Ireland: Strong recovery improves the fiscal position

NTMA Investor Presentation

December 2021

Gníomhaireacht Bainistíochta an Chisteáin Náisiúnta
National Treasury Management Agency

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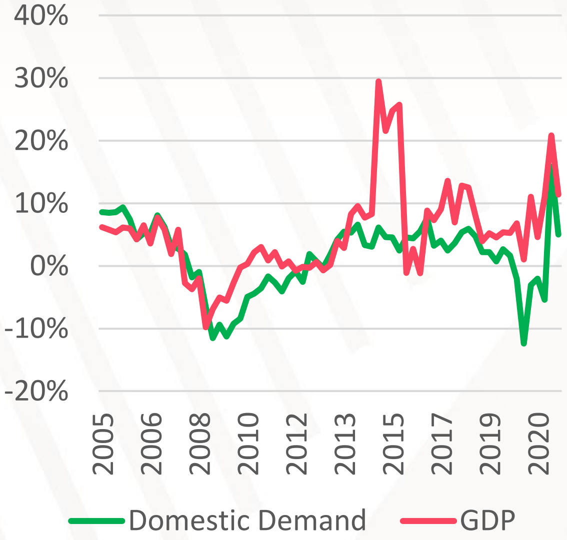
Summary

Irish economy rebounding after initial 2020 Covid Shock

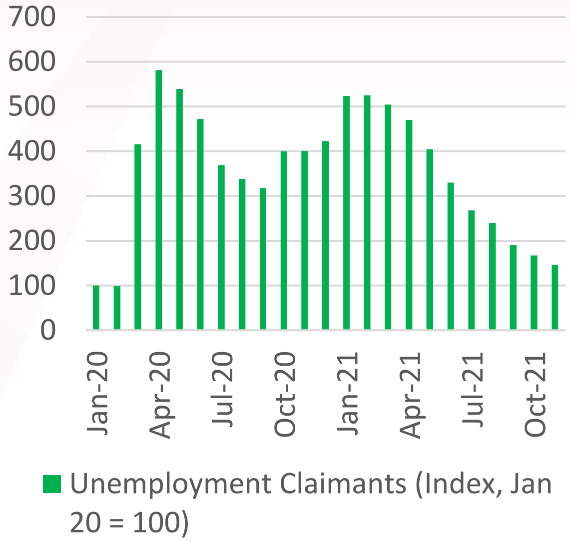
Economic recovery strengthening

Vaccine rollout underpins spending led recovery

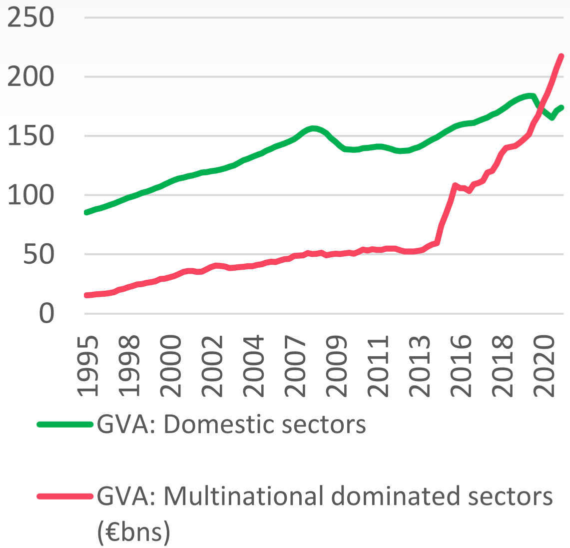
Domestic demand* gives better picture of Covid economic impact



Unemployment steadily falling as economic recovery underway



Value added from ICT & pharma has given Ireland resilience



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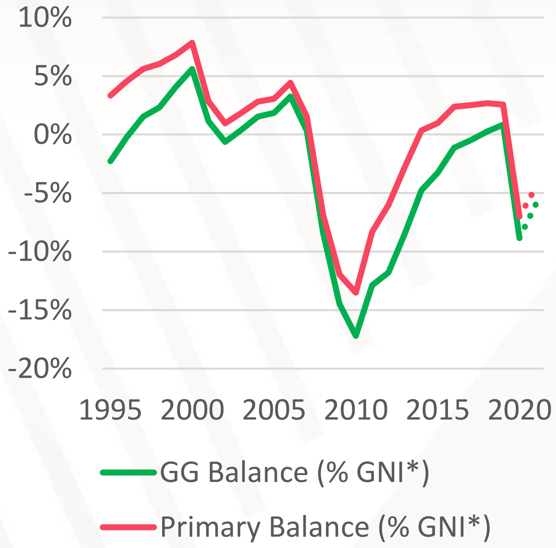
Source: CSO, NTMA Analysis

** Domestic demand series accounts for multinational activity and known as modified final domestic demand (excludes inventories)*

Ireland’s Debt to GNI* to rise modestly in 2021

Large fiscal response to Covid but Government aims for primary surplus by 2023

2021 GG deficit forecasted at €13.3bn (5.9% of GNI*) but could be smaller



Debt position reversed by Covid response

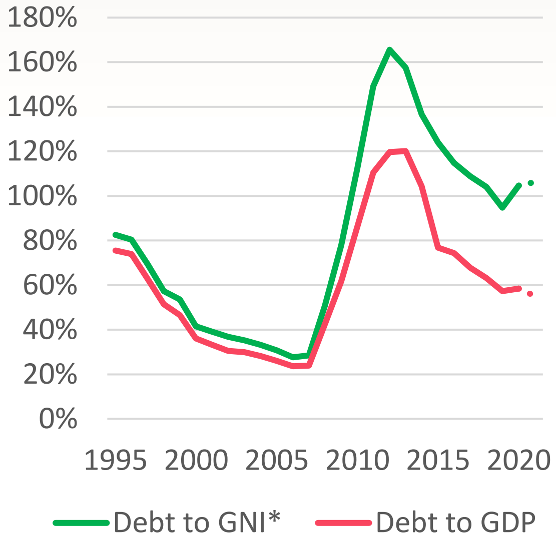
Debt-to-GNI*
(106% 2021f; 95% in 2019)

Debt-to-GG Revenue
(254% 2021f; 232% in 2019)

Average interest rate
(1.4% 2021f, from 2.2% in 2019)

Debt-to-GDP^
(55% 2021f, from 57% in 2019)

Debt fell from 166% to 95% of national income pre-Covid



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Source: CSO, Department of Finance forecasts
^ Debt to GDP is not an appropriate metric to use for Ireland

Medium term economic challenges

Covid recovery, deficit reduction and inflation

Recovery

Modest level of restrictions in place and vaccine rollout a success

National accounts and spending data confirm recovery continued into Q3

Fiscal

Significant stimulus of c.23% of GNI* announced since 2020 but not likely to be all used

Public support to economy expected to be scaled back from 2022

Inflation

High inflation in Ireland in recent data similar to other developed economies

Inflation rates likely to fall back in 2022 but prices more of a consideration for policymakers now than pre-Covid

NTMA funded €18.5bn in 2021

Funding range for 2022 is €10-14bn as strong cash position provides flexibility

Cash

Improving fiscal position alongside NTMA's strategy of prefunding means Ireland has a strong cash position heading in 2022

This affords the NTMA a large degree of flexibility

>10 years

Weighted average maturity of debt one of longest in Europe

NTMA issuance since 2015 has a weighted average maturity of 15 years (including bonds and private placements)

AA-

Ireland rated in the AA category with S&P

Despite Covid impact both Moody's and DBRS have upgraded the outlook for Ireland to positive highlighting Ireland's resilience and fundamentals

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Macro

Rebound in spending and labour market highlights recovery

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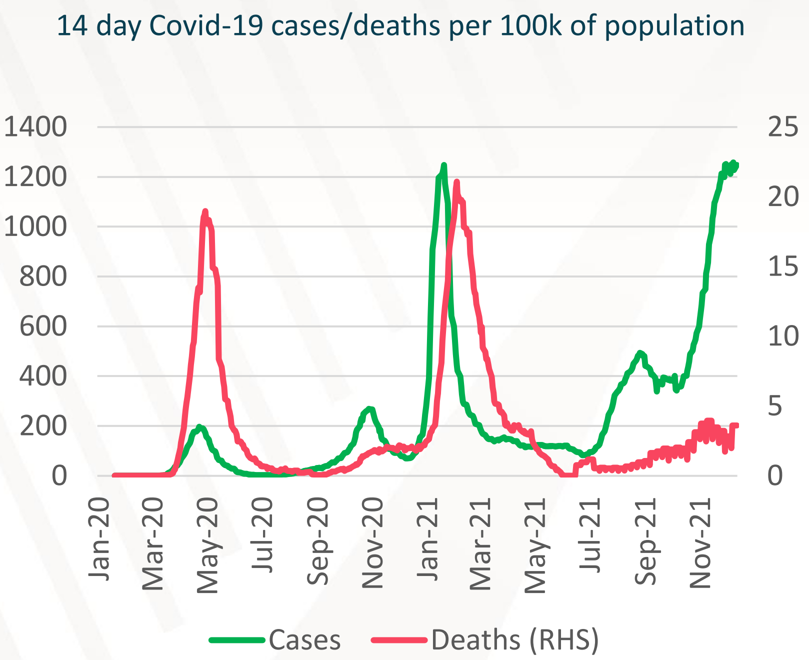
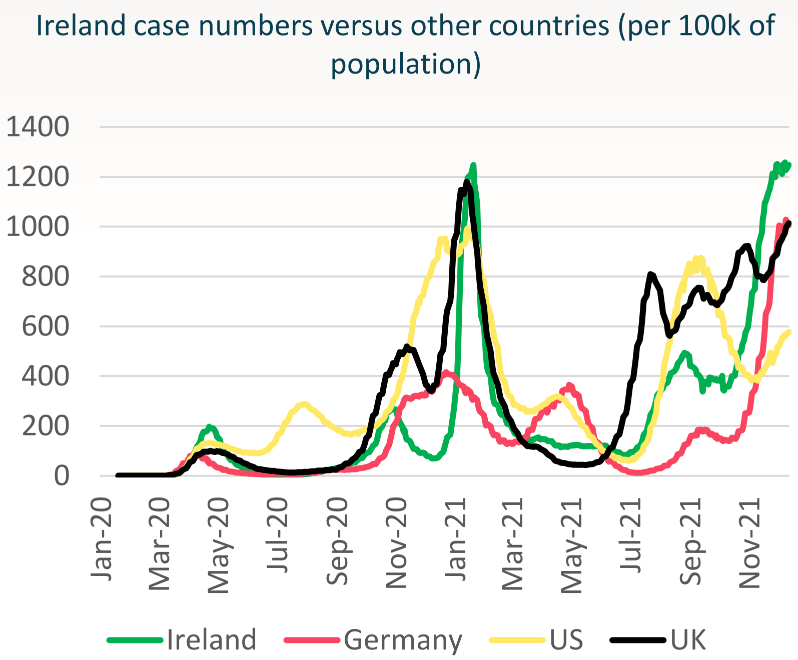
Case numbers rising quickly in recent weeks

While hospitalisations and deaths are increasing more slowly; minor restrictions introduced





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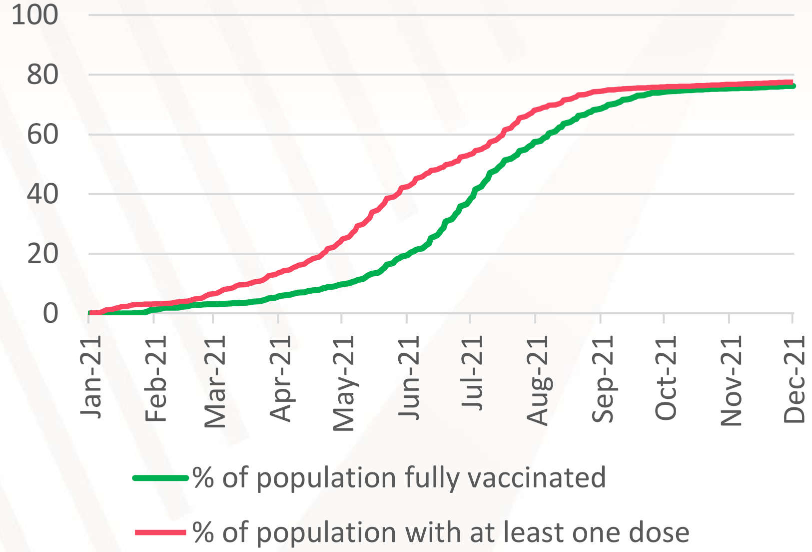
Source: DataStream

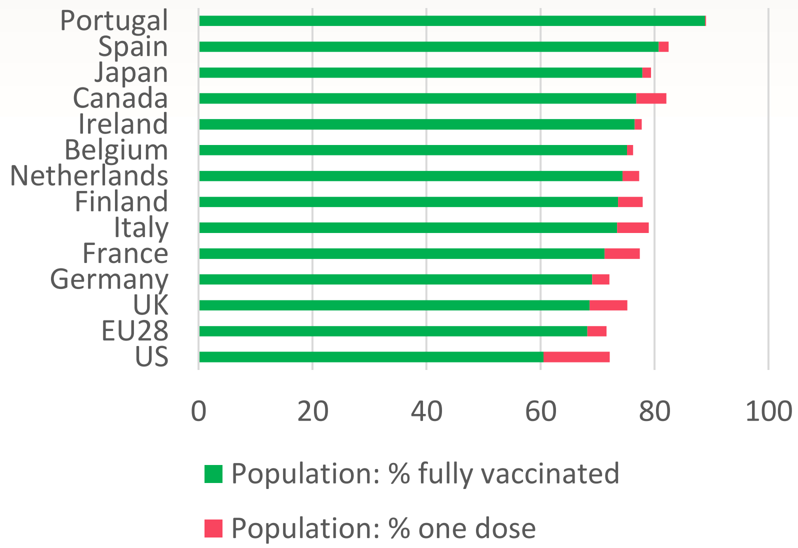
Vaccine rollout allowed economy to recover

c. 77% of total population fully vaccinated with c. 26% having received a booster

Rollout progress shielded populace from worst of virus in 2021



Ireland near the top in terms of vaccine rollout in Europe



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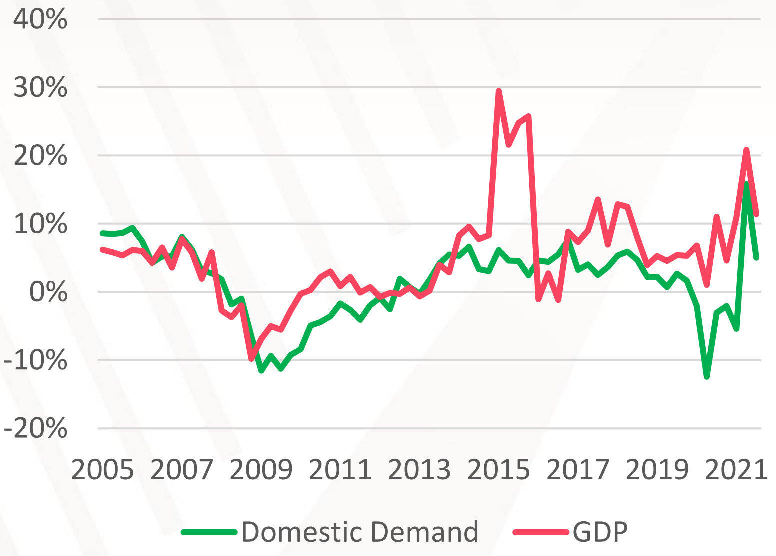
Source: DataStream

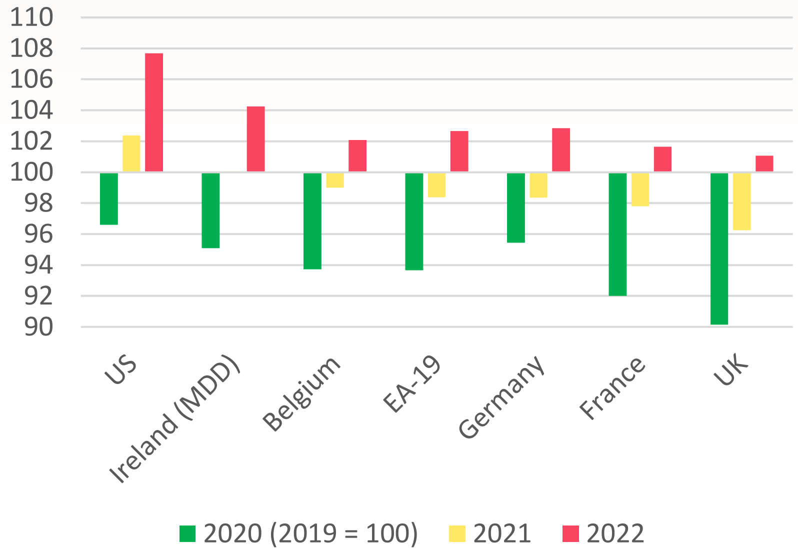
Ireland performed relatively well amid Covid

GDP growth does not tell the appropriate story, domestic demand gives the best guide

GDP growing strongly, modified domestic demand began rebound in Q2 – MDD likely back to 2019 levels by year-end



Covid impact (-4.9%) smaller for Ireland than EA and UK - recovery forecasted to be stronger than others



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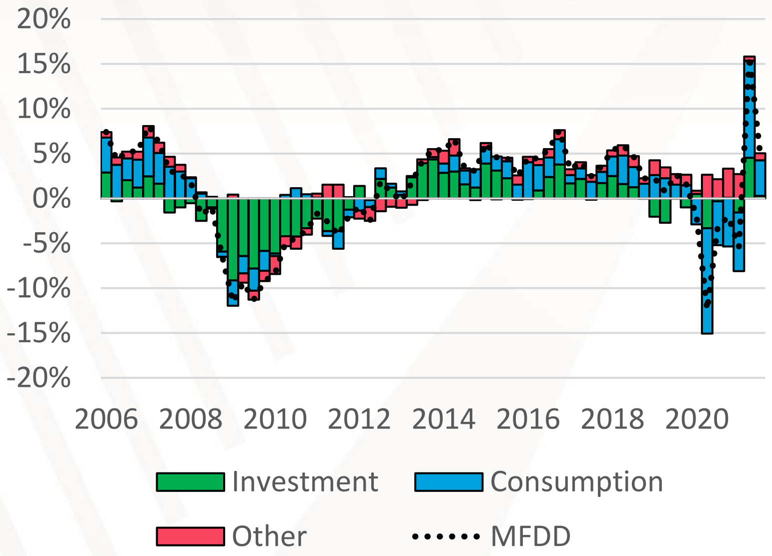
Source: CSO, Department of Finance forecasts, IMF forecasts for other economies

Note: MDD for Ireland is modified for multinational activity by Ireland's Central Statistics Office (CSO). MDD = Consumption + Government (current) spending + Modified Investment

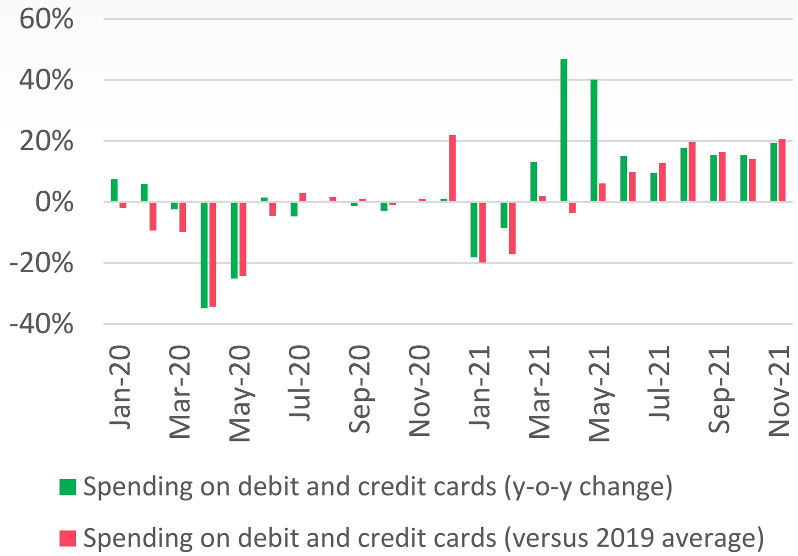
Consumption-led recovery underway

Strong recovery in spending data in Q2 (+14.5%) maintained in Q3 (+0.5%)

Recovery in spending began in Q2 (y-o-y growth) but Q3 disappointed a bit vs. consensus in terms of growth



Spending continued into Q4: now seven straight months of card spending in excess of 2019 levels



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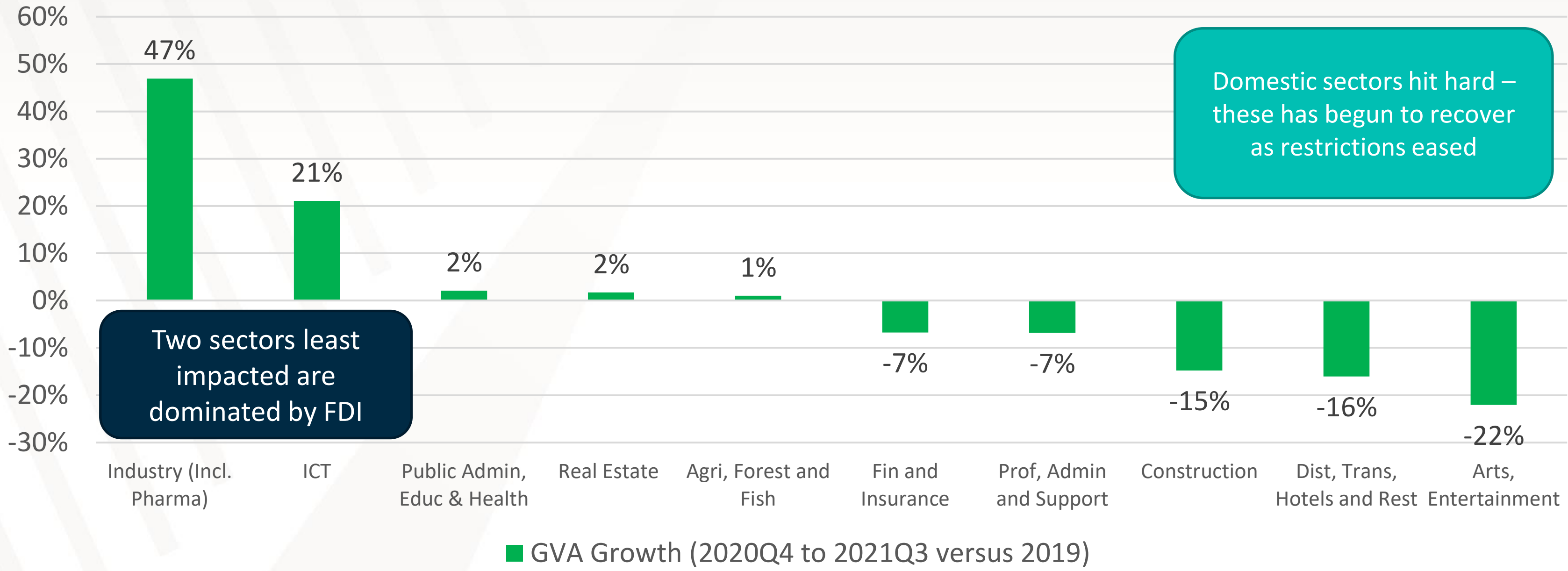
Source: CSO, CBI   ** MFDD is a domestic demand series, it accounts for multinational activity and known technically as modified final domestic demand (excludes inventories)*

