From Ireland From Bust to Boom

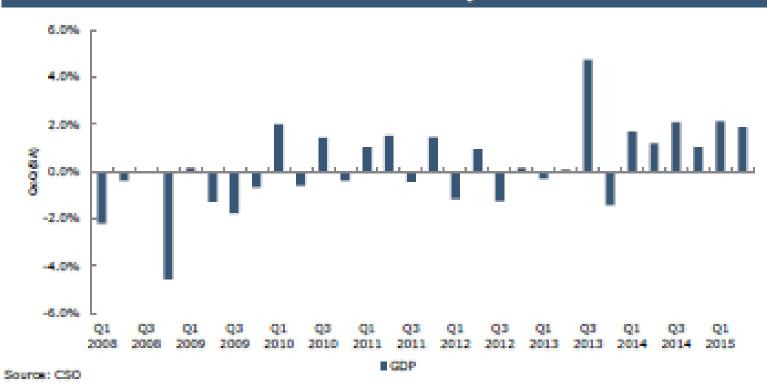
Cormac Lucey September 18th 2015



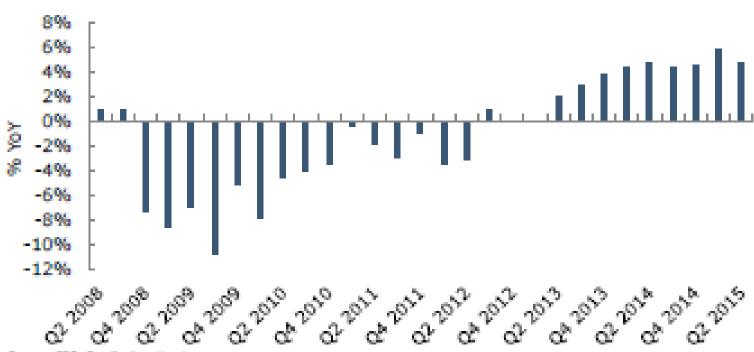
- Economic Activity & Growth
- Balance sheet: Equity = Assets Liabilities
- The Public Finances
- Competitiveness
- Prospects
- Risks
- Conclusion

Economic Activity & Growth

GDP has increased for 6 consecutive quarters



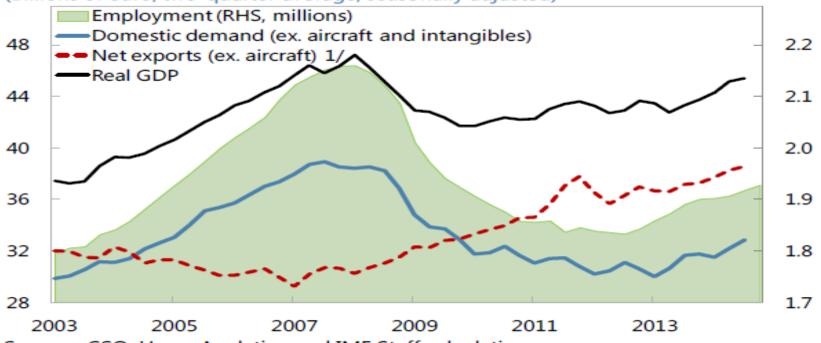
Domestic demand (excluding aircraft & R&D)



Source: CSO, Goodbody estimates

Real GDP Components and Employment

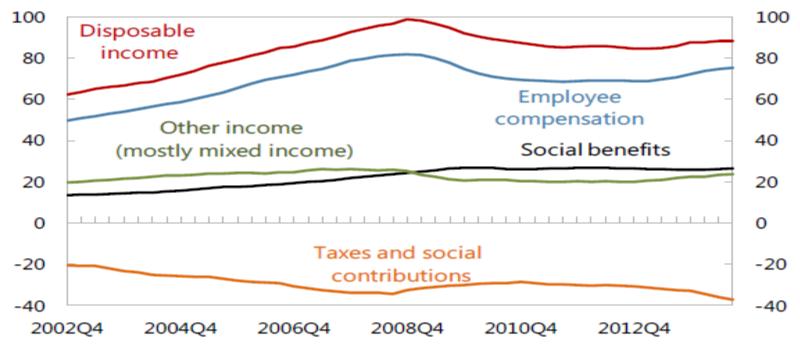
(Billions of euro, two-quarter average, seasonally adjusted)



Sources: CSO; Haver Analytics; and IMF Staff calculations. 1/Adjusted uniformly upward by €28 billion.

Household Incomes

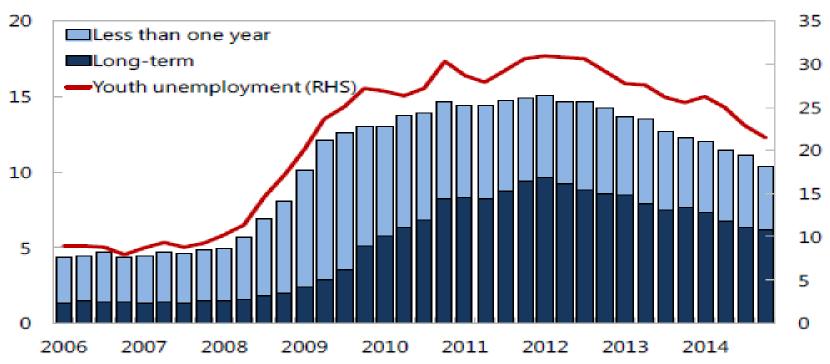
(Billions of EUR, 4-quarters sum)



Sources: Central Statistics Office; and IMF staff calculations.

Unemployment Rates

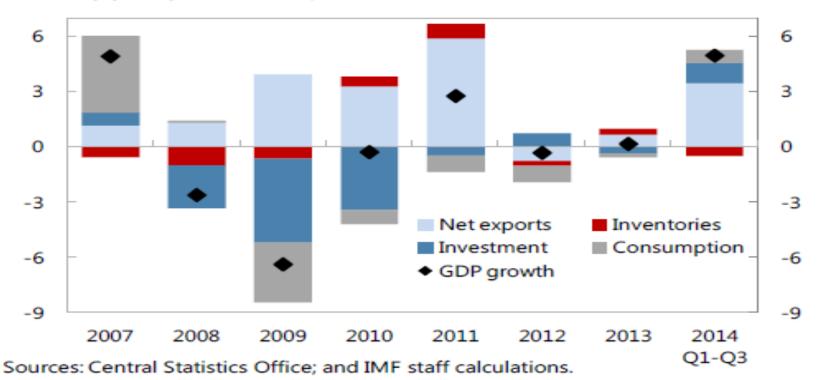
(Percent, s.a.)



