

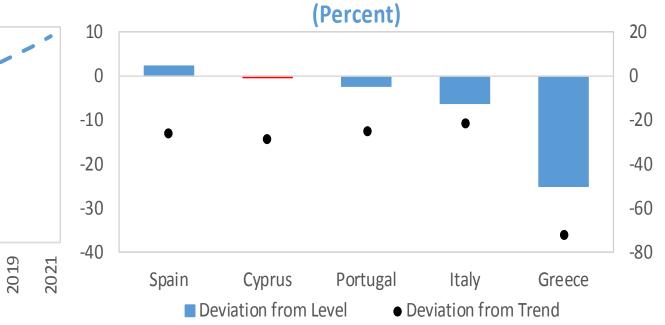
The Cyprus Economy: from Recovery to Sustainable Growth



Vincenzo Guzzo Resident Representative in Cyprus

Growth momentum remains strong

Cyprus: Real GDP (€ billion)



Deviation from Pre-Crisis Level and Trend

€ billion)

Source: CySTAT, IMF staff estimates

Actua

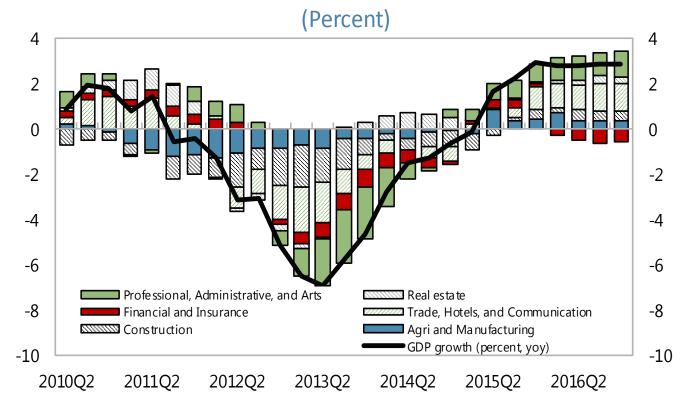
Estimate

Source: IMF staff estimates

Note: data are percentage differences of IMF World Economic Outlook estimates for 2017 from pre-crisis levels and trends. Levels are 2007 data. Trends are linear regression trends fitted using data for 1996-2005.

Nearly all sectors contribute to the recovery

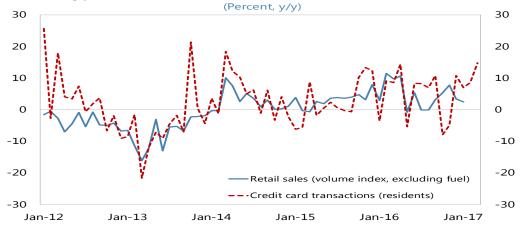
Cyprus: Contributions to GDP Growth

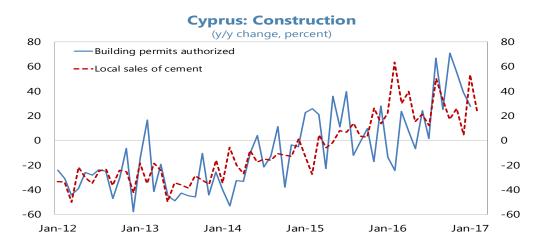


Source: CySTAT, IMF staff estimates

Indicators point to broad-based expansion

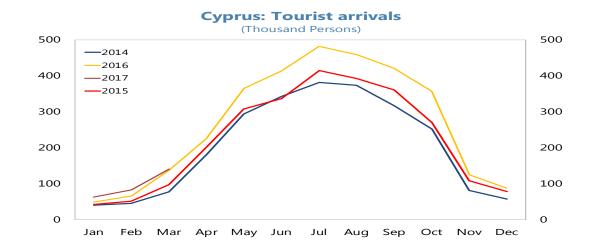
Cyprus: Retail sales and credit card transactions





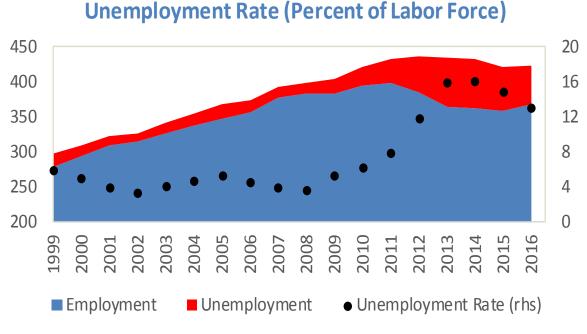
Cyprus: Registration of motor vehicles (Percent, y/y)