*** CBI spending data is nominal data and not seasonality adjusted*

Sector performance during Covid period

Multinationals outsized performance, domestic side hit hard



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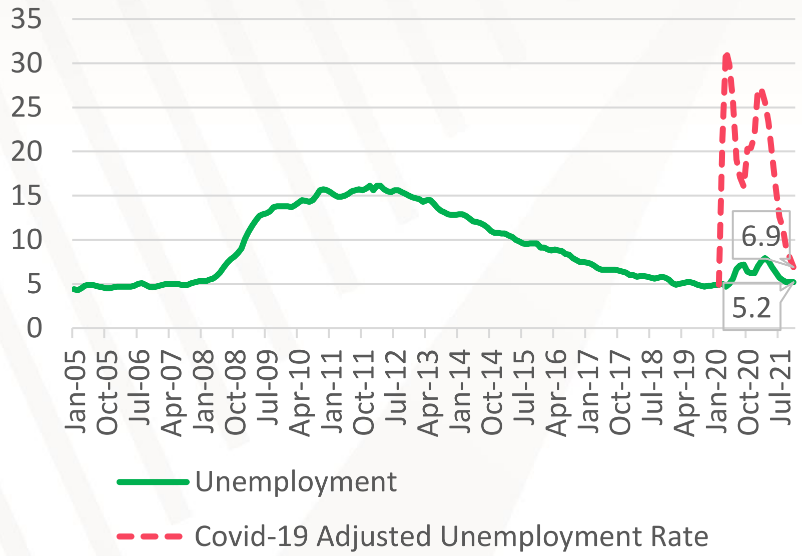
Source: CSO

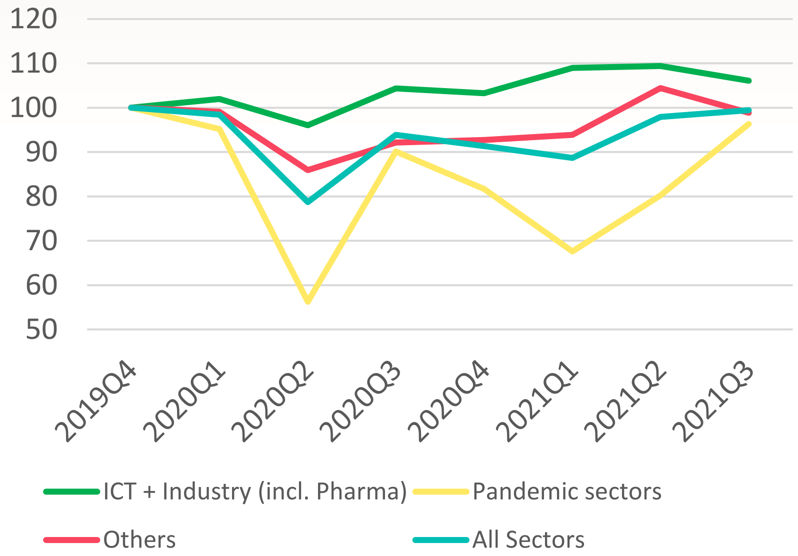
Labour market improving in recent months

Unemployment rate slowly decreasing as workers fall off income support schemes

Covid-19 adjusted unemployment rate* fell to 6.9% in November



Actual hours worked remains resilient for MNC firms while pandemic-affected sectors closer to "normal"



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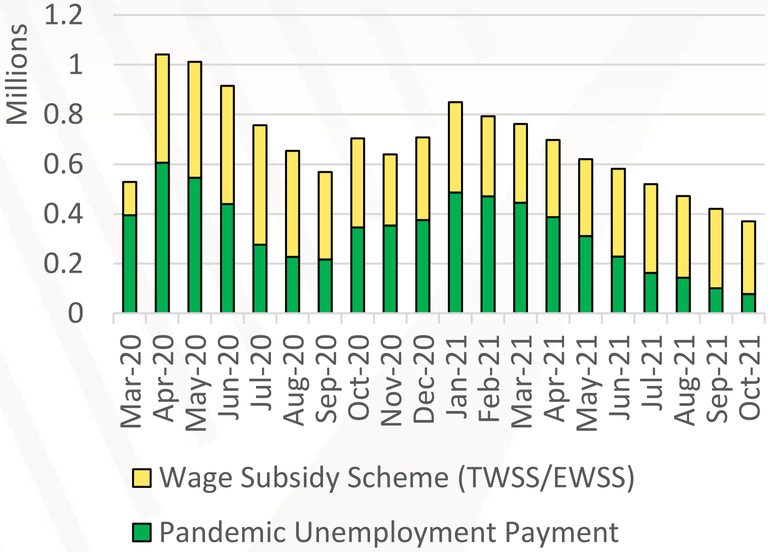
Source: CSO

** The CSO have estimated this as the upper bound of the unemployment rate. The CSO have urged caution around this data given the likelihood of revisions and the unique nature of employment in the pandemic.*

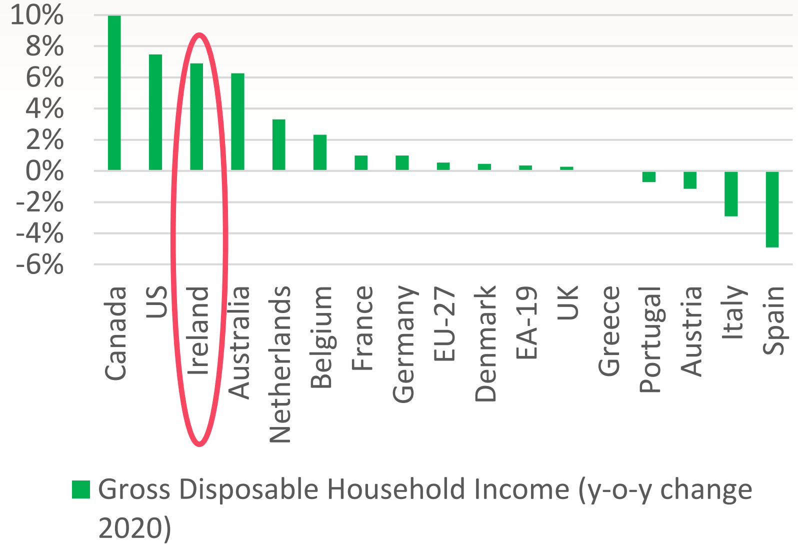
Over 50% fall in those on income support

Approx. 350k on income support; down from above 800k in Q1 2021

Those on the PUP has fallen to c. 50k but fall in EWSS number much more gradual



Supports helped disposable income grow in 2020 more akin to US than EU



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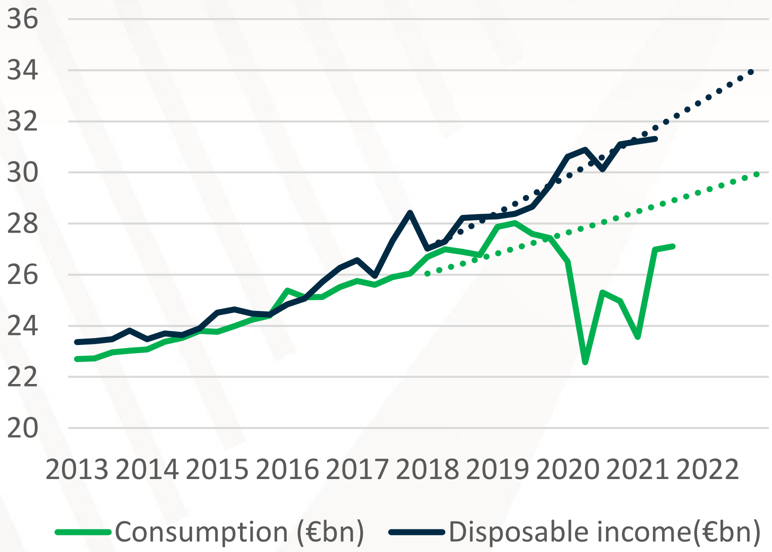
Source: CSO, DataStream

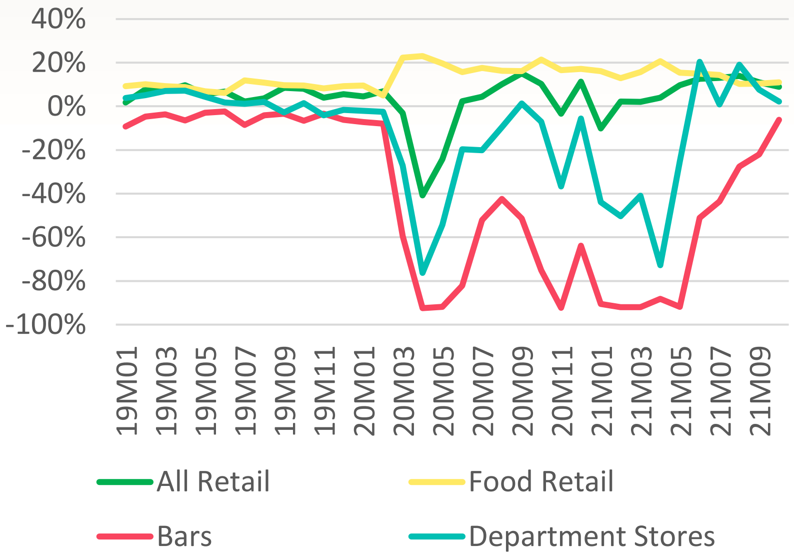
Disposable income on pre-Covid trend

Consumption not fully recovered, but retail sales show continued improvement

Consumption below trend but household incomes are there to spend



Retail sales strength alongside economy re-opening – hospitality restrictions will impact that sector



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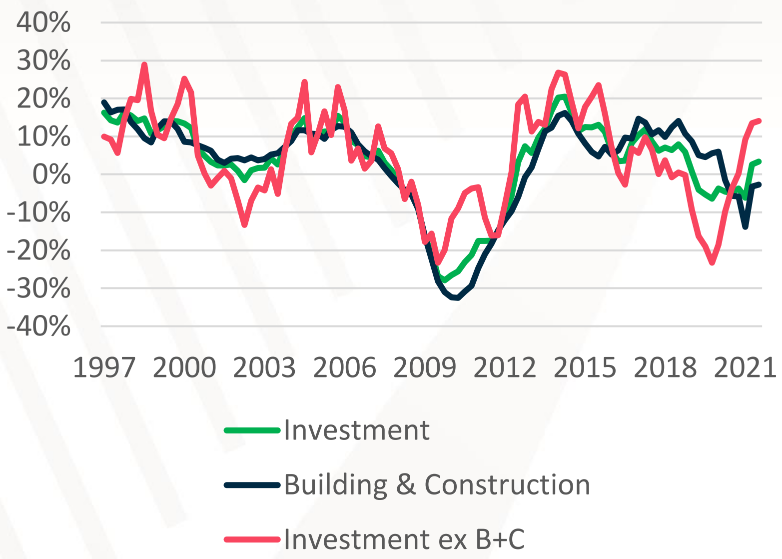
Source: CSO

Note: RHS chart growth rate versus two years previously

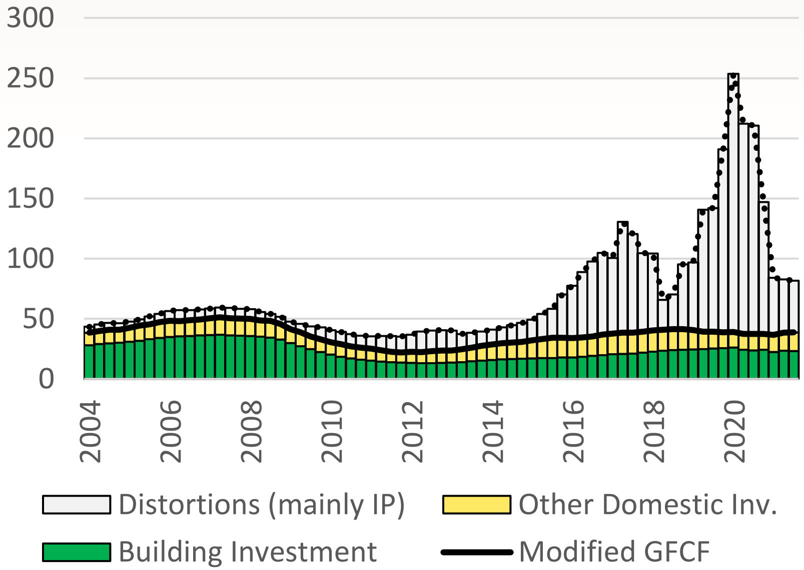
Investment is rebounding

Modified investment is close to pre-pandemic levels

Building and Construction hampered by lockdown but other investment rebounding (y-o-y growth)



IP distortions less than in previous quarters – surge in 2020 likely tax regime related



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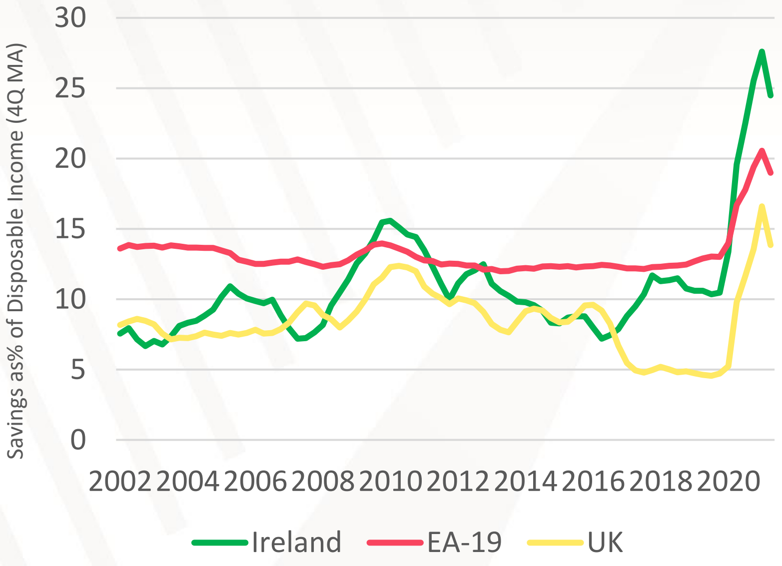
Source: CSO; NTMA calculations

RHS Chart is 4Q sum in Euro billions

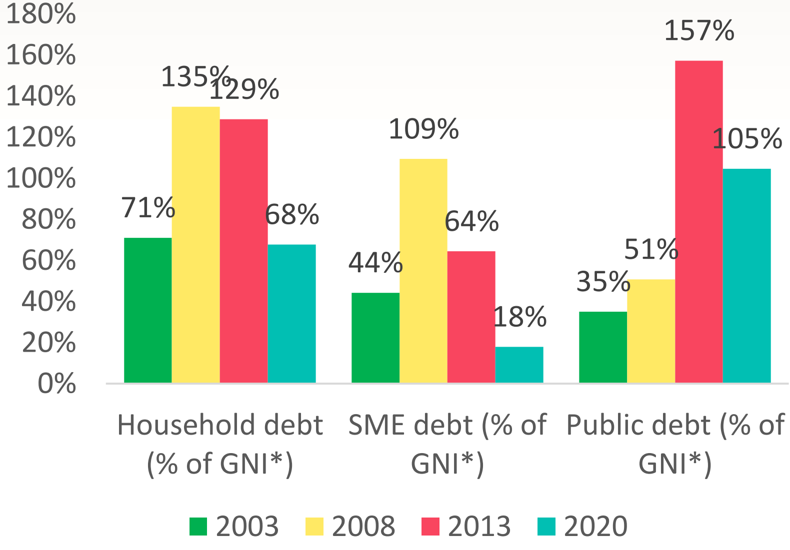
Household balance sheets improving

Debt levels much lower coming into pandemic + new Covid savings

Gross HH saving rates have jumped in Ireland more than in most countries due to forced savings/income supports



Legacy of 2008-12 financial crisis is on Government not private balance sheets



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Source: Eurostat, ONS, CSO ; CBI

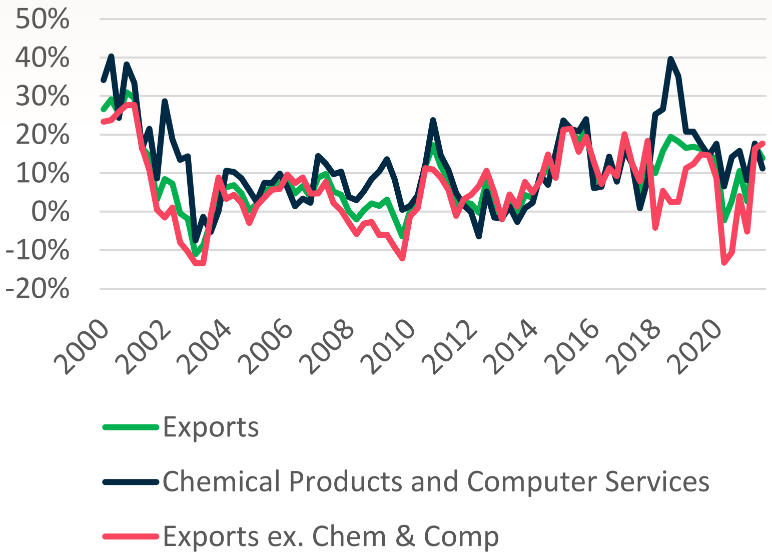
Note: Gross Savings as calculated by the CSO has tended to be a volatile series, some caution is warranted when interpreting this data

External environment supportive

2021 seeing the global economy rebound given large stimulus & vaccines

	2020	2021
EA Monetary Policy	Max accommodative	Max accommodative
EU Fiscal Policy	Expansionary	Expansionary
US Monetary Policy	Max accommodative	Max accommodative*
US growth	Covid-19 shock	Rebound
Oil price	Significantly down	Rising
UK growth	Covid-19 shock	Rebound
Euro Growth	Covid-19 shock	Rebound
EA Inflation	Close to Zero	Rising

Exports driven by demand for multinationals products – Pharma. and Tech



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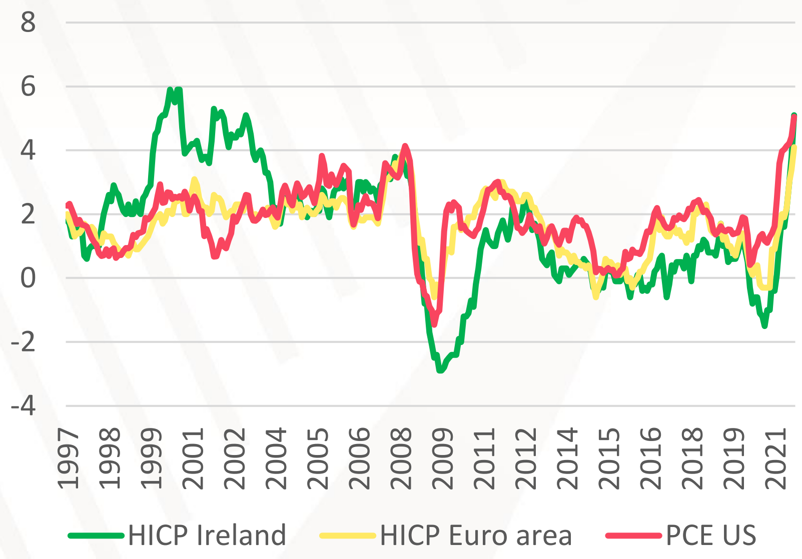
Source: NTMA analysis, CSO

**prior to the Q4 taper*

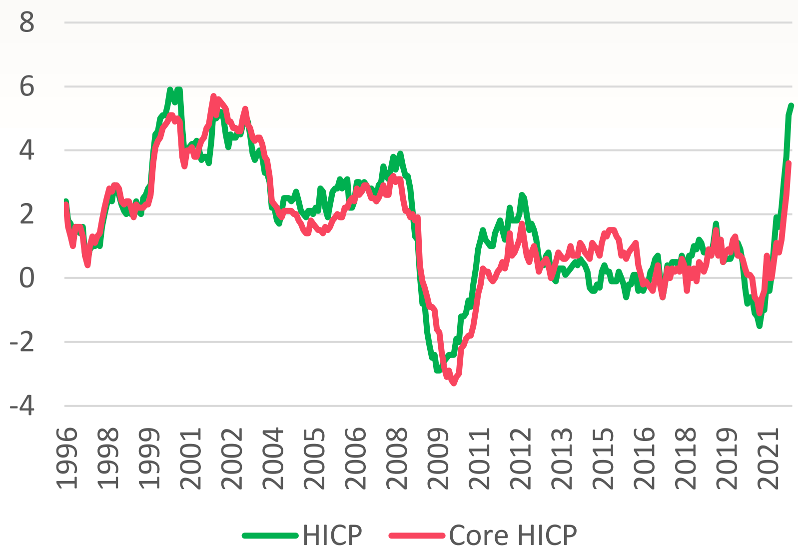
Inflation at 5.4% in Ireland

There are transitory and pandemic elements but core inflation also rising

Inflation has jumped after subdued decade



Energy prices driving a proportion but core inflation also rising



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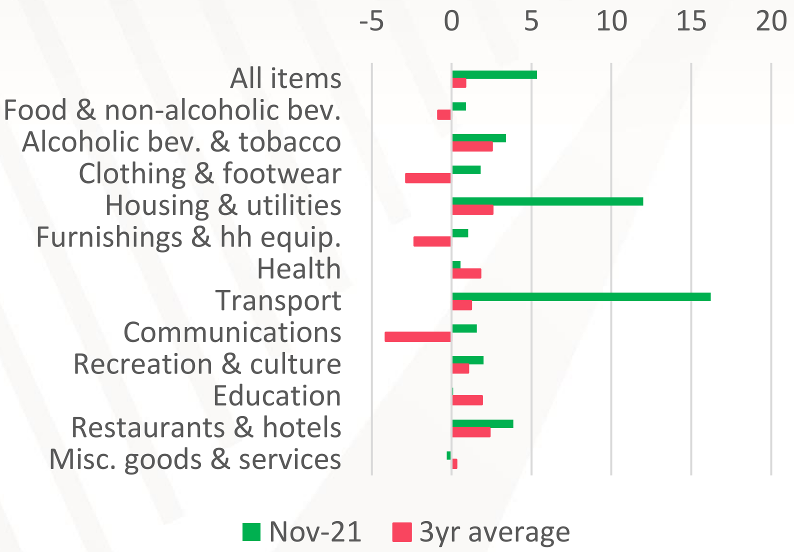
Source: CSO, DataStream, NTMA analysis