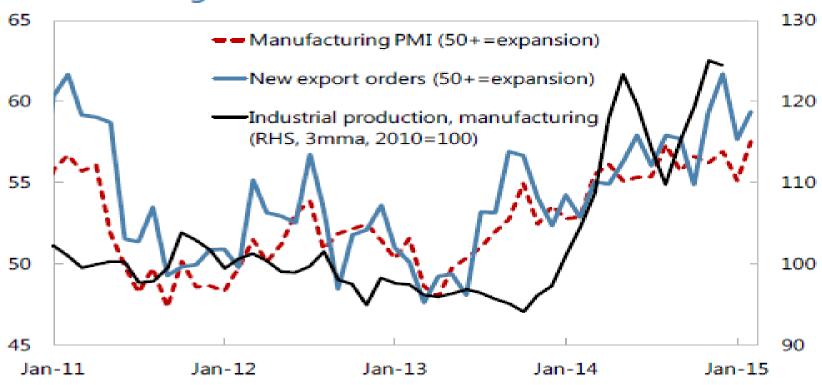
Sources: CSO; and Haver Analytics; and IMF staff calculations.

Contributions to Real GDP Growth

(Percent, y/y, full year GDP except for 2014)

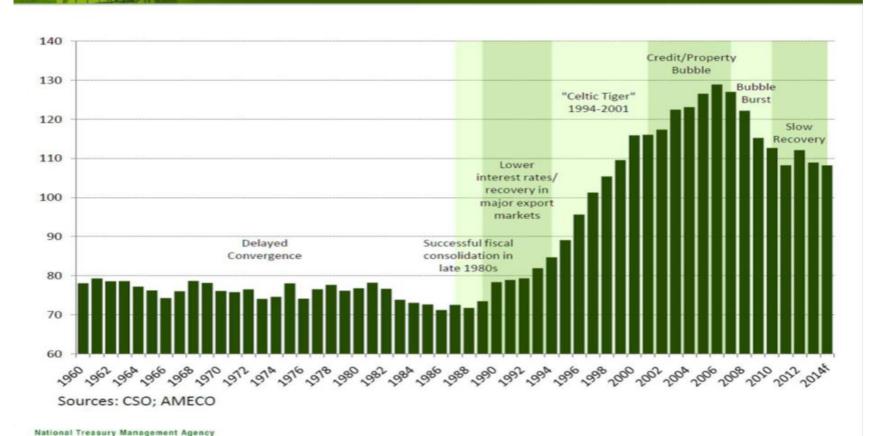


Manufacturing Indicators

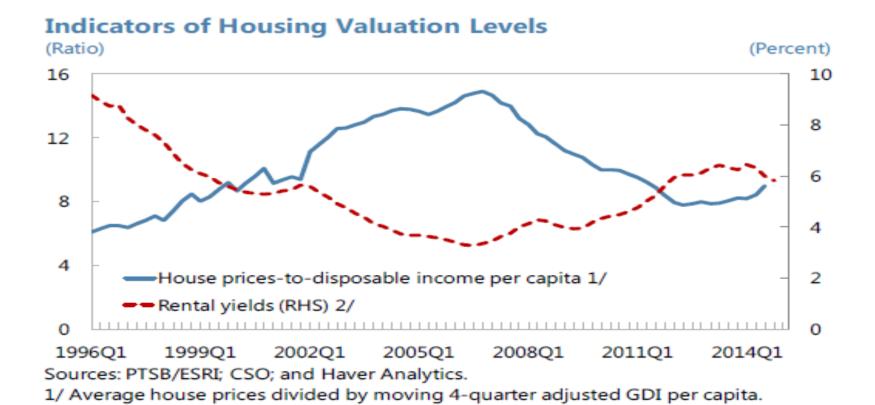


Sources: Central Statistics Office; NCB; and Haver Analytics.

Gains from 2001-07 bubble lost, but living standards still c.8% above EU-15 (real GNI per capita EU-15=100)



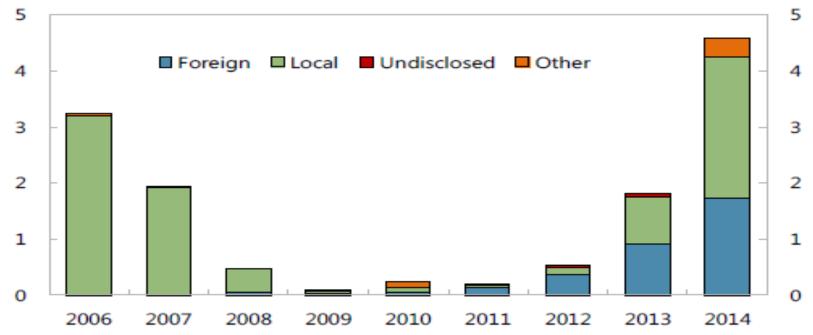
Assets – Liabilities = Equity



2/ Census 2011 rent extrapolated by CPI rental component over CSO house prices.

Commercial Property Transactions 1/

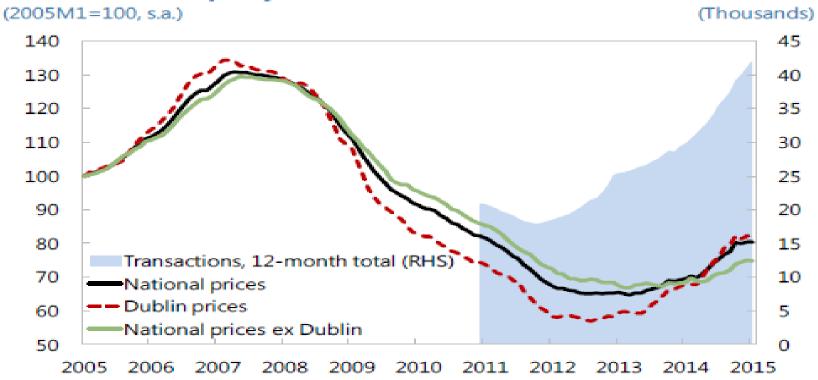
(Billions of EUR)



Source: CBRE Research.

1/ Relates to individual transactions worth of at least €1 mln.

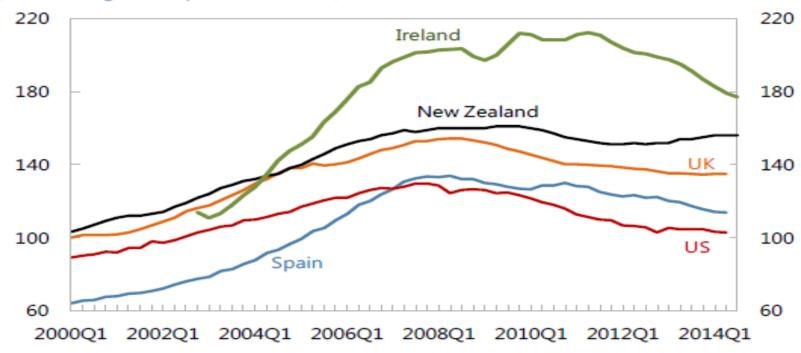
Residential Property Prices and Transactions



Sources: CSO; Property services regulatory authority; and IMF staff calculations.

