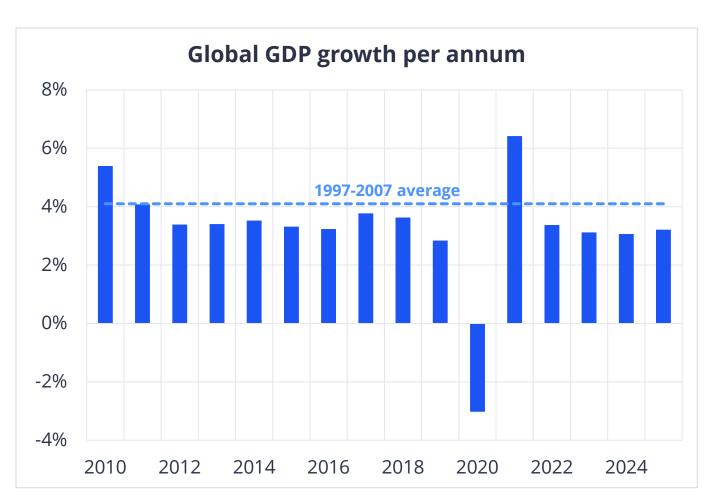


- 1 UK economy in a global context
- 2 UK economy and interest rates
- 3 Recent property trends
- 4 Regional development notes



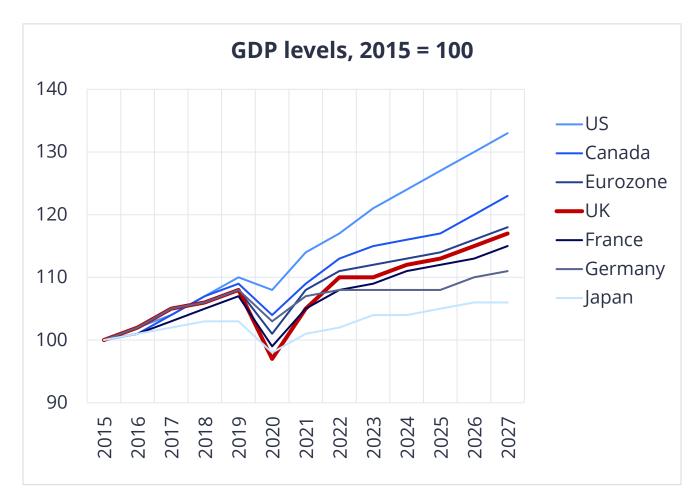
### The global economy is adjusting to a 'new normal'

## Growth to stabilise at 3%+ (non-recessionary)



- Global economy is adjusting to lower interest rates
- GDP growth rates remain below historic standards
- Growth in China to slow from an average of 10% pa to around 4% pa (\$1.4 trillion support announced)
- Despite lower 'new normal', economic growth should strengthen as interest rates fall further and real incomes rise and support spending

# Global economies continue to recover UK not a 'laggard'



2021

UK business + Add to myFT

UK economists' survey: recovery will be slower than in peer countries

2024

UK economy + Add to myFT

FT economists survey: 'anaemic' economy needs 'investment, investment, investment'

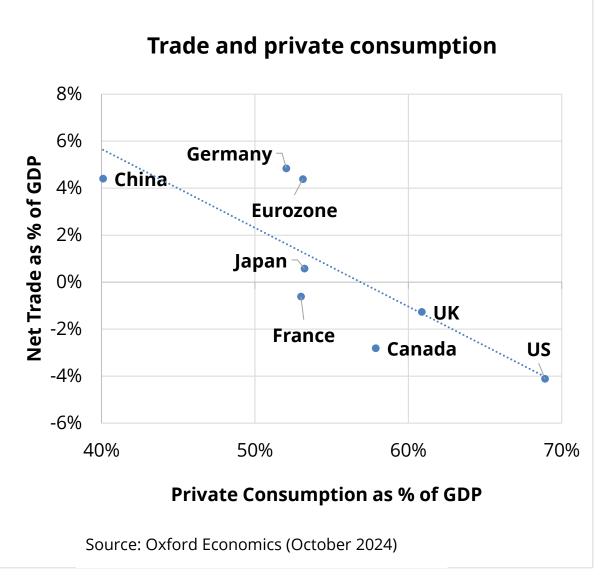
- Of the developed world, UK saw steepest decline in GDP during the pandemic...
- ... followed by the strongest recovery
- US/Canadian economies always the strongest due to longer working hours
- Germany suffering from weak exports

Trade patterns betray economic vulnerabilities(imported inflation)

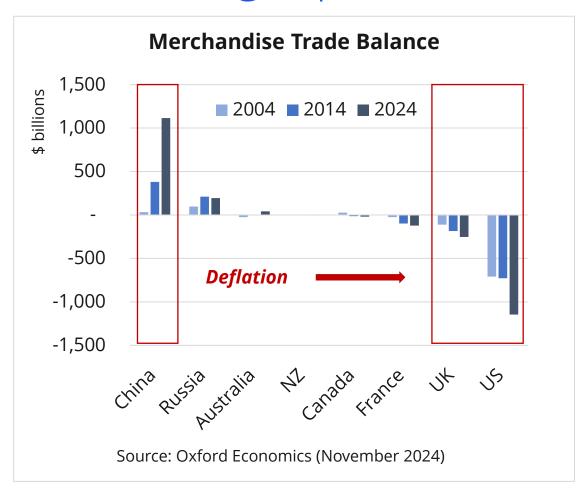
### GDP composition

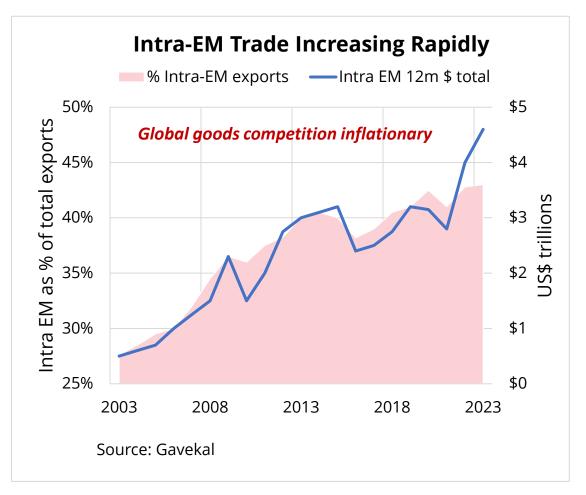
DP World London Gateway





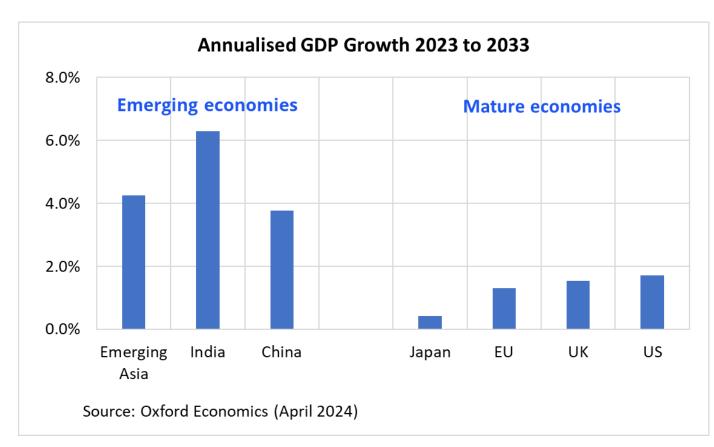
### China knows where its bread is buttered, but . . . Trade and geopolitics – sides of the same coin