Source: CySTAT, JCC Payments and IMF staff estimates

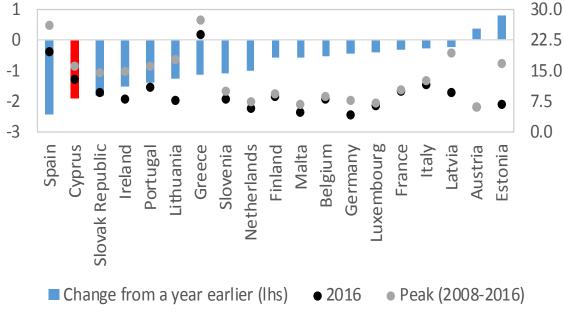
Jobs are being created



Source: CySTAT

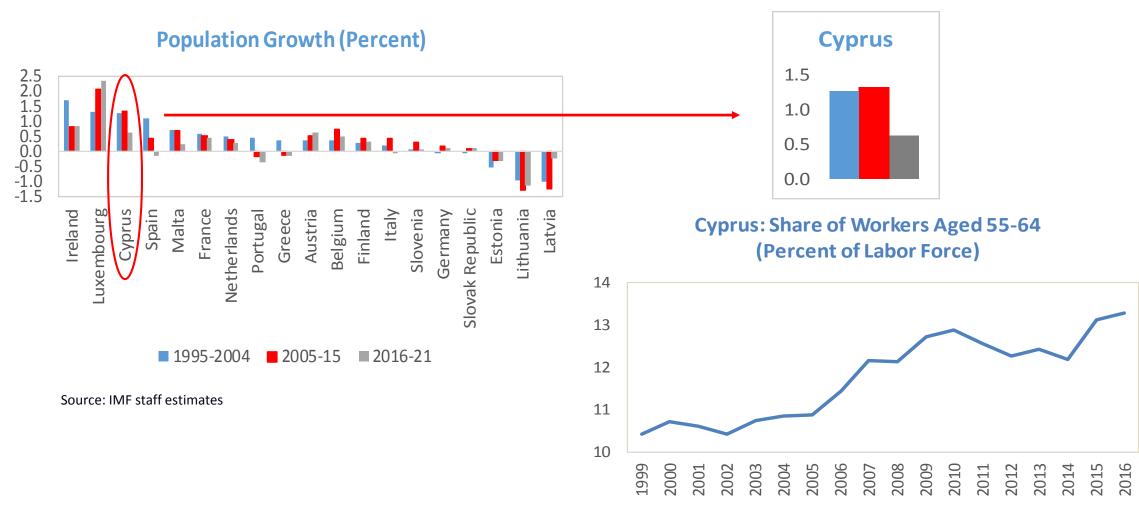
Cyprus: Labor Force (thousands) and

Unemployment Rate (Percent of Labor Force)



Source: Eurostat, IMF staff estimates

Structural challenge #1: demographics are not favorable

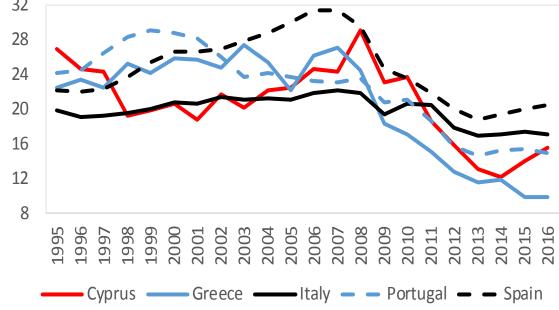


Structural challenge #2: productivity has slowed down; investment share has shrunk

(Percent Change) 32 28 4 2 24 20 0 16 -2 Spain Cyprus Portugal Spain Cyprus Greece Portugal Greece Spain Cyprus Greece Portugal Italy Italy Italy 12 8 1995 1996 1996-2005 2005-2015 2016-2017 Labor Productivity Employment

Employment and Labor Productivity

Total Investment (Percent of GDP)



Source: IMF staff estimates

Source: IMF staff estimates

Restructuring has gained momentum, but NPLs remain very high

Private Sector Debt, Consolidated Cyprus: Non-Performing Exposures (Percent of GDP, 2014) 32.0 52.0 400 Non Performing Exposures (lhs,€billion) Non-Performing Exposures Ratio (rhs, percent) 350 50.0 30.0 300 28.0 48.0 250 200 26.0 46.0 150 100 44.0 24.0 50 22.0 42.0 0 Cyprus Luxembourg Ireland Bulgaria Germany Denmark Sweden Portugal Belgium Finland Austria Estonia Croatia Hungary Slovakia Spain France Malta Italy Latvia Slovenia Poland Netherlands ¥ Greece Republic Romania 20.0 40.0 Mar-16 Jun-15 Sep-15 Dec-15 Jun-16 Sep-16 Dec-16 14 Mar-15 Czech Dec-

Source: Central Bank of Cyprus

Source: Eurostat

-ithuania

Policy priority #1: accelerate NPL workouts

- Banks should be further encouraged not to defer restructuring in the expectation that future increases in output and property prices would autonomously improve recovery rates
- They should focus on durable and sustainable loan work-outs
- It is important that newly-issued bank lending, which is providing welcome support to the economy, is underpinned by robust lending policies, strong business plans from borrowers and close monitoring of credit risk

The primary surplus is sizeable, but public debt remains high

Primary Fiscal Balances, 2016 **Cyprus: Gross Public Debt** (Percent of GDP) (Percent of GDP) 4.0 120 120 3.0 100 100 2.0 80 80 1.0 0.0 60 60 -1.0 40 40 -2.0 20 20 -3.0 Slovat Republic Netherlands Luxenboure slovenia Estonia France ithuania Greece CAPIUS Germany Portugal Malta 1×ally Ireland AUSTIN Finland Spain 0 0 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021 Estimate Actual Source: IMF staff estimates Source: Eurostat

Policy priority #2: frontload public debt reduction

- Accelerating public debt reduction would help direct additional resources to growth-enhancing investment, thus supporting potential output
- Targeting a primary surplus of 3 percent of GDP for the next several years while saving any over-performance would help create a prudent buffer and safeguard the downward trajectory of debt in the event of adverse shocks
- Guarding against fiscal slippages, including from the envisaged national health service as well as from wage and social benefit spending, will also be essential

Policy priority #3: reinvigorate structural reforms

- Advancing the reform agenda would increase capacity to cope with external shocks and create sustainable job opportunities by improving the business environment
- Focus should be on expediting judicial reform to strengthen legal enforcement of commercial claims and speed up court procedures and on streamlining business procedures to attract new investment
- Completing pending reforms in the areas of revenue administration and public financial management and adopting the package of civil service reform bills would also help safeguard public finances over the medium term
- Restarting the privatization program would also contribute to lowering public debt, while increasing economic efficiency

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Thank you