Household Debt

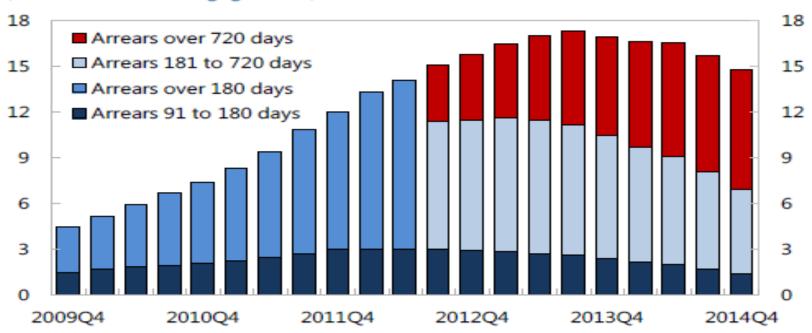
(Percent of gross disposable income)



Sources: BEA; BIS; CBI; CSO; INE; ONS; RBNZ; and Haver Analytics.

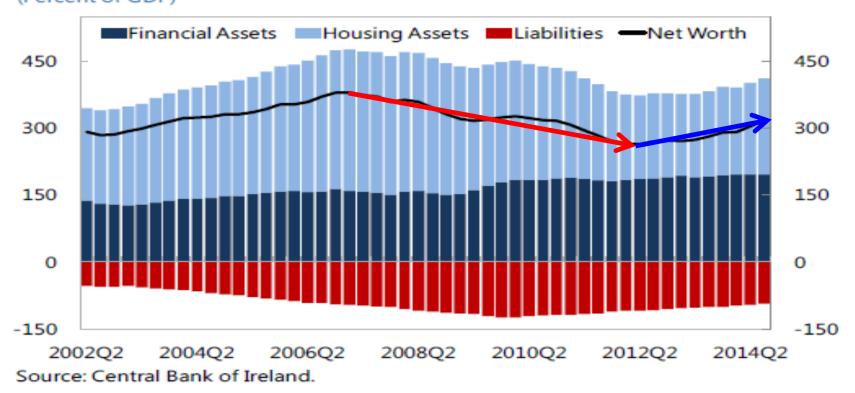
Mortgages in Arrears on Primary Dwellings

(Percent of total mortgage value)



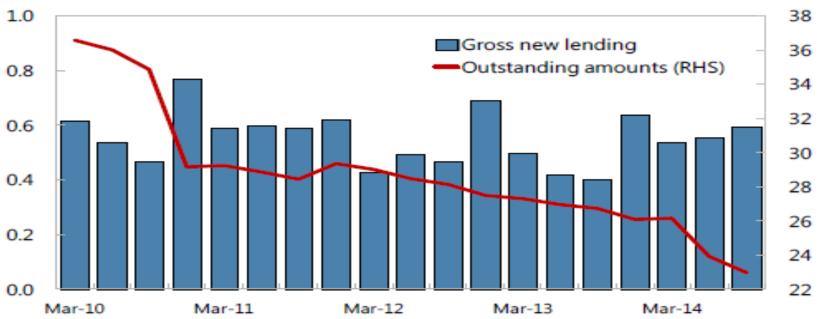
Source: Central Bank of Ireland.

Household Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth (Percent of GDP)



Outstanding SME Credit 1/

(Billions of euros)



Source: Central Bank of Ireland.

1/ All resident credit institutions, excluding real estate and financial intermediation.

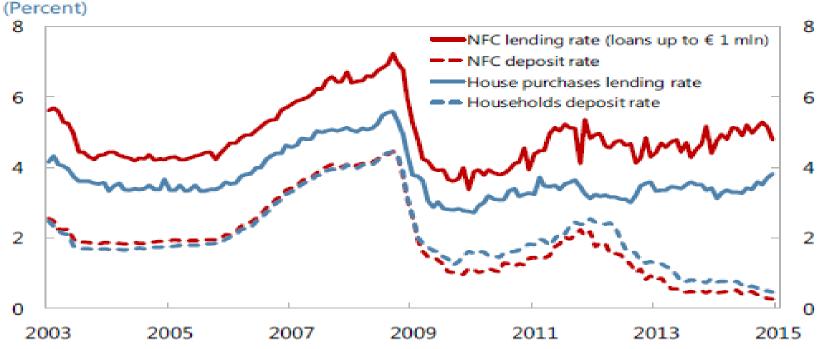
Outstanding SME Credit by Sector 1/

(2010Q1=100)110 110 100 100 90 90 80 80 70 70 60 60 ---Total 2/ Agriculture 50 50 Manufacturing Construction ---Hotels and Restaurants ─ • Wholesale/Retail Trade & Repairs 40 40 Mar-10 Mar-12 Mar-11 Mar-13 Mar-14

Source: Central Bank of Ireland.

- 1/ All resident credit institutions.
- 2/ Excludes real estate and financial intermediation.

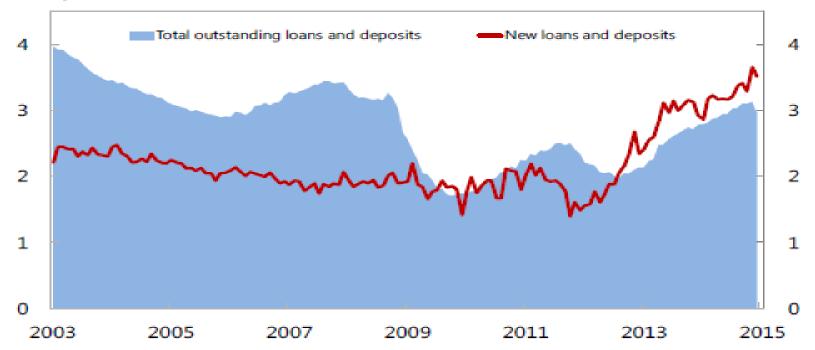
Median Lending and Deposit Rates, New Business 1/



Source: Central Bank of Ireland.

1/ Data relate to new business conducted through resident offices of a sample of banks and include IBRC. Last observation Aug-2014.

