

## UK recession inevitable as government winds back economic support

Prospects of fiscal tightening, limited energy support, and sky-high mortgage rates look set to reduce the size of the UK economy by roughly 2% over several quarters



Rishi Sunak, Prime Minister, UK - 26 Oct 2022

Source: Shutterstock

### The new prime minister has succeeded in calming markets

The appointment of Rishi Sunak as the new UK prime minister heralds a very different fiscal approach to his predecessor. Promises of debt sustainability have succeeded in stabilising financial markets, and both the pound and gilt yields have gone full circle since the mid-September 'mini budget'. The political risk premium, as measured by the spread between German and UK 10-year yields, has narrowed back, although it is still wider than it was before the Conservative leadership contest started in July.

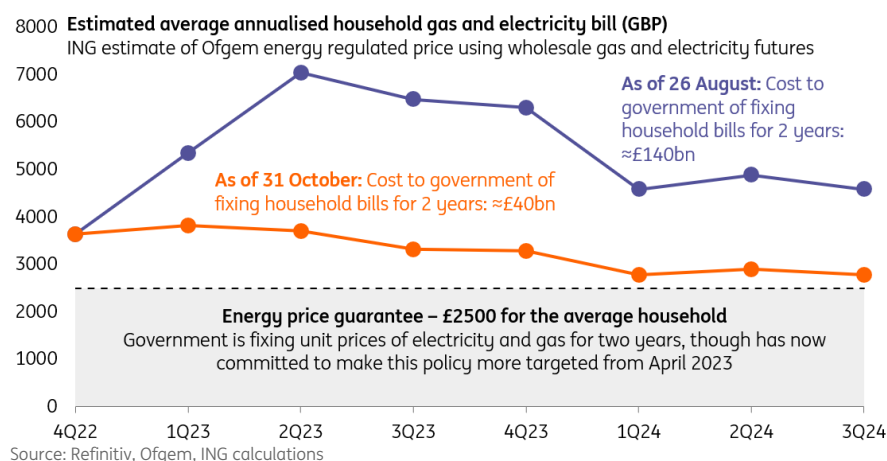
Unfortunately, that's where the good news stops. Sunak may have tentatively won back investor confidence, but he'll need to find savings worth roughly £30-40bn/year to convince the independent Office for Budget Responsibility that debt won't rise across the medium-term as a percentage of GDP. With very limited scope to cut day-to-day spending, we suspect he'll have to chop back public investment plans and potentially also look at increases to personal taxes.

## Energy support to become less generous

None of this will be good for growth, though the impact will be dominated by a decision to make the government’s flagship energy support programme less generous from April 2023. Under existing plans, the average household energy bill is capped at £2,500 for two years, but the government has signalled this will become more targeted.

Aside from adjusting income tax rates, the only obvious way of doing this would be to make a distinction between those on welfare support and those that aren't. One scenario could see most consumers move back to paying the Ofgem-regulated price from April.

## The cost of fixing household energy bills has collapsed



Under that sort of policy, we'd expect most households to pay on average £3,300 in FY2023 for energy, without any government support. As the chart shows, the sharp fall in gas prices means that estimate has halved since August. But that would still leave the average household paying close to 10% of their disposable income on energy.

Alongside that, mortgage rates look set to fall fairly gradually, against a backdrop of stubbornly high Bank of England expectations and a greater premium from lenders for high loan-to-value products. With roughly a third of mortgages fixed for two years, millions of homeowners look set to lock-in these higher rates. The two-year fixed rate recently peaked at 6.5%.

## A recession looks inevitable

All of this suggests a recession is now inevitable, and we’ve once again downgraded our GDP forecasts. We now expect the size of the economy to shrink by roughly 2% over four quarters, concentrated in the first half of 2023.

Admittedly these forecasts are still heavily contingent on how the government adjusts its energy support. If gas prices begin to rise, particularly for winter 2023/24 contracts, then the government will be under heavy pressure to once again extend its energy support to all households beyond April next year.

## Author

### James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK

[james.smith@ing.com](mailto:james.smith@ing.com)

## Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. (“ING”) solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user’s investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.