



SPRING 2011 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR LITHUANIA: ANSWERS FROM LPK

MAIN FORECAST						
Annual % change		2010	2011			
Real GDP growth		1,3	3,6			
Consumer price inflation		1,2	2,8			
Unemployment rate		17,8	15,0			
Employment growth		-5,4	1,6			
Government net lending (% of GDP)		-8,0	-6,0			
Gross public debt (% of GDP)		38,0	42,0			
Current account balance (% of GDP)		1,2	-0,3			
Components of aggregate demand - in rea	l terms					
Annual % change						
Private consumption		-4,0	1,5			
Public consumption		-3,0	-1,5			
Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)		0,1	14,4			
Private non-residential investment		-0,5	13,0			
Exports		17,0	12,0			
Imports		16,0	12,0			
ECONOMIC SENTIMENT						
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in business climate over the next	Industry					
6 months	Services					
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trand in profitability over the payt C		negauve	Unchanged			
Trend in profitability over the next 6 months	Industry					
monuis	Services					
	Increase	Increase	Unchanged	Decrease	Decrease	
	Increase (faster pace)	Increase (slower pace)	Unchanged	Decrease (slower pace)	Decrease (faster pace)	
Investment intentions over the next 6			Unchanged			
	(faster pace)		Unchanged			
	(faster pace) Industry Services	(slower pace)		(slower pace)	(faster pace)	Canacity Htilicatio
months	(faster pace) Industry		Unchanged Cost of finance	(slower pace)		Capacity Utilisation
months Influence on companies' investment	(faster pace) Industry Services Global demand	(slower pace) Domestic demand		(slower pace) Availability of finance	(faster pace) Company Profitability	
months Influence on companies' investment	(faster pace) Industry Services	(slower pace)	Cost of finance	(slower pace)	(faster pace)	Capacity Utilisation
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months Influence on companies' investment decisions Driving force behind investment	(faster pace) Industry Services Global demand positive Replacement	(slower pace) Domestic demand positive Extension	Cost of finance neutral Rationalisation	(slower pace) Availability of finance negative Innovation	(faster pace) Company Profitability	
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ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON POTENTIAL GROWTH

Compared to 6 months ago, cost/access to finance has been for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult Access	same Cost	down / easier	
for larger companies (>250 employees)		Access	Cost		
Over the next 6 months, cost /access to finance will be for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult Cost	same	down / easier Access	
for larger companies (>250 employees)		Cost		Access	
	Consolidation of banking sector balance sheets	Access to capital markets	Engcouraging equity financing through tax reforms	Better use of existing EU instruments (including EIB)	Greater potential for Public-Private- Partnerships
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for SMEs	Moltrate effect	Very important effect	Important effect	Very important effect	Important effect
	Consolidation of banking sector balance sheets	Access to capital markets	Engcouraging equity financing through tax reforms	Better use of existing EU instruments (including EIB)	Greater potential for Public-Private- Partnerships
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for midsize and large companies	Moltrate effect	Very important effect	Important effect	Very important effect	Important effect





POLICY MIX

Monetary policy is	Tight, appropriate for the euro area	Tight yes	Appropriate	Loose	Loose, appropriate for the euro area
Consistency between fiscal and monetary policies	adequate	<i>inadequate</i> yes			
	excellent committment	satisfactory committment	neither satisfactory nor unsatisfactory committment	unsatisfactory committment	no clear committment creating an extremely worrying situation
Regarding the sustainability of public finances, government shows		yes			
	excessive focus	sufficient focus	neither satisfactory nor unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
Exit Strategies Tight fiscal rules and more effective institutions Greater efficiency of public administrations Credible cost-cutting measures		yes yes yes			
Increased scope of public-private partnerships Reform of pension systems Improved efficiency of healthcare sector			yes yes	yes	
	excessive focus	sufficient focus	neither satisfactory nor unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
Entry Strategies More and better-targeted education and training More and better targeted R&D and innovation efforts Prioritisation of infrastructure		yes		yes	
investments Growth enhancing tax reforms				yes	yes
n 2015, the government deficit will	respect the 3% limit yes	be in balance no			