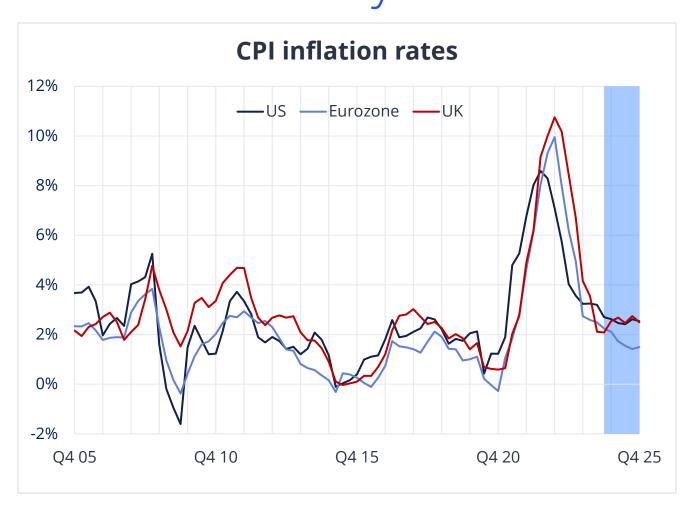


### . . . but China has other options Asian EM growth potential will remain strong





# Global inflationary spike looks historical, for the moment . . . Inflation in abeyance?

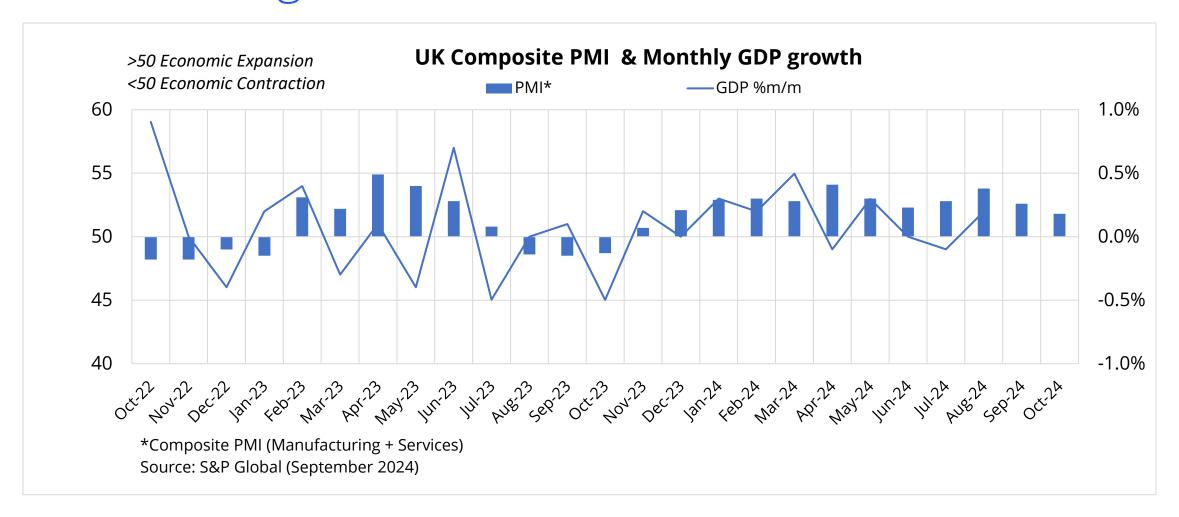


CPI inflation rates	Post Covid max	Latest
Australia	7.8	2.8
Canada	7.6	1.6
China	5.0	0.3
France	6.1	1.2
Germany	8.6	2.0
India	7.3	5.5
Japan	3.9	2.5
Russia	16.9	8.6
South Korea	5.8	1.3
Spain	10.1	1.8
UK	10.8	1.7
US	8.6	2.4

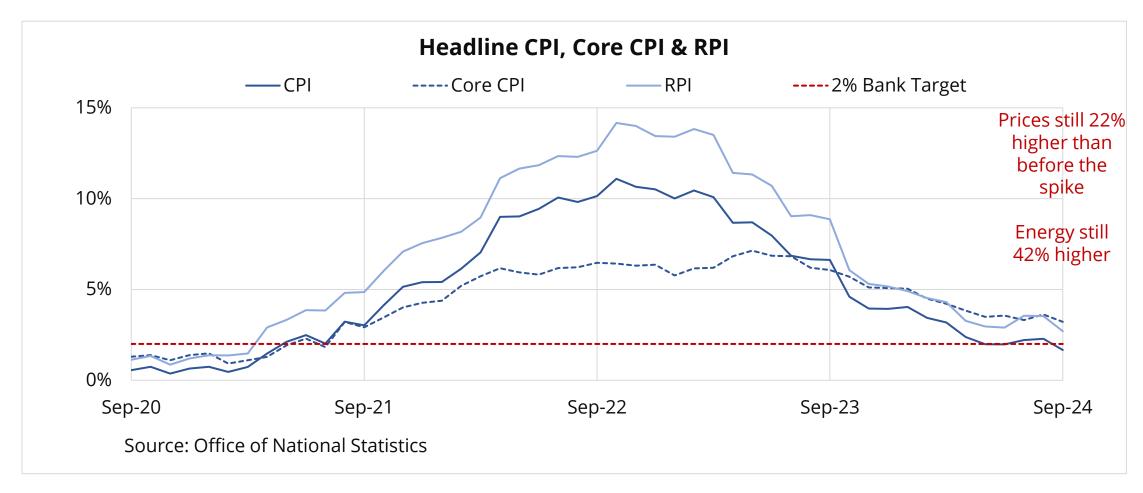
Source: Oxford Economics + local statistical agencies



