
Northern Ireland Labour Market

Update

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Richard Ramsey

Chief Economist Northern Ireland

richard.ramsey@ulsterbankcm.com

Twitter: @UB_Economics

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NI Labour Market Summary (1)

- ❑ NI's total workforce jobs increased by 0.7%, or +5,300 jobs, over the year to June 2013. This took the total number of workforce jobs (*includes employees & self employed*) to 808,900 jobs in June 2013. This is 49,300 (-5.7%) below NI's peak in June 2008. By comparison, UK workforce jobs in June 2013 were just 0.1% below their pre-downturn peak.
- ❑ NI recorded its 7th consecutive quarterly rise in Q3 2013 according to the latest Quarterly Employment Survey (QES). There were 3,300 jobs created in Q3 alone and a cumulative net gain of 11,400 jobs during the last 7 quarters. The latter represents over one quarter of the jobs lost during the downturn.
- ❑ All NI sectors posted employment growth in Q3 2013 with construction posting only its 2nd quarterly gain since Q4 2007. Despite this increase, NI's construction employment remains almost 37% below its pre-downturn peak. Construction / property related sectors have posted the steepest job losses over the last 5 years.
- ❑ Full-time employees have borne the brunt of the job losses in the UK, NI and the Republic of Ireland (RoI). However, all three economies saw the rate of job creation accelerate in Q3 2013. The RoI and the UK posted year-on-year increases of 3.8% and 2.2% respectively. Meanwhile full-time employment in NI increased by 8,810, or 2.3%, over the year to Q3 2013. This represented the fastest rate of employment growth since Q1 2008. Despite this recent rise, the number of full-time jobs in NI in Q3 2013 remains 4.3% (or 20,410 jobs) below the corresponding figure in Q3 2008 and 5.5% (26,530) below the peak recorded in Q1 2008.
- ❑ The Ulster Bank PMI suggests that NI will record further employment growth, across all sectors, in Q4 2013.
- ❑ NI's claimant count, or dole queue, fell for the 10th successive month in November 2013 to 60,200. This represents a cumulative fall of 4,700 relative to NI's claimant count peak of 64,900 in January 2013.
- ❑ NI has the highest claimant count unemployment rate of all the UK regions at 6.7% (UK = 3.8%). The NI-UK unemployment differential (2.9 percentage points) is now wider than it was when the Good Friday Agreement was signed back in April 1998.

NI Labour Market Summary (2)

- ❑ Using the ILO unemployment measure, NI's unemployment rate in the three months to October 2013 stood at 7.5%. This compares with 12.7% for the Republic of Ireland and 7.4% for the UK. NI's relatively low ILO unemployment rate, when comparing with the UK average, is due to the high levels of economic inactivity. NI continues to have the highest rates of economic inactivity within the UK (27.4%). This has the effect of lowering NI's headline unemployment rate as there is 'hidden unemployment' within the economically inactive. Furthermore, at 67.0%, NI has the lowest employment rate of all the UK regions (UK = 72.0%).
- ❑ Using the ILO unemployment measure it is noted that NI has the 2nd highest rate of youth unemployment (after London) within the UK. NI's unemployment rate for 18-24-year-olds currently stands at 23.8%. This compares with 18.6% for the UK as a whole. NI's youth unemployment rate is more than twice the rate that prevailed when the Good Friday Agreement was signed.
- ❑ NI has the lowest median gross annual earnings of all the UK regions. According to the latest Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2013, NI's gross annual earnings for all full-time employees stood at £23,904. This was some 11.5% lower than the UK average of just over £27,000. NI's low annual earnings are due to below average earnings within the private sector.
- ❑ NI's gross weekly earnings for full-time employees within the private sector are some 18% below the equivalent figure in the UK.
- ❑ Since the Good Friday Agreement was signed in April 1998, the gap between the NI-UK median wages for full-time employees has narrowed for women but widened for men.
- ❑ The rate of inflation has outpaced earnings growth for most individuals since the recession began in 2008. After inflation, the median private sector wage for all employees (full-time & part-time) has fallen by almost 20%. Meanwhile the corresponding figure for the public sector has increased by almost 6%.
- ❑ Those individuals aged under 40 years have experienced the biggest falls in real earnings between 2008-2013.

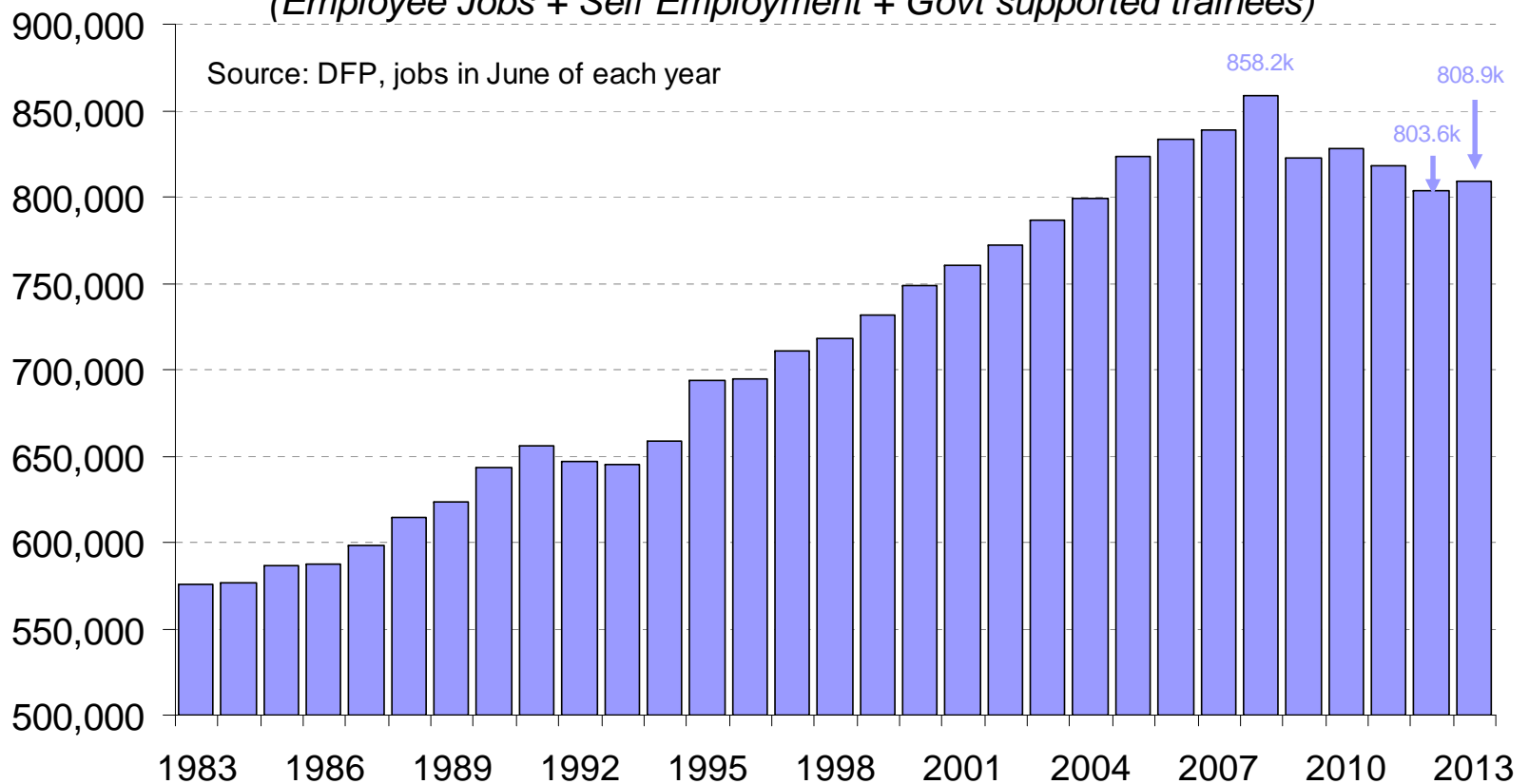
Workforce Jobs

*Employee Jobs + Government Supported
Trainees + Self-employed*

49,300 fewer workforce jobs in June 2013 relative to June 2008 – a fall of 5.7%

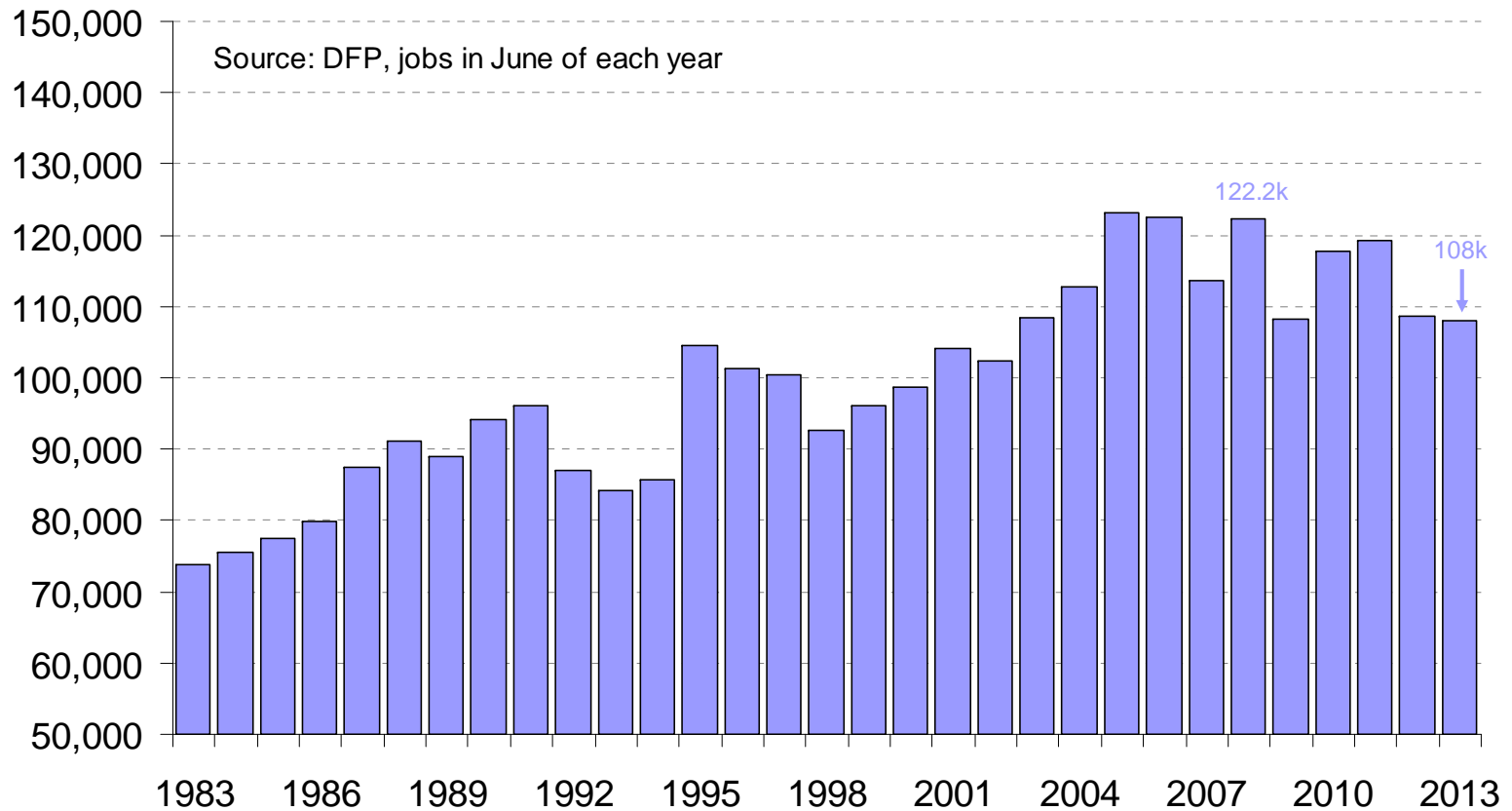
NI Workforce in Employment Jobs

(Employee Jobs + Self Employment + Govt supported trainees)

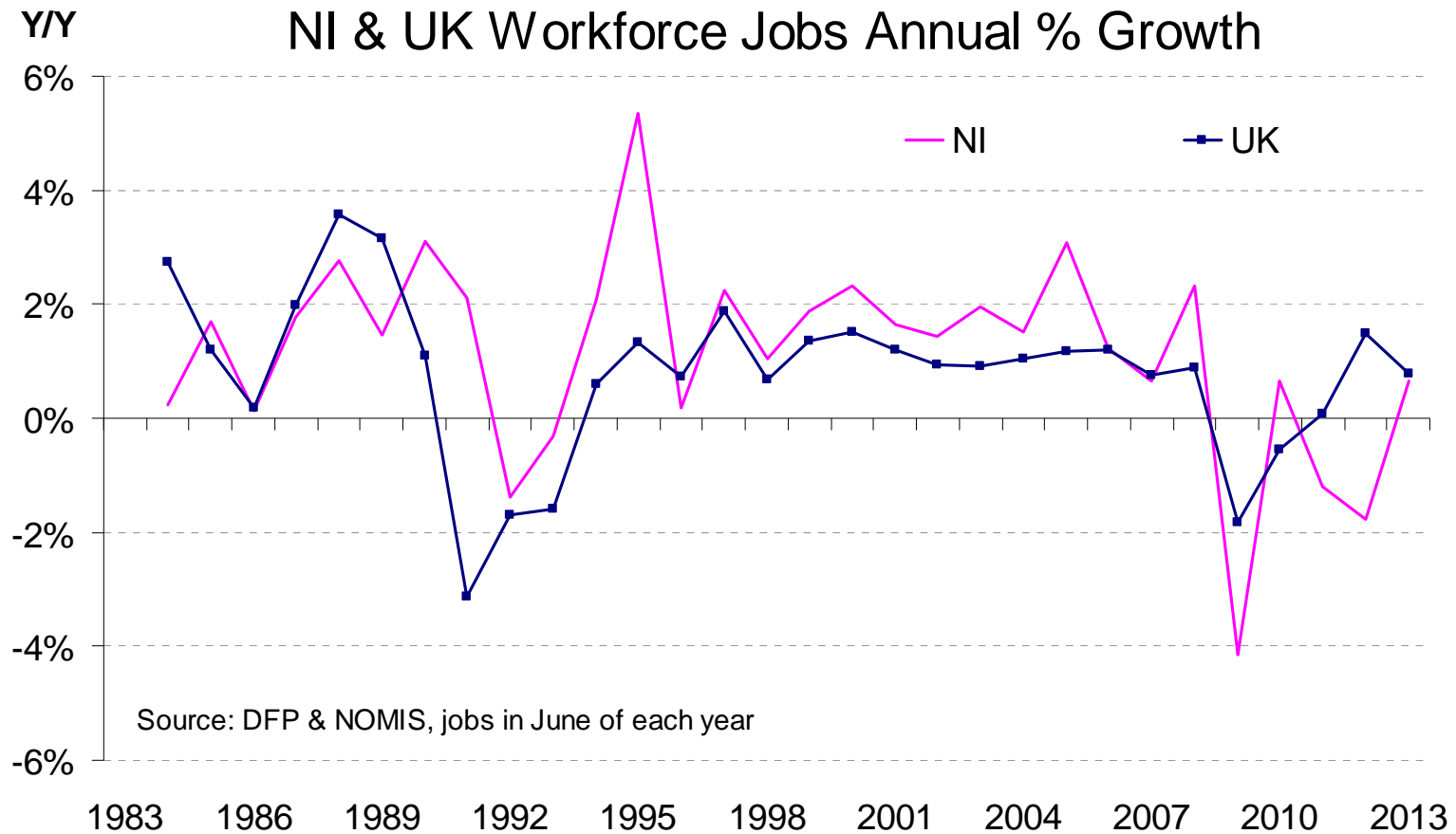


14,200 fewer self-employed jobs in June 2013 relative to June 2008 – a fall of 11.6%

NI Self-Employment Jobs

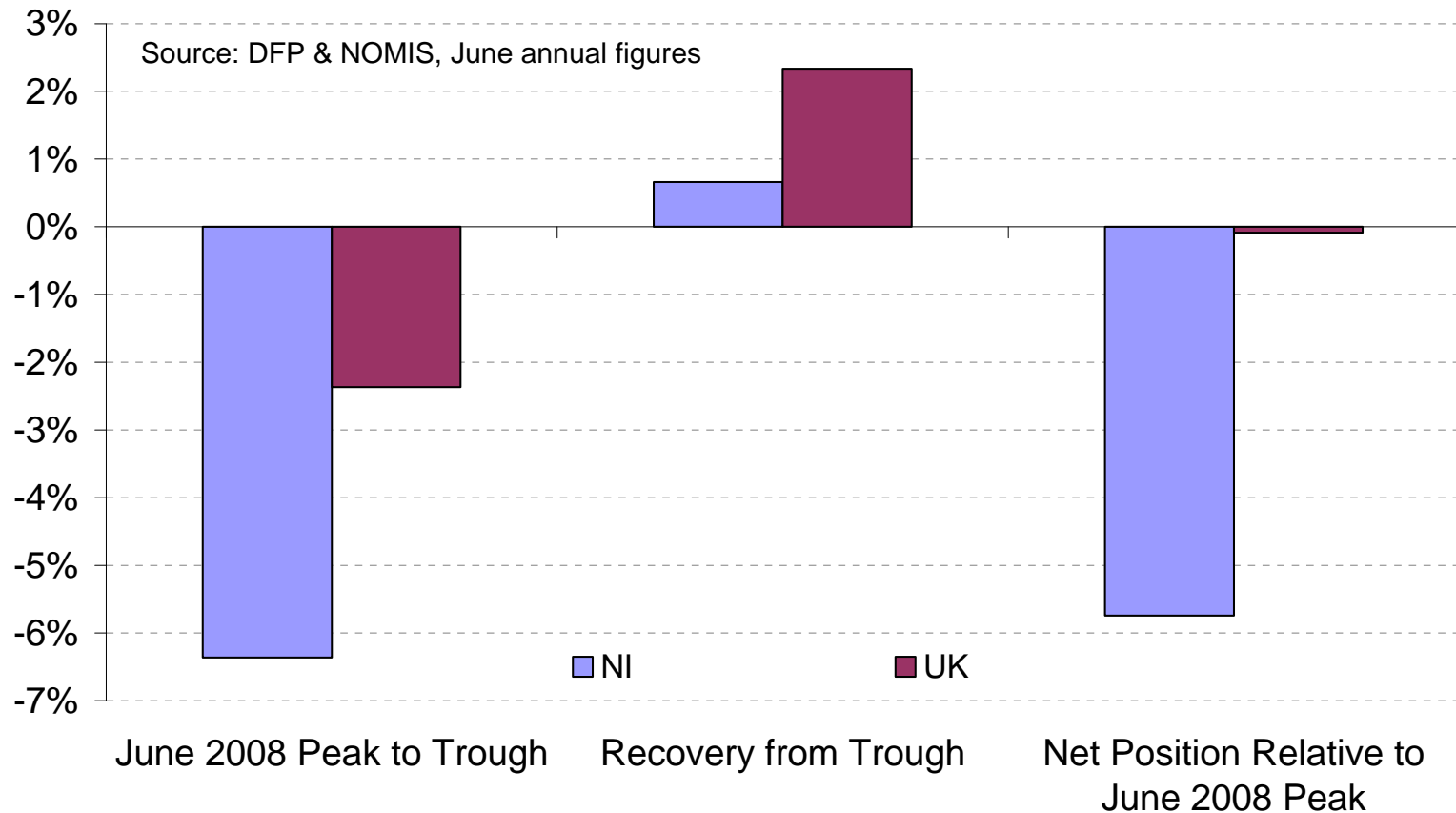


NI has not experienced the jobs recovery that has occurred within the UK but is now playing catch-up



UK workforce jobs are just 0.1% below their June 2008 peak whereas NI is 5.7% below its pre-downturn peak

NI & UK Workforce Jobs (as of June 2013)



Quarterly Employment Survey (QES)

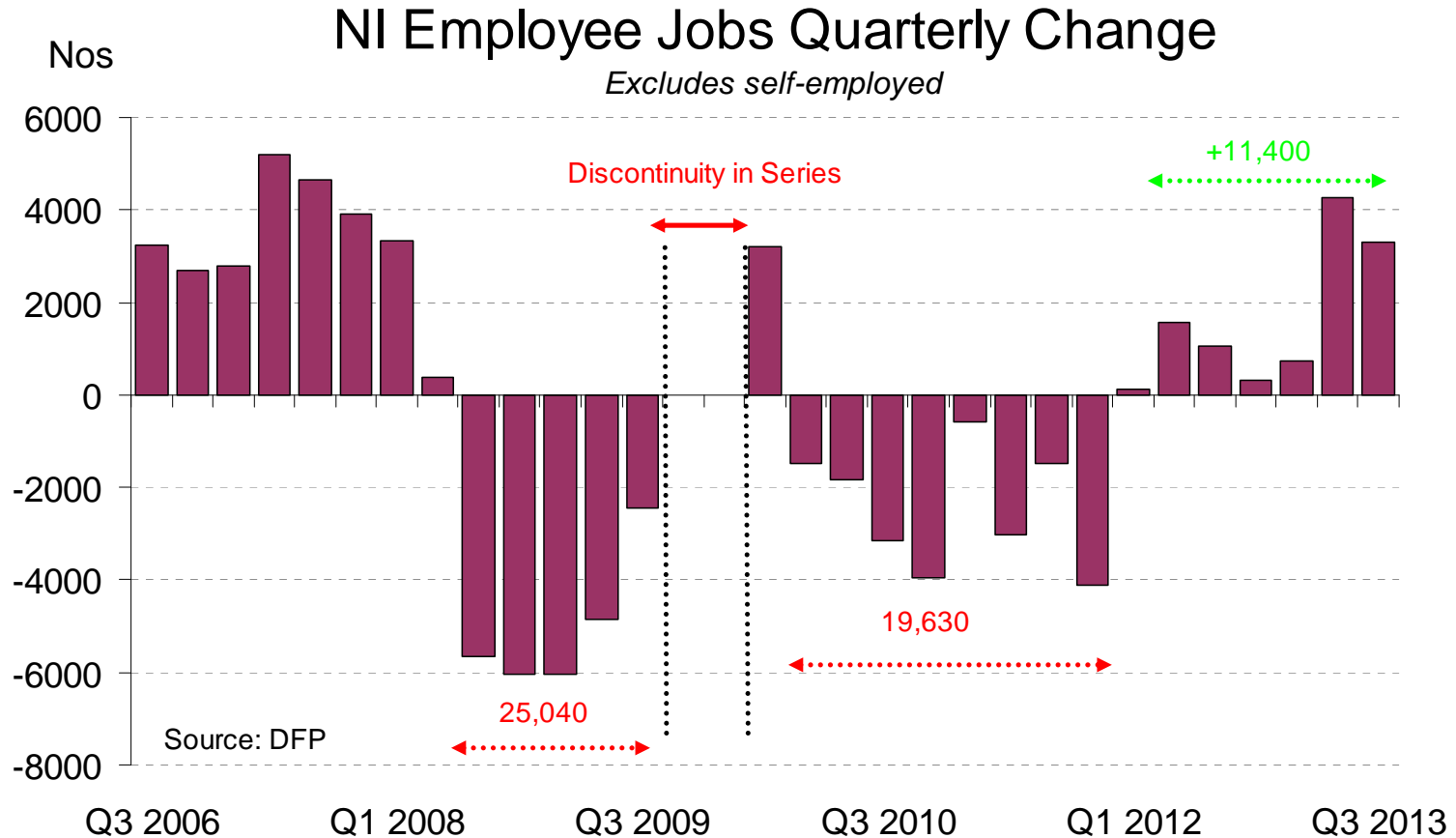
QES is an employer survey (@ 5,500 companies) that measures the actual number of jobs (employees in employment) as opposed to the number of individuals in employment (as in the Labour Force Survey). The QES excludes the self-employed but is the preferred measure of employment within Northern Ireland

Summary Table – Quarterly Employment Survey

Northern Ireland Employees Jobs (Seasonally Adjusted)						
	Construction	Services	Manufacturing	Total	Public*	Private*
2007 Q1	43,460	567,160	83,870	715,550	220,250	495,180
Q2	44,710	571,080	84,070	720,760	220,730	500,310
Q3	45,320	575,090	83,940	725,420	219,370	506,240
Q4	46,820	578,880	83,470	729,340	219,780	509,100
2008 Q1	45,860	582,950	83,750	732,690	219,880	512,820
Q2	44,860	584,490	83,350	733,070	218,440	515,020
Q3	43,500	581,240	82,220	727,400	216,100	511,290
Q4	41,670	579,540	80,130	721,370	224,100	496,970
2009 Q1	39,420	577,730	78,230	715,340	224,460	490,920
Q2	38,210	577,080	75,290	710,490	225,030	485,690
Q3	36,780	577,450	74,010	708,030	225,390	482,510
	↑ Old Series ↓ New Series	↑ Old Series ↓ New Series	↑ Old Series ↓ New Series	↑ Old Series ↓ New Series	↑ Old Series ↓ New Series	↑ Old Series ↓ New Series
<i>DISCONTINUITY IN DATA SERIES</i>						
Q4	37,120	580,970	73,330	711,250	225,010	486,100
2010 Q1	36,960	579,810	73,150	709,760	223,560	486,340
Q2	36,200	579,080	73,030	707,930	221,790	486,290
Q3	35,790	576,250	72,930	704,770	219,630	484,920
Q4	33,610	573,540	73,850	700,830	219,330	481,470
2011 Q1	33,370	573,340	73,690	700,250	216,810	480,510
Q2	32,780	570,770	73,430	697,240	216,810	480,510
Q3	32,930	569,060	73,750	695,750	215,340	480,150
Q4	31,640	564,690	75,490	691,620	214,090	477,560
2012 Q1	31,480	565,630	74,820	691,750	214,430	477,490
Q2	31,360	566,100	75,240	693,320	213,830	479,530
Q3	31,020	567,840	74,990	694,390	214,030	480,070
Q4	29,820	569,960	74,340	694,720	214,500	480,270
2013 Q1	29,630	570,840	74,470	695,440	214,680	480,880
Q2	29,400	574,030	75,670	699,720	215,170	484,530
Q3	29,720	576,230	76,370	703,020	215,130	487,640
Latest Quarter Q/Q % Change	1.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%
Latest Quarter Y/Y % Change	-4.2%	1.5%	1.8%	1.2%	0.5%	1.6%
Fall from peak - Nos	-17,100	-8,260	-7,700	-30,050	-5,600	-27,380
Fall from peak % Change	-36.5%	-1.4%	-9.2%	-4.1%	-2.5%	-5.3%

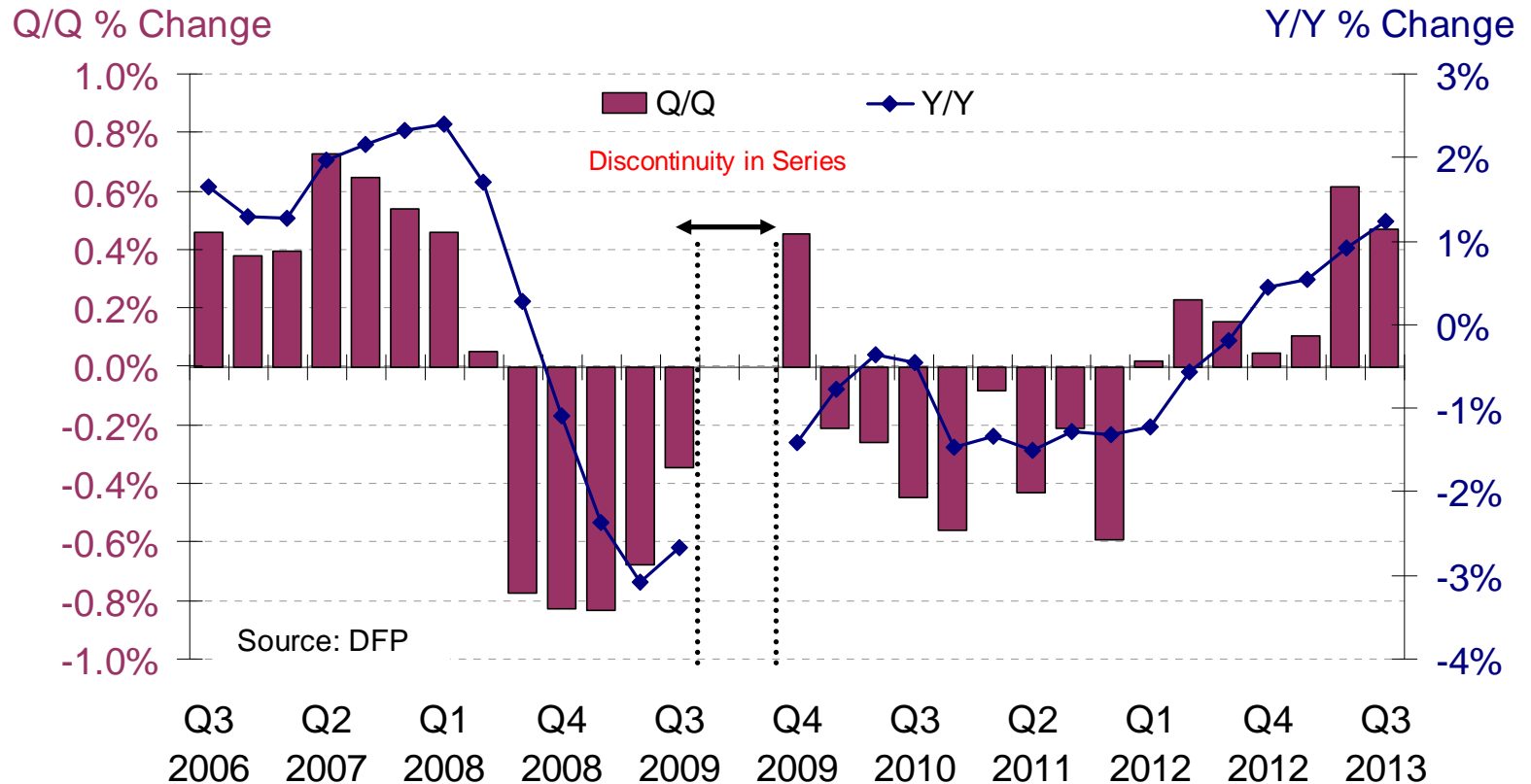
Source: DFP. *Public & Private splits may not sum to total, ** includes transfer of part-nationalised financial institutions from private to public sector. Peak to trough fall does not strictly use comparable data and is indicative only

