



Irish Fiscal Advisory Council

Press Briefing

Fiscal Assessment Report, November 2014

24 November 2014

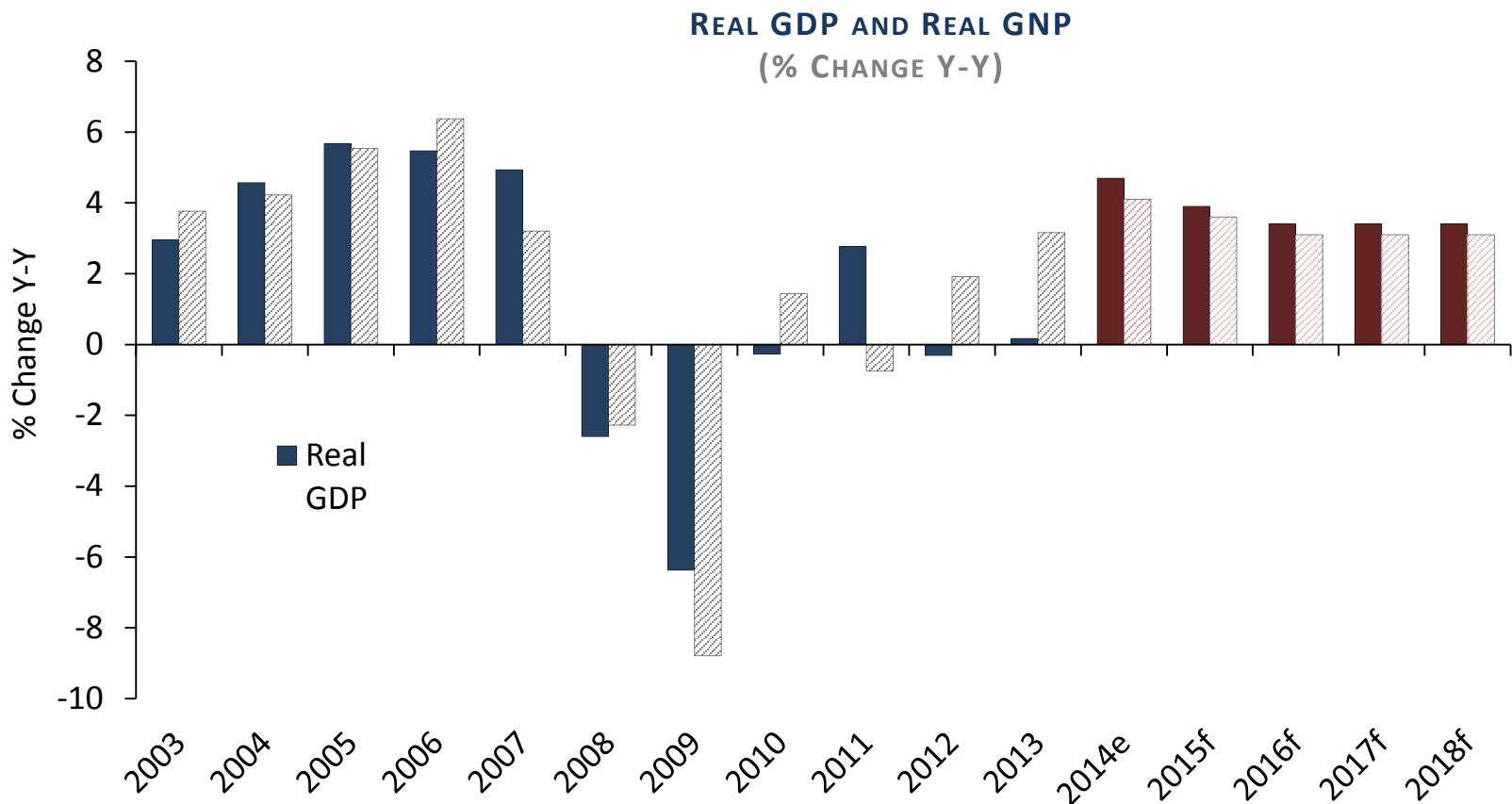


IFAC: Some Background

- **Mandate:**
 - Assess official forecasts
 - Assess the fiscal stance
 - Assess compliance with the budgetary rule
 - Endorsement of official macroeconomic forecasts
- Five member Council and five member Secretariat
- 7th Fiscal Assessment Report



