

ANNEX 7 TO THE INVITATION TO TENDER

CALL FOR TENDERS PO/2011-33/DUB

Joint Memorandum of Understanding Between the EU, the IMF and the Irish Government

THIS DOCUMENT IS AN ANNEX OF:

http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/articles/eu_economic_situation/2010-12-01-financial-assistance-ireland_en.htm

ATTACHMENT II. TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (TMU)

December 1, 2010

1. This Technical Memorandum of Understanding (TMU) sets out the understandings regarding the definitions of the indicators subject to performance criteria and indicative targets under the arrangement supported by the Extended Fund Facility (EFF). These performance criteria and indicative targets are reported in Table 1 attached to the Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies (MEFP). This TMU also describes the methods to be used in assessing the programme performance and the information requirements to ensure adequate monitoring of the targets.
2. For programme purposes, all foreign currency-related assets, liabilities, and flows will be evaluated at "programme exchange rates", with the exception of the items affecting the government fiscal balances, which will be measured at current exchange rates. The programme exchange rates are those that prevailed on November 24, as shown on the European Central bank web-page, in particular, €1 = 1.3339 U.S. dollar and €1 = 0.86547 SDR.

II. QUANTITATIVE PERFORMANCE CRITERIA AND INDICATIVE TARGETS**A. Floor on the Exchequer Primary Balance**

3. The exchequer balance is the traditional domestic budgetary aggregate which measures the net surplus or net deficit position of the Exchequer Account. The Exchequer Account is the single bank account of the Central Fund and is held at the Central Bank of Ireland. The annual audited accounts of the Exchequer Account produced by the Department of Finance are known as the Finance Accounts. An unaudited summary known as the Exchequer Statement is produced at the end of each month. Under the Irish Constitution, all Government receipts are paid in to the Central Fund and all Government expenditure is funded from it, unless provided otherwise by law.¹ The Exchequer balance is the difference between total receipts into, and total expenditure out of, the Exchequer Account. It measures the sum of the current and capital balances. The current balance is defined as current receipts

¹ Receipts of the Central Fund comprise Exchequer tax revenues, non-tax revenues, receipts from the European Union and other capital receipts. Charges on the Central Fund include the expenditure of Government departments and offices, payments related to the servicing of the national debt, payments to the European Union Budget, the salaries, pensions and allowances of the President, judiciary, and Comptroller & Auditor General and the running costs of the Houses of the Oireachtas (Parliament). Extra-budgetary funds (including the National Pensions Reserve Fund), the Social Insurance Fund, semi-state bodies and local governments are not part of the Exchequer system.

(tax and non-tax revenue) minus current expenditure (voted expenditure and non-voted expenditure charged directly on the Central Fund, including the Sinking Fund). The capital balance is defined as capital receipts (Sinking Fund and other capital receipts) minus capital expenditure (voted and non-voted expenditure). The Sinking Fund provision is a transfer from the current account to the capital account to reduce national debt and has no effect on the overall exchequer balance.

4. The performance criteria are set on the exchequer primary balance (the exchequer balance excluding net debt interest payments in the service of the National Debt)².
5. For the purposes of the programme, the floor on the exchequer primary balance (quantitative performance criterion) will be adjusted downward by payments for bank restructuring carried out under the programme's banking sector support and restructuring strategy. Such payments may include, inter alia, loans to banks, investments in their equity (requited recapitalisation), unrequited recapitalisation, and purchases of troubled assets, which are carried out in line with programme objectives. Any other financial operation by Government to support banks, including the issuance of guarantees or provision of liquidity, will be reported to IMF staff.
6. The floor on the exchequer primary balance (quantitative performance criterion) in each year will be measured cumulatively from the start of that calendar year.