NI posts its second largest quarterly increase (+3,300) in over 5 years *(Q4 2009 represents start of new series & therefore not a Q/Q rise)*



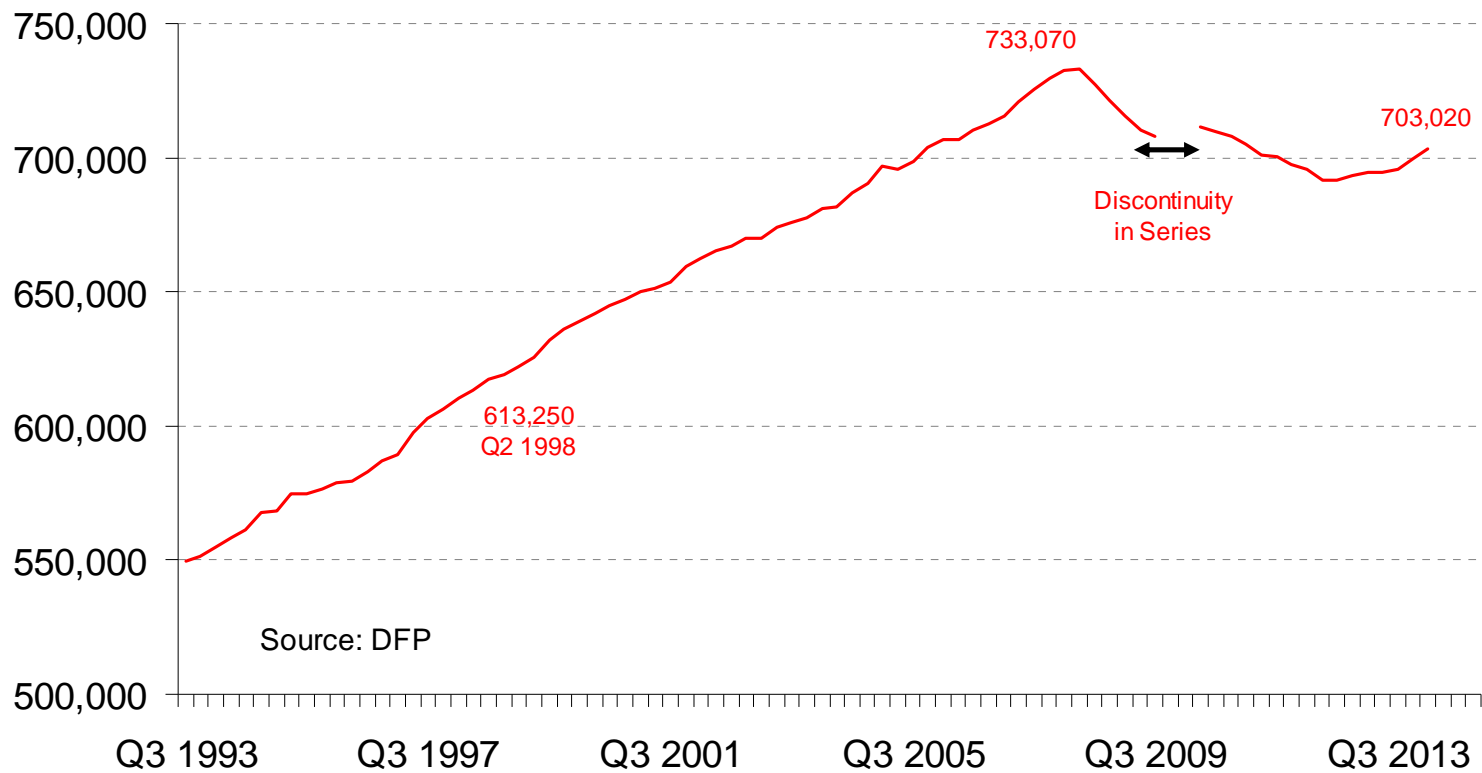
NI posts its 7th consecutive quarterly rise in Q3 2013 of 0.5% or 3,300 jobs (Q4 2009 represents start of new series & therefore not a Q/Q rise)

NI Employee Jobs Excludes Self-Employed



Current employment levels back at late-2005 levels

Northern Ireland Employee Jobs



Service sector posts its 7th consecutive quarterly rise

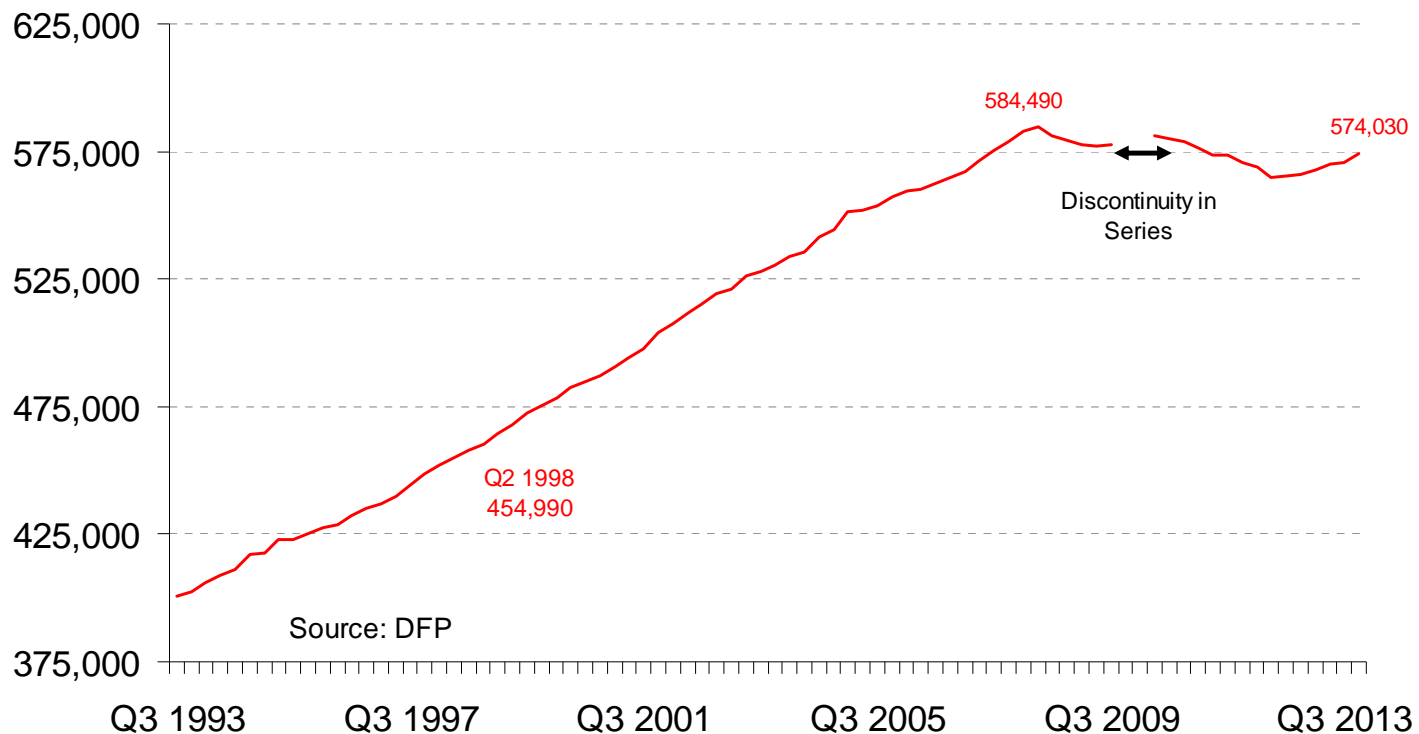
NI Services Employee Jobs Quarterly Change

Excludes self-employed



Service sector employment is back to late-2007 levels

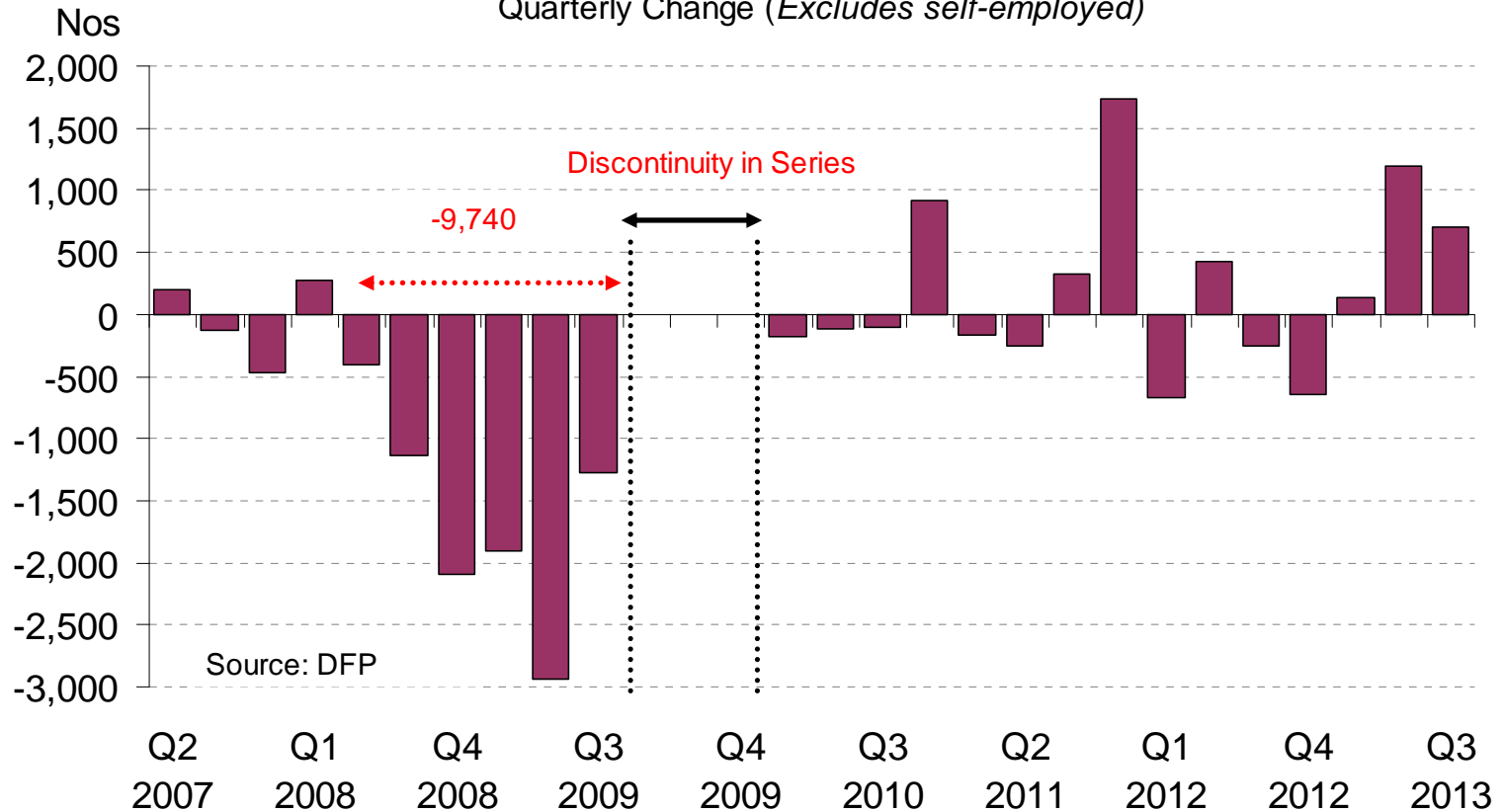
Northern Ireland Services Employee Jobs



Manufacturing employment posts its third successive quarterly increase 0.9% q/q (700 jobs) in Q3 2013

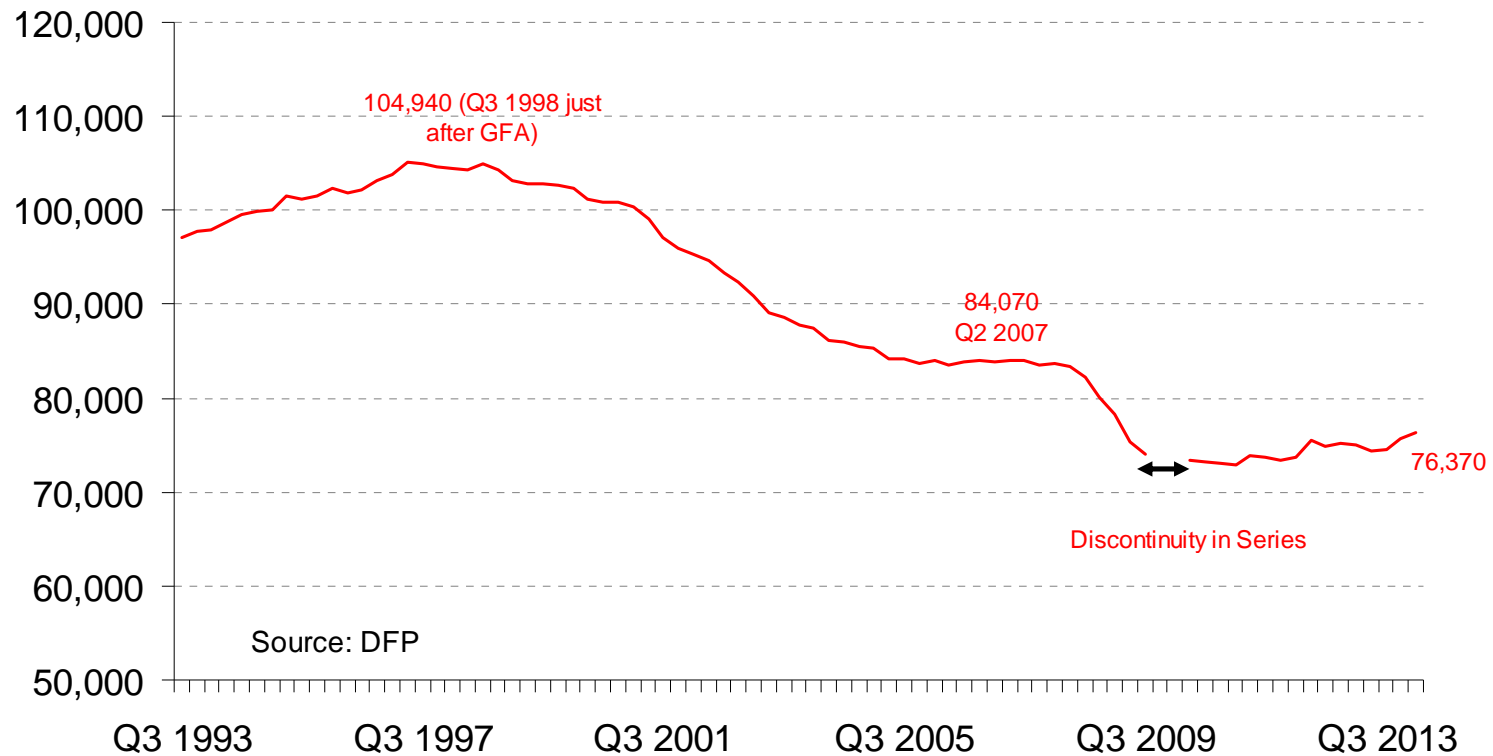
NI Manufacturing Employee Jobs

Quarterly Change (Excludes self-employed)



Manufacturing employment is now at its highest level since Q1 2009 after the long-term trend of job losses

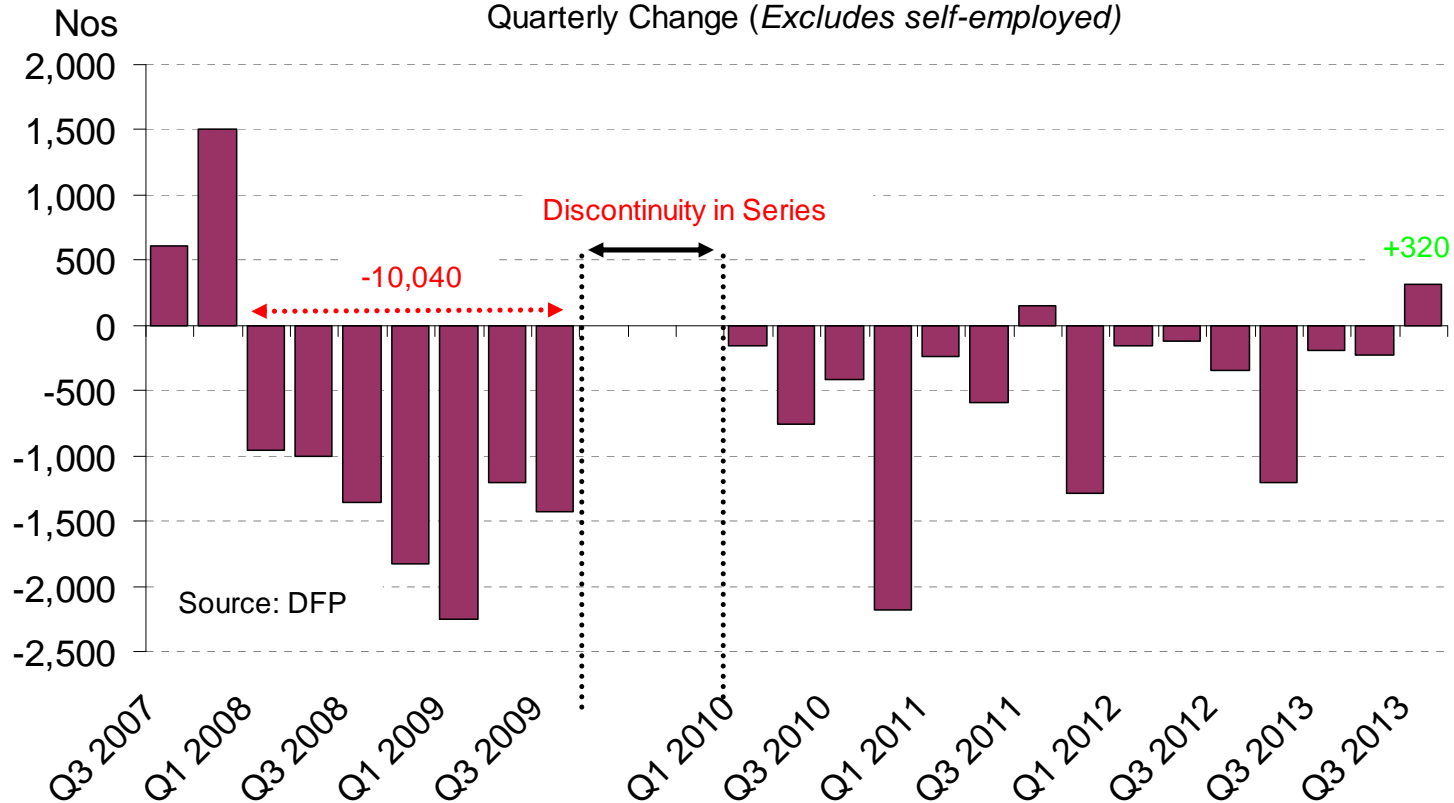
NI Manufacturing Employee Jobs Levels



Construction sector posts only its second quarter of employment growth since Q4 2007

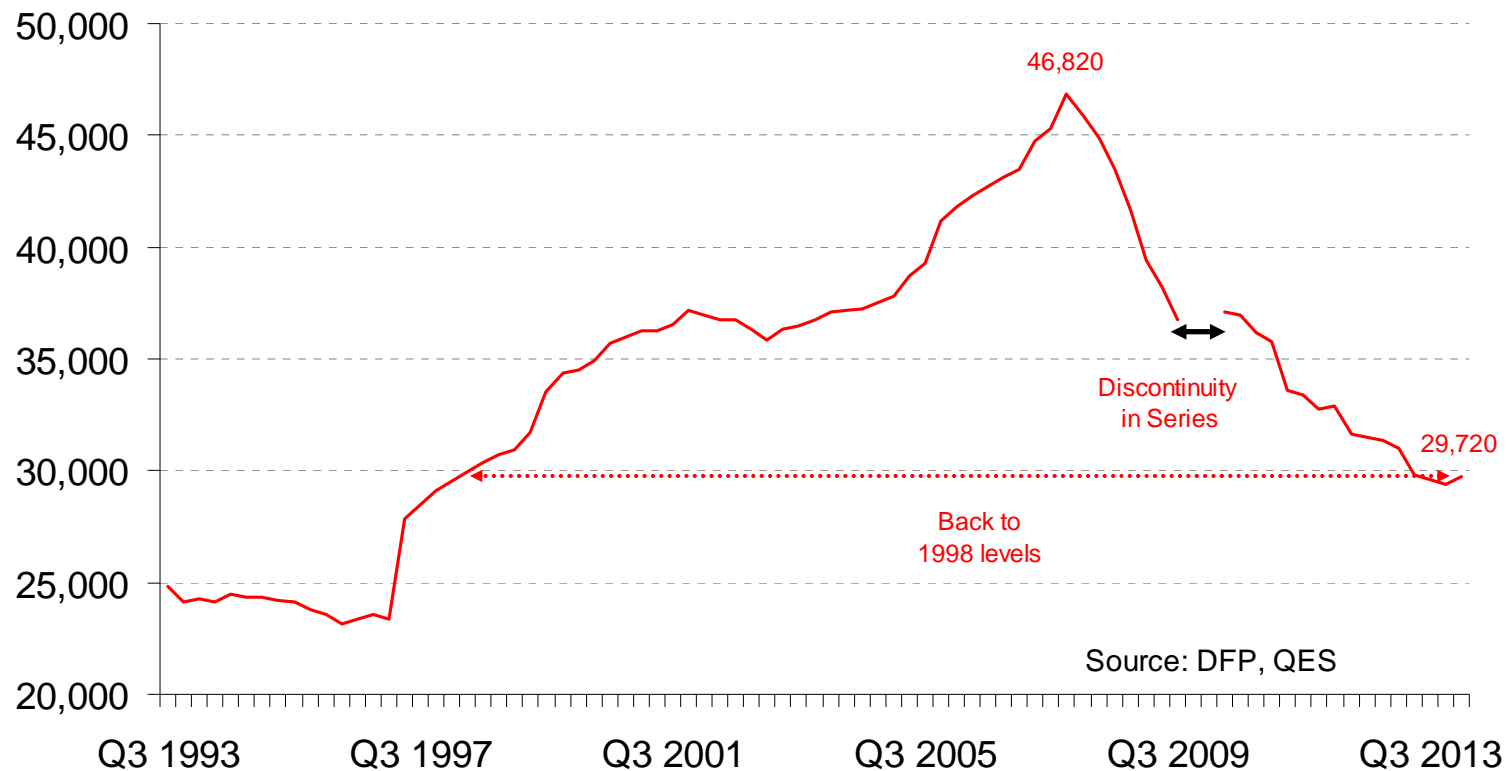
NI Construction Employee Jobs

Quarterly Change (Excludes self-employed)



Construction employment back to Good Friday Agreement (1998) levels

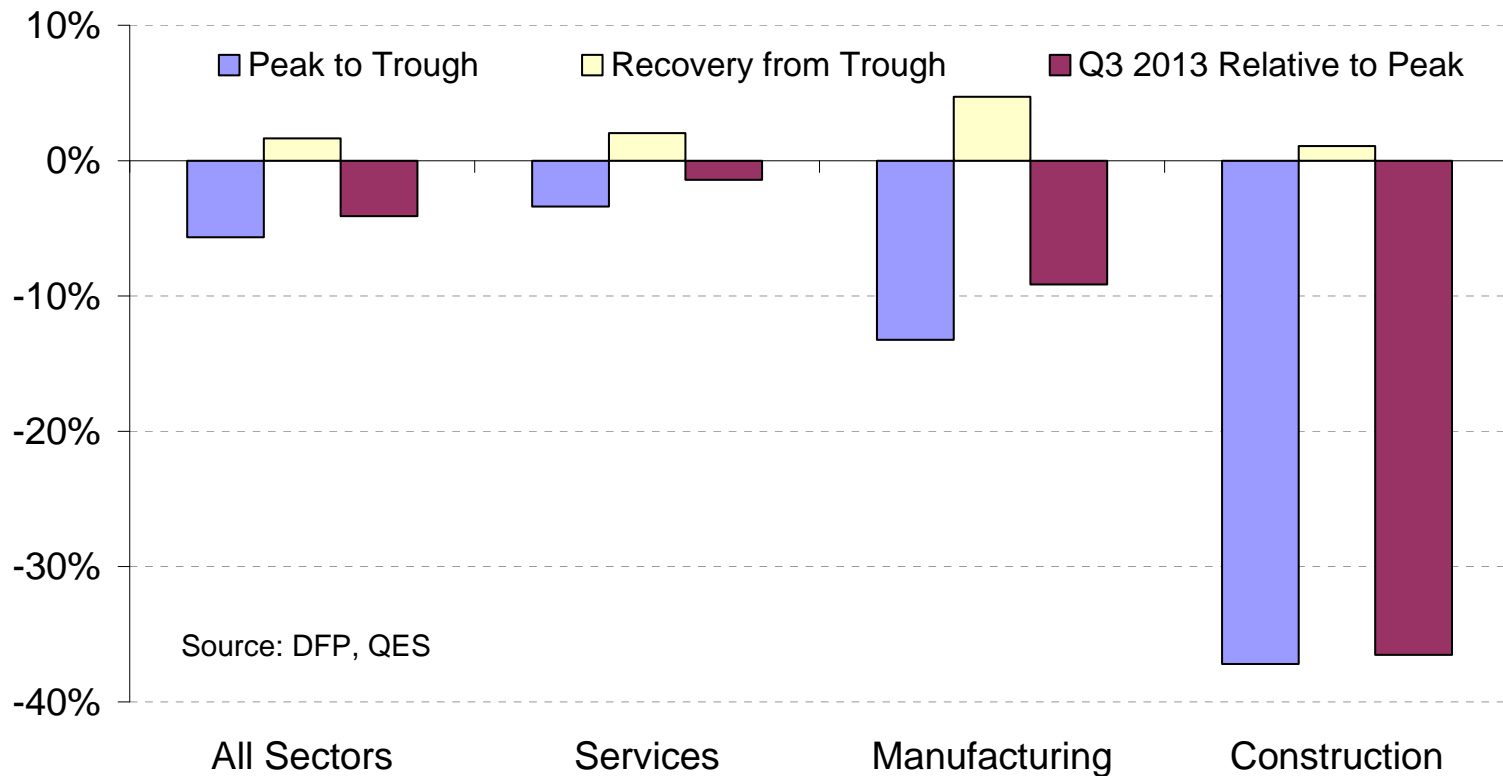
NI Construction Employee Jobs Levels



*Northern Ireland's
Job losses, recovery and
current (net) position
2007/08-2013*

All sectors have now shown some signs of recovery

Northern Ireland Employment (Employee Jobs)



Utilities post largest annual % gain over the last year whilst construction records the biggest decline

Northern Ireland Employment Change (Ranked by % change)

September 2012 - September 2013

Broad Industrial Group	Net Job Change	% Change
<i>Year-on-Year Risers</i> ↑↑↑		
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	180	12.6%
Administrative & support service activities	2,850	6.8%
Professional, scientific & technical activities	1,570	6.6%
Information & communication	940	5.9%
Real estate activities	300	4.2%
Human health & social work activities	2,360	2.0%
Manufacturing	1,390	1.8%
Accommodation & food service activities	700	1.7%
Transport & storage	160	0.7%
Other service activities	90	0.7%
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	780	0.6%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	10	0.1%
Mining & quarrying	0	0.0%
<i>Year-on-Year Fallers</i> ↓↓↓		
Public administration & defence; social security	-130	-0.2%
Arts, entertainment & recreation	-40	-0.3%
Education	-260	-0.4%
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	-40	-0.8%
Financial & insurance activities	-730	-3.8%
Construction	-1,300	-4.2%
Total	8,810	1.3%

Utilities, Admin,
Manufacturing,
ICT & tourism
related sectors



Utilities, Admin,
Manufacturing,
ICT & tourism
related sectors



Construction /
property
related



Construction /
property
related



Source: DFP - Quarterly Employment Survey (Seasonally Unadjusted), Excludes self-employed

Property related sectors & manufacturing have seen the biggest job losses over the last 5 years

Northern Ireland Employment Change (Ranked by % change)
September 2008 - September 2013

Broad Industrial Group	Net Job Change	% Change
<i>Year-on-Year Risers</i> ↑↑↑		
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	420	35.3%
Real estate activities	1,010	15.6%
Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,290	9.3%
Professional, scientific & technical activities	1,440	6.0%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	560	4.6%
Human health & social work activities	3,750	3.3%
Administrative & support service activities	1,260	2.9%
Information & communication	430	2.6%
Other service activities	140	1.0%
<i>Year-on-Year Fallers</i> ↓↓↓		
Education	-440	-0.7%
Accommodation & food service activities	-840	-1.9%
Public administration & defence; social security	-2,680	-4.6%
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	-6,110	-4.7%
Transport & storage	-1,280	-5.0%
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	-250	-5.1%
Manufacturing	-5,930	-7.2%
Financial & insurance activities	-1,830	-9.1%
Mining & quarrying	-470	-22.0%
Construction	-13,780	-31.7%
Total	-23,340	-3.2%

Utilities, Real Estate, Entertainment & Agriculture



Utilities, Real Estate, Entertainment & Agriculture



Construction / property related



Construction / property related



Source: DFP - Quarterly Employment Survey (Seasonally Unadjusted), Excludes self-employed

