The Irish Economy

On an average day Ireland

- 185 Babies are born
- 80 people die
- 60 people get married
- There is 1 civil partnership
- 7 divorces are granted
- €518 million in GDP is generated
- €253 million worth of goods are exported
- €166 milliion worth of goods are imported
- 30 houses are apartments are built

New private cars licensed

2015: 121,110
2014: 92,361

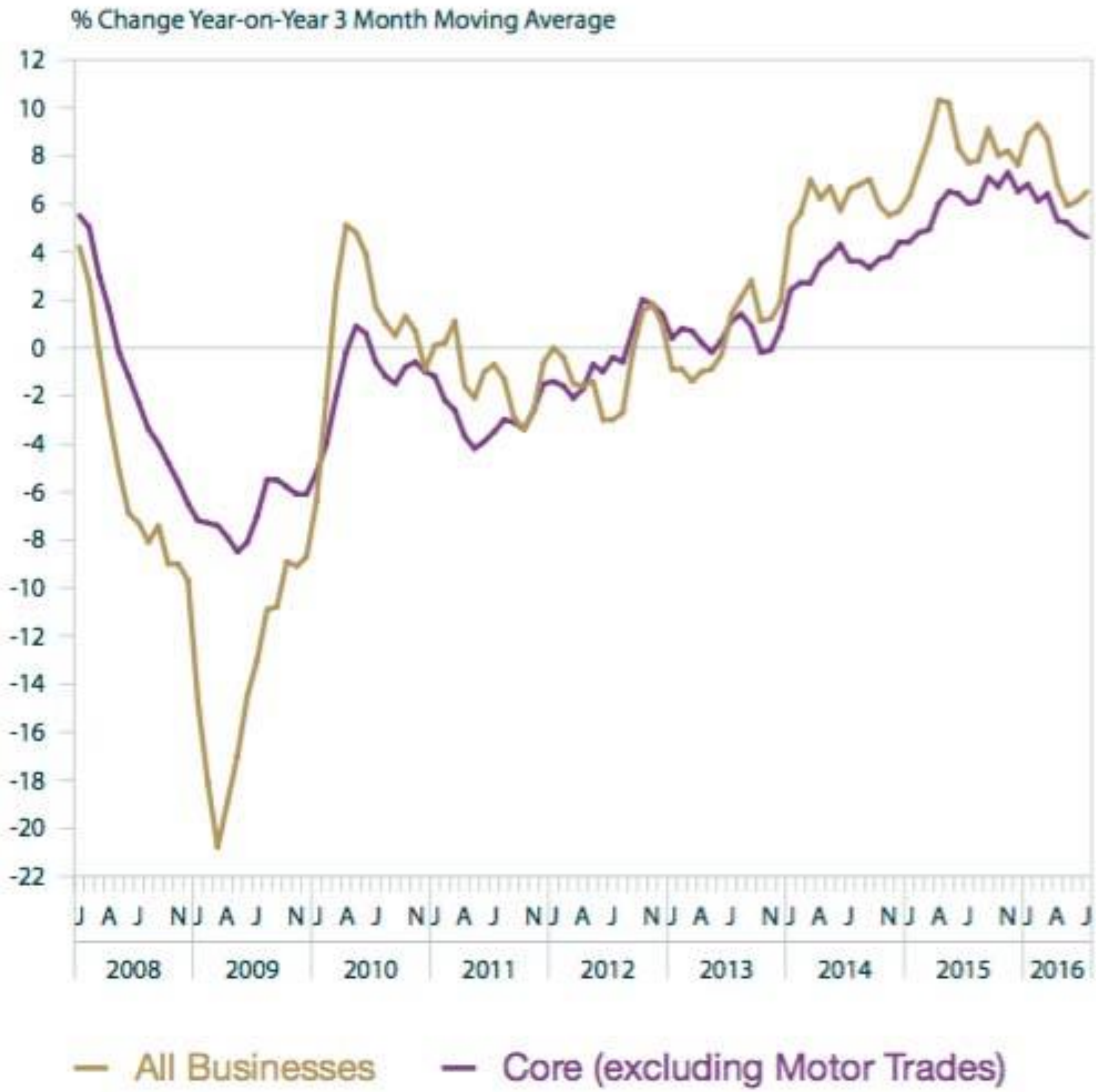
+31.1%

▲0.9%

RETAIL SALES INDEX

November 2016

Chart 2: Index of Volume of Retail Sales



Source: CSO.

7.2 %

MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

December 2016

▲7.1%

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY PRICE INDEX

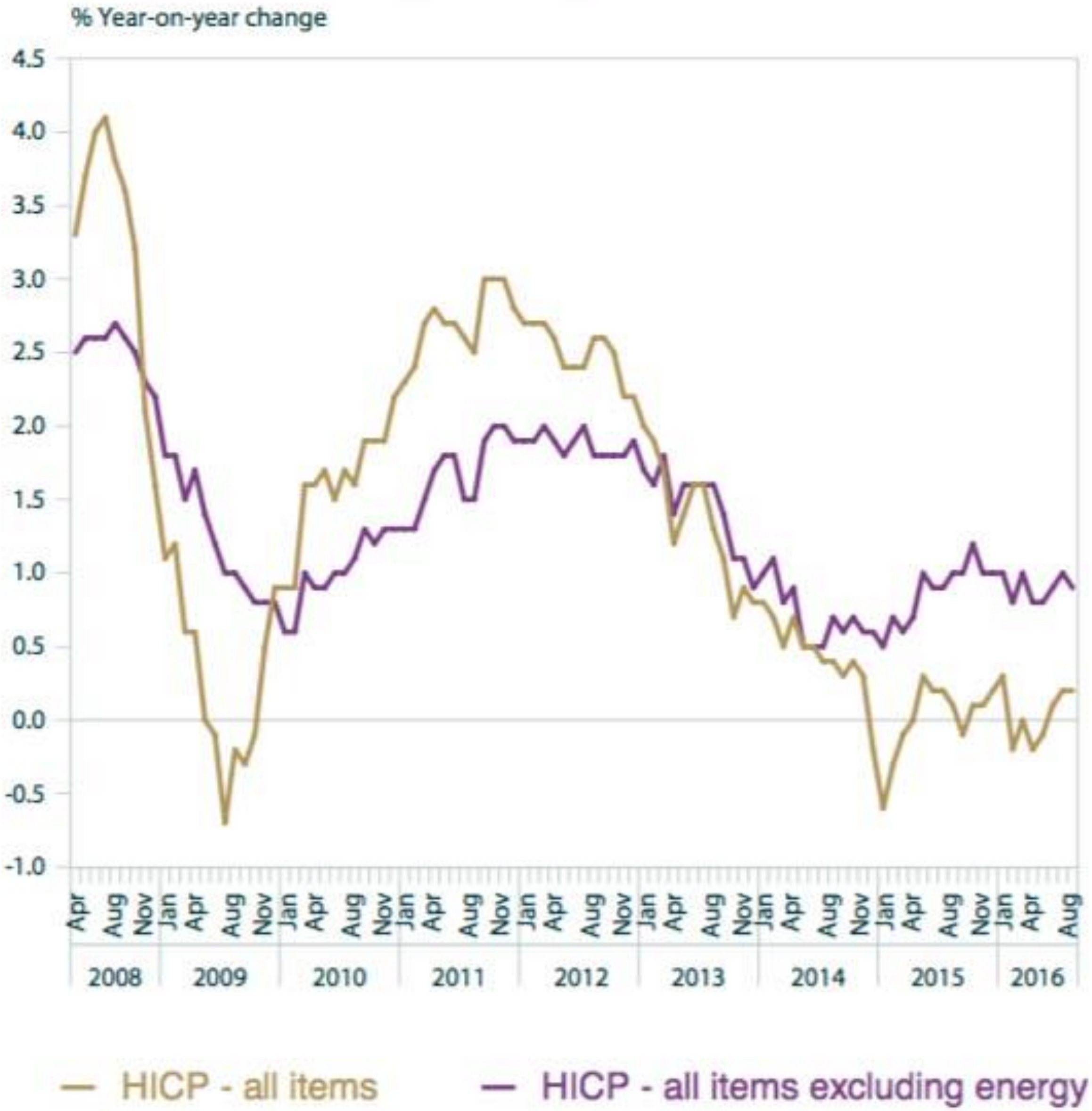
October 2016

▼0.1%

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

November 2016

Chart 3: Euro Area Inflation



4.76 million

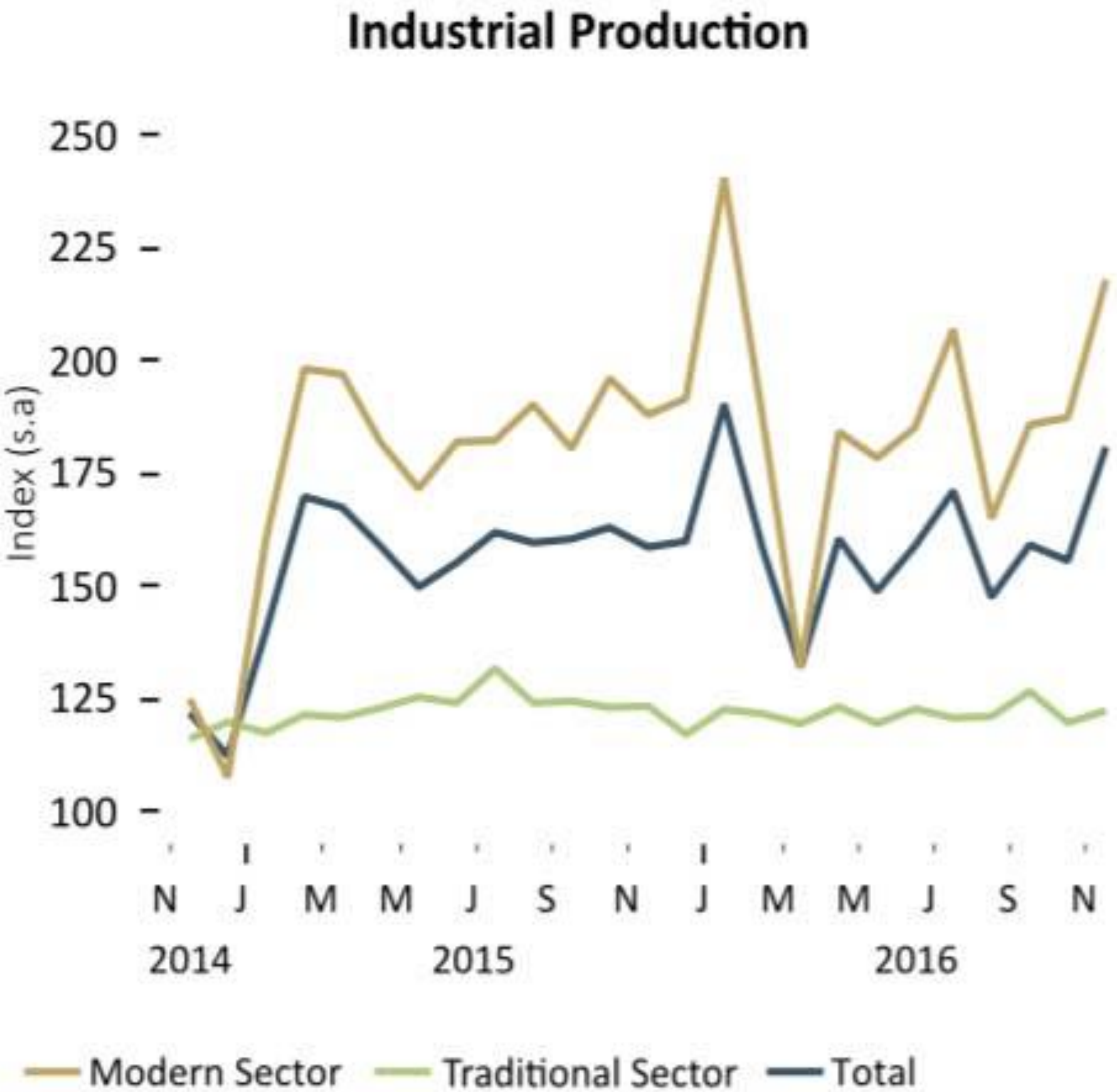
POPULATION

2016

Monthly Unemployment

December 2016

	Seasonally adjusted number of persons unemployed	Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (%)
December 2015	193,200	8.9
November 2016	160,500	7.3
December 2016	157,700	7.2
		Percentage Points
Change in month	- 2,800	- 0.1
Change in year	- 35,500	- 1.7


Industrial Production
Index (s.a)
250
225
200
175
150
125
100
N
J
M
M
J
S
N
J
M
M
J
S
N
2014
2015
2016
Modern Sector
Traditional Sector
Total

Source: CSO

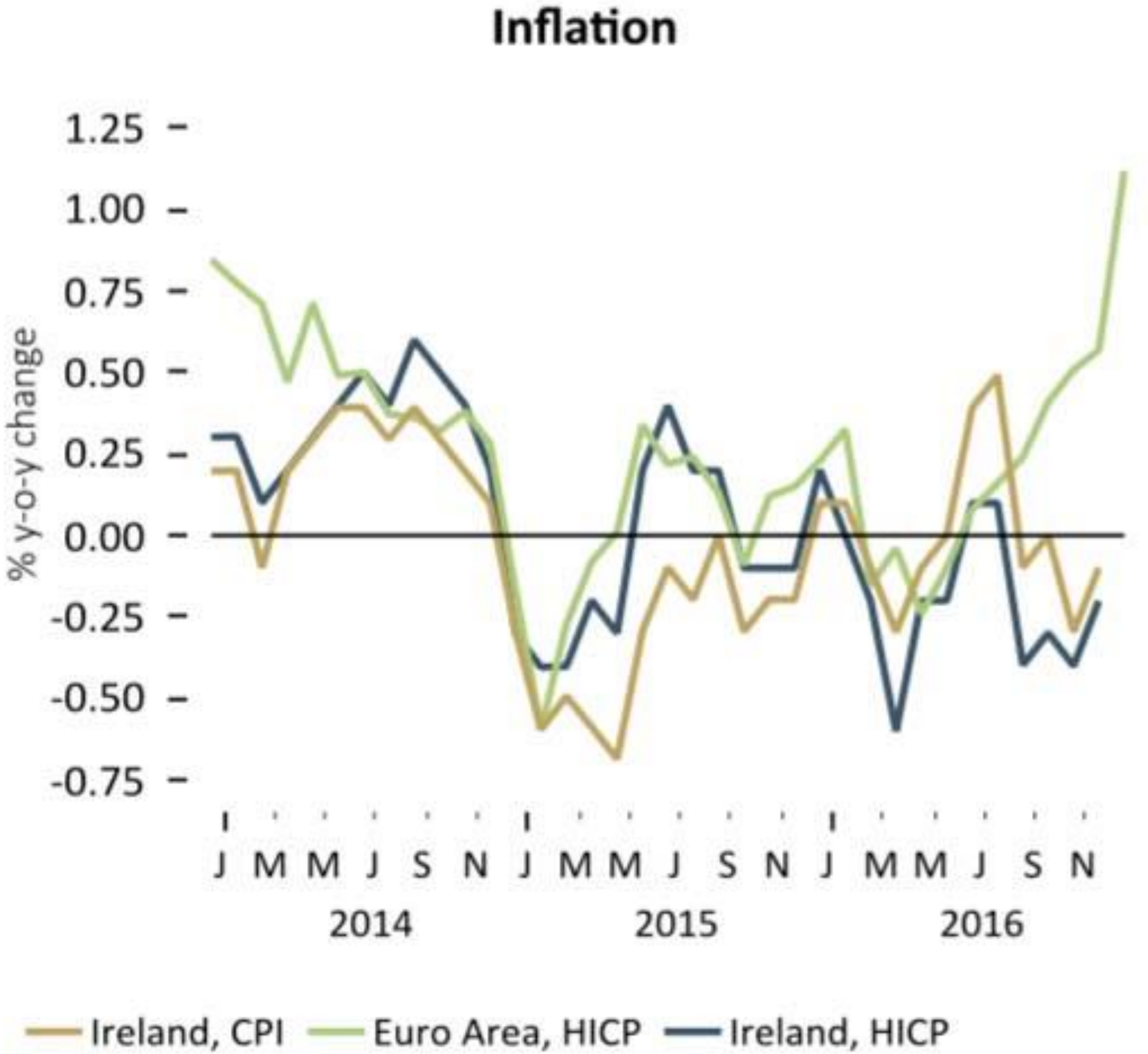

Inflation
1.25
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
-0.25
-0.50
-0.75
% y-o-y change
J M M J S N J M M J S N J M M J S N
2014
2015
2016
Ireland, CPI
Euro Area, HICP
Ireland, HICP
Source: CSO

Table 1: Minimum Disposable Income Required to Avoid Poverty in 2016

Household containing:	Weekly line	Annual line
1 adult	€218.06	€11,379
1 adult + 1 child	€290.02	€15,133
1 adult + 2 children	€361.99	€18,888
1 adult + 3 children	€433.95	€22,643
2 adults	€361.99	€18,888
2 adults + 1 child	€433.95	€22,643
2 adults + 2 children	€505.91	€26,398
2 adults + 3 children	€577.87	€30,153
3 adults	€505.91	€26,398

National Anti-Poverty Strategy Definition

Table 2: The numbers of people in poverty in Ireland, 1994-2012			
	% of persons in poverty	Population of Ireland	Numbers living in poverty
1994	15.6	3,585,900	559,400
1998	19.8	3,703,100	733,214
2001	21.9	3,847,200	842,537
2003	19.7	3,979,900	784,040
2005	18.5	4,133,800	764,753
2006	17.0	4,232,900	719,593
2007	16.5	4,375,800	722,007
2009	14.1	4,533,400	639,209
2010	14.7	4,554,800	669,556
2011	16.0	4,574,900	731,984
2012	16.5	4,585,400	756,591
2013	15.2	4,593,100	698,151
2014	16.3	4,609,600	751,365