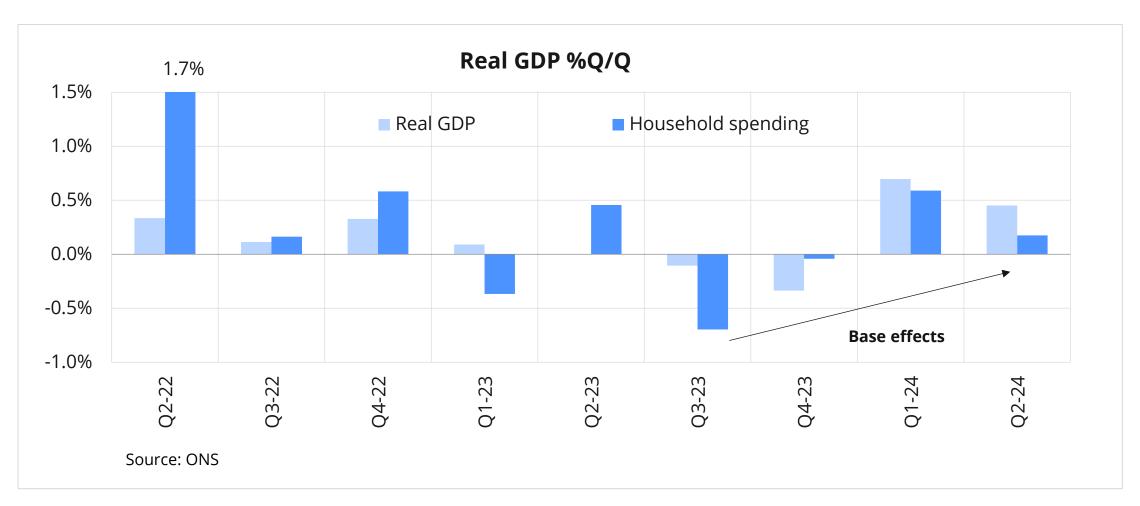
# Reasonable performance in 2024 despite high rates, but slowdown still possible 'Soft landing'?



# High prices will continue to buffet household spending Inflation lower in short term but risks increasing

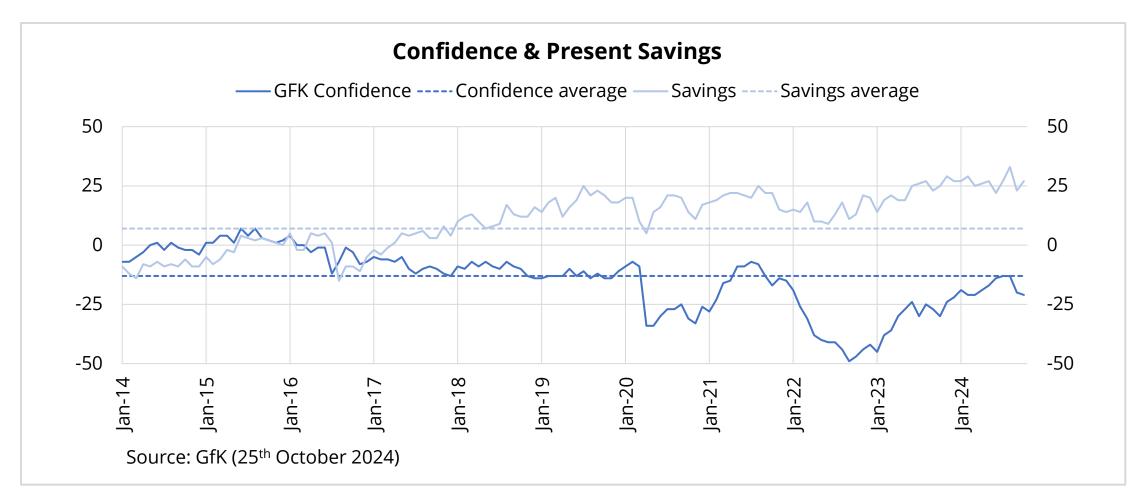


# Household spending still <u>very</u> price sensitive Will real wage growth translate into higher spending?

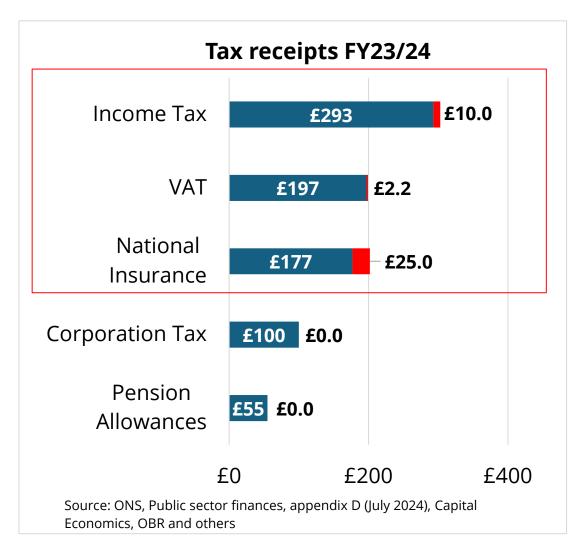


### Budget verdict still out?

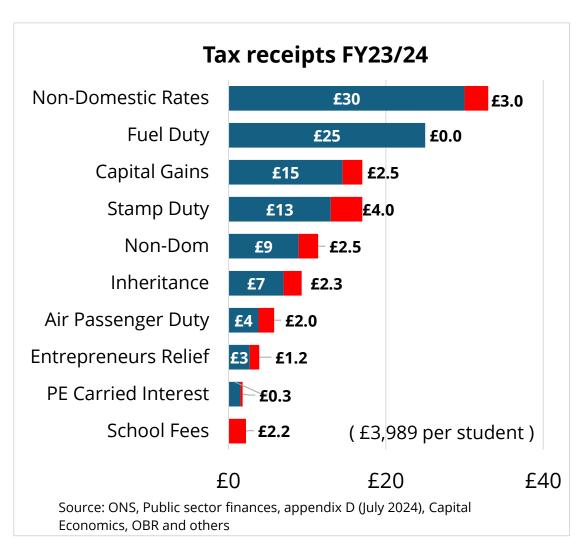
### Household confidence took a hit in September/October