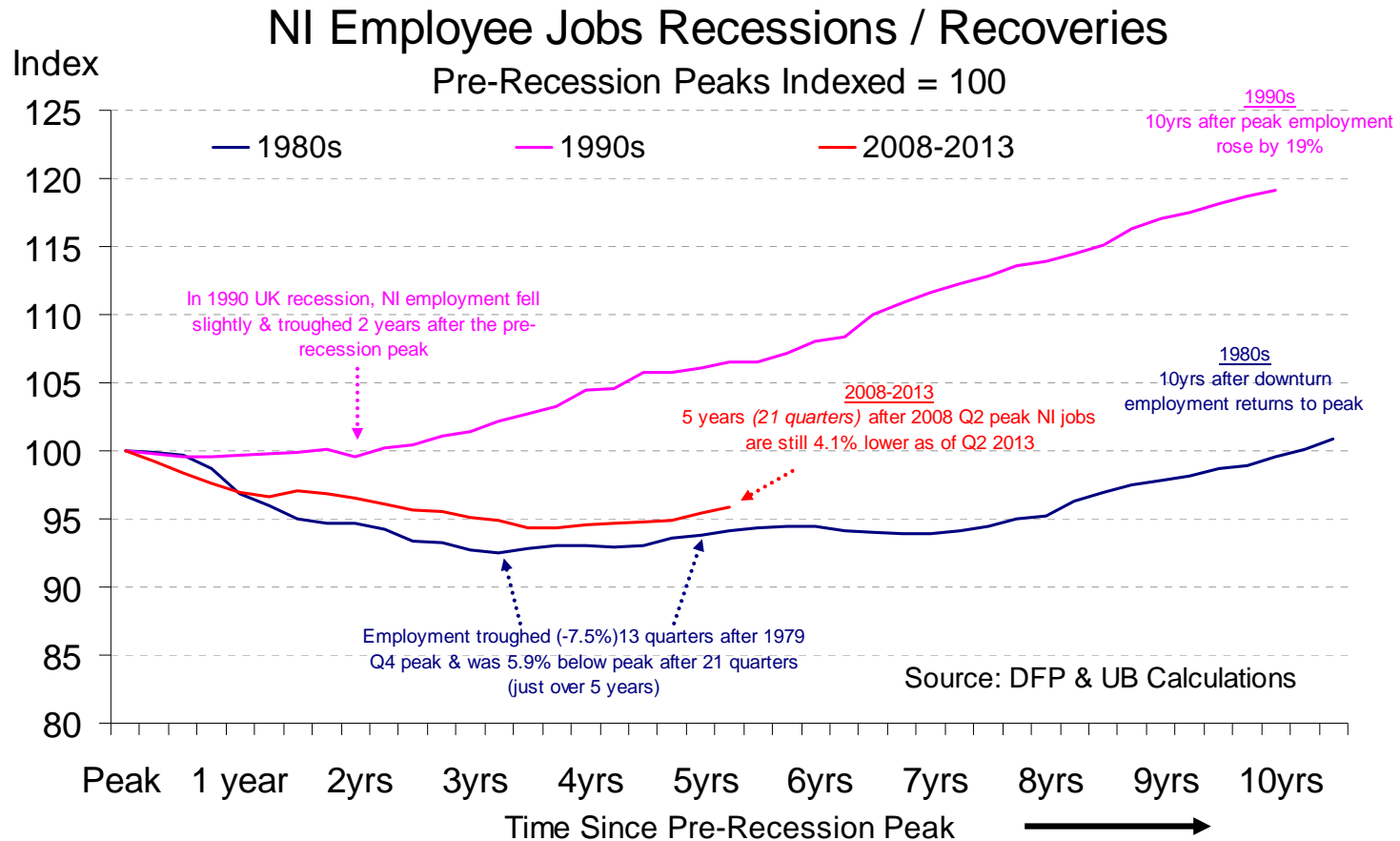
*Northern Ireland's
'Employment Recessions'
& Recoveries Compared*

1980s

1990s

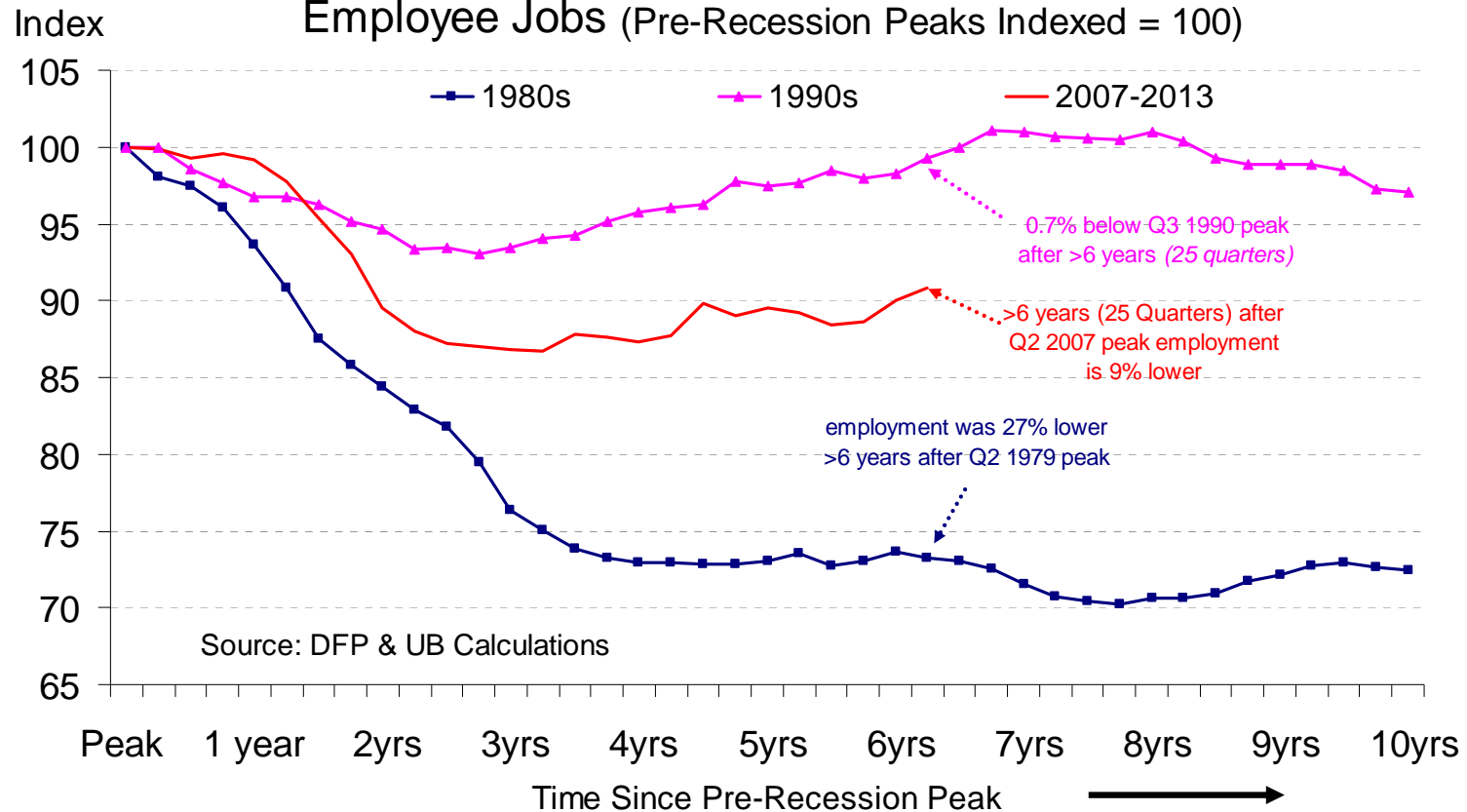
2008-2013

Job losses in the latest downturn not as steep as the 1980s. But returning to peak is likely to take longer than 1980s (10yrs)

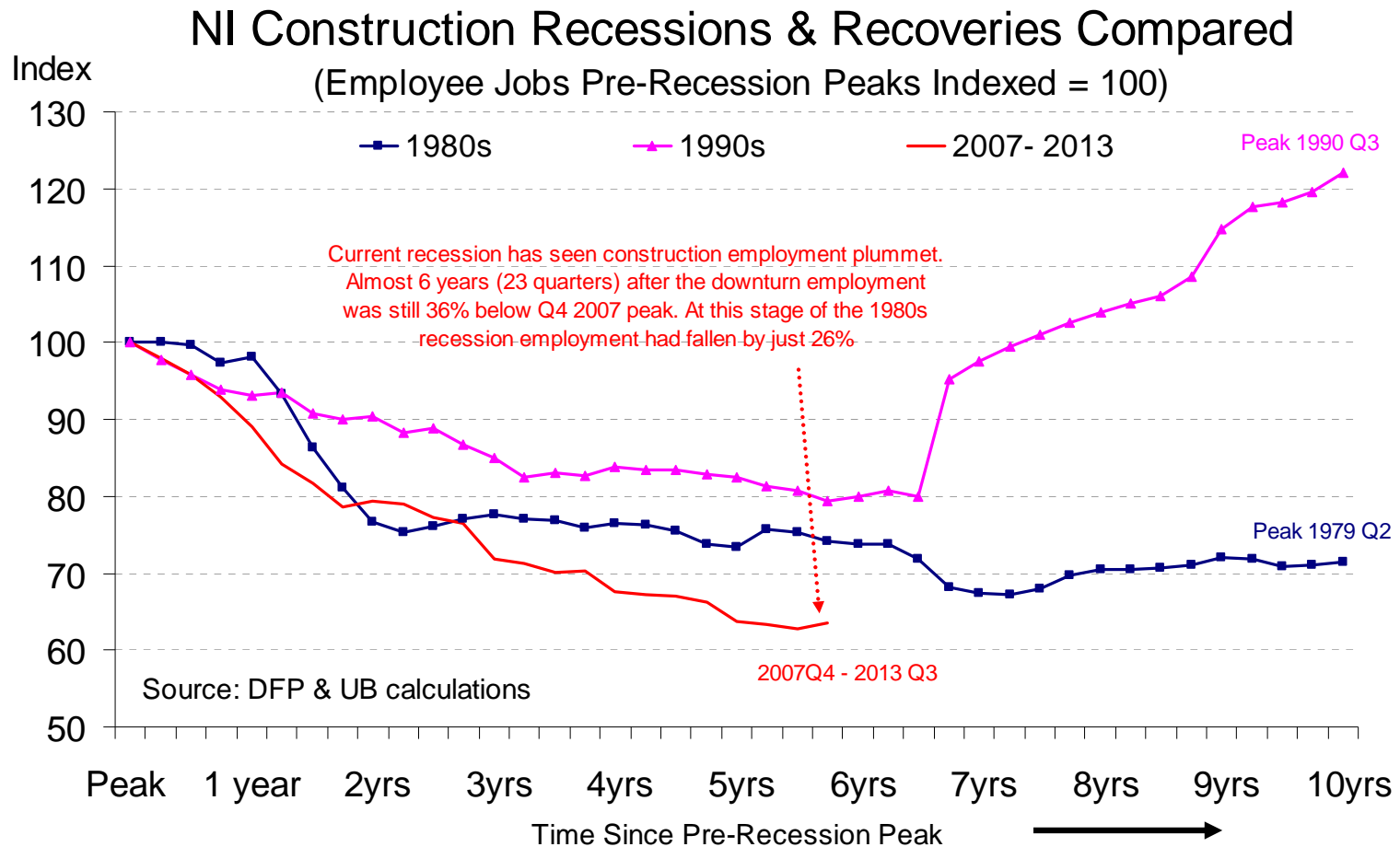


Manufacturing job losses have been nowhere near what they were like in the 1980s but recovery may be similar

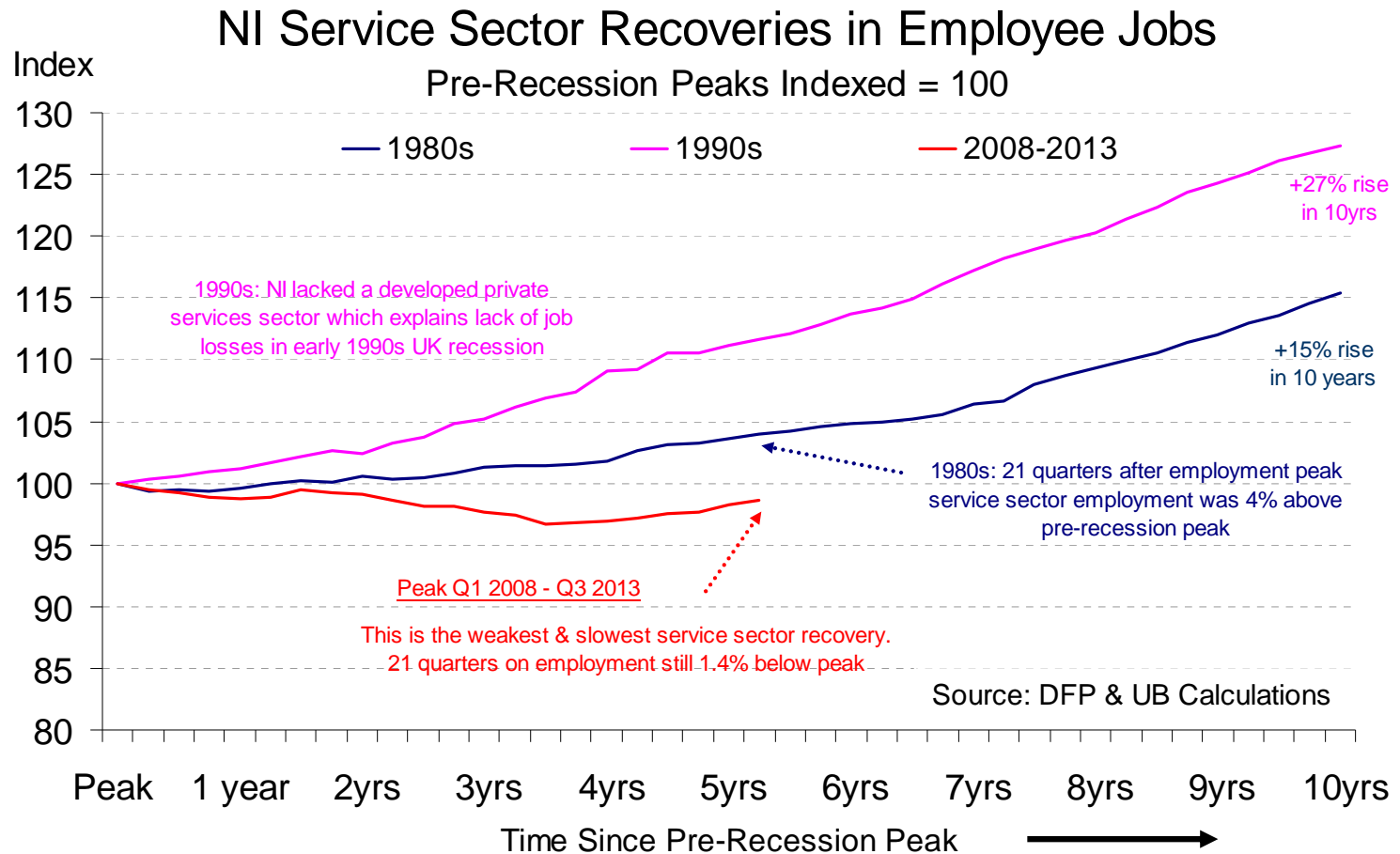
NI Manufacturing Recessions & Recoveries in Employee Jobs (Pre-Recession Peaks Indexed = 100)



In terms of job losses, construction has experienced its fastest & deepest recession on record



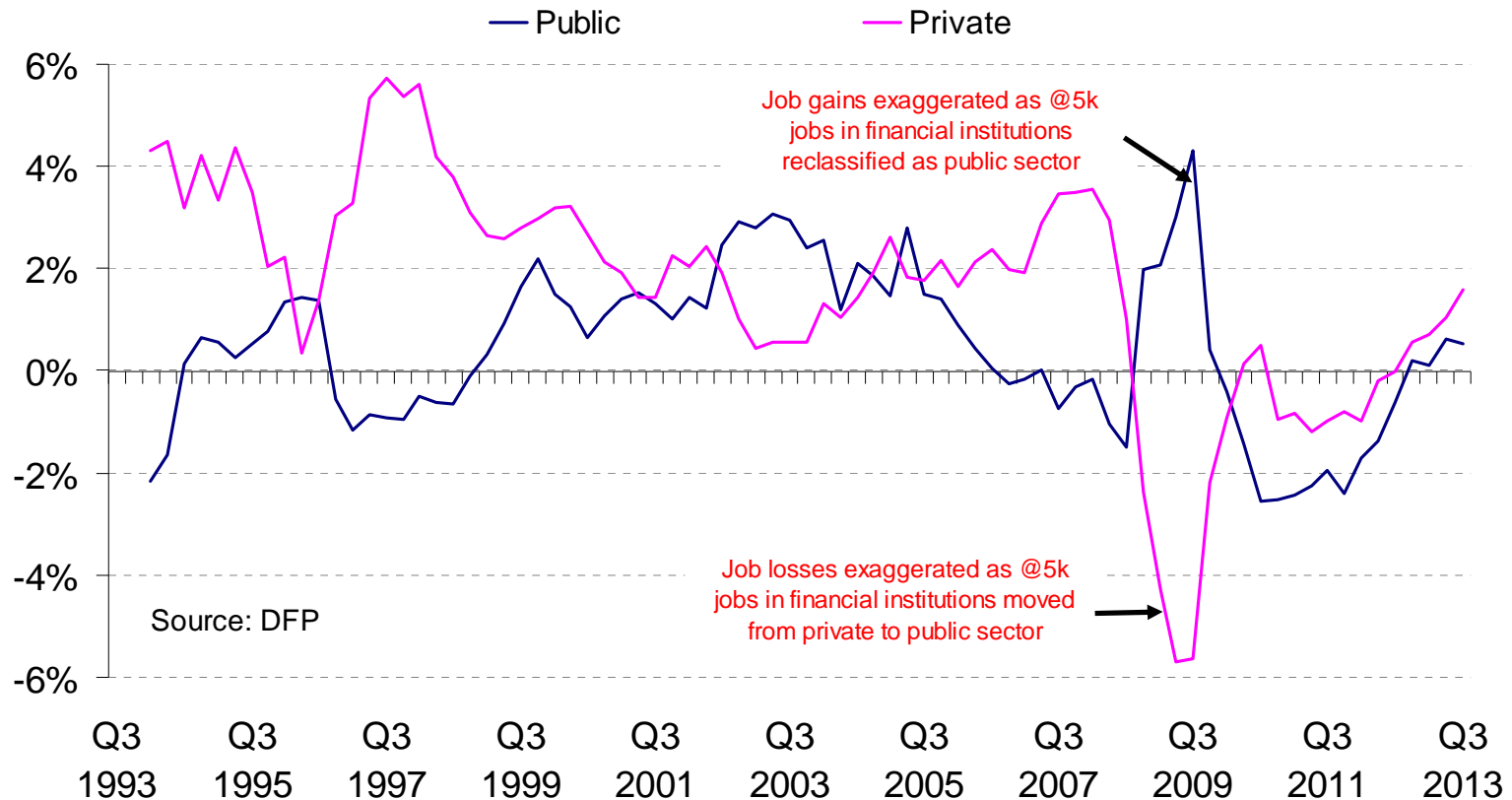
Service sector jobs recovery underway. However, it remains the slowest and weakest recovery to date



*NI Public Sector v Private Sector
Employment Levels
& Growth*

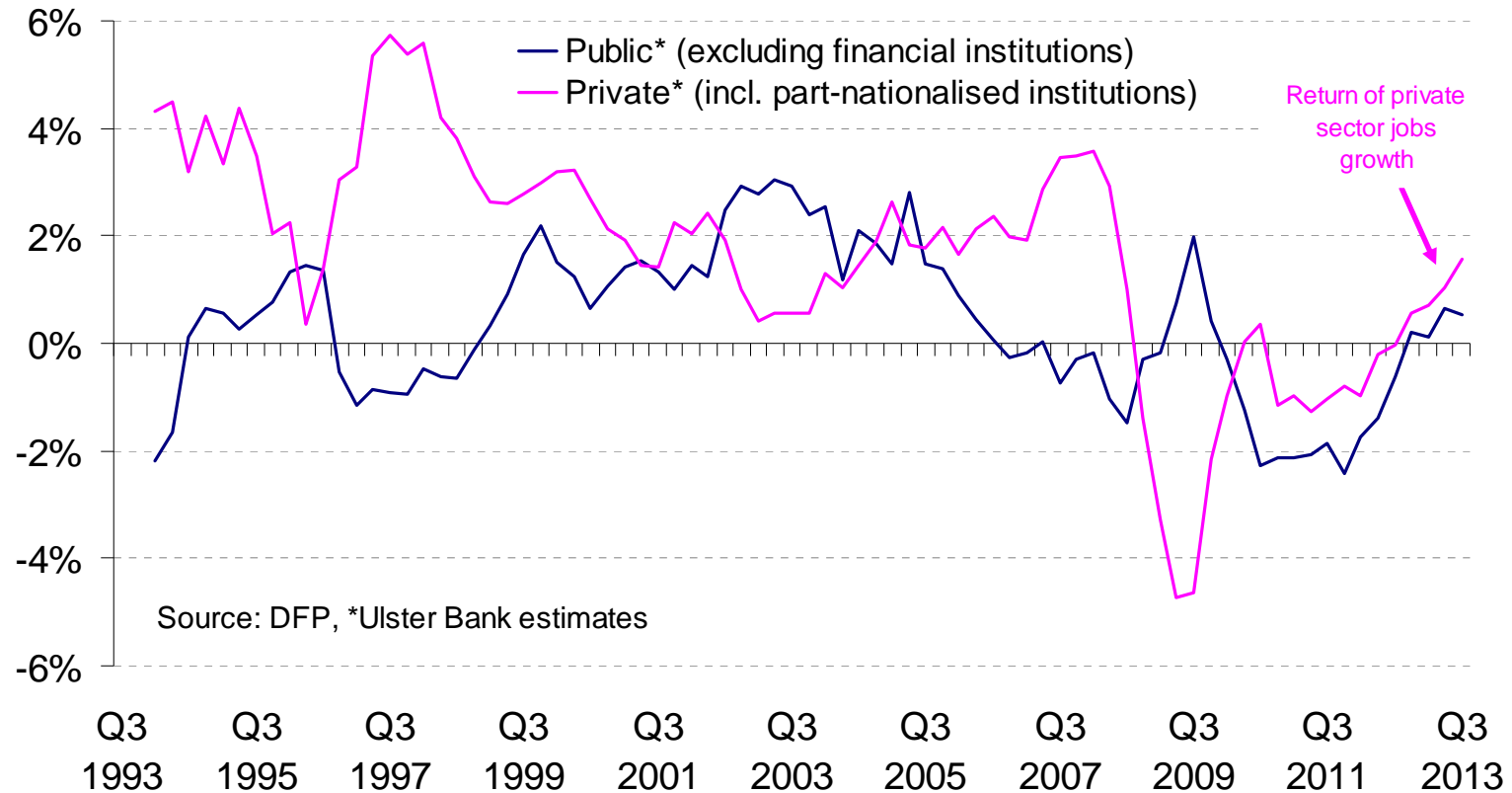
Headline public & private sector growth rates are misleading due to reclassification of some institutions as public sector

NI Public & Private Sector Employment Growth



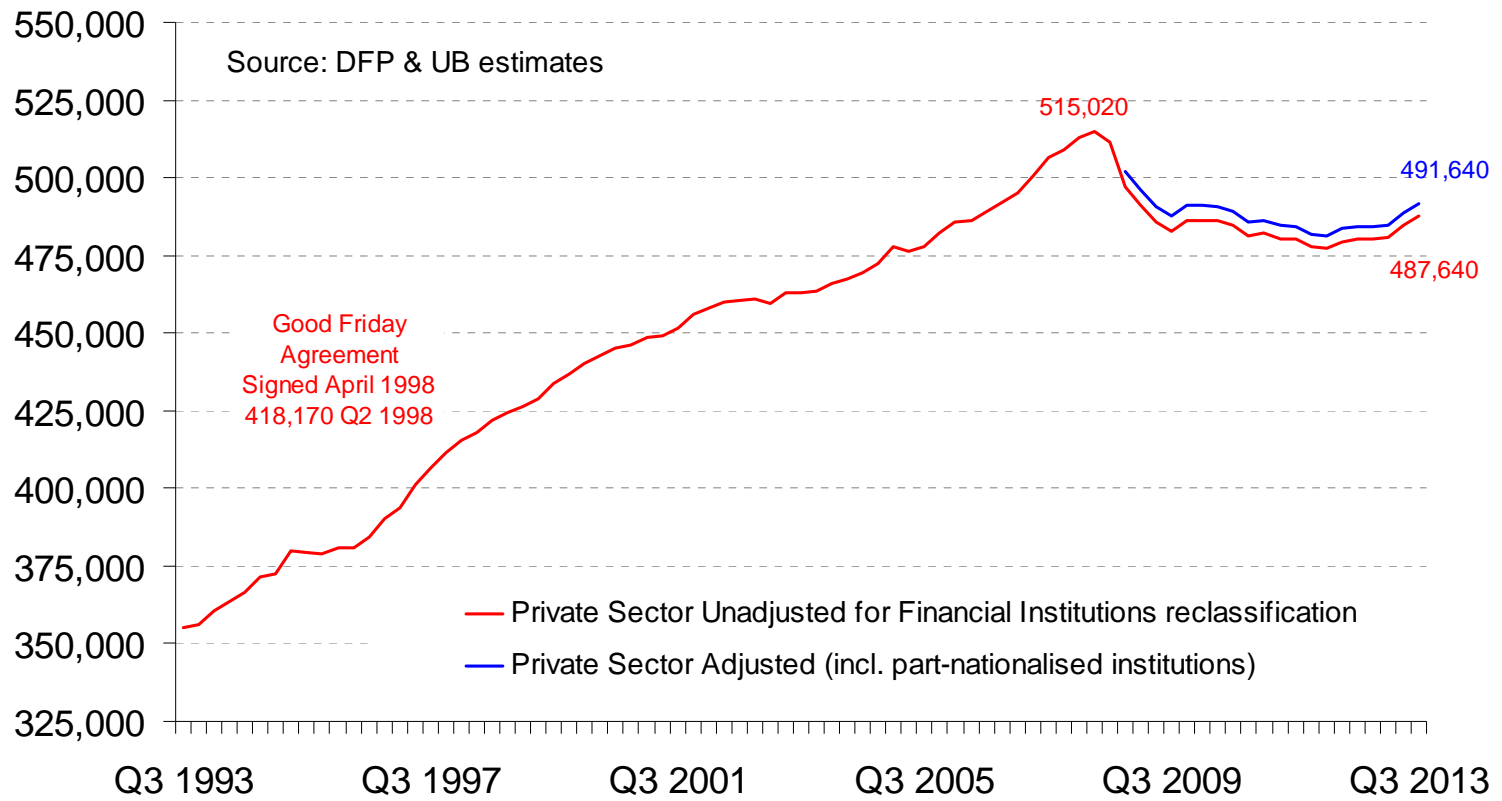
Both public & private sector employment levels are higher in Q3 2013 than they were last year

NI Public v Private Sector Employment Growth



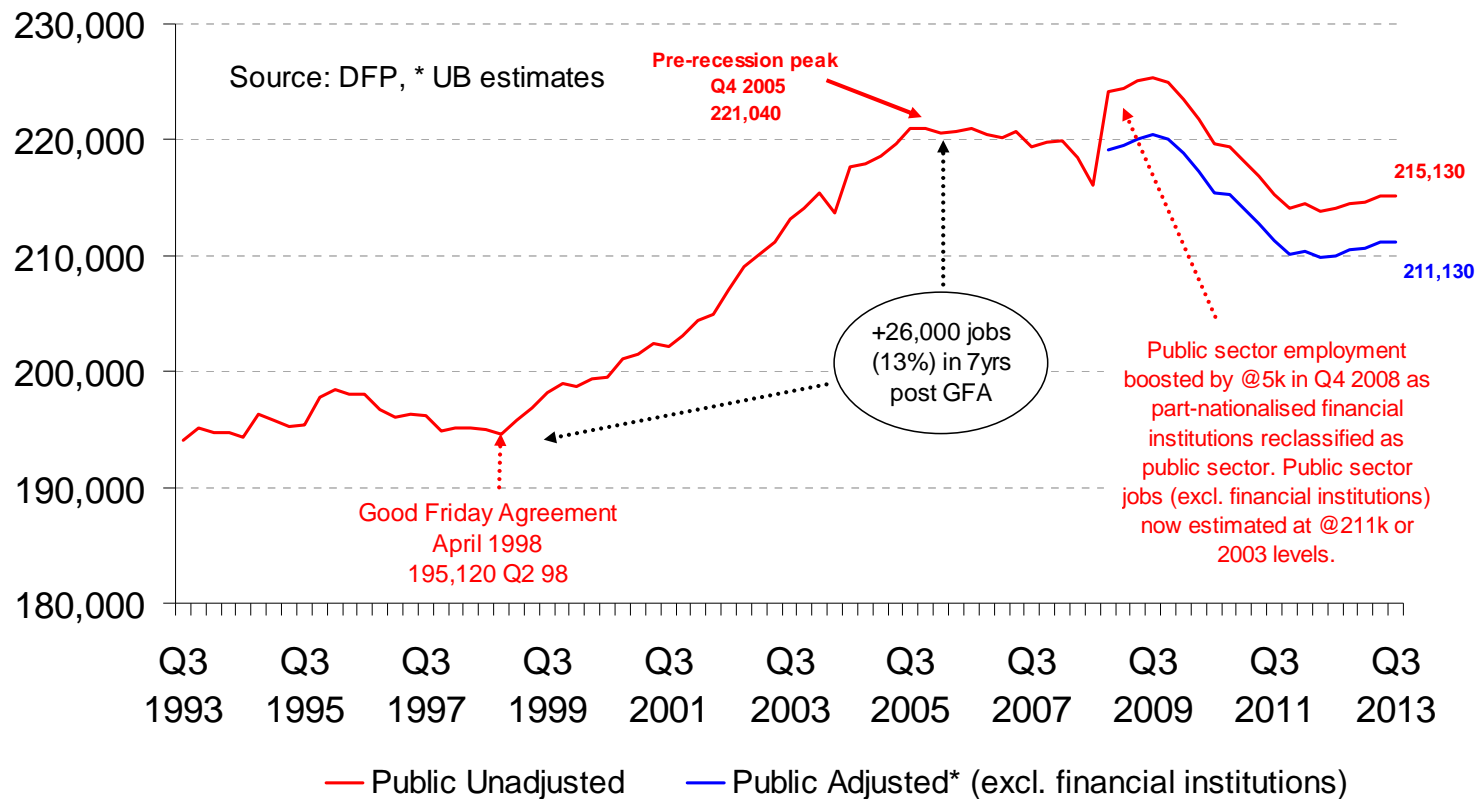
Private sector employment growth has risen in each of the last 6 quarters but is still at mid-2006 levels

