



Irish Fiscal Advisory Council

Fiscal Rules and the Context for Budget 2016

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Overview

- The rationale for fiscal rules
 - Political economy
 - Economics
- Overview of fiscal rules
- Fiscal space in Budget 2016 given the rules

Value of a strong budgetary framework

- European rationale
 - Spillovers across countries

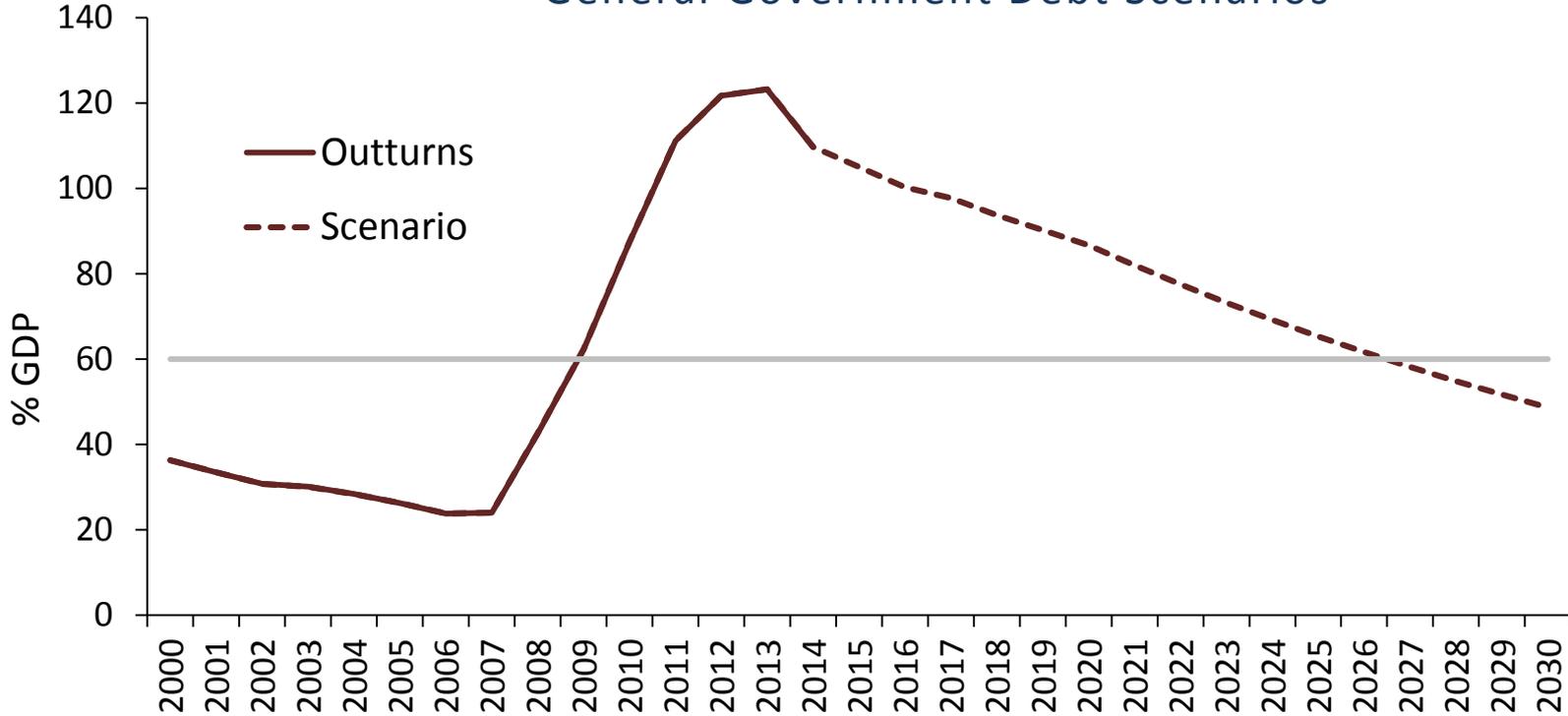
- Domestic rationale
 - Avoid pro-cyclicality in good times
 - Avoid large forced adjustments in bad times



Illustrative Debt Path (Min. Rule Compliance)



