



SPRING 2011 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR LUXEMBOURG: ANSWERS FROM FEDIL

| MAIN FORECAST | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Annual % change | | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| Real GDP growth | | 3,2 | 3,5 | | | |
| Consumer price inflation | | 2,8 | 2,1 | | | |
| Unemployment rate | | 6,2 | 6,5 | | | |
| Employment growth | | 1,7 | 2,0 | | | |
| Government net lending (% of GDP) | | -1,9 | -0,7 | | | |
| Gross public debt (% of GDP) | | 18,2 | 19,6 | | | |
| Current account balance (% of GDP) | | 8,4 | 9,4 | | | |
| Components of aggregate demand - in re | eal terms | | | | | |
| Annual % change | | | | | | |
| Private consumption | | n/a | n/a | | | |
| Public consumption | | n/a | n/a | | | |
| Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) |) | n/a | n/a | | | |
| Private non-residential investment | | n/a | n/a | | | |
| Exports | | n/a | n/a | | | |
| Imports | | n/a | n/a | | | |
| ECONOMIC SENTIMENT | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Positive | Negative | Unchanged | | | |
| Trend in business climate over the next | Industry | | | | | |
| 6 months | Services | | | | | |
| | Positive | Negative | Unchanged | | | |
| Trend in profitability over the next 6 | | liguare | Industry | | | |
| months | Services | | industry | | | |
| | Services | | | | | |
| | Increase (faster pace) | Increase (slower pace) | Unchanged | Decrease (slower pace) | Decrease (faster pace) | |
| Investment intentions over the next 6 | Industry | | | | | |
| months | Services | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Global demand | Domestic demand | Cost of finance | Availability of finance | Company Profitability | Capacity Utilisation |
| Influence on companies' investment decisions | positive | neutral | neutral | neutral | positive | positive |
| | Replacement | Extension | Rationalisation | Innovation | | |
| Driving force behind investment | - | | | | | |
| decisions in the next 6 months | neutral | neutral | positive | positive | | |
| | Induction and the state | hadratar and the state | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | - | - | ns Services: next 6 months | | |
| Overall trend in employment | Up | Up | Up | Up | | |
| | | | | | | |





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 | same Cost | down / easier | |
|--|--|------------------------------|---|---|--|
| for larger companies (>250 employees) | | | Access Cost Access | | |
| Over the next 6 months, cost /access to finance will be for SMEs | sharply up / restrained | up / more difficult Cost | same Access | down / easier | |
| 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 | Very limited effect | Very limited effect | Very limited effect | Very limited effect | Very limited 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 | Very limited effect | Very limited effect | Very limited effect | Very limited effect | Very limited effect |

BUSINESSEUROPE

POLICY MIX



Tight, appropriate for Loose, appropriate for the euro area Tight Appropriate Loose the euro area Monetary policy is ... yes adequate inadequate Consistency between fiscal and yes monetary policies neither satisfactory nor no clear committment satisfactory unsatisfactory excellent committment unsatisfactory creating an extremely committment committment committment worrying situation Regarding the sustainability of public yes finances, government shows ... neither satisfactory nor excessive focus sufficient focus unsufficient focus so far ignored unsufficient focus Exit Strategies Tight fiscal rules and more effective institutions yes Greater efficiency of public administrations yes Credible cost-cutting measures yes Increased scope of public-private partnerships yes Reform of pension systems yes Improved efficiency of healthcare sector yes -----...

| | excessive focus | sufficient focus | neither satisfactory nor unsufficient focus | unsufficient focus | so far ignored | |
|--|----------------------|------------------|--|--------------------|----------------|--|
| Entry Strategies | | | | | | |
| More and better-targeted education and | | | | | | |
| training | | | | yes | | |
| More and better targeted R&D and | | | | | | |
| innovation efforts | | yes | | | | |
| Prioritisation of infrastructure | | | | | | |
| investments | | yes | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Growth enhancing tax reforms | | | yes | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | respect the 3% limit | be in balance | | | | |
| In 2015, the government deficit will | yes | yes | | | | |