Elements of re-opening and energy evident

Detailed inflation data suggest inflation is unlikely to remain elevated (above 4%)

Biggest pick-up in inflation concentrated in energy and Covid-hit sectors



"Transitory" areas seeing double-digit inflation, but there may be continued pressure on rents

Selected sub-indices inflation readings, Nov 2021 (y-o-y %)	
Liquid fuels (home heating oil)	71.4
Passenger transport by air	64.8
Diesel	29.2
Natural gas	27.9
Petrol	26.0
Accommodation services	21.8
Electricity	20.9
Purchase of vehicles	9.0
Actual rents paid by tenants	7.3

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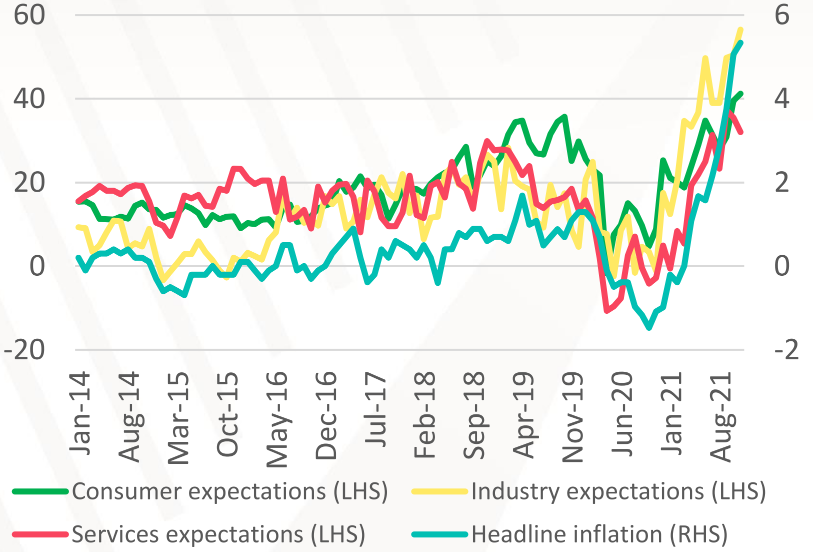
Source: CSO, NTMA analysis

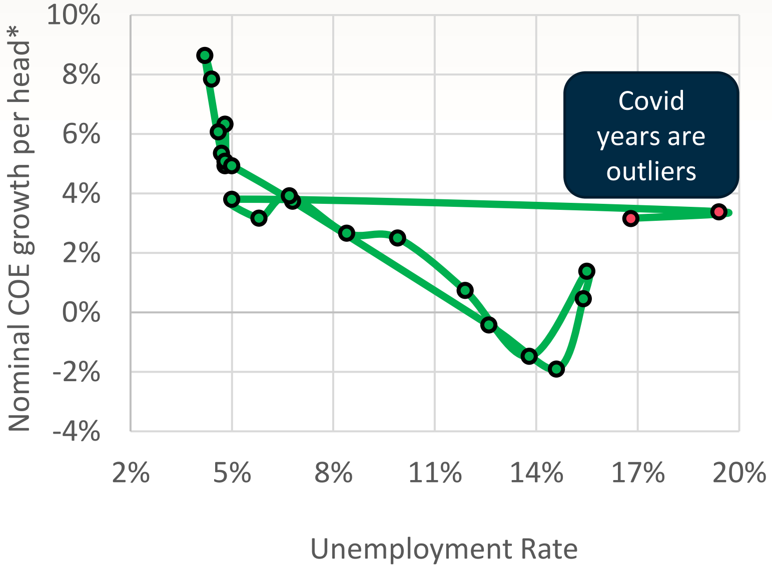
Sustained inflation a possible risk

Expectations and Phillips curve have historically strong relationship with inflation

Inflation expectations picking up for consumers and businesses



Wage pressure not prevalent currently but Philips curve has held in Ireland in recent past



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Source: Eurostat, CSO, Department of Finance

** Excludes agriculture incomes*

OECD's BEPS process may impact FDI offering

Ireland signs up to agreement after initial reservations

Pillar One: proposal to re-allocate taxing rights on non-routine profits

- Over 130 countries have signed on for the BEPS 2.0 two-pillar set of reforms.
- The first pillar focuses on proposals that would re-allocate some taxing rights between jurisdictions where companies reside and the markets where user/consumers are based.
- Under such a proposal, a proportion of profits would be re-allocated from small countries to large countries.
- Pillar 1 will reduce Ireland's corporation tax base. Some estimates place the hit at up to €2bn per annum by the middle of the decade.
- Ireland has always been fully supportive of Pillar One despite the implied cost to the Exchequer.

Pillar Two: 15% minimum effective global tax rate

- Countries will introduce a minimum effective tax rate with the aim of reducing incentives to shift profits.
- Where income is not taxed to the minimum level, there will be a 'top-up' to achieve the minimum rate of tax.
- Ireland had reservations on the minimum tax rate proposal but signed up after further clarity was given.
- The minimum rate is greater than the 12.5% rate that Ireland levies and thus some of Ireland's comparative advantage in attracting FDI will be lost.
- Ireland can lean on other positives; educated and young workforce, English speaking, EU access, and ease of doing business
- At 15% corporate tax rate, Ireland's rate remains one of the lowest in the EU.

Fiscal

Revenues have rebounded in 2021 helping narrow deficit

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Necessary fiscal response to Covid working

Deficit to be lower than expected in 2021 but large in historical context

Response

Total fiscal response of €48bn since 2020 (c. 23% of GNI*) is large but may not be fully used

Ireland has responded to Covid with first attempt at counter-cyclical fiscal policy in its 100 year history

Revenues

Ireland's economic structure has meant revenues have rebounded despite Covid-19

Strength of both Corporate and Income tax revenues from multinational sectors has helped grow government finances

Debt

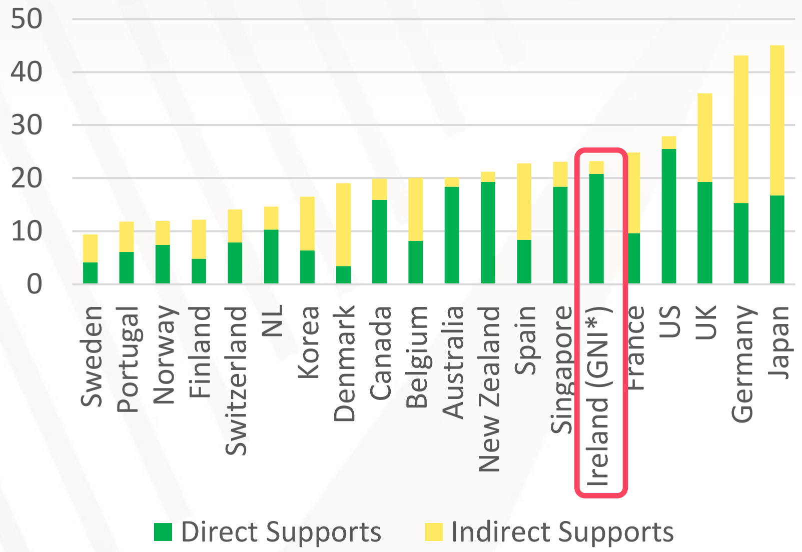
Debt ratios have reversed due to Covid with modest increased expected in 2021 for debt to GNI*

Ratios forecasted at 106% for end-2021 after 105% in 2020

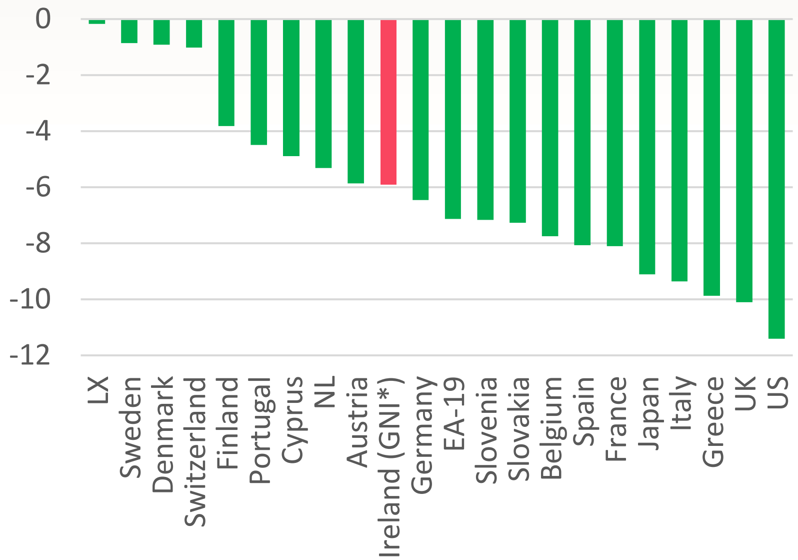
Ireland's Covid fiscal aid c. 23% of GNI*

Highly skewed to direct supports unlike others in EU

Total Covid-19 fiscal response (% of GDP/GNI*)



2021 GG Balance (forecast, % of GDP or GNI*): Ireland's figure of -5.9% likely to be beaten



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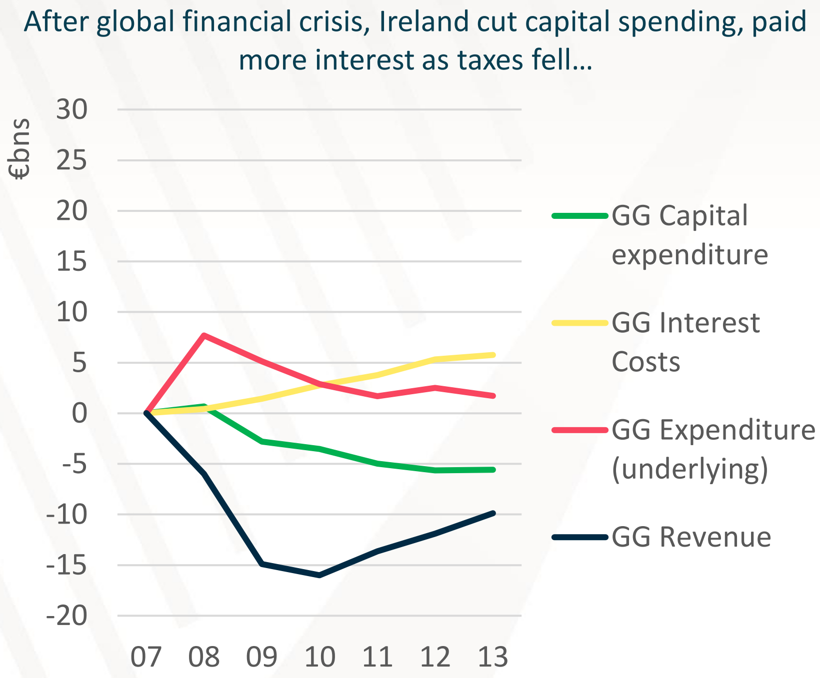
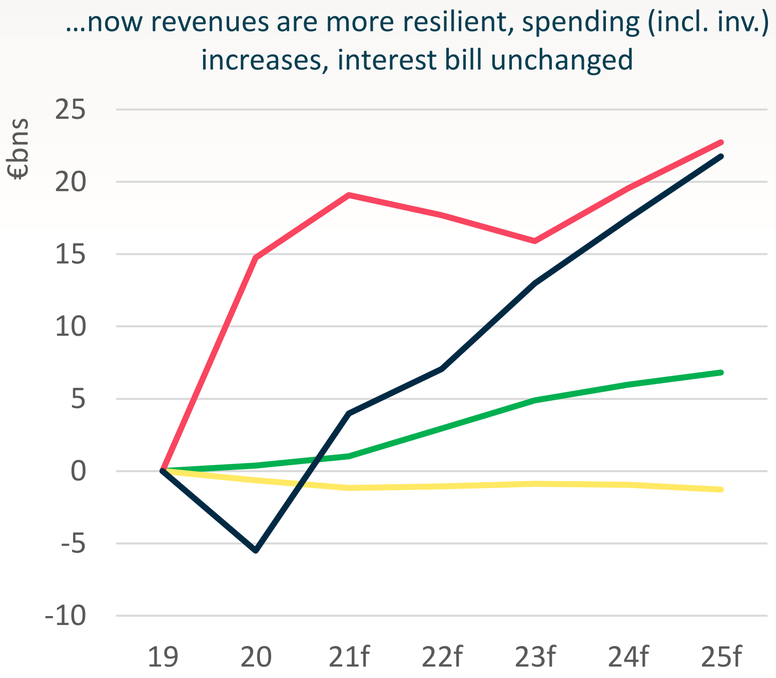
Source: IMF, European Commission, Department of Finance

Direct supports = Additional spending and forgone revenue. Indirect supports = Equity, loans, and guarantees

Fiscal response to Covid is opposite of GFC

Interest bill won't balloon and investment set to increase





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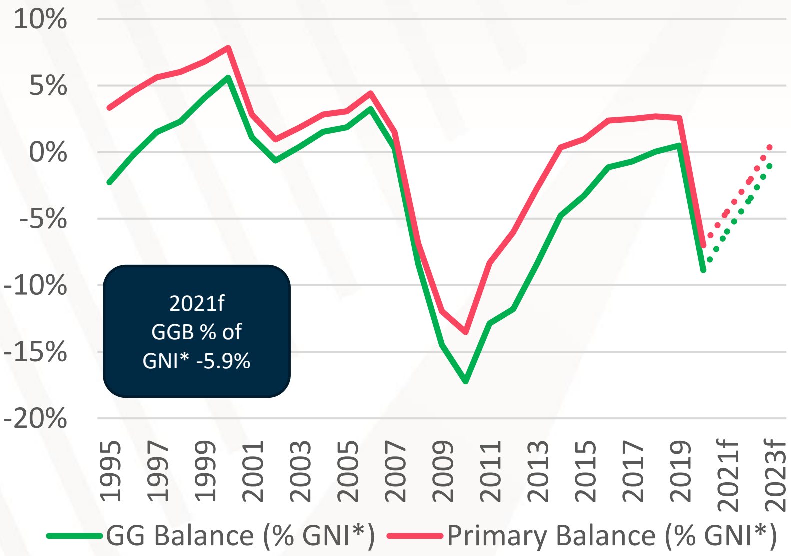
Source: CSO, Department of Finance forecasts. Charts represent the change in billions for selected fiscal variables versus 2007/2019 levels. Underlying GG expenditure numbers used (excludes banking recapitalisations)

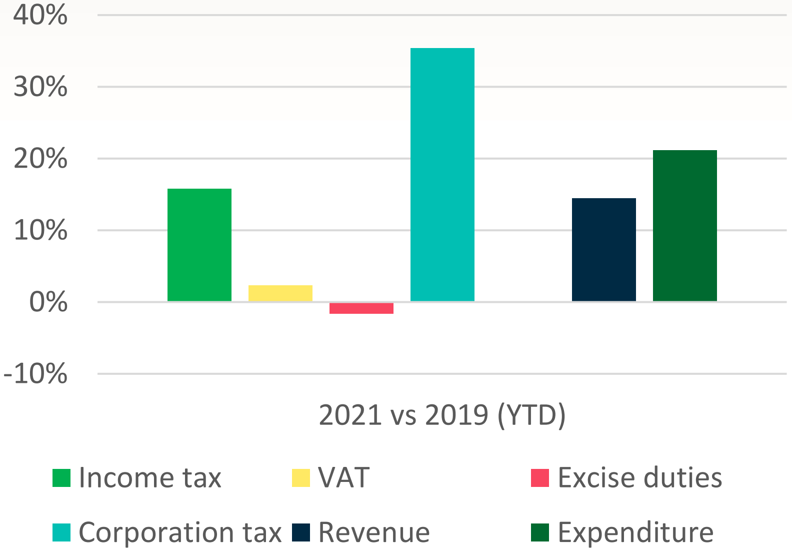
Deficit in 2021 could be smaller than expected

Ireland plans for primary surplus in 2023 and GG balance in 2025

Gen. Govt. Balance (% of GNI*) will be in significant deficit in 2021 but it may be half that of 2020's deficit



Revenues strong in 2021; income tax and corporate tax are strong even versus pre-pandemic levels



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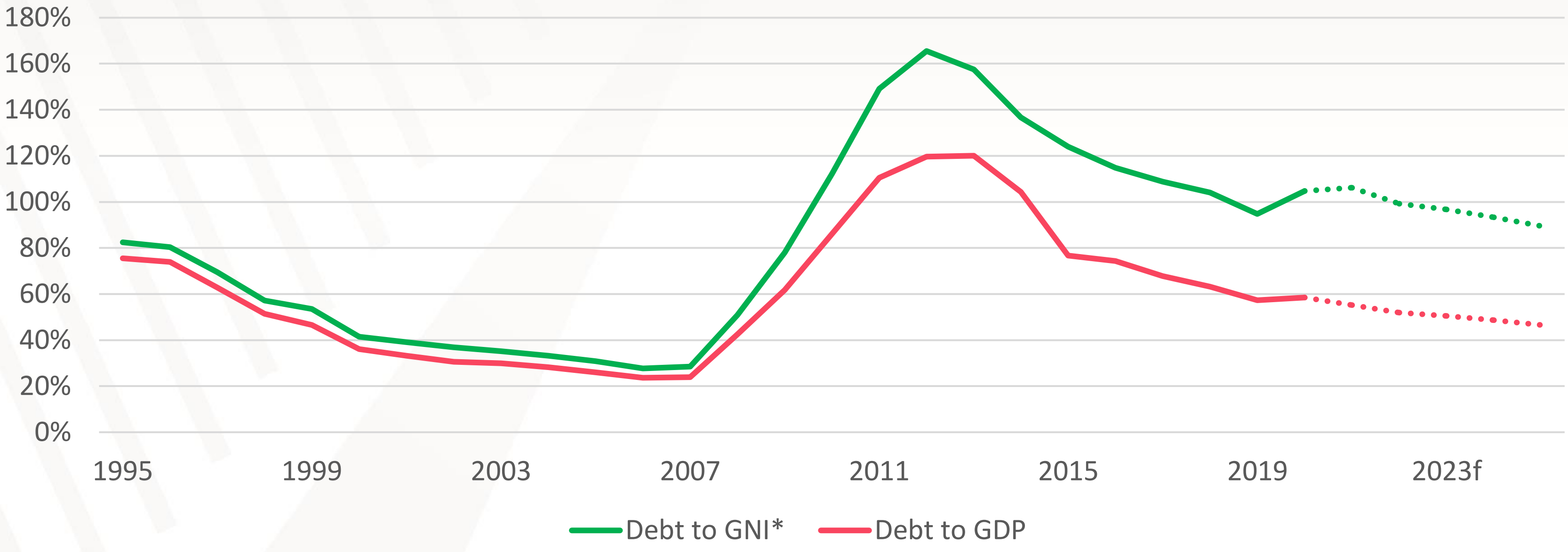
Source: CSO; Department of Finance

^ Underlying GG and primary balance numbers used (excludes banking recapitalisations)

GG debt to GNI* increasing on Covid response

Debt close to 106% of GNI* in 2021 jump of 11pp versus 2019



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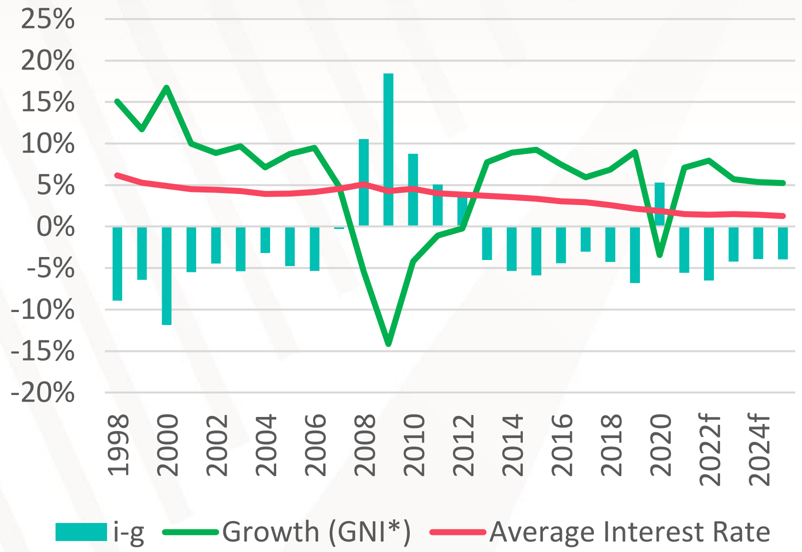
Source: CSO; Department of Finance

