



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 6 July 2012
(OR. en)**

11276/12

**UEM 227
ECOFIN 601
SOC 578
COMPET 446
ENV 542
EDUC 219
RECH 282
ENER 311**

LEGISLATIVE ACTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Subject: COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION on the National Reform Programme 2012 of the United Kingdom and delivering a Council opinion on the Convergence Programme of the United Kingdom, 2012-2017

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

of

on the National Reform Programme 2012 of the United Kingdom and delivering a Council opinion on the Convergence Programme of the United Kingdom, 2012-2017

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 121(2) and 148(4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1466/97 of 7 July 1997 on the strengthening of the surveillance of budgetary positions and the surveillance and coordination of economic policies¹, and in particular Article 9(2) thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011 on the prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances², and in particular Article 6(1) thereof,

¹ OJ L 209, 02.08.1997, p. 1.

² OJ L 306, 23.11.2011, p. 25.

Having regard to the recommendation of the European Commission,

Having regard to the conclusions of the European Council,

Having regard to the opinion of the Employment Committee,

After consulting the Economic and Financial Committee,

Whereas:

- (1) On 26 March 2010, the European Council agreed to the Commission's proposal to launch a new strategy for jobs and growth, Europe 2020, based on enhanced coordination of economic policies, which focuses on the key areas where action is needed to boost Europe's potential for sustainable growth and competitiveness.
- (2) On 13 July 2010, the Council adopted a recommendation on the broad guidelines for the economic policies of the Member States and the Union (2010 to 2014) and, on 21 October 2010, adopted a decision on guidelines for the employment policies of the Member States¹, which together form the 'integrated guidelines'. Member States were invited to take the integrated guidelines into account in their national economic and employment policies.
- (3) On 12 July 2011, the Council adopted a recommendation² on the UK's National Reform Programme for 2011 and delivered its opinion on the UK's updated Convergence Programme for 2011-2014.

¹ Maintained for 2012 by Decision 2012/238/EU of 26 April 2012 on guidelines for the employment policies of the Member States (OJ L 119, 4.5.2012, p. 47).

² OJ C 217, 23.7.2011, p. 12.

- (4) On 23 November 2011, the Commission adopted the second Annual Growth Survey, marking the start of the second European Semester of ex ante and integrated policy coordination, which is anchored in the Europe 2020 strategy. On 14 February 2012, the Commission, on the basis of Regulation (EU) 1176/2011, adopted the Alert Mechanism Report, in which it identified the UK as one of the Member States for which an in-depth review would be carried out.
- (5) On 1 December 2011, the Council adopted conclusions calling on the Social Protection Committee, in cooperation with the Employment and other Committees, to present its views on actions recommended within the Europe 2020 policy cycle. These views form part of the opinion of the Employment Committee.
- (6) The European Parliament has been duly involved in the European Semester, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1466/97, and, on 15 February 2012, adopted a resolution on employment and social aspects in the Annual Growth Survey 2012 and a resolution on the contribution to the Annual Growth Survey 2012.
- (7) On 2 March 2012, the European Council endorsed the priorities for ensuring financial stability, fiscal consolidation and action to foster growth. It underscored the need to pursue differentiated, growth-friendly fiscal consolidation, to restore normal lending conditions to the economy, to promote growth and competitiveness, to tackle unemployment and the social consequences of the crisis, and to modernise public administration.

- (8) On 30 April 2012, the UK submitted its Convergence Programme covering the period 2011-12 to 2016-17 and its National Reform Programme for 2012. In order to take account of their interlinkages, the two Programmes have been assessed at the same time. The Commission has also assessed, in an in-depth review under Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011, whether the UK is affected by macroeconomic imbalances. The Commission concluded in its in-depth review that the UK is experiencing an internal imbalance, although not an excessive one.
- (9) Pursuant to paragraph 4 of the Protocol (No 15) on certain provisions relating to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the obligation in Article 126(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to avoid excessive general government deficits does not apply to the UK unless it adopts the euro. Paragraph 5 of the Protocol provides that the UK is to endeavour to avoid an excessive government deficit. On 8 July 2008 the Council decided, in accordance with Article 104(6) of the Treaty establishing the European Community, that an excessive deficit exists in the UK.