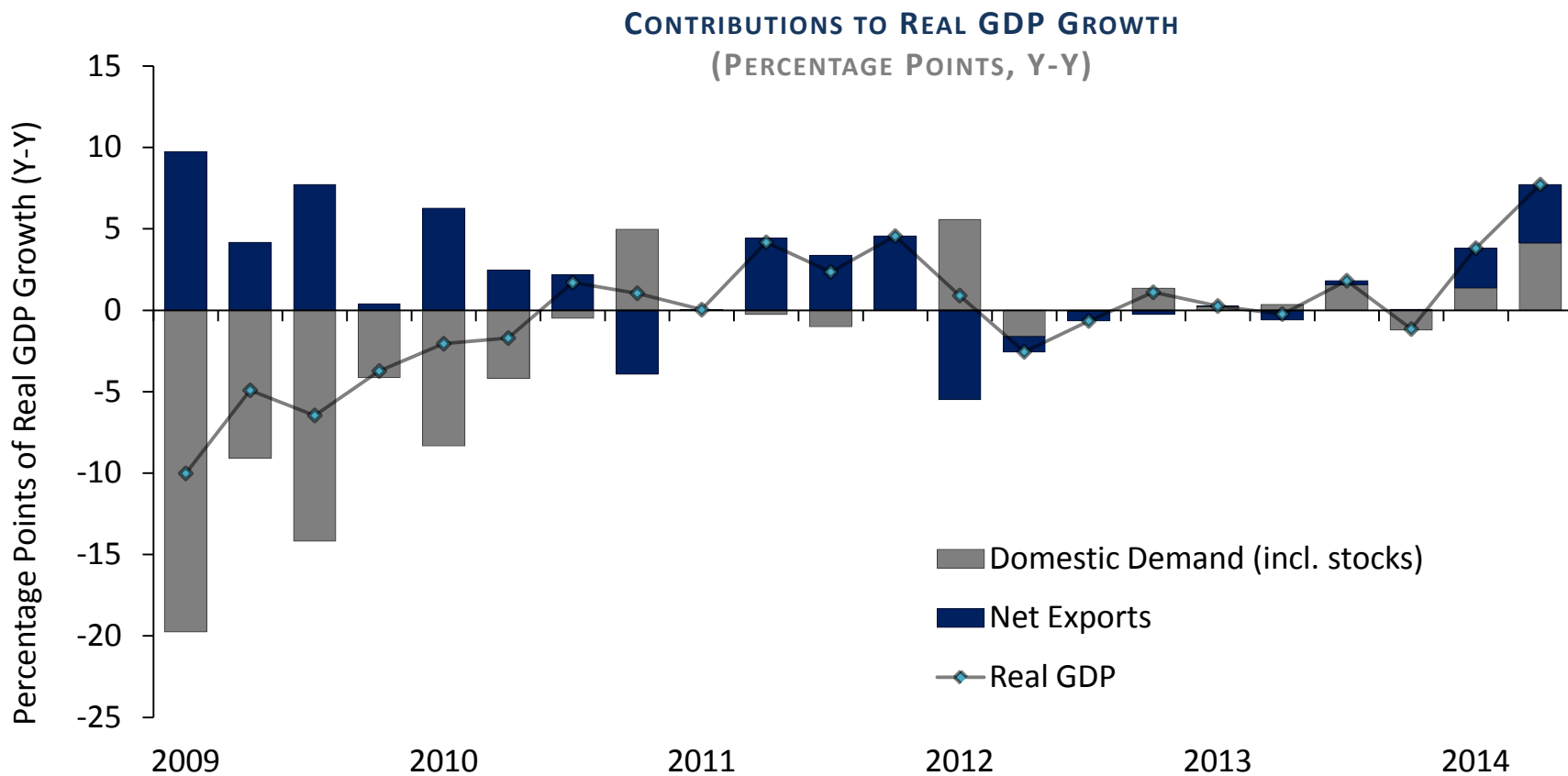
Ireland Continues to make Progress as Economic Activity is Recovering and Public Finances Improving



Sources: CSO; Department of Finance projections.



Recovery is Gradually Broadening



Source: CSO; internal calculations.



H1 GDP Growth Boosted by Contract Manufacturing



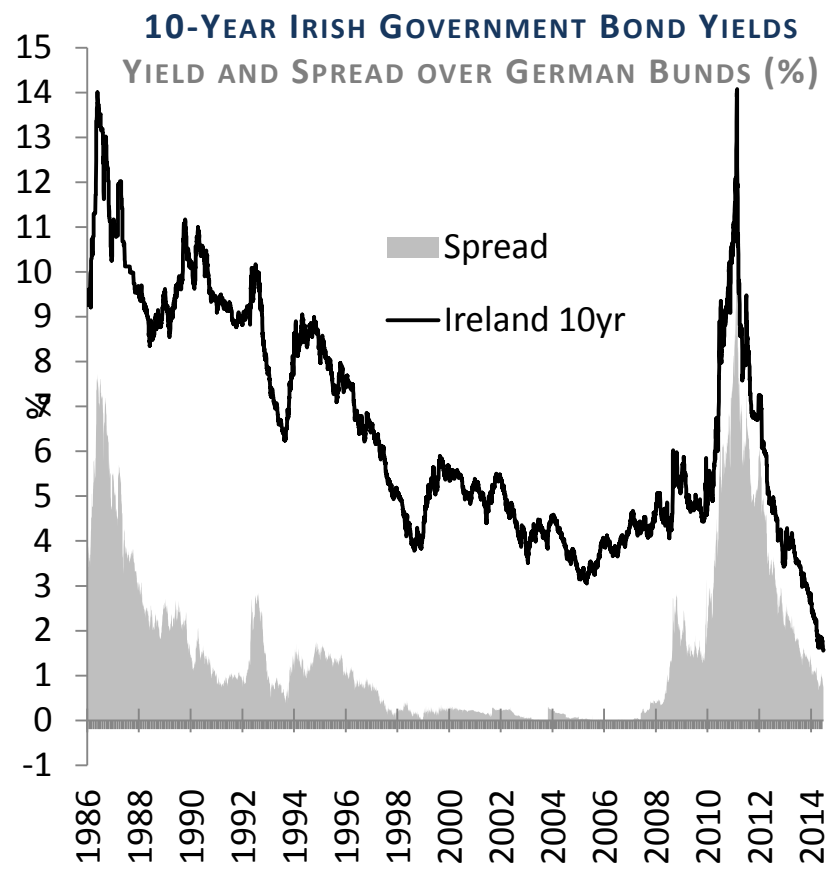
NET EXPORTS ADJUSTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
% OF ANNUALISED GDP



