

<u>InitiativeIreland</u>



"In 2018 we saw the introduction of multiple new initiatives and an increase in housing supply but overall we need to do far more to address this crisis and meet demand."

Padraig W. Rushe, CEO, Initiative Ireland

About the Report

Initiative Ireland has produced this report to help increase awareness of and promote a dialogue with regard to the Irish Housing Market. The report combines publicly available sources of information, in a meaningful way, to provide an objective overview of the market inclusive of insights and overall market trends.

About Initiative Ireland

Founded in 2015, Initiative Ireland is a Social Impact Finance firm, specialising in the sourcing, funding and management of secured social, affordable and mid-market housing development loans across Ireland. The company provides competitively priced loans, to experienced developers. Loans are cofunded by it's community of Private, Corporate and Institutional Clients and secured against Irish Real Estate for capital protection.

More Information: www.InitiativeIreland.ie

Ireland's Housing Market in 2019

Macro-Economic

The Republic of Ireland has been a leader within the EU for economic growth over the last 6 years. World Bank figures show that GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita reached €66,231 in 2017, compared to a European Average of €33,104. The European Commission has forecast that the Irish economy will grow by 4.1% this year and by 3.7% in 2020, placing Ireland in joint second for growth within the EU.

Domestic factors such as increased household spending and labour market expansion are principle factors underpinning growth to date. These domestic factors are reflected in the growth in GNP (Gross National Product) which increased to €63,140 Million in the third quarter of 2018, achieving an all time high based on figures published by the Central Statistics Office.

Population

The Irish population increased by 7.2% over the last decade and by 0.9% in 2018. Ireland has the highest birth rate of any EU member state, with 15,659 births in guarter 1 2018 or 13.1 births per 1,000 population. Ireland also has the youngest population in the EU with 55% aged below 40. Ireland has continued to experience positive Net Migration rates since 2015, attracting net positive non-national immigration for the last six years, increasing 57% year on year in 2018. Despite having a relatively young population, Ireland's population is aging overall, in line with European Trends. The numbers of people aged 85 and over are projected to almost double by 2030, based on ESRI forecasts. With 94.7% living in Private Accommodation, there is a need for increased life-stage planning across Irish Housing. Equally with younger demographics struggling to become home owners, consideration needs to be given to the future housing needs of today's renting market.

Housing Supply & Demand

Following a decade of under supply and stagnation within the housing construction market, 2016 saw increased recognition of the emerging housing crisis amongst the media and body politic within Ireland. While recent figures do show a significant increase in the volume of housing stock being delivered to the market, the volume of supply delivered still falls significantly below demand nationwide, at around 52%. To offset this shortfall in 2019 would require supply to increase 2.8x.

Also of concern is the nature or make-up of the 18,000 new housing units supplied which disproportionately fall outside of the mortgage affordability range for a significant portion of the Irish population. New Housing delivery in the Greater Dublin Area is largely focussed on servicing higher income families and/or property investors.

Housing Affordability

Ireland's current average gross household income stands at €57,200. With the government 'Help-to-Buy' Scheme and assuming a 90% LTV Mortgage, our analysis indicates that such households would have been able to access less than 5% of the new housing stock delivered last year within the Greater Dublin Area (Dublin, Wicklow, Kildare, Meath).

Within the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) the increased cost of construction and land acquisition costs are proving a challenge for those who aim to deliver housing for lower income families. With mortgage borrowing capped by the Central Bank at 3.5x income for households nationwide, lower income households in GDA are being locked out of the market too soon in the cycle. This is cooling the supply of housing aimed at the lower-end of the market, forcing lower-income families into a rental trap, paying unsustainable rents, without security of tenure.

Positive Economic Performance

| The second second | TO D | 0 | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| % Change | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018f | 2019f |
| Real GNP | 0.0% | 5.8% | 9.2% | 13.6% | 11.5% | 4.4% | 5.9% | 3.9% |
| Real GDP | 0.2% | 1.3% | 8.8% | 25.1% | 5.0% | 7.2% | 7.5% | 4.2% |
| Unemployment Rate | 14.7% | 13.1% | 11.3% | 9.5% | 7.9% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 5.6% |
| Consumer Prices (HCP) | 1.9% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 1.5% |
| Population Growth | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.21% | 1.3% |

Source: CSO/ DOF / Initiative Ireland Research

Key Factors









Highest Employment Rate Since 2008



International Workforce



Net Migration YOY



Labour

- Employment at Highest Rate since 2008
- Unemployment 16% Lower than EU Average
- GDP Growth Forecast for 2019 is 2x EuroArea
- 15% International Workforce 3rd Highest in EU