Interest Rate Margins Between Loans and Deposits 1/ (Percent)



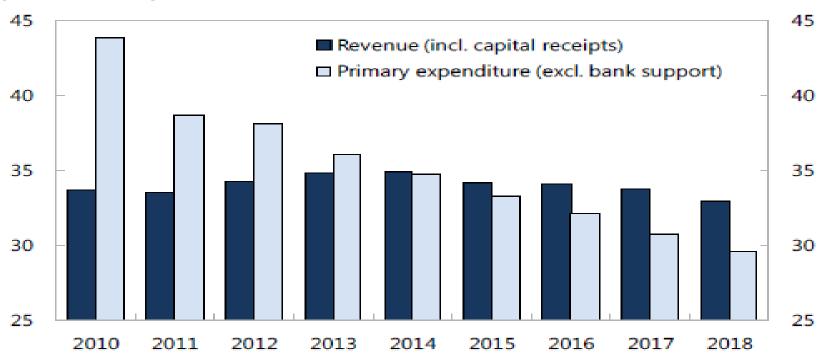
Source: Central Bank of Ireland.

1/ Weighted average loan rate minus weighted average deposit rate.

Public Finances

Revenue and Primary Expenditure

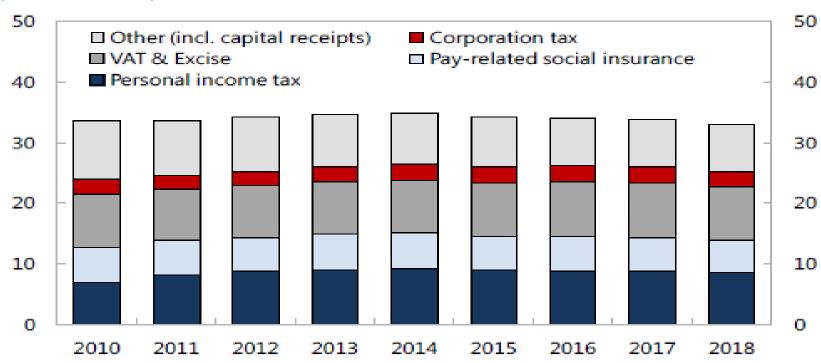
(Percent of GDP)



Sources: Department of Finance; and IMF staff estimates.

Revenue Composition

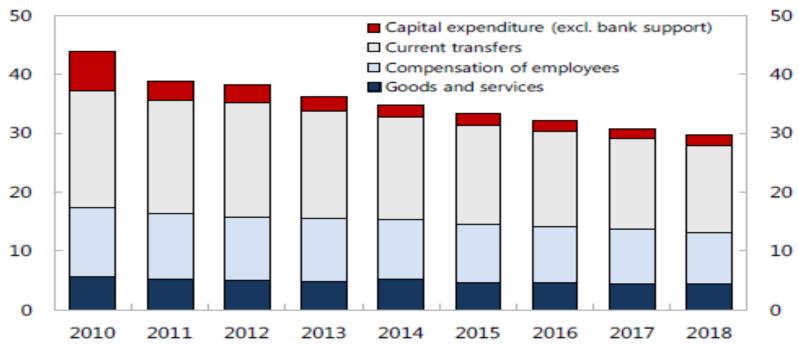
(Percent of GDP)



Sources: Department of Finance; and IMF staff estimates.

Primary Expenditure Components

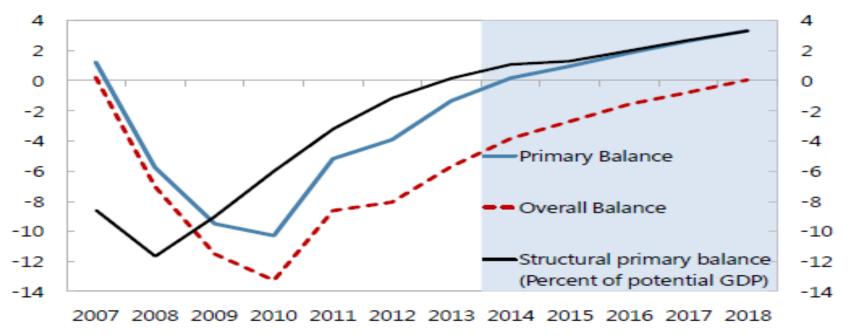
(Percent of GDP)



Sources: Department of Finance; and IMF staff estimates.

Headline and Structural Balances 1/

(Percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)



Sources: Department of Finance; and IMF staff estimates.

1/ Excluding bank support costs. Structural primary balance also excludes one-off revenue and expenditure items.

General Government Gross Debt

80

120

110

100

110

110

110

110

12th EFF Review

110

110

12th PPM

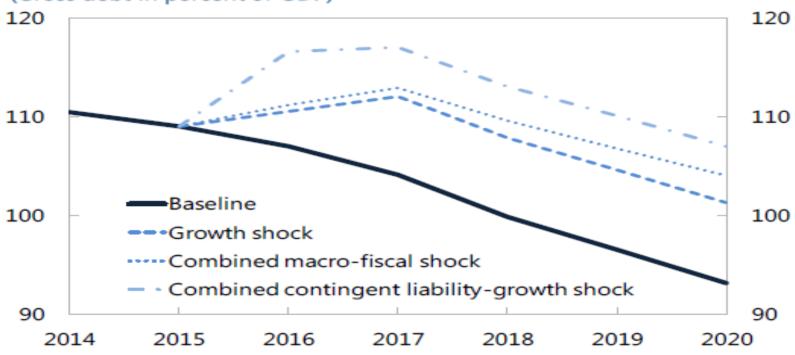
2015 Article IV

2015 Article IV (excl. IBRC)

2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 Source: IMF staff projections.

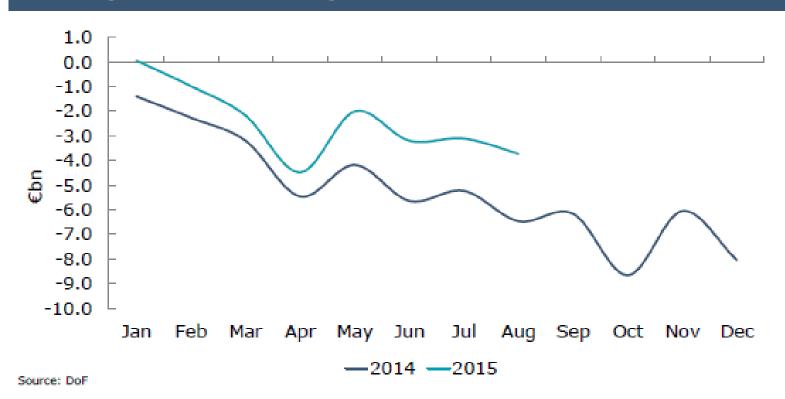
Public Debt Paths under Various Scenarios

(Gross debt in percent of GDP)



Source: IMF staff estimates.