NI Private Sector Employee Jobs



Public sector employment boom has been & gone. A period of job losses (attrition & non-replacement) is anticipated

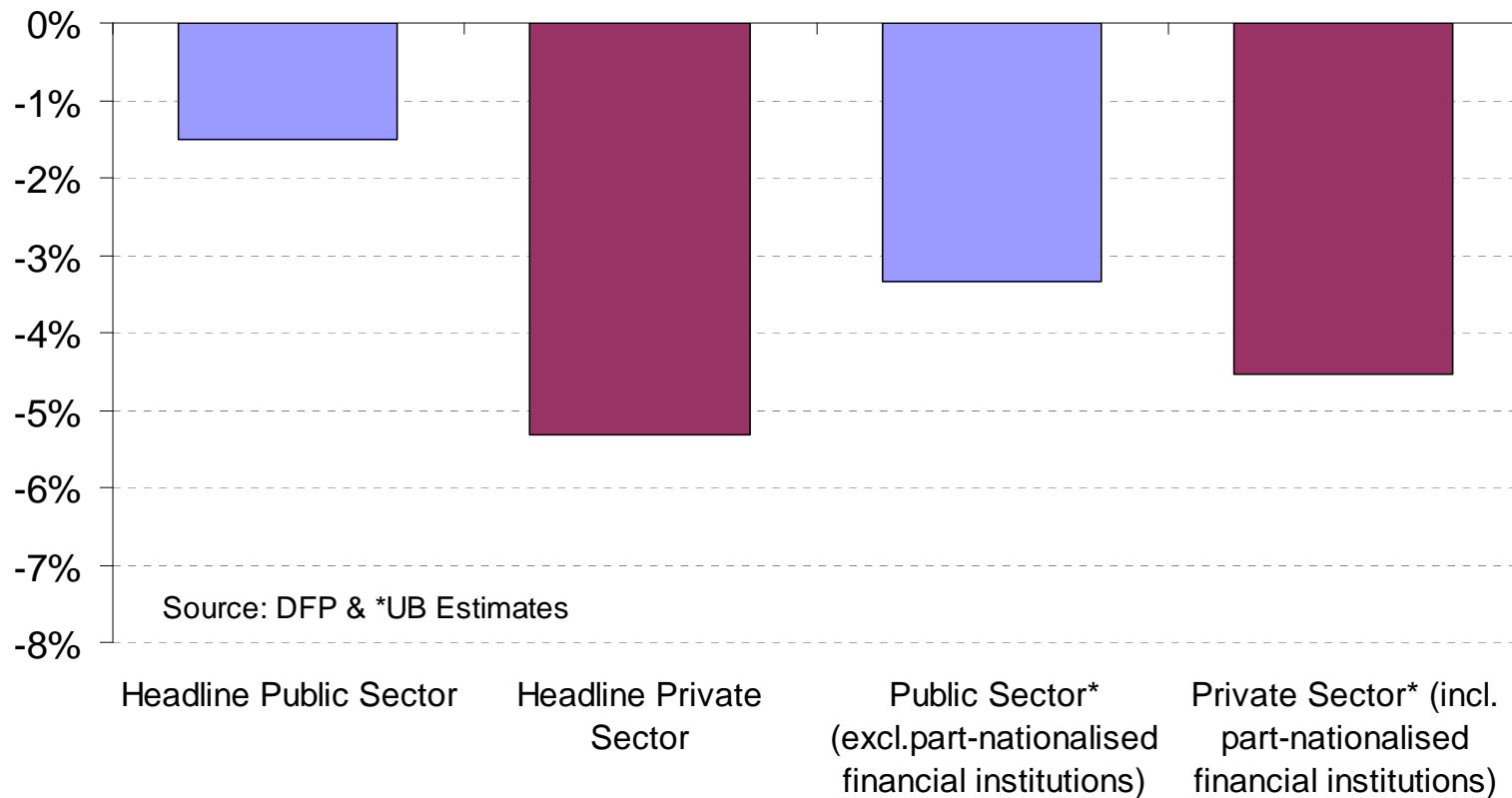
NI Public Sector Employee Jobs Levels



Private sector employment remains an estimated 4.5% since peak with public sector down an estimated 3.4%

NI Public & Private Sector Employment % Change

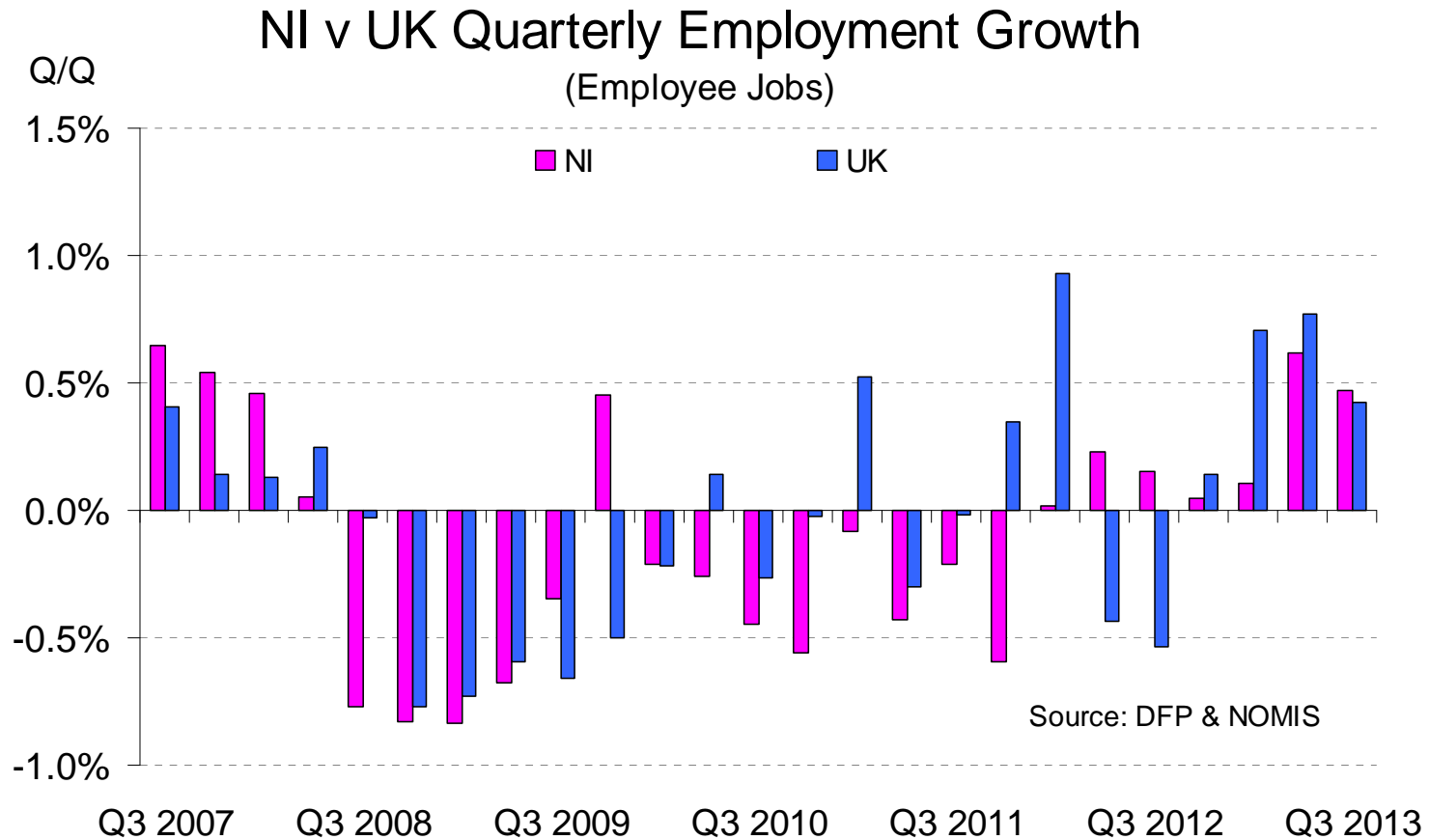
Q2 2008 - Q3 2013



NI V UK

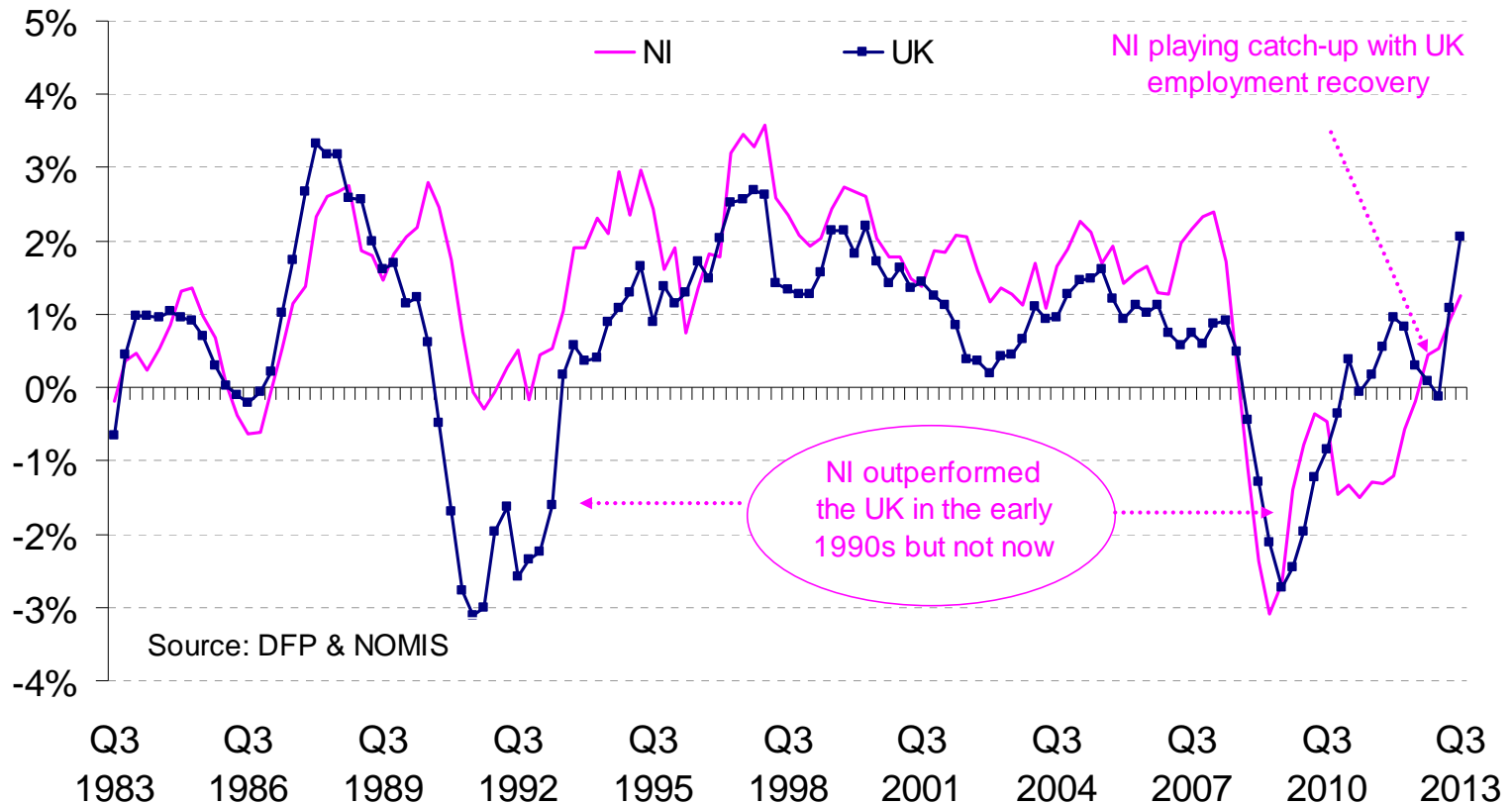
Employment Performance
Employee Jobs by Sector

NI & the UK both post strong rates of employment growth in Q2 & Q3 2013

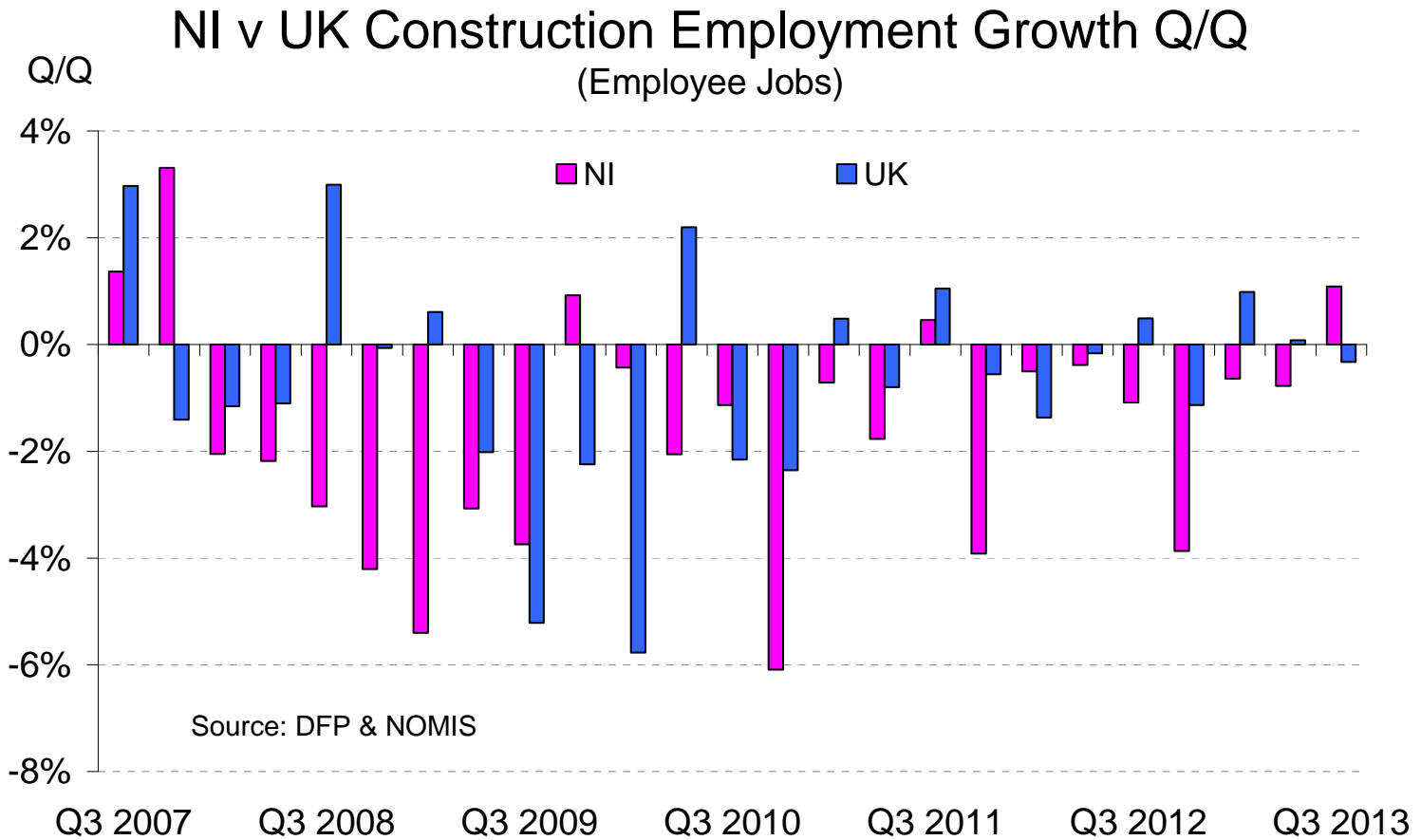


NI playing catch-up with the UK employment recovery

NI & UK Annual Employment Growth

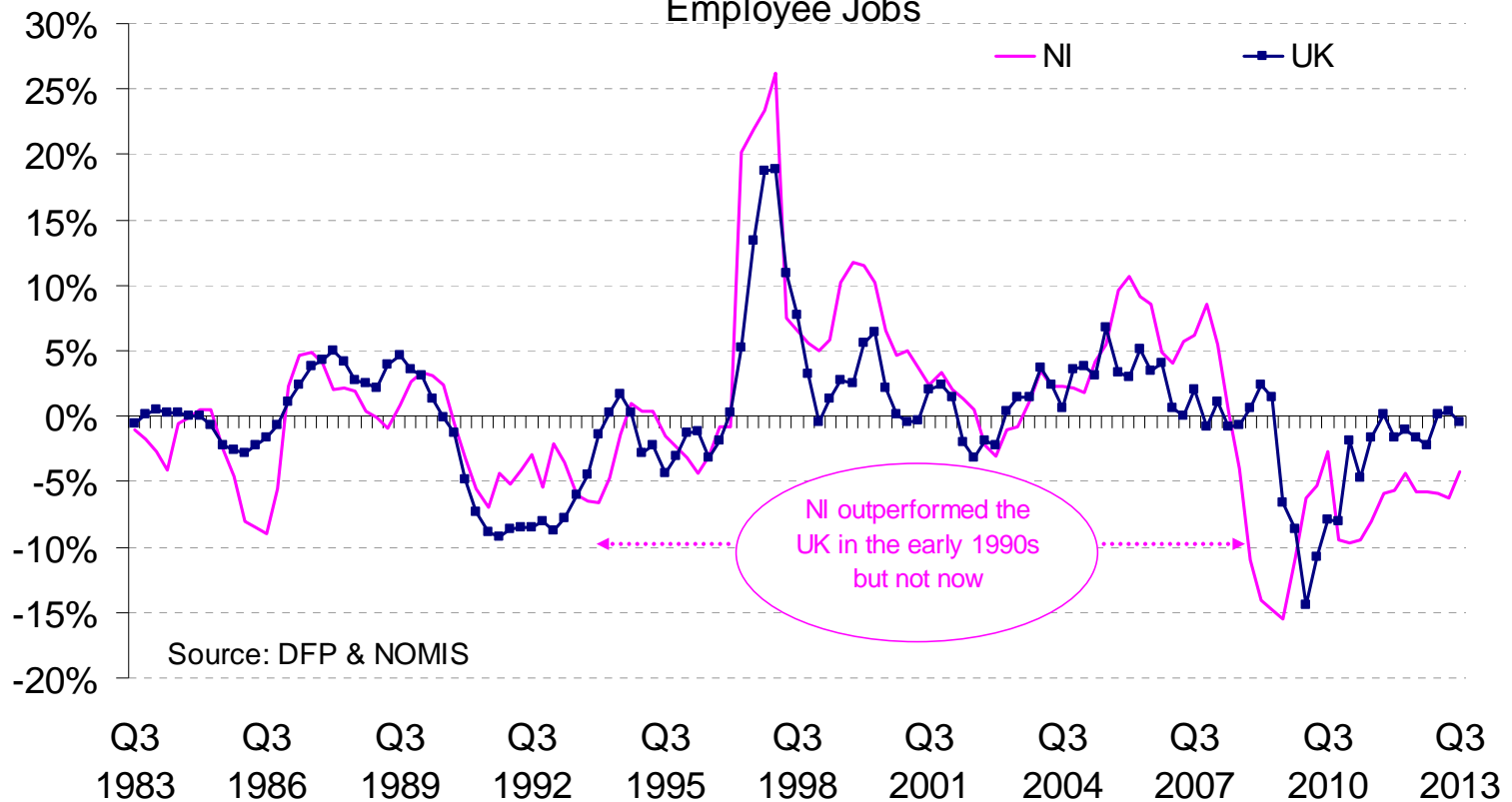


NI's construction sector posts a quarter of growth after 7 quarters of decline

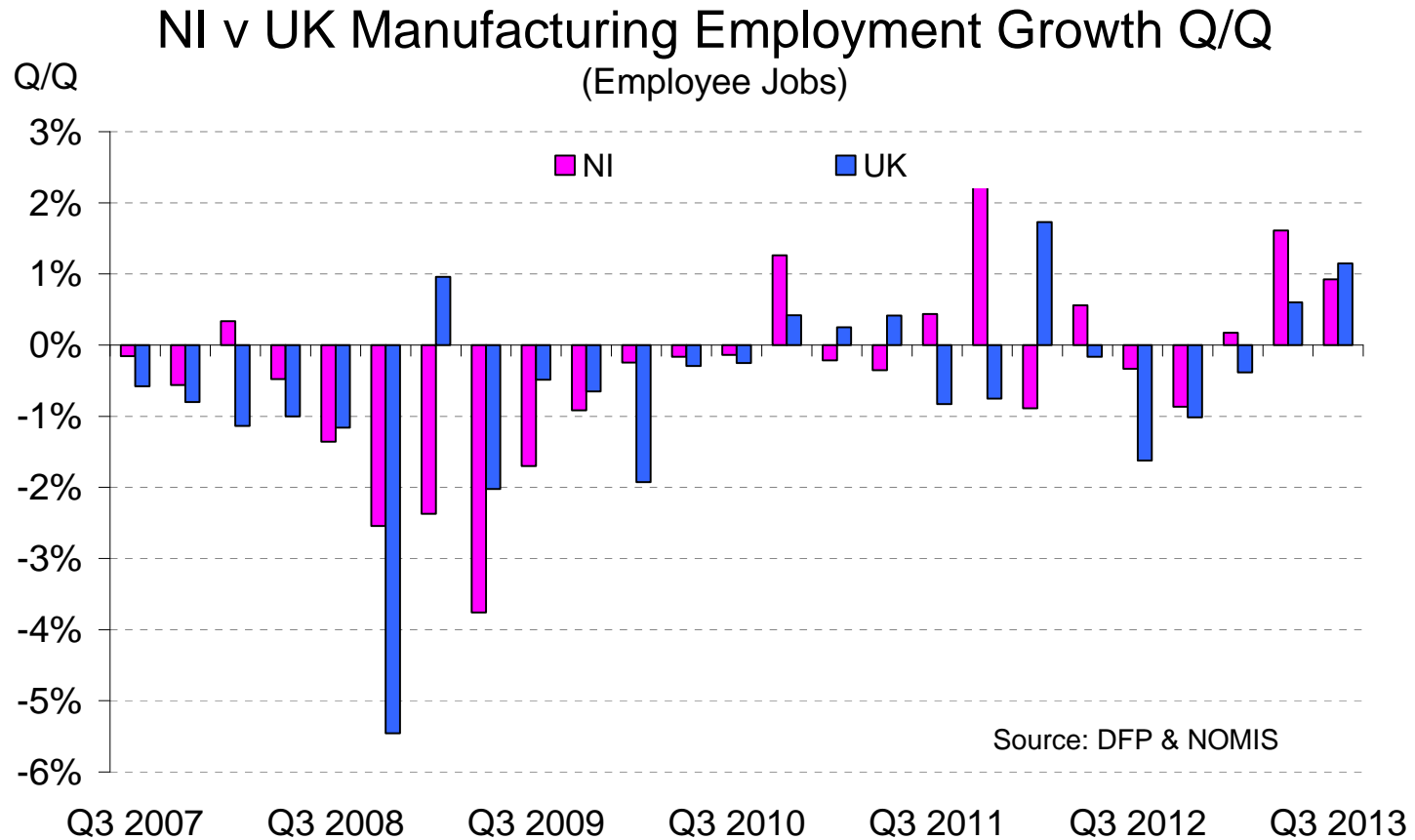


UK construction industry posts modest 0.4% y/y decline in Q3 2013 while NI records a hefty 4.2% fall

Construction Annual Employment Growth Employee Jobs

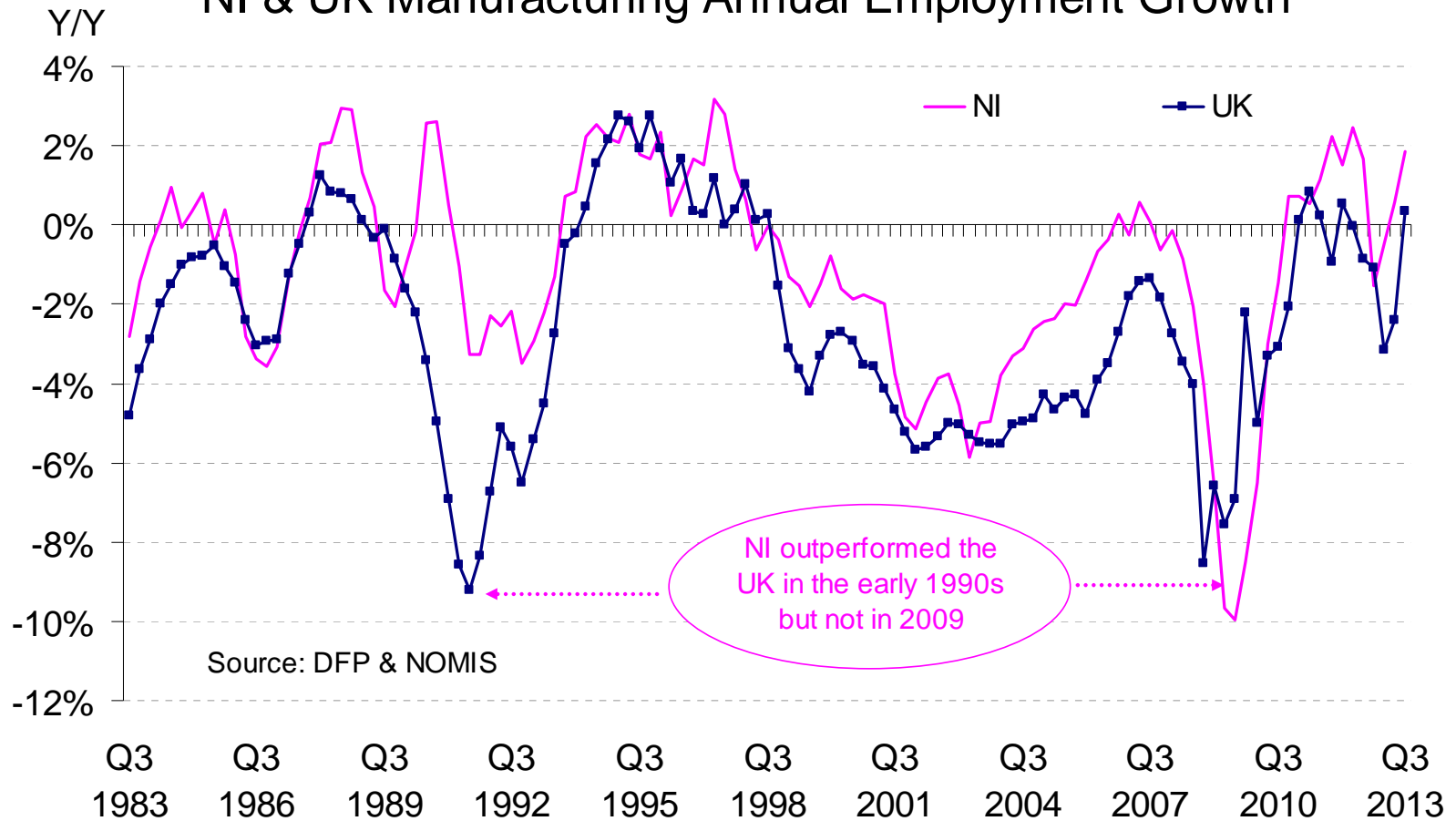


Both NI & UK post strong rates of manufacturing employment growth in Q2 & Q3 2013

