

# Post budget 2020 analysis

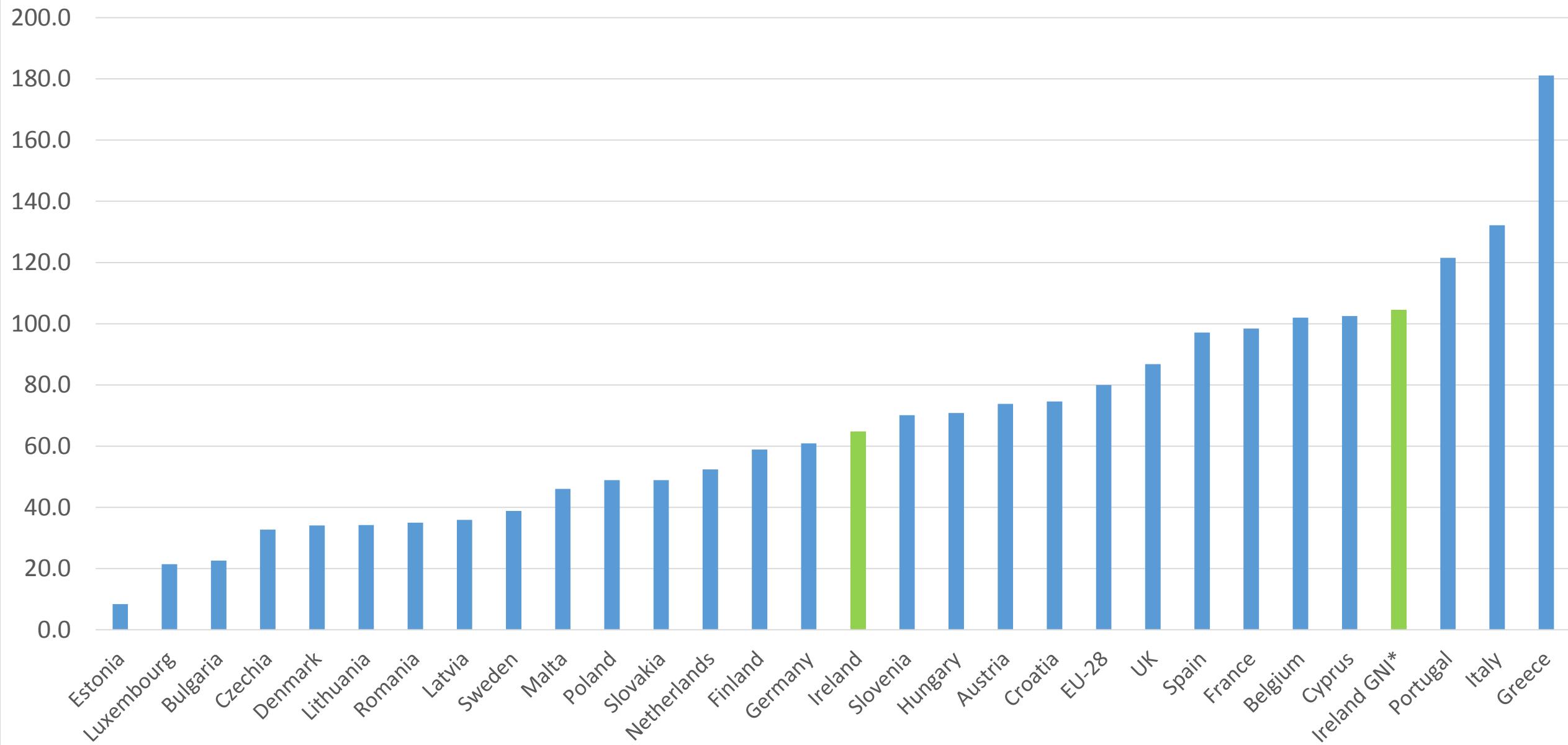
Robert Sweeney



# Storm clouds are gathering

