



## NOVEMBER 2011 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR DENMARK: ANSWERS FROM DA AND DI

MAIN FORECAST						
Annual % change		2011	2012			
Real GDP growth		0,6	1,3			
Consumer price inflation		1,7	1,8			
Unemployment rate		7,4	7,7			
Employment growth		-0,4	0,0			
government net lending (% of GDP)		-3,1	-3,8			
gross public debt (% of GDP)		41,7	37,4			
current account balance (% of GDP)		6,3	5,9			
Components of aggregate demand - in re	eal terms					
Annual % change						
Private consumption		-0,2	1,5			
Public consumption		0,1	1,0			
nvestment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)		-2,1	4,6			
Private non-residential investment		-6,8	7,5			
Exports		5,6	2,4			
mports		6,2	3,3			
Trend in business climate over the next		-	Industry			
6 months			Services			
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in profitability over the next 6	Industry					
months	Services					
	Increase	Increase	Unchanged	Decrease	Decrease	
	(faster pace)	(slower pace)	Unungeu	(slower pace)	(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	negative	neutral	negative	negative	negative	negative
	Replacement	Extension	Rationalisation	Innovation		

<b></b>	Replacement	Extendion	radonanoadon	linioration
Driving force behind investment	positive	negative	positive	positive
decisions in the next 6 months	peenite	negatite	peenite	peenite
	Industry: past 6	Industry: next 6	Services: past 6	Services: next 6
	Industry: past 6 months	Industry: next 6 months	Services: past 6 months	Services: next 6 months



## ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON POTENTIAL GROWTH

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

## BUSINESSEUROPE



## POLICY MIX

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

Entry Strategies	excessive focus	sufficient focus	satisfactory nor unsufficie	unsufficient focus	so far ignored	
More and better-targeted education and						
training					yes	
More and better targeted R&D and					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	no				