Source: CSO/ DOF / IMF

Population

- Youngest in EU 33% under 25, 55% under 40
- 6x EU Average Population Growth 2007 2018
- Net Migration increased 57% YOY in 2018
- Highest Net inward migration in 2018 since 2008

Source: CSO/ IMF / IMD

Strong Domestic Housing Demand

| Forecast Average Housing Unit Demand Per Annum | | | | | | | | | C. D. 2011 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|------------|
| Region | 2018 & 2019 | 2020 & 2021 | 2022 & 2023 | 2024 & 2025 | 2026 & 2027 | 2028 & 2029 | 2030 & 2031 | | Total |
| Greater Dublin Area | 17,011 | 14,754 | 15,490 | 16,278 | 17,123 | 18,030 | 19,006 | | 235,382 |
| Dublin | 12,385 | 10,740 | 11,279 | 11,856 | 12,475 | 13,140 | 13,855 | | 171,459 |
| Mid-East Region | 4,627 | 4,014 | 4,211 | 4,422 | 4,648 | 4,890 | 5,151 | | 63,923 |
| Midland Region | 2,032 | 1,772 | 1,849 | 1,933 | 2,022 | 2,117 | 2,221 | | 27,892 |
| South-East Region | 3,554 | 3,116 | 3,243 | 3,380 | 3,527 | 3,684 | 3,854 | | 48,717 |
| Border Region | 2,787 | 2,467 | 2,572 | 2,683 | 2,803 | 2,933 | 3,072 | | 38,637 |
| West Region | 2,460 | 2,169 | 2,255 | 2,347 | 2,446 | 2,552 | 2,667 | | 33,791 |
| Mid-West Region | 1,650 | 1,456 | 1,511 | 1,570 | 1,633 | 1,701 | 1,775 | | 22,591 |
| South-West Region | 5,189 | 4,516 | 4,719 | 4,936 | 5,168 | 5,417 | 5,685 | | 71,259 |
| | | | | | | , 5 July 1 | MAL. | | 5 1/5 |
| Nationwide | 34,683 | 30,250 | 31,639 | 33,127 | 34,722 | 36,434 | 38,280 | | 478,269 |

Source: CSO/ Initiative Ireland Research & Population Analysis and Forecasts

Greater Dublin Area: Dublin, Wicklow, Kildare, Meath Midland Region: Laois, Longford, Offaly, Westmeath South-East Region: Waterford, Tipperary, Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow Border Region: Louth, Leitrim, Sligo, Cavan, Donegal, Monaghan West Region: Galway, Mayo, Roscommon Mid-West Region: Claire, Limerick South-West Region: Cork, Kerry

Housing Supply Trailing

34,683

Nationwide

Completions Relative to 2018 Demand Forecast [1] 2018 Demand 2018 Supply % Delivered 2019 Demand Region [2] [Adjusted] **Greater Dublin Area** 17,011 10,245 23,777 Dublin 12,385 6,924 17.846 Mid-East Region 4.627 72% 3.321 5,933 **Midland Region** 2,032 600 30% 3,464 **South-East Region** 3.554 1,571 38% 5.537 **Border Region** 2.787 1,582 35% 3,992 **West Region** 2,460 3,772 1,148 **Mid-West Region** 1.650 760 31% 2,540 **South-West Region** 2,166 5,189 42% 8,212

18,072

52%

51,294



Nationwide Supply Commentary:

| | Suppose this | is | a | sign | ifica | nt | ind | rea | se | in | sup | ply, | | |
|----|--------------|-----|----|------|-------|----|-----|------|-----|----|-----|------|--|--|
| Re | aior | nal | Si | ממט | lv Co | om | me | enta | ırv | : | | | | |

| Greater | Dublin | Area: | Supply | increased | 26% | YOY |
|----------|---------|--------|----------|-----------|-----|-----|
| vs. a 57 | % YOY i | ncreas | e in 201 | .7. | | |

| Dublin | : Cost | of | acquisiti | on | and | build | in | Dublin |
|---------|--------|------|------------|----|-------|-------|-----|--------|
| along | with | affo | ordability | C | onstr | aints | for | buyers |
| limitin | g supp | ly c | rowth in | 20 | 19. | | | |

| Mid-East Region: Relative to Dublin, Mid-East has |
|---|
| proven most viable nationwide for development. |
| Supply in the Mid-East will need to significantly |
| increase to offset surplus demand from Dublin. |