(10) Based on the assessment of the Convergence Programme pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1466/97, the Council is of the opinion that the macroeconomic scenario underpinning the budgetary projections in the Programme is plausible. The objective of the budgetary strategy outlined in the Convergence Programme is to implement the necessary fiscal consolidation to achieve the Government's fiscal targets on net debt and cyclically-adjusted current balance. The Convergence Programme does not include a medium-term budgetary objective as foreseen by the Stability and Growth Pact. According to programme projections, the deadline to correct the excessive deficit set by the Council in its recommendation of 2 December 2009 is expected to be missed by one year. The government deficit in 2014-15, the deadline set by the Council, is estimated at 4,4 % of GDP, implying, based on the (recalculated) structural balance¹, an average fiscal effort of 1,25 % of GDP between 2010-11 and 2014-15 which is below the 1¾ % effort set out in the Council recommendation under the excessive deficit procedure (EDP). Although the Government has not deviated from its fiscal consolidation strategy which initially, based on previous macroeconomic projections, appeared sufficient to comply with EDP targets, the fiscal performance and outlook have been affected by a deterioration of economic growth prospects. Revenue measures have been significantly front-loaded in the adjustment path of the fiscal consolidation. Almost 40 % of the total annual fiscal consolidation planned for the 2010-11 to 2014-15 period has been achieved by the end of 2011-12, including 30 % of the spending cuts and two thirds of the net tax increases. The potential revenue contribution from an increased efficiency of the tax system, stemming from a review of the VAT rate structure, remains relatively underexploited.

¹ Cyclically-adjusted balance net of one-off and temporary measures, recalculated by the Commission services on the basis of the information provided in the Programme, using the commonly agreed methodology.

According to the Convergence Programme, the general government deficit is expected to be 8,3 % of GDP in 2011-12, 5,9 % of GDP in 2012-13, 6,0 % of GDP in 2013-14, 4,4 % of GDP in 2014-15, 2,9 % of GDP in 2015-16 and 1,2 % of GDP in 2016-17. These estimates are somewhat lower than those given in the Commission services 2012 spring forecast, namely, a deficit of 6,1 % of GDP in 2012-13 (which would be 7,9 % without an upcoming one-off pension fund transfer) and 6,5 % of GDP in 2013-14. The differences stem from a lower growth forecast and amendments made by Eurostat to UK data. Some adjustments were made to the Government's fiscal plans in the 2011 Autumn Statement to prioritise growth-enhancing expenditure, but public sector investment is still set to fall sharply by 2014-15. Government debt, forecast at 94,7 % in 2013-14, is expected to peak in 2014-15.

- (11) The run-up to the crisis saw the housing market overheat, with house price-to-income ratios reaching historic highs in the context of a growing housing supply shortage, leading to the accumulation of high levels of mortgage debt. According to the Commission's in-depth review, high household debt constitutes an internal imbalance in the UK economy. Due to a high share of variable interest rate mortgages, household finances are vulnerable to interest rates rises, with a potentially destabilising knock-on effect on the economy as a whole via the financial sector. A sustained and significant fall in household debt is only likely if house prices fall relative to disposable income; however, if nominal house prices were to fall rapidly it would risk pushing many households into negative equity. Residential construction remains at record lows, due both to a restrictive planning system and cyclical weakness, and wider housing market activity is also still muted. In November 2011, the Government published its housing strategy for England, which aims to facilitate an increase in residential construction, but significant uncertainty remains about the net impact of the new system on housing development. Also, the housing strategy did not mention the issue of property taxation: the UK system combines a regressive recurring tax (council tax) with a progressive transaction tax (the Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT)), which may play a role in cyclical developments in budget revenues and financial stability. Some adjustments were made to SDLT rates in the 2012 Budget, but only minor changes have been made in this field overall.

- (12) The UK has growing challenges with respect to unemployment and labour market participation. Unemployment in the UK currently stands at 8,4 %. Youth unemployment is much higher, at 22,2 %, and more than 38 % of the unemployed in the UK are under 25 years of age. Furthermore, 17,7 % of young people (16-24 year olds) are not in employment, education or training. Private sector employment has been growing modestly, but not enough to offset reductions in public sector employment and the growth of the workforce. The UK has an oversupply of low-skilled workers, for whom demand is falling, and a shortage of workers with high-quality vocational and technical skills that are particularly needed by goods producing and exporting sectors in which the UK's performance is relatively weak. The main focus in vocational education and training (VET) policy is on basic skills and level 2 qualifications, while the economy increasingly demands more advanced VET qualifications. The UK also continues to have a relatively high number of adults with very poor basic literacy and numeracy skills, who are not well placed to benefit from vocational training. Early school-leaving has increased by 3,3 percentage points since 2005 and, at 14,9 %, is above the EU average; continued support for low-income families is crucial to prevent young people from dropping out of school.