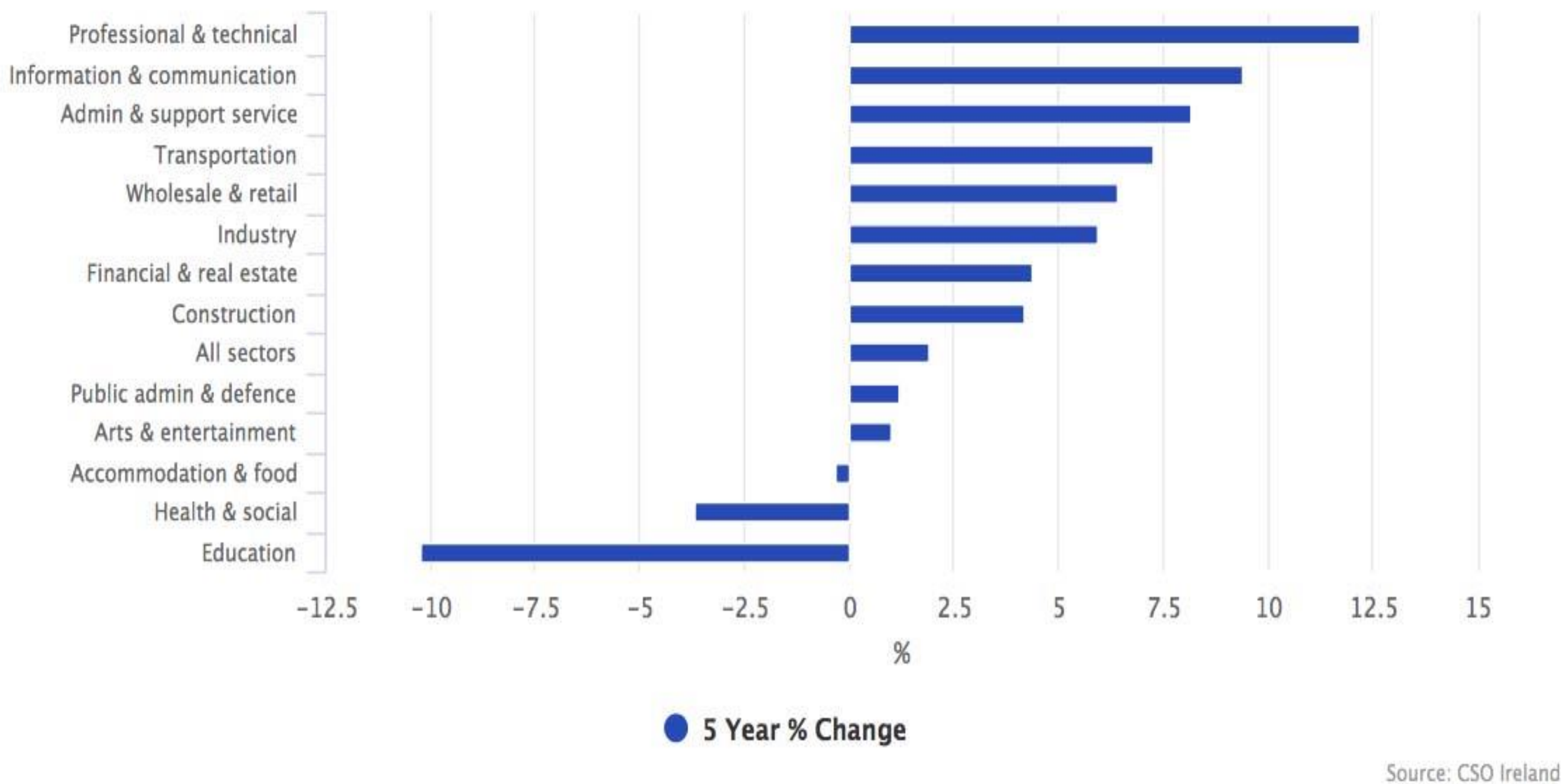
€210

Earnings

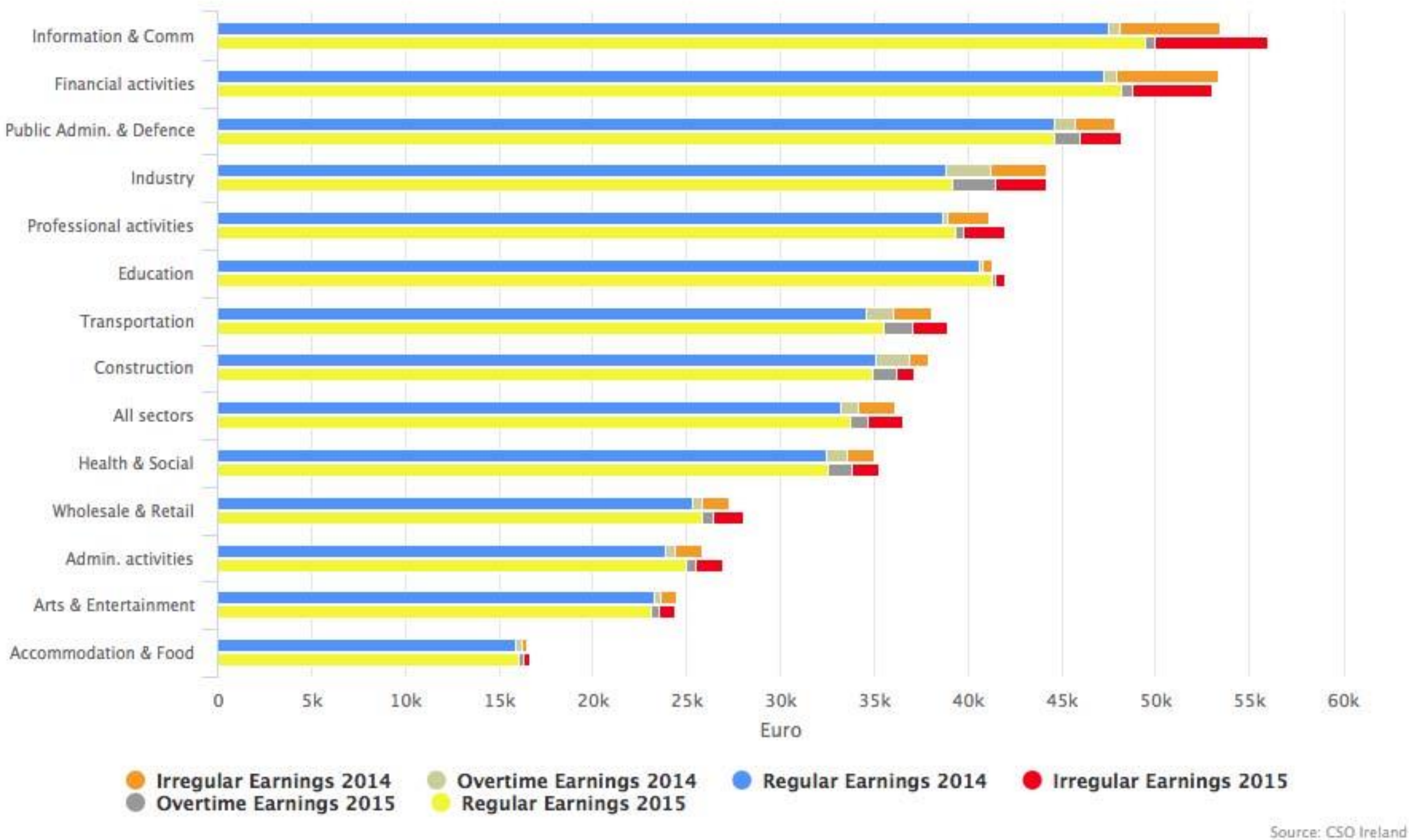
- Average weekly earnings increased €701.87
  - from €693.57 in Q3 2015.
- The average work week increased to 32.6 hours
  - from 32.2 hours in Q3 2015.
- Average hourly earnings €21.55.
- Average weekly earnings in the public sector were €915.92
  - compared with €642.50 in the private sector.
- Weekly earnings in the private sector were up 1.8%
  - up 1.0% in the public sector.

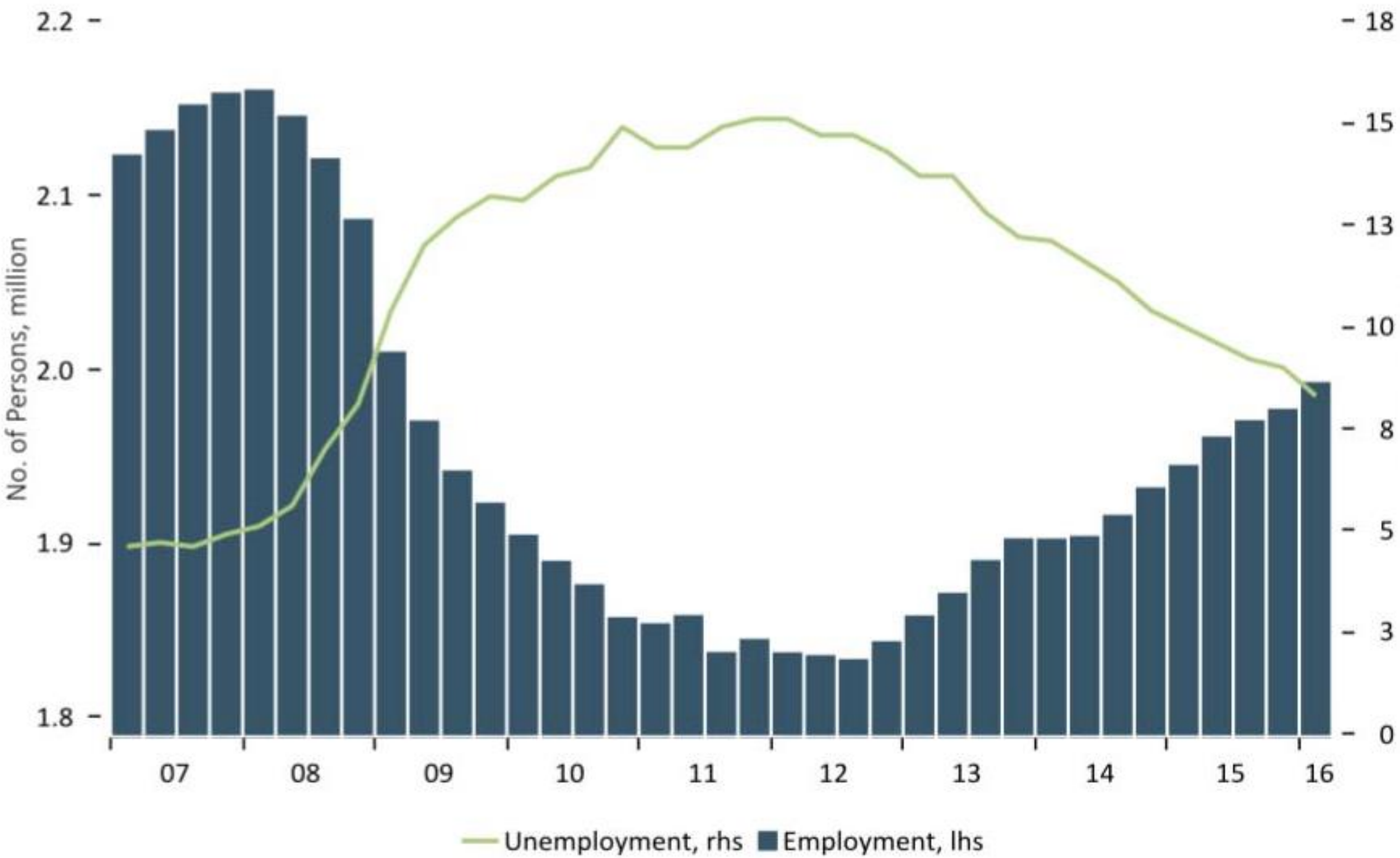

Earnings
3
2
1
0
-1
-2
-3
-4
% y-o-y change
Q1
Q3
Q1
Q3
Q1
Q3
Q1
Q3
Q1
Q3
12
13
14
15
16
average public hourly earnings
average private hourly earnings

Figure 2: Percentage change in average weekly earnings by sector from Q3 2011 to Q3 2016



17.3 Average annual total earnings by component and economic sector, 2014 - 2015





No. of Persons, million
% of labour force
2.2
2.1
2.0
1.9
1.8
18
15
13
10
8
5
3
0
07
08
09
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
Unemployment, rhs
Employment, lhs

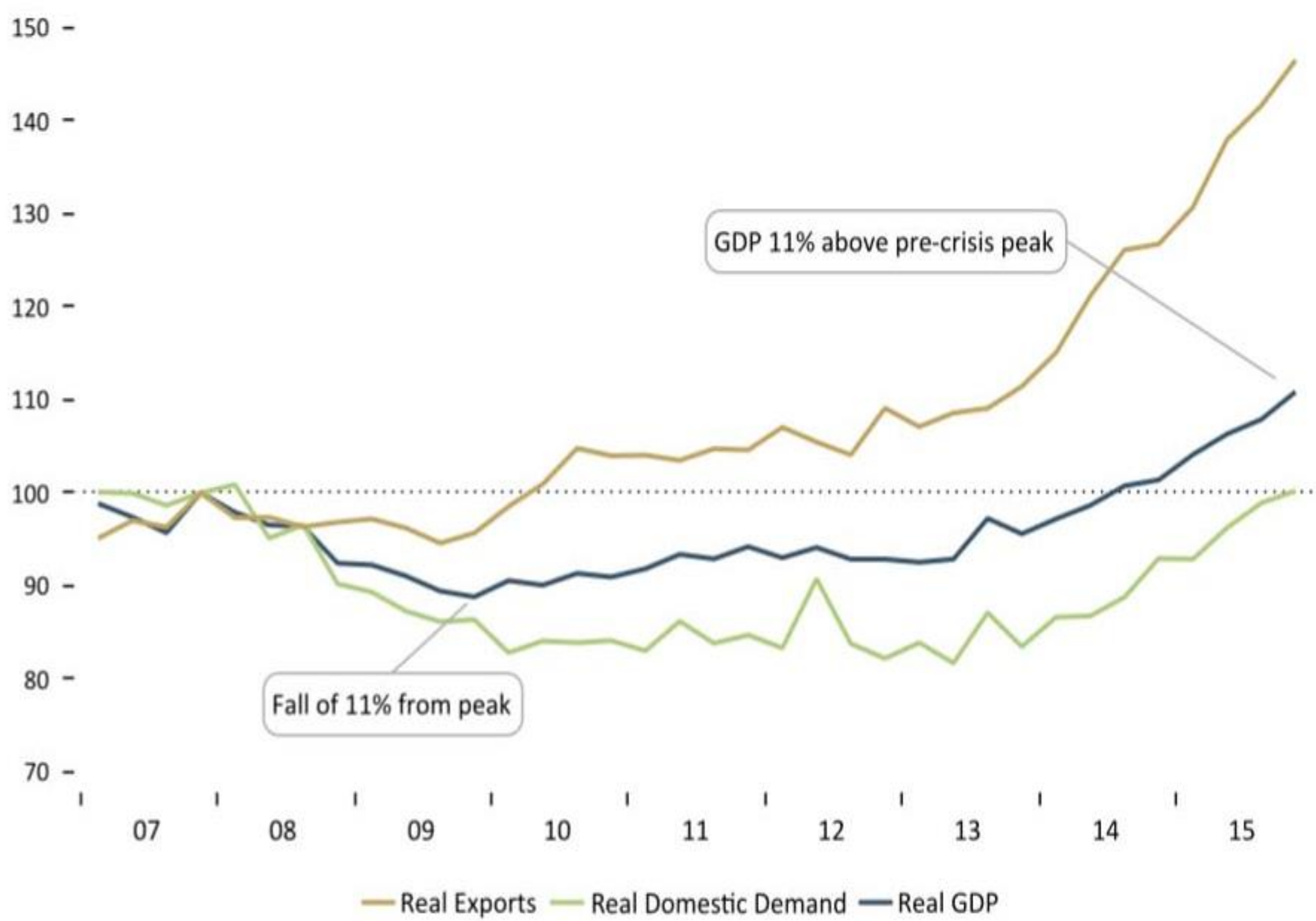
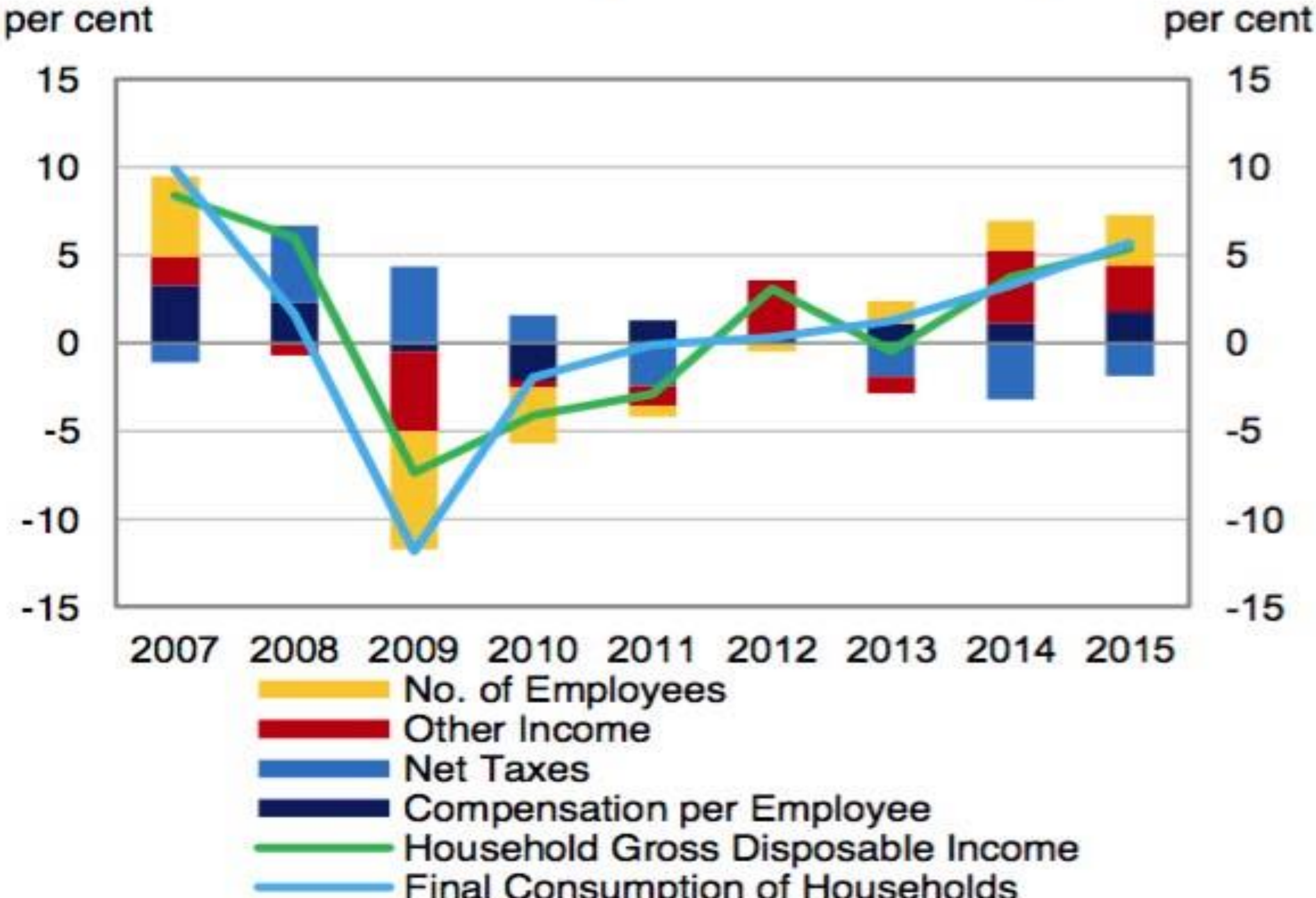
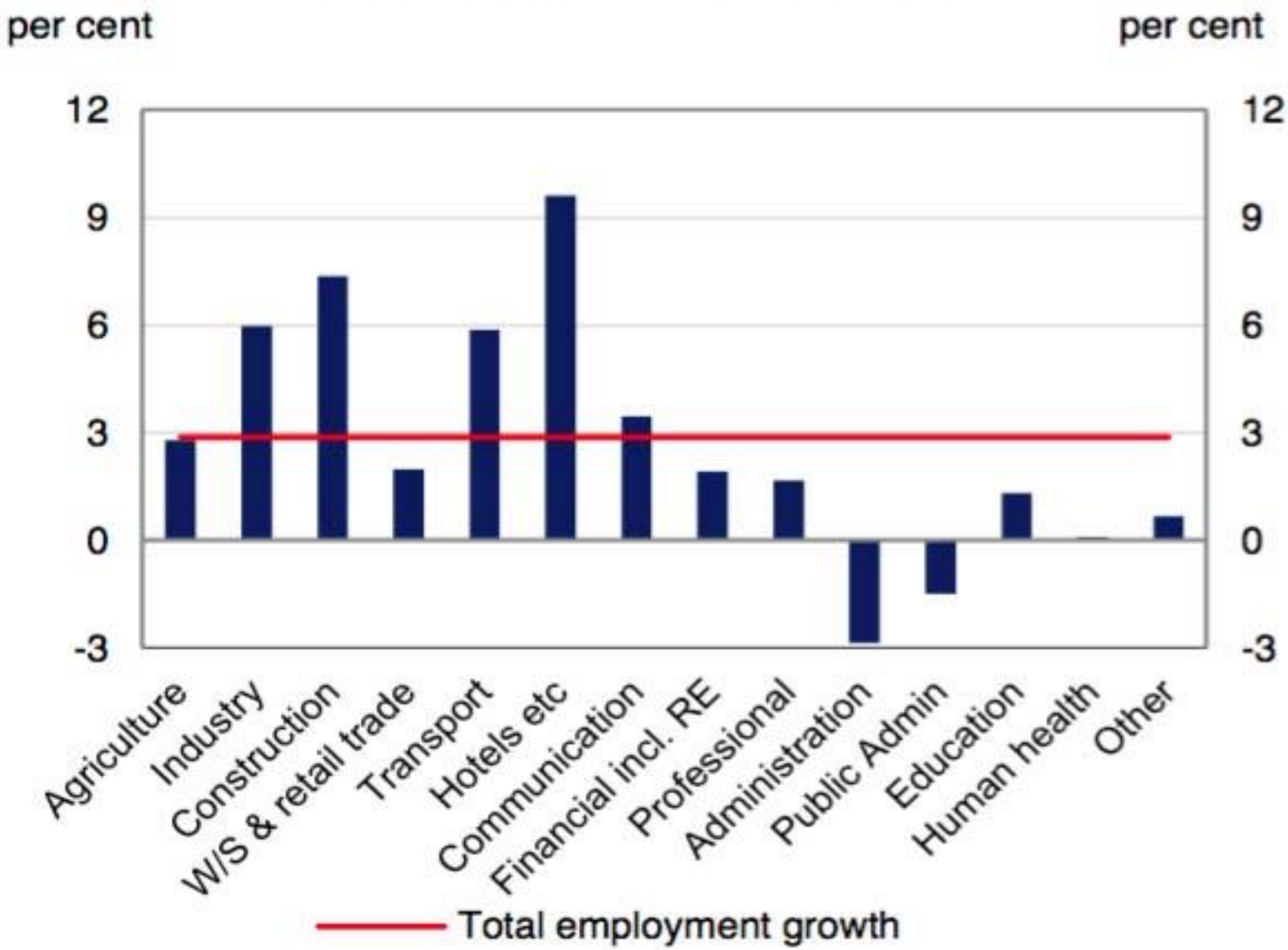

150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
07
08
09
10
11
12
13
14
15
GDP 11% above pre-crisis peak
Fall of 11% from peak
Real Exports
Real Domestic Demand
Real GDP

Chart 8: Household disposable income growth



Source: CSO and Central Bank of Ireland.