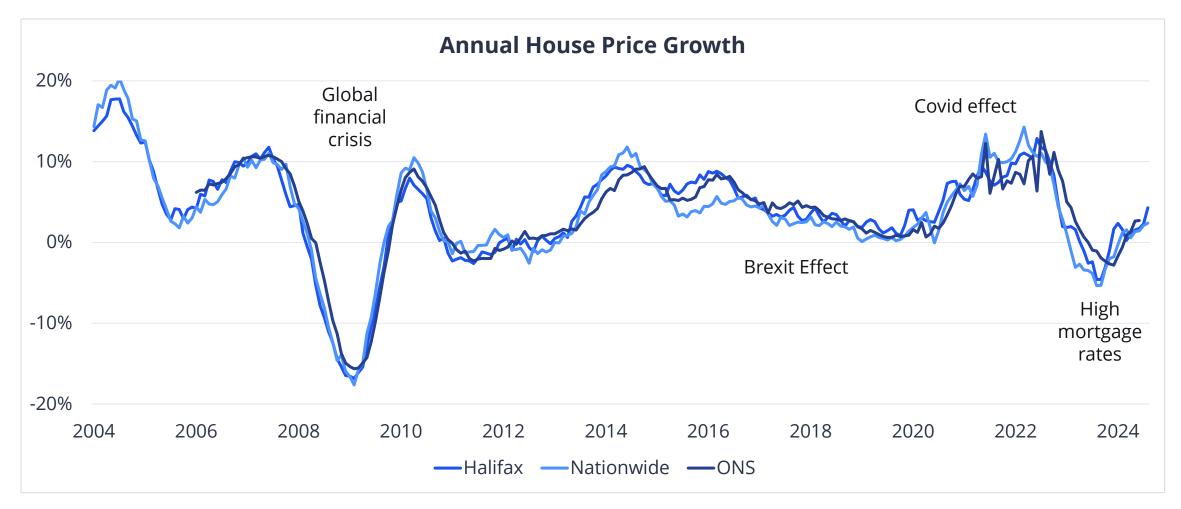
#### 'Nickle and dimed to death'



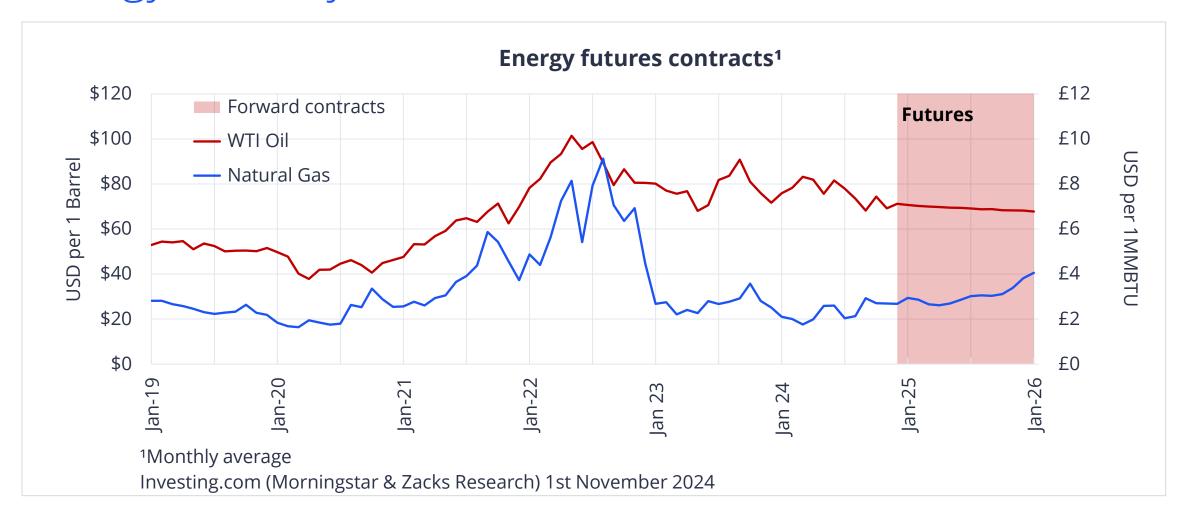
#### 'Schilling and florin-ed to death'?



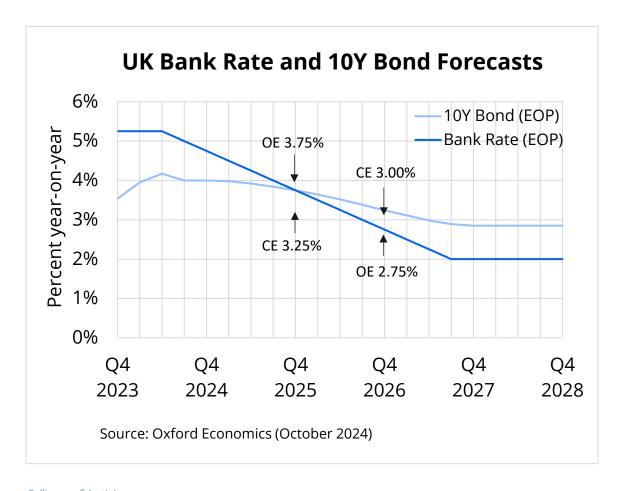
### Wealth effect supporting consumer confidence House prices rising again



# Iran oil exports (1.7mbd). Excess OPEC+ capacity (5mbd). Energy Security



# The real questions are timing and <u>level</u> UK monetary policy on a downward trajectory

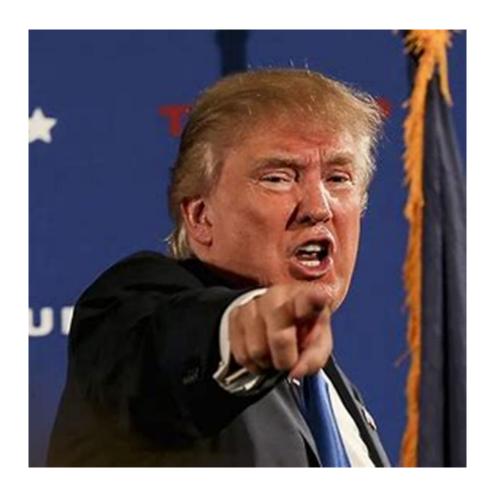




Huw Pill, Chief Economist, Bank of England

The Bayesian Vector Auto-regression model '. . . gave me pause for thought about the timing and magnitude of this removal of restriction.' (4<sup>th</sup> October at ICA conference).