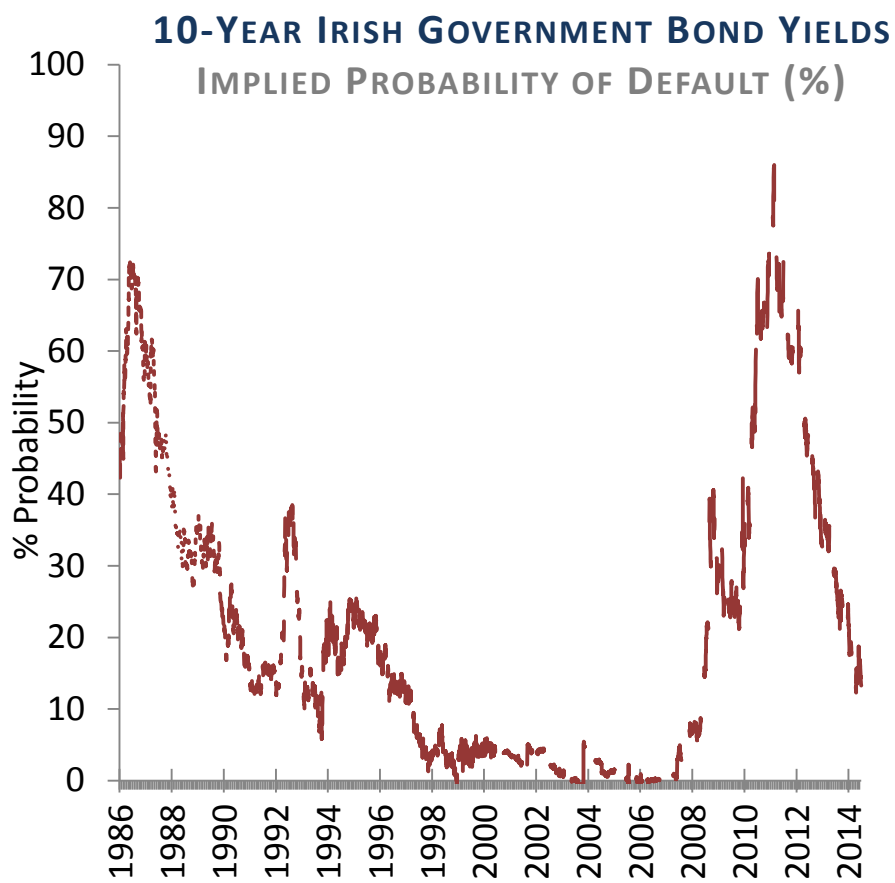
Sources: CSO; Department of Finance; internal calculations.



Policy Vigilance has Contributed to Restoring Market Creditworthiness

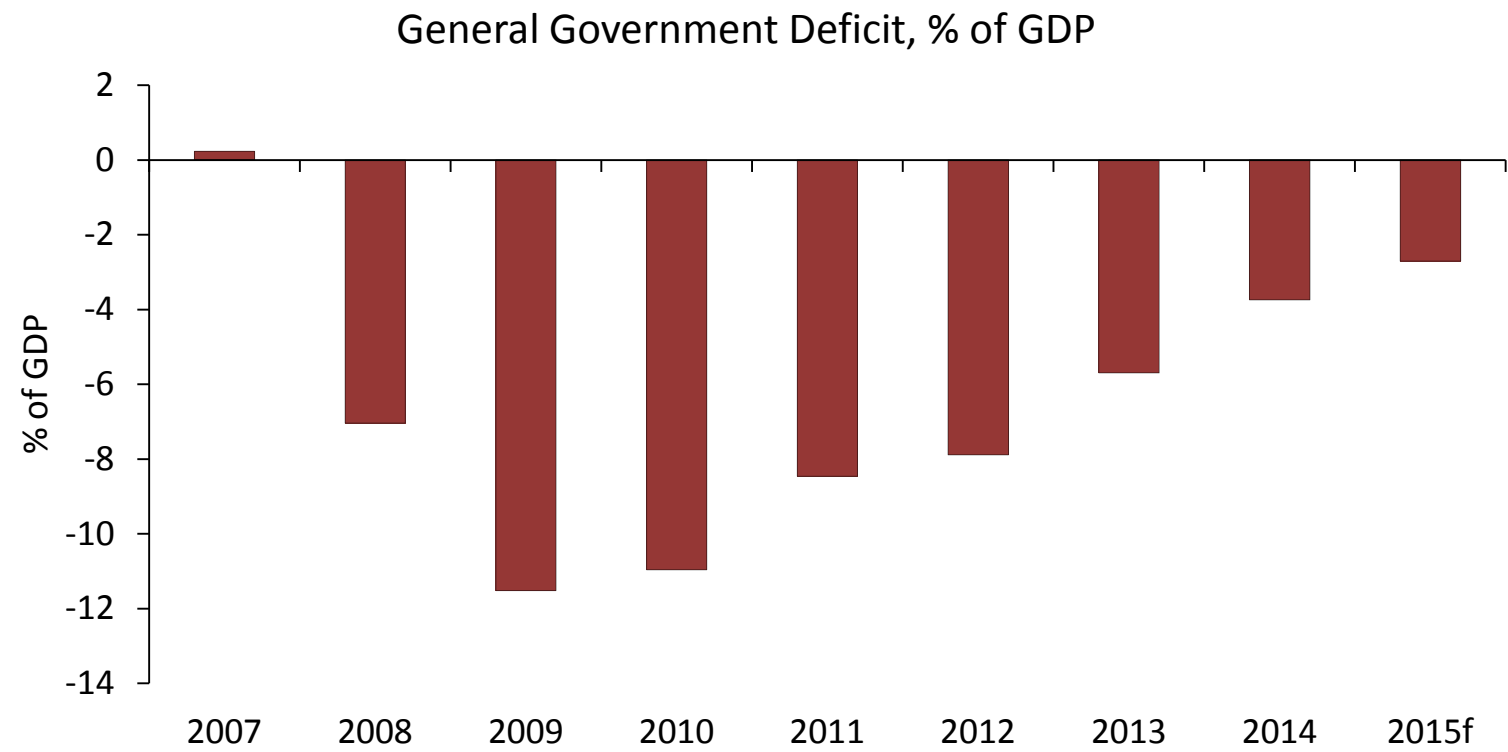


Sources: Bloomberg; Thomson Reuters; internal calculations.