Chart 27: Employment growth by sector



Regional jobs breakdown

64% OF NET NEW JOBS WERE CREATED OUTSIDE OF DUBLIN

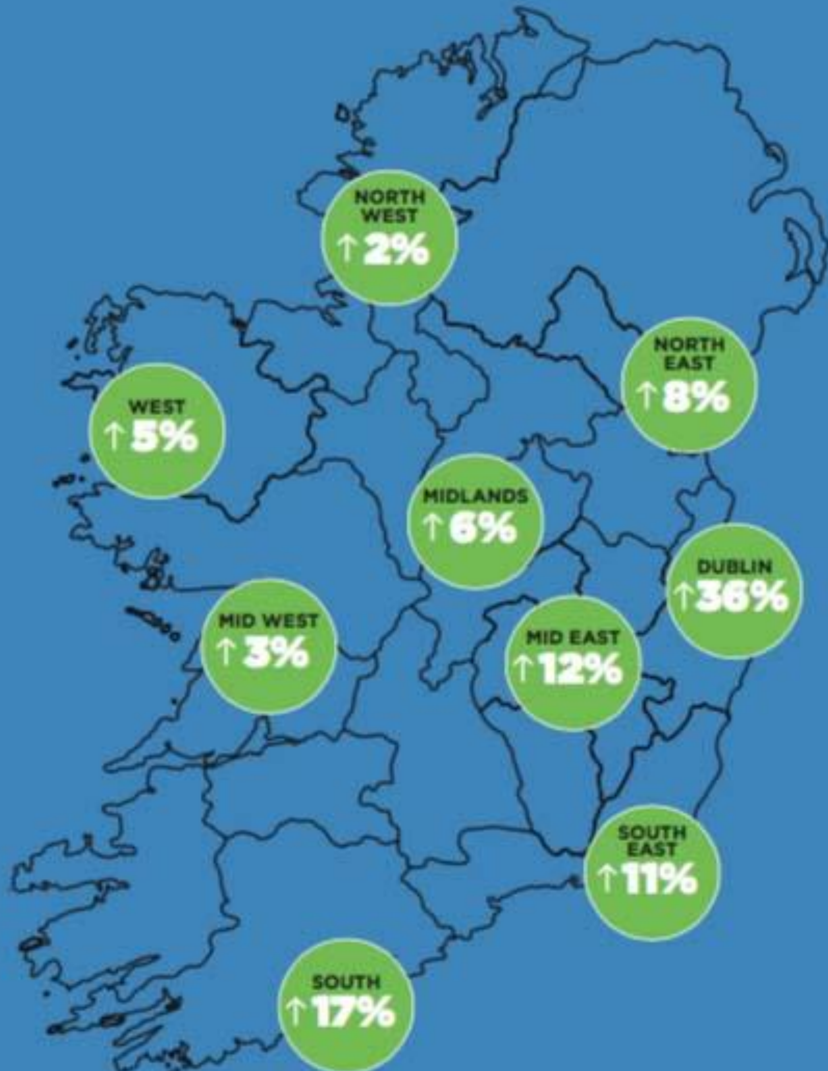


Figure 3: Increasing demand for public services in a time of reducing expenditure

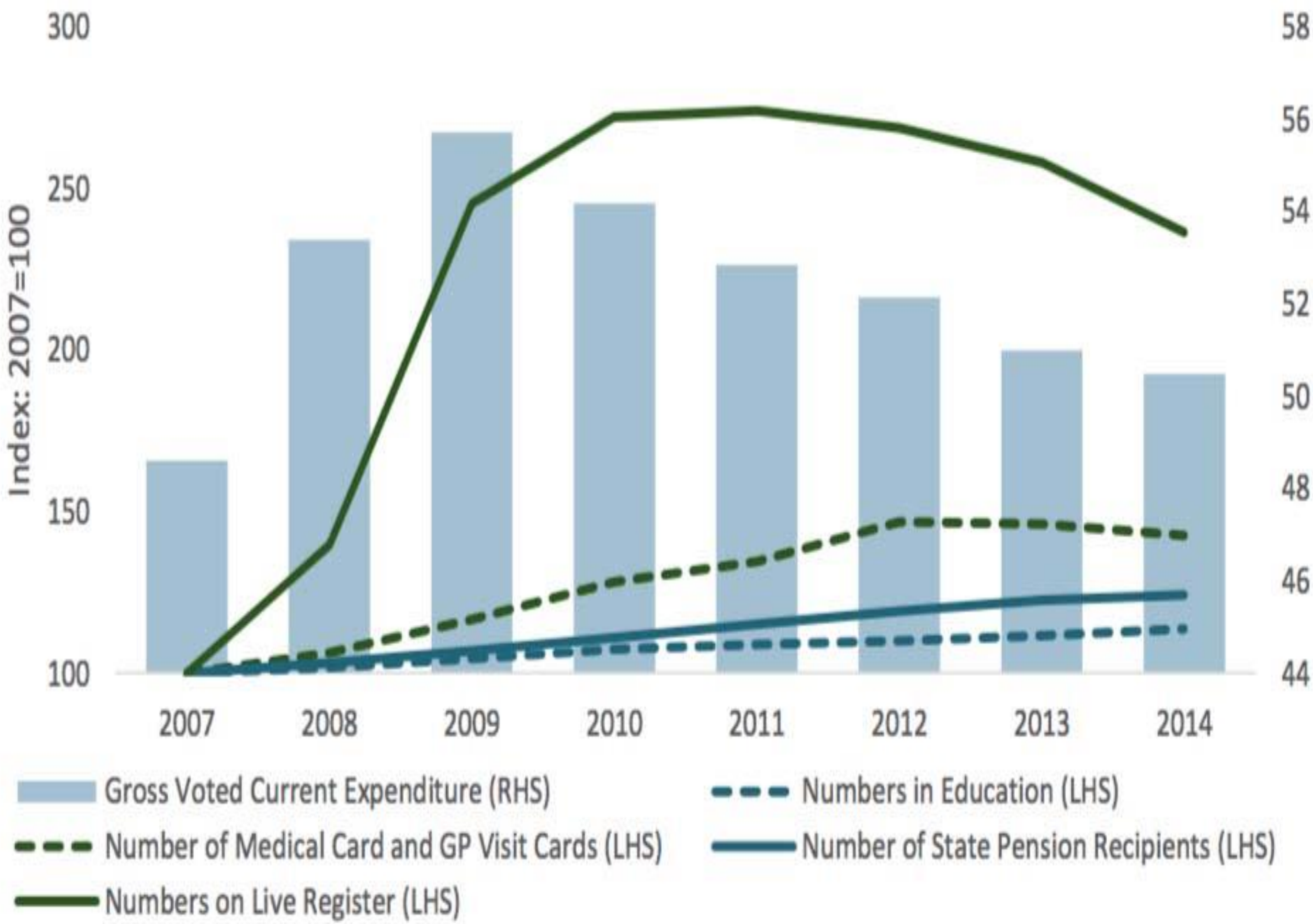


Figure 2: Exports-to-GDP comparisons

	2000	2014
Ireland	85%	113%
EU 28	31%	44%
Belgium	67%	86%
Germany	28%	47%
Spain	25%	32%
Italy	24%	29%

Figure 5: Services Export growth breakdown (2000 = 100)

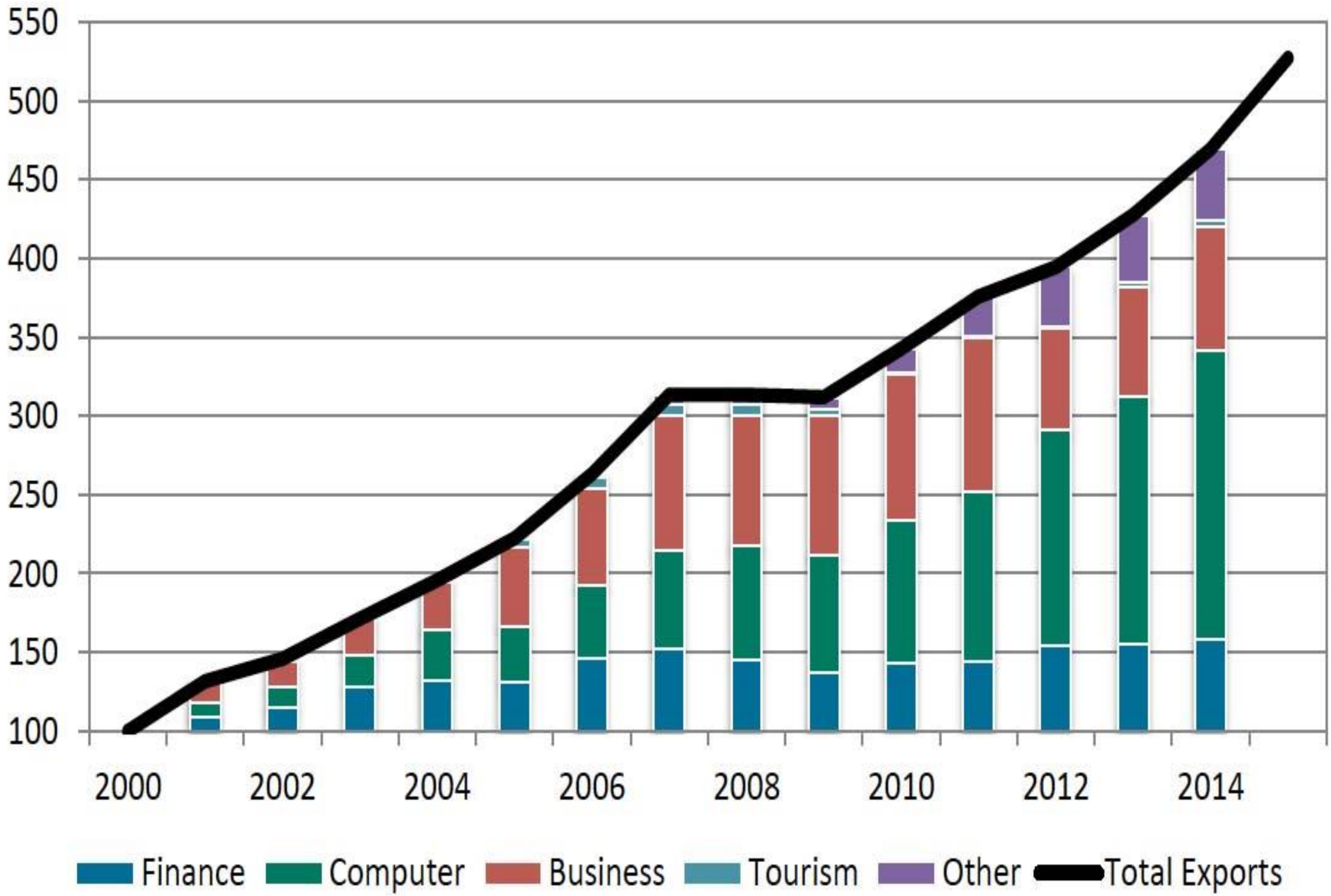


Figure 6: Sectoral Breakdown of Irish Exports

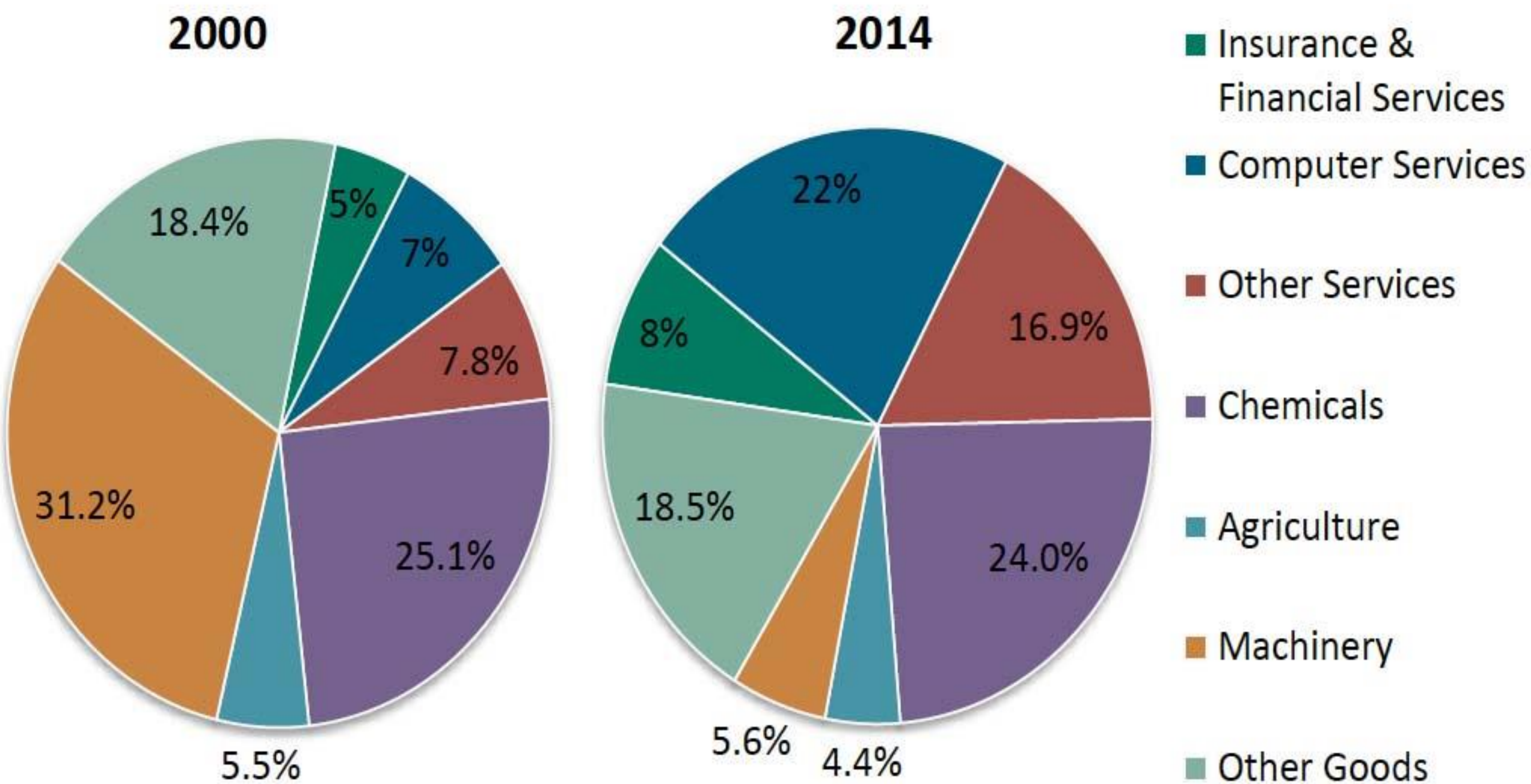
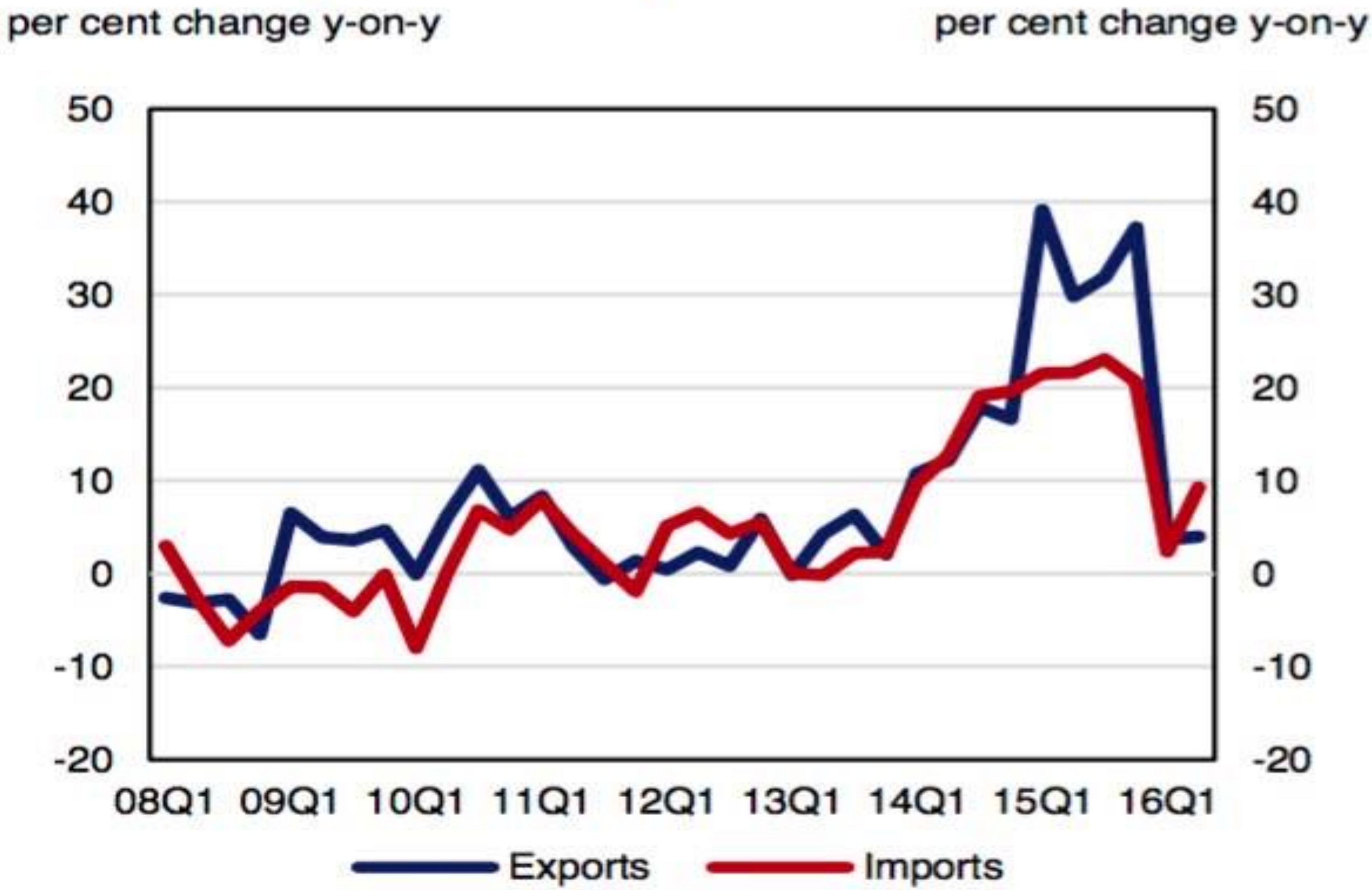


Chart 9: Exports and Imports Growth



Source: CSO.

11.1 Volume indices of production for industrial sectors

Base Year 2010=100

Industrial sector	NACE code	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mining and quarrying	5-9	84.9	75.8	109.9	100.0	82.2
Food products and beverages	10,11	112.8	115.6	116.7	129.3	135.9
Textiles and wearing apparel	13-15	89.1	78.6	80.2	82.4	82.1
Wood and wood products	16	91.5	82.9	90.7	86.3	85.8
Paper and paper products; publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	17-18	89.7	87.6	85.3	91.8	86.4
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	20-21	95.8	88.9	84.9	122.4	#
Rubber and plastic products	22	98.7	94.0	97.1	90.1	97.0
Other non-metallic mineral products	23	99.9	86.3	86.2	91.7	103.4
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	24-25	112.5	98.9	106.4	117.6	126.5
Computer, electronic and optical products	26	79.9	88.3	77.6	75.1	#
Electrical equipment	27	117.4	118.1	121.2	113.1	112.4
Machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	28	113.4	119.8	121.1	137.7	#
Transport equipment	29-30	99.5	93.0	87.8	68.6	68.3
Manufacturing industries	10-33	100.1	98.9	96.4	119.7	165.8
Transportable goods industries	5-33	99.9	98.5	96.6	119.4	164.4
Energy producing industries	05,06,19,35	96.5	95.4	91.2	110.5	106.0
Industries	5-35	99.6	98.1	95.9	117.9	158.9

 # Confidential

Source: CSO

Historical Debt

General Government Debt (GGD) is a measure of the total gross consolidated debt of the State compiled by the Central Statistics Office (CSO). It is the measure used for comparative purposes across the European Union.

National Debt is the net debt incurred by the Exchequer after taking account of cash and other financial assets. Gross National Debt is the principal component of GGD. The NTMA's responsibilities relate to National Debt only.

