



Ivan Lyons, FPFs  
Fellow & Chartered  
Financial Planner  
Managing Director



David Connor, FPFs,  
Chartered FCSI  
Chartered  
Financial Planner  
Director



Angus Willson APFS  
Chartered Financial  
Planner  
Director



#### Investment Solutions

Grafton House  
26 Grafton Road  
Worthing  
West Sussex  
BN11 1QT

Tel 01903 214640

Email [ifa@investment-solutions.co.uk](mailto:ifa@investment-solutions.co.uk)

Website [www.investment-solutions.co.uk](http://www.investment-solutions.co.uk)

[www.facebook.com/financialadviserworthing](https://www.facebook.com/financialadviserworthing)

[@investment\\_sols](https://twitter.com/investment_sols)

## Economic Review

March 2022

### Bank Rate raised again

Last month, the Bank of England (BoE) sanctioned a further increase in its benchmark interest rate as inflation continues to surge significantly ahead of the Bank's target level.

Following a meeting held in mid-March, the BoE's nine-member Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted by an 8-1 majority to raise Bank Rate from 0.5% to 0.75%. This was the third meeting in a row that the MPC had signalled a tightening of monetary policy, taking the Bank's main interest rate back to its pre-pandemic level.

Polymakers cited a strong labour market and continuing signs of 'robust domestic cost and price pressures' as key reasons for the hike. Minutes to the meeting also noted that Russia's invasion of Ukraine had led to 'further large increases in energy and other commodity prices including food prices.' As a result, the BoE now expects inflation to reach 'around 8% in April,' almost a full percentage point higher than it forecast in February and four times its 2% target figure.

While the minutes did say that 'some further modest tightening in monetary policy may be appropriate in the coming months' they also pointed to concerns about the outlook for growth as households struggle with a squeeze on incomes. Indeed, analysts noted a more dovish tone than was evident in the previous set of minutes, with a distinct softening of the language on the need for future rate hikes.

Data subsequently released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), however, showed that price rises continue to exceed analysts' expectations. In the 12 months to February, the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Prices Index, surged to a 30-year high of 6.2%. This was significantly up on the previous month's rate of 5.5%, and 0.3% higher than the median forecast in a Reuters poll of economists.



### OBR downgrades growth forecast

The Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) has downgraded its forecast for UK economic growth over the next two years amid an unprecedented squeeze on household finances.

Chancellor Rishi Sunak unveiled the independent forecaster's revised projections during his Spring Statement, delivered to the House of Commons on 23 March. The new forecast suggests the economy will expand by 3.8% in 2022, significantly down on October's 6.0% prediction. Next year is also expected to yield lower growth, with the economy forecast to expand by 1.8% compared to a previous prediction of 2.1%.

The downgrades partly relate to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which the OBR warned would have 'major repercussions for the global economy.' In addition, they reflect a sharp squeeze on living standards with real disposable household incomes expected to fall by 2.2% in the coming financial year – this would represent the biggest annual decline in UK living standards since records began in 1956.

Ironically, the latest gross domestic product statistics released by ONS showed the UK economy grew by a faster than expected 0.8% in January. This was the strongest monthly expansion since last June and beat all forecasts in a Reuters poll of economists.








Survey data also suggests the economy continued to expand at a robust pace during the last two months. The preliminary reading of the S&P Global/CIPS Composite Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), for instance, came in at 59.7 in March, only marginally below February's historically high figure of 59.9.

S&P Global Chief Business Economist Chris Williamson said, "The further reopening of the economy after COVID-19 containment measures helped offset headwinds from the Ukraine war, Brexit and rising prices." However, he also noted that the PMI's measure of business optimism slumped to a 17-month low in March, adding, "Indicators point to potentially sharply slower growth in the coming months."

The ongoing conflict in Ukraine continues to impact global markets, as they closed out a turbulent quarter. The invasion is exacerbating inflationary pressures, driving up the cost of everything from fuels to food, leading to volatility across commodity markets in particular.