| Midland | d Region: | Desp | ite | the | small | volume | 01 |
|---------|-------------|-------|-----|------|--------|-----------|-----|
| homes | delivered, | YOY | su | pply | growth | n increas | sec |
| margin | ally from 2 | 8% to | 30 | % in | 2018. | | |

| South-East | Region: | YOY | supply | grew | 42%, | from |
|-------------|-----------|-----|--------|------|------|------|
| 25% increas | se in 201 | 7. | | | | |

| □ Border | Region: | YOY | supply | grew | by | 28%, | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----|--------|------|----|------|--|
| following a 41% increase in 2017. | | | | | | | |

| West | Region: | YOY | supply | grew | by | 13%, | with | а |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|---------|-----|---------|------------|---|
| marqi | nal redu | ction | in outpu | ut in G | alw | ay City | / . | |

| Mid-West | Region: | YOY | supply | grew | 29% |
|-------------|-----------|---------|--------|------|-----|
| following a | 45% incre | ease in | 2017. | | |

| South-West | Region: | YOY | supply | increased | 27% |
|-------------|---------|-------|---------|-----------|-----|
| compared to | 38% inc | rease | in 2017 | • | |

Source: CSO/ Initiative Ireland Research & Population Analysis and Forecasts [1] Demand based on population analysis and forecast per Initiative Ireland Housing 2031 Report [2] Supply based on revised CSO completions reporting standards published 2019

Housing Supply Breakdown

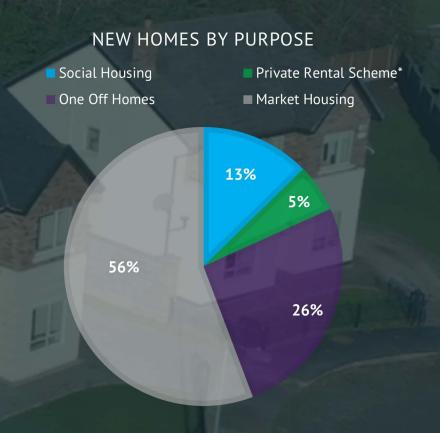


New Homes by Type Definitions:

- Singe Houses = Single Units Construction / One-Off Homes
- Development Houses = Multi-Unit Developments of Houses

New Homes by Purpose Definitions

- Market Housing = Multi-Unit Developments built for open market sale
- Social Housing = Houses developed expressly for state funded housing supply







| 612 | New Build Average Sales Price € * | New Build Total Sales | Second-Hand Average Sales Price € * | Second-Hand Total Sales |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Greater Dublin Area | 450,000 | 6,900 | 419,500 | 17,491 |
| Midland Region | 215,000 | 230 | 157,000 | 2,494 |
| South-East Region | 248,000 | 571 | 172,000 | 5,282 |
| Border Region | 216,000 | 805 | 144,000 | 5,456 |
| West Region | 228,000 | 392 | 193,000 | 4,559 |
| Mid-West Region | 274,000 | 378 | 182,000 | 3,242 |
| South-West Region | 319,000 | 1,098 | 250,000 | 7,173 |
| Nationwide | 383,000 | 10,885 | 286.000 | 45,647 |

Source: Property Price Register *Values Excludes Non-Market Sales. Figures rounded to nearest thousand



- Overall Housing Sales were up 3.5% YOY, totalling 56,532 Units.
- New Housing Sales increased 17% YOY, with an increase of 19% within the Greater Dublin Area (GDA).
- Second-Hand Housing Sales reduced marginally in GDA by 0.7%, but increased 1.7% across the rest of the country.
- The 18,072 units built comprised of:
 - 2,372 Apartments
 - 11,2001 Market Houses
 - 4,699 One-Off Builds

The Affordability Divide

| Current Affordability | Family A | Family B | Family C | Family D | Family E |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Household Income | € 30,000 | € 50,000 | € 75,000 | € 100,000 | € 150,000 |
| Mortgage Now (3.5x) | € 105,000 | € 175,000 | € 262,500 | € 350,000 | € 525,000 |
| Purchasing Power*** | € 123,500 | € 205,882 | € 308,823 | € 400,000 | € 583,000 |