	General Government Debt			Gross National Debt	Cash and Other Financial Assets	National Debt
	€bn	As % of GDP	As % of GG Revenue	€bn	€bn	€bn
2015	201.1	78.6%	285.2%	196.6	13.6	183.1
2014	203.3	105.2%	309.0%	197.1	14.8	182.3
2013	215.3	119.5%	350.0%	197.5	23.6	173.9
2012	210.0	119.5%	353.0%	161.5	23.9	137.6
2011	189.7	109.6%	328.7%	136.8	17.7	119.1
2010	144.2	86.3%	260.3%	109.6	16.2	93.4
2009	104.7	61.7%	185.2%	97.0	21.8	75.2
2008	79.6	42.4%	121.7%	72.5	22.1	50.4
2007	47.1	23.9%	66.2%	42.0	4.5	37.6
2006	43.7	23.6%	64.4%	39.5	3.6	35.9
2005	44.4	26.1%	74.6%	40.4	2.2	38.2

Chart 28: Household debt

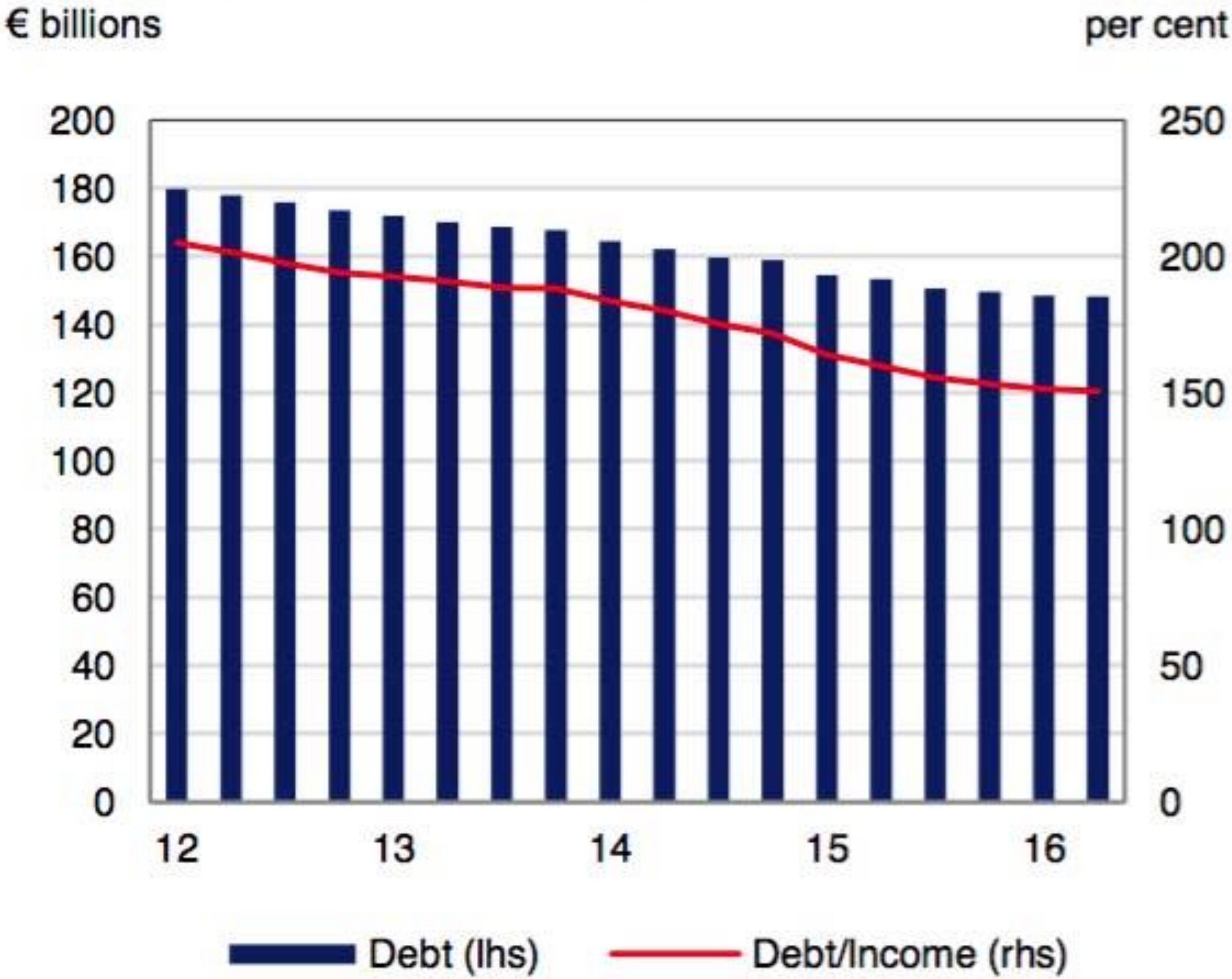
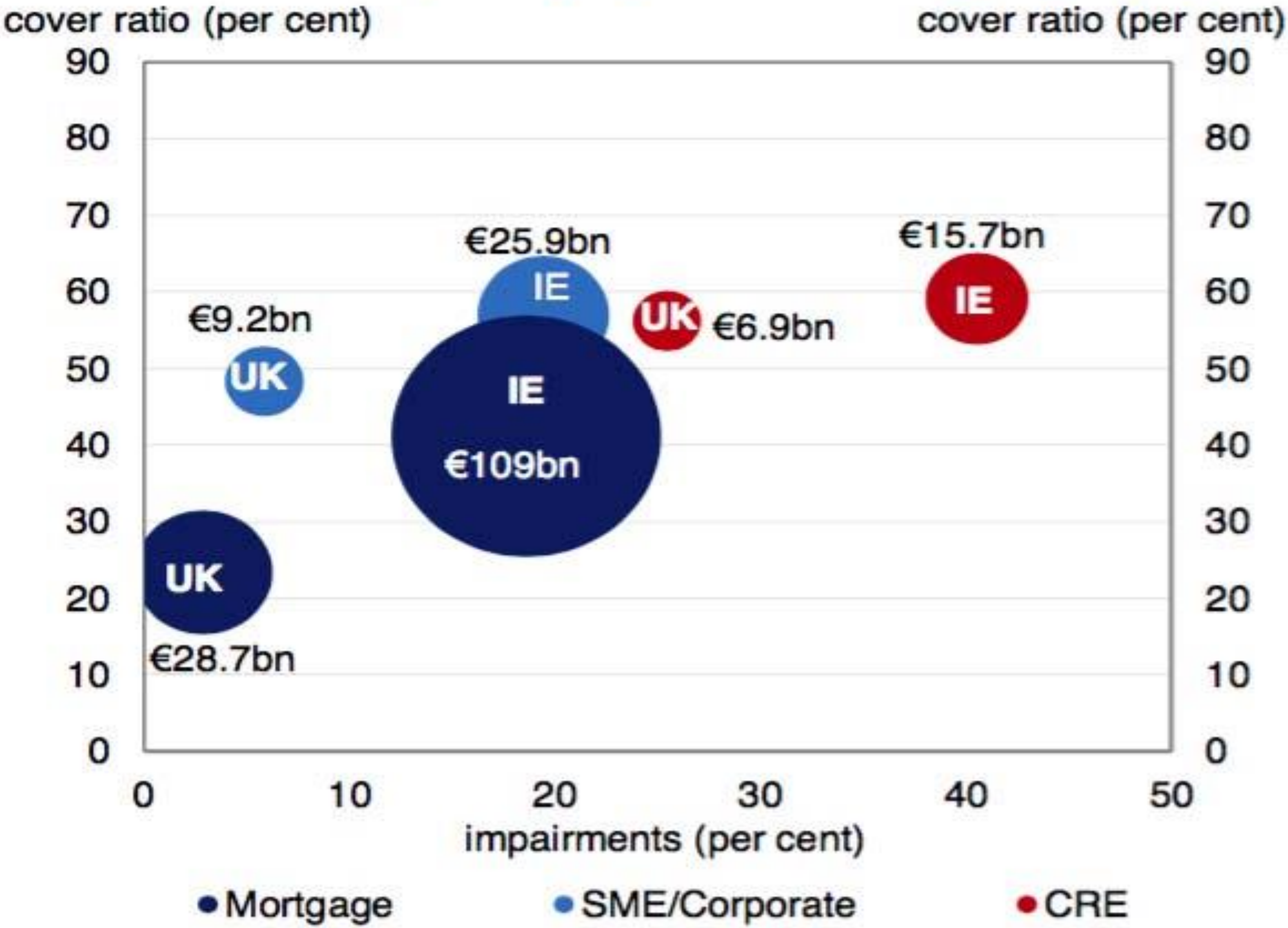
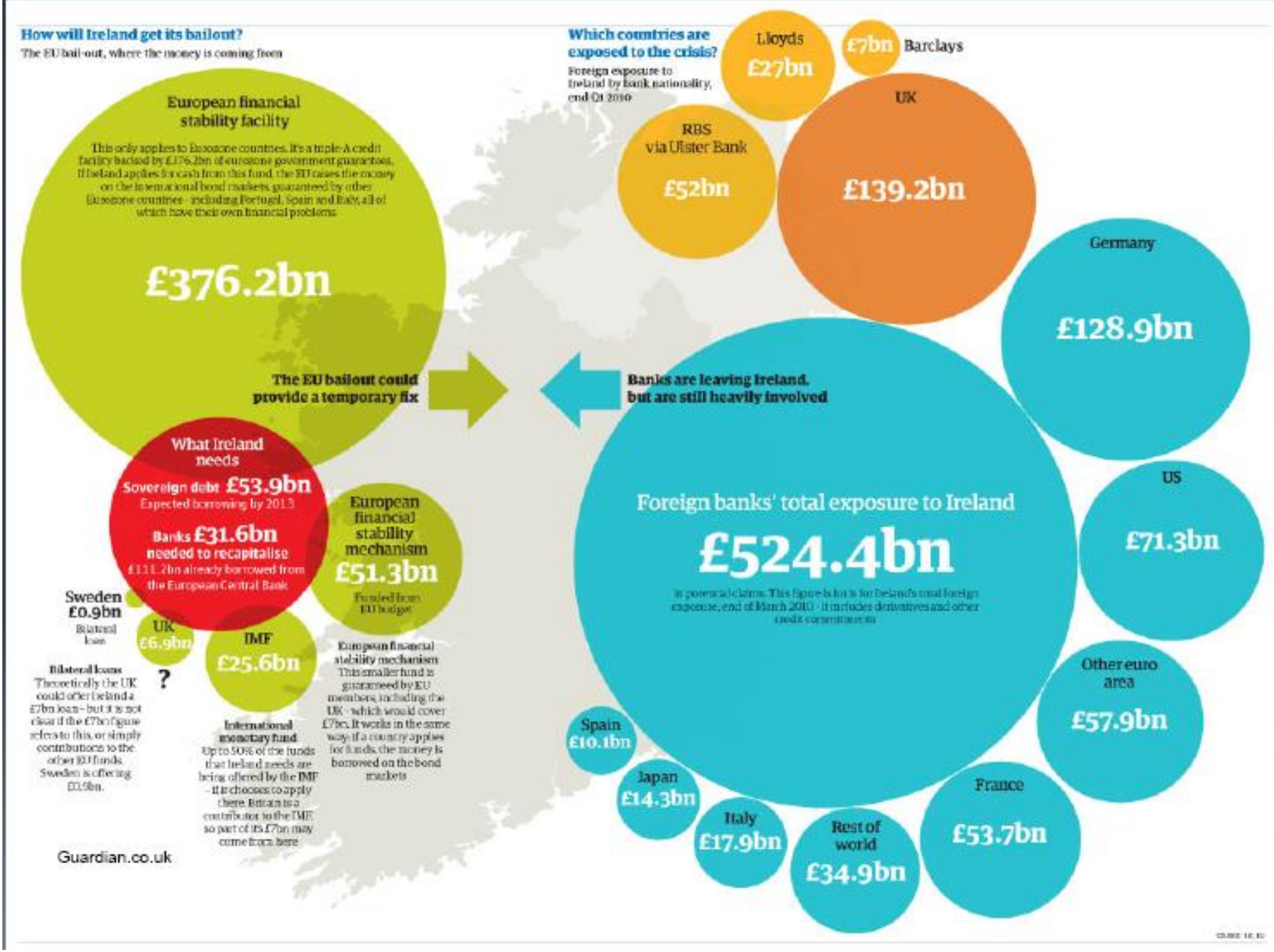


Chart A7: Loan quality by sector and geography



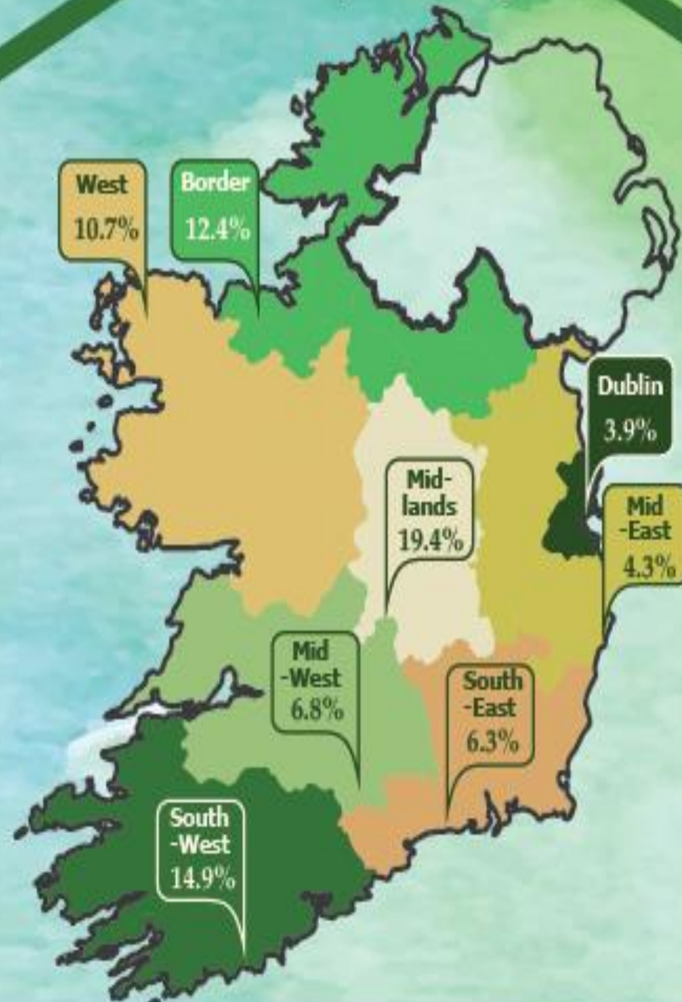

How will Ireland get its bailout?
The EU bail-out, where the money is coming from
European financial stability facility
This only applies to Eurozone countries. It's a triple-A credit facility backed by £376.2bn of eurozone government guarantees. If Ireland applies for cash from this fund, the EU raises the money on the international bond markets, guaranteed by other Eurozone countries - including Portugal, Spain and Italy, all of which have their own financial problems
£376.2bn
The EU bailout could provide a temporary fix
What Ireland needs
Sovereign debt £53.9bn
Expected borrowing by 2013
Banks £31.6bn needed to recapitalise
£111.2bn already borrowed from the European Central Bank
European financial stability mechanism
£51.3bn
Funded from EU budget
Sweden £0.9bn
Bilateral loan
UK £6.9bn
?
IMF £25.6bn
Bilateral loans
Theoretically the UK could offer Ireland a £7bn loan - but it is not clear if the £7bn figure refers to this, or simply contributions to the other EU funds. Sweden is offering £0.9bn.
International monetary fund
Up to 50% of the funds that Ireland needs are being offered by the IMF - if it chooses to apply there. Britain is a contributor to the IMF, so part of its £7bn may come from here
European financial stability mechanism
This smaller fund is guaranteed by EU members, including the UK - which would cover £7bn. It works in the same way: if a country applies for funds, the money is borrowed on the bond markets
Guardian.co.uk
Which countries are exposed to the crisis?
Foreign exposure to Ireland by bank nationality, end Q1 2010
Lloyds £27bn
£7bn Barclays
RBS via Ulster Bank £52bn
UK £139.2bn
Germany £128.9bn
Banks are leaving Ireland, but are still heavily involved
Foreign banks' total exposure to Ireland
£524.4bn
US £71.3bn
Other euro area £57.9bn
Spain £10.1bn
Japan £14.3bn
Italy £17.9bn
Rest of world £34.9bn
France £53.7bn

Housing

An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office

Residential Property Price Index July 2016

Annual % price changes



» Better data

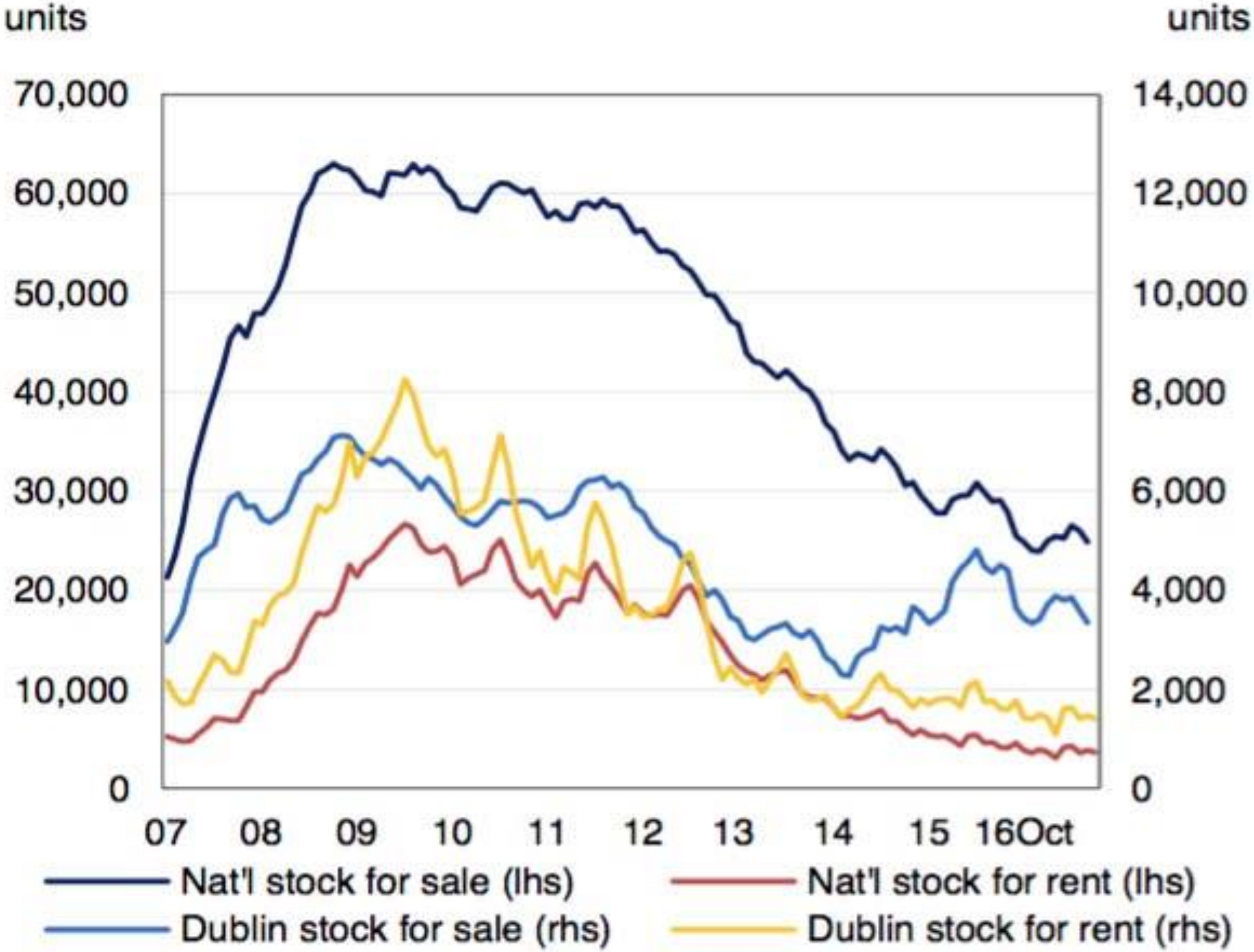
» Better coverage

» Better results

Nationwide Figures in the 12 months to July 2016

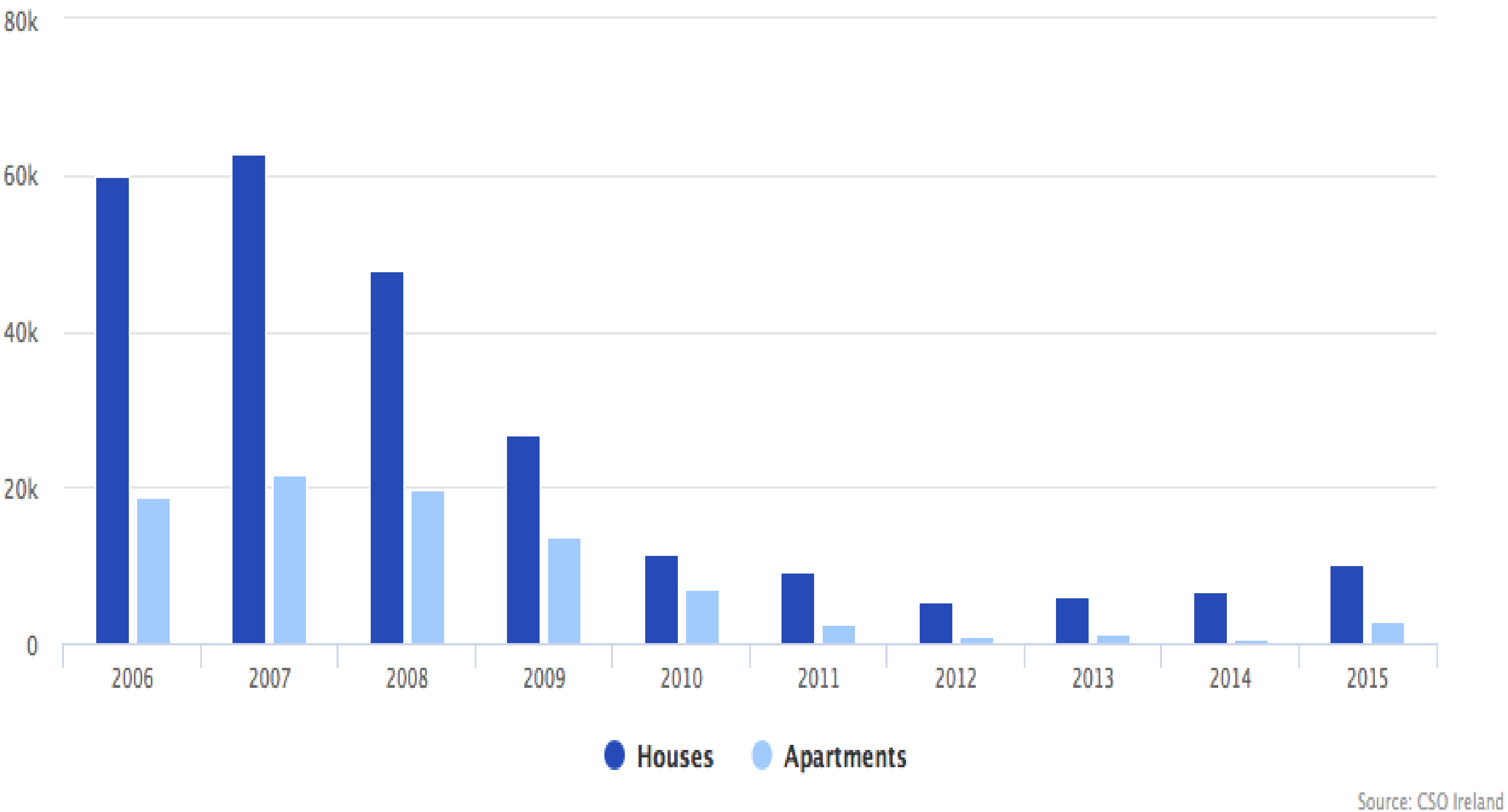
31,243 houses sold with a total value of €7.4 billion

Chart 33: Stock listed for sale or rent on Daft.ie



Source: Daft.ie.