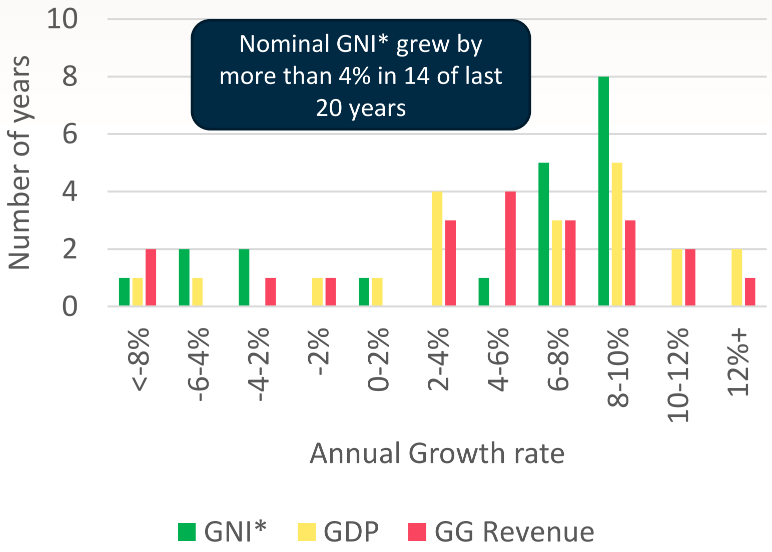
The "i-g" snowball effect in Ireland's favour

Low interest rates coupled with reversion to growth underpins debt dynamics

With low rates locked in, Ireland's "hurdle rate" for a positive snowball effect is low



Histogram of Ireland's recent growth history (2001-2020)



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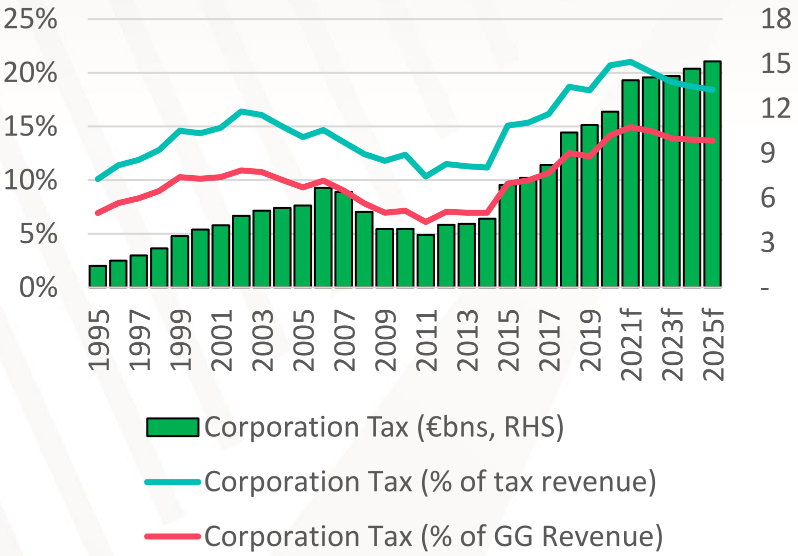
Source: CSO; Department of Finance forecasts, NTMA analysis

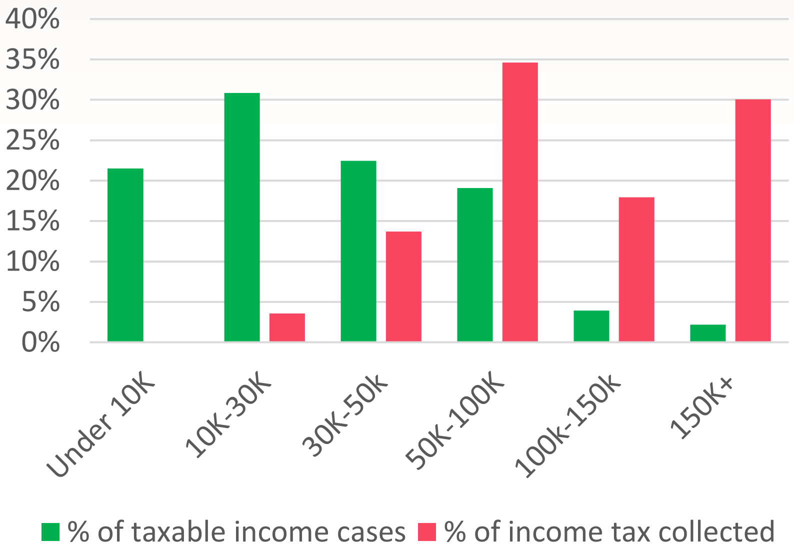
Revenues increased despite Covid

CT revenue growing due to multinationals; income tax base helped by progressive system

Corporation tax (CT) receipts have jumped again in 2021 to c. €14bn for the year



Progressiveness of income tax system and sector mix limited hit to overall receipts and helped with revenue rebound



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Source: Department of Finance, Revenue, NTMA analysis

Alternative Debt Metrics

Need to assess other metrics apart from debt to GDP when analysing debt sustainability

2021f	GG debt to GG revenue %	GG interest to GG rev %	GG debt to GDP %
Greece	423%	5.4%	203%
Italy	330%	7.3%	154%
Portugal	288%	5.8%	128%
Spain	282%	5.2%	121%
UK	279%	5.7%	103%
Cyprus	260%	4.8%	104%
Ireland	254%	3.5%	56% (106% GNI*)
Belgium	230%	3.5%	113%
France	221%	2.2%	115%
EA19	217%	3.0%	100%
Slovenia	178%	3.2%	78%
EU28	176%	3.3%	78%
Austria	169%	2.3%	83%
Germany	156%	1.2%	71%
Slovakia	153%	2.9%	62%
Netherlands	134%	1.1%	58%

Source: EU Commission, Department of Finance forecasts for Ireland

NTMA Funding

Flexibility in funding strategy due to cash balances, smooth maturity profile and long average life

NTMA funded €18.5bn in 2021

Funding range for 2022 is €10-14bn as strong cash position provides flexibility

Cash

Improving fiscal position alongside NTMA's strategy of prefunding means Ireland has a strong cash position heading in 2022

This affords the NTMA a large degree of flexibility

>10 years

Weighted average maturity of debt one of longest in Europe

NTMA issuance since 2015 has a weighted average maturity of 15 years (including bonds and private placements)

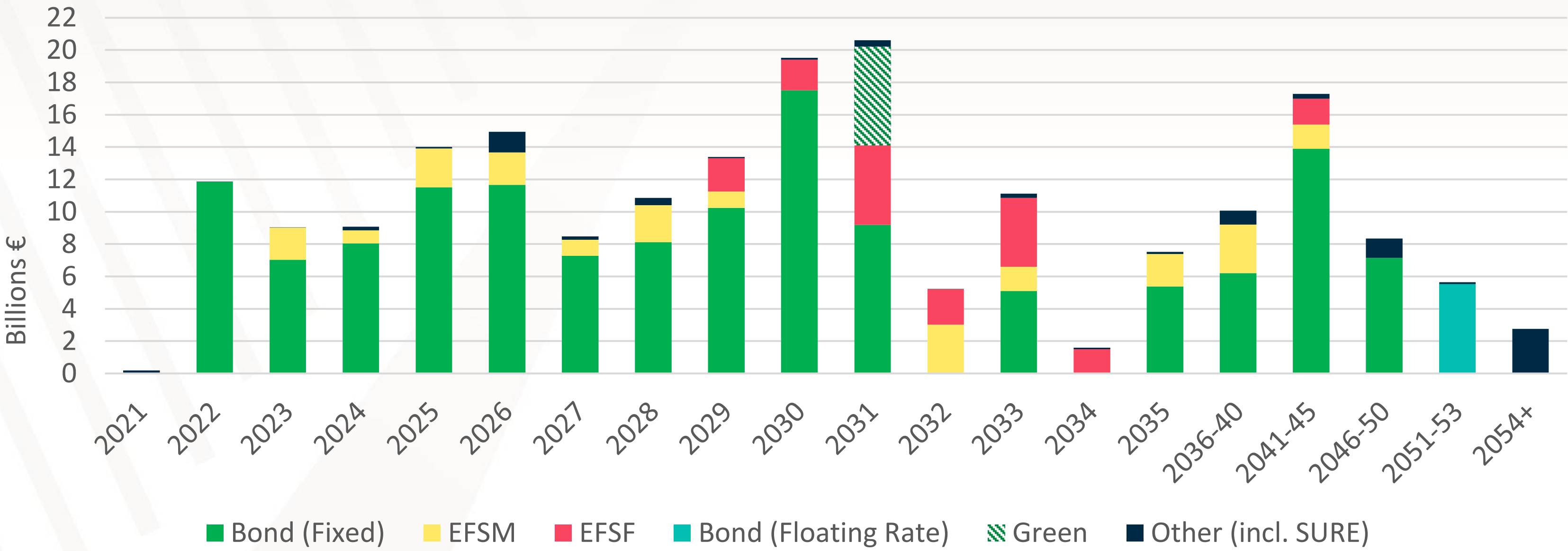
AA-

Ireland rated in the AA category with S&P

Despite Covid impact both Moody's and DBRS have upgraded the outlook for Ireland to positive highlighting Ireland's resilience and fundamentals

High level of flexibility in NTMA issuance plans

Helped by smoother maturity profile



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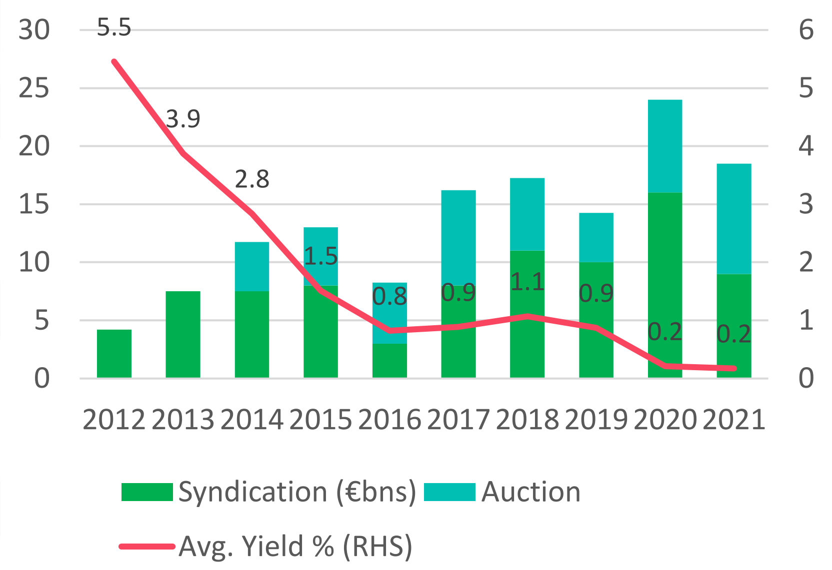
National Treasury Management Agency

Source: NTMA

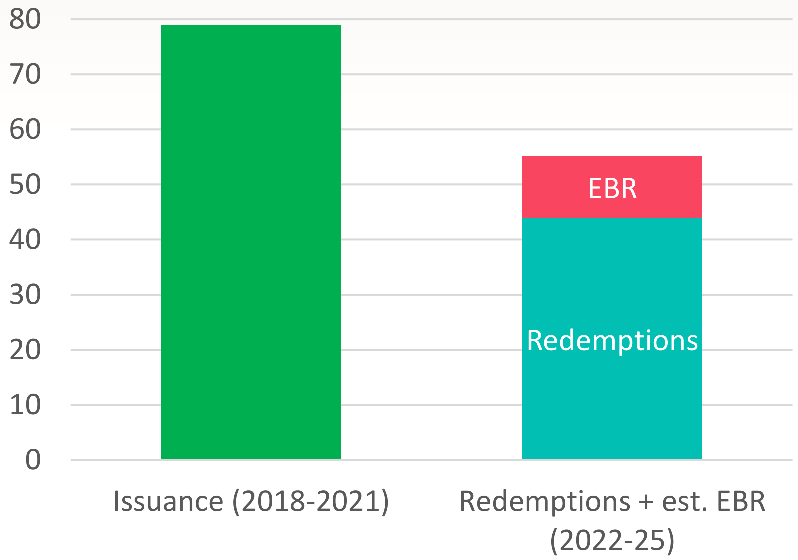
Lower supply expected in coming years

Lower borrowing costs also provides NTMA with flexibility

NTMA issued €42.5bn MLT debt since 2020 at 12.8 yr. weighted maturity and avg. rate 0.19%



Revised borrowing requirements suggest NTMA issuance won't match recent past in coming years (€bns)



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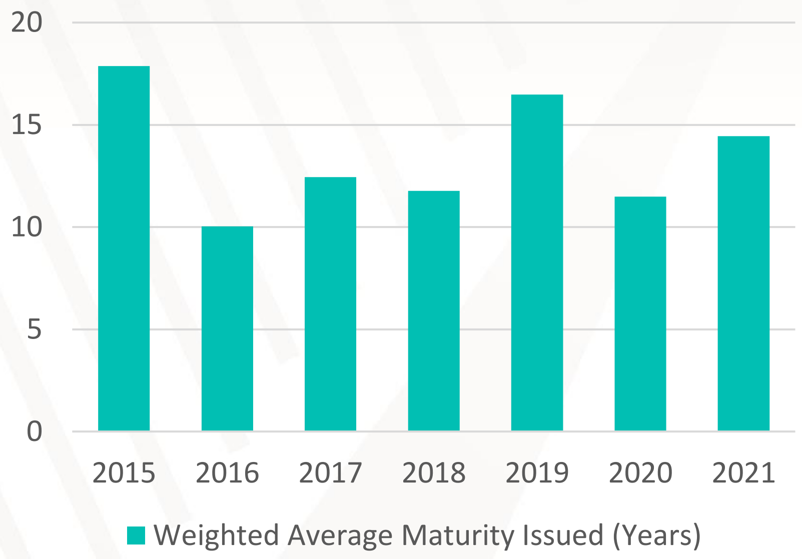
National Treasury Management Agency

Source: NTMA, Department of Finance LHS chart showing marketable MLT debt (auctions and syndications). Other issuance such as inflation linked bonds, private placement and amortising bonds occurred but not shown.

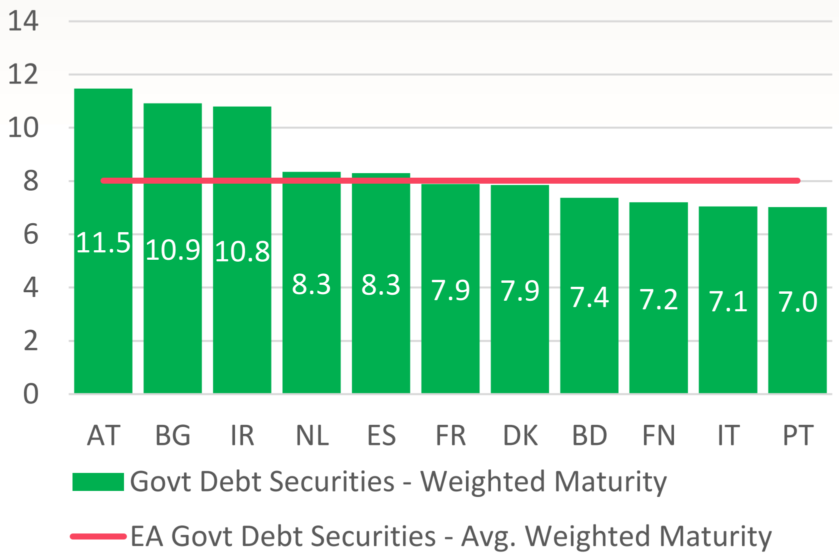
NTMA has lengthened weighted maturity

Debt management strategy took advantage of QE to extend debt profile since 2015

Benchmark issuance has extended the maturity of Government debt …



…Ireland (in years) compares favourably to other EU countries (October data)



Gníomhaireacht Bainistíochta an Chisteáin Náisiúnta
National Treasury Management Agency

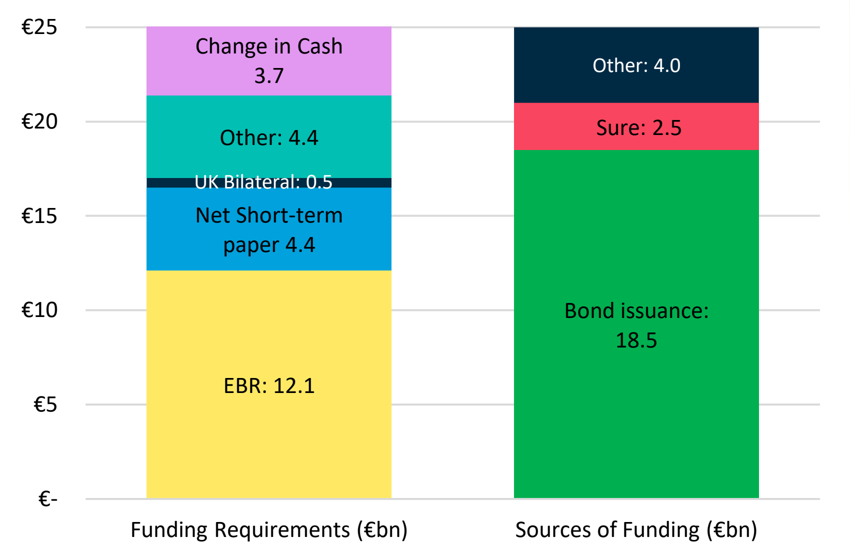
Source: NTMA for Ireland data; ECB for other countries

*Note: Weighted maturity for Ireland includes **Fixed rate benchmark bonds, FRNs, Amortising Bonds, Notes issued under EMTN programme, T-Bills** and **ECP** Data. It excludes programme loans and retail.*

Funding needs and sources

Borrowing requirement lower in 2021 means extra cash into 2022

- No bonds mature in 2021. The next bond redemption is not until March 2022.
- The Exchequer Borrowing Requirement (EBR) for 2021 is set to be lower than expected. In October's budget forecasted EBR was €12.1bn. It will likely be lower than that. Thus, NTMA will enter 2022 with a large cash balance in excess of €20bn.
- In 2021, NTMA has received monies from the EU SURE scheme. It is a diversified source of funding (c. €2.5bn).

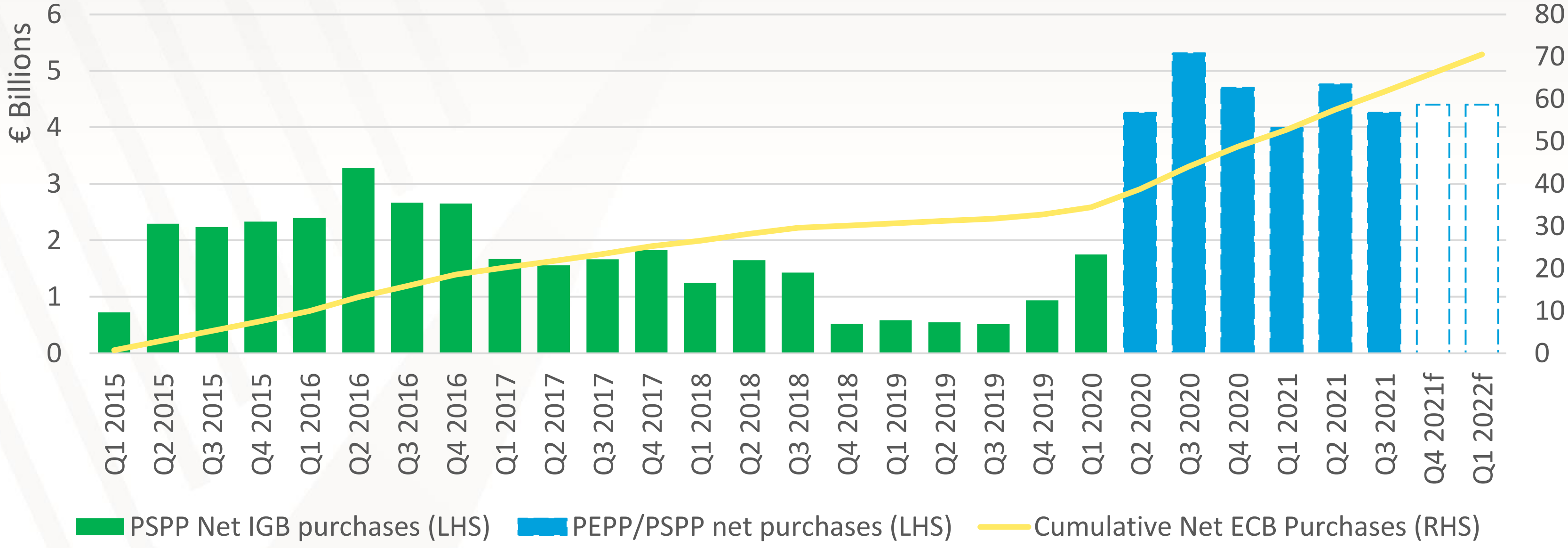


Source: NTMA

Notes:
Rounding may affect totals
1. *The NTMA bond funding range for 2021 was €18-€20bn. While €18.5bn nominal was issued.*
2. *Other funding needs includes provision for the potential bond/FRN purchases and general contingencies.*
3. *Other funding sources includes retail (State Savings) and private placements and cash proceeds from issuance.*
4. *SURE refers to the European instrument for temporary Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency.*
5. *EBR is the Department of Finance's Budget 2022 (Oct 2021) estimate of the Exchequer Borrowing Requirement*

ECB's purchases have offered strong support

PEPP expected to end in 2022 but support from ECB will continue in other forms



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National Treasury Management Agency

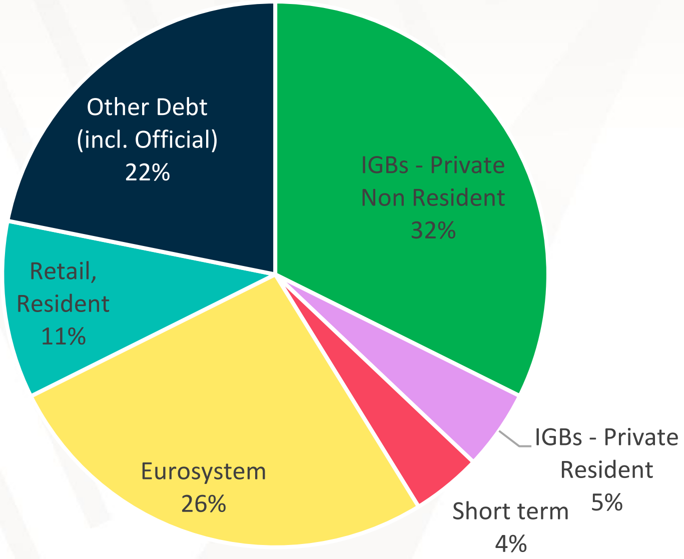
Source: ECB, NTMA Calculations

Notes: Forecasts sees Ireland's capital key of 1.69% and assumes 90% of new purchases will be for public sector assets with 7% of public sectors assets being supranational issuers.