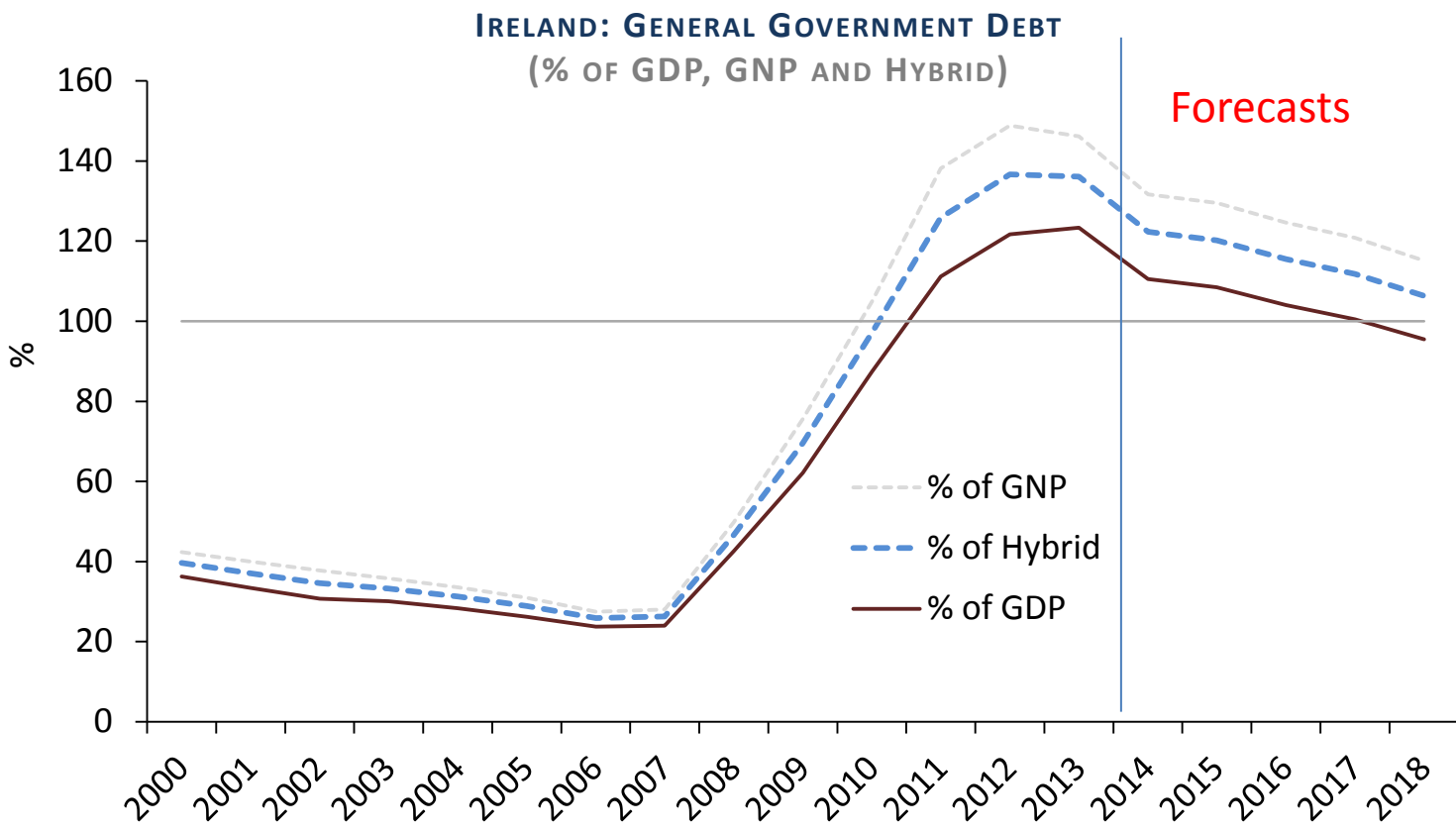
Deficit Continues to Fall



Source: CSO and Department of Finance



Crisis Leaves Legacy of High Debt Levels

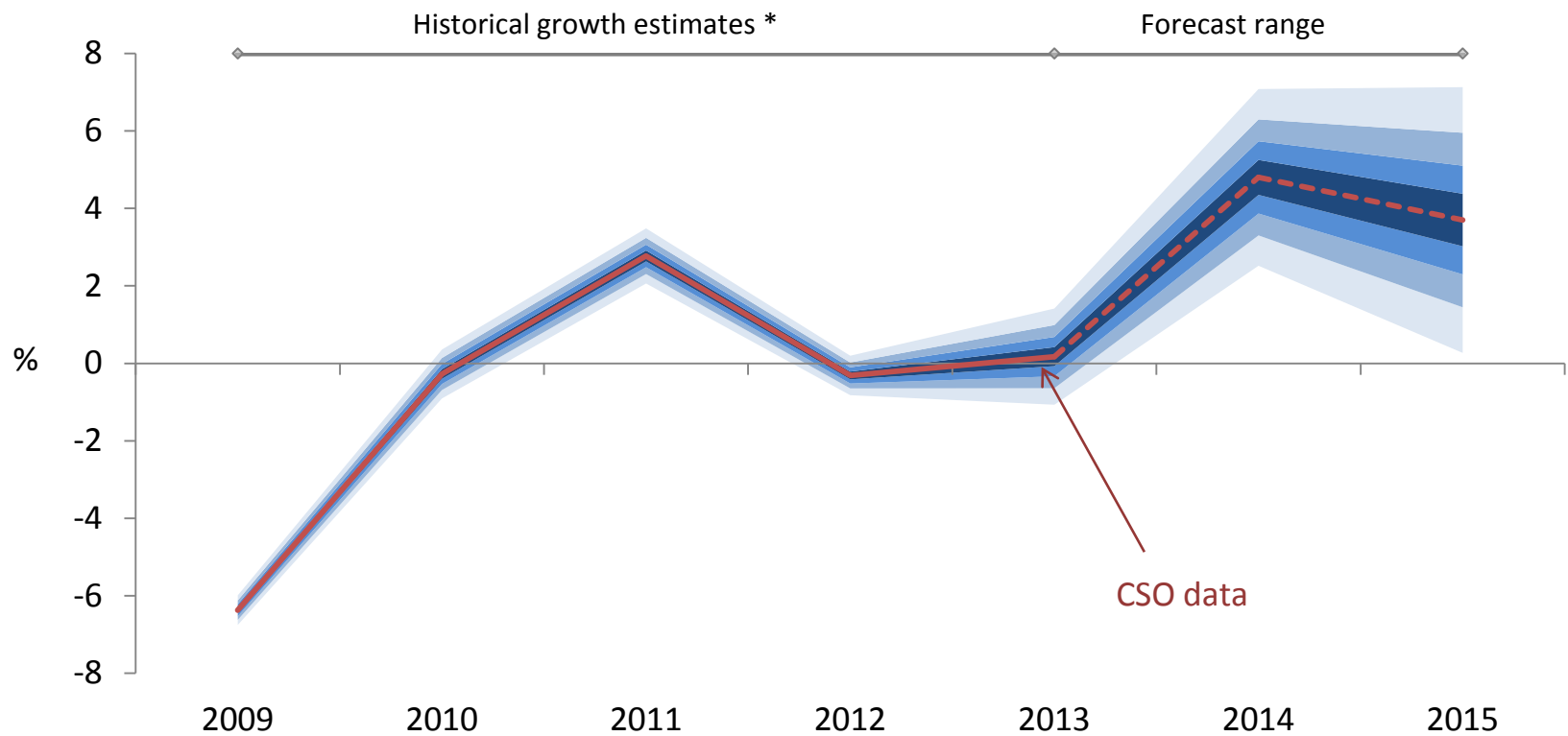


Sources: Department of Finance; internal calculations.



Uncertainty Around Growth Prospects