12.1 Number of houses & apartments for which planning permission was granted

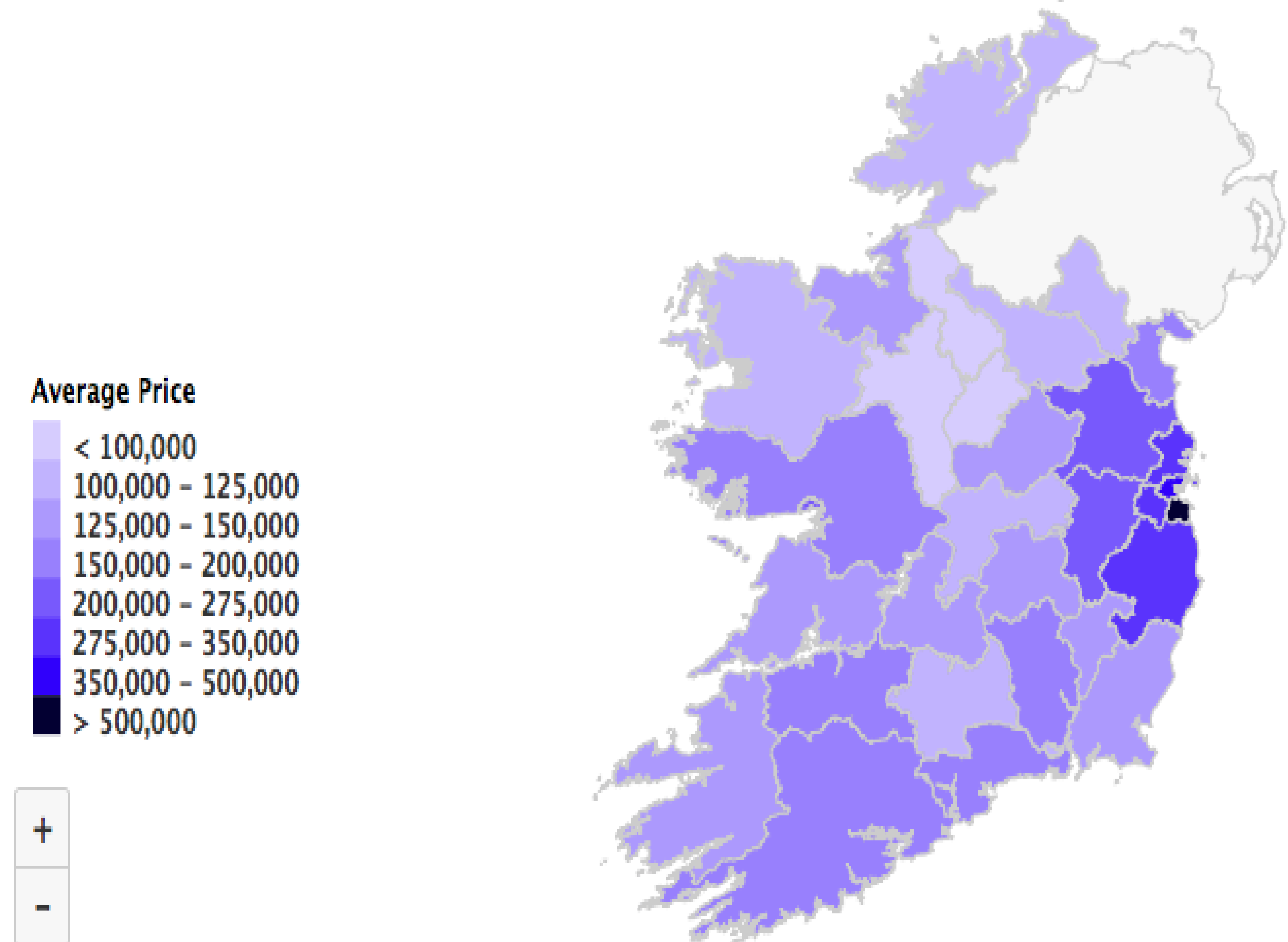


Show Table: 12.1 Summary of planning permissions granted for dwellings

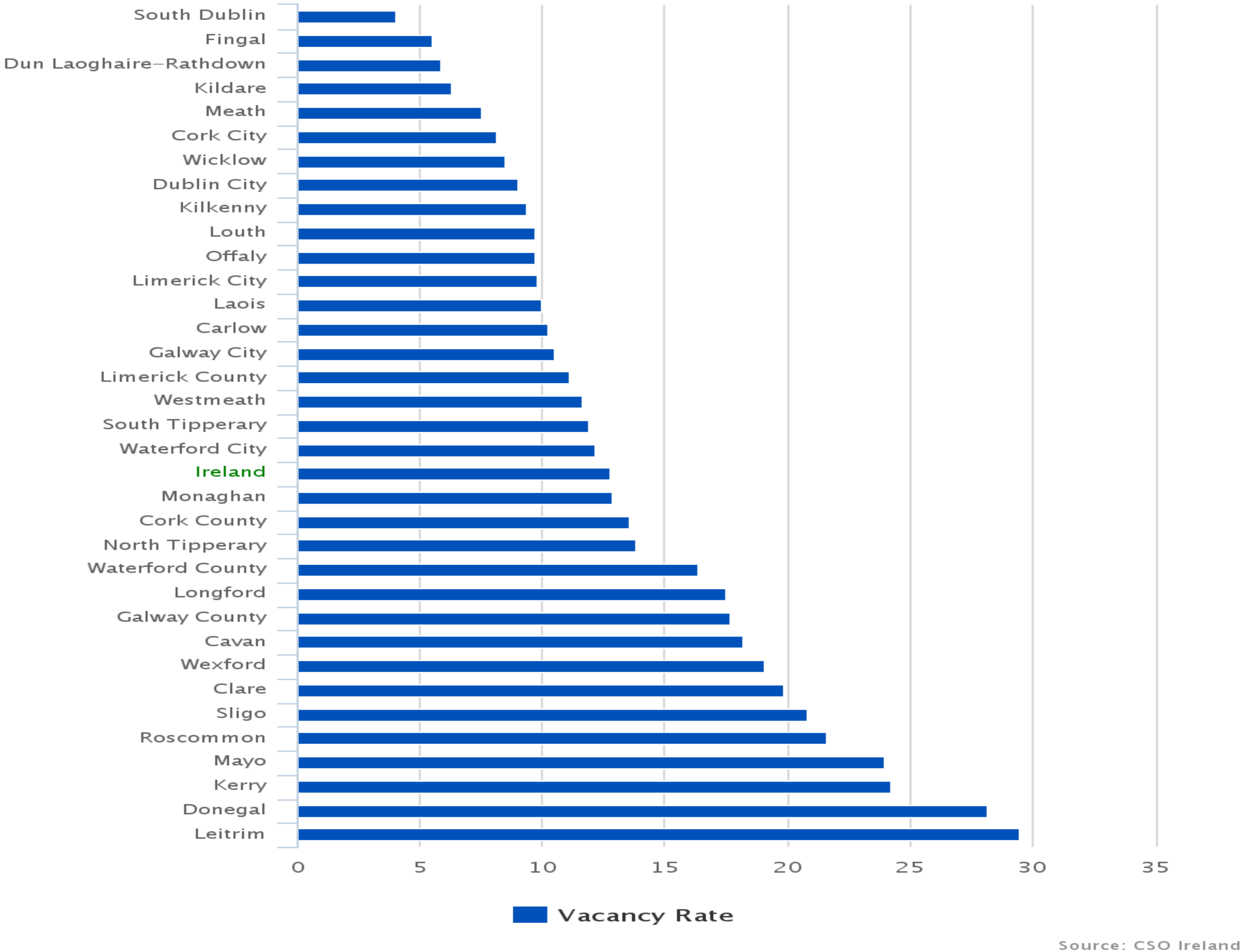
2.7 Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown most expensive administrative area

According to stamp duty filings, the most expensive place nationwide to buy a house is the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown administrative area of Co. Dublin. In 2015 households paid an average of €568,980 to buy a house in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. Second and third most expensive in 2015 were the Dublin City and Fingal administrative areas, where the average house price was €389,022 and €336,310 respectively. Conversely, the least expensive place to buy a house in 2015 was Co. Longford, where the average price paid was just €79,660. The second and third least expensive places were Co. Roscommon and Co. Leitrim, with average prices of €94,105 and €94,572 respectively (see Figure 2.8). The national average house price in 2015 was €225,783.

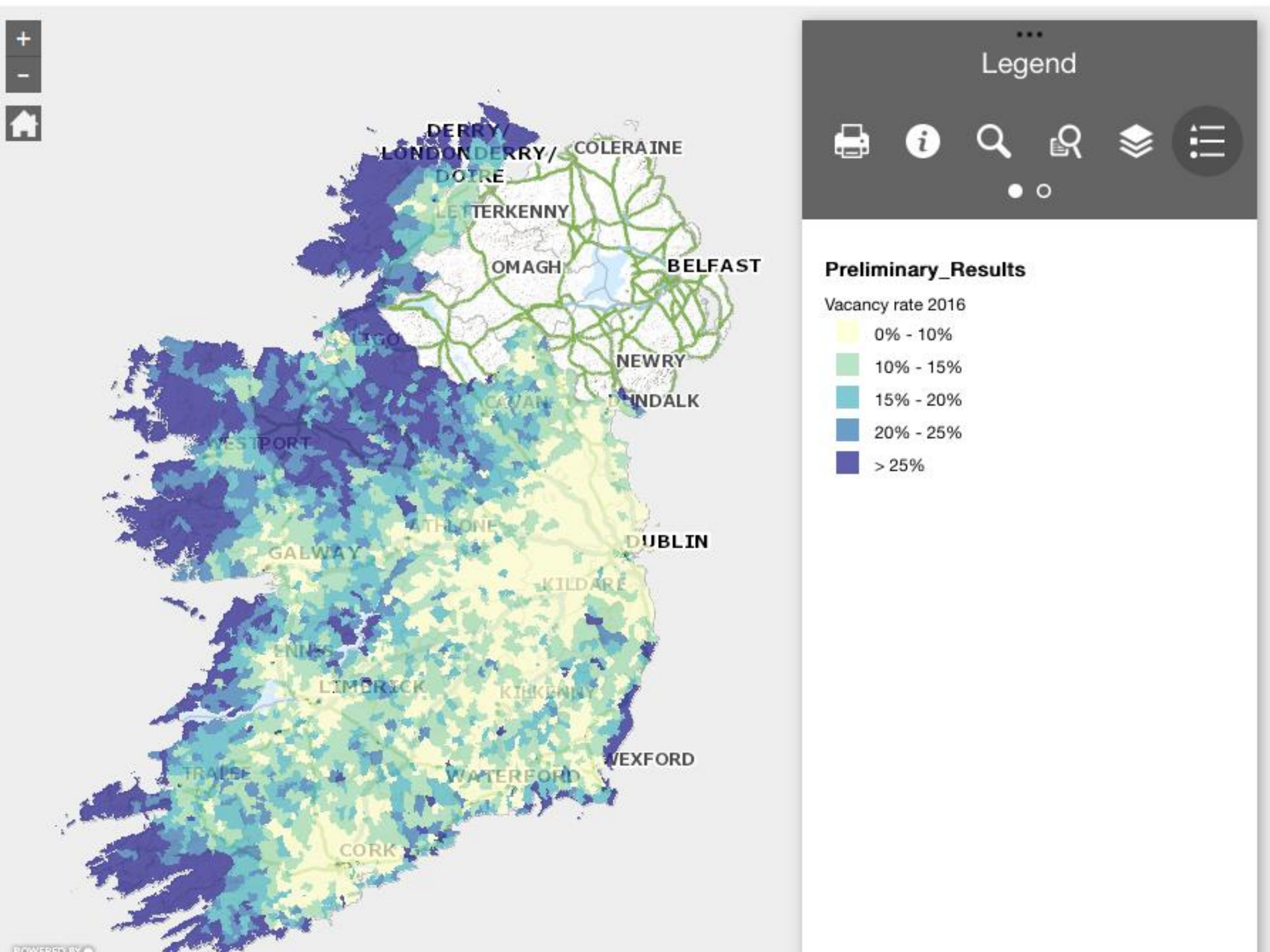
Figure 2.8 – Average household market house prices by location



Source: CSO Ireland



South Dublin
Fingal
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown
Kildare
Meath
Cork City
Wicklow
Dublin City
Kilkenny
Louth
Offaly
Limerick City
Laois
Carlow
Galway City
Limerick County
Westmeath
South Tipperary
Waterford City
Ireland
Monaghan
Cork County
North Tipperary
Waterford County
Longford
Galway County
Cavan
Wexford
Clare
Sligo
Roscommon
Mayo
Kerry
Donegal
Leitrim
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
Vacancy Rate
Source: CSO Ireland



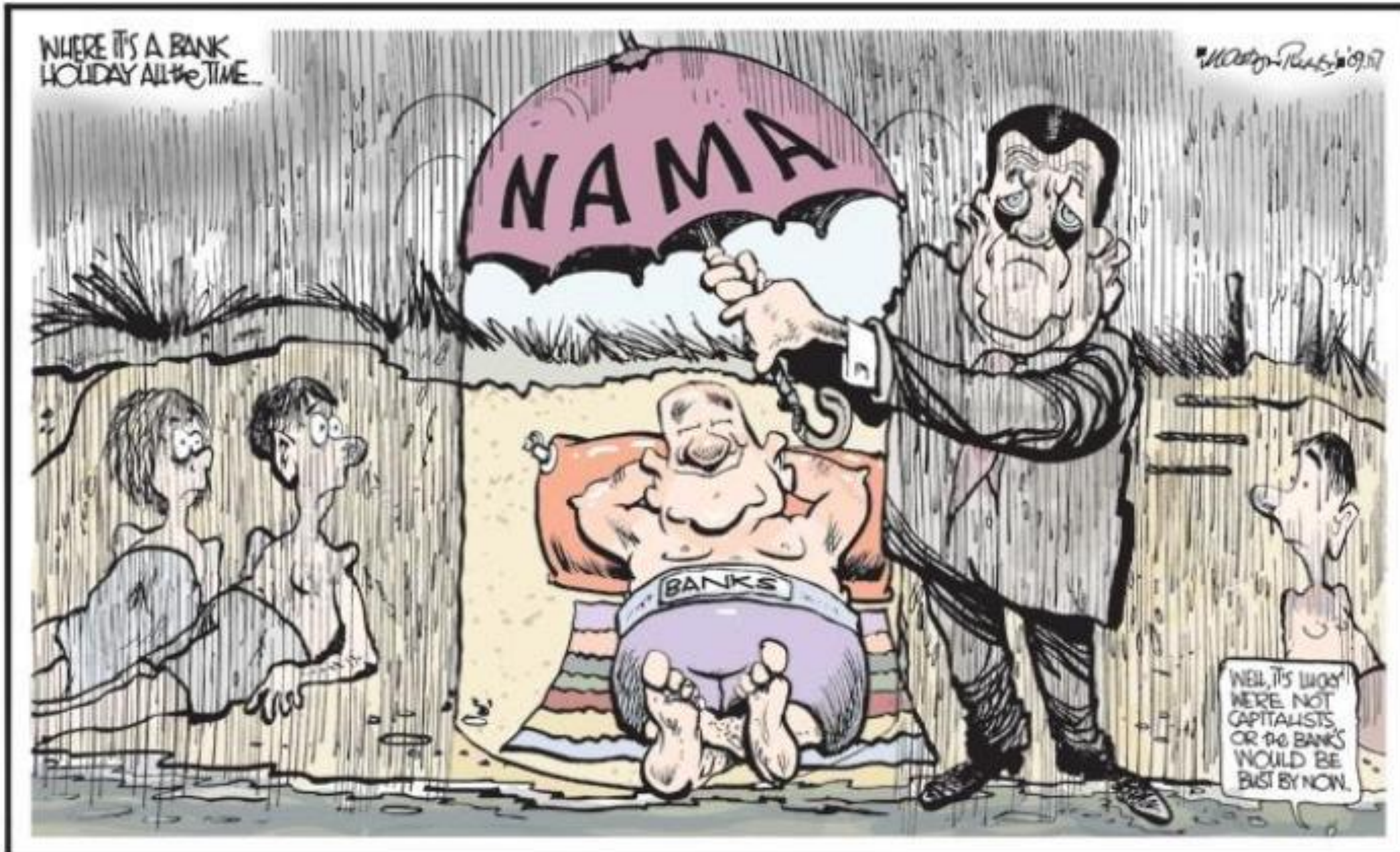
DERRY/
LONDONDERRY/
DOIRE
COLERAINE
LETTERKENNY
OMAGH
BELFAST
NEWRY
CAVAN
DUNDALK
WESTPORT
ATHLONE
GALWAY
DUBLIN
KILDARE
LIMERICK
KILKENNY
WEXFORD
TRALEE
WATERFORD
CORK
Legend
Preliminary_Results
Vacancy rate 2016
0% - 10%
10% - 15%
15% - 20%
20% - 25%
> 25%

Table F - Housing Stock 2011-2016

State totals	2011	2016	Actual change	% change
Housing stock	2,003,914	2,022,895	18,981	0.9
Occupied households	1,669,180	1,718,465	49,285	3
Temporarily absent	45,283	44,868	-415	-0.9
Vacant holiday homes	59,395	61,204	1,809	3
Other vacant dwellings	230,056	198,358	-31,698	-13.8

Quick Summary of Irish Economic Development

- 1926 – 1958 Depression
- 1958 – 1973 Boom
- 1973 – 1982 Ignoring a recession
- 1982 – 1987 Really ignoring the recession
- 1987 – 1994 Tightening our belts
- 1994 – 2001 Celtic Tiger
- 2001 – 2005 Celtic Tiger on speed
- 2005 – 2008 Ignoring the looming disaster
- 2008 – 2016 Disaster and Austerity


WHERE IT'S A BANK HOLIDAY ALL the TIME...
NAMA
BANKS
WELL, IT'S LUCKY WE'RE NOT CAPITALISTS, OR the BANKS WOULD BE BUST BY NOW.