General Government Debt Scenarios

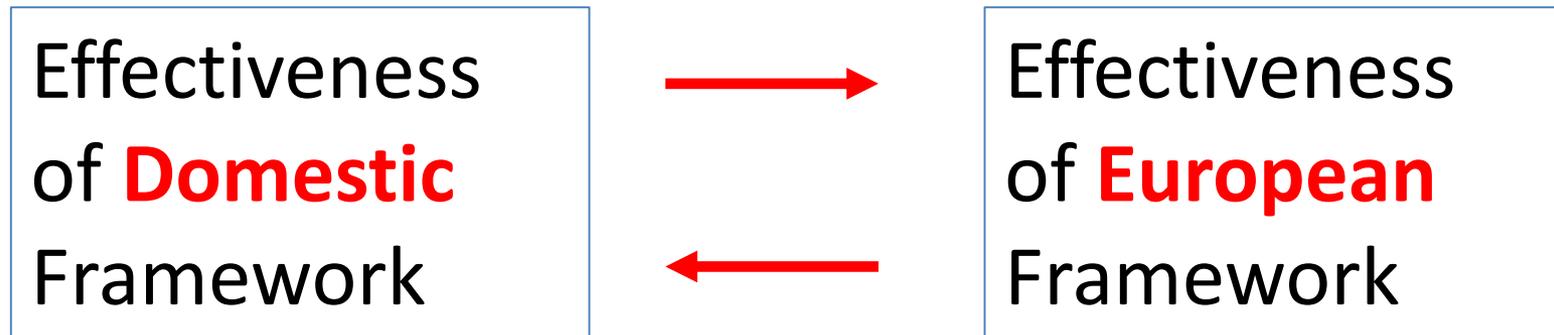


Source: Department of Finance; internal IFAC calculations.

Notes: Illustrative scenario assumes Department of Finance projections for 2016-2020 adjusted for minimum compliance with the Budgetary Rule; real GDP growth of 3% beyond 2020, with GDP deflator growth of 2% and marginal borrowing costs of 3.5%.

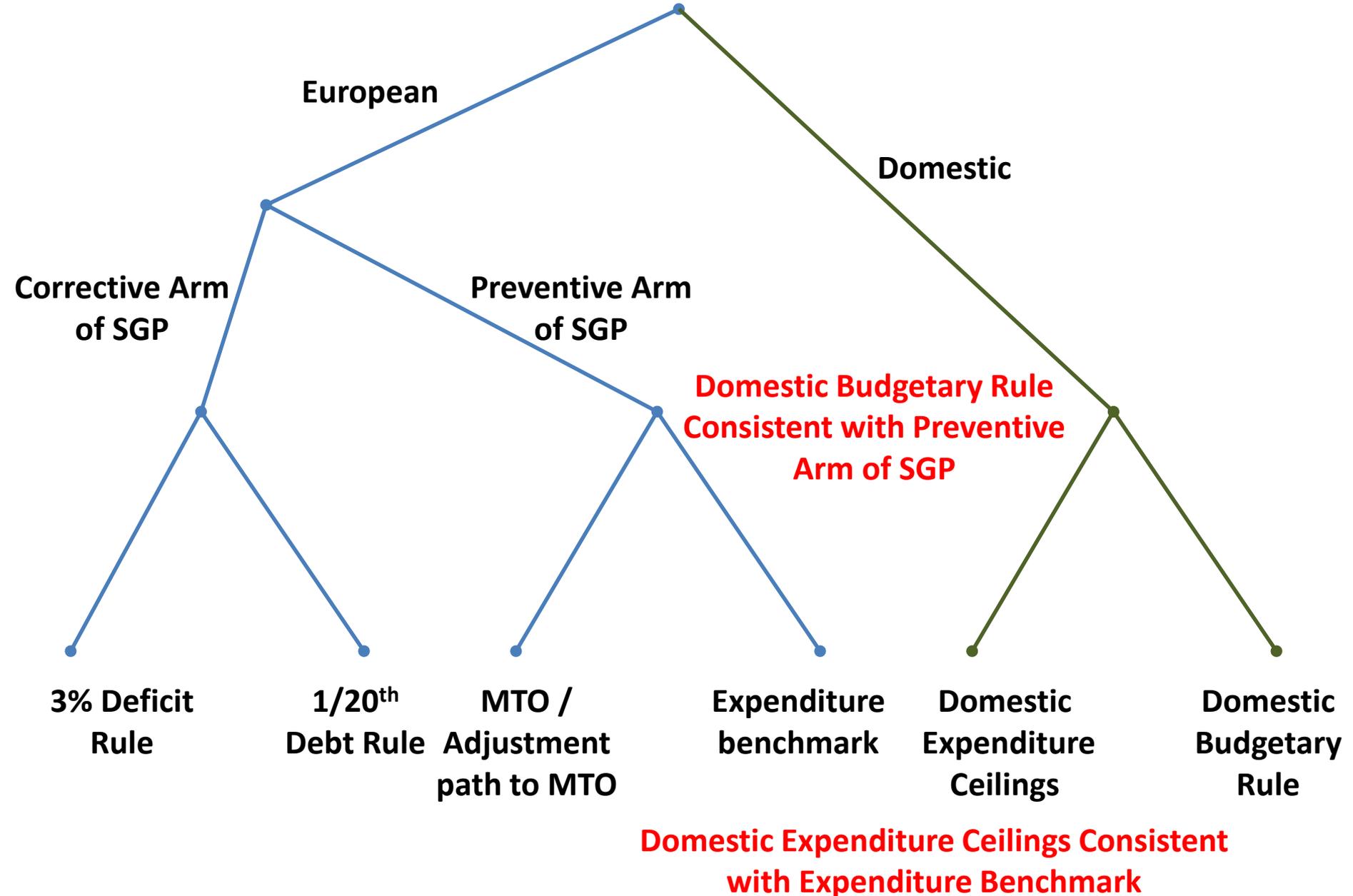
Complementary domestic and European elements