# Volatility and instability the new normal Outlook for 2024 and beyond



#### **US economic & foreign policy under Trump**

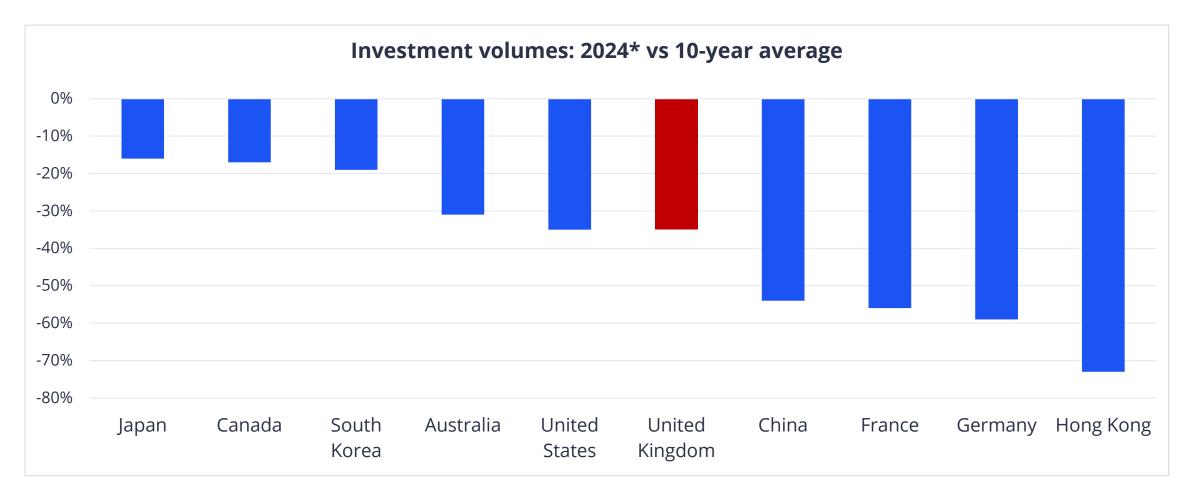
- 'Gaming legal system'. Autocratic threat to world rules-based order (equality of sovereigns & self-determination, business regulation, etc.)
- US Federal Reserve independence. Risk premia & US treasuries. 'Dollar weaponisation' and capital flight
- Basel III is finished in US!
- Fiscal policies leading to inflation, high interest rates and debt crisis?
- Protectionism Isolationism? Retribution? Negotiating tool?
- Imports for consumption more expensive (Walmart 70 to 80% imported)
- Reshoring production (higher costs = inflation)
- China and world trade pattern shifts and inflation
- Tariff Act (1930). Global Depression. Tariffs require congressional approval.

#### Other than these . . . No problem!



### Global capital markets

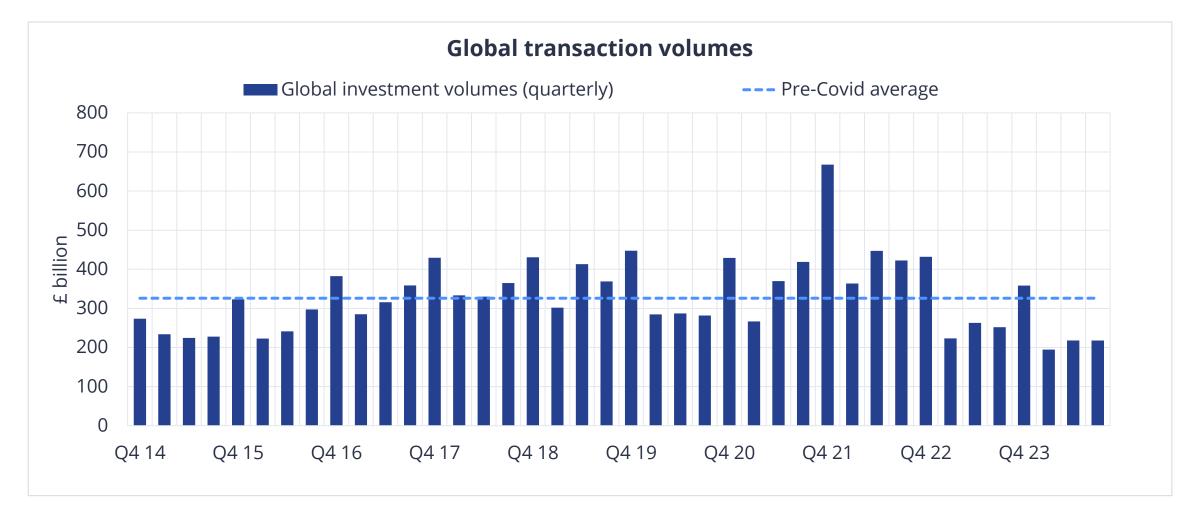
## All major markets feeling effects of higher rates



21

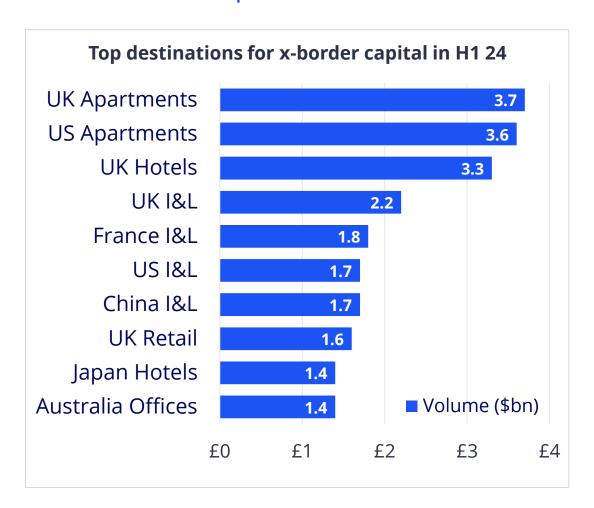
### Global capital markets

### Transactional flow still limited



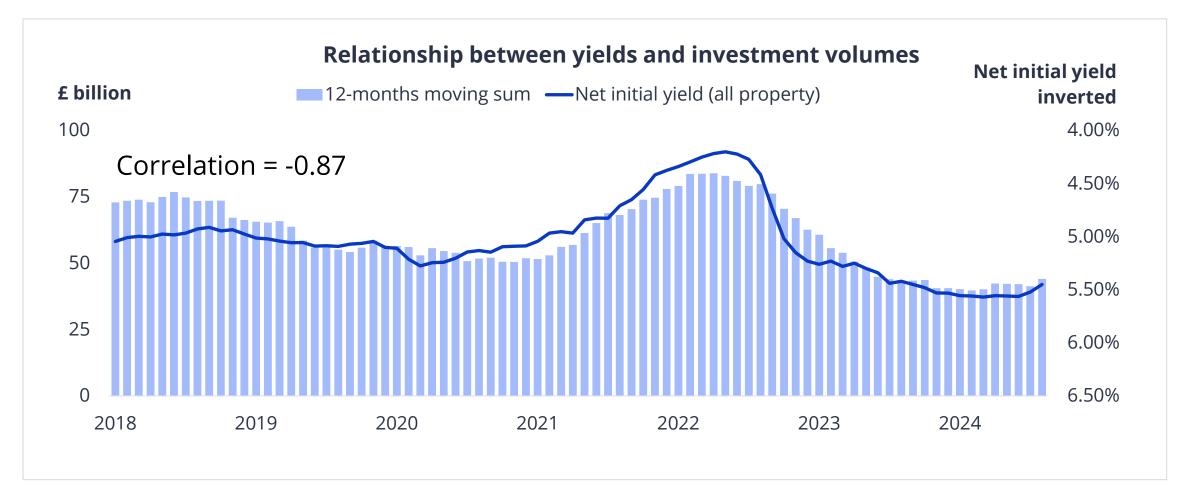
## UK most rapid price adjustment (Truss/Kwarteng effect) UK on overseas investors radar (Trump effects)