STATEMENT 1.1

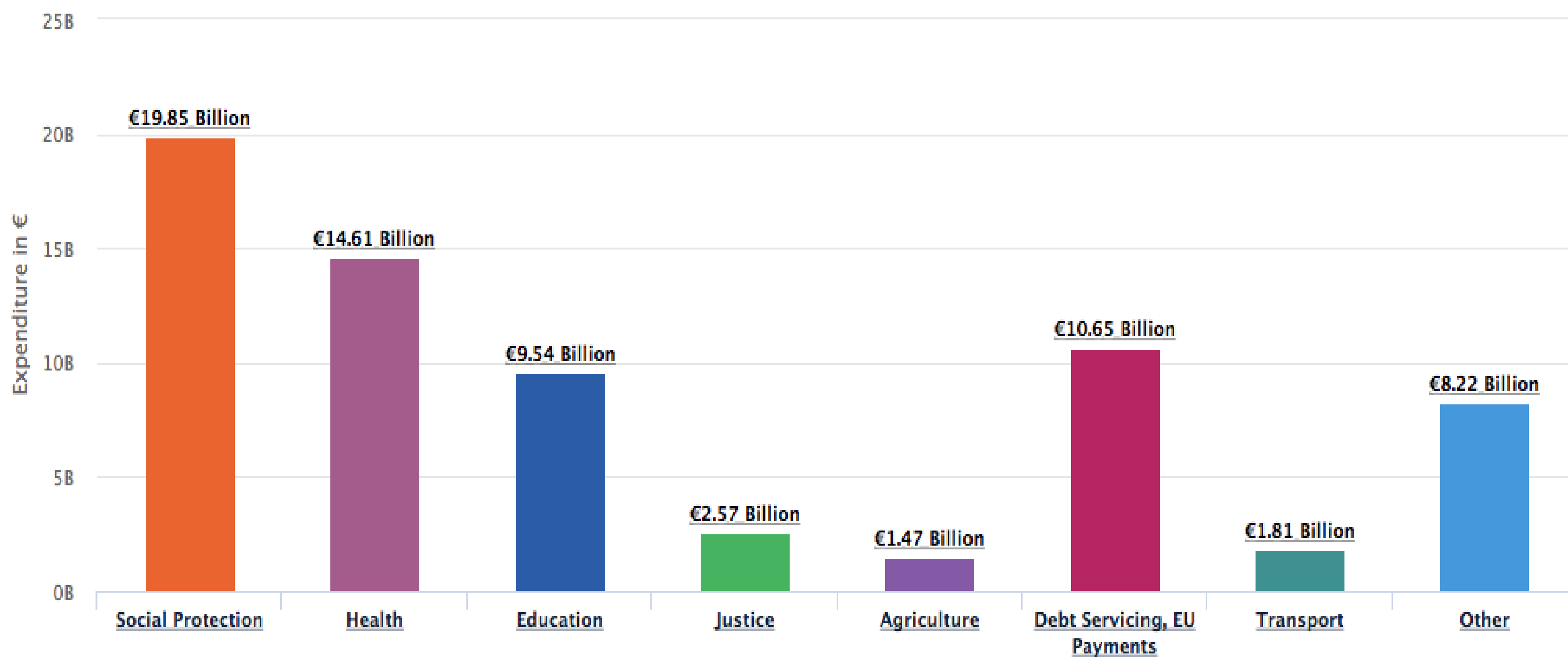
Current: Tax Revenue

	2014 €000	**2015 €000**
Income Tax	17,157,467	**18,359,244**
Value Added Tax	11,152,929	**11,944,046**
Excise Duty	4,991,147	**5,291,816**
Corporation Tax [1]	4,614,462	**6,871,559**
Stamps [2]	1,686,521	**1,268,375**
Customs	269,743	**327,477**
Capital Acquisitions Tax	356,771	**399,910**
Capital Gains Tax	561,169	**669,016**
Local Property Tax	491,351	**469,192**
Training and Employment Levy	461	**859**
Total	41,282,021	**45,601,494**

2017 Total Expenditure: **€68.7 billion**

Social Protection	Health	Education	Justice	Agriculture	Debt Servicing, EU Payments	Transport	Other
€19.9 billion	€14.6 billion	€9.5 billion	€2.6 billion	€1.5 billion	€10.6 billion	€1.8 billion	€8.2 billion

Sectoral Expenditure (Drilldown)



IDA

The number of people working in IDA-supported companies increased by almost **12,000** last year, with employment levels growing in all regions of the country. The South-West **(+10.3%)** and Mid-West **(+6.7%)** experienced the largest percentage increase in net employment levels. The smallest increases were recorded in the South-East **(+2.4%)** and North-East **(+2.5%)**.

1 IN 5
private-sector jobs in Ireland are in IDA-supported companies

213
investments were secured by the IDA last year, up from **197** in 2014

COUNTY-BY-COUNTY JOB CREATION 2015

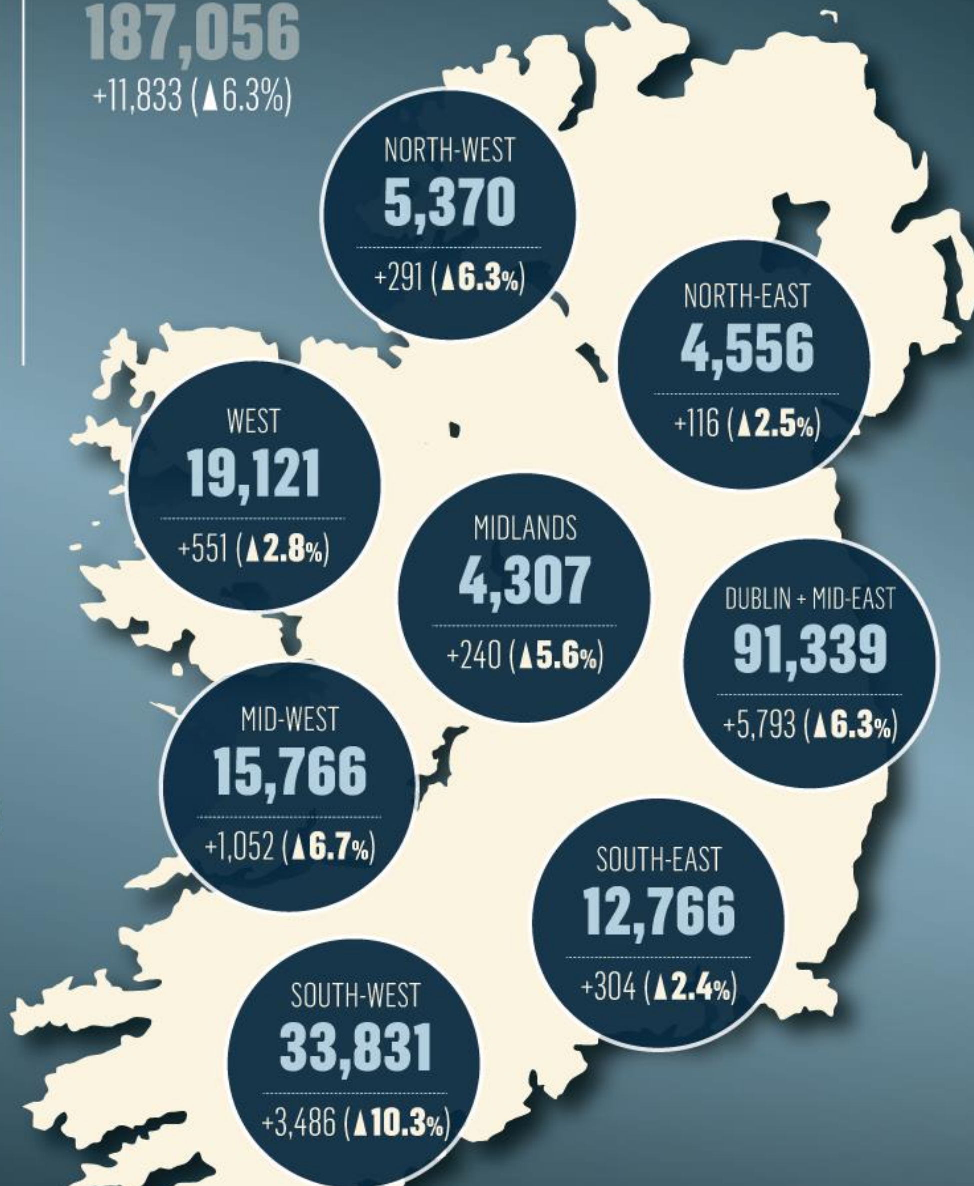
NUMBER OF IDA-SUPPORTED FIRMS THAT ANNOUNCED NEW JOBS

Carlow	1	Kilkenny	10	Offaly	8
Cavan	0	Laois	4	Roscommon	2
Clare	12	Leitrim	8	Sligo	15
Cork	48	Limerick	40	Tipperary	12
Donegal	5	Longford	2	Waterford	31
Dublin	242	Louth	20	Westmeath	28
Galway	41	Mayo	3	Wexford	4
Kerry	6	Meath	7	Wicklow	7
Kildare	7	Monaghan	2		

EMPLOYMENT IN IDA-SUPPORTED COMPANIES 2015

TOTAL JOB NUMBERS AND INCREASE COMPARED WITH 2014

Total employment countrywide
187,056
+11,833 (▲6.3%)



Sources: IDA, Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation

16,000
The target for new jobs in IDA-supported companies during 2016

The IDA is to develop proposals to attract more 'front-office' financial services activities as part of the Government's latest Action Plan for Jobs

€530m
Funding to support regional jobs growth initiatives in the Action Plan for Jobs

135,800
The number of extra people at work since the first Action Plan for Jobs was launched four years ago

IDA New Investments 2016

- capital intensive
- 63% of capital investment happening outside of Dublin.
  - For every ten jobs created by an IDA client company, there are seven knock-on jobs created in the wider economy."
    - **Oracle** Dublin - 450 new hires - Cloud business
    - **First Data** - R&D Hub in Nenagh, - 300 highly skilled employees
    - **Credit Suisse** - Front Office trading floor in Dublin -100 new staff
    - **Hubspot** - Dublin - 320 jobs
    - **Shire -** biotech manufacturing US$400m - 400 new positions Co. Meath
    - **Amazon** - 500 new jobs in Dublin
    - **Surmodics** - Galway €16.5m and creation of 100 new jobs in Ballinasloe
    - **Cylance** - Cork - 150 job opportunities over the next three years

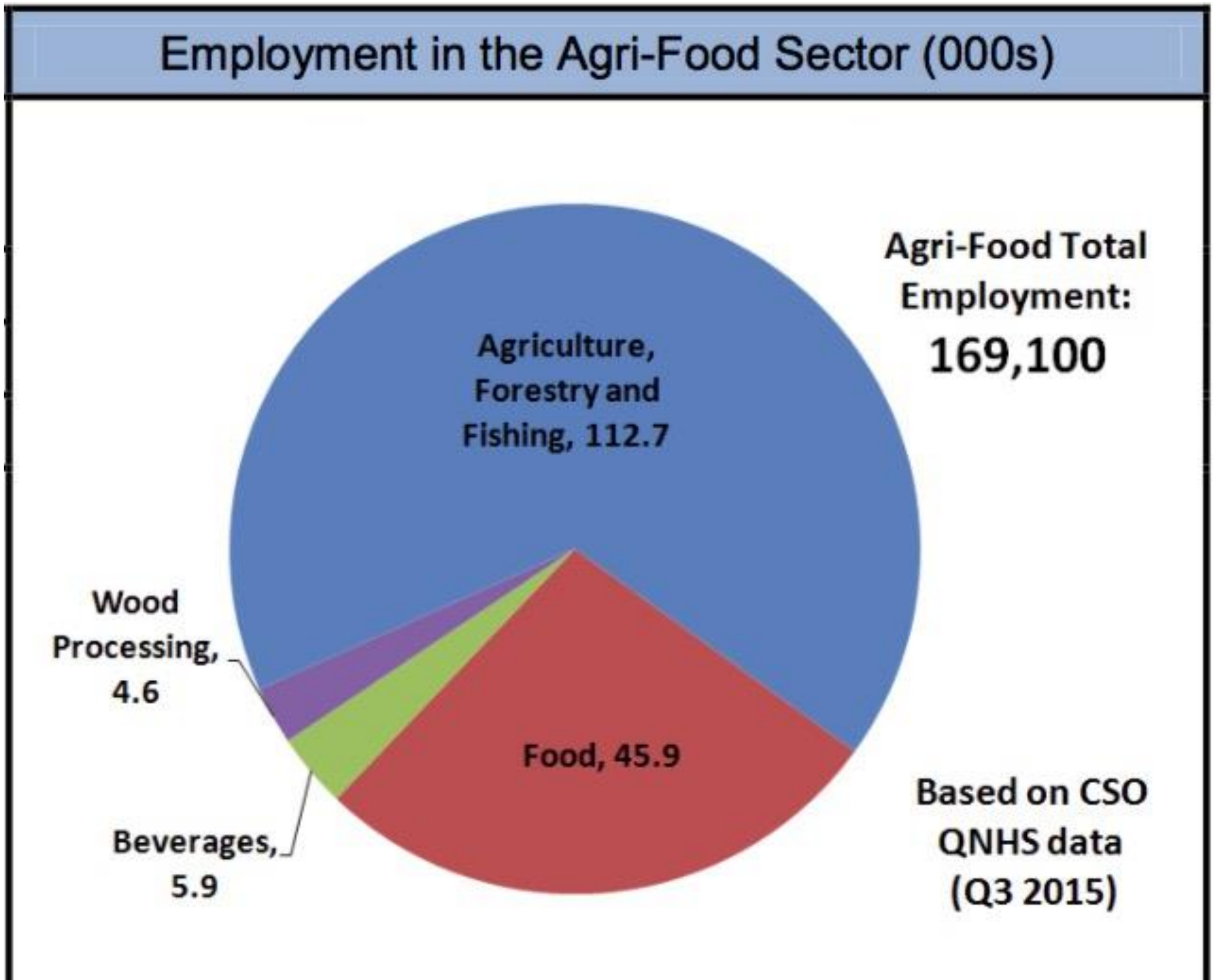
Agriculture and Fisheries

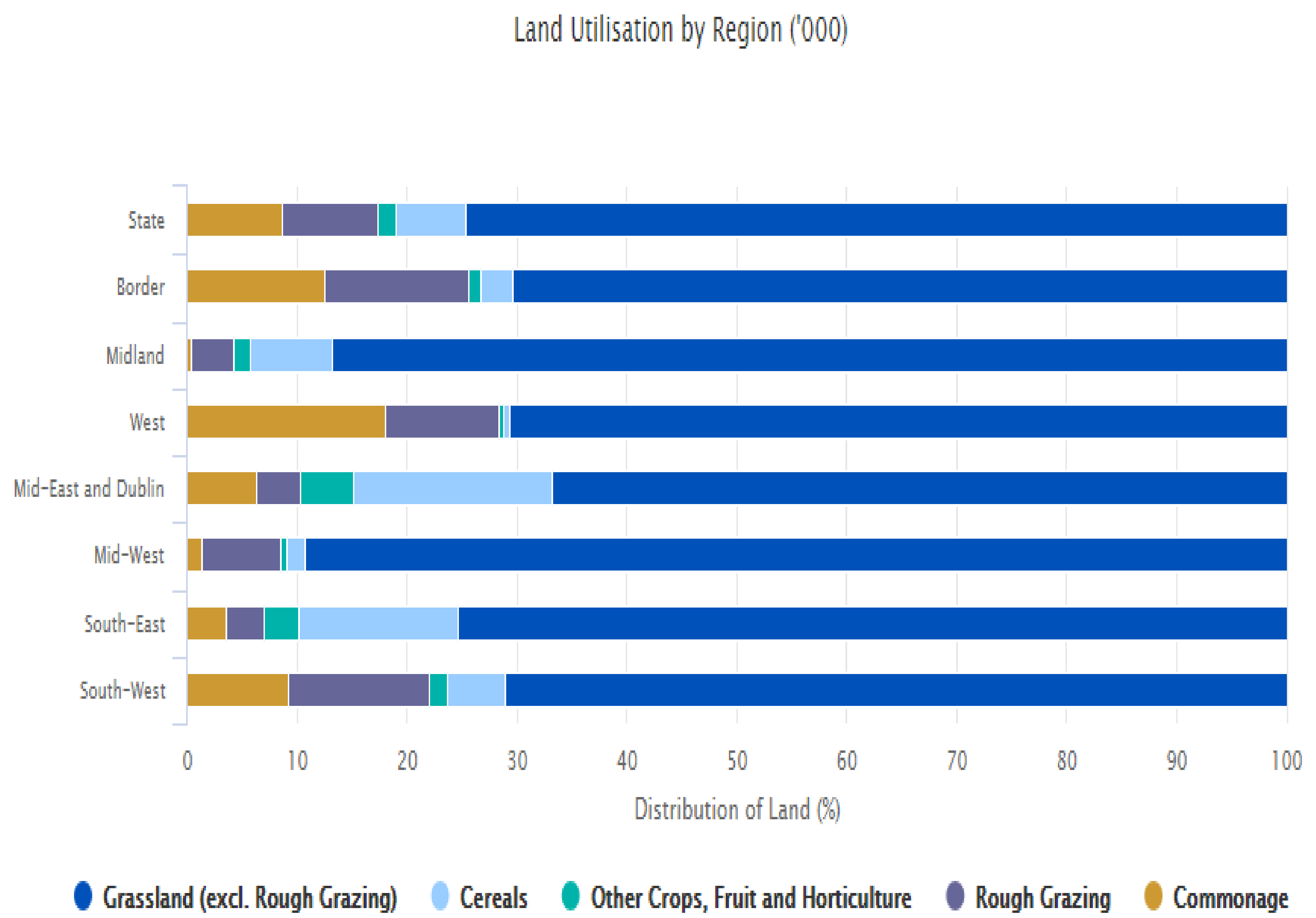
Farm Structure

- In 2013 there were 139,600 farms in Ireland.
- More than half (52.7%) of all farms were located in the Border, Midland and Western (BMW) region.
- The average farm was 32.5 hectares.
  - average farm sizes of 38.6 hectares Southern and Eastern
  - average farm sizes of 27.1 hectares BMW region
- 17.9% were 50 hectares or more in size
  - 42.7% had less than 20 hectares.
  - Over 60% of farms of 10 hectares or less were in the BMW region
  - 72% of farms of 100 hectares or more were in the SE region.

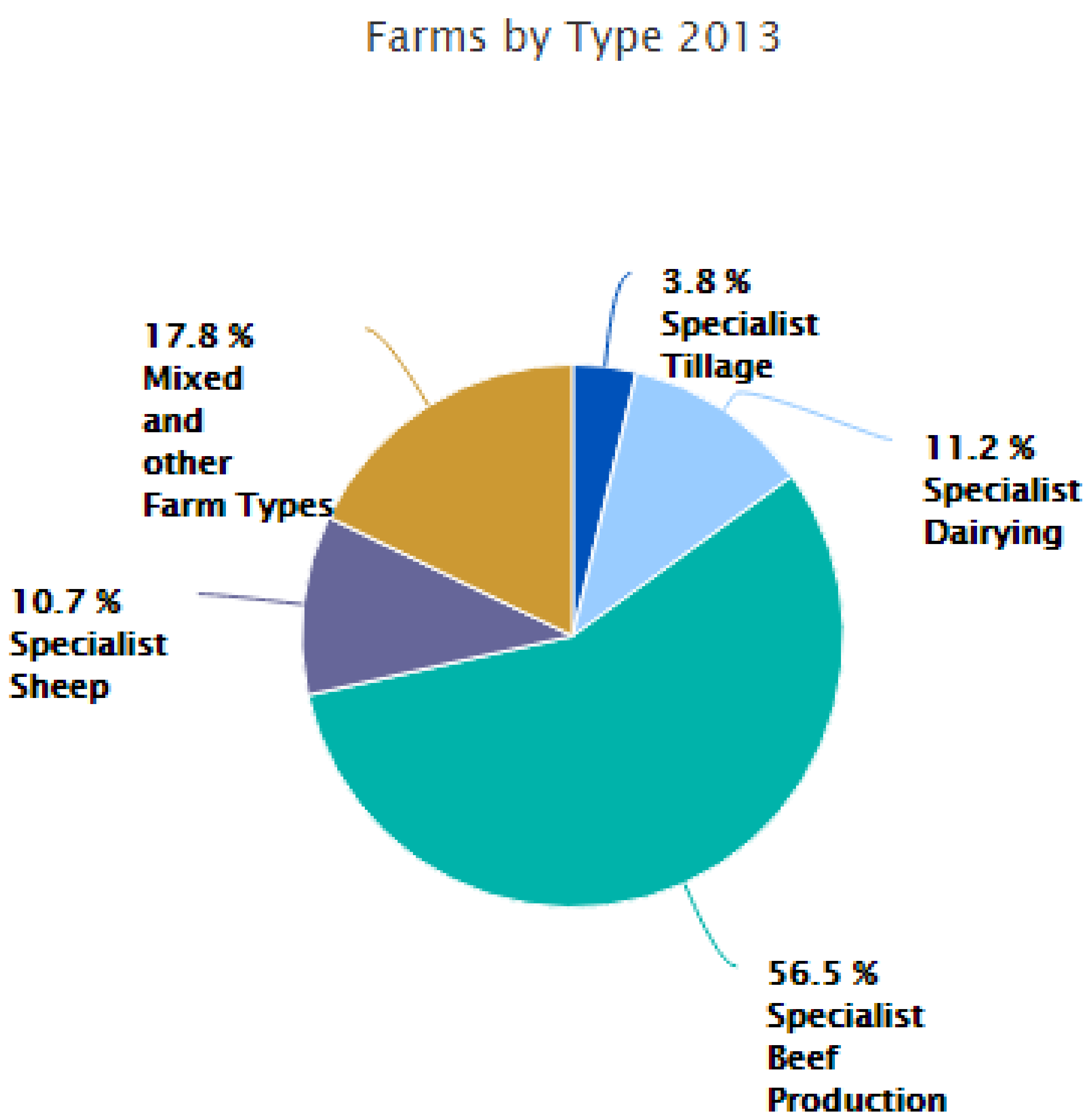
Agriculture

(November 2015)