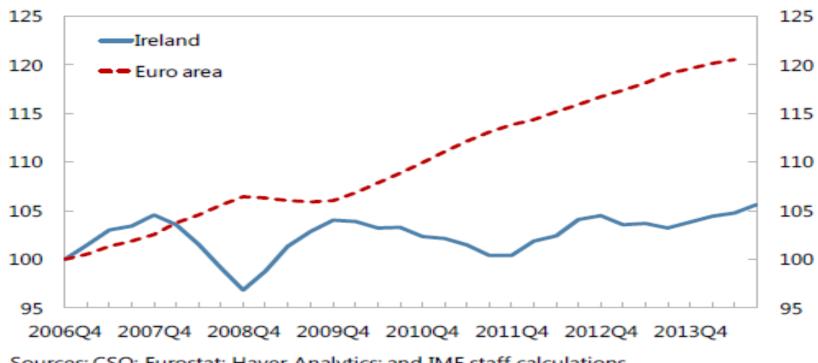
Deficit performance compared



Competitiveness

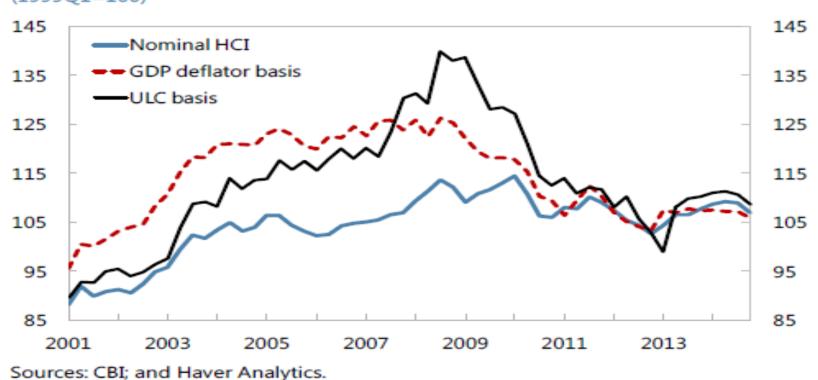
Hourly Labor Costs in Manufacturing

(2006=100; 4-quarter moving average)

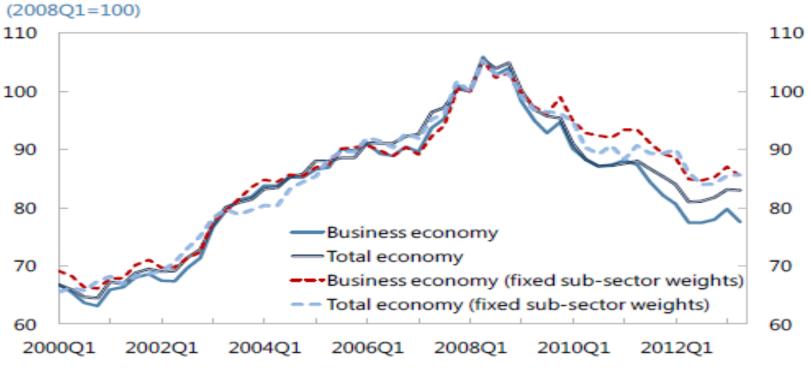


Sources: CSO; Eurostat; Haver Analytics; and IMF staff calculations.

Harmonized Competitiveness Indicators (Quarterly) (1999Q1=100)

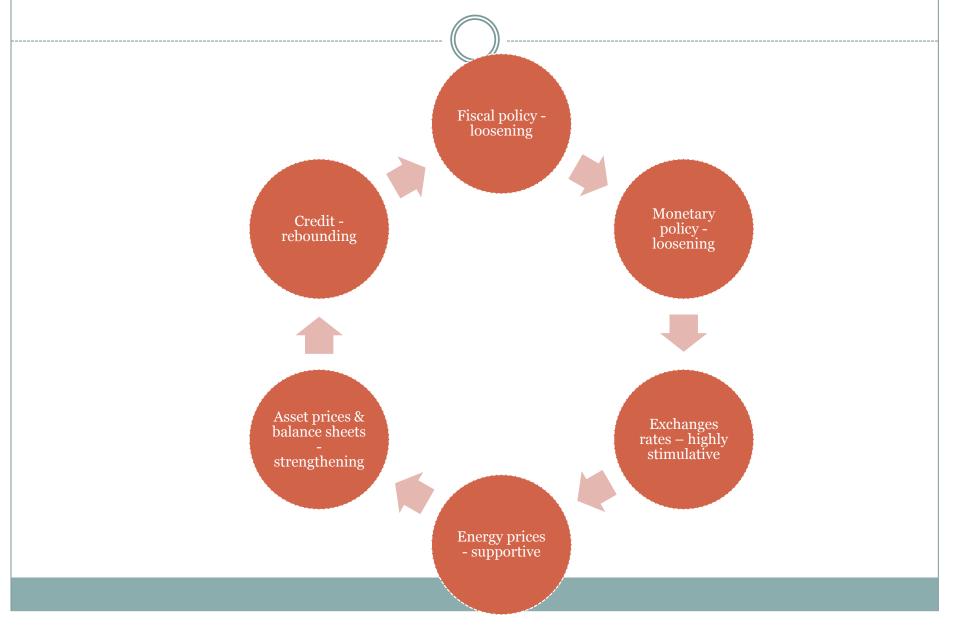


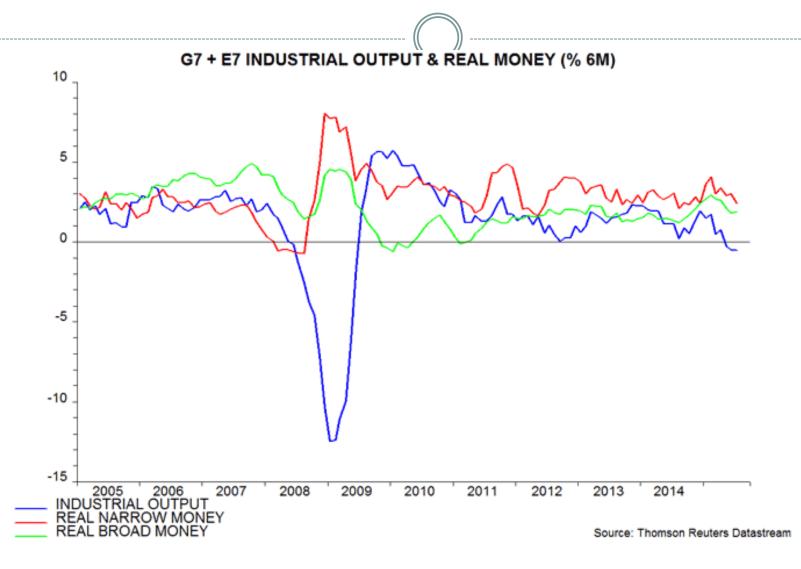
Real Effective Exchange Rates on a ULC Basis

