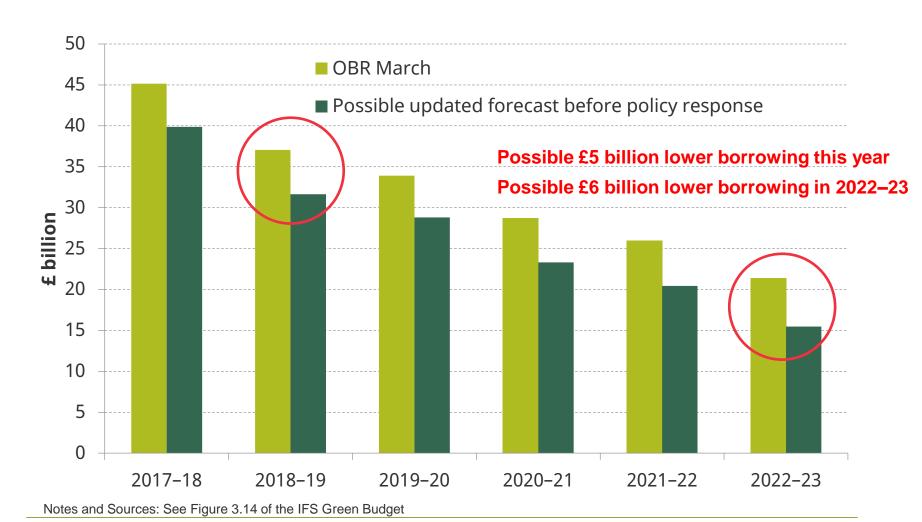




Notes and Sources: See Figure 3.1 of the IFS Green Budget

An improvement to the forecast?

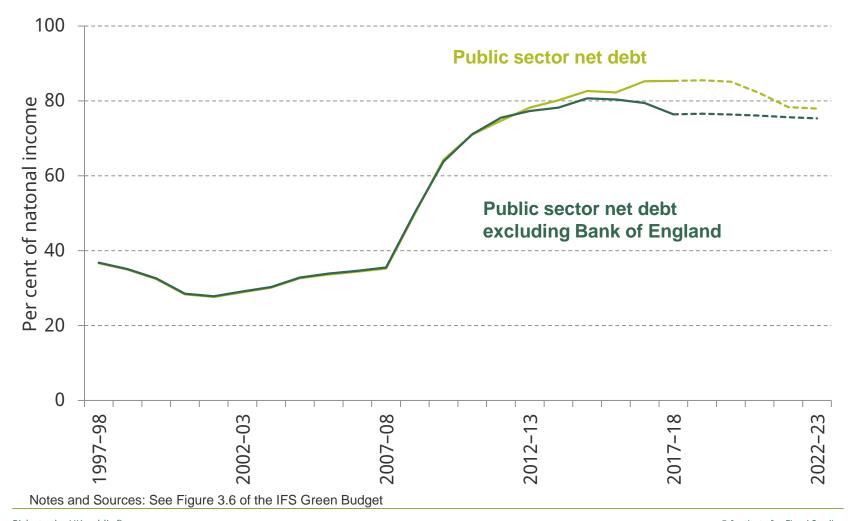




Risks to the UK public finances

Debt is high and falling slowly





Debt is high and falling slowly



Even though the deficit is low

- In 2022–23 deficit of 0.9% of national income but debt falling by only 0.3% of national income
- In 1990–91 deficit of same level but debt fell by 1.4% of national income

Growth is set to be sluggish

- Only 1.5% in 2022–23 pre-crisis average was 2.7%, average of other forecasters 1.9%
- If growth in line with pre-crisis average, debt would be 4% of national income lower in 2022–23

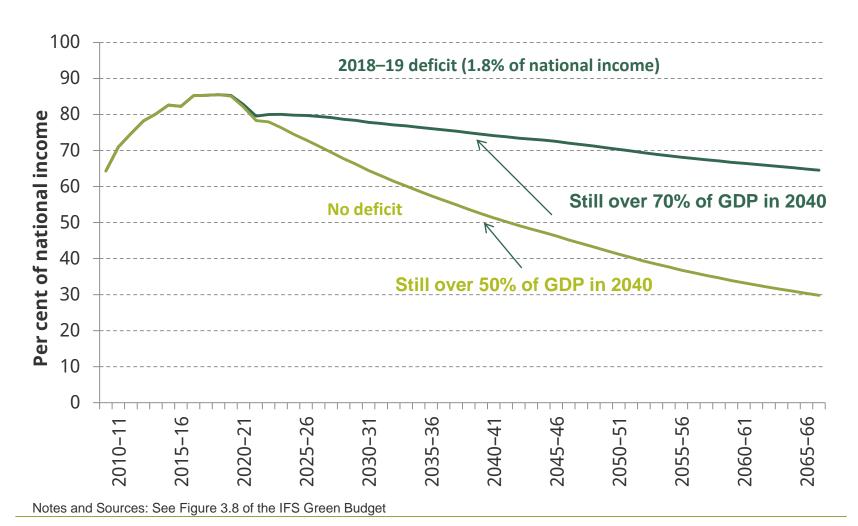
Student loan accounting flatters the headline deficit measure

In 2022–23, accounting flatters borrowing by around £15 billion

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Debt falls much faster with no deficit

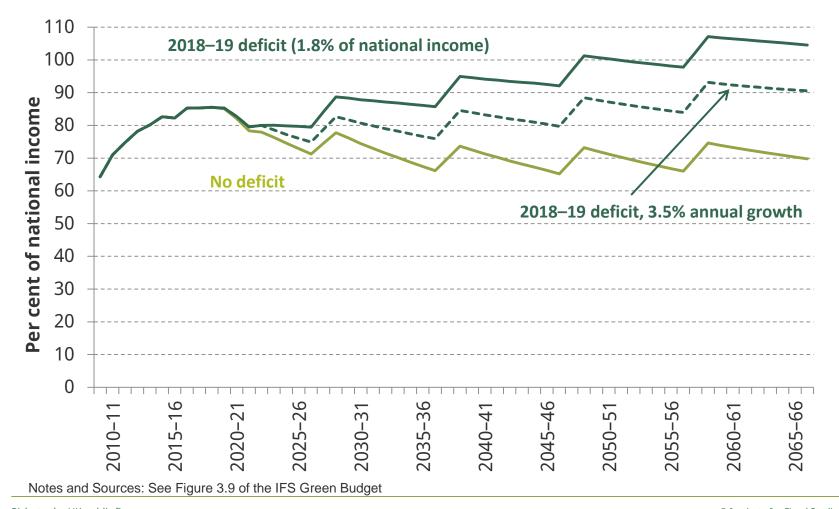




Risks to the UK public finances

Running current deficit levels in 'good times' may not be sustainable in the longer term





Summary



Contrary to recent forecasts, deficit is back to its pre-crisis level

But there is more consolidation to come

A small downwards revision to borrowing of around £6 billion is likely in the Budget

Modest relative to the amount of uncertainty in the economy

Debt is still much higher than pre-crisis levels

Set to fall only slowly

Given likely impact of future recessions, good reasons to target a deficit below current level in 'good times' at some point

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