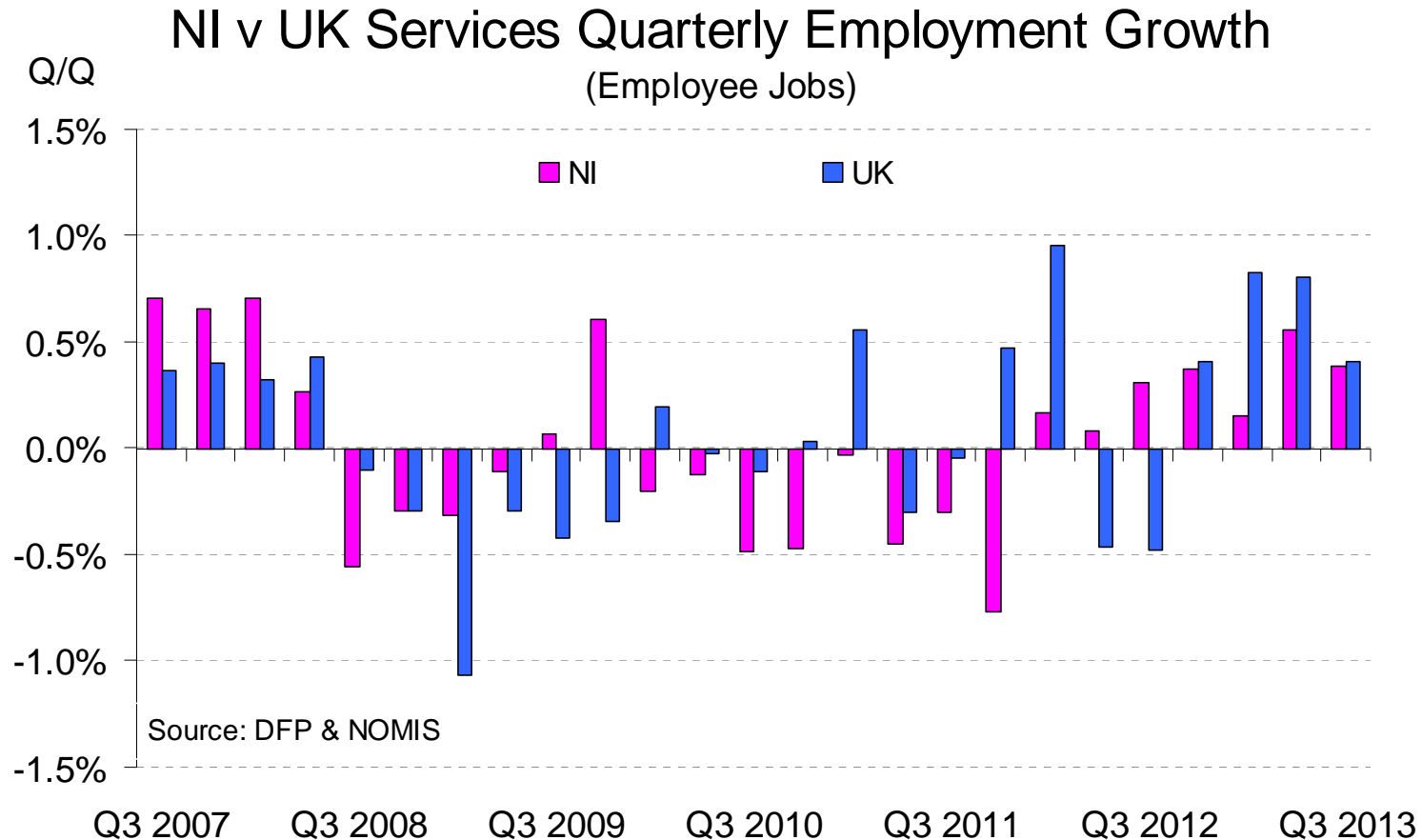


NI's employment recovery within the manufacturing sector has outperformed the UK

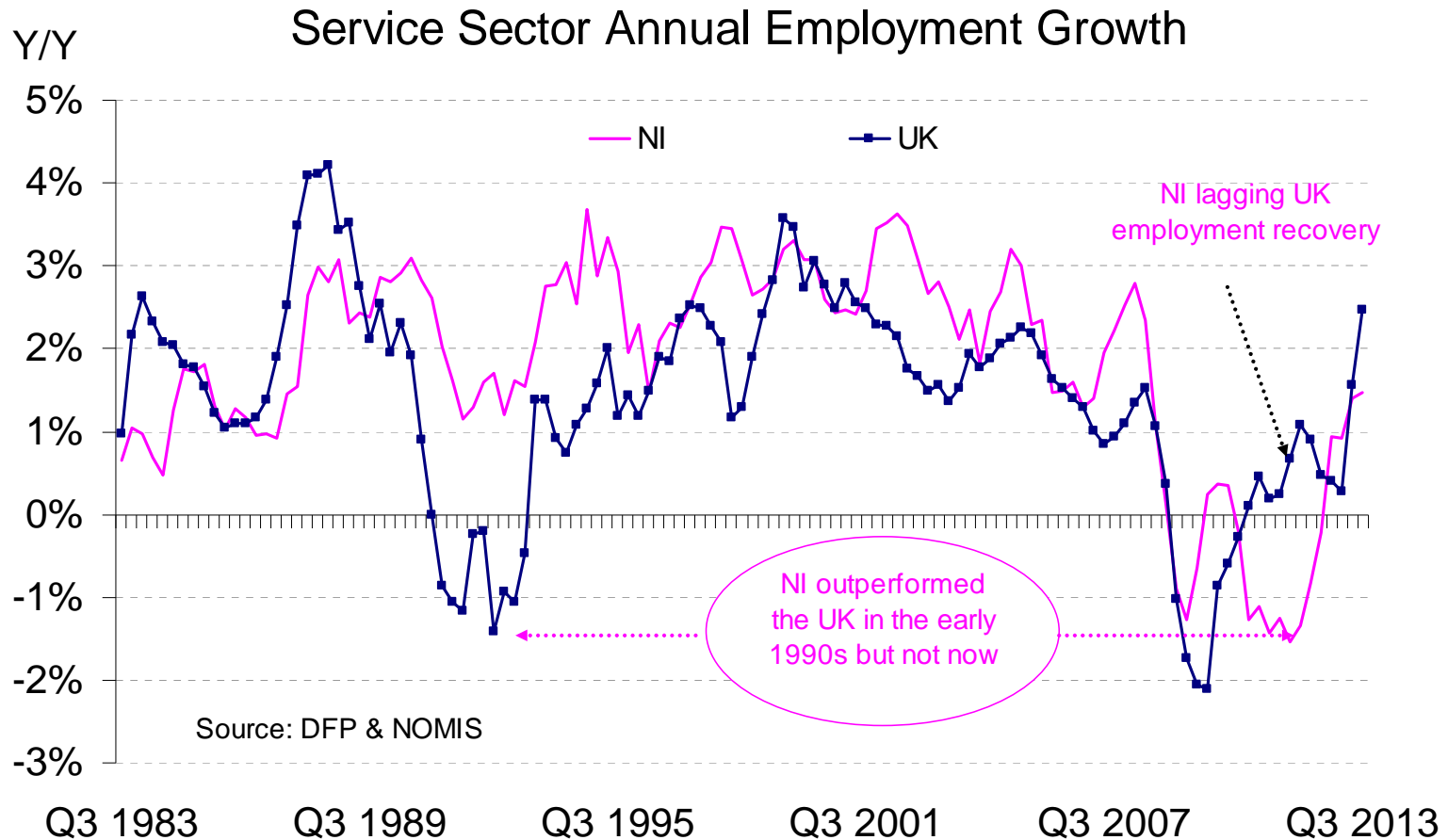
NI & UK Manufacturing Annual Employment Growth



NI & UK service sectors post strong rates of jobs growth in Q3 2013. The 7th successive quarter of growth for NI

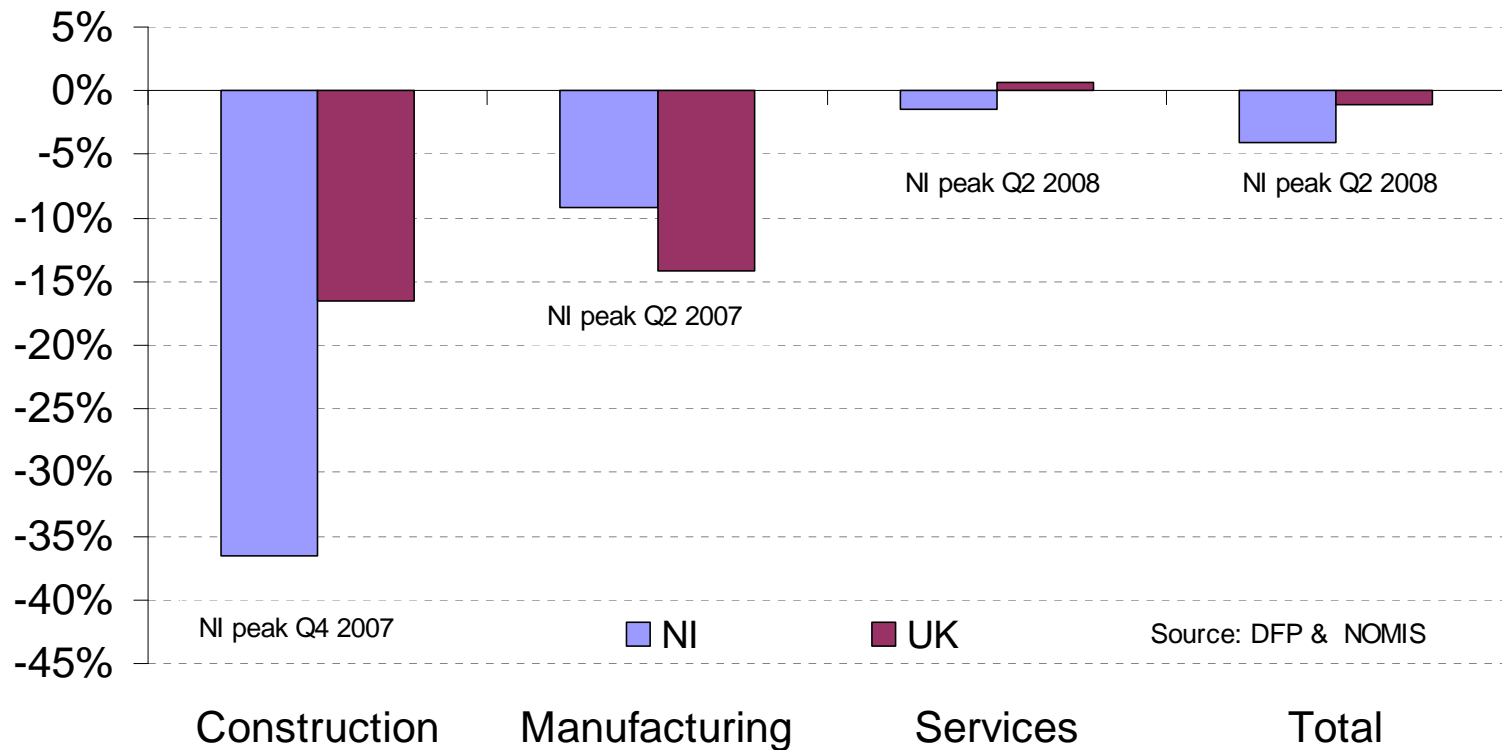


Until recently NI's service sector employment recovery has lagged significantly behind that of the UK



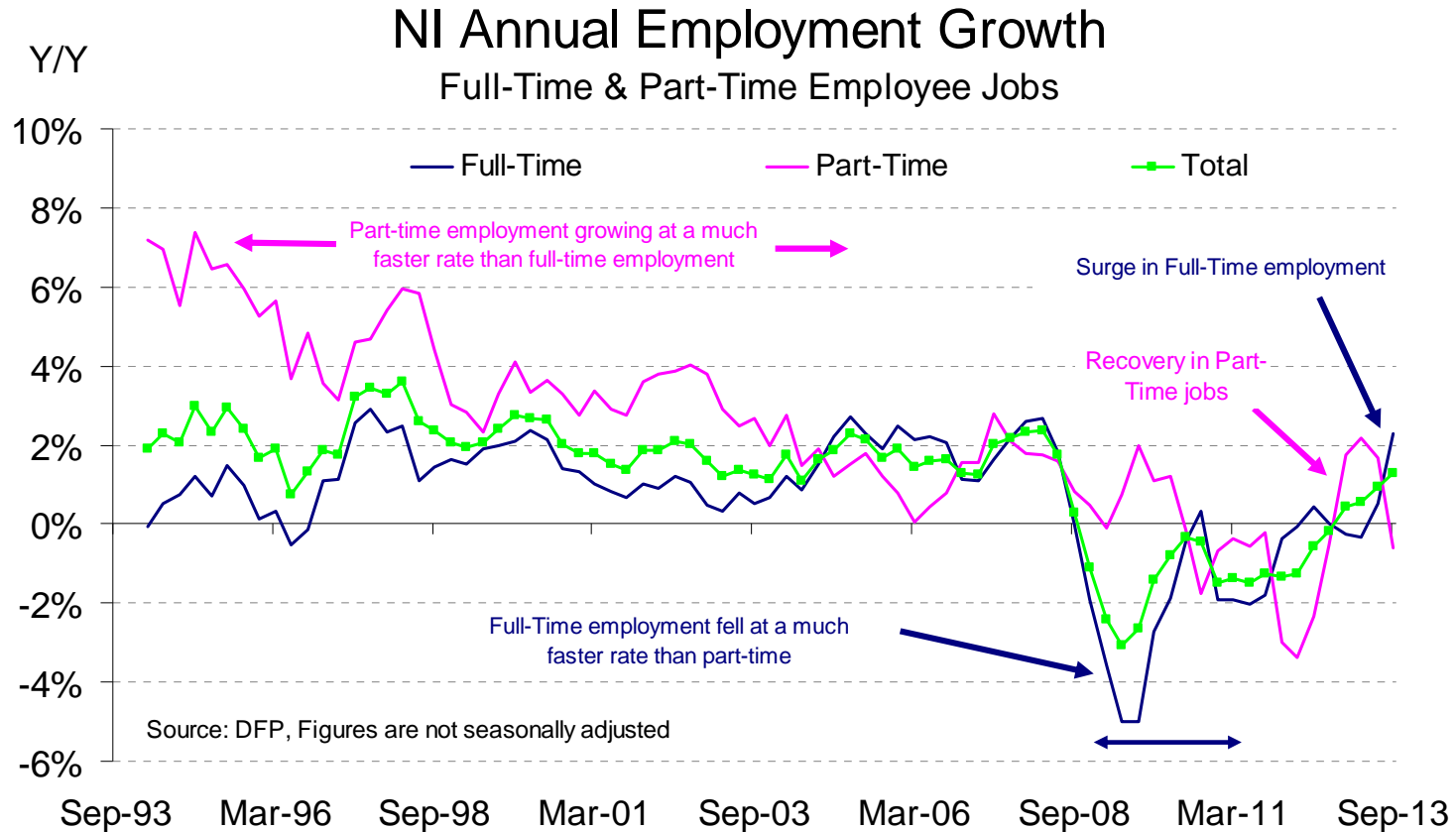
Apart from manufacturing, NI's job losses have been more severe than in the UK

Employee jobs relative to pre-downturn peaks
as of Q3 2013



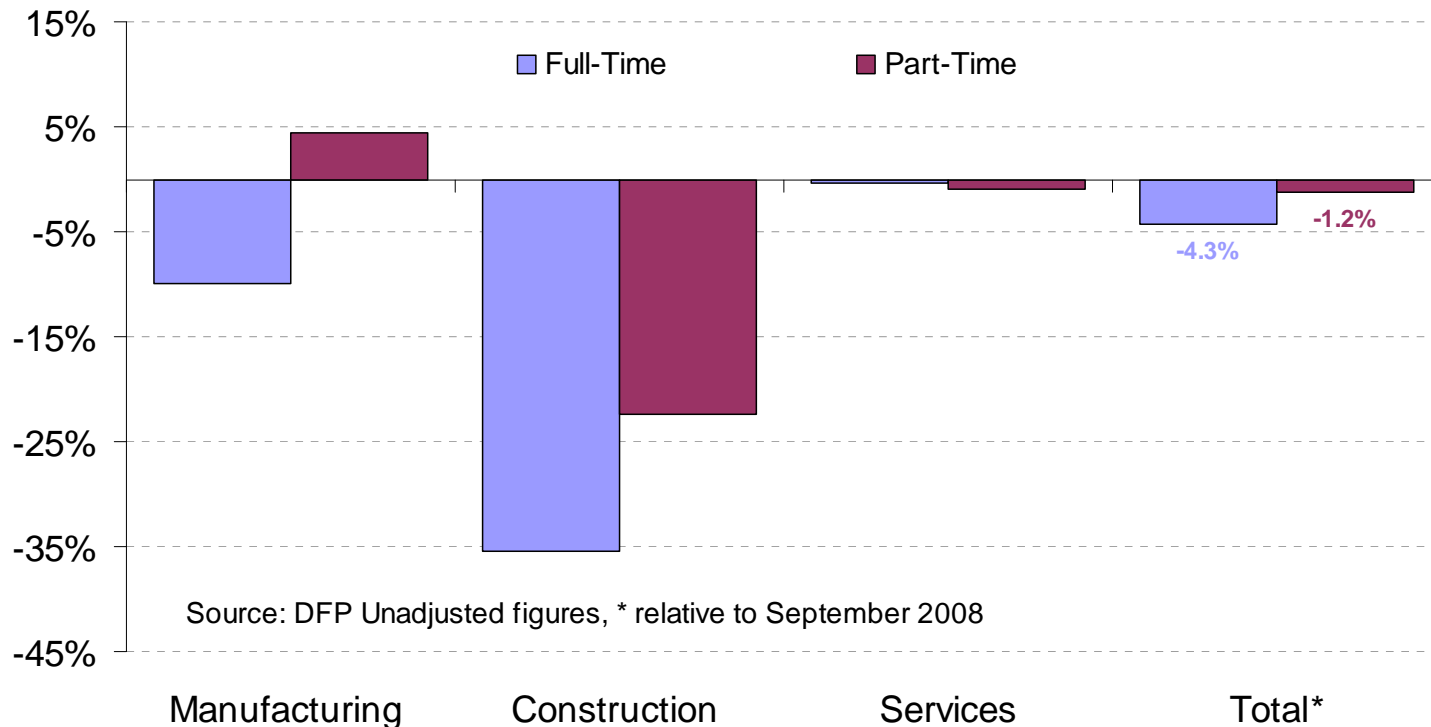
*NI & UK Employee Jobs,
RoI Employment
Full-Time & Part-Time*

Employment boom was predominantly part-time jobs while employment gloom was largely for full-timers



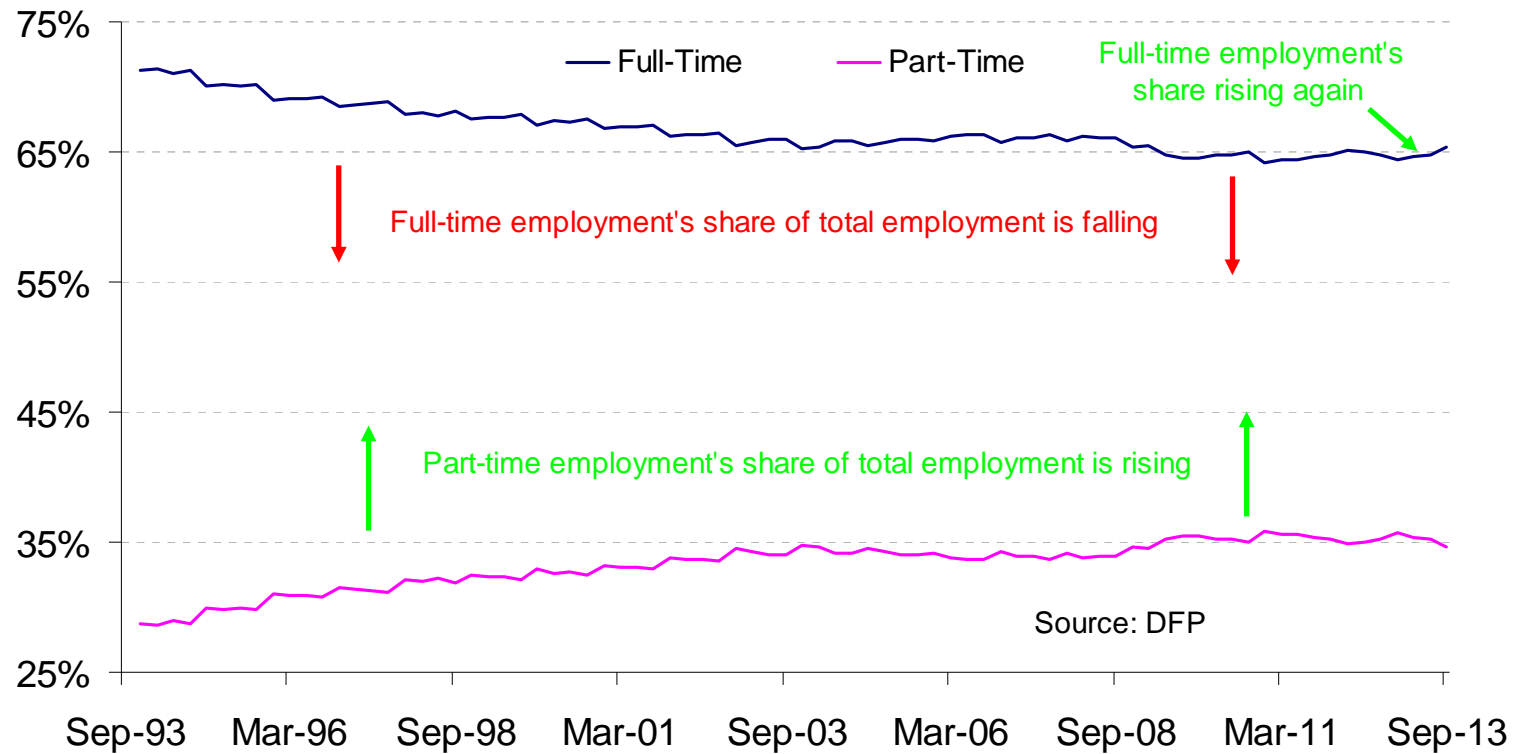
There are more part-time manufacturing jobs now than there were before the downturn

NI Employee jobs relative to pre-downturn peaks
Q3 2013

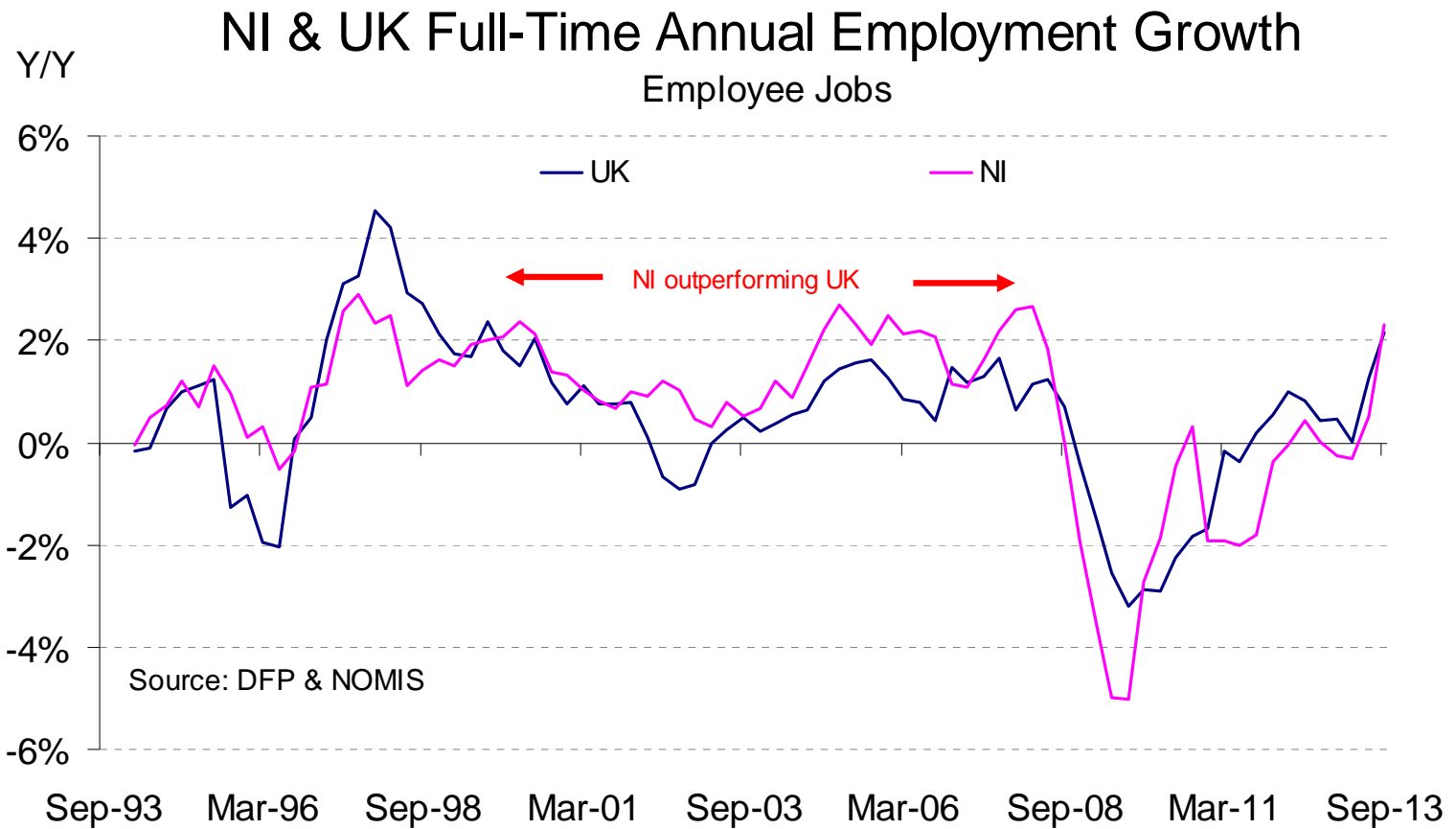


...leading to a change in NI's employment mix

% of NI Employee Jobs Full-Time v Part-Time



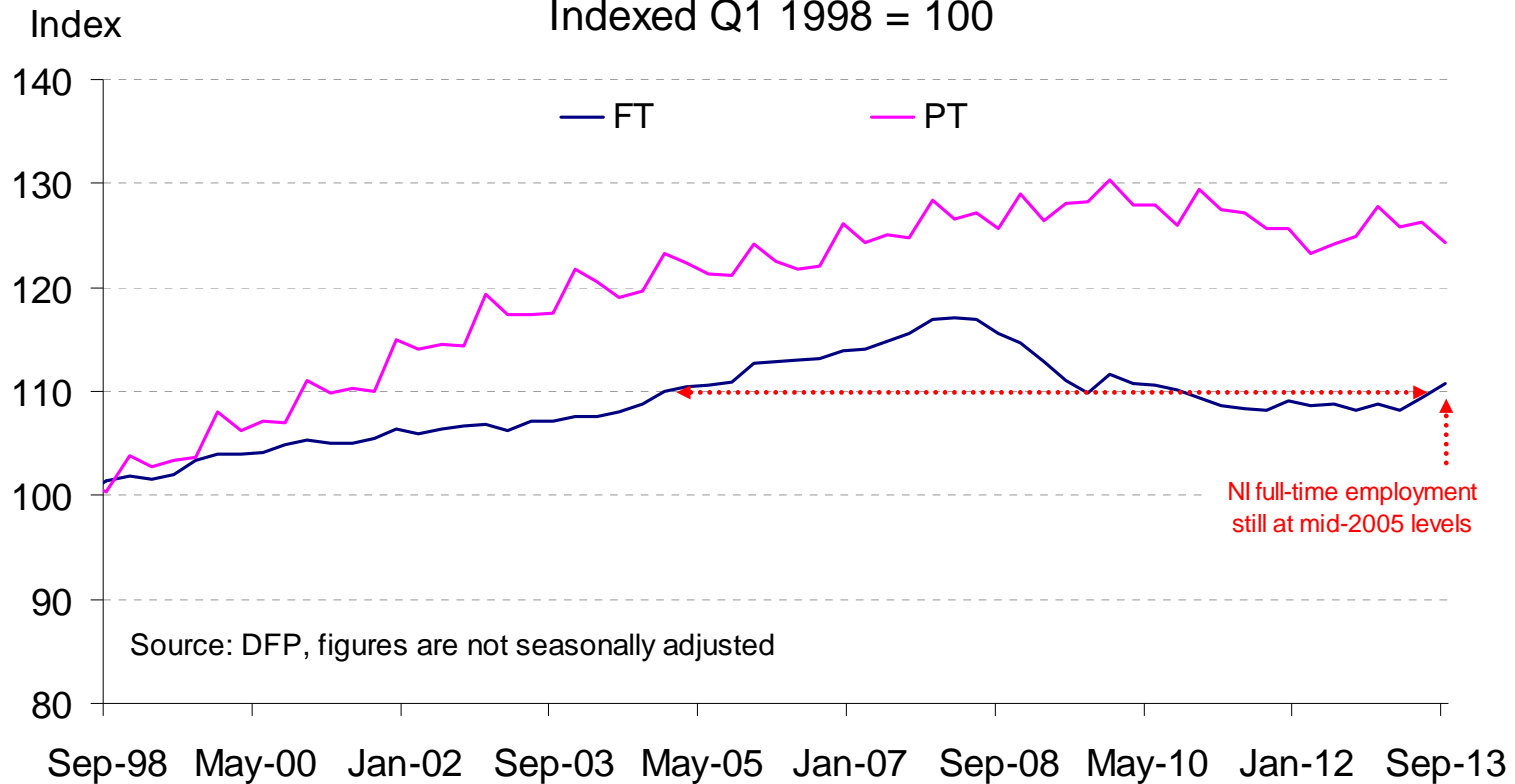
In terms of full-time employment, NI outperformed the UK in the boom but until recently has lagged the UK recovery



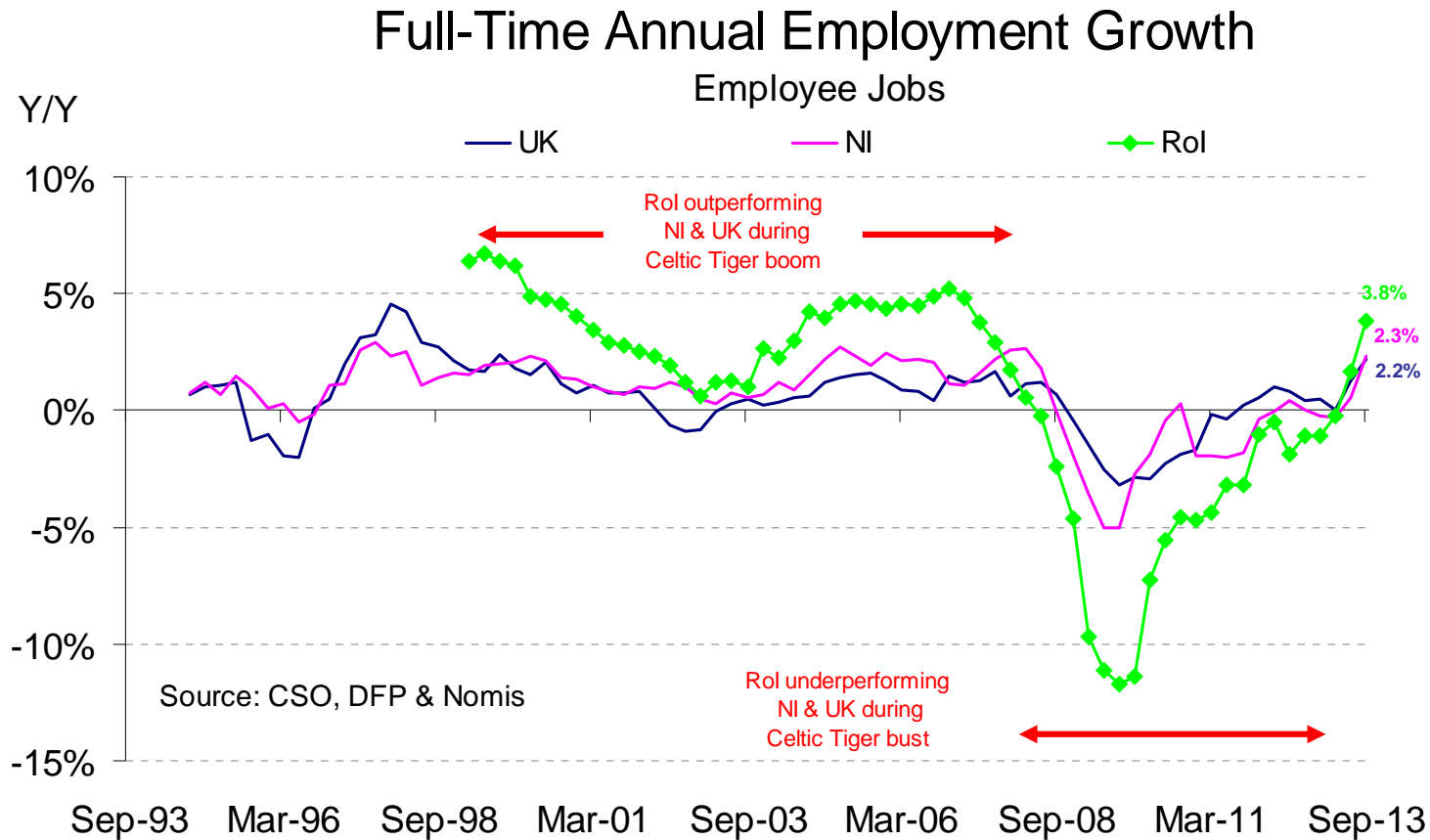
NI's full-time employment back to mid-2005 levels