Country	H1 2024 \$bn	YOY
US	138	-3%
UK	26	+8%
Japan	19	-12%
China	18	-12%
South Korea	11	+20%
Germany	11	-26%
Canada	9	-37%
Australia	9	+5%



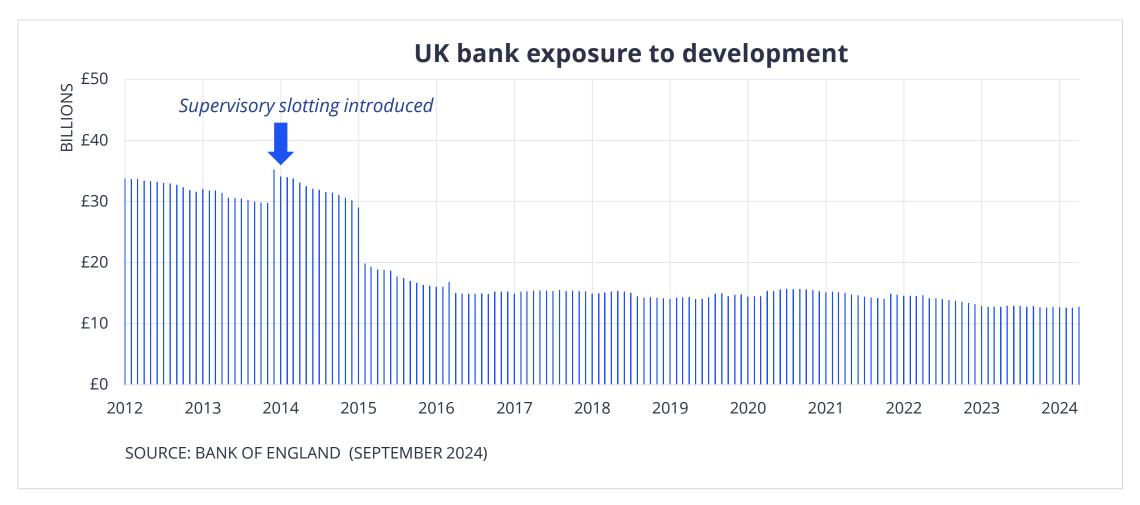
### But the market may have turned?

### UK transactional flow still limited

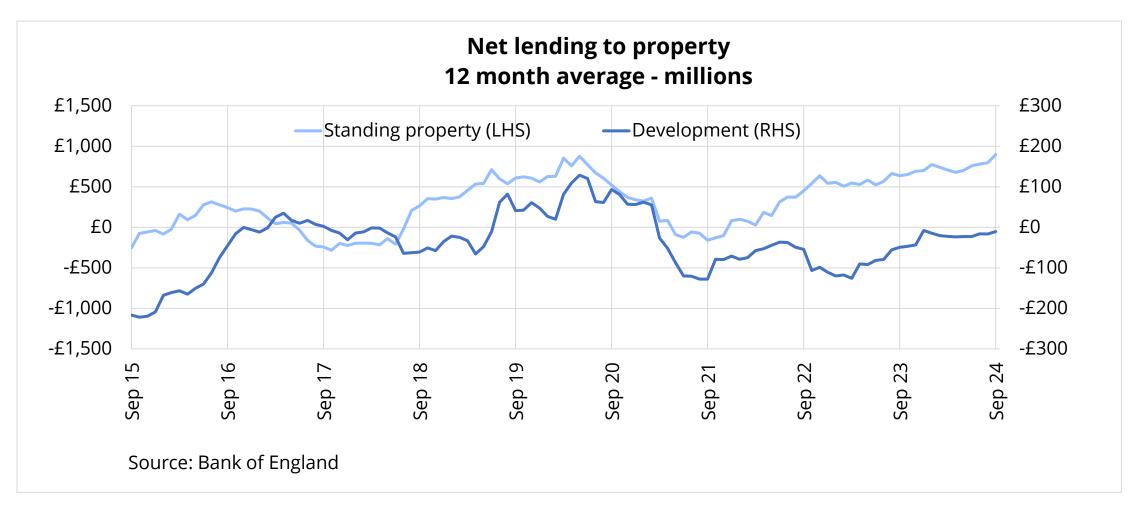


## Still down by 65% against 2014

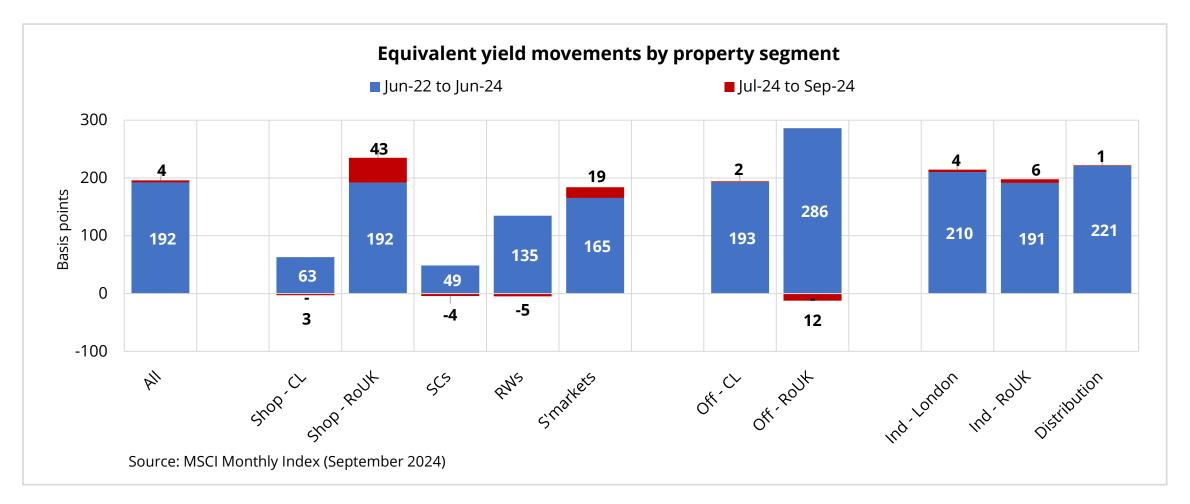
## Development debt conditions not improving