Domestic ownership adds legitimacy to the European rules



Monitoring, peer pressure and possible sanctions of the European framework enhances the effectiveness of the domestic framework

European/Domestic fiscal rules





Fiscal space under the rules

- SPU/SES
 - Fiscal space of €1.2 – €1.5 billion
- Projected change in the structural balance = 0.3 percent of GDP
 - Compares to a required change of 0.6 percent of GDP
- Current estimate of fiscal space under full compliance with the adjustment path condition \approx €700 million

Domestic enforcement of the Budgetary Rule

Fiscal Responsibility Act 2012

- **6.— (1)** If the Commission addresses a warning to the State under Article 6(2) of the 1997 surveillance and coordination Regulation **or if the Government consider that there is a failure to comply with the budgetary rule** which constitutes a significant deviation for the purposes of Article 6(3) of that Regulation, the Government shall, within 2 months, prepare and lay before Dáil Éireann a plan specifying what is required to be done for securing compliance with the budgetary rule.
- **2. — (2)** The **official forecasts** shall set out the data required to assess whether the . . . [Budgetary Rule] is complied with.
- **1. — (1)** “official forecasts” means the macroeconomic and budgetary forecasts published by the Department of Finance for the purposes of fiscal planning and known as the Spring forecasts and the Autumn forecasts . . .



EU Commission assessment of SPU

- “Assuming a timely correction of the excessive deficit by 2015, Ireland would be subject to the preventive arm of the Stability and Growth Pact from 2016 onwards. Based on data presented in the programme, recalculated according to the commonly agreed methodology, progress towards the MTO is in line with the requirements of the preventive arm of the Pact. However, under the usual no-policy-change assumption, the Commission 2015 spring forecast, points to a risk of significant deviation from the required adjustment path. Hence, achieving the required structural targets hinges on the Irish government specifying and implementing measures necessary to achieve the budgetary target.”

(European Commission, “Assessment of the 2015 Stability Programme for Ireland,” May 2015, p. 25.)



Some additional issues

- Implications of strong exchequer returns over first half of 2015
 - Should comfortably meet the 3 percent General Government deficit limit in 2015
 - But limited implications for the change in the structural balance and allowable expenditure growth under the Expenditure Benchmark in 2016
- Clarification on the dual structural balance and EB requirements under the preventive arm of the SGP
 - Passing one with limited compliance on the other leads to an “overall assessment”
 - Importance of “fiscal effort” in that assessment
- “Tax buoyancy” and the Expenditure Benchmark

Summing up

- Political economy and economic rationales for the fiscal rules
- Mutually reinforcing domestic and European elements
- Current estimate of fiscal space for 2016 under the rules is \approx €700 million, but figure may be revised prior to Budget day