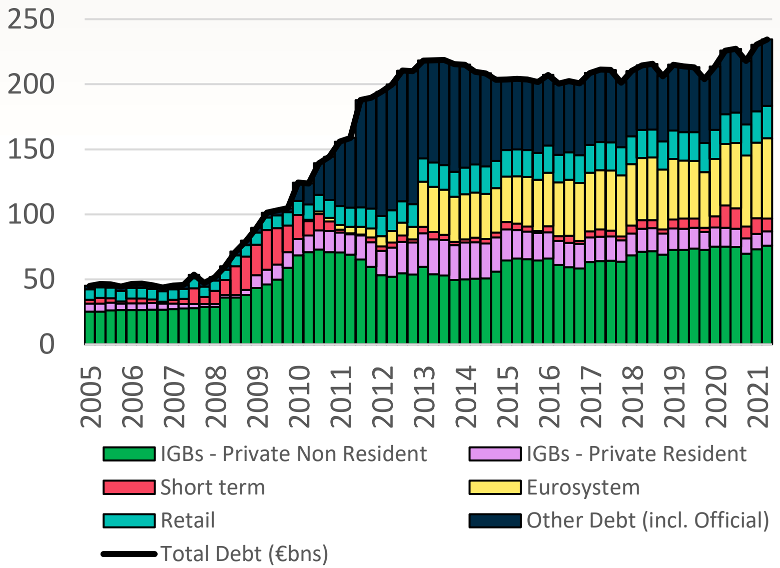
Diverse holders of Irish debt

Sticky sources account for over 55%; will increase further with Eurosystem's PEPP

Ireland roughly split 85/15 on non-resident versus resident holdings (Q2 2021)



"Sticky" sources - official loans, Eurosystem, retail - make up over 55% of Irish debt



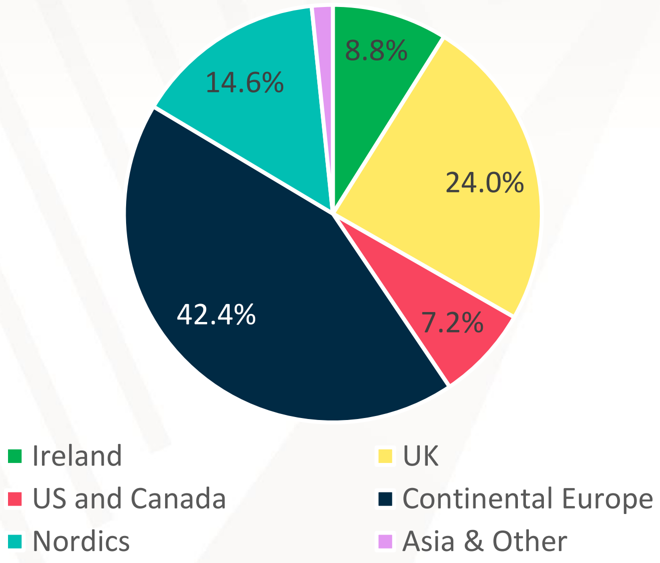
Source: CSO, Eurostat, CBI, ECB, NTMA Analysis

IGBs excludes those held by Eurosystem. Eurosystem holdings include SMP, PSPP, PEPP and CBI holdings of FRNs. Figures do not include ANFA. Other debt has included IMF, EFSF, EFSM, Bilateral as well as IBRC-related liabilities over time. Retail includes State Savings and other currency and deposits. The CSO series has been altered to exclude the impact of IBRC.

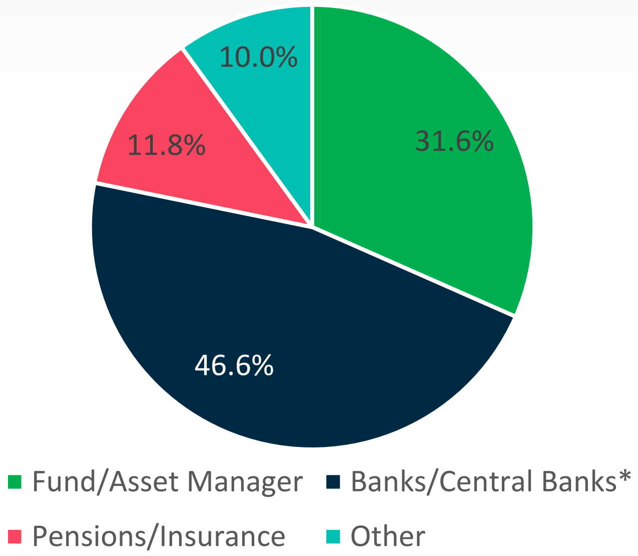
Investor base

Demand for Government bonds is wide and varied

Country breakdown:
Average over last five syndications



Investor breakdown:
Average over last five syndications



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National Treasury Management Agency

Source: NTMA

** Does not include ECB. ECB does not participate on primary market under its various asset purchasing programmes*

Credit Rating for Ireland

Ireland rated in “AA” category by Standard & Poor's

Rating Agency	Long-term	Short-term	Outlook/ Trend	Date of last change	Date of next review
Standard & Poor's	AA-	A-1+	Stable	Nov 2019	2022
Fitch Ratings	A+	F1+	Stable	Dec 2017	Q1 2022
Moody's	A2	P-1	Positive	Aug 2021	2022
DBRS Morningstar	A(high)	R-1 (middle)	Positive	July 2021	Q1 2022
R&I	A+	a-1	Stable	Jan. 2021	Q1 2022
KBRA	AA-	K1+	Stable	Jan. 2020	Dec 2021
Scope	AA-	S-1+	Stable	May 2021	2022

ESG Sustainability

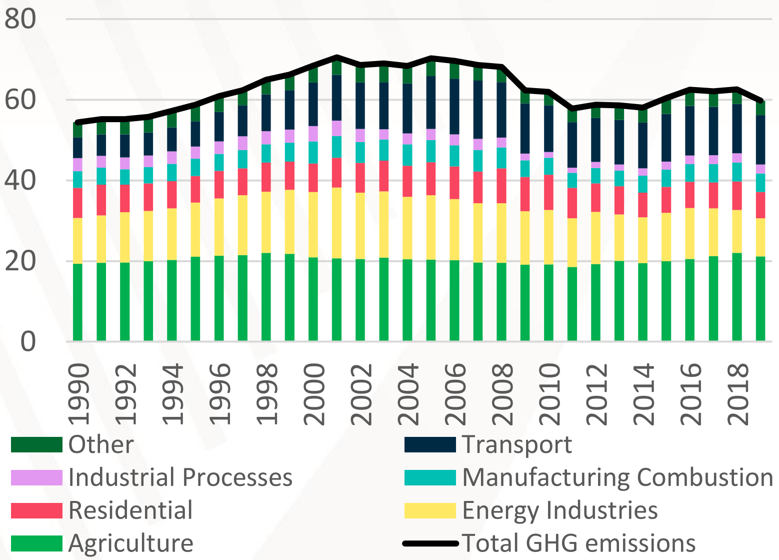
Issuance & government policy
demonstrate Ireland's green commitment

Gníomhaireacht Bainistíochta an Chisteáin Náisiúnta
National Treasury Management Agency

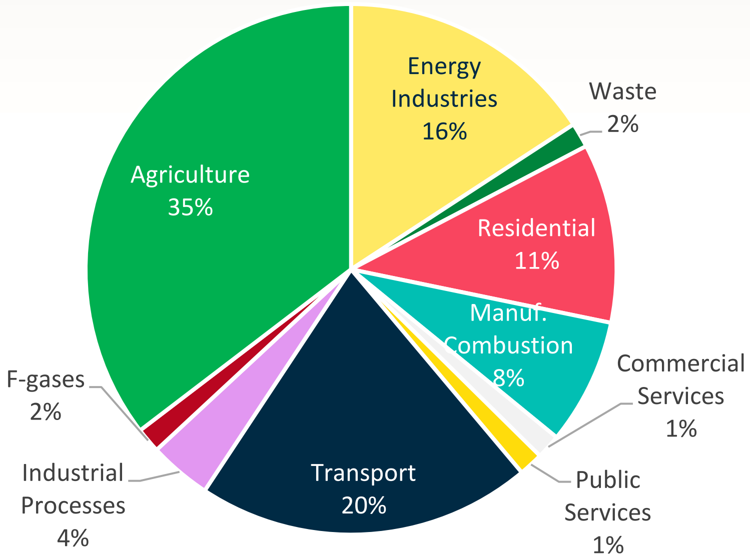
Ireland’s Greenhouse Gas emissions

State of Play

Ireland’s emissions fell post financial crisis – Covid likely meant they fell again in 2020



Emissions from agriculture make up a more significant portion of total In Ireland (c. 10% in EU or US)



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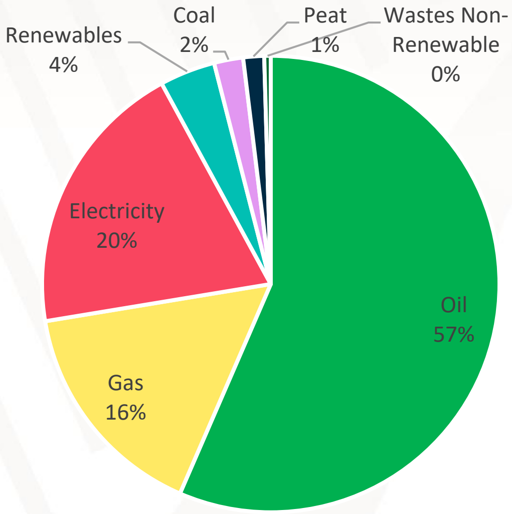
Source: Environment Protection Agency (Ireland)

Note: Metric used is million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO2eq))

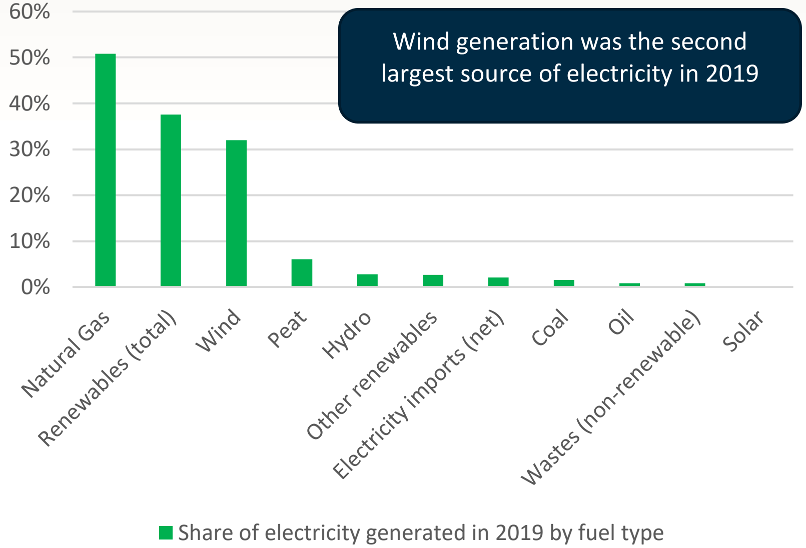
Irelands Energy Breakdown

Irelands energy mix is reliant on fossil fuels but renewables share to increase by 2030

Oil accounts for the largest share of Irelands energy mix. Transport accounted for 71% of oil use in 2019



Electricity production more renewables based but still far from Climate Action Plan aims of 80% by 2030

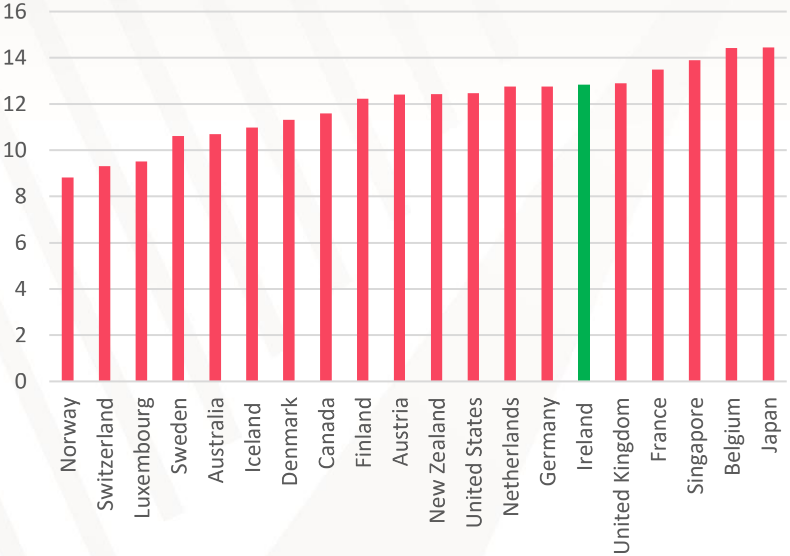


Source: SEAI, Climate Action Plan 2021, EU Renewable Energy Directive

Ireland in top 20 most sustainable countries

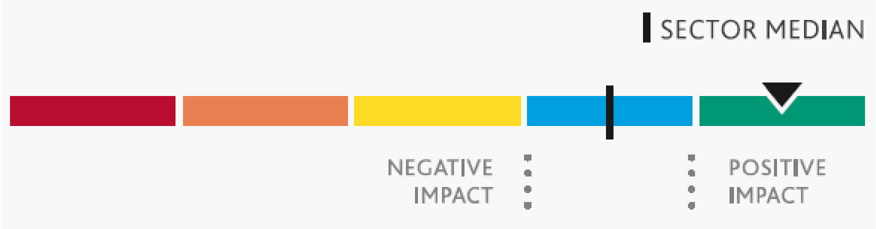
Ireland rated highly by Sustainalytics and rating agencies on ESG

Ireland ranks 15th globally by Sustainalytics for ESG risk



Moody's view on Ireland much like other agencies – strong governance a key risk mitigant

"For an issuer CIS-1 (Positive), its ESG attributes are overall considered as having a positive impact on the rating. The overall influence… … is material".



Ireland's ESG Credit Impact Score:
"low exposure to environmental risk"
"a positive influence of its social considerations"
"very strong governance profile"

Gníomhaireacht Bainistíochta an Chisteáin Náisiúnta
National Treasury Management Agency

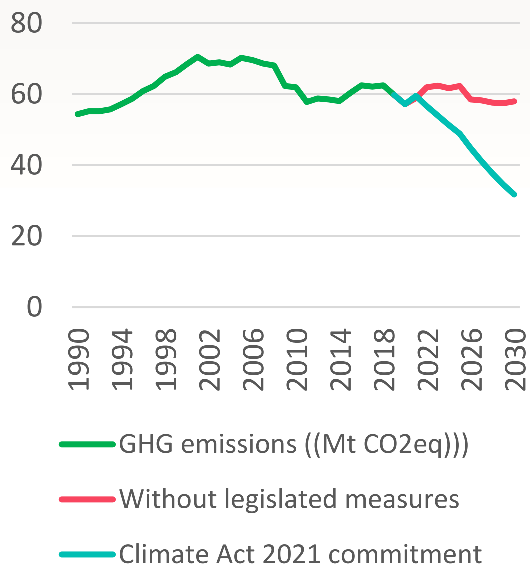
Source: Sustainalytics (2021), Moody's

Note: Sustainalytics score is out of 100, closer to zero means less ESG risk

Climate Action Legislation

The Climate Action & Low Carbon Development Act 2021 supports transition to Net Zero by 2050

- **Carbon Budgeting:** The Act embeds the process of carbon budgeting into law. It requires Government to adopt a series of economy-wide-five-year carbon budgets.
- **51% reduction:** First carbon budgets will aim for a reduction of 51% of emissions by 2030.
- **Sectoral Action Plans:** Actions for each sector detailed in the Climate Action Plan, to be updated annually.
- **Legally binding targets:** Govt. Ministers responsible for achieving targets for their sector.
- **Climate Action Strategy:** A national plan will be prepared every five years.
- **All of Government approach:** Local Authorities is required to prepare a Climate Action Plan and public bodies obliged to conduct their functions in line with the national plan.
- **Gas Exploration:** Government approved draft amendments to end the issuance of new licenses for the exploration and extraction of gas.



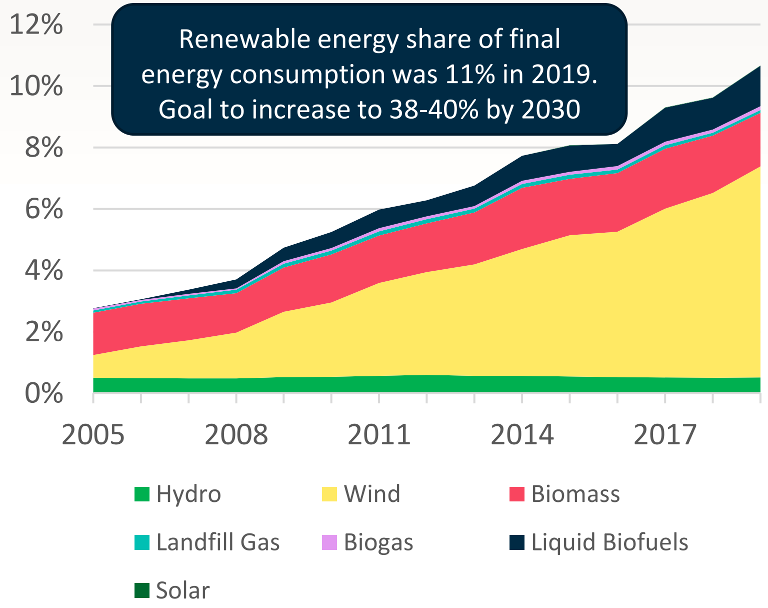
Source: Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, EPA, NTMA Economics analysis

Plans to significantly increase use of wind

Climate Action plan outlines significant increase to wind generated electricity

Climate Action Plan Goals:

- Reduce emissions from electricity by up to 81% from 2018 levels. Target of 5GW of offshore and up to 8GW of onshore wind energy by 2030.
- Enable 500,000 sustainable travel journeys per day. Increase biofuel use in transport. Increase proportion of kms driven by electric cars to 40-45%. All replacements for bus & rail vehicles to be low or zero carbon emissions and increased rollout of rural public transport.
- 29-41% reduction in emissions through increased uptake of carbon-neutral heating and decreasing embodied carbon in building materials
- Commitment to retrofit 500,000 homes by 2030 and install 680,000 renewable energy heat sources in new and existing residential buildings.



Source: SEAI, Climate Action Plan 2021

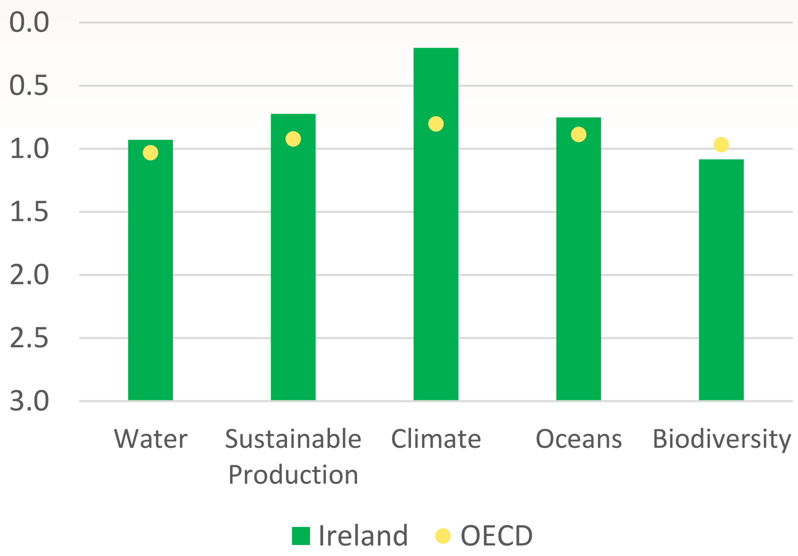
Close to OECD average on progress

But behind some of the leaders in Europe

Ireland similar to OECD but behind others when considering intensity metrics

	GHG emissions per unit of GDP	OECD Ranking (1st = High Intensity)	CO2 emissions per unit of GDP	OECD Ranking (1st = High Intensity)	% Renewable energy supply	OECD Ranking (1st is desirable)
Ireland	0.2	30	0.09	35	11.1	24
Ire (GNI*)	0.3	11	0.14	24		
OECD	0.3	n/a	0.14	n/a		
Australia	0.5	2	0.32	2	7.1	35
Belgium	0.2	19	0.17	14	7.8	32
Canada	0.5	4	0.34	1	16.4	18
France	0.2	33	0.10	34	10.7	26
Germany	0.2	23	0.16	17	14.6	21
Italy	0.2	28	0.13	27	18.2	16
NL	0.2	25	0.16	17	7.2	34
UK	0.2	32	0.12	30	12.5	23
Spain	0.2	27	0.13	27	14.7	20
US	0.4	6	0.24	6	7.9	31

Ireland compares well to the OECD average



Source: OECD, EPA

RHS shows the average distance the country needs to travel to reach each SDG. 0 indicates that the level for 2030 has already been attained: and 3 is the distance most OECD countries have already travelled. Bars show the average country performance against all targets under the relevant Goal

Gníomhaireacht Bainistíochta an Chisteáin Náisiúnta
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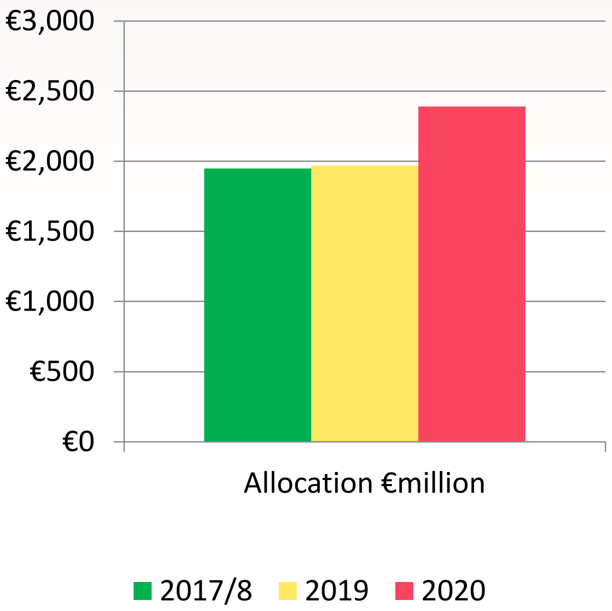
Irish Sovereign Green Bonds (ISGB)

Cumulative €6.31bn allocated to green projects following third year

- €6.85bn nominal outstanding (€7.35bn cash equivalent)
- Circa €1.0bn remains to be allocated to eligible expenditure in 2021
- Issuance through both syndicated sales and auctions
- Pipeline for eligible green expenditure remains strong
- Launched 2018 and based on ICMA Green Bond Principles – Use of proceeds model
- Governed by a Working Group of government departments and managed by the NTMA
- Compliance reviews by Sustainalytics
- Three annual allocation reports and two annual impact reports now published
- ISGB 2020 Allocation Report
- ISGB 2019 Impact Report



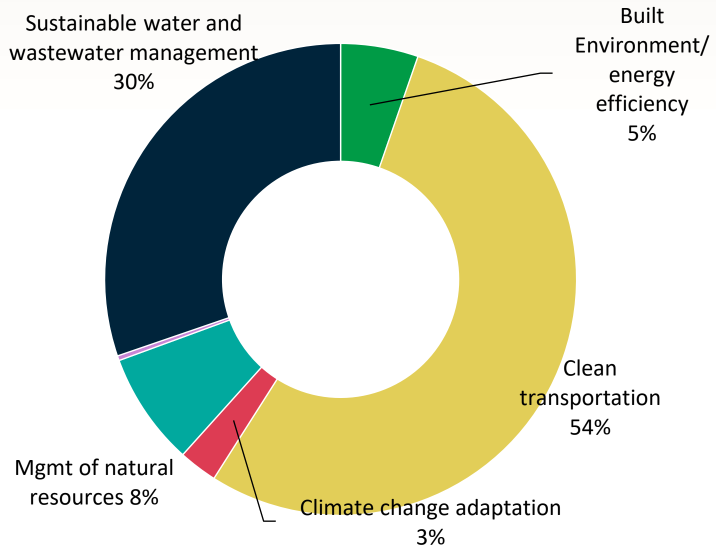
Irish Sovereign Green Bonds (ISGB)

Irish Sovereign Green Bond Impact Report 2019: sample impacts

Some highlights from the report*

- **Built Environment/ Energy Efficiency**
  - Energy saving (GigaWattHours) : 621.06
  - Number of homes renovated : 24,777
  - EV home charger grants provided: 2,548
- **Clean Transportation**
  - Number of public transport passenger journeys : 294.6 million
  - Greenway users: 1,196,428**
  - Take-up of Grant Schemes/ Tax foregone provided (number of vehicles) : 24,122
- **Climate Change Adaptation**
  - 13 major Flood relief projects at planning, development or construction phase.
  - 6,685 properties protected on completion

Allocation of ISGB funding has focused on Water/Waste management and transportation



*For a more detailed break-down please see the ISGB 2019 Impact Report
** Raw count from 3 longest Greenways- Waterford, Old Rail Trail, Royal Canal Greenway

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National Treasury Management Agency

Irish Sovereign Green Bonds (ISGB)

Irish Sovereign Green Bond Impact Report 2019: sample impacts cont.