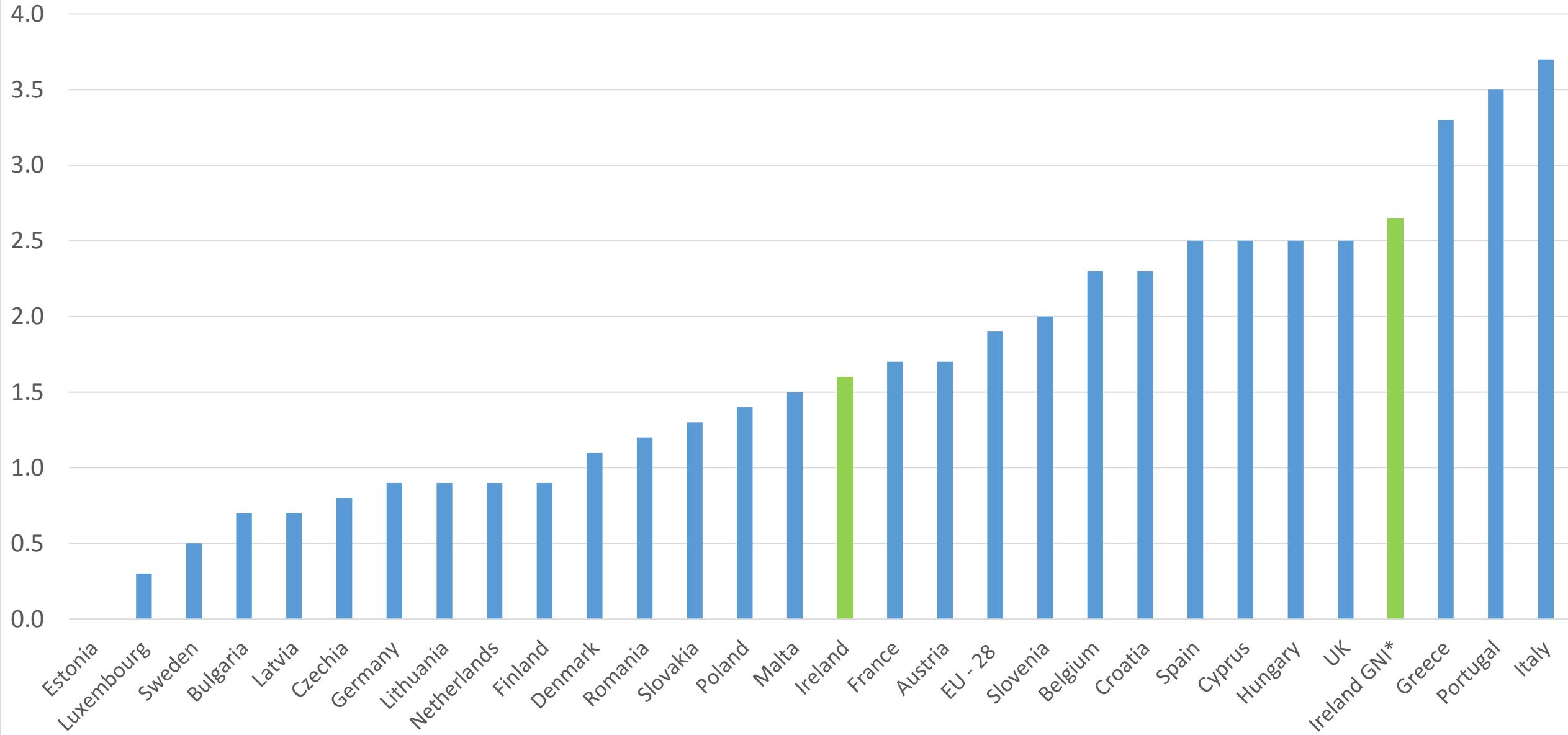
- No-deal Brexit
- Overheating
- Indebtedness
- Corporate tax and fiscal policy