NI Full-time & Part-time Employee Jobs

Indexed Q1 1998 = 100

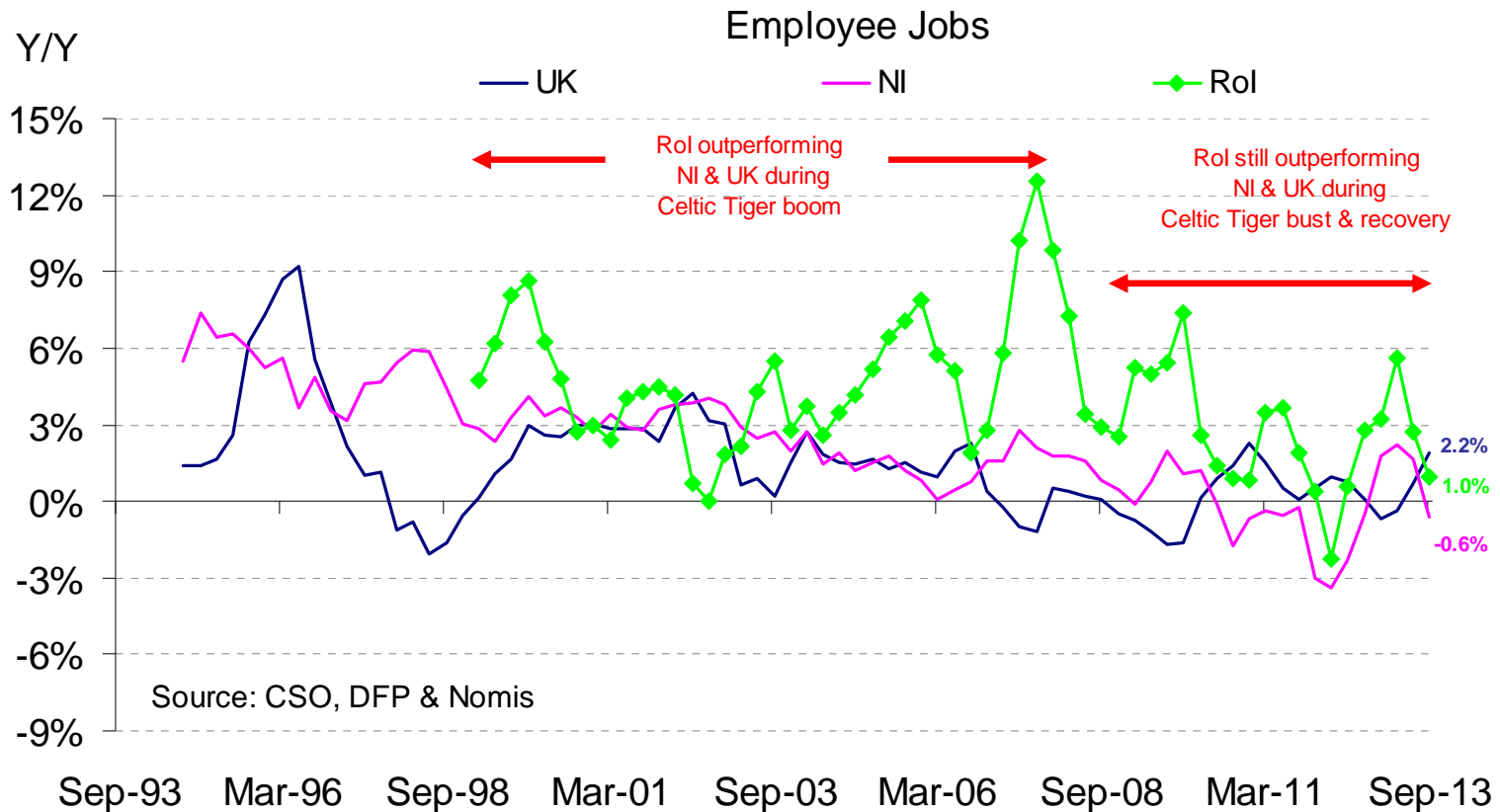


Rol is now experiencing the fastest rate of employment growth amongst full-time employees

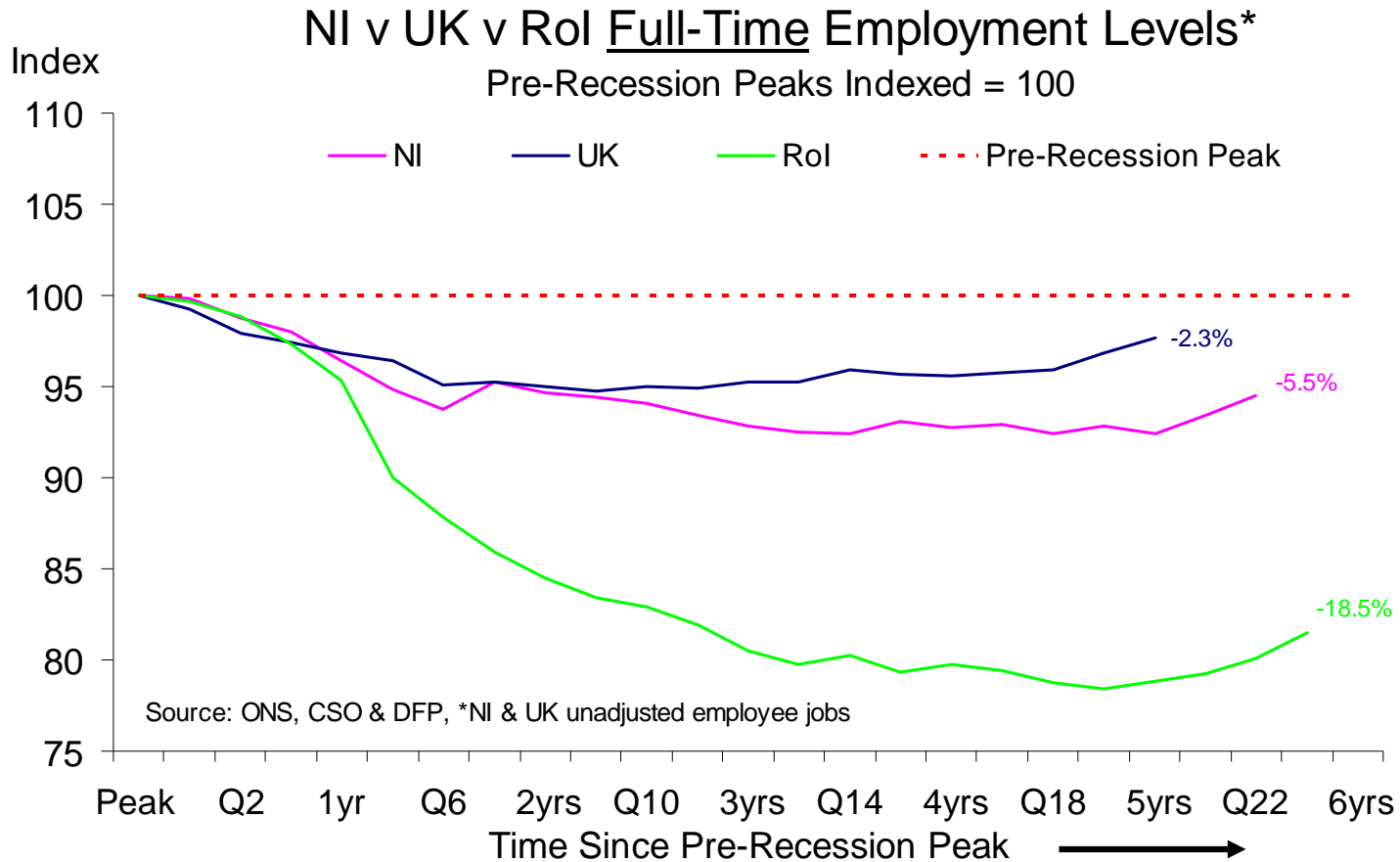


Rol largely outperformed the UK & NI in terms of part-time employment growth before during & after the downturn

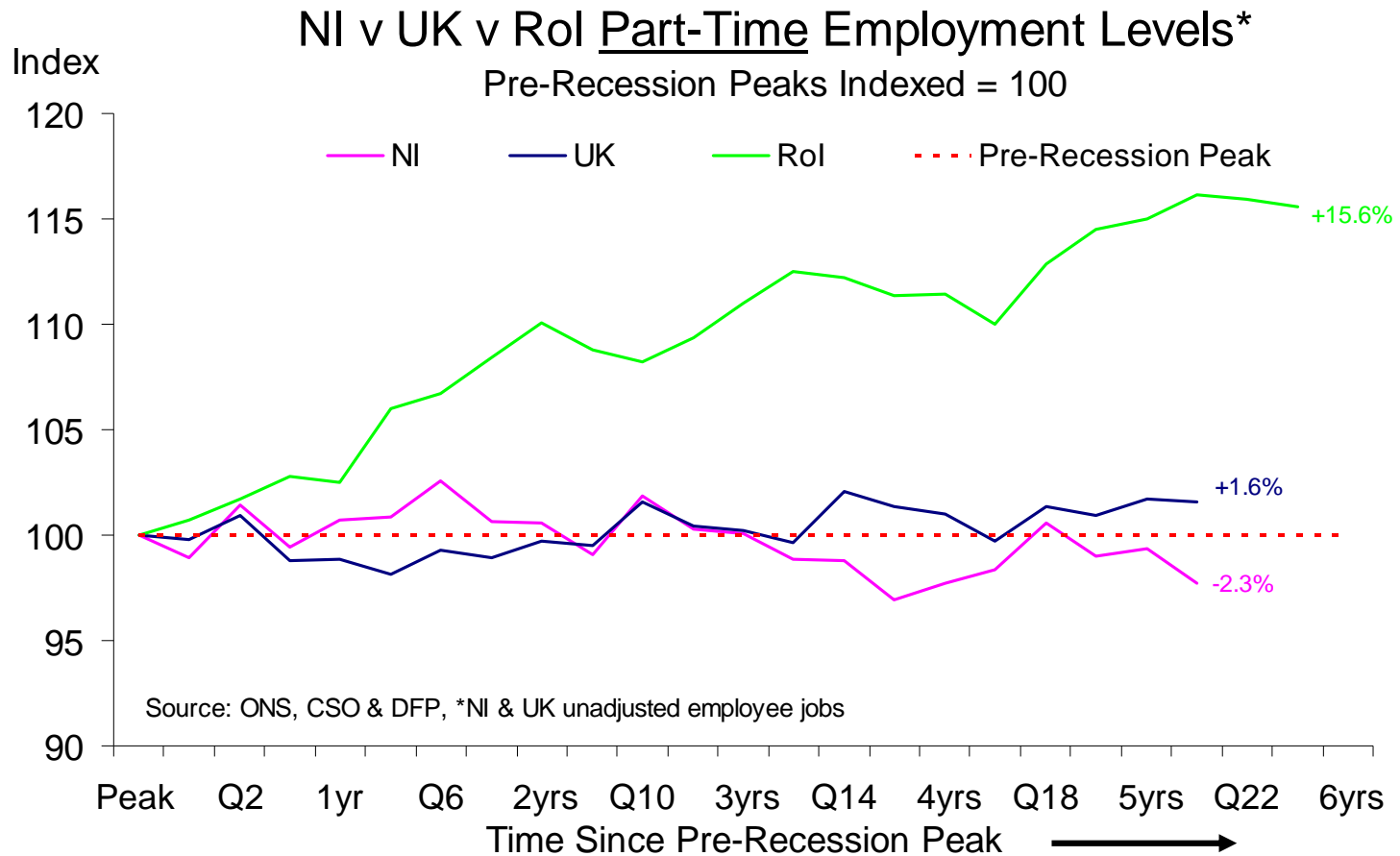
Part-Time Annual Employment Growth



Rol's rebound in Full-Time employment is due to the fact it is coming off extremely low levels

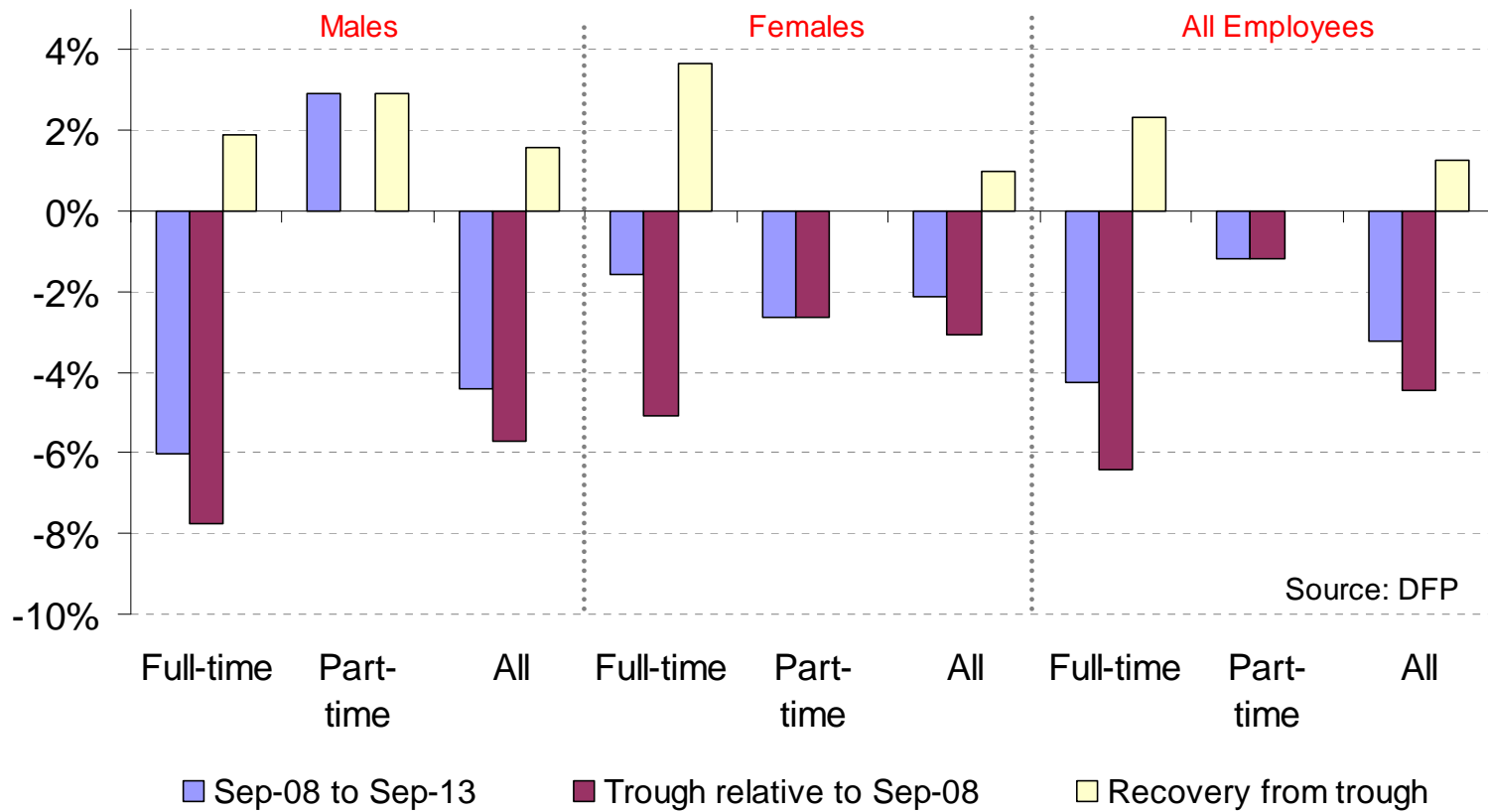


Since the downturn, part-time employment is almost 16% higher in the RoI and almost 2% higher in the UK



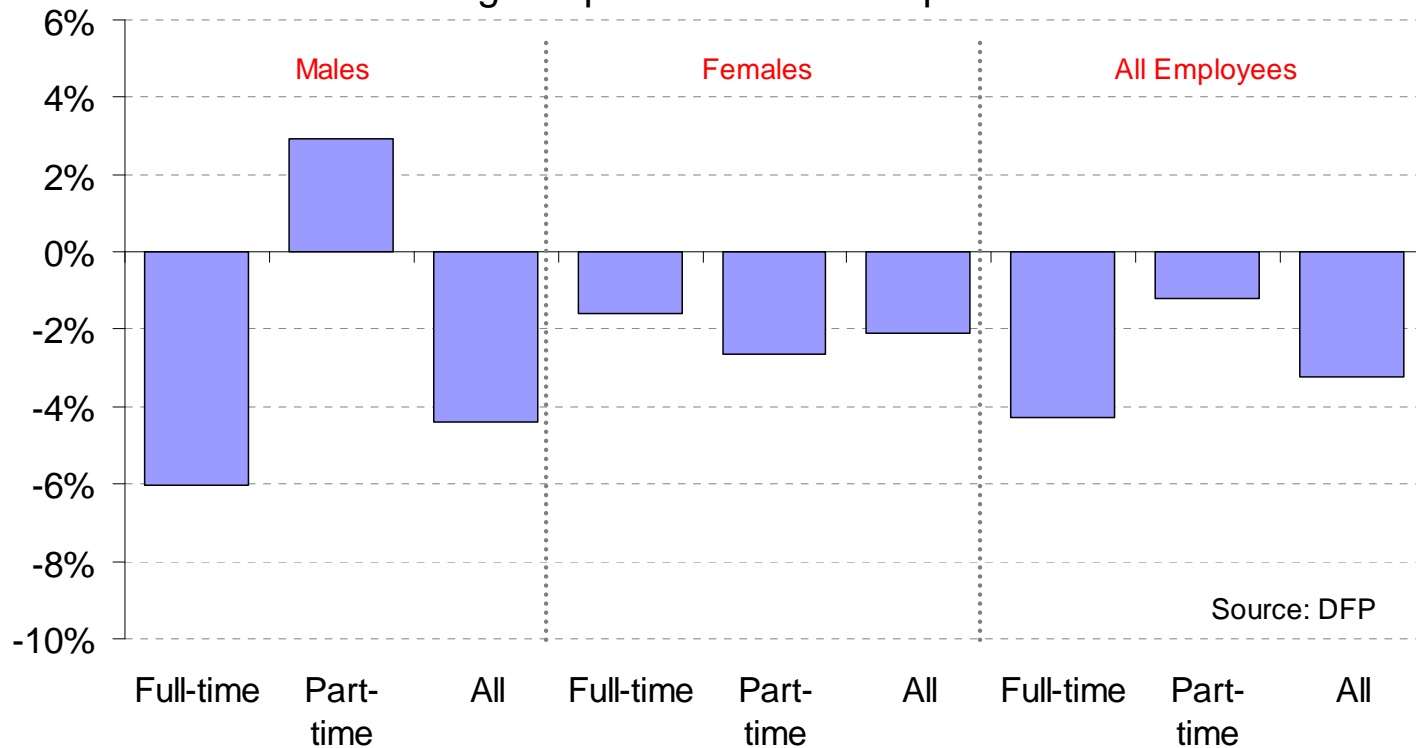
NI males and females have recouped some of the jobs lost during the downturn

NI Employee Jobs by gender & work pattern

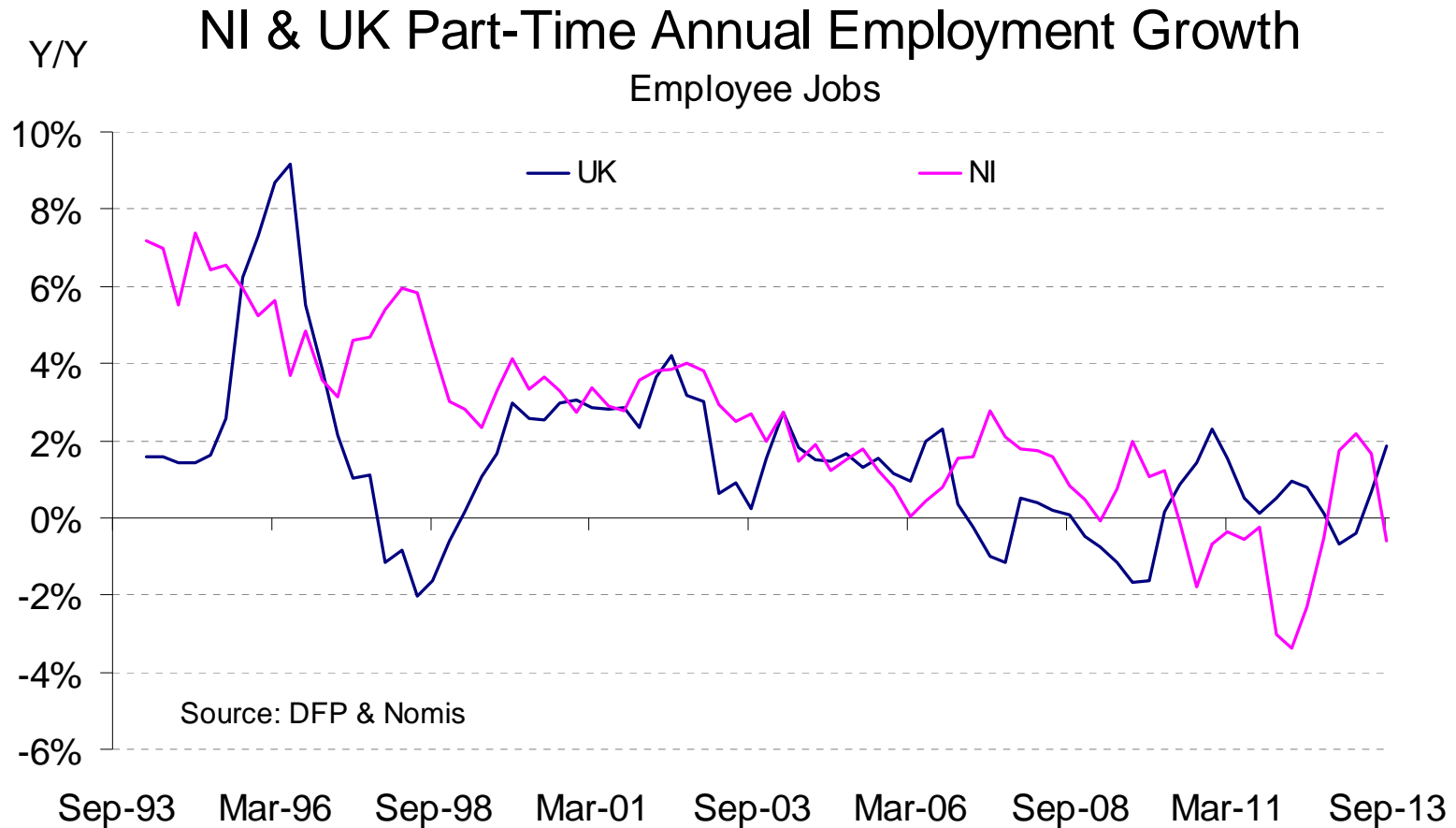


There are 2.9% more males in part-time employment than 5 years ago but 6% fewer full-time employees

NI Employee Jobs by gender & work pattern
 % Change September 2008 - September 2013



In terms of part-time employment, NI outperformed the UK in the first part of the downturn but lagged in the recovery



Ulster Bank Northern Ireland Purchasing Managers Index (PMI)

*Includes analysis of Global, Eurozone, UK, UK Regions, NI &
Republic of Ireland economic performance by sector*

November 2013 Survey Update

Issued 9th December 2013

Richard Ramsey
Chief Economist Northern Ireland

richard.ramsey@ulsterbankcm.com
Twitter @UB_Economics

PMI Surveys

Purchasing Managers' Indexes (PMIs) are monthly surveys of private sector companies which provide an advance indication of what is happening in the private sector economy by tracking variables such as output, new orders, employment and prices across different sectors.

Index numbers are calculated from the percentages of respondents reporting an improvement, no change or decline on the previous month. These indices vary from 0 to 100 with readings of 50.0 signalling no change on the previous month. Readings above 50.0 signal an increase or improvement; readings below 50.0 signal a decline or deterioration. The greater the divergence from 50.0 the greater the rate of change (expansion or contraction). The indices are seasonally adjusted to take into consideration expected variations for the time of year, such as summer shutdowns or holidays.

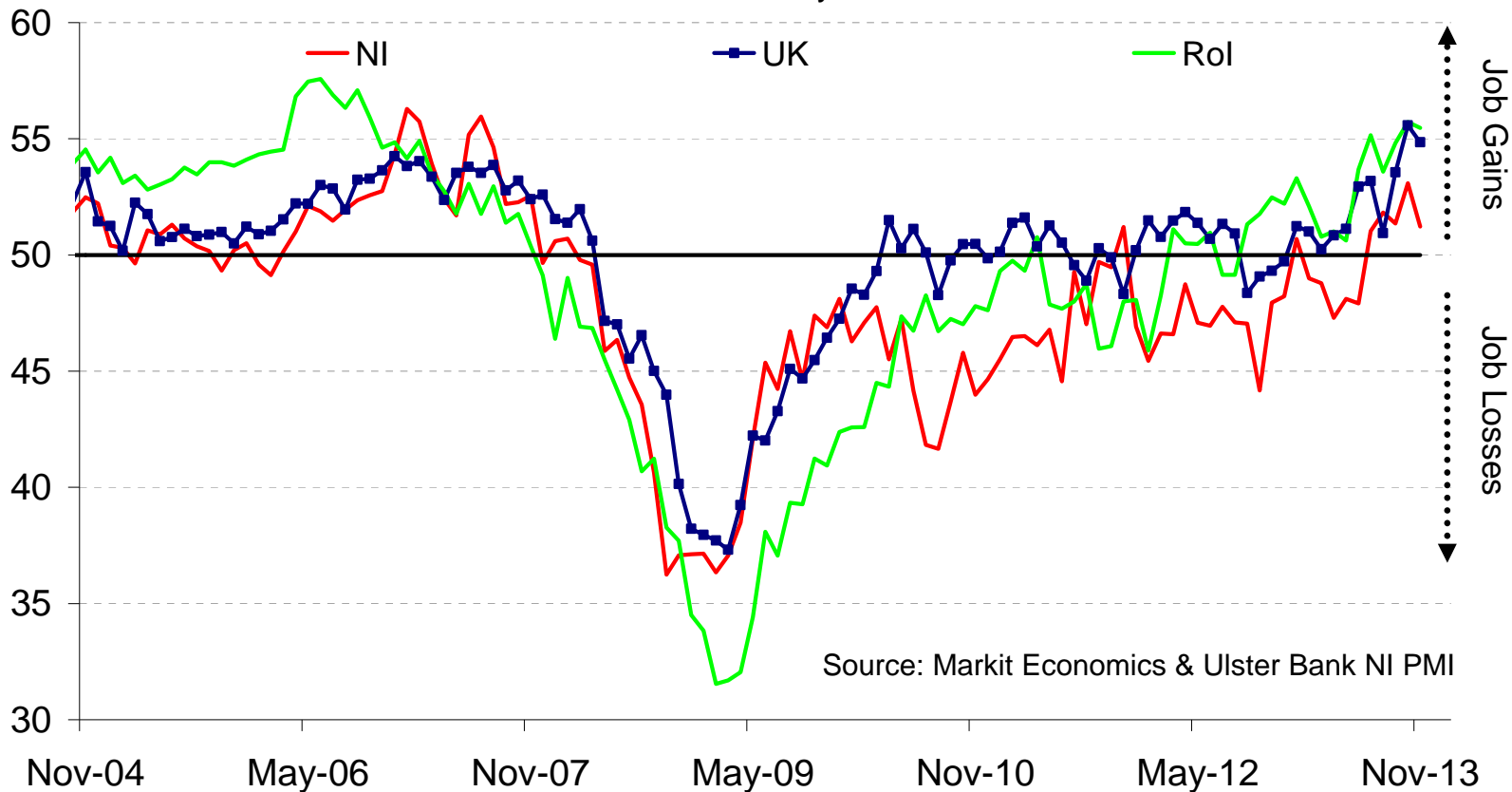
< 50.0 = Contraction 50.0 = No Change > 50.0 = Expansion

*Data at a sector level are more volatile and **3-month moving averages** have been used to more accurately identify the broad trends.*

UK, RoI & NI firms all experienced jobs growth in November albeit at a weaker rate than October