Some highlights from Report*

- **Environmentally Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources and Land Use**

  Number of hectares of forest planted : 3,550

  Number of Landfill Remediation projects being funded: 76

- **Renewable Energy**

  Number of companies (including public sector organisations) benefitting from SEAI Research & Innovation programmes as lead, partner or active collaborators : 36

  SEAI Research & Innovation awards: 46

- **Sustainable water and wastewater management**

  Water savings (litres of water per day) : 160 million

  New and upgraded water and wastewater treatment plants : 14

  Length of water main laid (total) : 393km

Irish peatlands; Clara Boardwalk

**For a more detailed break-down please see the ISGB 2019 Impact Report*

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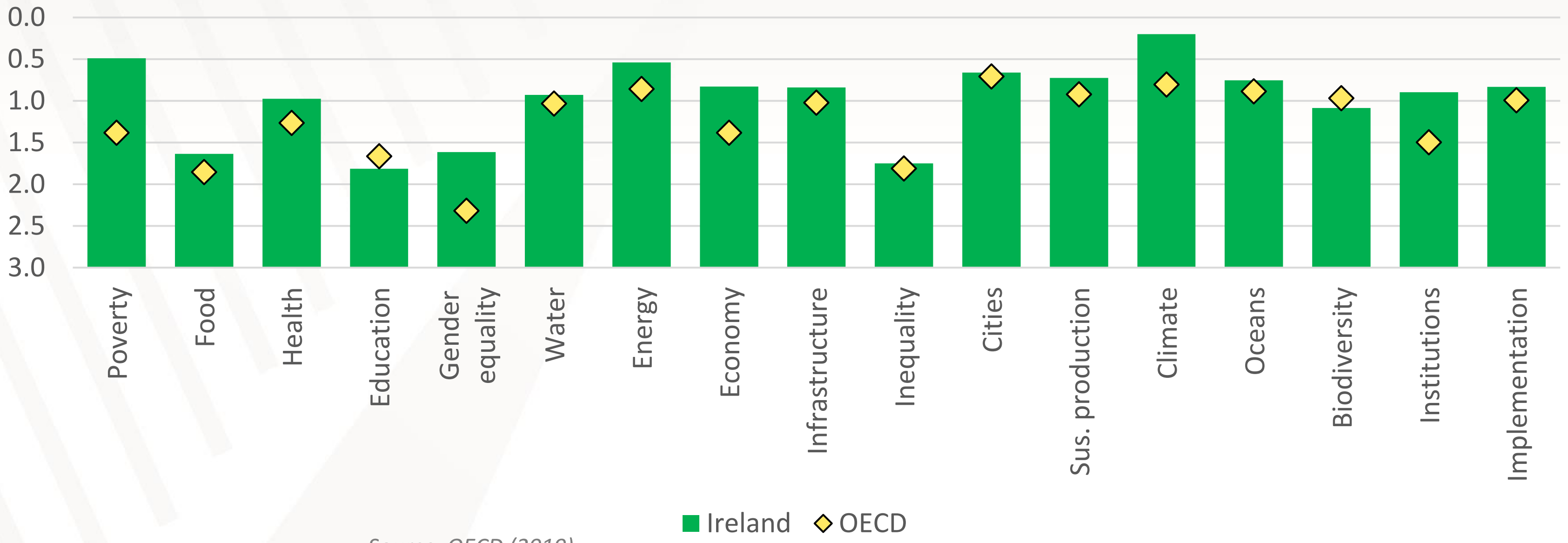
Ireland compares well to OECD on "S&G"

Based on the 17 Sustainability and Development Goals of the UN



Source: OECD (2019)

Each bar shows "distance" country needs to travel to reach each SDG. Distances are measured in standardised units with 0 indicating that the level for 2030 has already been attained: and 3 is the distance most OECD countries have already travelled. Bars show the average country performance against all targets under the relevant Goal for which data are available, and diamonds show the OECD average.

NTMA Best Practice

NTMA aiming to be a domestic leader in ESG

NTMA-wide

- Objective of making the NTMA the most sustainable public service workplace in Ireland - Strategy goal of becoming an environmentally sustainable and net zero emissions organisation by 2030.
- Our office building has achieved an A3 BER rating and LEED Platinum certification.
- Working on collating agency wide data as we seek to baseline our current emissions ahead of delivering Net Zero commitment
- Established a NTMA Sustainability Group which supports the delivery of climate initiatives across the NTMAs mandates and drives the NTMA's Climate Action Strategy.

ISIF

- Goal to reduce carbon intensity of the global portfolio by 50% by 2025.
- In the Irish portfolio the strategy is two-fold;
  - help Ireland meet its emissions targets by 2030 by investing in sustainable infrastructure
  - achieve Net Zero by 2050 or earlier by investing in new technologies and business models that will underpin this transition

NDFA

- Advising State Authorities on a number of climate related capital projects

New Era

- Continues to progress a Climate Framework for the commercial semi-states

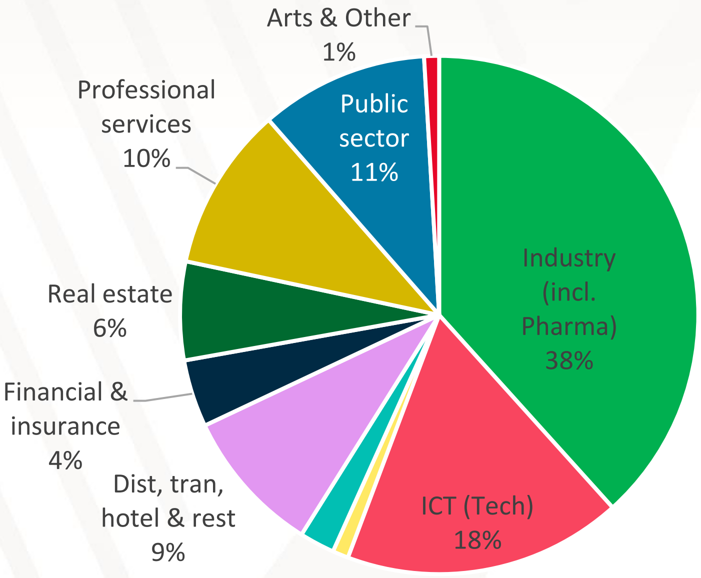
Structure of the Irish Economy

Multinationals distort the “true” economic picture but have added resilience during Covid-19

Multinational activity distorts Ireland's data

Notwithstanding those issues, MNCs have real positive impact

Multinationals dominate GVA: profits are booked here but overstate Irish wealth generation



Source: CSO

2020 Nominal GVA used

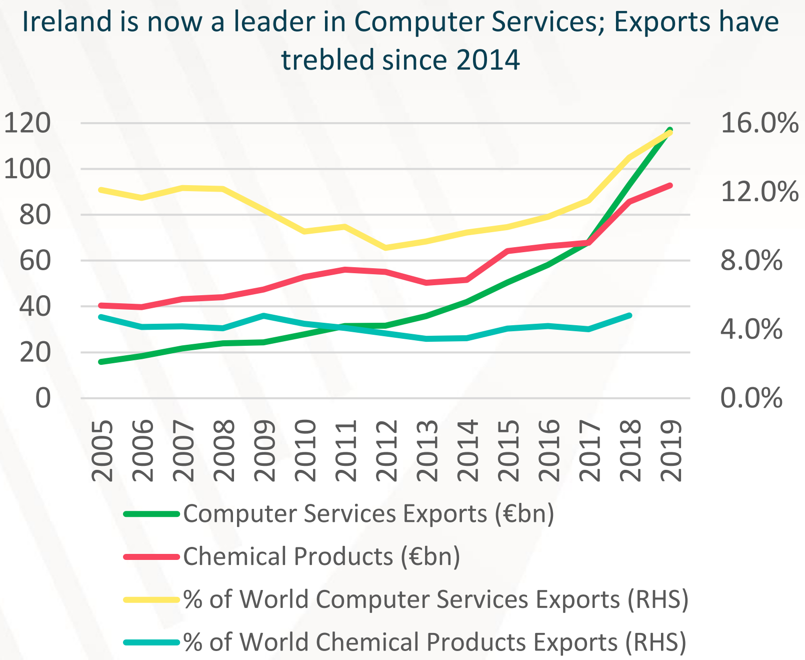
Domestic side of economy adds jobs; MNCs add GVA/high wages

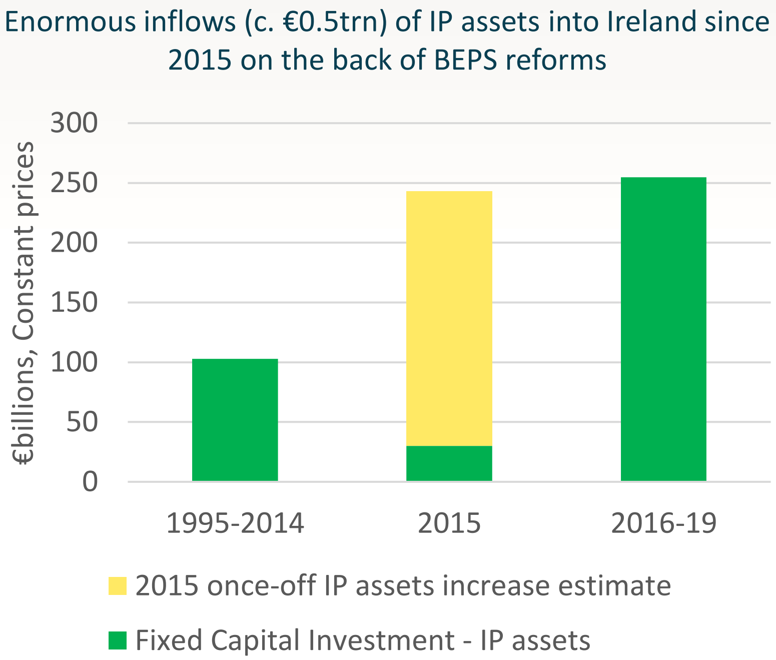
	Share of Employment (2020)	Share of Wage Bill (2019)	Share of GVA (2020)	Gross Weekly Earnings € (Q4 2019)
Agriculture	4.5%	1%	1%	N/A
Industry (incl. Pharma.)	12.2%	15%	38%	916
Construction	6.2%	4%	2%	821
Dist., Tran, Hotel & Rest	25.4%	17%	9%	571
ICT (Tech)	5.4%	9%	17%	1,241
Financial	4.5%	8%	4%	1,235
Real Estate	0.4%	1%	6%	730
Professional	10.8%	13%	10%	810
Public Sector	25.6%	30%	11%	836
Arts & Other	5%	2%	1%	514

Gníomhaireacht Bainistíochta an Chisteáin Náisiúnta
National Treasury Management Agency

€0.5trn of intellectual property into Ireland

Assets brought here by tech. & pharma. in recent years



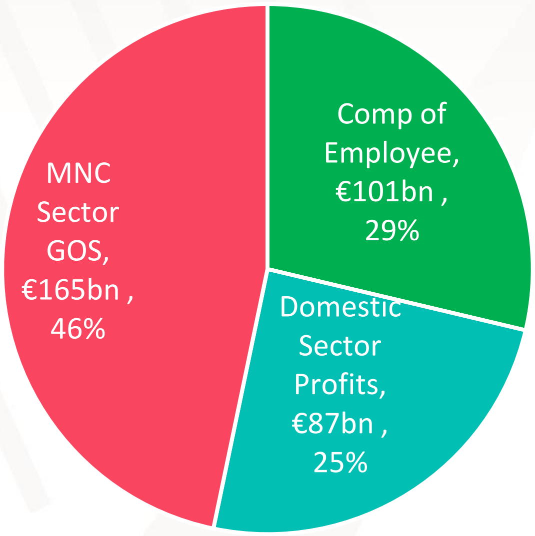


Source: IMF, UN Comtrade, CSO, NTMA Economics Calculations

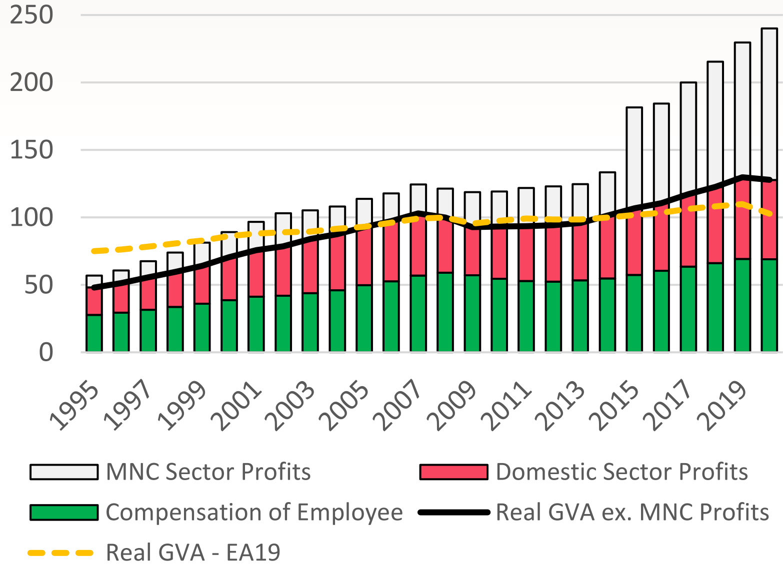
Underlying economy was robust pre-Covid

MNCs add real substance to IE economy

Ireland's income = wages (all sectors) + domestic sectors profits + tax on MNC profits



Pre-Covid, Ireland had a robust underlying economy; compared favourably to EA (2008 = 100)



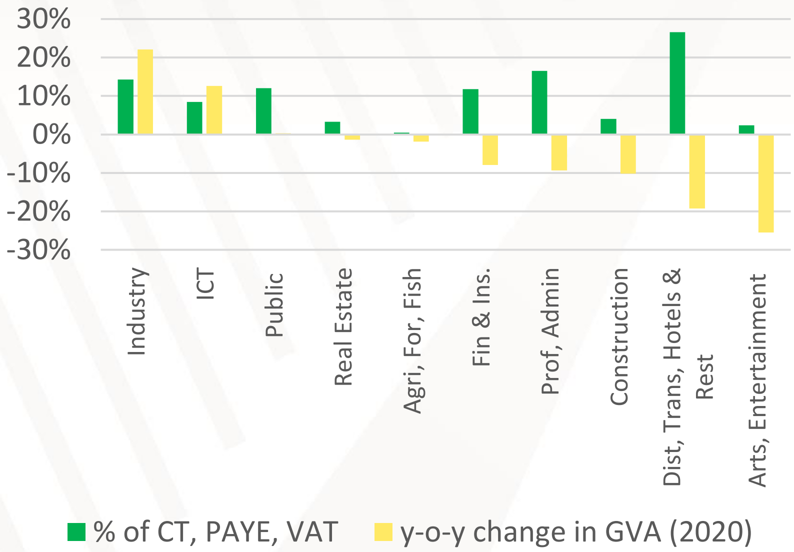
Source: CSO, NTMA calculations (Nominal 2020 data used in left chart)

Ireland's GVA data has been adjusted to strip out the distortionary effects of some of the multinational activity that occurs in Ireland. Specifically a profit proxy is estimated for the sectors in which MNCs dominate.

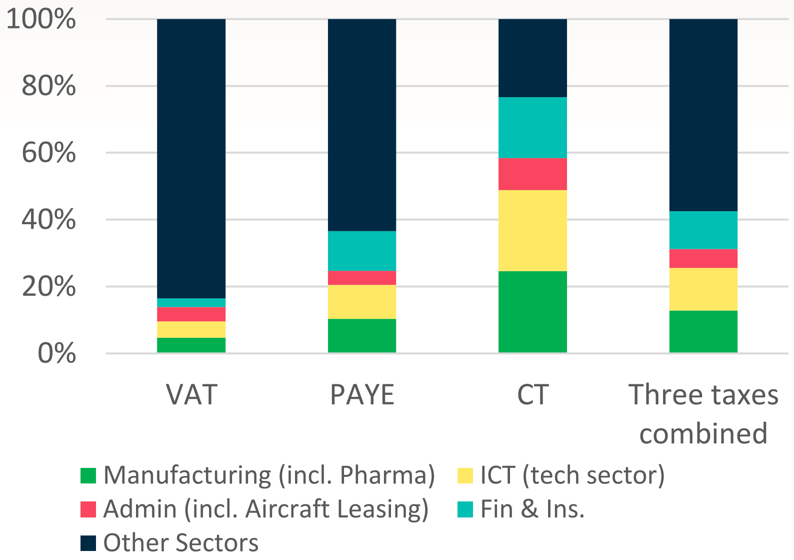
High value MNC activity adds to tax base

Ireland revenue less impacted by Covid

GDP overstates Ireland's progress but is still a reasonable barometer for Revenue, in particular CT and IT



Multinational sectors critical for Income tax and Corporation tax (2020 data)



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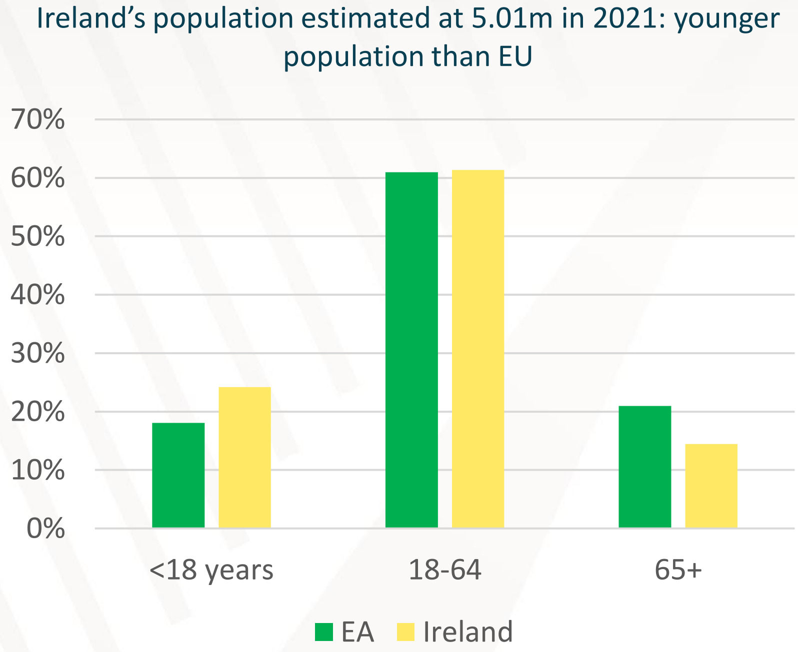
National Treasury Management Agency

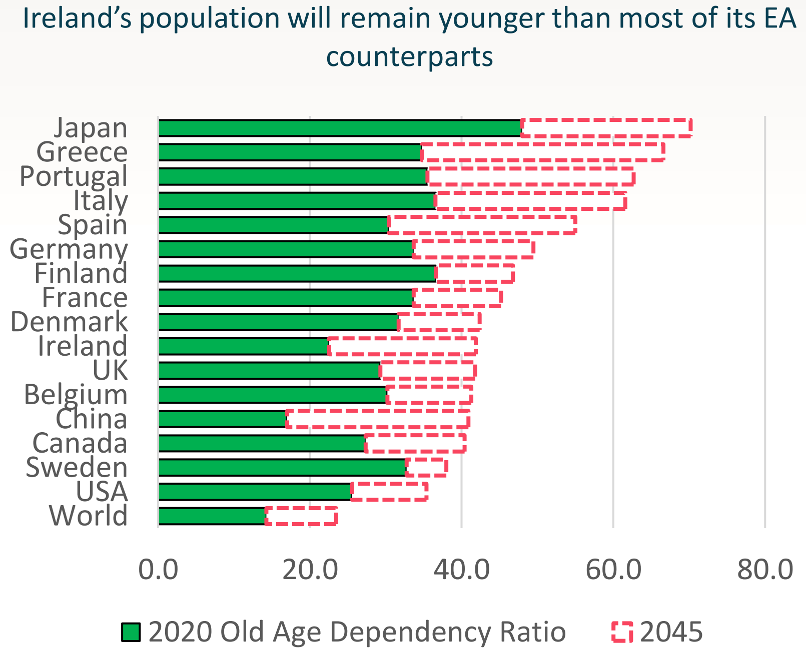
Source: CSO, Revenue, NTMA Calculations

Elasticity based on 1995-2019 data. E = (annual % change in tax)/(annual % change in growth variable