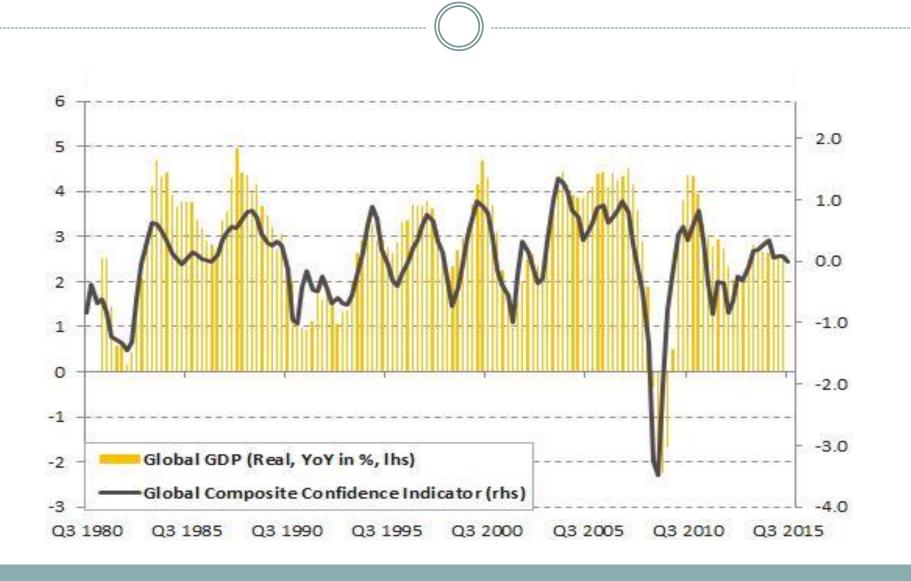


Source: Bruegel.

Prospects







Risks

Risks

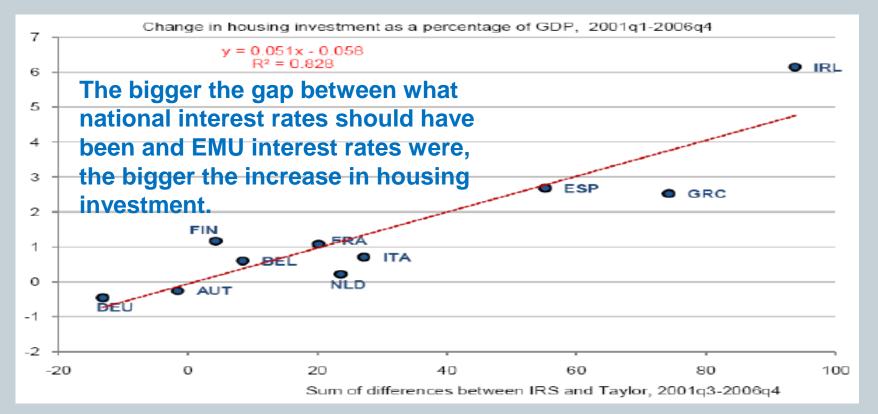
- Eurozone crisis
- Eurozone slow puncture
- Policy accident by central bankers
- China syndrome
- UK crisis of confidence
- Equity market crash

Risks: Eurozone

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John Taylor "The Financial Crisis and the Policy Responses:

An Empirical Analysis of What Went Wrong", November 2008



Risks: Eurozone

Eurozone Crisis

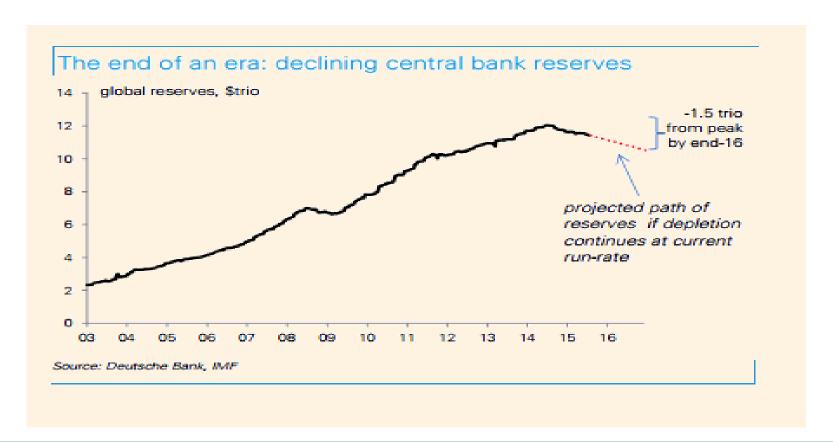
- Cause: common interest rates inappropriate to national circumstances triggered destabilizing credit booms
- Symptom: distressed public, bank and private finances
- Remedy: fix public and bank finances and modify rules for future
- But what about
 - O Distressed private finances?
 - A common interests rate that remains destabilising?

Policy Accident

 The sharp decline in equity prices since June 2015 has been mainly driven by a monetary tightening shock, rather than by a negative demand shock from China or elsewhere.