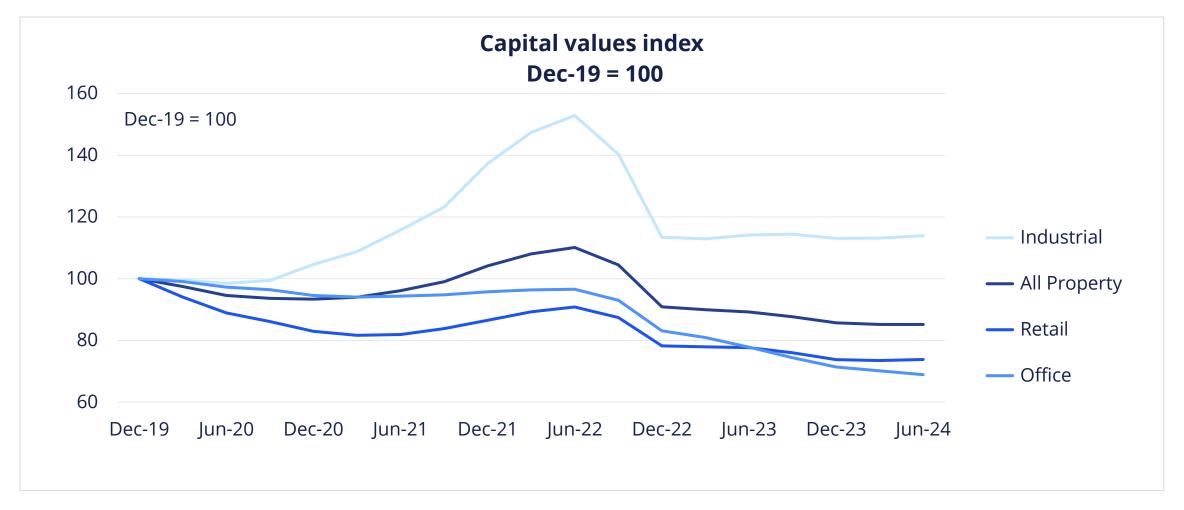
# Up by 25% against 2014 but CPI up by 34% and RPI 51%! Standing property debt conditions improving?



# Further price movements likely as transactional flow resumes Commercial property pricing stable

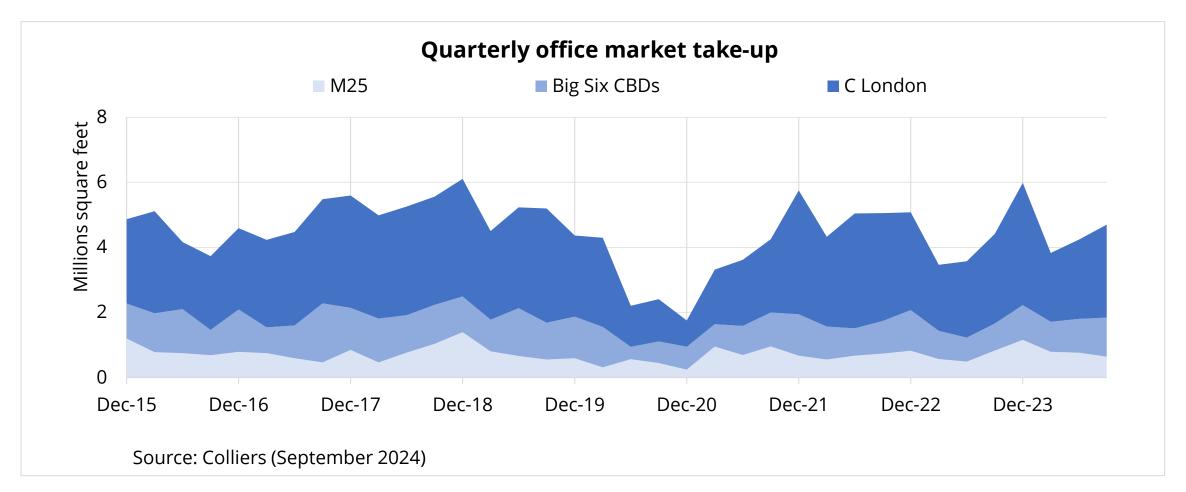


## Scope of value recovery in selected sectors Industrial is the outlier



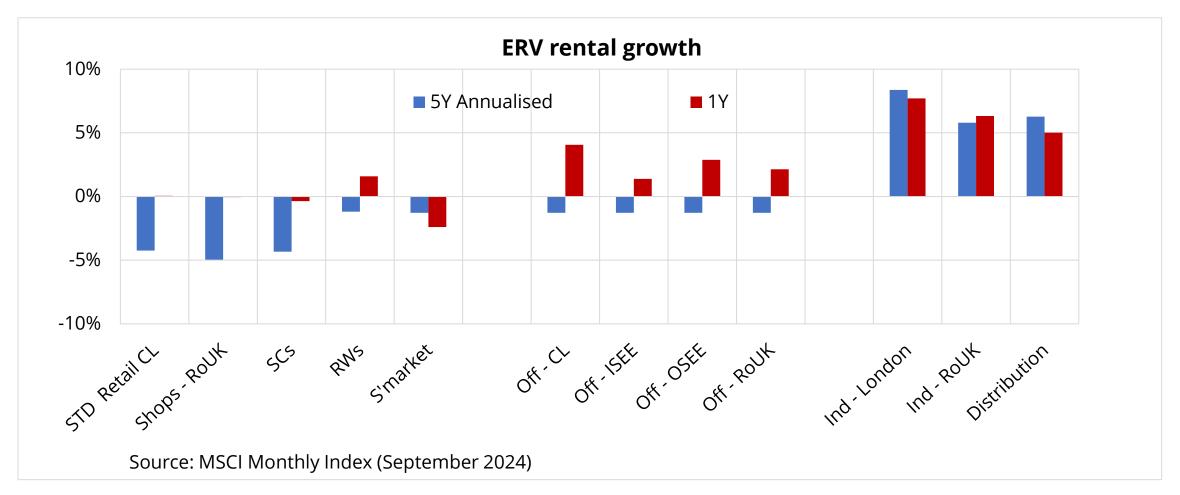
# Stabilising near pre-Covid levels Demand dynamics