REAL GDP FAN CHART BASED ON BUDGET 2015 PROJECTIONS (TO 2015)



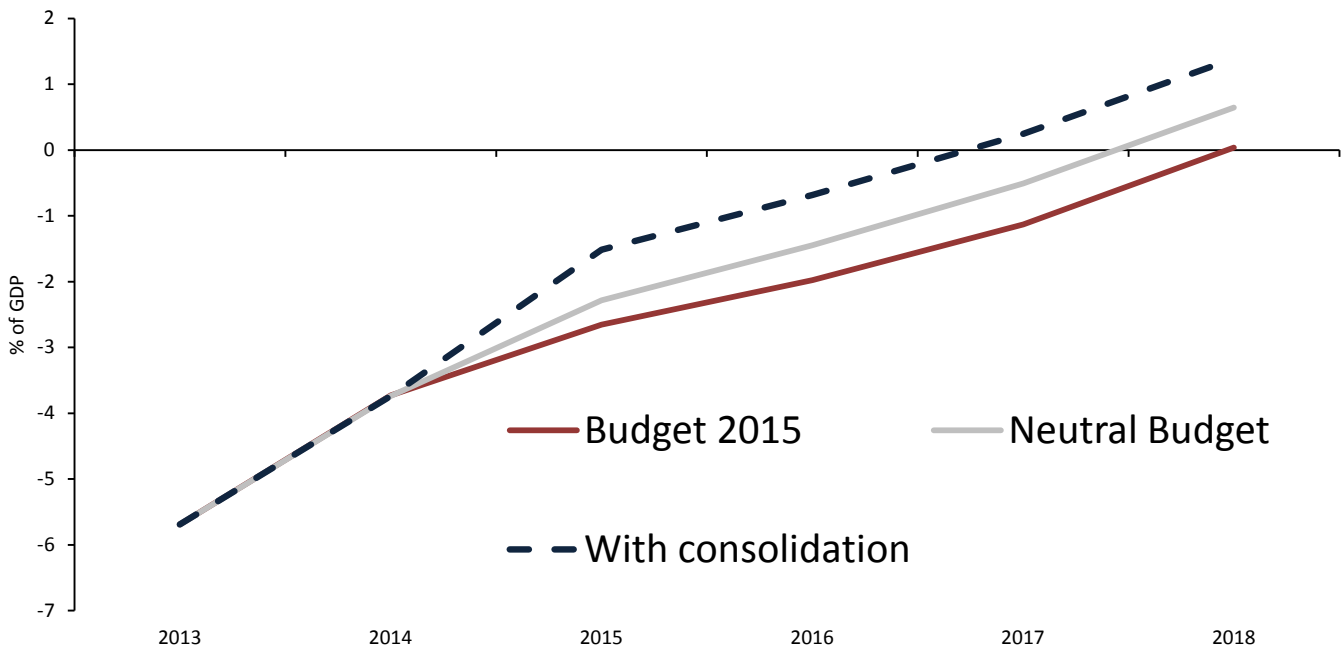
Sources: CSO; Department of Finance; internal calculations.

* Distributions or 'fans' around historical growth estimates are based on previous revisions to real GDP data. Both forecast errors and revisions are based on 1999-05 sample.



