





SPRING 2011 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR DENMARK: ANSWERS FROM DA AND DI

MAIN FORECAST						
Annual % change		2010	2011			
Real GDP growth		2,1	1,3			
Consumer price inflation		2,2	1,8			
Jnemployment rate		7,4	7,8			
Employment growth		-2,1	-0,6			
Government net lending (% of GDP)		-3,5	-3,8			
Gross public debt (% of GDP)		42,9	45,9			
Current account balance (% of GDP)		5,0	4,9			
Components of aggregate demand - in rea	al terms					
Annual % change						
Private consumption		2,1	1,5			
Public consumption		1,7	-1,0			
Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)		-4,1	0,4			
Private non-residential investment		-4,9	-0,3			
Exports		4,8	4,0			
Imports		3,7	3,3			
ECONOMIC SENTIMENT						
_	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in business climate over the next			Industry			
6 months			Services			
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
-	rosiuve	Negauve	•			
Trend in profitability over the next 6			Industry			
months			Services			
	Increase	Increase	Unchanged	Decrease	Decrease	
	(faster pace)	(slower pace)	Unichanged	(slower pace)	(faster pace)	
Investment intentions over the next 6 months						
	Global demand	Domestic demand	Cost of finance	Availability of finance	Company Profitability	Capacity Utilisation
Influence on companies' investment decisions	positive	positive	neutral	negative	neutral	negative
	Replacement	Extension	Rationalisation	Innovation		
Driving force behind investment decisions in the next 6 months	positive	negative	positive	positive		
	Industry: past 6	Industry: next 6	Services: past 6	Services: next 6		
• "	months	months	months	months		
Overall trend in employment	Down	Down	Down	Down		







ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMPACT	OF THE CRISIS ON PO	TENTIAL GROWTH	ł			
Compared to 6 months ago,						
cost/access to finance has been for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same Cost Access	down / easier		
for larger companies (>250 employees)			Cost Access			
Over the next 6 months, cost /access to finance will be for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same Cost 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	







POLICY MIX

	Tight, appropriate for				Loose, appropriate for
Monetary policy is	the euro area	Tight	Appropriate yes	Loose	the euro area
	adequate	inadequate			
Consistency between fiscal and monetary policies	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			
			neither satisfactory		
Evit Stratogica	excessive focus	sufficient focus	nor unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
Exit Strategies Tight fiscal rules and more effective institutions					yes
Greater efficiency of public administrations Credible cost-cutting measures					yes yes
Increased scope of public-private partnerships					yes
Reform of pension systems Improved efficiency of healthcare					yes
sector					yes
Entry Otrotopios	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
In 2015, the government deficit will	respect the 3% limit	be in balance yes			