Michael J. O'Sullivan and Rory Miller

Global Perspectives on Ireland’s Miracle

What Did We Do Right?

Acknowledgements
Happening: in the face of the decimation of our economy by builders,
much more global view than we took in the past. On one level, this is
on top of this, the new global reality's demand that we now take a

In a prudent manner:

普查 and bound in Great Britain by CPI Antony Rowe, Chippingham, Whitchurch.

condition including this condition being imposed on the Stock exchange.
any form of binding or cover other than that in which it is supplied and without a similar
be 'leer' read. fiction of out of otherwise specified without the publisher's prior consent in
This book is sold subject to the condition that it must not by way of trade or otherwise,

recollection or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

ISBN: 978-1-84218-192-8

© Michael J. O'Sullivan and Roy Miller, 2010

www.blackbirdpublishing.com
e-mail: info@blackbirdpublishing.com

Published by Blackbird Publishing

What did we do right?
Contents
In fact, the Irish economy diversified during the period from Ireland, initially also a poorer country on the European periphery, tells

Ireland there, the rest of the poor periphery, simply because of lower levels of industrial-

1973 was accompanied by structural change, marked by the decline of agriculture and the increase in the share of the industrial and service sectors. Within manufacturing and services, there has been a significant rise in GDP and total employment and the increase in the shares of the service and industrial sectors. The economy has been characterised by a shift from the European average rate of growth to a period of recovery following the crisis of the early 1970s. This has been due to the relative success of the Portuguese economy in catching up with the levels of income and productivity in Portugal relative to Ireland, where Ireland managed to get it right. Although early Ireland is an

CHAPTER 5

The Portuguese Economy in the Irish Mirror, 1960-2004

Pedro Lains
The assessment of the role of structural change has led to fruitful engagement in explaining economic performance.

The economic growth in the EU-14 (excluding Luxembourg) was on average 1% per year faster than the US average, with the US economy growing at an annual rate of 2% between 1990 and 2000. The average growth rate of the EU-14 was 5% per year faster than the US average, with the US economy growing at an annual rate of 2% between 1990 and 2000.

Table 5.1: Growth of Real GDP per Capita in the Cohesion Countries, Europe and the US, 1990-2004 (annual growth rates, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>EU-14</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Greece</th>
<th>Portugal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trends in Economic Growth

This chapter provides a comprehensive analysis of the impact of structural change on economic growth in the EU-14. The analysis focuses on changes in structural variables, such as the share of the service sector in GDP, the share of high-tech industries, and the share of medium and high-tech exports. The analysis also examines the impact of structural change on productivity growth and real GDP growth.

In this context, the impact of national economic structures on economic growth and productivity growth is analyzed. The analysis focuses on changes in the structure of economic growth, such as the share of the service sector in GDP, the share of high-tech industries, and the share of medium and high-tech exports. The analysis also examines the impact of structural change on productivity growth and real GDP growth.

The analysis focuses on changes in the structure of economic growth, such as the share of the service sector in GDP, the share of high-tech industries, and the share of medium and high-tech exports. The analysis also examines the impact of structural change on productivity growth and real GDP growth.

In this context, the impact of national economic structures on economic growth and productivity growth is analyzed. The analysis focuses on changes in the structure of economic growth, such as the share of the service sector in GDP, the share of high-tech industries, and the share of medium and high-tech exports. The analysis also examines the impact of structural change on productivity growth and real GDP growth.

In this context, the impact of national economic structures on economic growth and productivity growth is analyzed. The analysis focuses on changes in the structure of economic growth, such as the share of the service sector in GDP, the share of high-tech industries, and the share of medium and high-tech exports. The analysis also examines the impact of structural change on productivity growth and real GDP growth.

In this context, the impact of national economic structures on economic growth and productivity growth is analyzed. The analysis focuses on changes in the structure of economic growth, such as the share of the service sector in GDP, the share of high-tech industries, and the share of medium and high-tech exports. The analysis also examines the impact of structural change on productivity growth and real GDP growth.

In this context, the impact of national economic structures on economic growth and productivity growth is analyzed. The analysis focuses on changes in the structure of economic growth, such as the share of the service sector in GDP, the share of high-tech industries, and the share of medium and high-tech exports. The analysis also examines the impact of structural change on productivity growth and real GDP growth.
Today, Portugal and Ireland are virtually fully open economies in the context of a single European market, particularly in the period of the 1990s, the period of increased openness in Portugal. The liberalization of the Portuguese economy has been particularly marked by the accession of Portugal to the EU in 1986, which allowed for increased openness and integration into the European Union. This period saw significant growth in Portugal, with GDP per capita increasing rapidly in the 1990s. The Lisbon Treaty of 2007 reinforced the commitment to open economies in Portugal, and the country has since continued to grow at a faster rate than its EU counterparts. However, recent years have seen a slowdown in this growth due to global economic conditions and internal challenges. The economic performance of Portugal has been marked by periods of growth and stagnation, with the country facing challenges in maintaining its economic competitiveness and sustaining growth in the face of external shocks.
Growth capital formation "throughout the decade..."
Looking for the experience of a Structural Breaks, The rise in productivity levels of the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors are condenced to be higher in the non-manufacturing sector, partly as a result of less emphasis on productivity growth in the non-manufacturing sector. The productivity gap is closing, but it is not eliminated. The productivity gap is closing, but it is not eliminated. The productivity gap is closing, but it is not eliminated. The productivity gap is closing, but it is not eliminated.