At the end of March, falling oil prices and escalating inflation figures from the US weighed on investor sentiment. The oil price declined after the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and allies (OPEC+) agreed to another modest monthly oil output boost, resisting pressure to pump more oil, despite consumer calls for increases. Joe Biden later issued the release of one million barrels a day from crude reserves in an effort to tame energy costs, commencing in May.

Looking at major global indices, in the UK, as the dust settles on the Spring Statement and recent OBR estimates, the FTSE 100 closed the month up 0.77% on 7,515.68, while the FTSE 250 and AIM both recorded marginal gains of 0.37% and 0.19% respectively. In the US, the Dow Jones closed March up 2.32%, while the NASDAQ finished 3.41% up. In Japan, the Nikkei 225 ended the month on 27,821.43, up 4.88%, and the Euro Stoxx 50 closed March down 0.55% on 3,902.52.

Index	Value (31/03/22)	% Movement (since 28/02/22)
 FTSE 100	7,515.68	▲ 0.77%
 FTSE 250	21,160.07	▲ 0.37%
 FTSE AIM	1,042.36	▲ 0.19%
 EURO STOXX 50	3,902.52	▼ 0.55%
 NASDAQ COMPOSITE	14,220.52	▲ 3.41%
 DOW JONES	34,678.35	▲ 2.32%
 NIKKEI 225	27,821.43	▲ 4.88%

On the foreign exchanges, sterling closed the month at \$1.31 against the US dollar. The euro closed at €1.18 against sterling and at \$1.10 against the US dollar.

Brent Crude closed the month trading at around \$108 a barrel, a gain of over 10%. Gold is currently trading at around \$1,924 a troy ounce, a gain of just over 1% on the month.

## Unemployment below pre-pandemic rate

The latest set of labour market statistics published by ONS revealed a further fall in the rate of unemployment, although real pay growth continues to lag the spiralling cost of living.

In the three months to January, the unemployment rate fell to 3.9%, down from 4.1% across the previous three-month period. This was the lowest level since the three months to January 2020 and took the jobless rate back below its pre-pandemic level.

The data also showed another strong rise in the number of pay-rolled employees in February and yet another record number of job vacancies. The number of people out of work but not looking for a job also rose again, however, which meant the total number of people in employment remains well below its equivalent pre-pandemic figure.

In terms of wage growth, the data showed average weekly earnings, excluding bonuses, rising at an annual rate of 3.8% across the November–January period. Although this was a slight increase from the previous three-month period, it did mean that pay once again failed to keep up with the rapid rise in prices. Indeed, after taking account of inflation, regular earnings fell by 1% compared to year earlier levels.

## Retail sales decline

Official retail sales figures have revealed a drop in sales volumes during February while survey evidence suggests sales remained disappointing in March.

ONS data showed that total retail sales volumes unexpectedly declined by 0.3% in February compared to the previous month. An ONS spokesperson said retailer feedback linked some of the fall to stormy weather which had kept shoppers at home, while the easing of COVID restrictions resulted in more people returning to pubs and restaurants at the expense of grocery sales.

The latest Distributive Trades Survey from the CBI suggests sales growth remained relatively weak last month, with its sales-for-the-time-of-year gauge falling from +16 in February to -23 in March. Retailers also said they expect sales to remain below seasonal norms this month, although to a lesser extent.

Commenting on the findings, CBI Principal Economist Martin Sartorius said, "Retailers had a mediocre March, with sales reported as being below seasonal norms. The cost-of-living crisis is looming large across the sector, as households' wallets are being hit by the fastest rate of inflation in decades. Further action will be needed to galvanise consumer confidence, shore up incomes, and support spending on UK high streets in the tough months to come."

The value of investments can go down as well as up and you may not get back the full amount you invested. The past is not a guide to future performance and past performance may not necessarily be repeated.

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