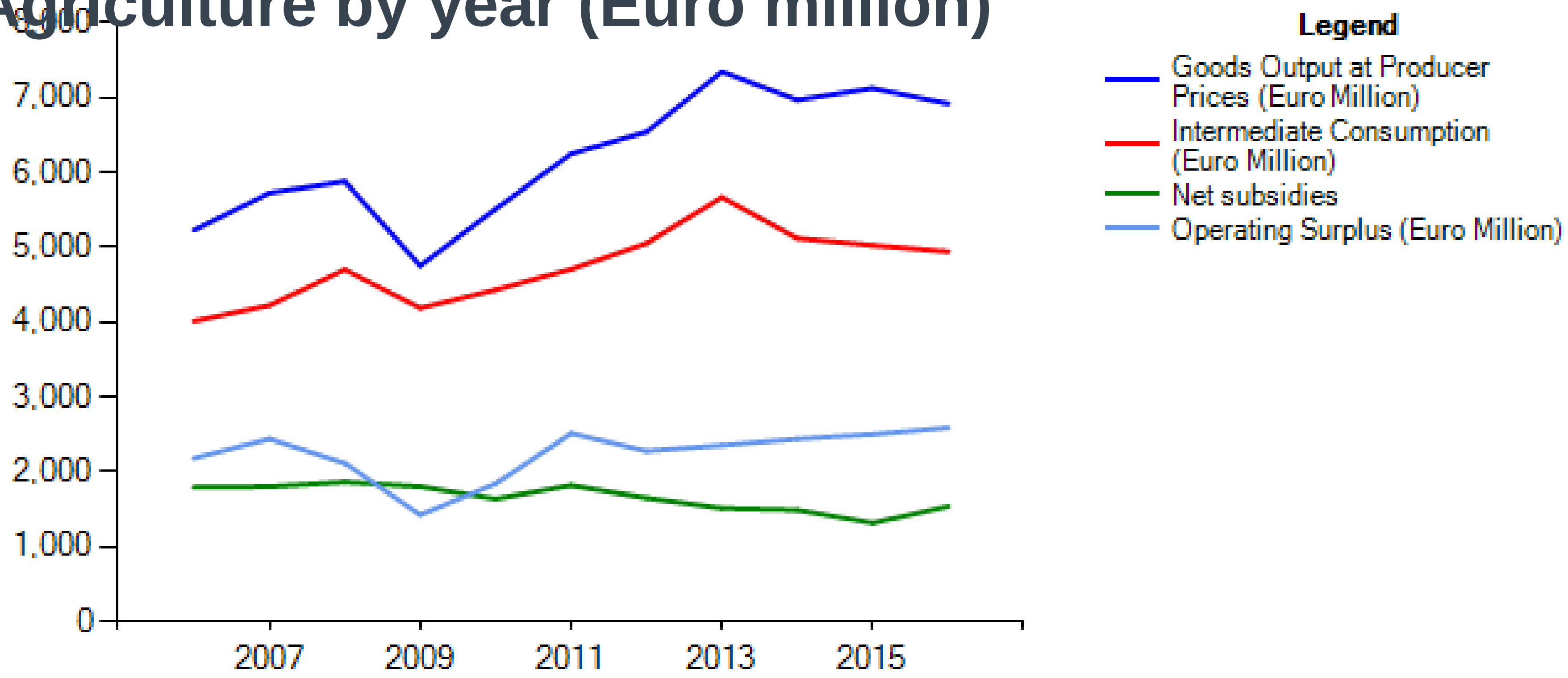




Land Utilisation by Region ('000)
State
Border
Midland
West
Mid-East and Dublin
Mid-West
South-East
South-West
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
Distribution of Land (%)
Grassland (excl. Rough Grazing)
Cereals
Other Crops, Fruit and Horticulture
Rough Grazing
Commonage


Farms by Type 2013
3.8 % Specialist Tillage
11.2 % Specialist Dairying
56.5 % Specialist Beef Production
10.7 % Specialist Sheep
17.8 % Mixed and other Farm Types

Agriculture - Output, Input and Income in Agriculture by year (Euro million)



Output

- Average Standard Output per farm was €35,912
- SE Region was just over €50,000,
- BMW Region (€23,013).
  - Largest - South-East region (€62,792)
  - lowest - West (€15,321).
- 30,000 farms had an output of less than €4,000,
- 75% of the 24,000 farms with an output of €50,000 or more

Figure 1.3 Distribution of farm types by region, 2010

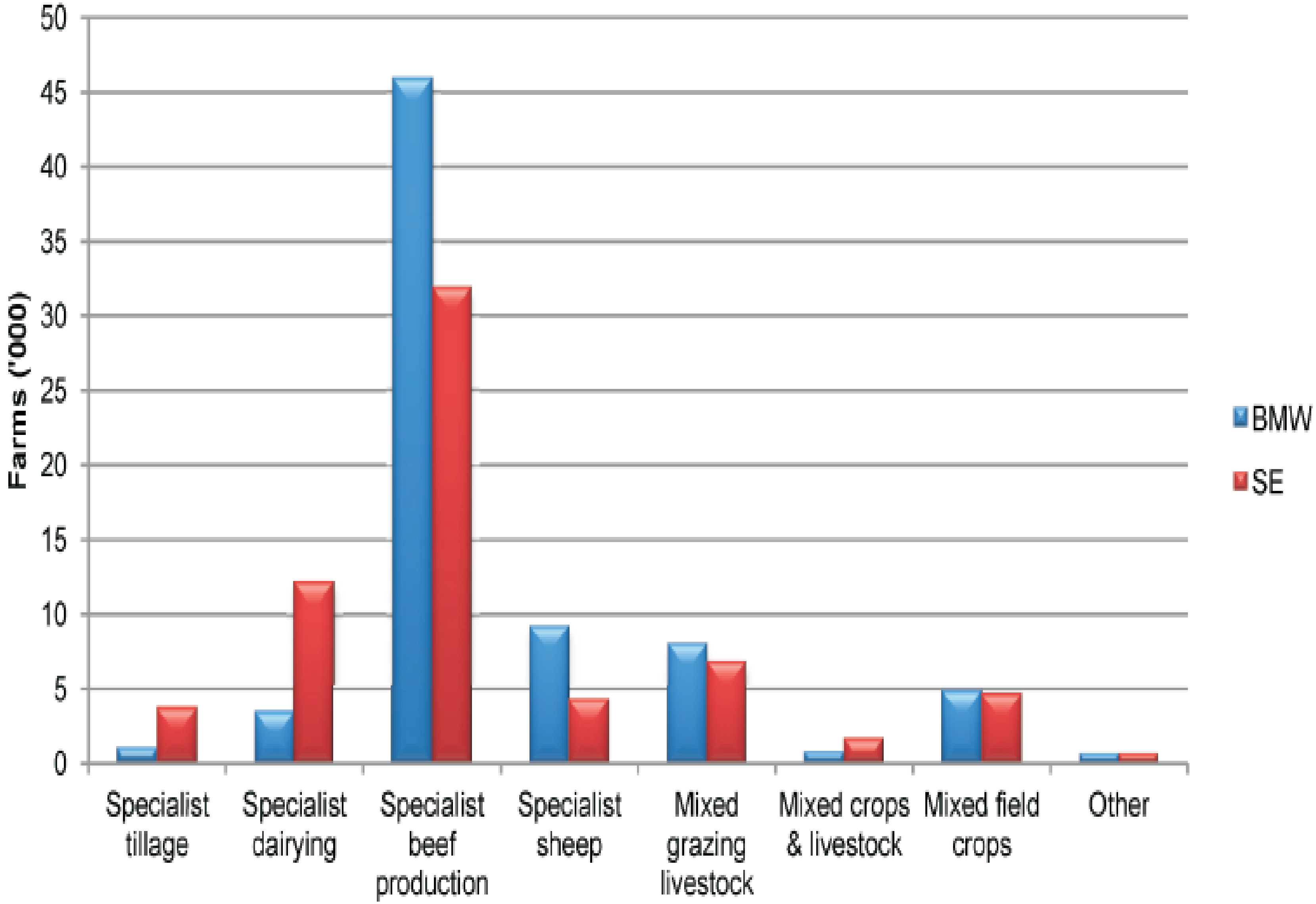
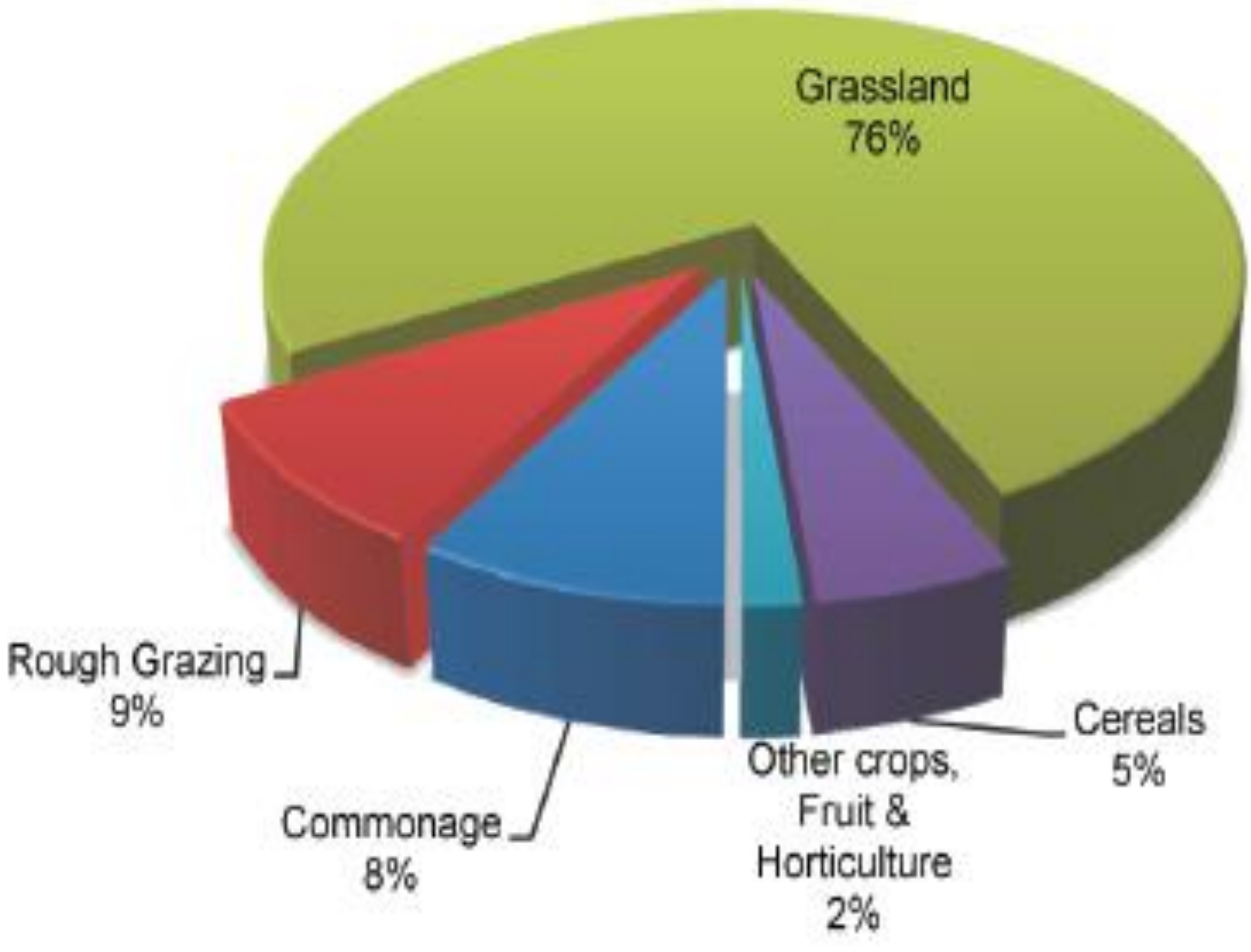
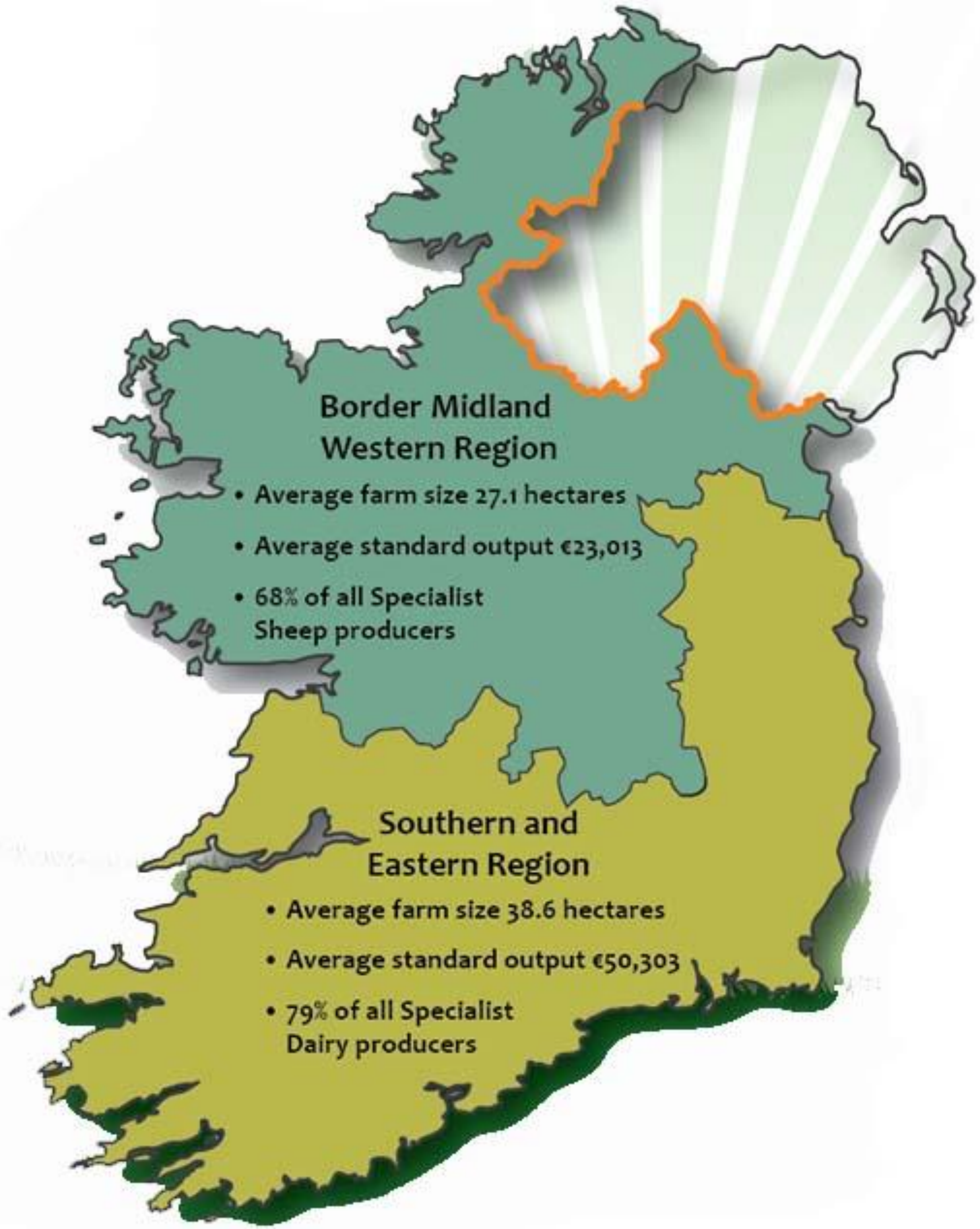
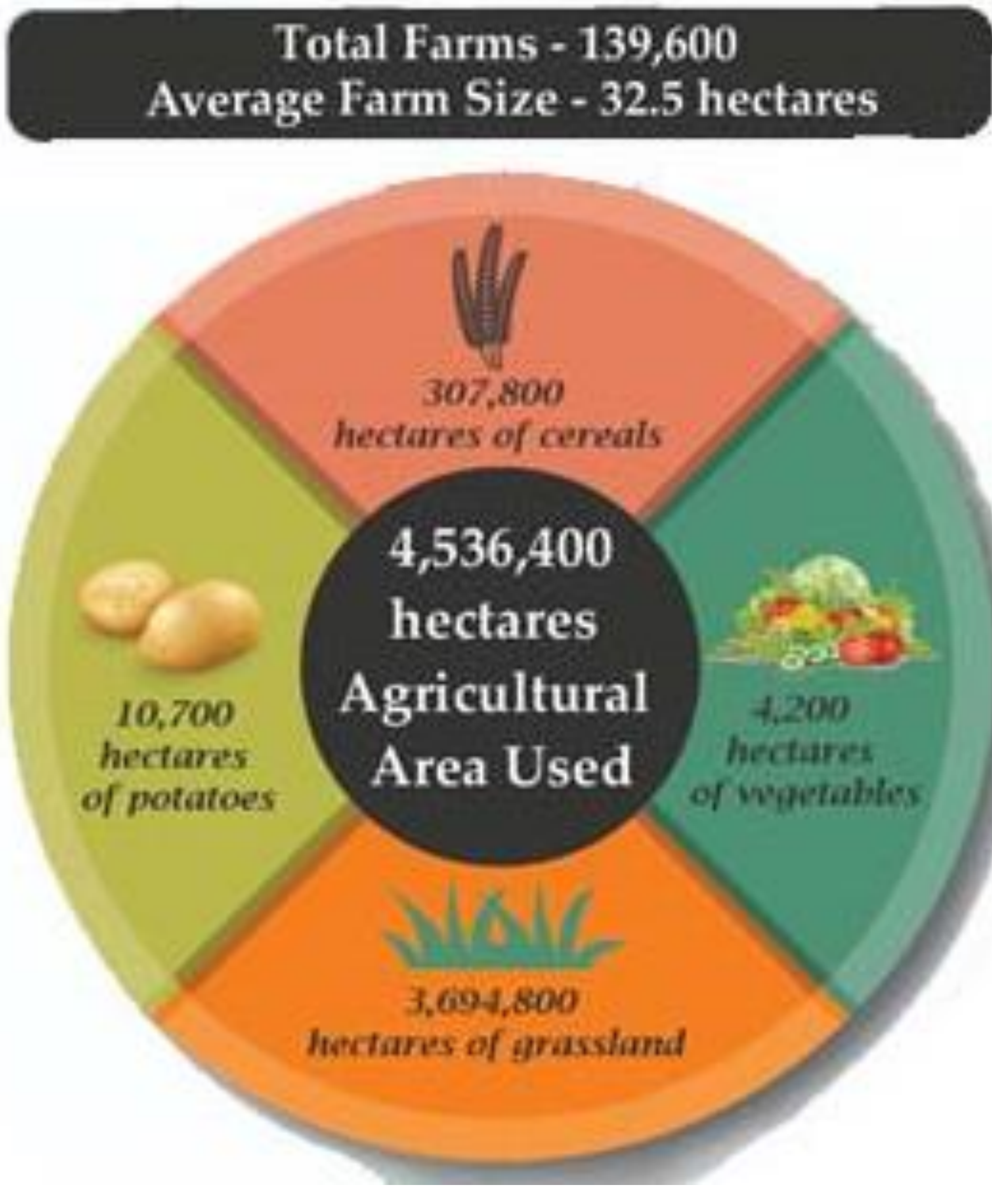