- (13) The Government has a welfare reform agenda to help more people get into work, while supporting the most vulnerable. The Universal Credit, which aims to simplify the benefit system, has not yet been implemented. The Government must take measures to ensure that the positive impact of new policies on employment and incomes will not be offset by declining amounts available for benefits, which would risk increasing poverty, particularly for families with children. One independent estimate forecasts that, in 2020-21, absolute child poverty will reach its highest level since 2001-02 and that the Government will miss targets for reducing child poverty set down in the Child Poverty Act. The Government needs to take steps to ensure that there is sufficient access to childcare, in particular for low earners. Any cuts to support for childcare would risk exacerbating the problem.
- (14) Financing conditions remain tight, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and net lending to the corporate sector was negative in 2011. Survey evidence shows that a significant number of SMEs are credit constrained, while there are also potential challenges on the demand side. Additionally, access to non-bank lending remains largely restricted to bigger firms, and competition in the banking industry is limited. Notwithstanding the steps taken by the authorities to improve the situation, the Breedon taskforce on alternative debt markets has estimated a substantial ongoing financing gap over the next five years, especially for SMEs.

- (15) The UK has a challenge to improve its energy and transport infrastructure, which is linked to laying the foundations for long-term growth and competitiveness, and to addressing the causes of the UK's lack of external competitiveness in manufacturing sectors. The UK needs substantial investment to upgrade its electricity generation capacity, given the need to replace a large part of the existing generating capacity, which will close over the next decade, and the need to meet the renewable energy obligation and tighter carbon emissions standards. The UK's transport sector faces shortcomings in the capacity and quality of its networks, which could work against the Government's aim of rebalancing the UK economy towards investment and exports. As part of the Government's fiscal consolidation strategy, public sector net investment will fall sharply by 2014-15, which risks exacerbating existing pressures on transport infrastructure unless alternative funding sources can be secured.
- (16) In the context of the European Semester, the Commission has carried out a comprehensive analysis of the UK's economic policy. It has assessed the Convergence Programme and National Reform Programme, and presented an in-depth review. It has taken into account not only their relevance for sustainable fiscal and socio-economic policy in the UK, but also their compliance with EU rules and guidance, given the need to reinforce the overall economic governance of the Union by providing EU-level input into future national decisions. Its recommendations under the European Semester are reflected in recommendations (1) to (6) below.

- (17) In the light of this assessment, the Council has examined the Convergence Programme, and its opinion¹ is reflected in particular in recommendation (1) below.
- (18) In the light of the results of the Commission's in-depth review under Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 and this assessment, the Council has examined the National Reform Programme and the Convergence Programme. Its recommendation under Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 is reflected in particular in recommendations (2), (3) and (6) below,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS that the United Kingdom take action within the period 2012-2013 to:

¹ Under Article 9(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1466/97.

1. Fully implement the budgetary strategy for the financial year 2012-13 and beyond, supported by sufficiently specified measures, to ensure a timely correction of the excessive deficit in a sustainable manner and the achievement of the structural adjustment effort specified in the Council recommendations under the EDP and to set the high public debt ratio on a sustained downward path. Subject to reinforcing the budgetary strategy for the financial year 2013-14 and beyond, prioritise growth-enhancing expenditure to avoid the risk that a further weakening of the medium-term outlook for growth will negatively impact on the long-term sustainability of public finances.
2. Address the destabilising impact of high and volatile house prices and high household debt by implementing a comprehensive housing reform programme to increase housing supply and alleviate problems of affordability and the need for state subsidisation of housing. Pursue further reforms to the housing market, including the mortgage and rental markets, financial regulation and property taxation to prevent excessive volatility and distortions in the housing market.
3. Continue to improve the employability of young people, in particular those not in education, employment or training, including by using the Youth Contract. Ensure that apprenticeship schemes are taken up by more young people, have a sufficient focus on advanced and higher-level skills, and involve more small and medium-sized businesses. Take measures to reduce the high proportion of young people aged 18-24 with very poor basic skills.

4. Step up measures to facilitate the labour market integration of people from jobless households. Ensure that planned welfare reforms do not translate into increased child poverty. Fully implement measures aiming to facilitate access to childcare services.
5. Further improve the availability of bank and non-bank financing to the private sector, in particular to SMEs. Support competition within the banking sector, in particular through measures to reduce barriers to entry, increase transparency and facilitate switching between banks as recommended by the Independent Commission on Banking and explore ways to improve access to venture and risk capital and other forms of non-bank lending.
6. Pursue a long-term strategy for improving the capacity and quality of the UK's network infrastructure, including measures to address pressures in transport and energy networks by promoting more efficient and robust planning and decision-making processes, and harnessing appropriate public or private financing arrangements.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President