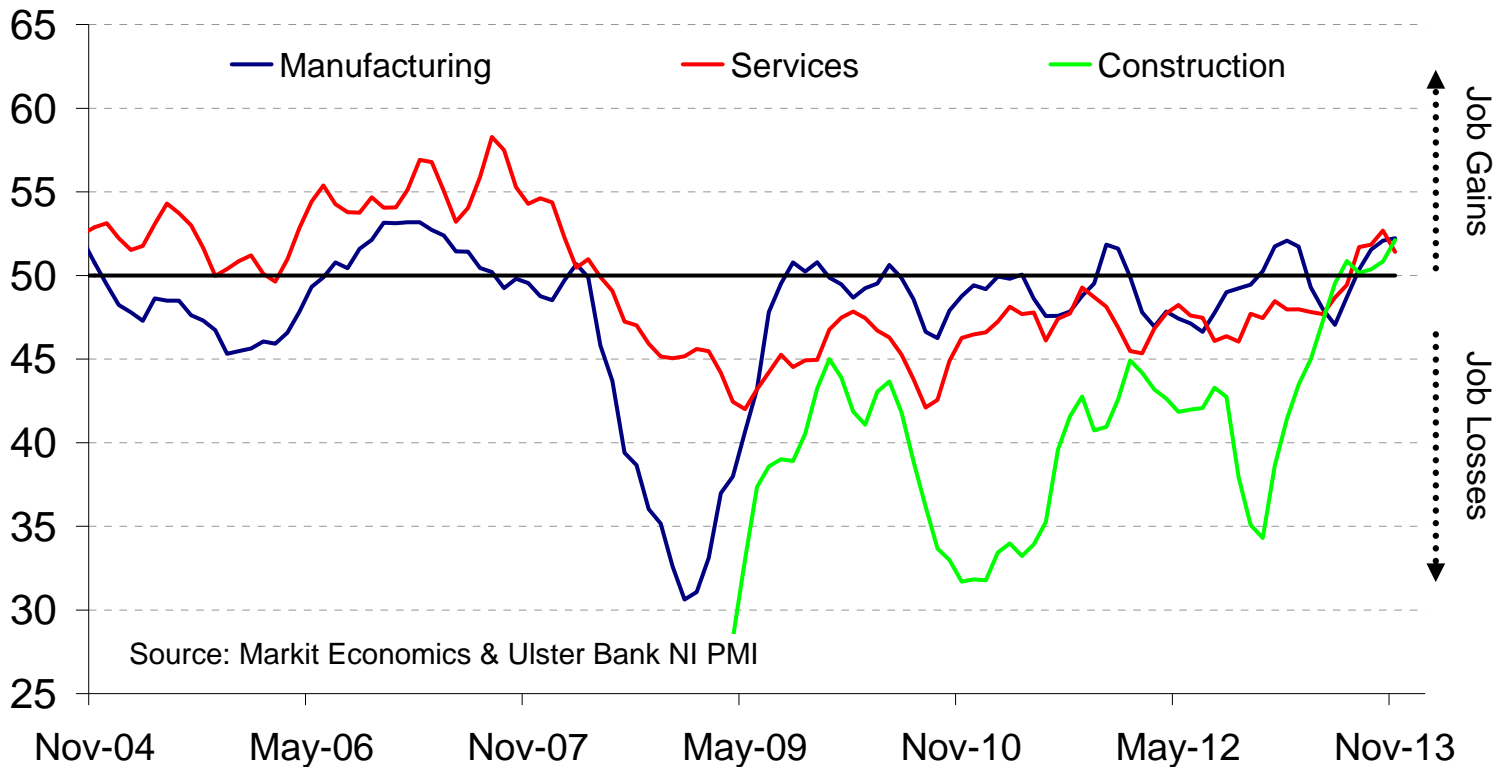
Private Sector Employment Levels

Monthly



...with all sectors also reporting job gains over the last 3 months

NI PMI - Employment Index
3 month moving average

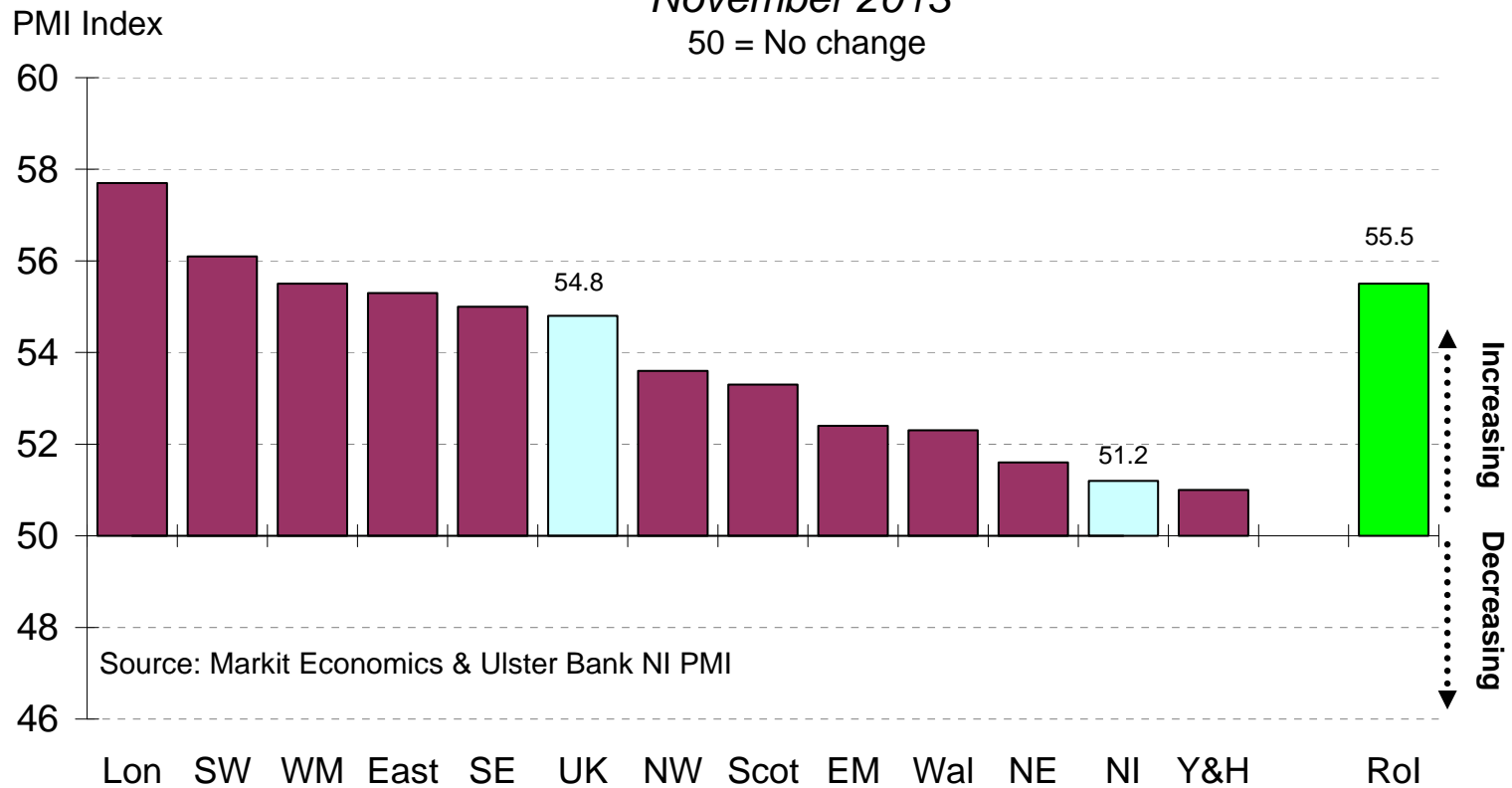


All the UK regions and the Republic of Ireland post employment growth in November ...

Employment Levels

November 2013

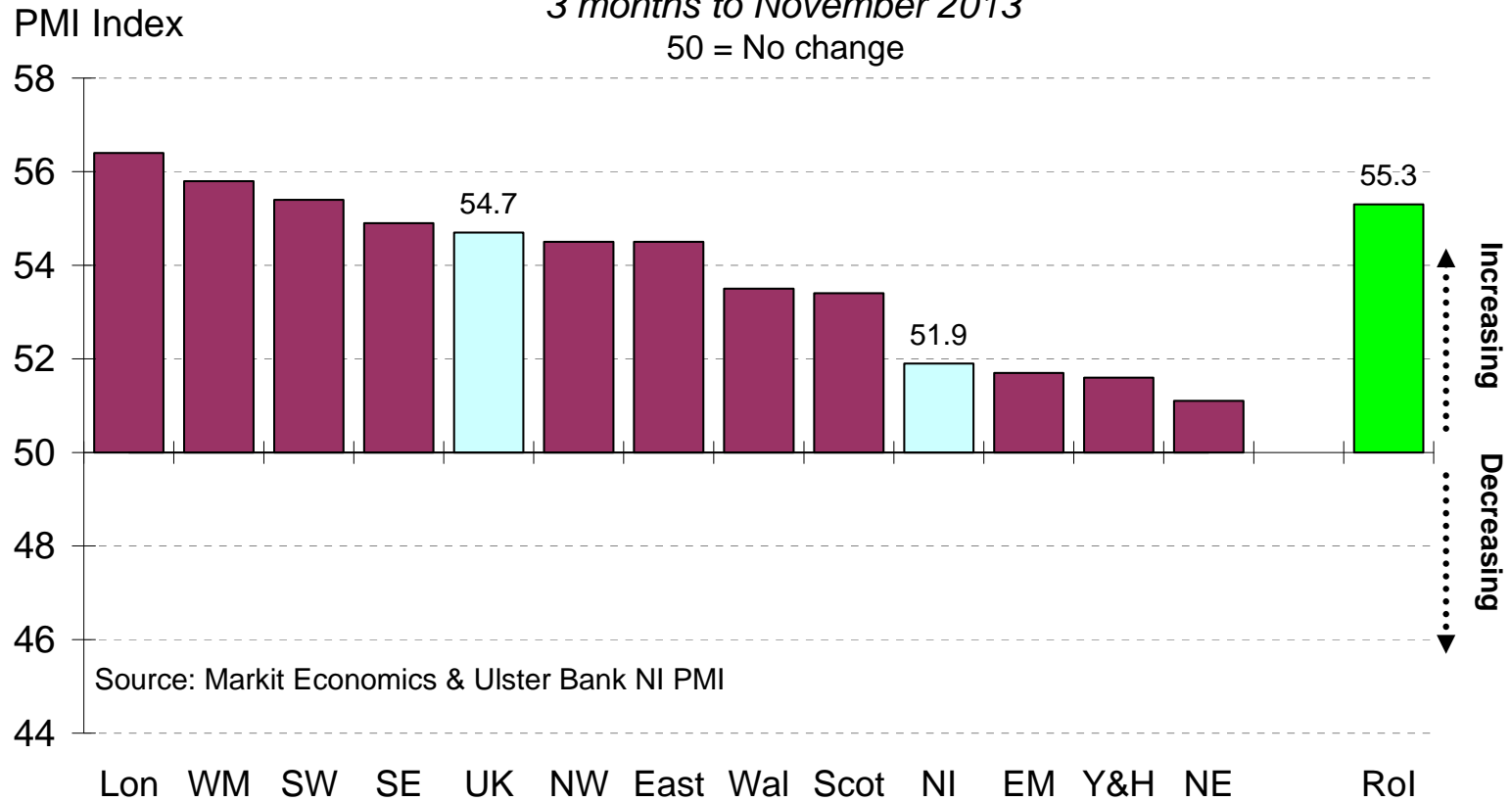
50 = No change



... and over the last 3 months to November

Employment Levels

3 months to November 2013
50 = No change



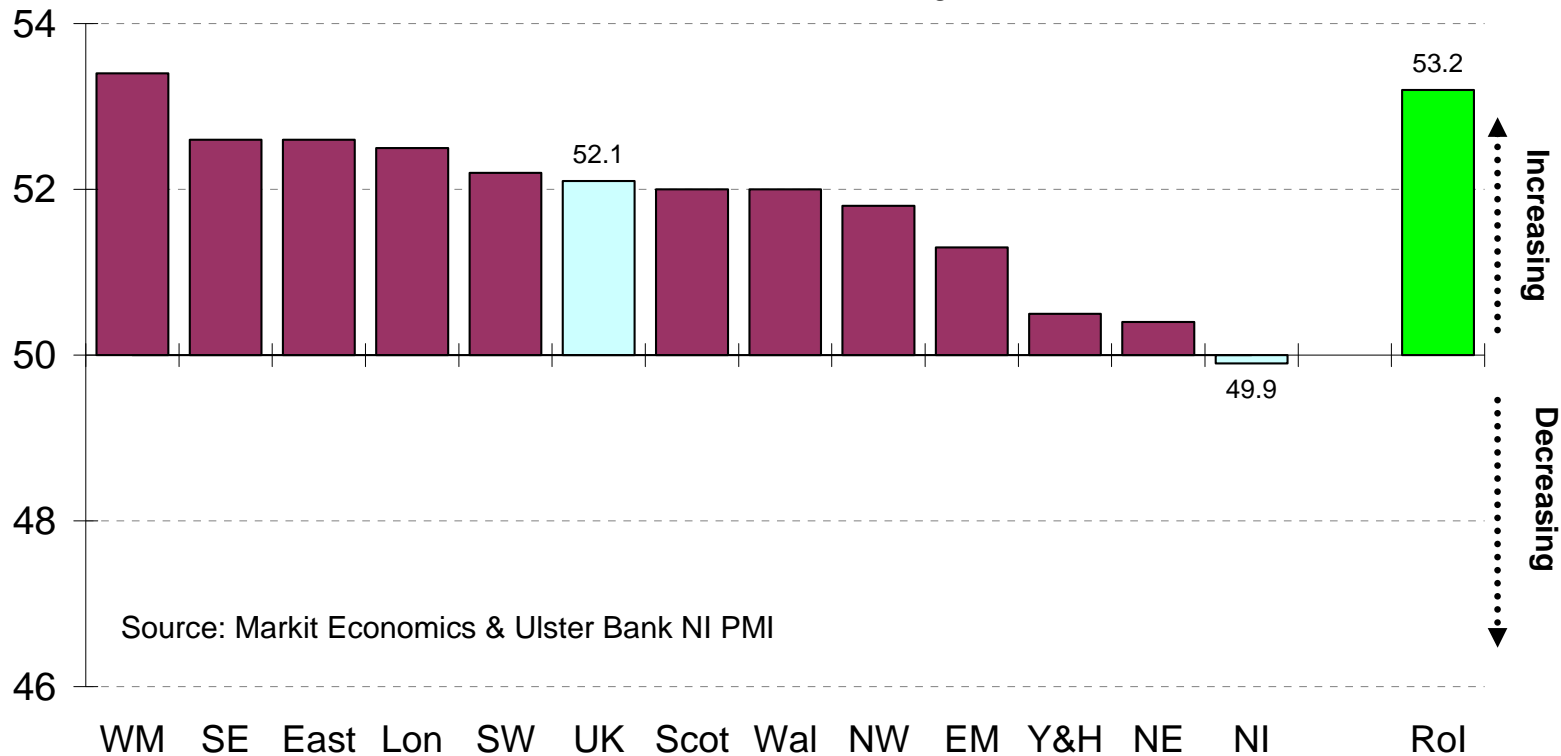
NI posts a marginal decline in employment with the West Midlands & Rol the sharpest rise over the last 12 months

Employment Levels

12 months to November 2013

50 = No change

PMI Index



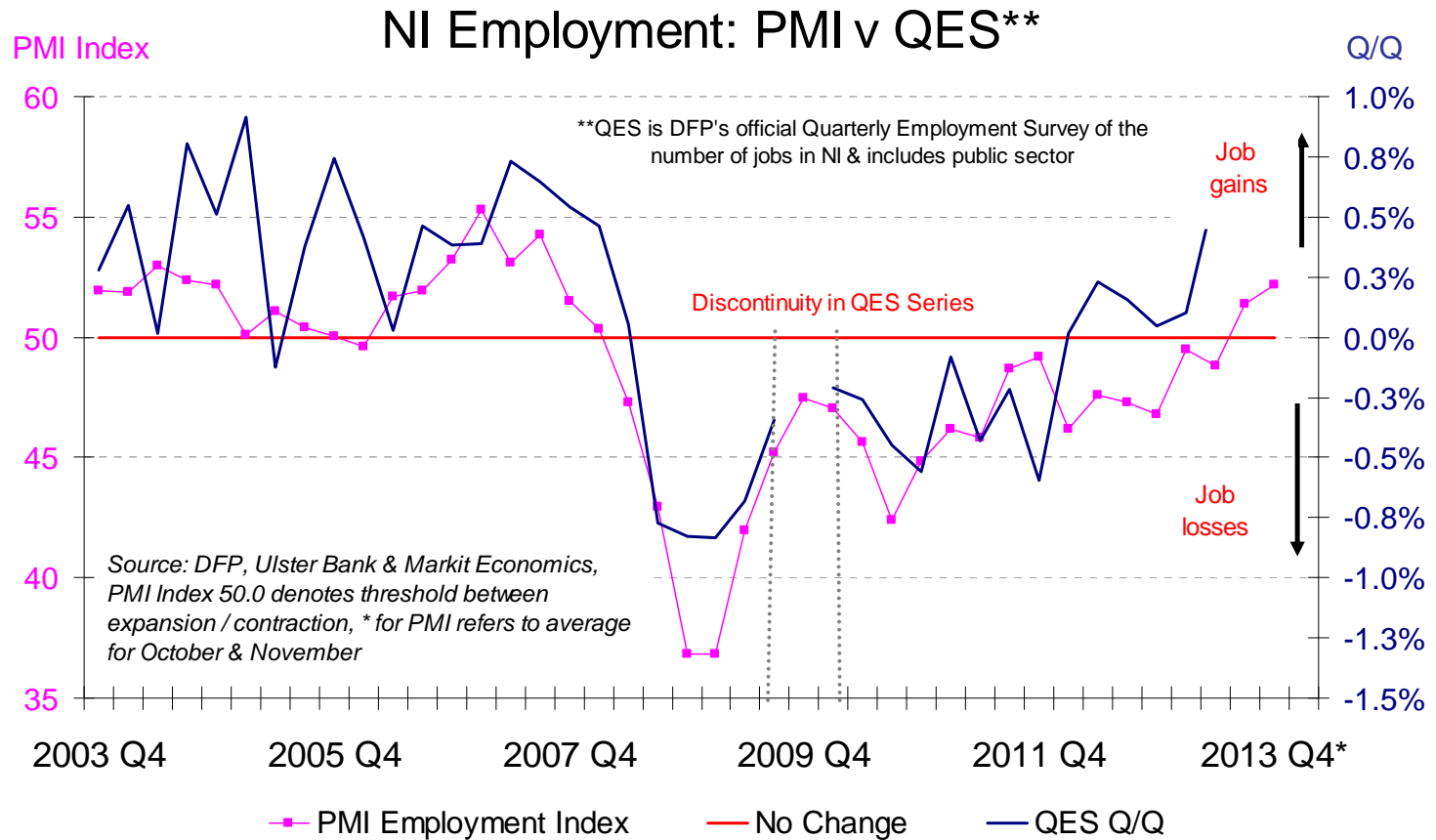
Source: Markit Economics & Ulster Bank NI PMI

*Northern Ireland Quarterly
Employment Survey (QES)*

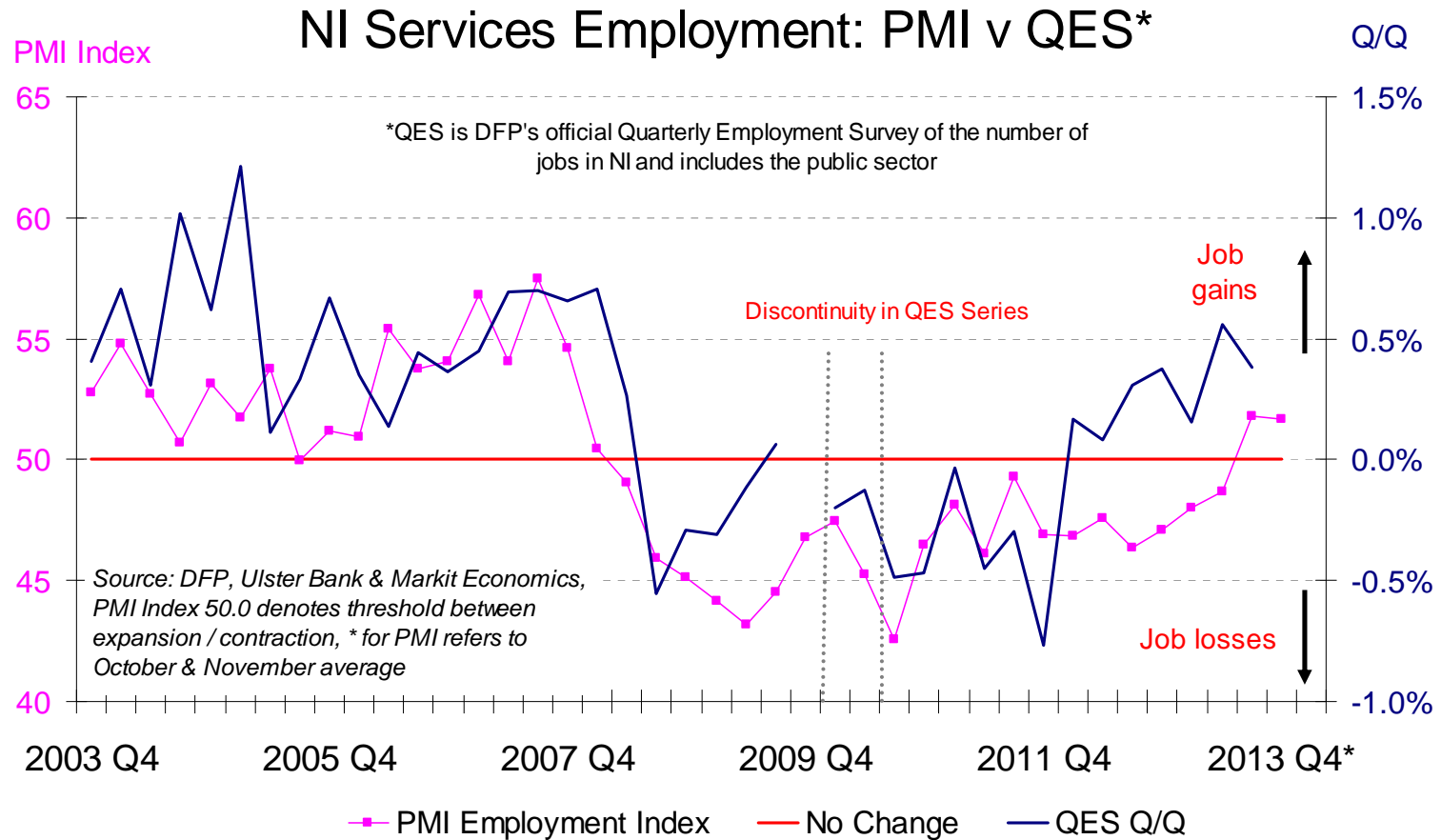
V

*Markit Economics / Ulster
Bank PMI*

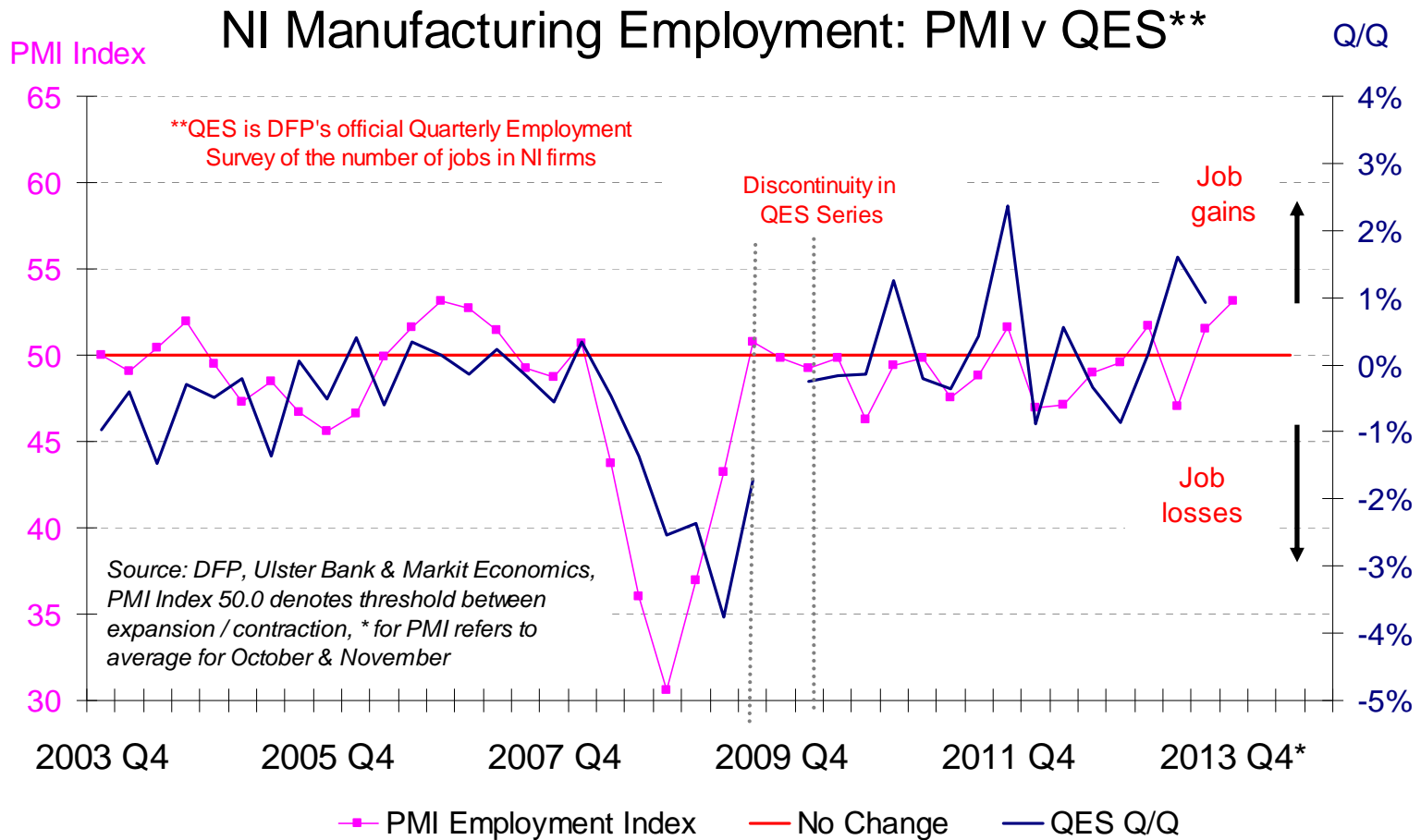
PMI signals further employment growth in Q4 2013



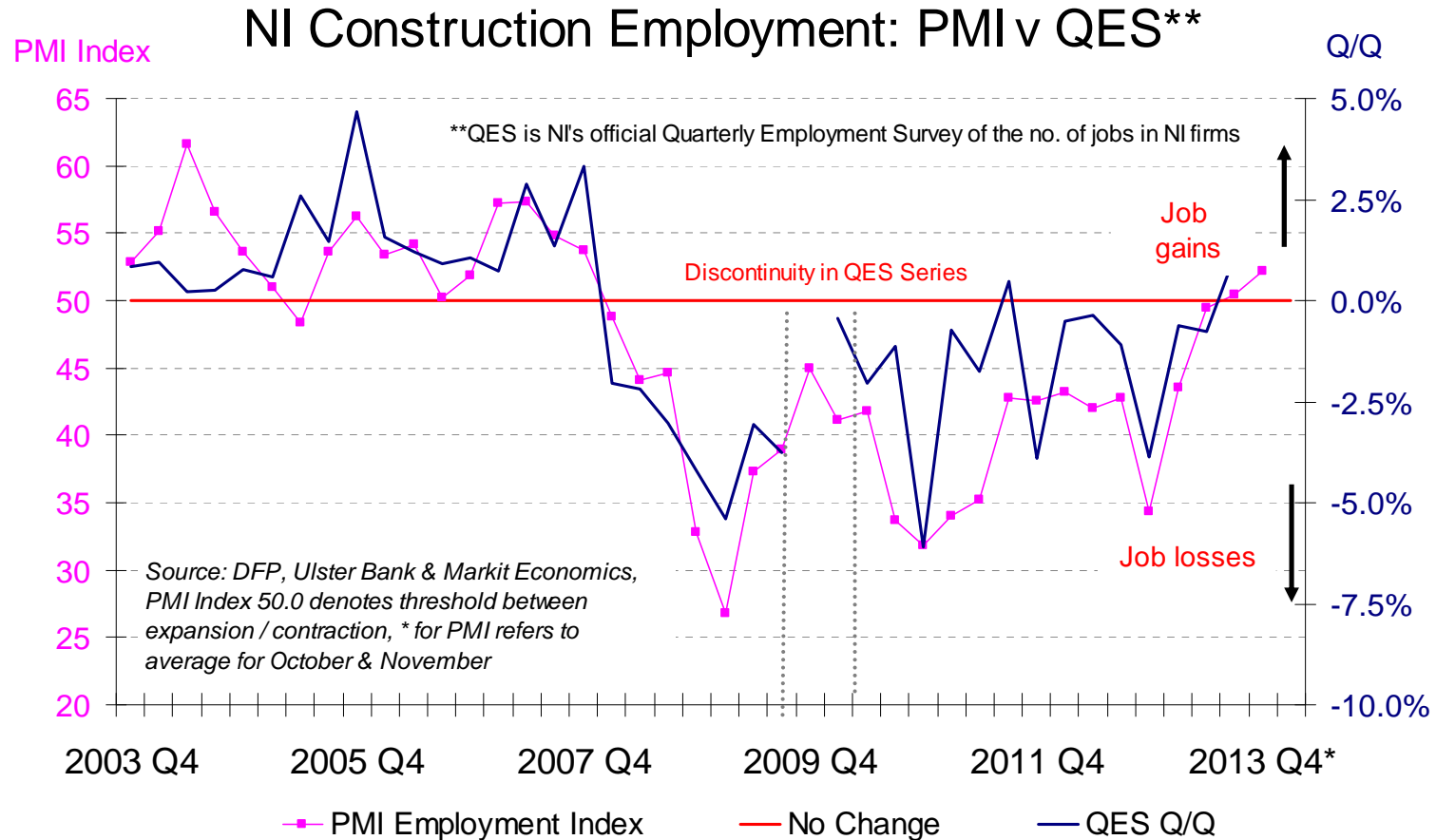
Services PMI more negative than QES in recent quarters. PMI signals further job gains in Q4 2013