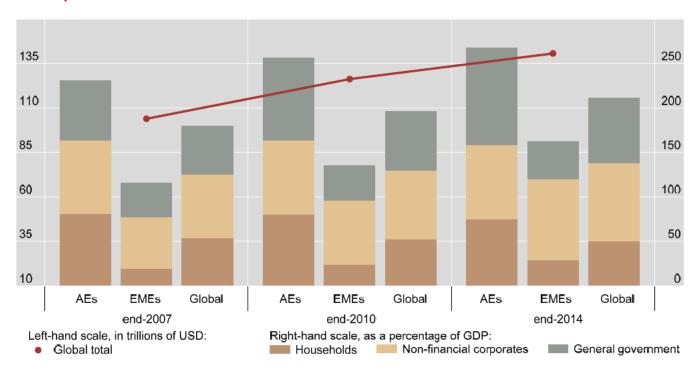


Policy Accident



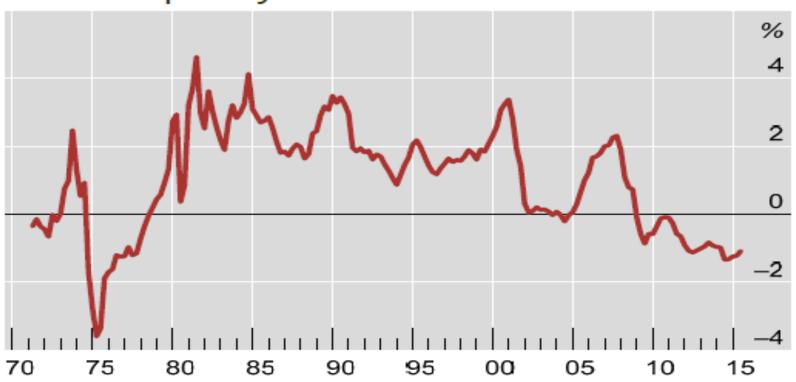
Policy Accident

Graph 1: Debt levels continue to rise



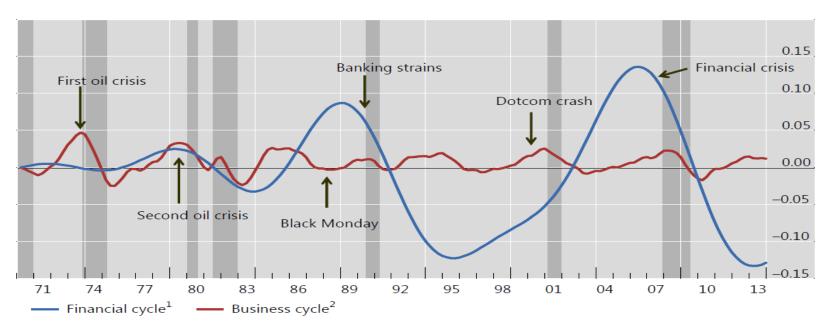
Policy Accident

G3 real policy rates¹



Policy Accident

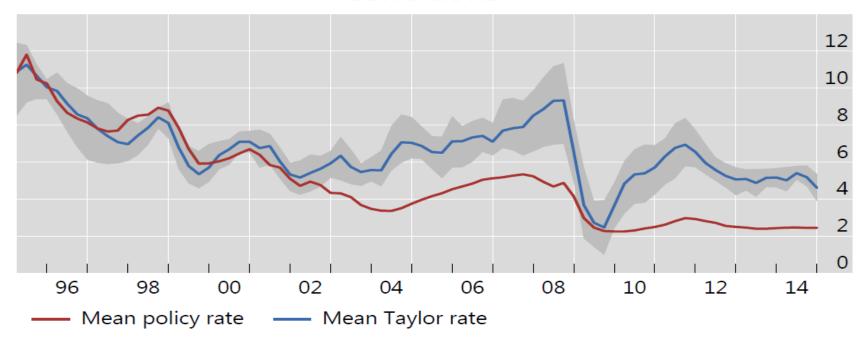
Graph 4: The financial cycle grows bigger (the US example)



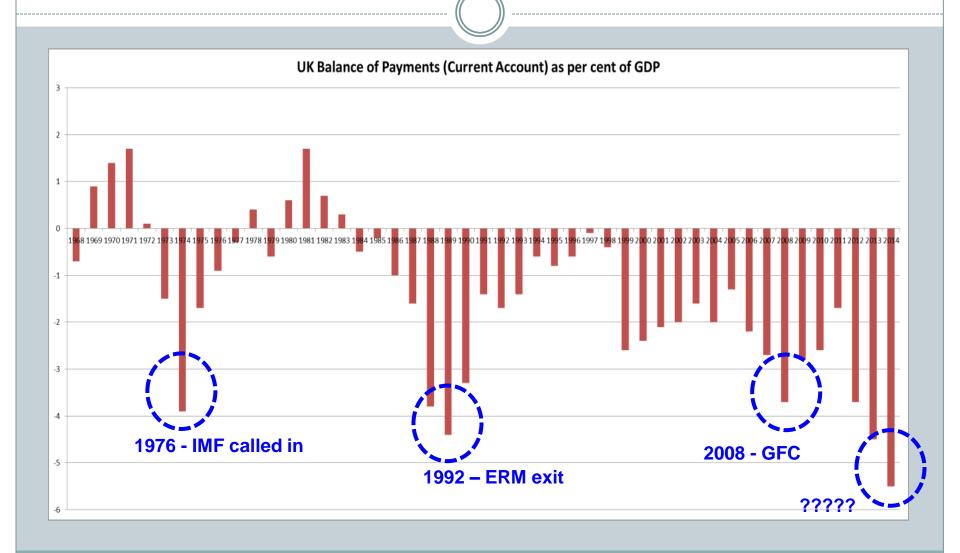
¹ The financial cycle as measured by frequency-based (bandpass) filters capturing medium-term cycles in real credit, the credit-to-GDP ratio and real house prices. ² The business cycle as measured by a frequency-based (bandpass) filter capturing fluctuations in real GDP over a period from one to eight years.

Policy Accident

Graph 8: Unusually accommodative global monetary conditions



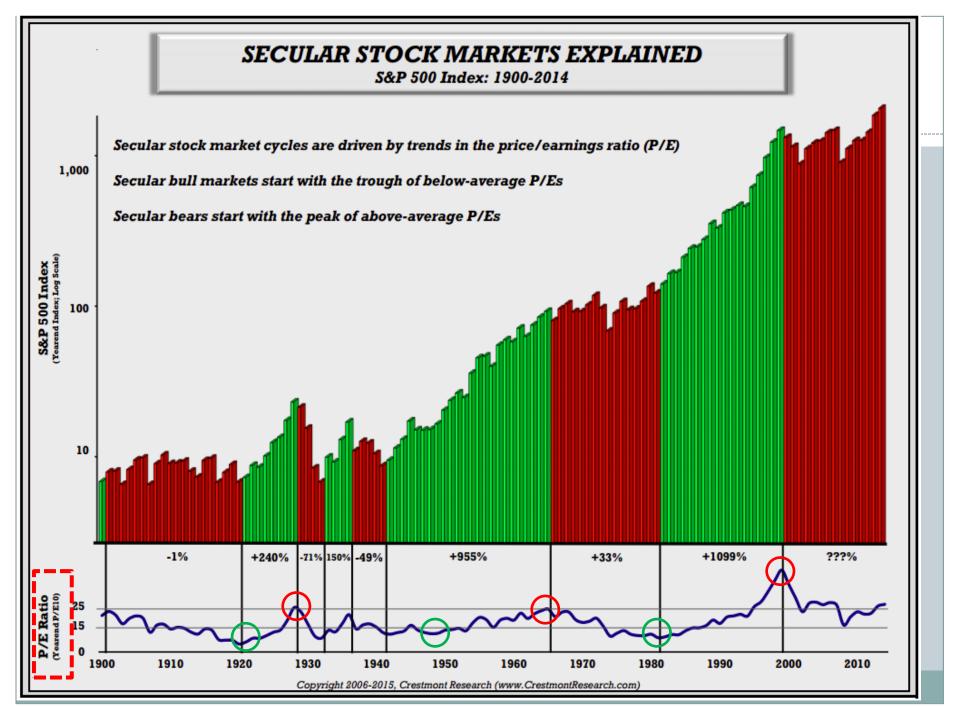
Risks: UK Confidence Crisis



Dividend-Adjusted Returns from the US Stock Market

- Michael Alexander, "Stock Cycles"