Ireland’s population helps growth potential

Age profile younger than the EU average





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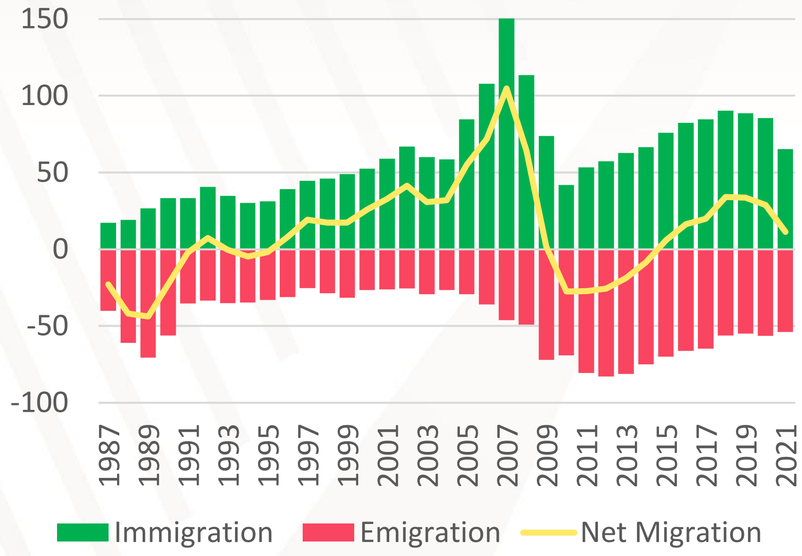
Source: Eurostat (2020) CSO; OECD

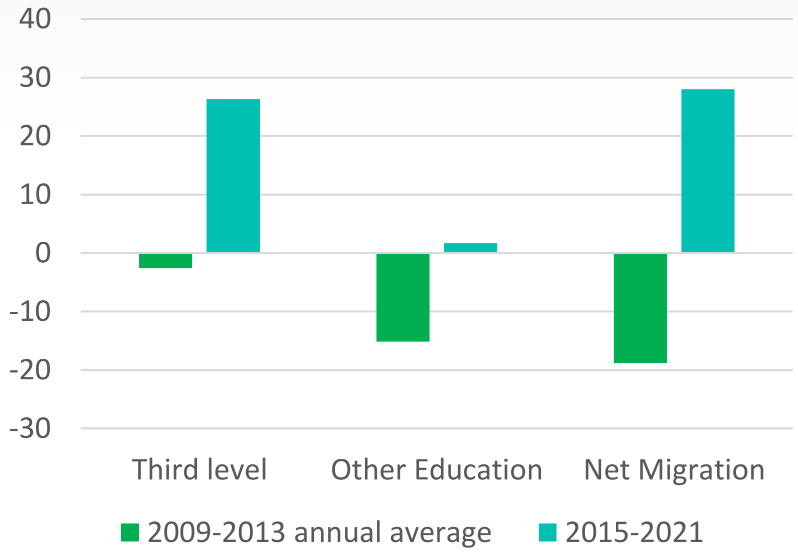
Migration improves Ireland’s human capital

Ireland’s net migration has swung back and forth on economic performance

Latest Census data show net migration positive since 2015 – recent slowdown due to Covid



Migration inflow particularly strong in highly educated cohort – work in MNCs attractive



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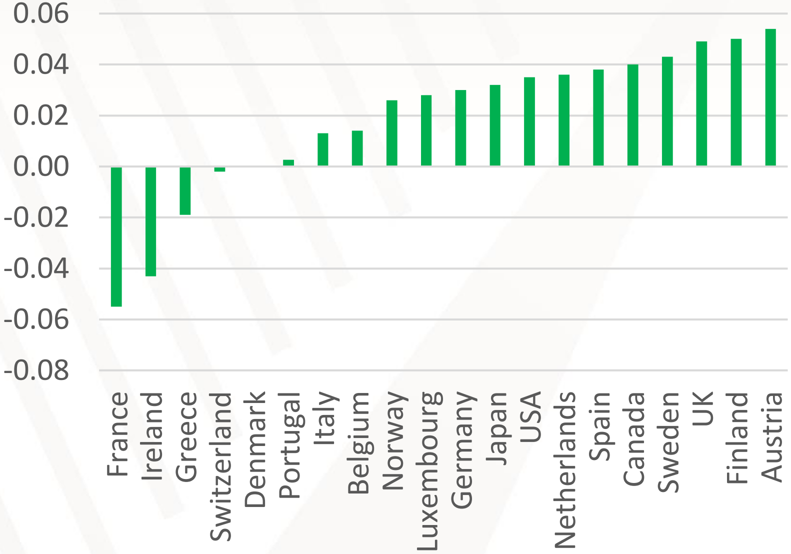
Source: CSO

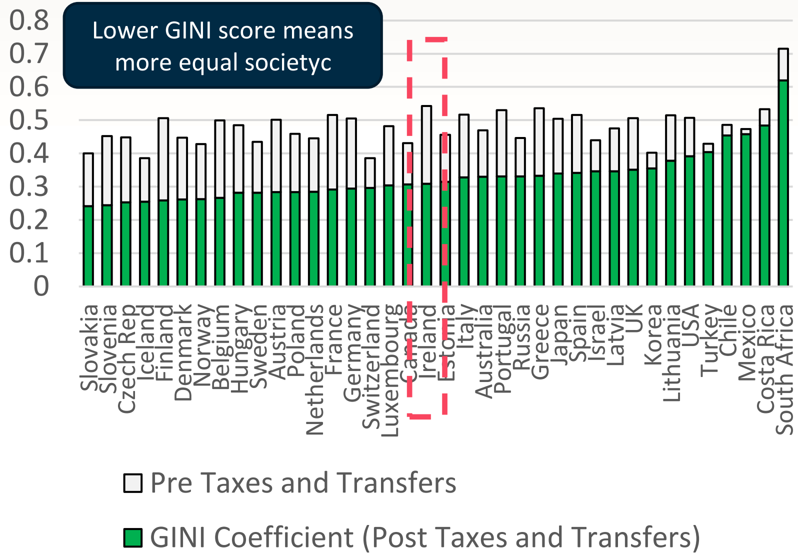
Income equality has improved

Ireland’s progressive system the main driver and cushioned the economy in 2020

Lower inequality (1985-2015): economic rise reduced GINI coefficient unlike others



Progressive system means Ireland is around the OECD average for GINI after tax



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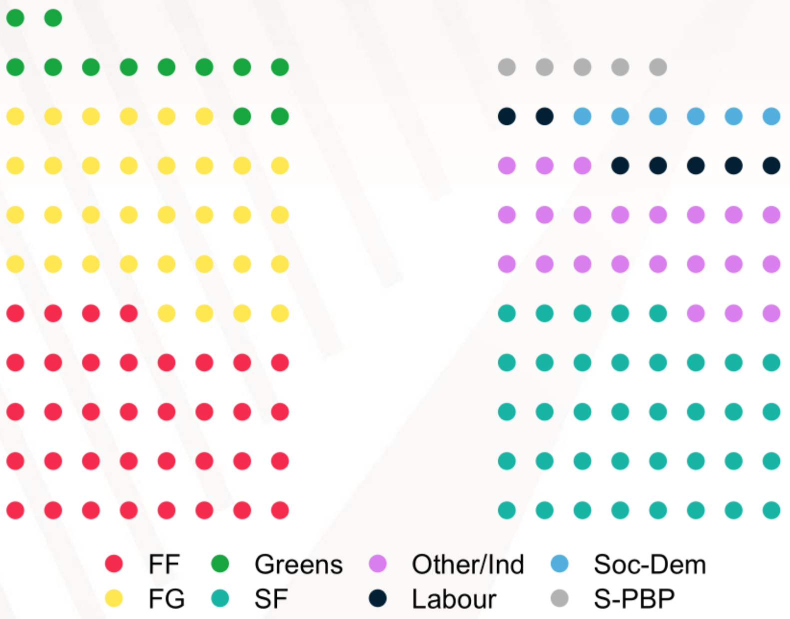
Source: IMF, OECD

Ireland’s Government

The composition of the Dáil Éireann is evenly balanced between Government and Opposition



Key information on the 33rd Dáil Éireann

- Leadership
  - Taoiseach: Micheál Martin (FF)
  - Tánaiste: Leo Varadkar (FG) – (Martin and Varadkar swap roles in Dec 2022)
  - Leader of the Opposition: Mary Lou McDonald (SF)
- Political groups
  - Government (82 seats)
    - Fianna Fáil (36), Fine Gael (34), Green Party (12)
  - Opposition (77 seats)
    - Sinn Féin (37), Other/Independent (22), Labour Party (7), Social Democrats (6), S-PBP (5)
- Voting system: Proportional representation - Single transferable vote
- Last election: 8 February 2020
- Next election: No later than 20 February 2025

Source: Houses of the Oireachtas

Brexit

Free trade agreement has re-routed trade patterns

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Brexit - Free Trade Agreement in place

Allows for tariff free trade but non-tariff barriers will increase

Main points of FTA

- From January 1 2021, the UK became a "third country" outside the EU's single market and customs union. As such without a free trade agreement, trade would be subject to tariffs and quotas.
- Under the deal, goods trade between the two blocs will remain free of tariffs.
  - However, goods moving between the UK and the EU will be subject to customs and other controls, and extra paperwork is expected to cause disruptions.
  - Due to these non-tariff barriers, Brexit will likely result in less trade.
- Under the deal, services trade between the two blocs will continue but again could be hampered.
  - The Agreement provides for a significant level of openness for trade in services and investment.
  - But providing services could be hampered. For example, UK service suppliers no longer have a "passporting" right, something crucial for financial services. They may need to establish themselves in the EU to continue operating.
- The deal means less cooperation in certain areas compared to before Brexit. Financial and business services are only included to a small extent. Cooperation on foreign policy, security and defence will be lower also.
- Brexit is likely to result in less trade in the long run between the EU and the UK but the deal does avoid the worst case scenarios: Hard Brexit has been averted and the economic impact to Ireland will be more modest.

Withdrawal Agreement signed in 2019

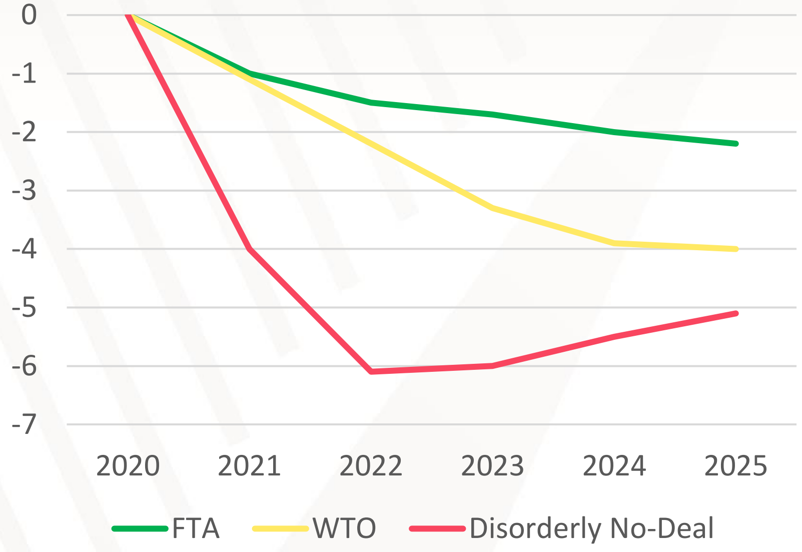
Northern Ireland protocol within Withdrawal Agreement resolves many but not all of the land border issues

- The withdrawal agreement is a legally binding international treaty which works in tandem with the free trade agreement.
- Northern Ireland will remain within the UK Customs Union but will abide by EU Customs Union rules – dual membership for NI.
- No hard border on the island of Ireland: the customs border is “in the Irish sea”. Goods crossing from Republic of Ireland to Northern Ireland will not require checks, but goods that are continuing on to the UK mainland will.
- Complex arrangements will be necessary to differentiate between goods going to NI and those travelling through NI to UK or vice versa. Customs checks at ports, VAT and tariff rebates and alignment of regulations will be needed.

Impact of Brexit on Ireland likely net negative

Deal means the shock is smaller & spread over longer horizon

Modelled impact on output versus No Brexit baseline: FTA reduces impact significantly



IE trading partners: UK important for good imports (land bridge) & services exports

% of total	Goods (2019)		Services (2019)		Total (2019)	
	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.
US	30.8	15.5	15.8	18.6	21.9	17.9
UK (ex NI)	8.9	20.6	15.8	6.9	13.5	10.6
NI	1.4	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
EU-27	37.1	36.7	29.8	19.8	32.8	23.8
China	5.9	5.8	2.8	1.3	4.0	2.3
Other	15.9	19.4	35.9	53.4	27.8	45.5

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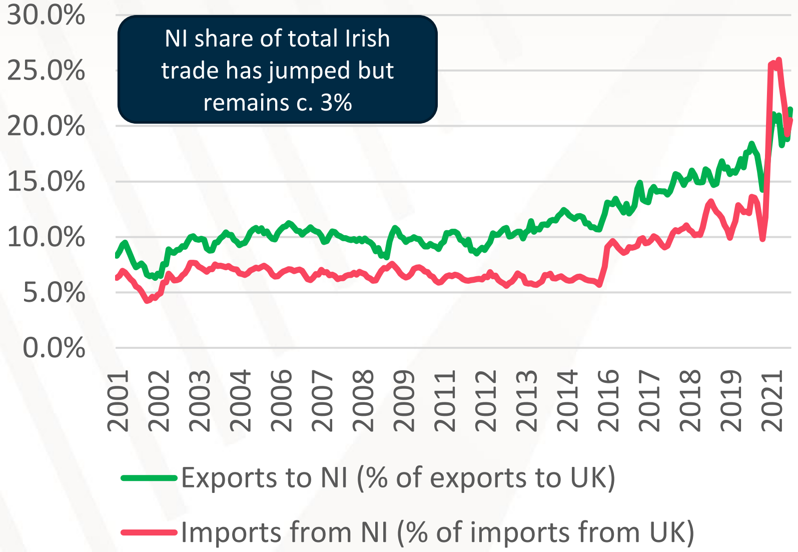
Source: CBI, NTMA analysis

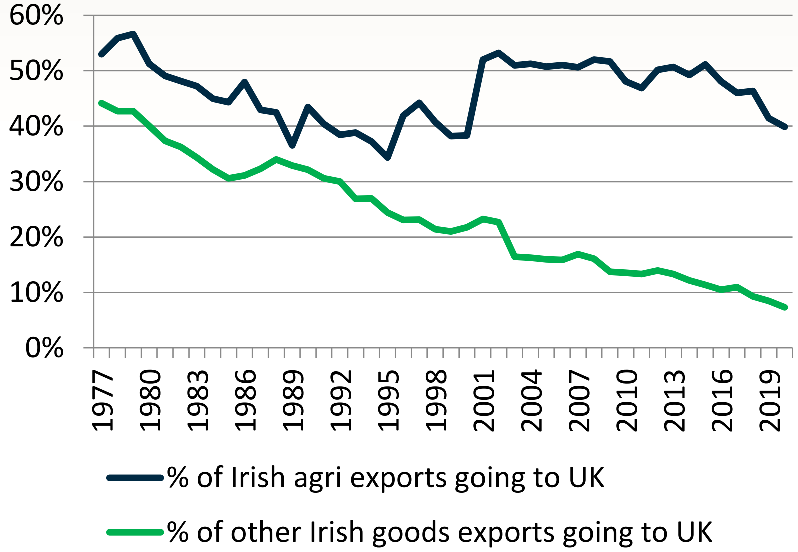
Trading flows are changing after FTA

ROI-NI trade has jumped in 2021, both imports and exports

NI trading route more important than ever for IE-UK trade – special trade status of NI a factor



UK exit from single market will continue trend of lower goods trade between IE & UK



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Source: CSO

Possible benefit: FDI inflows into Ireland

Service suppliers in UK may need to re-establish in EU

FDI: Ireland benefitting already

- Ireland could be a beneficiary from displaced FDI. The chief areas of interest are
  - Financial services
  - Business services
  - IT/ new media.
- Dublin is primarily competing with Frankfurt, Paris, Luxembourg and Amsterdam for financial services.
- The UK (City of London) has lost significant degree of access to EU market so there may be more opportunities in time.
- 2019 figures from the IDA have shown that at least 70 investments into Ireland have been approved since the announcement of Brexit.

Companies that have indicated jobs have or will be moved to Ireland

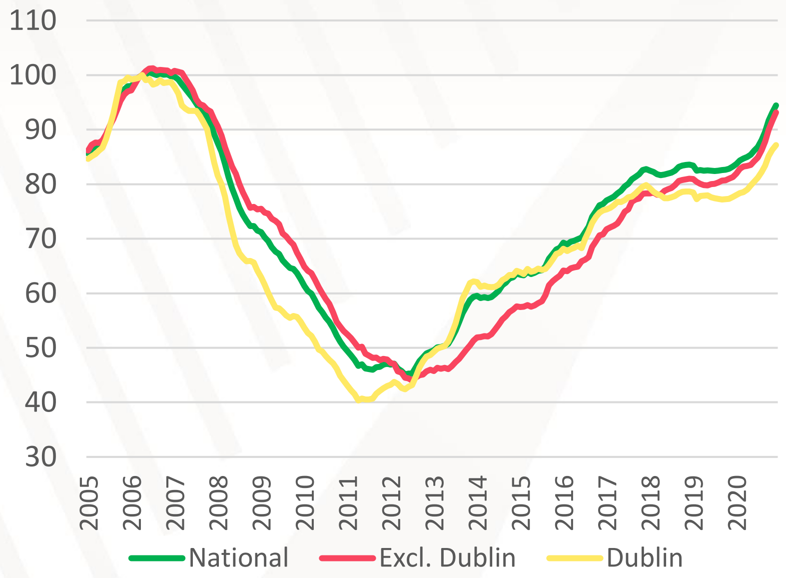
Property

Price gains in 2021 brought about by a lack of supply and unchanged demand

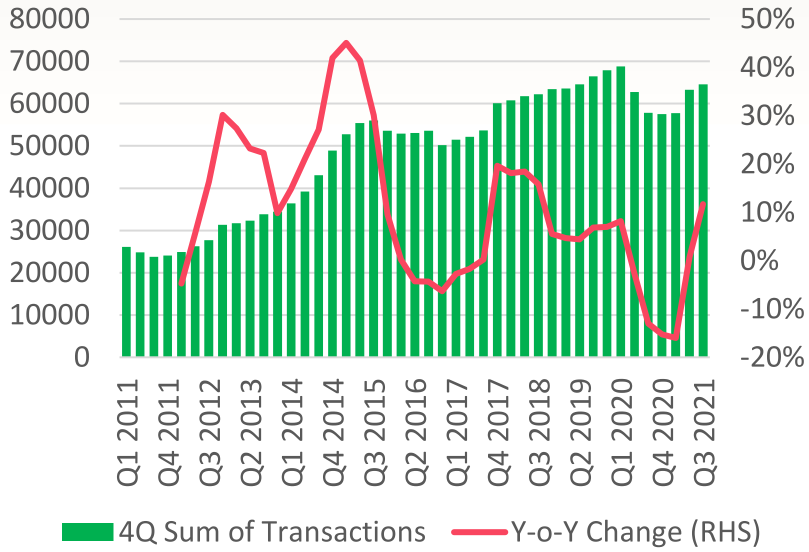
With supply hampered, prices have risen

House prices plateaued before the virus hit but since have increased rapidly

House prices still off previous peak in 2007 (=100) but up 13.5% year-on-year



Transactions have begun to increase again after Covid lockdowns



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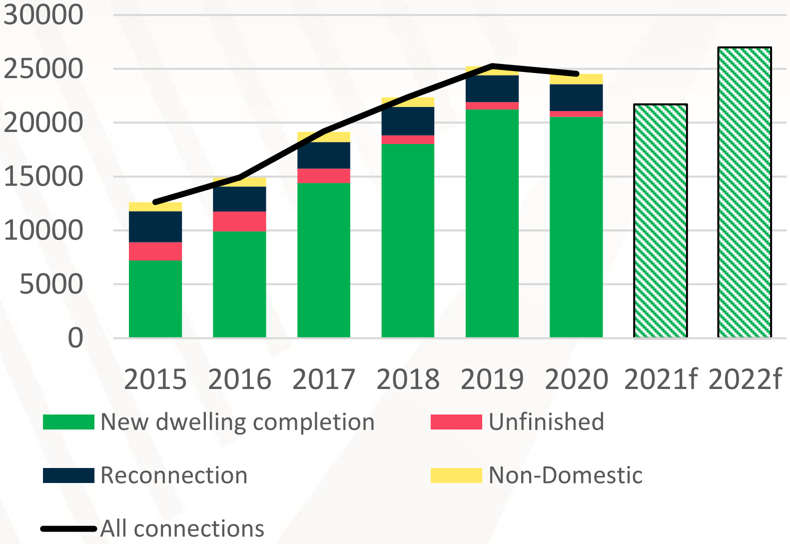
Source: CSO

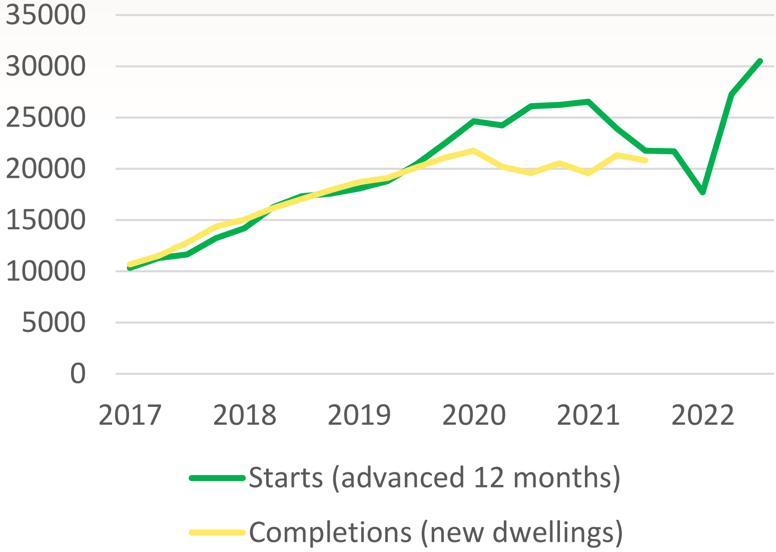
Covid-19 impacted supply for 2020 and 2021

2022 may see rebound in supply

Housing Completions* close to 25,000 in 2020; 20,000+ in new dwelling completions in 2021



Covid hampering supply for 2020-21 but recent housing starts show supply is responding



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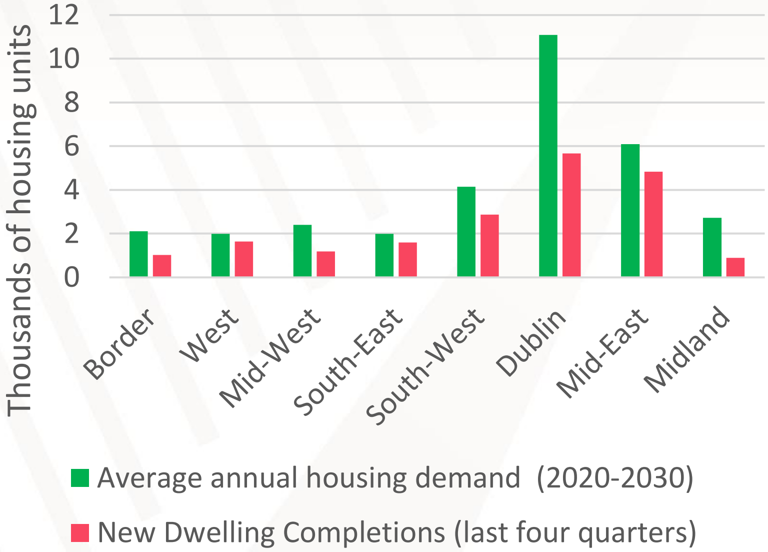
Source: DoHPCLG, CSO, NTMA Calculations

* Housing completions derived from electrical grid connection data for a property. Reconnections of old houses or connections from "ghost estates" overstate the annual run rate of new building.