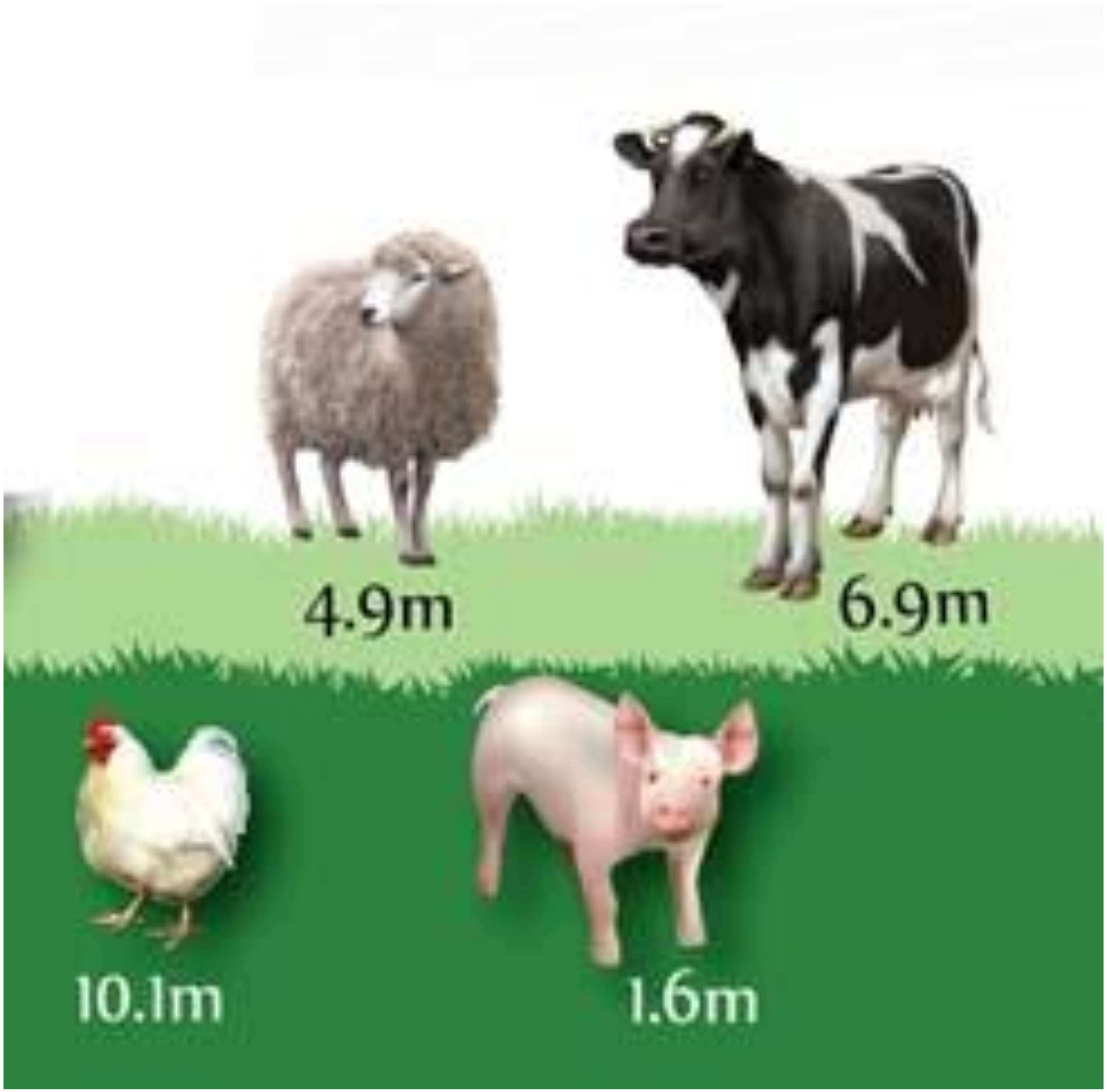
Figure 1.7 Utilisation of land, 2010




Border Midland Western Region
• Average farm size 27.1 hectares
• Average standard output €23,013
• 68% of all Specialist Sheep producers
Southern and Eastern Region
• Average farm size 38.6 hectares
• Average standard output €50,303
• 79% of all Specialist Dairy producers

Structure of Farming in Ireland

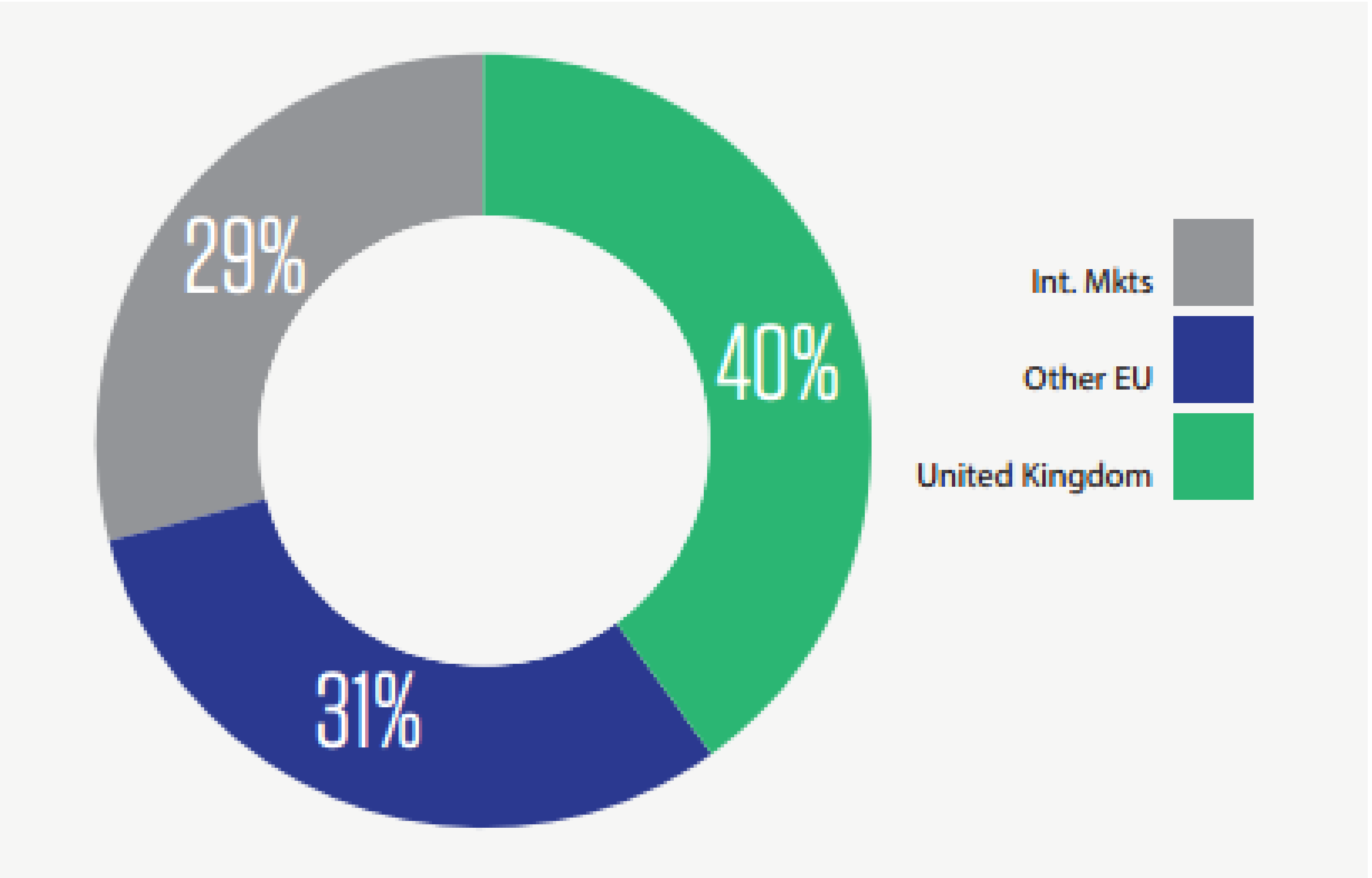



4.9m
6.9m
10.1m
1.6m

Irish Food and Drink Exports

	2015 €m	2016 (e) €m	2016/2015 % +/-
Dairy products & ingredients	3,310	3,380	+2
Beef (incl offal)	2,410	2,380	-1
Prepared Foods	1,770	1,925	+9
Beverages	1,340	1,400	+4
Pigmeat	590	615	+4
Seafood	570	555	-3
Poultry	320	275	-14
Sheepmeat	230	240	+4
Edible Horticulture & Cereals	250	230	-8
Live Animals	195	150	-23
TOTAL FOOD & DRINKS	10,985	11,150	+2

Market Distribution of Irish Food Exports



MEAT & LIVESTOCK

Source: Bord Bia 2017

This sector represents **33%** of total food and drink exports

Irish meat and livestock is exported to **84** markets

€3.66 billion

the value of meat and livestock exports, a decrease of **2%**

Ireland is the **5th largest** net exporter of beef in the world

Exports have increased by **34%** or **€900 million** since 2010

Beef
€2.38bn

Beef exports were valued at €2.38 billion, a decrease of **1%**

Pigmeat
€615m

Pigmeat exports increased by **4%** to €615 million

Poultry
€275m

Poultry exports decreased by **14%** to reach €275 million

Sheepmeat
€240m

Sheepmeat exports grew by over **4%** to reach €240 million

Livestock
€150m

Livestock exports declined by **23%** to €150 million

DAIRY PRODUCTS & INGREDIENTS

Source: Bord Bia 2017

50%
rise in the value of dairy exports from 2010 (€2.25bn) to 2015 (€3.38bn)

Exports to international markets are worth an estimated

€1.66 billion,
or **49%** of dairy exports

€3.38 billion
the estimated value of dairy exports, an increase of **2%**

The UK accounts for
53%
of cheese exports

According to the European Commission Medium term outlook Irish milk production is expected to grow over
40%
over the next decade

Ireland exports dairy to
155
markets worldwide

The top 5 markets
are the UK, China, the Netherlands, Germany & the United States

PREPARED FOODS

Prepared foods refers to a wide range of products which have been further processed including baked goods, confectionery, snacks, ambient grocery, chilled foods, ready meals & cooked meats

Source: Bord Bia 2017

€1.9 billion
the value of Irish prepared food exports in 2016

Chocolate increased in value by 3% to
€255m

Bakery increased in value by
4%

Dairy based enriched powders account for
37%
of total prepared food exports

Dairy

€745m
or **39%** of prepared foods exports are destined for the UK

Exports to other EU markets reached
€560m
or **29%** of total prepared foods exports

Exports to international markets stand at
€620m
or **32%** of total prepared foods

The value of prepared foods exports has grown **nearly**
50%
since 2009

Ireland exports prepared foods to
150
markets worldwide

The top 5 markets
are the UK, China, the Netherlands, Germany & the United States

Exports to the United States
trebled

BEVERAGES

Source: Bord Bia 2017

Ireland exports drinks to **130** markets worldwide

The top 5 markets are the United States, UK, Canada, Germany & France

Growth in microbreweries

<10 in 2013, **90** in 2016 and plans for **over 100 by 2020**

€1.4 billion the value of Irish beverage exports, an increase of **4%**

- **36%** Whiskey
- **21%** Liqueur
- **20%** Beer
- **9%** Waters
- **4%** Cider
- **5%** Juices
- **5%** Other

Whiskey exports continue to drive exports with 8% growth recorded in 2016 to reach **€505m**

€295m the value of cream liqueur exports

- Irish whiskey is the fastest growing spirit in the world
- Sales have grown by 300% over the last decade
- 24 million cases projected to be exported by 2030

FOOD & DRINK EXPORTS

Source: Bord Bia 2017

The sector recorded the **7th** consecutive year of growth in exports during 2016

37% of Irish food & drink exports are destined for the UK, valued at **€4.13 billion**

€11.15 billion the value of Irish food & drink exports, an increase of **2%**

Growth of **41%** or **€3.27 billion** since 2010

Other EU markets account for **€3.53 bn** or **32%**

Irish food & drink is sold in **180** markets worldwide

International markets account for **€3.49 bn**, or **31%**

HORTICULTURE

Source: Bord Bia 2017

Mushroom exports account for **40%** or over **€90 million** of edible horticulture exports

Cut foliage exports increased **15%** to **€4.2 million** with the majority of this rise linked to higher peak season demand

€230 million

the value of Ireland's **edible horticulture & cereal exports, down 8%** in 2016

Over **one third** of the **550,000** trees harvested in Ireland are exported.

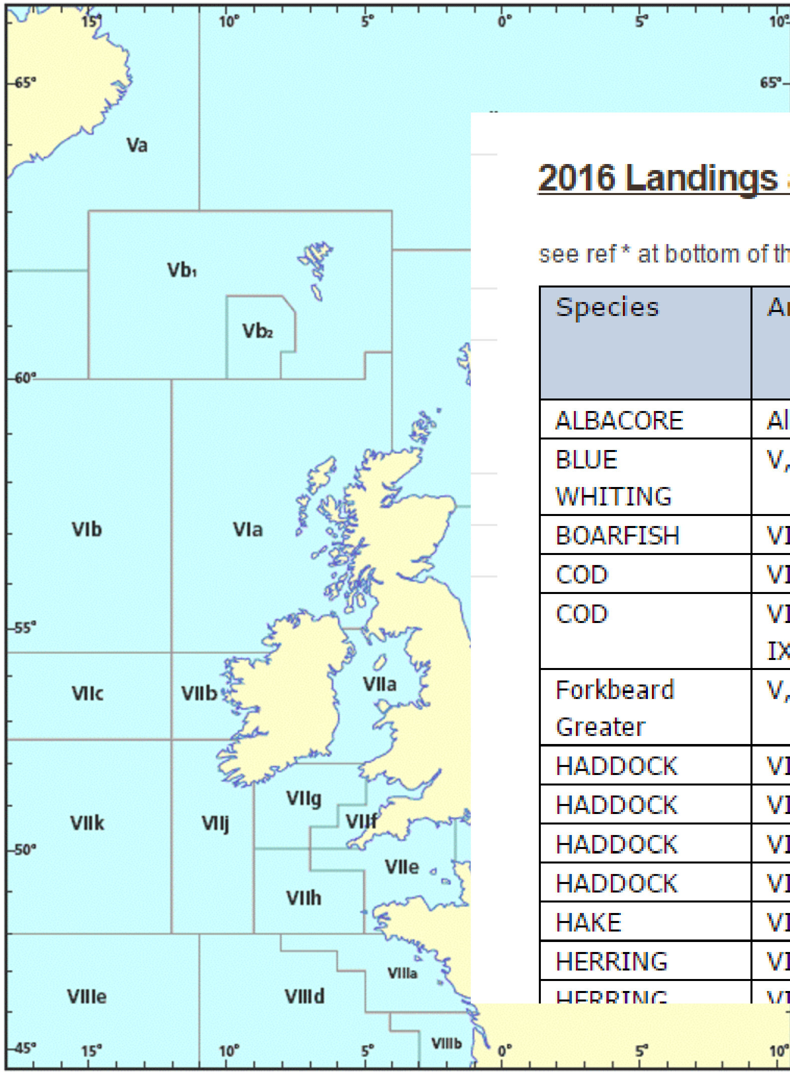
Nursery stock exports valued at **€6.1 million** – helped by a recovery in the UK landscape market.

Exports of amenity horticulture increased by **2%** to reach **€16.3 million**

Over **90%** of edible horticulture exports are destined for the UK market

The Amenity Export Development Programme continued in 2016 and provided mentoring and sales support

Fisheries



2016 Landings and Percentage Quota Uptake

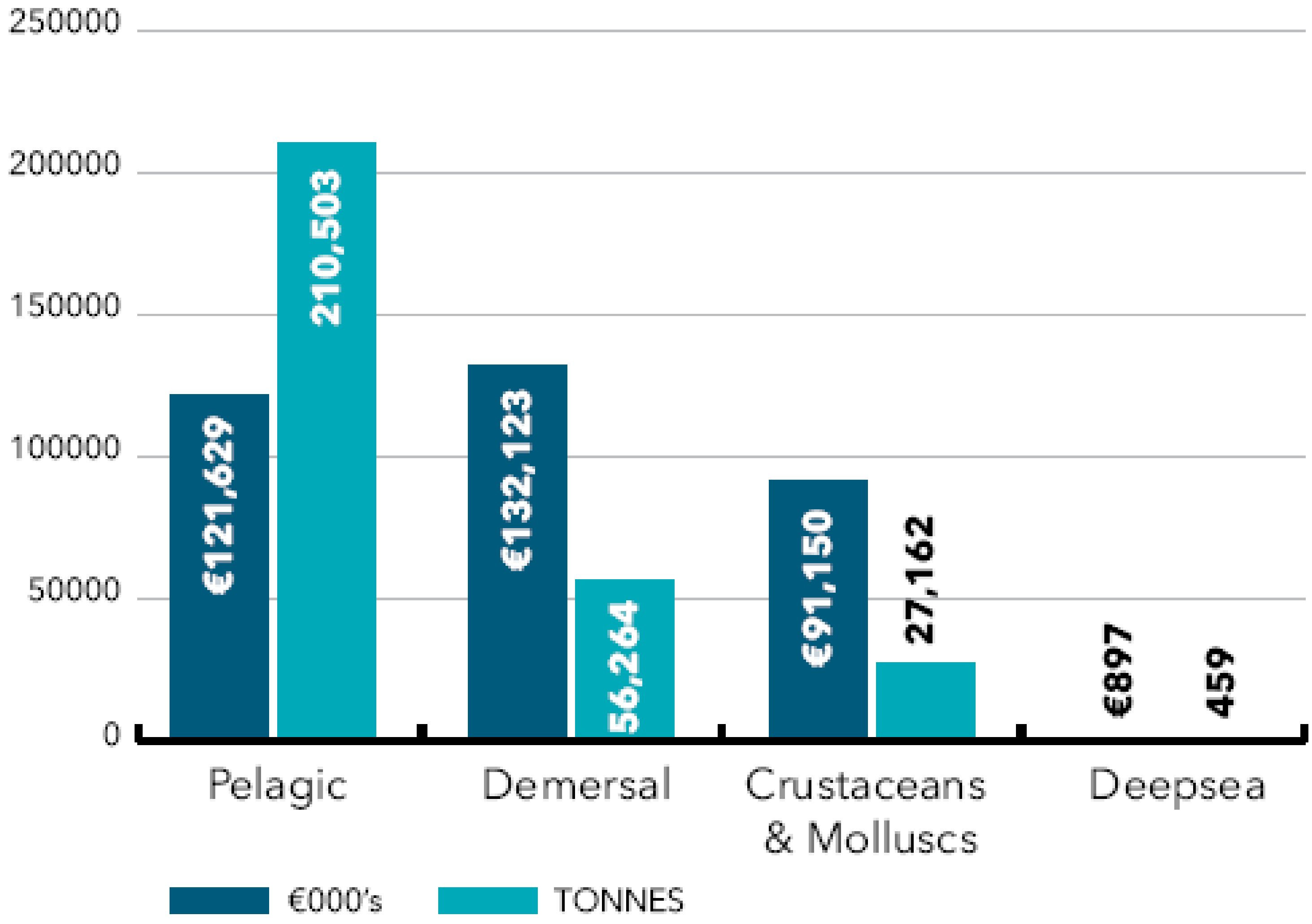
see ref * at bottom of the table

Species	Area**	Area Code	***2016 Quota (TAC)	Tonnes	% Uptake	Last Tonnes Update
ALBACORE	All	ALB/AN05N	2,431	2,327	96%	12-Dec-16
BLUE WHITING	V, VI, VII, XII, XIV	WHB/1X14	26,413	27,635	105%	12-Dec-16
BOARFISH	VI, VII and VIII	BOR/678-	29,454	17,491	59%	12-Dec-16
COD	VIIa	COD/07A.	86	84	97%	12-Dec-16
COD	VIIb-c, VIIe-k, VIII, IX, X CECEF 34.1.1	COD/7XAD34	907	795	88%	12-Dec-16
Forkbeard Greater	V, VI, VII	GFB/567-	67	12	18%	12-Dec-16
HADDOCK	VIIa	HAD/07A.	750	594	79%	12-Dec-16
HADDOCK	VIa (Vb, VIa)	HAD/5BC6A.	1,153	981	85%	12-Dec-16
HADDOCK	VIb	HAD/6B1214	370	361	98%	12-Dec-16
HADDOCK	VIIb-k, VIII, IX and X	HAD/7X7A34	1,799	1,607	89%	12-Dec-16
HAKE	VI, VII	HKE/571214	3,545	3,135	88%	12-Dec-16
HERRING	VIa(S)	HER/6AS7BC	1,630	1,149	70%	12-Dec-16
HERRING	VIIg-k	HER/7G-K	17,492	12,449	71%	12-Dec-16

Total Landings 2014

Nationality	No of landings	Tonnes	€000's
Ireland	17,230	220,345	€241,202
France	875	16,077	€42,052
Spain	547	8,462	€21,842
UK	766	19,155	€25,326
Norway	54	30,096	€14,687
Belgium	7	91	€287
Germany	6	162	€404
Grand Total	**19,485**	**294,388**	**€345,801**

Landings in Ireland by Species Class



SEAFOOD

Source: Bord Bia 2017

€555 million

the estimated value of seafood exports, a **3%** decrease in 2016

The industry is worth over

€890m

50%

rise in the value of exports from 2010 (€370m) to 2016

Over

1,900

registered fishing vessels and

11,000

employed in the sector

Ireland exports to

72

countries worldwide

The top 5 markets

are France, Spain, the UK, Italy & Nigeria

Ireland is a leader in organic aquaculture with

95%

of Irish salmon farmed as organic

Over

60%

of Irish seafood exports are sold in EU Markets

Over

10%

of Ireland's seafood exports are destined for Africa

An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office

Brexit: Ireland and the UK in numbers

GOODS

EXPORTS
€15.6 billion
OF GOODS TO THE UK

IMPORTS
€18.0 billion
OF GOODS FROM THE UK

SERVICES

EXPORTS
€18.0 billion
OF SERVICES TO THE UK

IMPORTS
€11.4 billion
OF SERVICES FROM THE UK

MIGRATION

IMMIGRANTS FROM UK IN 2016
13,800 persons

EMIGRANTS TO THE UK IN 2016
16,600 persons

COMMUTING

COMMUTERS TO/FROM NORTHERN IRELAND

TO IRELAND FOR WORK OR STUDY
6,456 persons

TO NORTHERN IRELAND FOR WORK OR STUDY
8,295 persons

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

TOTAL FROM IRELAND INTO THE UK
€89 billion

TOTAL INTO IRELAND FROM THE UK
€37 billion

POPULATION

112,259 persons
NUMBER OF UK NATIONALS IN THE STATE, 2011

4,525,281 persons
TOTAL PERSONS IN THE STATE, 2011

FOREIGN AFFILIATES

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN IRISH OWNED FOREIGN AFFILIATES IN THE UK
86,180 persons

TURNOVER OF IRISH OWNED FOREIGN AFFILIATES IN THE UK
€37.6 billion

http://www.cso.ie/en/index.html

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Thank You!