Macro and Fiscal Improvements Presented Opportunity to Move Public Finances Decisively into Safer Territory

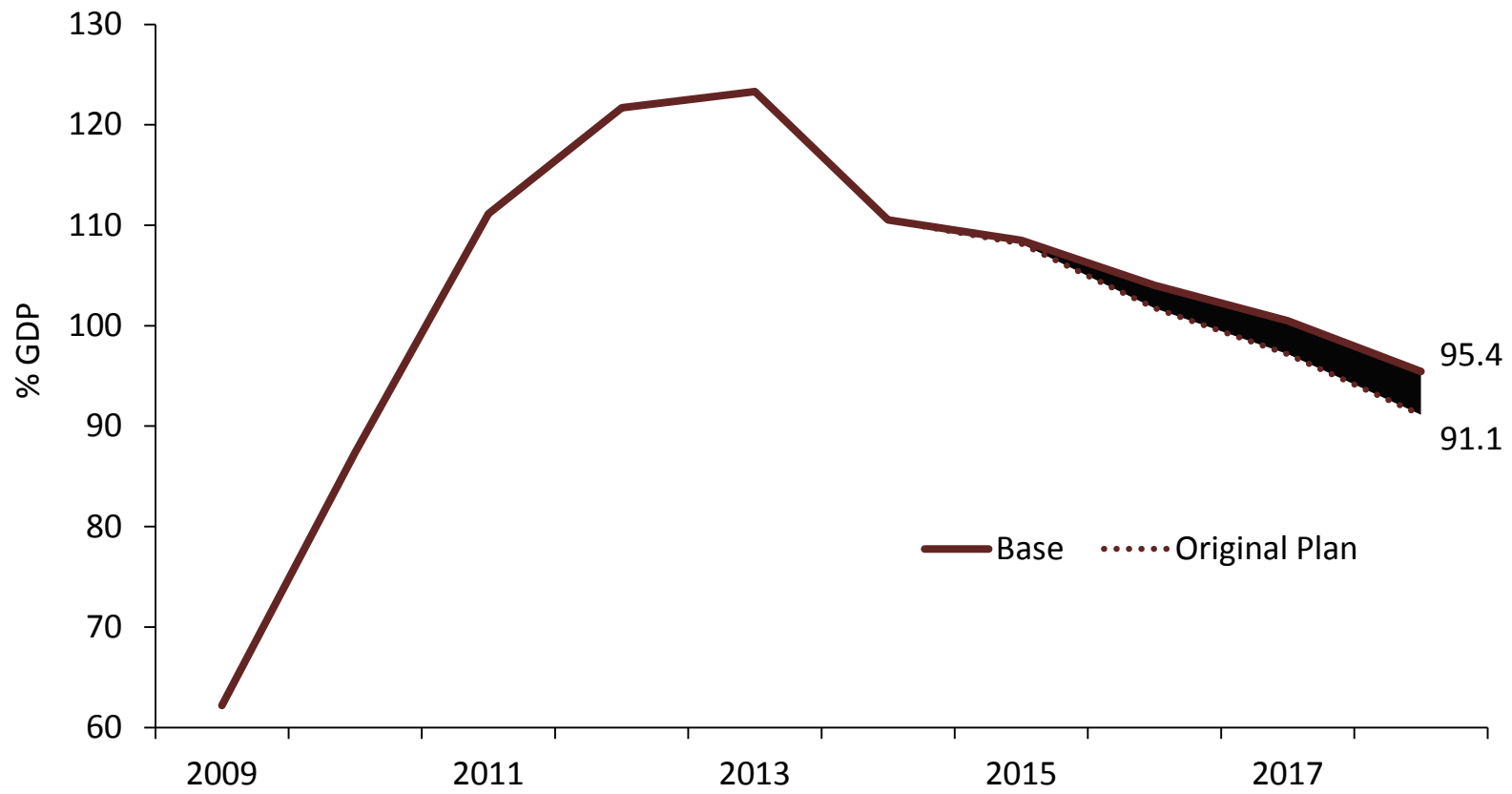
GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT, % OF GDP



Source: Internal calculations.



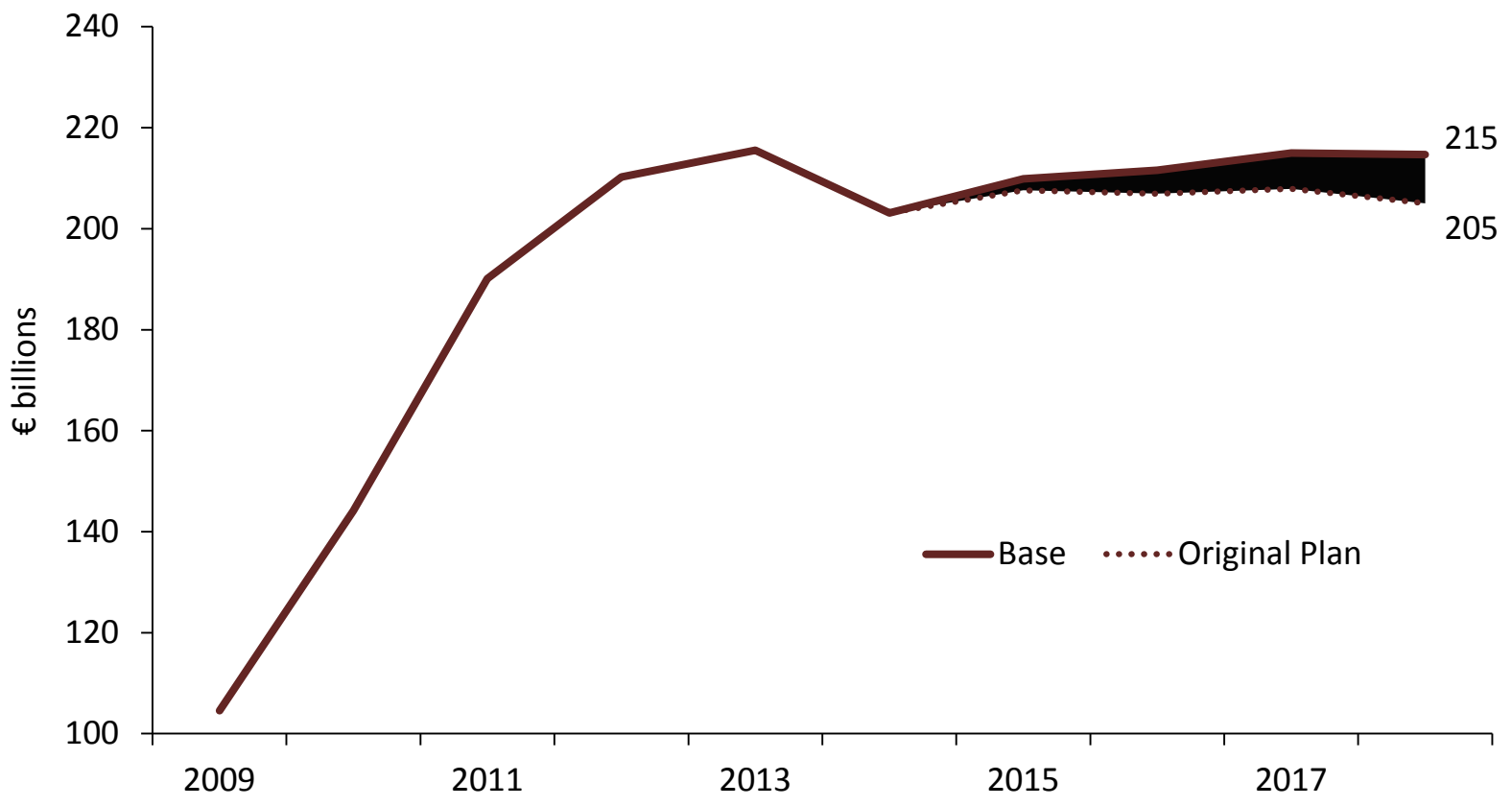
GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT (% OF GDP)