**2021 completions forecasted down 10-15% on 2020 based on market estimates, 2022 CBI Forecast

Underlying supply demand mismatch

Housing supply still well below demand – est. need at least 33K units a year



	Average annual housing demand (2020-2030)	New Dwelling Completions (last four quarters)
State	33.6	19.7
GDA	17.2	10.5
Ex-GDA	16.5	9.2

Greater Dublin Area (Dublin + Mid East) requires the majority of needed dwellings.

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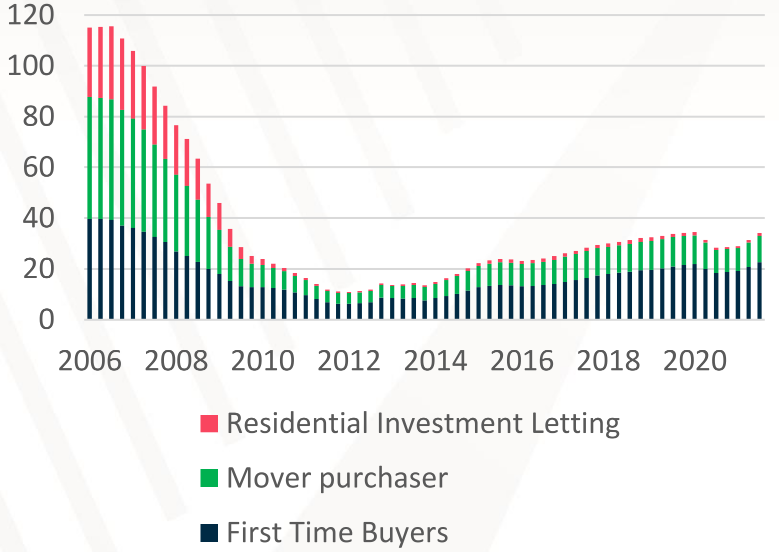
Source: CSO; NTMA analysis

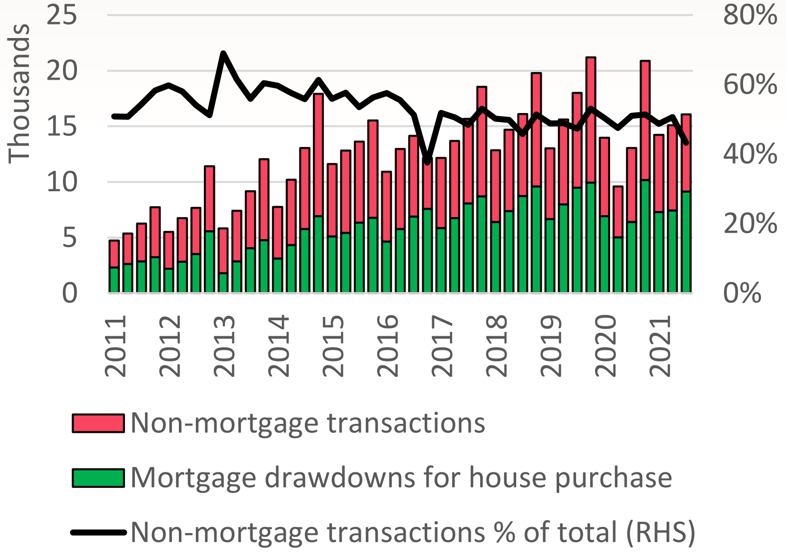
Mortgage drawdowns affected by Covid

Restrictions impacted drawdowns but have begun to increase since initial trough

Mortgage drawdowns* (000s) rose in recent quarters after Covid-19 impact



Non-mortgage transactions still important – c.50% of all transactions



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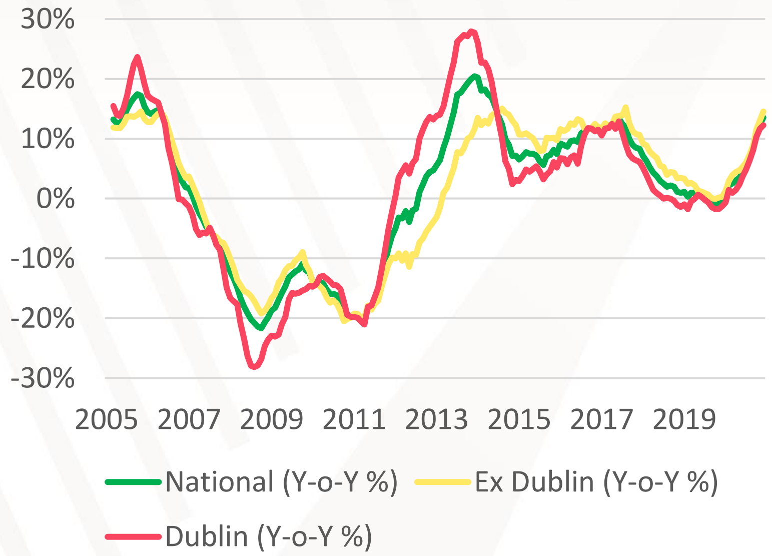
Source: BPFI; CSO

**4 quarter sum used (LHS)*

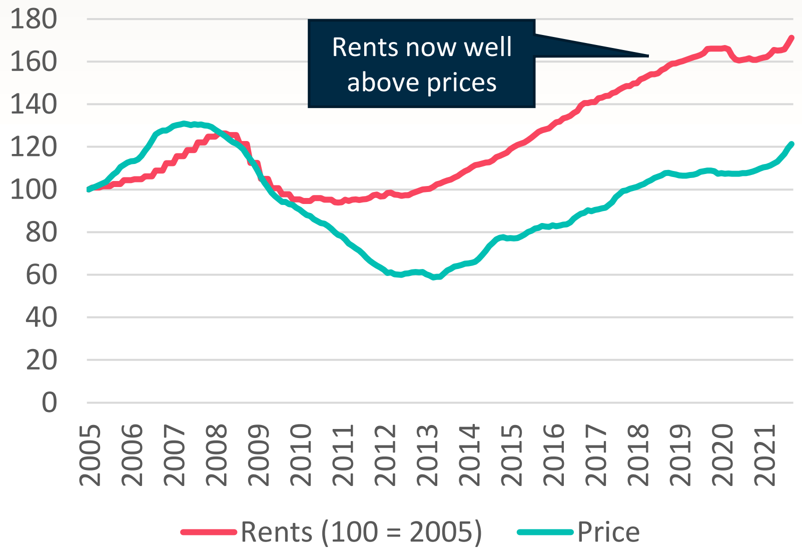
Covid-19 impact on prices coming through

Inflation starting to show and rents pressure back

House prices up 13.5% in the year to October 2021



Rents pressures return strongly with a y-on-y increase of 5.9% after initial Covid related softening



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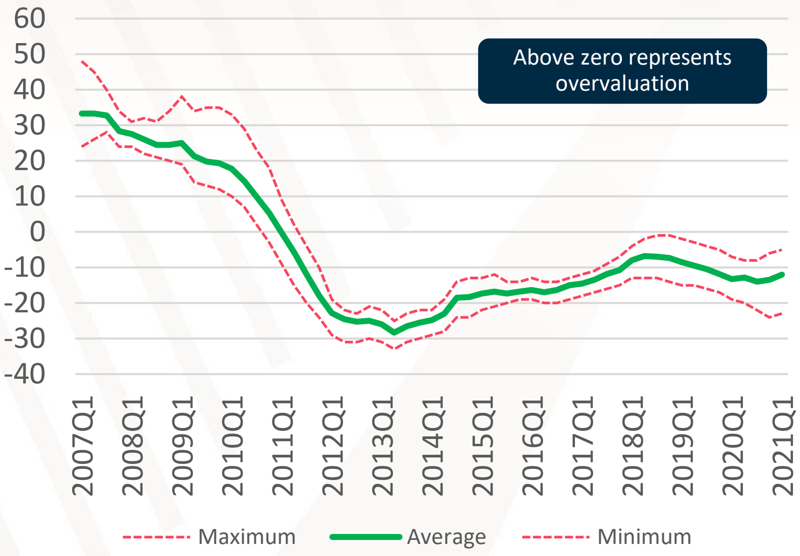
Source: CSO

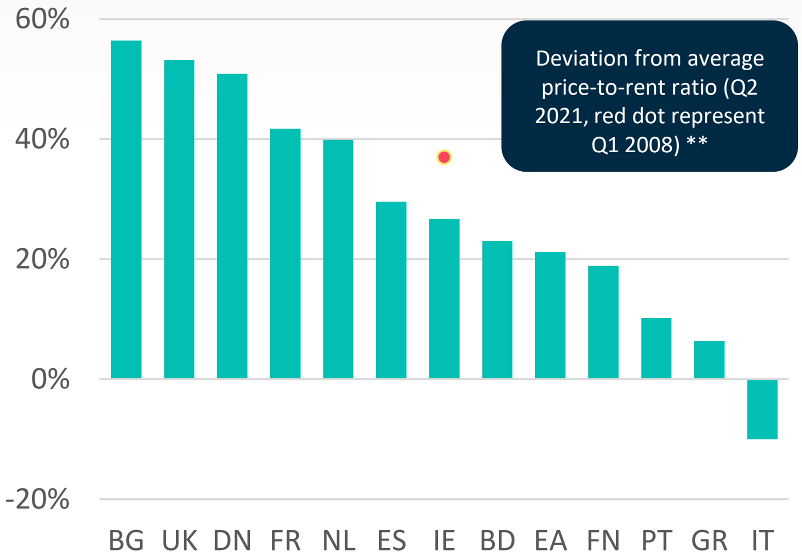
Price valuation metrics somewhat unclear

But the market is not comparable to mid 2000s

ECB estimates* indicate that residential prices in Ireland are currently undervalued…



…but by OECD measures they are above long run average



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Source: ECB, OECD

**Estimates based on methods relating to housing demand forces and asset pricing framework*

***Note: Measured as % over or under valuation relative to long term averages since 1980.*

Banks & other

Ireland’s banks well capitalised as
Government begins sale of BOI shares

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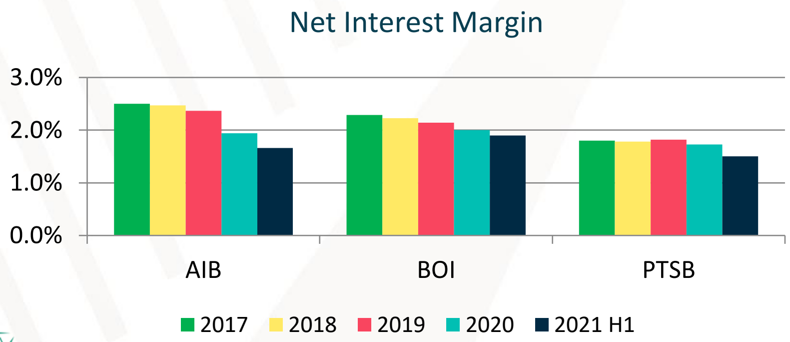
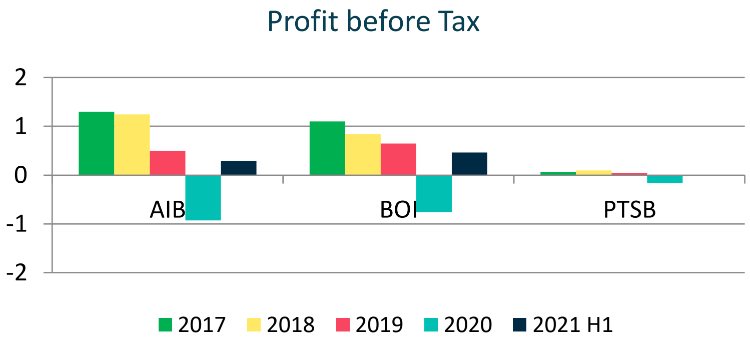
Ireland’s Banking Sector Overview

Less competition possible in decade to come

- Banks profitable before Covid-19: income, cost and balance sheet metrics much improved.
- Covid impact on asset quality has been muted so far – will need to see how market sits after fiscal policy fades
- Ulster Bank and KBC - both of which have no govt. ownership have decided to leave Irish banking market. Reduced competition is main impact.
- The Irish government intends to sell part of its 13.9% share in BOI. The pace of shares sold will depend on market conditions. Shares are not to be sold below a certain level. Will leave just AIB and PTSB with government involvement.
- An IPO of AIB stock (28.8%) occurred in June 2017. This returned c. €3.4bn to the Irish Exchequer. It was used for debt reduction.





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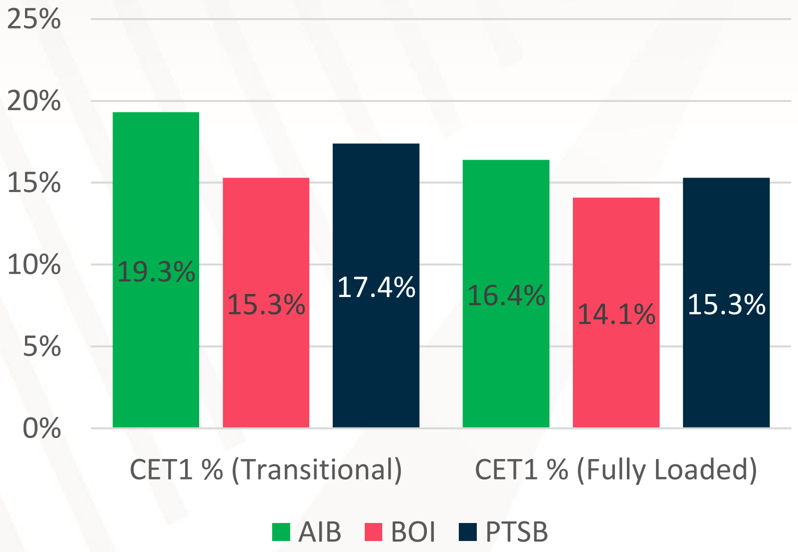
Source: Annual reports of banks - BOI, AIB, PTSB

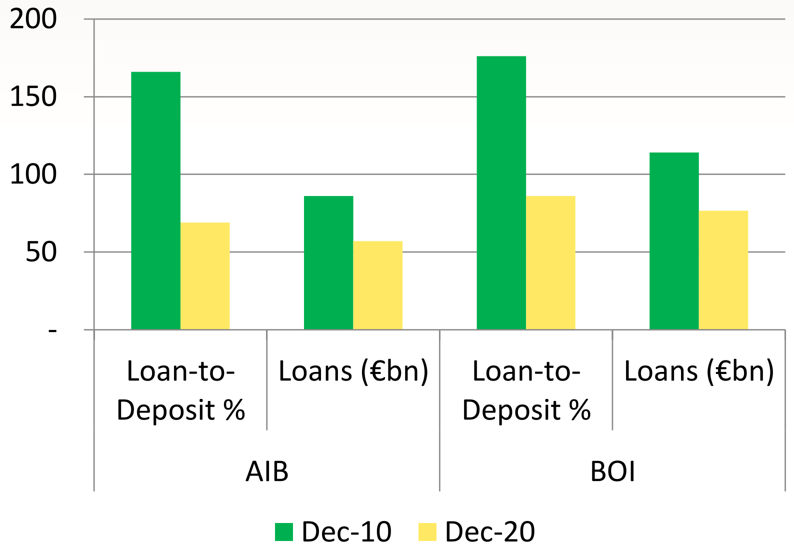
Capital ratios strengthened in last 10 years

Bank's balance sheets contracted and consolidated since GFC

CET 1 capital ratios (H1 2021) allow for ample forbearance in 2021/22



Loan-to-deposit ratios have fallen significantly as loan books were slashed



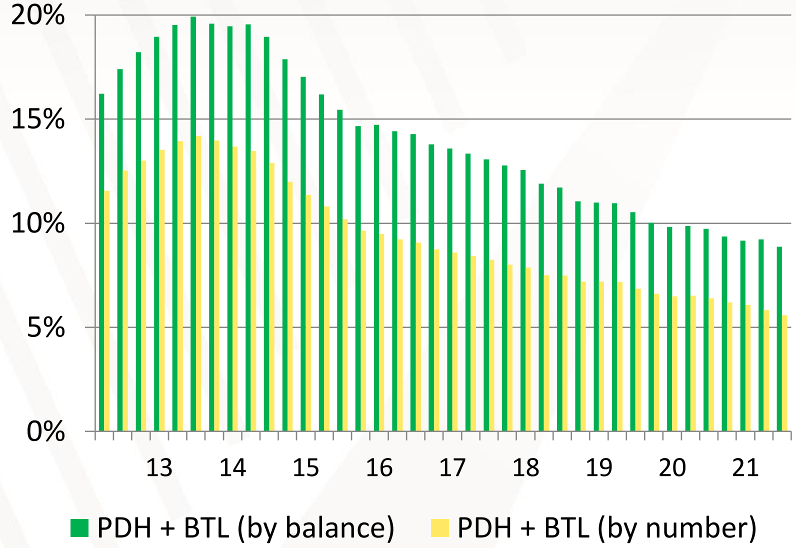
Source: Published bank accounts

Note: "Fully loaded" CET1 ratios used. Refers to the actual Basel III basis for CET1 ratios.

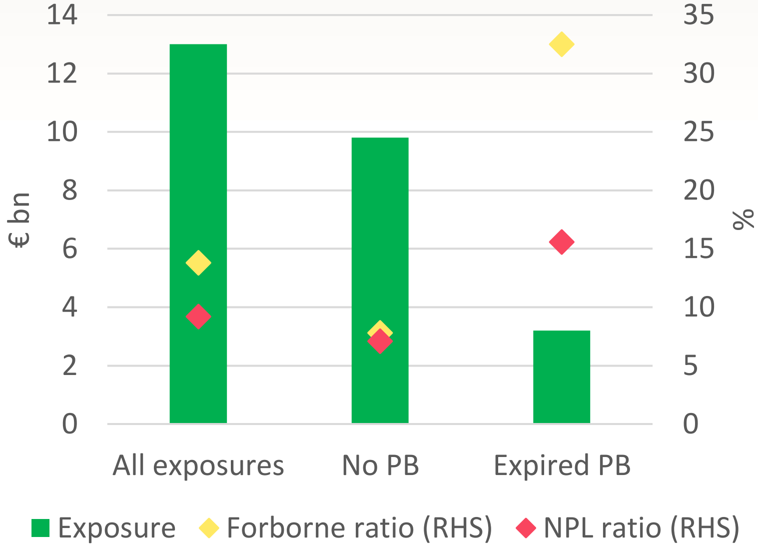
Covid impact on households and firms varies

Mortgage arrears continue to decline while sectorally exposed firms remain vulnerable

Mortgage arrears (90+ days) have steadily declined with no noticeable Covid impact



Forbearance and NPL ratios of Irish SME retail bank exposures by payment break history



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Source: CBI; RHS underlying data from CBI Financial Stability Review 2021 II

Commission’s ruling on Apple annulled

Further appeal by EC means case continues

- In 2016, the European Commission had ruled that Ireland illegally provided State aid of up to €13bn, plus interest to Apple. This figure is based on the tax foregone as a result of a historic provision in Ireland’s tax code. The Irish Government closed this provision on December 31st 2014.
- Apple appealed the ruling, as did the Irish Government. **The General Court granted the appeal in July 2020, annulling the EC’s ruling.**
- This case had nothing to do with Ireland’s corporate tax rate. It related to whether Ireland gave unfair advantage to Apple with its tax dealings. **The General Court has judged no such advantage occurred.**
- The Commission has decided to appeal to a higher court: the European Court of Justice. This process could still be lengthy. Pending the outcome of the second appeal, the €13bn plus EU interest will remain in an escrow fund.
- The NTMA has made no allowance for these funds in any of its planning throughout the whole process. **There is no need to adjust funding plans given the decision by the General Court or by the Commission’s decision to appeal.**

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