Table 3: Shift-Share Analysis of Labour Productivity Growth, 1979-2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>-6.4%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>-1.8%</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>-1.3%</td>
<td>-3.9%</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Services</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>-0.2%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-1.1%</td>
<td>-0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The impacts of structural change, 1979-2002

Labour productivity growth is influenced by differences in structural change, productivity levels, and changes in the composition of the workforce. The productivity gap is closing, but it is not eliminated. The productivity gap is closing, but it is not eliminated. The productivity gap is closing, but it is not eliminated. The productivity gap is closing, but it is not eliminated.

Social overhead capital and education

In conclusion, the productivity gap is closing, but it is not eliminated. The productivity gap is closing, but it is not eliminated. The productivity gap is closing, but it is not eliminated. The productivity gap is closing, but it is not eliminated.
more influence in Ireland than in Portugal as we move towards the right in which can be considered traditional sectors, although the process was slow and the existing of the structure of employment in the two economies differs. The sector’s growth in Portugal is linear, whereas the growth in Ireland is more pronounced. In both countries, the Textiles sector’s performance was markedly different as the dynamic factor was labour productivity growth in the last period in Table 3. From 1994 to 2004,
The data on the composition of the labour force and the contribution to productivity growth according to ICT countries does lead to the conclusion that the relative performance of ICT-containing industries should be examined. The contribution of ICT-containing industries to total productivity growth can be seen from the share of ICT-containing industries in the manufacturing and service sectors in the period 1999 to 2002. Figure 5.1 provides the distribution of labour force according to ICT-containing industries.

Productivity differences among countries are thus due to differences in industries that could be classified as more modern or less so. ICT more intensively.

Portugal was the least productive economy in 2002, whereas Portugal was more productive in 1999. Portugal's total productivity was 1.8% and its total productivity was 1.9% in 2002. The most important conclusion we can draw from the relative productivity is that we can measure it in terms of power/paid (PP). The most important conclusion we can draw from the relative productivity is that we can measure it in terms of power/paid (PP). The most important conclusion we can draw from the relative productivity is that we can measure it in terms of power/paid (PP).
Differences in the structure of employment in two economies can be explained in terms of endowments of physical and human capital. Table 5.4 shows the difference in the structure of employment between two countries, where we take into account the structure of employment, the skill composition, and the levels of productivity. The graph illustrates the situation in which we compare the two countries.

In 2004, Portugal's labor productivity was 1.3% lower than that of Portugal. In 2004, Ireland's labor productivity was 1.3% lower than that of Portugal. The levels of labor productivity compared to the gross national income and the levels of labor productivity compared to the gross national income and the levels of labor productivity compared to the gross national income are also because of differences in the structure of the two economies. In other words, the change in Table 5.4 shows how much of the productivity in certain industrial sectors has increased or decreased. The figures presented in Table 5.4 show the effects of labor productivity in certain industrial sectors.

Similar conclusions can be found in the ICT-using services. Moreover, the effects of ICT on labor productivity in the ICT-using services are more significant than in the non-ICT services.
The Portuguese Economy in the 1990s

The economy of Portugal in the 1990s was characterized by a strong growth in productivity, particularly in the manufacturing sector. This growth was fueled by increased competitiveness, technological innovation, and the expansion of foreign trade. The country benefited from the European Union's enlargement in 1995, which opened new markets for Portuguese products.

Table 5. Levels of Capital per Worker in Iceland and Portugal, 1979-2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Physical Capital</th>
<th>Human Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: See Table 5.3.

Nonetheless, the Portuguese economy faced challenges in the 1990s, particularly in the rural and agricultural sectors, which continued to struggle despite government efforts to modernize them. The challenge was to maintain the gains in productivity while ensuring a fair distribution of wealth and opportunities across the population.

Conclusion

The Portuguese economy in the 1990s was marked by significant improvements in productivity and competitiveness. However, the challenges of structural adjustment and the need for innovation and investment in education and technology remain critical for sustained growth and development.
and that may help its recovery.

reasons why the present recession is so strongly felt in Ireland, yet open-

since 1985, and that certainly one of the

happened in Ireland since the late 1980s may have led to too much depend-

welfare, and how lengthy that process of change can be. The changes that

in the longer term, in terms of increases in labour productivity and

the 1970s to the 1990s shows how this can be achieved, now it can bring

Portugal’s adverse conditions for growth in the more recent period can

levels of structural change.

degree of flexibility in the labour market, which may also hamper higher

policies that attract foreign investment. Portugal also has a relatively low

increase in private capital flows to the country, but that linkage depends on

transfers from the EU could lead to larger benefits if they result in an

detrimental growth than government transfers within the EU. Financial

export growth are more powerful sources of structural change and pro-

and was much less impressive than what was observed in Ireland. FDI and

infrastructure had a large impact on growth, yet the outcome in Portugal

The kind of policies mentioned above were implemented after Portu-

capital endowments, but one shouldn’t be too optimistic.

and education would help bridge Portugal’s lag in physical and human

What did we do right?