New Housing – Mortgage Market Access

| Market A 196 | Family A | Family B | Family C | Family D | Family E |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Purchasing Power | < €123,500 | < €205,882 | < €308,823 | < €400,000 | < €583,000 |
| Greater Dublin Area | <1% | 4% | 43% | 72% | 91% |
| Midland Region | 23% | 78% | 94% | 98% | 98% |
| South-East Region | 9% | 56% | 89% | 97% | 99% |
| Border Region | 20% | 56% | 95% | 95% | 99% |
| West Region | 34% | 54% | 88% | 95% | 98% |
| Mid-West Region | 12% | 43% | 80% | 95% | 98% |
| South-West Region | 8% | 28% | 46% | 87% | 98% |
| Nationwide | 5% | 18% | 54% | 79% | 94% |

Second-Hand Housing – Mortgage Market Access

| Greater Dublin Area | 3% | 16% | 47% | 68% | 85% |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Midland Region | 38% | 78% | 95% | 98% | 100% |
| South-East Region | 35% | 72% | 92% | 97% | 99% |
| Border Region | 49% | 80% | 95% | 98% | 99% |
| West Region | 37% | 66% | 88% | 95% | 98% |
| Mid-West Region | 34% | 68% | 91% | 97% | 99% |
| South-West Region | 23% | 53% | 82% | 92% | 97% |
| Nationwide | 22% | 47% | 72% | 84% | 93% |

Source: Property Price Register - Initiative Ireland Analysts have adjusted to exclude non-market sales and errors

***Help to Buy (HTB) inclusive as applicable



- Access to New Housing Stock in the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) is significantly limited for Households with income of €50,000 or less [Family A & B] even with Help to Buy Schemes and a 10% deposit.
- With >60% of New Housing Stock aimed at Household Incomes over €75,000 and/or Cash Buyers / Investors in Greater Dublin Area, there is limited supply at the lower end of the market despite demographic demand.
- While second-hand homes do offer better market access for lower-income households nationwide, this is still limited in Greater Dublin Area, where competition from investors for the same stock is also highest.
- Although house prices are higher in Dublin, this is driven in part by a lack in lower-income housing supply, driven in part by increased cost of construction and borrowing restrictions.

Mortgage Vs. Rent - The Reality of Affordability

- Minimum cost of construction in Dublin is leaving inadequate margin for development of lower-income housing for the Private Market.
- The Central Bank's nationwide 3.5x Gross Income cap for mortgage borrowing is locking-out buyers at the lower end of the GDA market too soon in the cycle, impacting the viability of new builds.
- The 3.5x Rule does not distinguish by region, cost of finance and as such does NOT adequately address risk or affordability factors.
- A more nuanced borrowing restriction for GDA may be needed to provide lower-income families with a lower cost alternative to rents by stimulating supply.
- Model 1: Limited Regional Adjustment for GDA:
 - 5x Income up to €50,000
 - 4x Income €50,000 €100,000
 - 3.5x Income > €100,000
 - Subject to Min 5 Year Fixed Rate Term
 - Monthly Repayments <25% of Monthly Income

| | | Example | | | A: 1 Bed, Apartment, Swords | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|---|-----------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | Family B | | Monthly Mortgage (I | -ixed)* | Equivalent Rent** | | |
| | | | € 720 | | € 1,300 | | |
| | % Monthly | Gross Income | 17.3% | | 31.2% | | |
| | | | Example B: 2 Bed, Second-Hand Home, Crumlin | | | | |
| | | | Monthly Mortgage (I | -ixed)* | Equivalent Rent** | | |
| | Family B | | € 720 | | € 1,900 | | |
| | % Monthly | Gross Income | 17.3% | | 45.6% | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Current Affordability | Family A | Family B | Family C | Family D | Family E | | |
| Household Income | € 30,000 | € 50,000 | € 75,000 | € 100,000 | € 150,000 | | |
| Mortgage Now (3.5x) | € 105,000 | € 175,000 | € 262,500 | € 350,000 | € 525,000 | | |
| Purchasing Power*** | € 122,807 | € 204,678 | € 306,980 | € 400,000 | € 583,000 | | |
| | | | | M. Jedan | | | |
| Mortgage Model 1 | € 150,000 | € 250,000 | ⑤ € 350,000 | € 450,000 | € 625,000 | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Purchasing Power*** | €176,470 | €294,117 | €400,000 | €500,000 | €694,444 | | |
| | +44% | +44% | +30% | +25% | +19% | | |
| % Income Rule | = 24.6% | = 24.6% | = 23% | = 22% | = 20.5% | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Table: Affordability Segments designed to illustrate income requirements relative to housing sales

*Mortgage Example = 30 years at 2.80% Fixed for 5 years **Research Source Daft.ie

***Mortgage + Help to Buy (HTB) of 5% on sales up to €400,000 and 10% Deposit



Secured Lending Specialists

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