<u>Period</u>	Duration (years)	Annual Real Return
1906-1921	15	-1.9%
1921-1929	8	24.8%
1929-1949	20	-1.2%
1949-1966	17	14.1%
1966-1982	16	-1.5%
1982-2000	18	14.8%



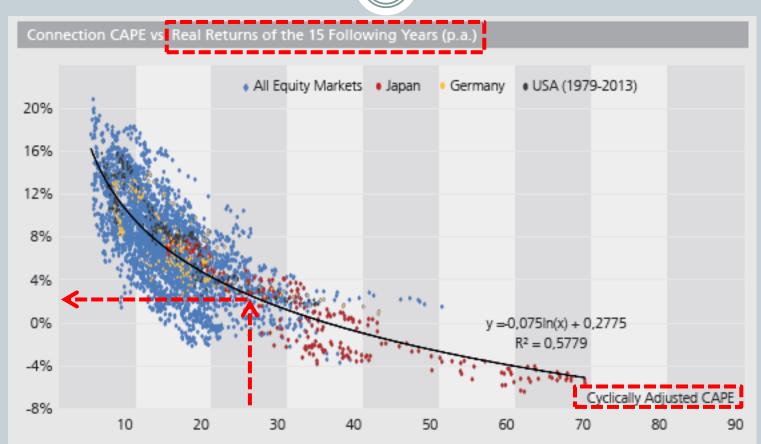
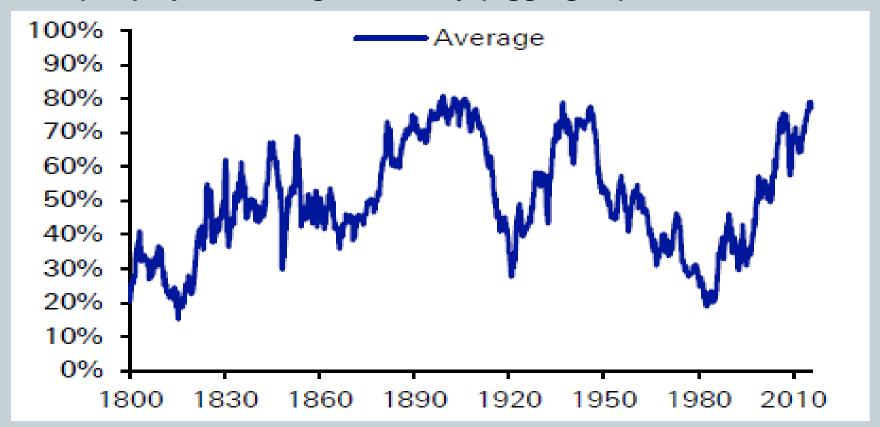
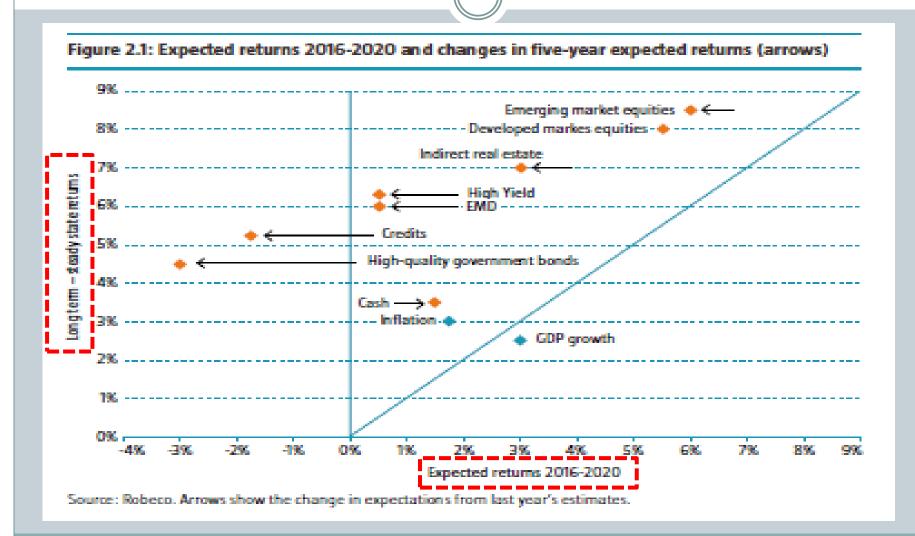
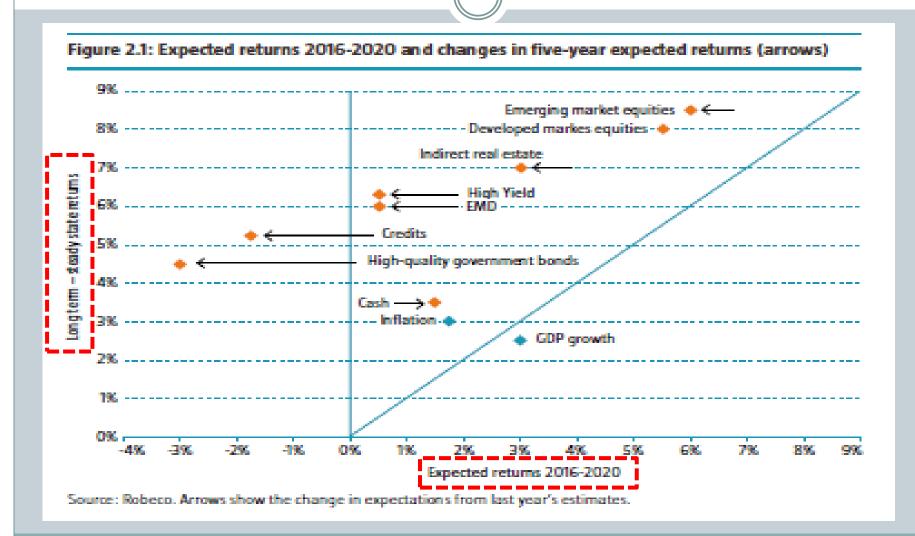


Figure 2: Connection between the CAPE and the returns of the 15 following years in the period 1881-2013 (US) and 1979-2013 (other markets). The USA, Japan and Germany are highlighted as examples in a single period 1979-2013. All returns inflation-adjusted, in local currency, incl. dividend income and annualized. Source: S&P 500: Robert J. Shiller, other countries: Worldscope, Thomson Reuters and own calculations.

Average Percentile Valuations for 15 DM Countries' Bond (Nominal Yields), Equity & Housing vs. History (Aggregate)







Risks

- Eurozone crisis
- Eurozone slow puncture
- Policy accident by central bankers
- China syndrome
- UK crisis of confidence
- Equity market crash

Conclusions

- Foreseeable (6-12m) prospects bright
- But major risks lurking around the corner

Questions & Answers

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Cormac Lucey September 18th 2015