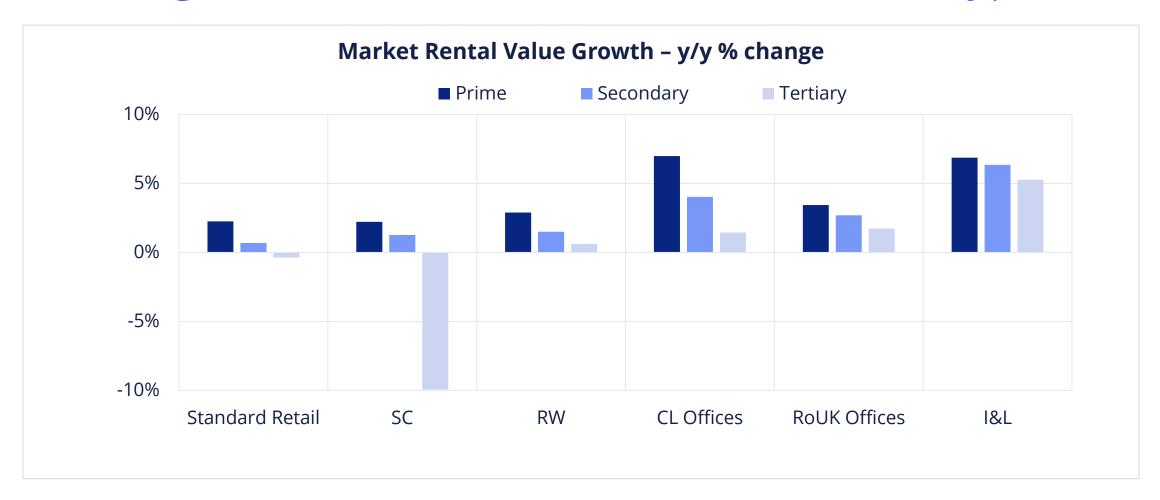
## Limited supply is the key ingredient

## Rental growth stable



### Even for sub-prime assets

## Rental growth sustained across most asset types



# UK forecast to lead recovery in Western Europe Total Returns Commercial Property





### The slogan goes but the song remains the same?

## 'Levelling up' out, 'MHCLG' in???

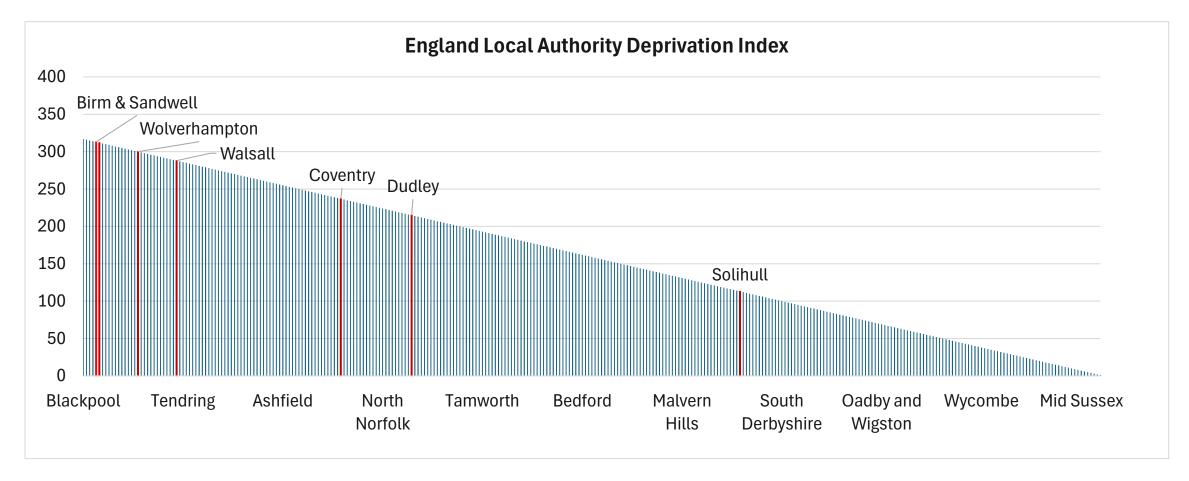






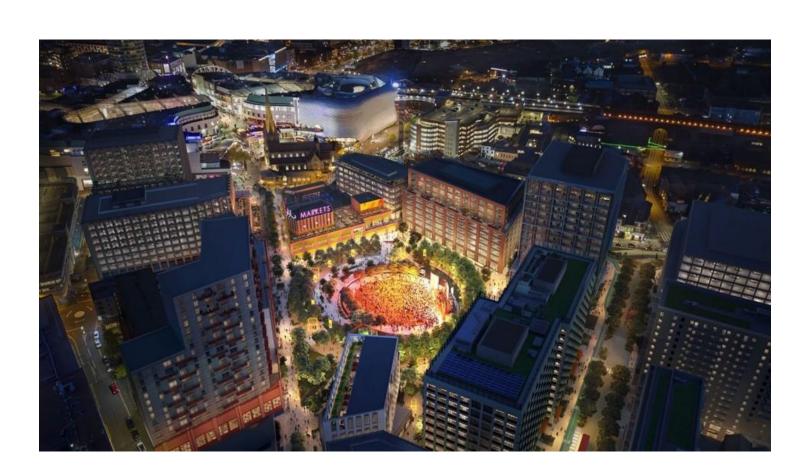
N

# Government priorities may focus on West Midland CA MHCLG Government Deprivation Index



# The largest inner city development site in Europe New regeneration project approved 24<sup>th</sup> June

- Birmingham City Council / Lendlease JV
- WMCA also supporting
- £1.9 bn project (17 hectares)
- 3,000 new homes
- 3 million+ sq ft of office space
- Cultural venues (art, live performance, festivals, pop-up markets)
- Lendlease is aiming to reduce its involvement as part of strategy to divest in UK and US and focus on Australia and Asia



# Private railway to Manchester











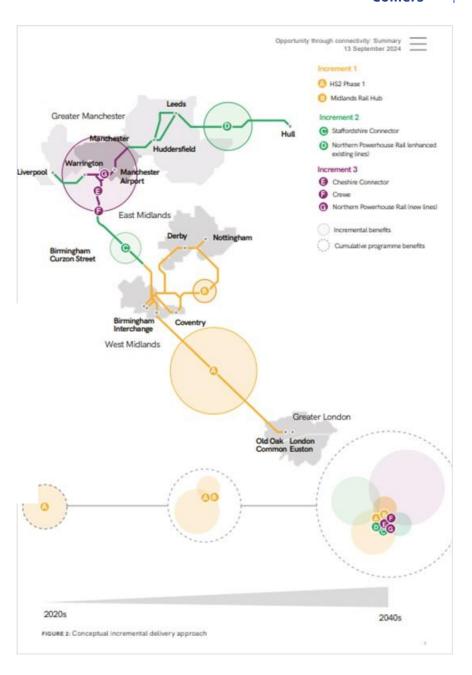
David Higgins United Utilities Gatwick Airport



Andy Burnham Mayor GMCA



Richard Parker Mayor WMCA



### Colliers



For further information, please contact Walter Boettcher, Head of Research & Economics walter.boettcher@colliers.com +44 07824 691 586

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