Cumulative Exchequer primary balance	(In billions of Euros)
From January 1, 2010:	
End-December 2010 (performance criterion)	-15.3
From January 1, 2011:	
End-March 2011 (performance criterion)	-7.8
End-June 2011 (indicative target)	-11.0
End-September 2011 (indicative target)	-14.3
End-December 2011 (indicative target)	-14.6

7. The performance criterion on the exchequer primary balance (floor) for end-March 2011 and thereafter, will be adjusted upward (downward) for the full amount of any over-performance (under-performance) in Exchequer tax revenues, pay-related social insurance contributions (PRSI), health levy and national training fund contributions against the current projection which is listed below³:

Cumulative Exchequer tax revenue & other receipts (as outlined in 7. above)	(In billions of Euros)

² Net debt interest payments are as per the end-month Exchequer Statements.

³ Exchequer tax receipts are comprised of income tax, value added tax (VAT), corporation tax, excise duties, stamp duties, capital gains tax, capital acquisitions tax and customs duties.

End-March 2011 (projection)	9.7
End-June 2011 (projection)	19.4
End-September 2011 (projection)	29.7
End-December 2011 (projection)	41.9

8. Any policy changes, including in tax administration and enforcement, which impact the above revenue projection will lead to a reassessment of the adjustor in the context of program reviews.

B. Ceiling on the Stock of Central Government Net Debt

9. The stock of central government net debt, for the purposes of the programme, is defined as the National Debt, less liquid assets of the National Pensions Reserve Fund (NPRF). The National Debt is defined as the total outstanding amount of principal borrowed by central government and not repaid to date, less liquid assets available for redemption of those liabilities at the same date. These liquid assets comprise the Exchequer cash balances (including cash in the Capital Services Redemption Account), Exchequer deposits with commercial banks and other institutions, investments in investment grade sovereign bills. For the purposes of the programme, NPRF liquid assets include the asset classes listed above, and also all marketable securities such as equities, government bonds and other listed investments. NPRF shares in domestic Irish banks are excluded from the definition of liquid assets.
10. For the purposes of the programme, the ceiling on the central government net debt (indicative target) will be adjusted upward by debt arising from payments for bank restructuring carried out under the programme's banking sector support and restructuring strategy. These payments may include, inter alia, loans to banks, investments in their equity (requited recapitalisation); unrequited recapitalisation; and purchases of troubled assets, which are carried out in line with programme objectives. The programme exchange rates will apply to all non-euro denominated debt.
11. The ceiling on the outstanding stock of central government net debt will be adjusted upward (downward) by the amount of any final upward (downward) revision to the stock of end-October 2010 central government net debt.

Central government net debt	(In billions of Euros)
Outstanding stock:	
End-October 2010 (provisional)	78.6
End-December 2010 (indicative target)	83.1
End-March 2011 (indicative target)	91.6
End-June 2011 (indicative target)	96.5
End-September 2011 (indicative target)	100.0
End-December 2011 (indicative target)	102.2

C. Non-accumulation of External Payments Arrears by Central Government

12. The central government will accumulate no external payments arrears during the programme period. For the purposes of this performance criterion, an external payment arrear will be defined as a payment by the central government on its contracted or guaranteed external debt that has not been made within five business days after falling due. The performance criterion will apply on a continuous basis.

13. The stock of external payments arrears of the central government will be calculated based on the schedule of external payments obligations reported by the National Treasury Management Agency. This performance criterion does not cover arrears with regard to trade credits.

III. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

14. Performance criteria under the programme will be monitored using data supplied to the IMF. The Irish authorities will transmit promptly any data revisions in a timely manner.

- The Department of Finance will report the Exchequer balance to the IMF staff, with a lag of no more than seven days after the test date.
- The National Treasury Management Agency will provide provisional figures on the outstanding stock of net government debt with a lag of no more than seven days after the test date. The revised figures will be provided within three months of the test date.
- The National Treasury Management Agency will provide the final stock of the central government system external payments arrears to the IMF staff, with a lag of not more than seven days after the arrears arise in accordance with the definition of external payments arrears as set forth in paragraph 12 of this memorandum.