General election analysis 2019

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Baseline: day-to-day public service spending to grow by £34bn between 2019–20 and 2023–24

Conservative

Labour

Liberal Democrats

£ billion change in 2023–24

+£3bn

+£3bn

+£8bn

+£98bn

+£55bn

+£36bn

+£37bn

+£26bn

Tax

Current Spending

Investment Spending

Note: Figures relate to 2023–24; author’s calculations based on each parties manifesto.

The outlook for the public finances
Some costings not in the manifestos

Conservative manifesto contains commitments in need of funding

- Northern Powerhouse Rail, the Midlands Hub, 6 new hospitals over 5 years, a Gigafactory, ...
- £0.8bn provided for a £2bn further education estate upgrade

Labour costings omitted include

- revenue from proposed windfall tax and Inclusive Ownership Fund, and associated spending
- £58bn of “WASPI” compensation
- substantial long-run cost from not increasing state pension age beyond 66
Growth prospects

Substantial investment spending increase boosts growth

- OBR multipliers suggest Labour’s £55bn increase would add £22bn to GDP in 2023–24

Some of Labour’s policies may increase equity at the risk of reducing growth

- increased corporate taxes
- increased labour market regulations including substantial increase and extension of National Living Wage, additional bank holidays, …
- Inclusive Ownership Fund and, potentially, nationalisation policies

Outlook for economy inherently uncertain, growth could falter regardless of which policies are pursued
A key issue for growth will be Brexit

Conservatives: risk of a “no deal” Brexit

• commitment not to extend transition period beyond 31 December 2020 risks a “no deal” Brexit which would be economically damaging
• we highlight through an alternative scenario

Liberal Democrats: revoking Article 50 would boost growth

• Lib Dems assumption that national income would be £50bn (2%) higher in five years under a remain scenario plausible (3% lost since 2016)
• boost to tax receipts, net of additional net transfers to the EU, worth £24bn in 2023–24

Labour: softer Brexit – or no Brexit at all

• closer single market relationship, and especially remain, would boost growth relative to Conservative policy
Taxes to rise to historically high levels …
Labour would push total spending to level never previously sustained in the UK …
… but not to high levels by European standards
Labour and Lib Dems would increase investment to levels not seen since the early 1970s …
... and to a high level internationally too

Note: General government gross fixed capital formation, and therefore not comparable to previous figure.
The outlook for the public finances

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Illustrative outlook for public sector net debt, excluding Bank of England and Labour’s nationalisations

- **Conservatives:** flat, unless “no deal”
- **Labour:** rising
- **Liberal Democrats:** falling

Conservative, “no deal”

Labour

Conservative

Liberal Democrats
Labour’s proposed nationalisations and the public finances

Nationalisation of energy, water, rail, mail and broadband would add to public sector net debt

- the debts of these organisations (>£150 billion) plus the cost of providing compensation (not known, crucial to get right)

Labour targeting public sector net worth

- nationalisation would increase public sector net assets

What matters is whether assets would be better managed by the public or the private sector
Consequences of state pension promises

State pension spending given planned SPA increases: £38bn increase, half due to triple lock rather than earnings indexation

If SPA remains at 66: further £24bn increase

Per cent of national income

2019–20 to 2037–38
Conclusion (1/2): very different offers

Conservative plan
- tax maintained around current UK high
- increased spending on investment, NHS and schools, some cuts elsewhere
- debt stable

Labour plan
- tax pushed to levels not seen before in the UK, but still below that in many successful Western European countries
- substantial increase in day-to-day public service spending and on investment
- debt rising

Liberal Democrat plan
- substantial increases in tax and spending, albeit smaller than Labour’s plan
- debt falling
Conclusion (2/2): risks in all these plans

Conservatives

• likely would spend more than claimed, as happened after 2017 and 2015
• risk of “no deal” Brexit

Labour and Liberal Democrats

• how deliverable are planned spending increases?

Labour

• further tax rises would be needed at some point to raise revenue they want
• softer Brexit would boost the economy, but many other policies that might be nice to have could risk damaging it
• state pension policies worsen long-run public finance challenges
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