Source: Department of Finance; internal calculations.



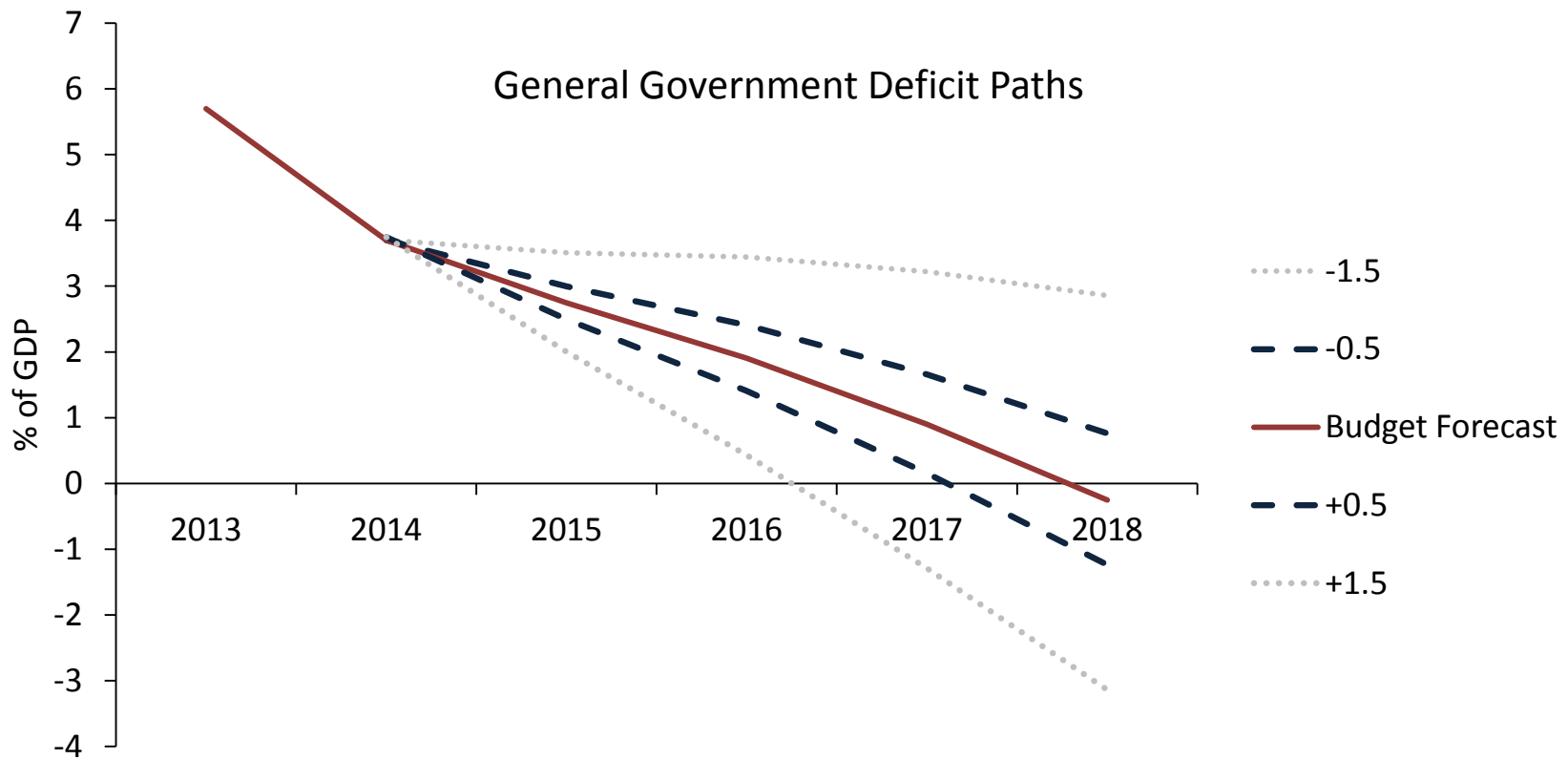
GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT (€ BILLIONS)



Source: Department of Finance; internal calculations.