# Gross debt 2018 (%GDP)



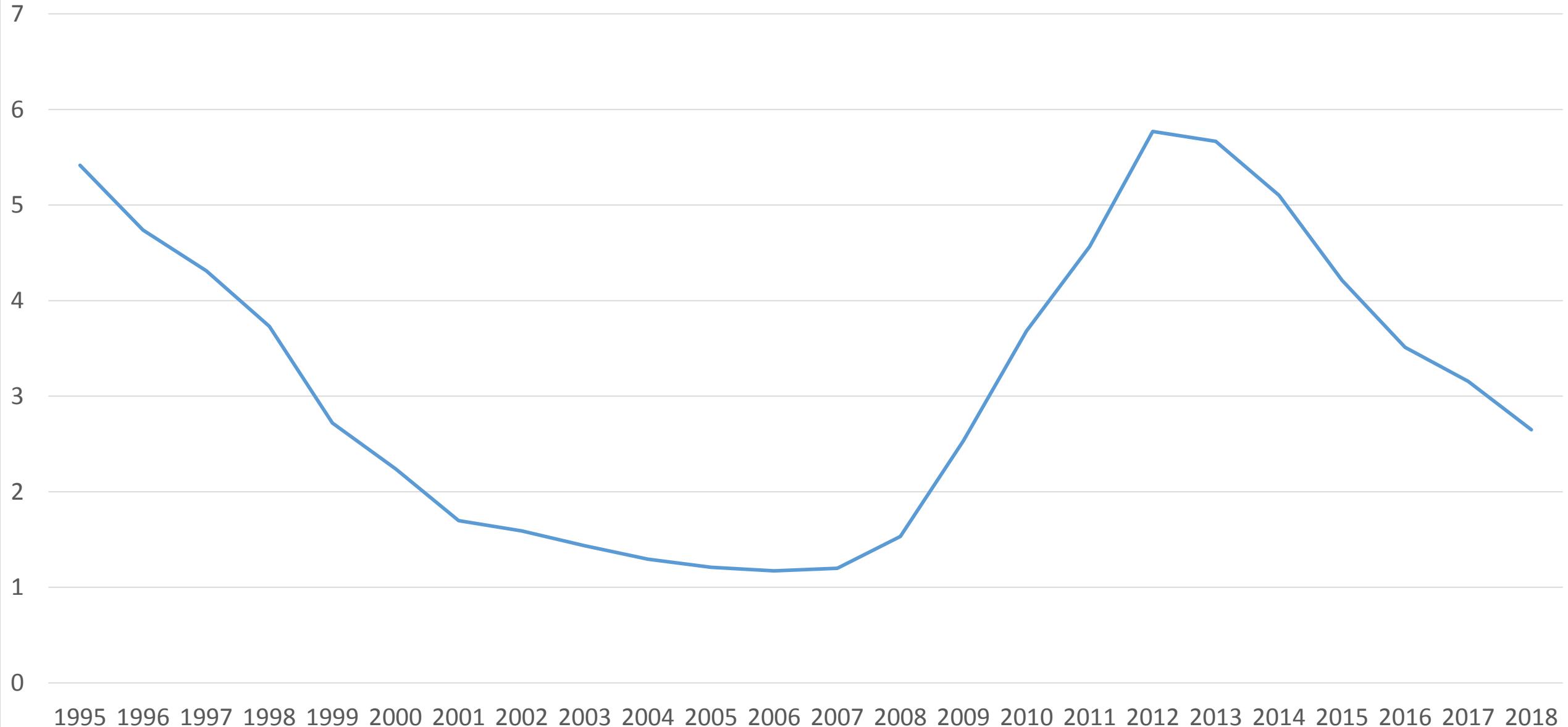
Sources: Eurostat & CSO

# Interest payable 2018 (%GDP)



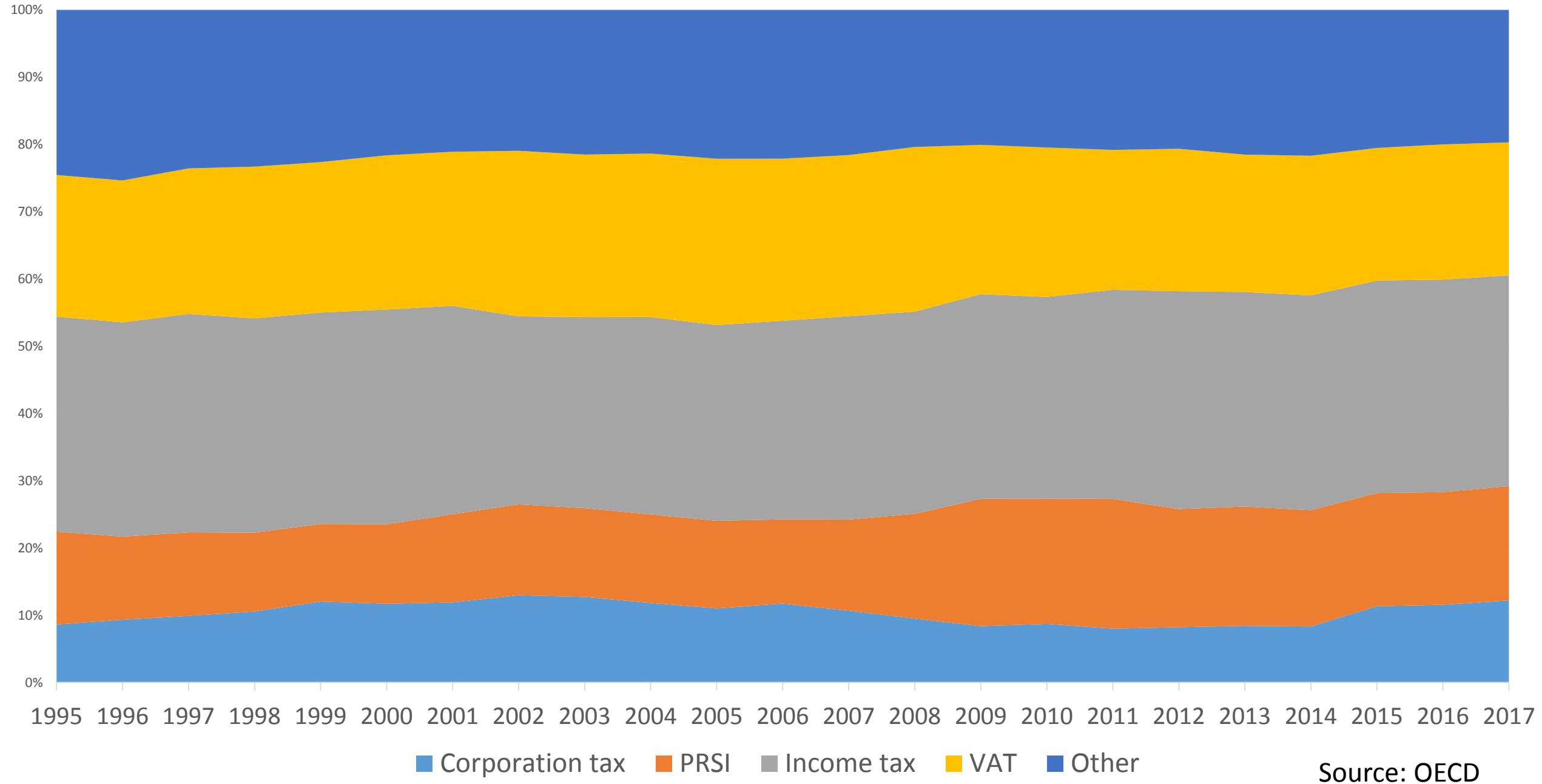
Sources: Eurostat & CSO

## Interest payable (%GNI\*)



Sources: Eurostat & CSO

# Structure of taxation



# Structure of composition

|      | Total exc. CIT | CIT   | Total exc. CIT % GNI* | CIT % GNI* |
|------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|------------|
| 2013 | 52938          | 4270  | 38.6                  | 3.1        |
| 2014 | 57456          | 4614  | 38.6                  | 3.1        |
| 2015 | 62244          | 6872  | 38.3                  | 4.2        |
| 2016 | 65022          | 7351  | 37.0                  | 4.2        |
| 2017 | 68399          | 8201  | 37.2                  | 4.5        |
| 2018 | 73735          | 10385 | 37.3                  | 5.3        |

Sources: Revenue & CSO

# Extra revenue under different scenarios

|      | <b>Constant % of GNI* (€bn)</b> | <b>40% GNI* in 2018 (€bn)</b> |
|------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2013 | -                               | -                             |
| 2014 | 0.0                             | 0.4                           |
| 2015 | 0.6                             | 1.5                           |
| 2016 | 2.9                             | 4.2                           |
| 2017 | 2.7                             | 4.6                           |
| 2018 | 2.6                             | 5.2                           |

Sources: Calculations based on Revenue & CSO

# Conclusion

- Scope for borrowing
- Tax cuts in recent times have increased reliance on CIT