Deficit Sensitive to Growth Shocks



Source: Department of Finance and internal calculations.
Note: The figure shows alternative projections of the deficit ratio based on GDP growth forecasts that deviate from Budget projections by 0.5 and 1.5 percentage points in either direction.

Importance of Ireland's New Budgetary Framework

- Following exit from EU/IMF Programme, Ireland's strengthened Budgetary Framework should now be centre stage.
- Adhering to the complementary national and European elements of the new framework should:
 - help to smooth future boom-bust cycles;
 - guide government debt to safer levels; and
 - underpin borrowing capacity during the period when debt will remain unavoidably high.
- Provision of well-specified medium-term budgetary plans a key part of the framework



Public Finances Beyond 2015

- Major weakness of *Budget 2015* was the absence of a well-specified medium-term plan for the public finances.
- Multi-year budgetary management at the heart of Ireland's new Budgetary framework:
 - In the past, budget focussed excessively on one-year ahead and day-to-day pressures, leading to pro-cyclicality and frequent expenditure overruns.
 - Medium-term plans provide clarity about the resources available to Departments, reinforce fiscal discipline and anchor decision-making.
- Credible medium-term plans are crucial to avoiding past mistakes related to pro-cyclical fiscal policy.



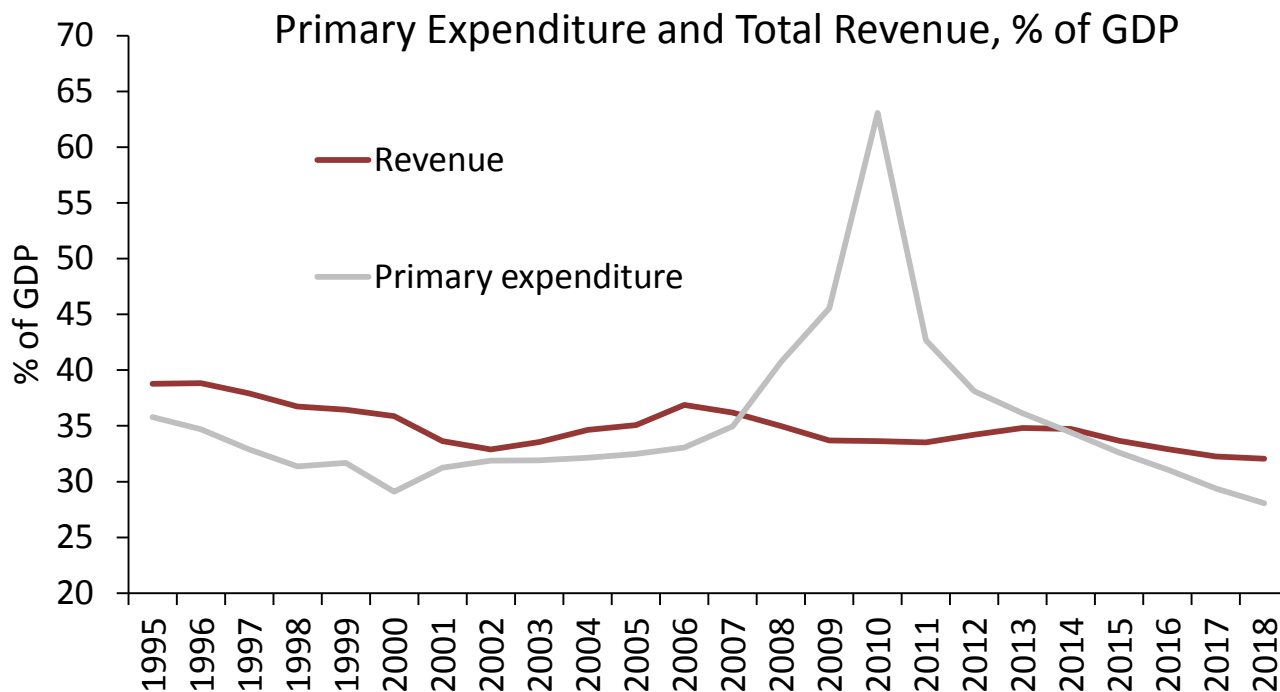
Medium-Term Profiles in *Budget 2015*

- Spending profiles in Budget not based on *CER 2015-2017*. Spending assumed flat after 2015.
- Tax profiles assume no reduction in income tax despite Budget commitments.
- This makes assessment of Government's projections for the deficit and debt in 2016 and beyond very difficult.
- Expenditure ceilings raised again. Repeated raising of ceilings undermines purpose of multi-annual expenditure management.
- *CER 2015-2017* does not adequately address how well-known expenditure pressures will be accommodated (e.g. in Health and Education).



Budget 2015 Medium-Term Projections

Budget 2015 assumes stringent medium-term path for primary spending, as in SPU 2014



Source: Department of Finance, Central Statistics Office (CSO), internal calculations.

Notes: Data are on a general government ESA 2010 basis.



Summary

- Budget 2015 will likely succeed in meeting short-run goal of reducing deficit below 3 per cent EDP limit.
- Opportunity to move public finances decisively into zone of safety and to create a larger buffer against adverse shocks has been missed.
- *Budget 2015* lacked a well-specified medium-term plan for the public finances, raising uncertainty over the public finances beyond 2015.
- *CER 2015-2017* does not adequately address how well-known expenditure pressures will be met in the coming years.
- If operated effectively, Ireland's new budgetary framework can guard against pro-cyclicality in fiscal policy making which has contributed to damaging boom-bust cycles.