Manufacturing PMI suggests further jobs growth in Q4

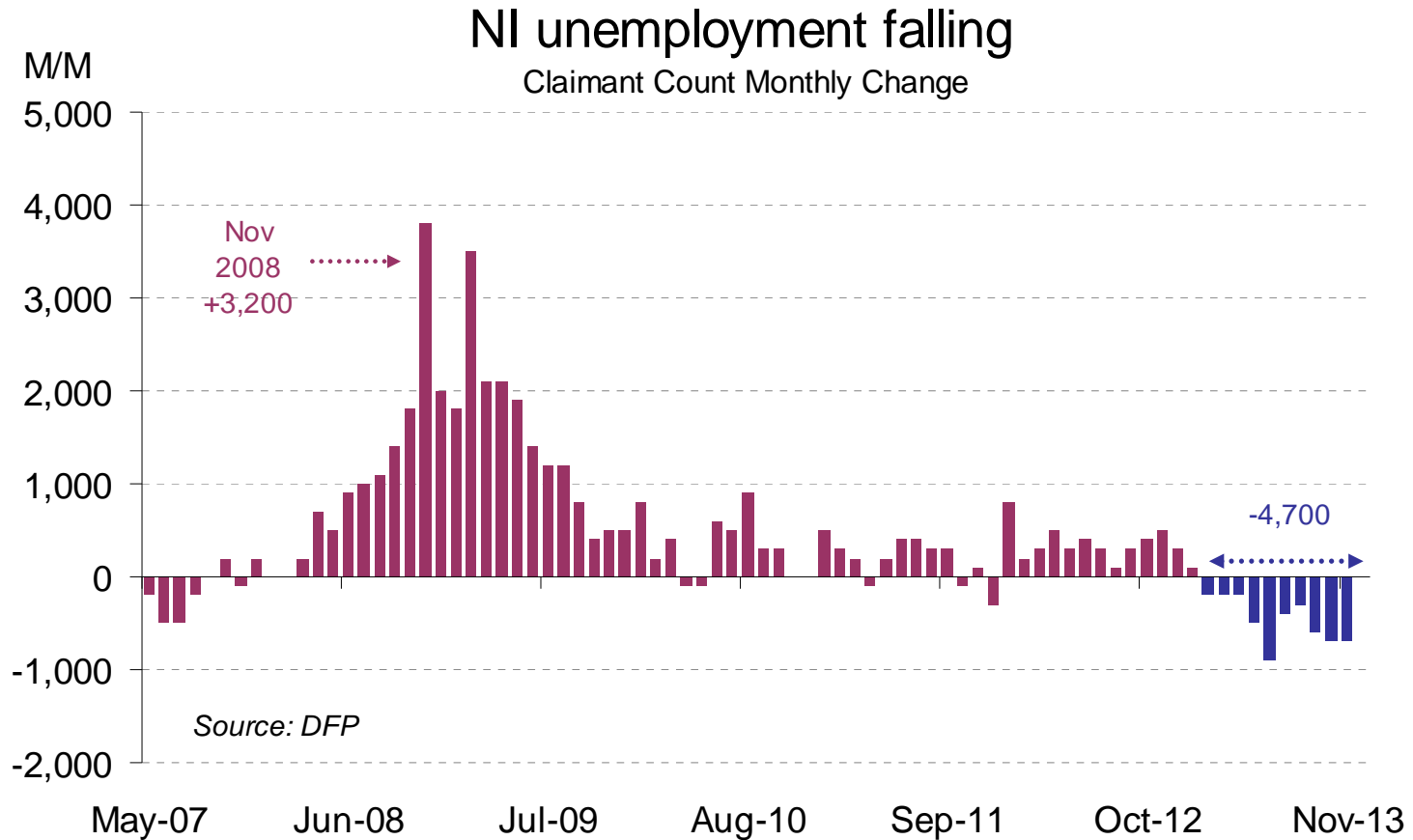


The PMI & official QES numbers have pointed to job losses throughout downturn. PMI suggests more growth in Q4 2013



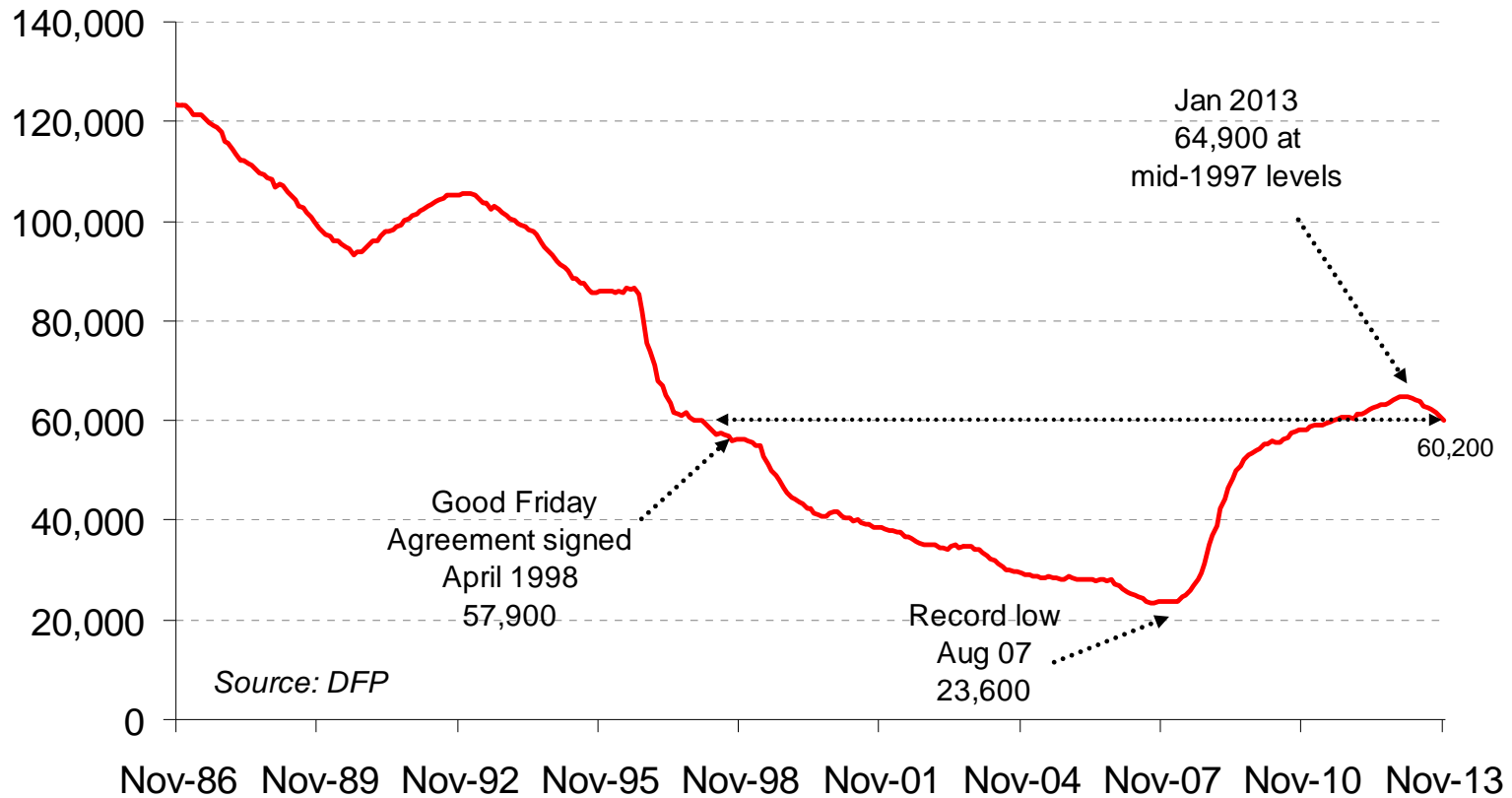
Unemployment

NI dole queue falls for the 10th month in a row



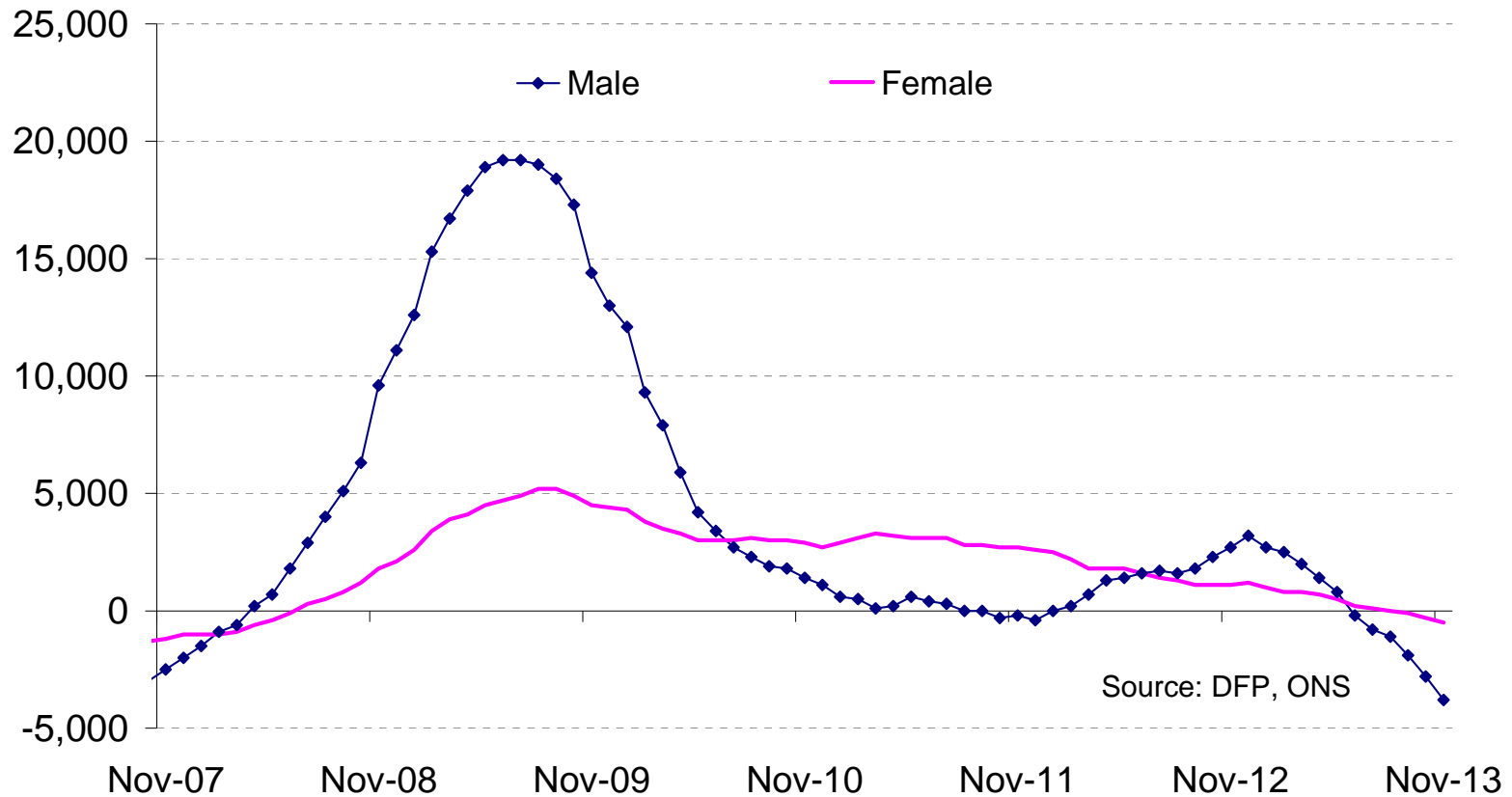
...the overall dole queue set to fall back below 60,000

NI Unemployment Claimant Count Levels



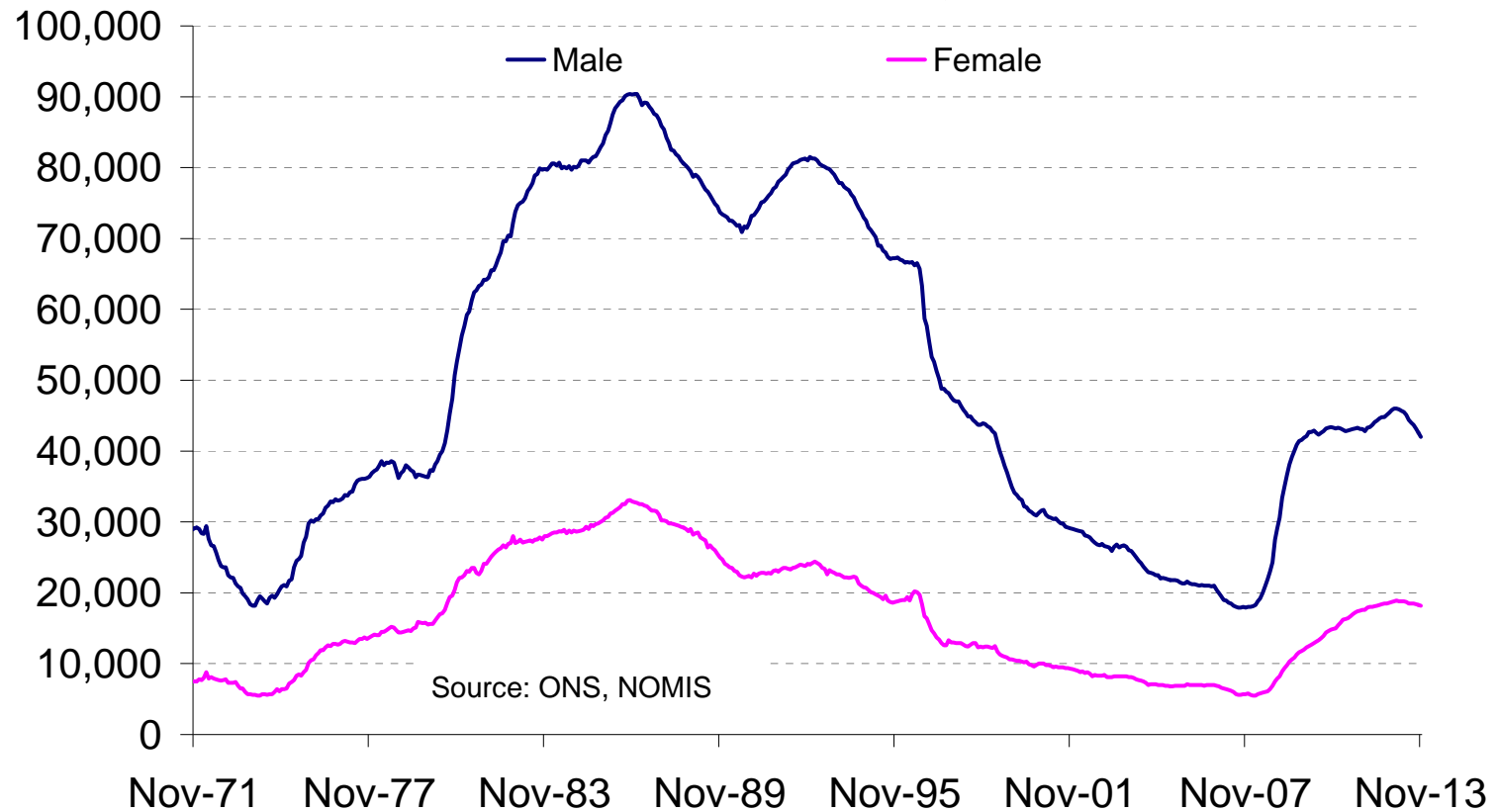
It's been a '*Mancession*', but there now appear to be more jobs for the boys

NI 12 Monthly Change in Claimant Count



Male unemployment heading down towards 40,000

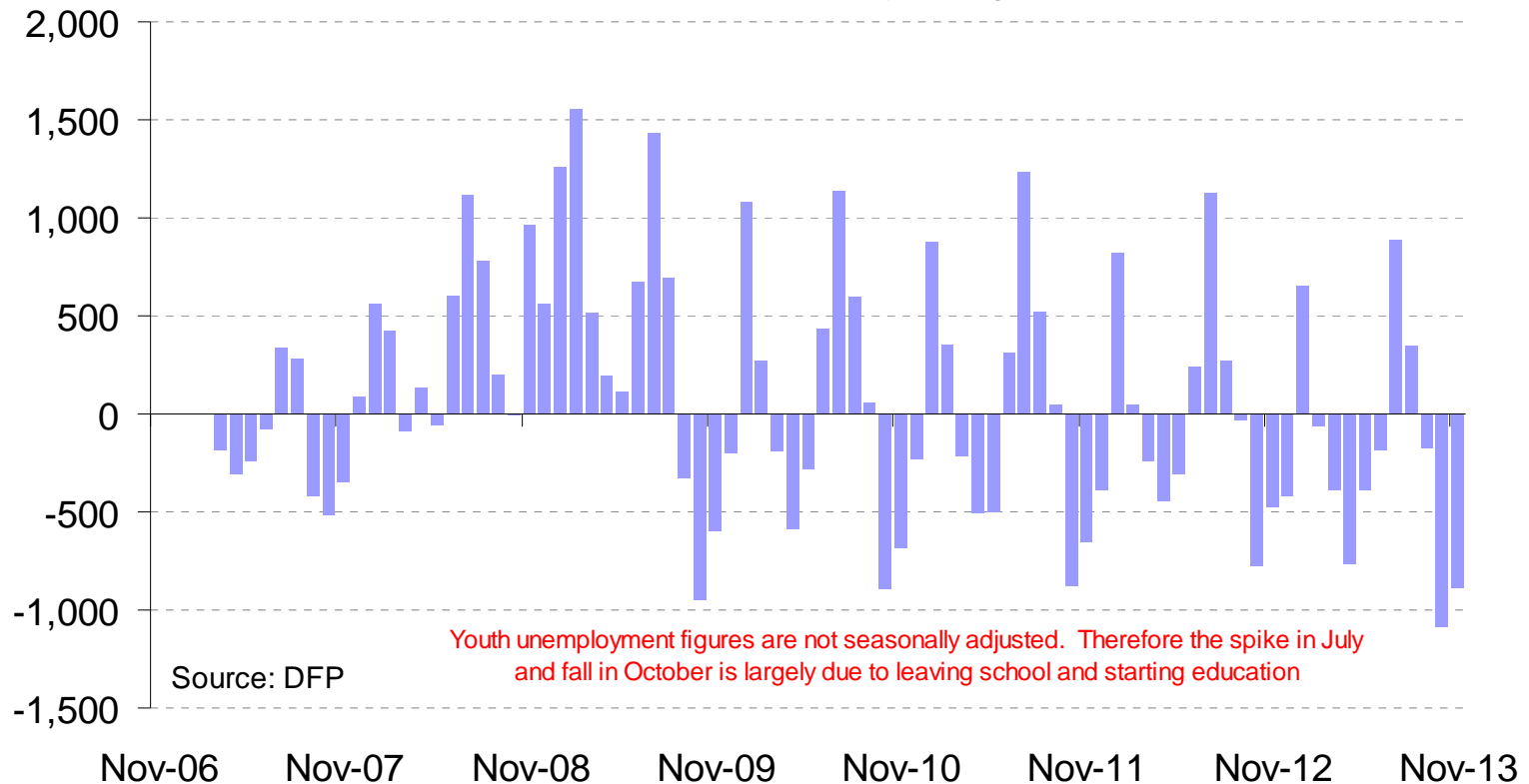
NI Claimant Count by Gender



The number of claimants <25 years of age claiming the dole has been falling but is it due to employment of emigration?

Youth unemployment falls in November

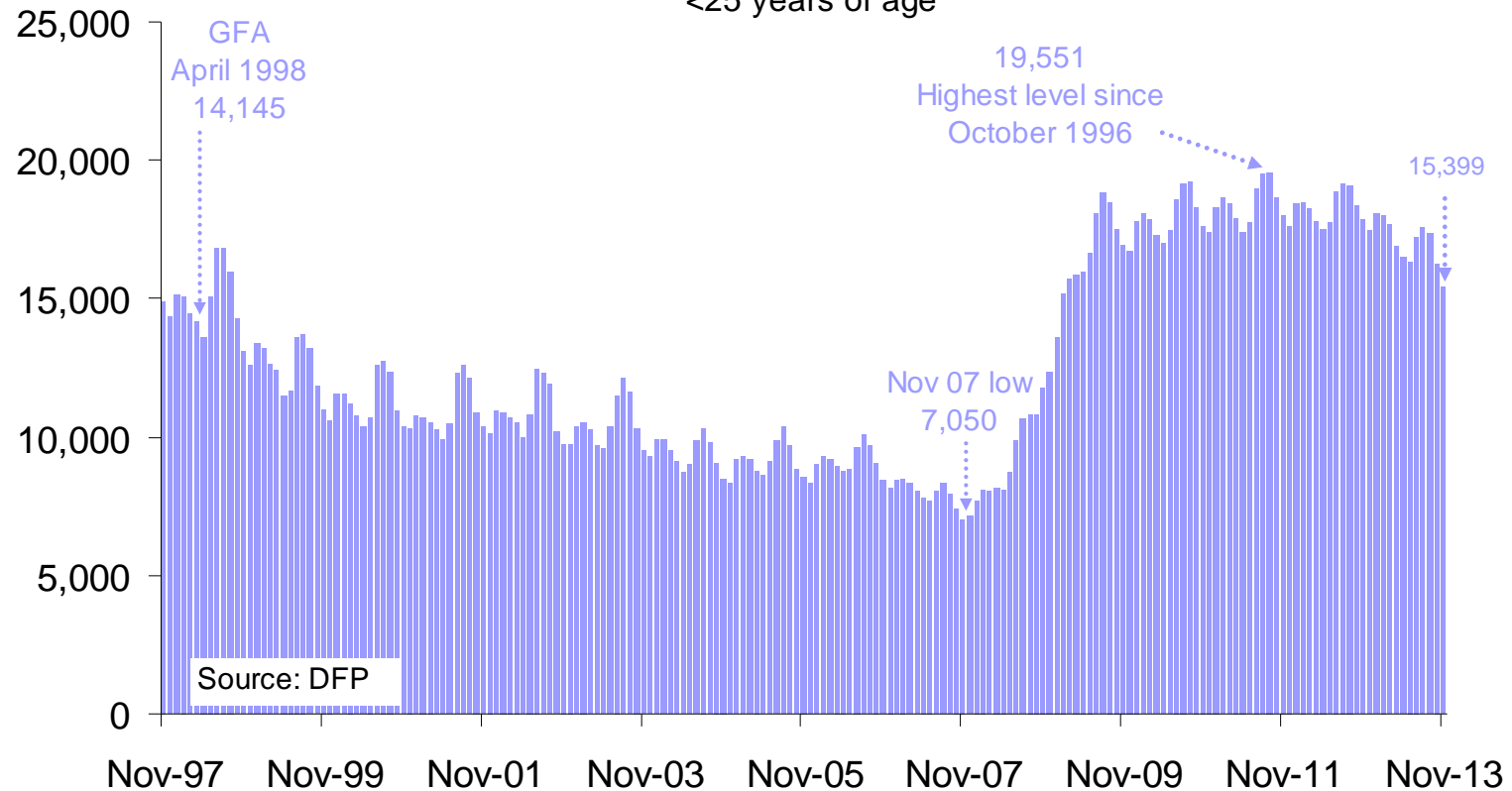
Claimant Count Monthly Change



No. of under 25s claiming the dole now at its lowest level since February 2009 & just 9% (1,254) above GFA levels

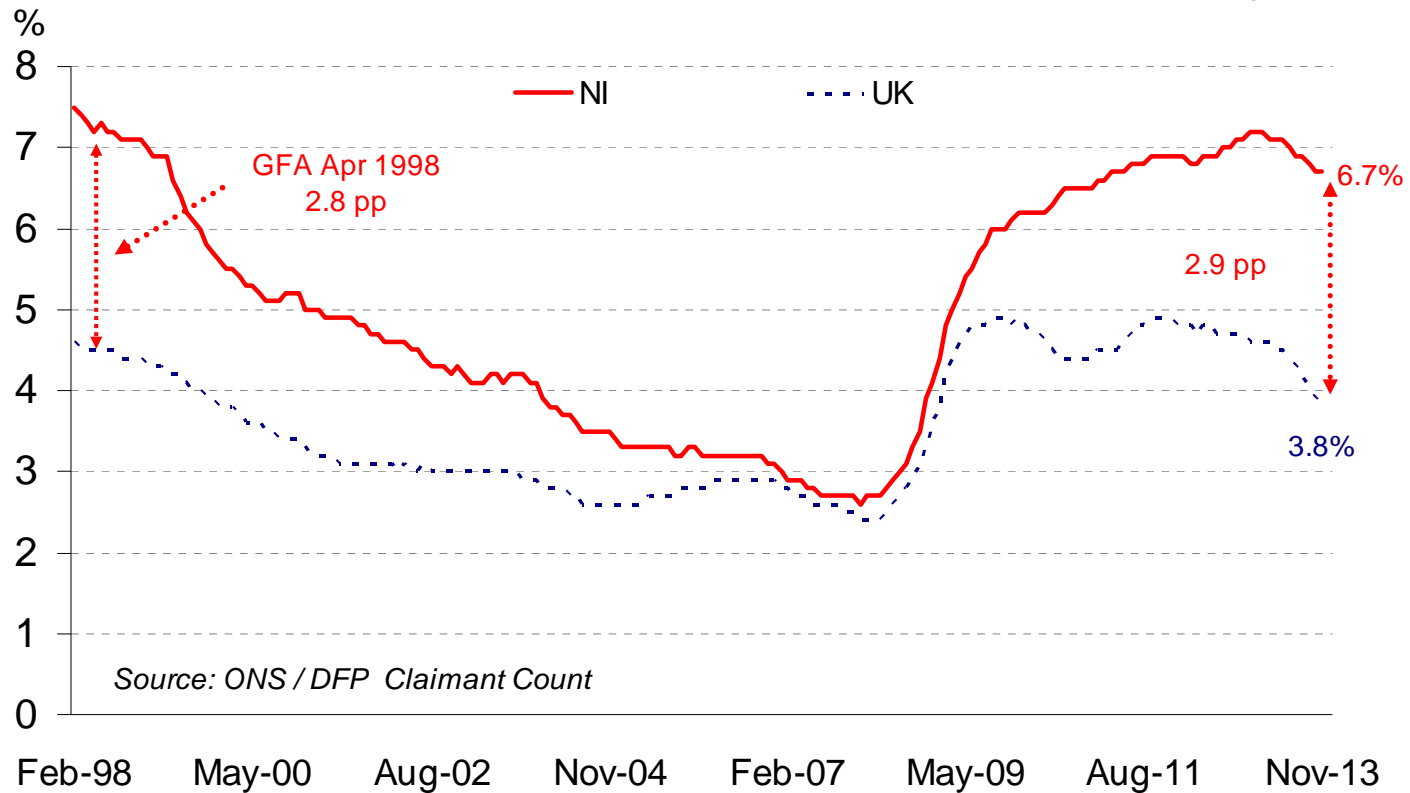
NI Youth Claimant Count Levels

<25 years of age



But NI-UK unemployment differential is now wider than it was when the Good Friday Agreement was signed in Apr-98

NI-UK unemployment rate differential widening

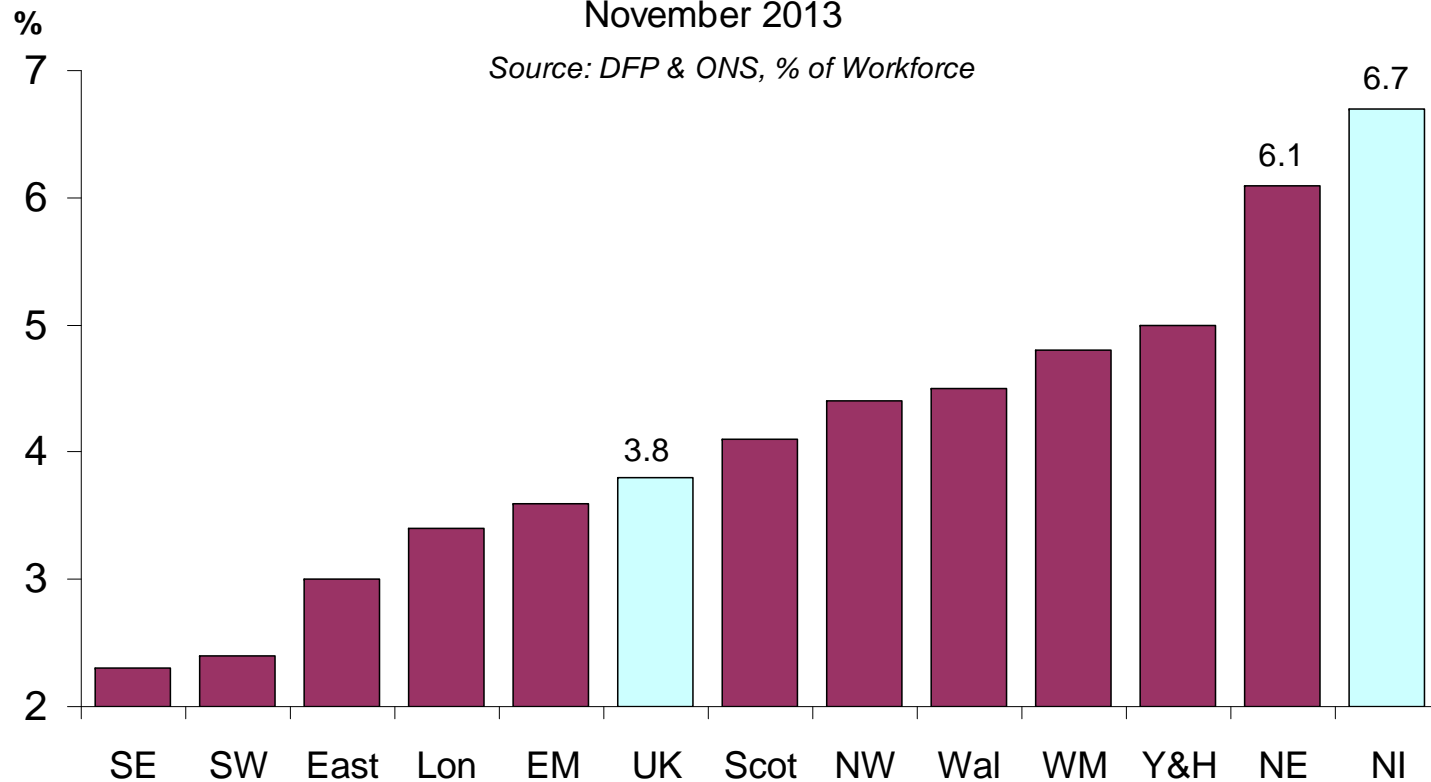


NI has the highest unemployment rate of all the UK regions using the claimant count measure

Claimant Count Unemployment by UK Region

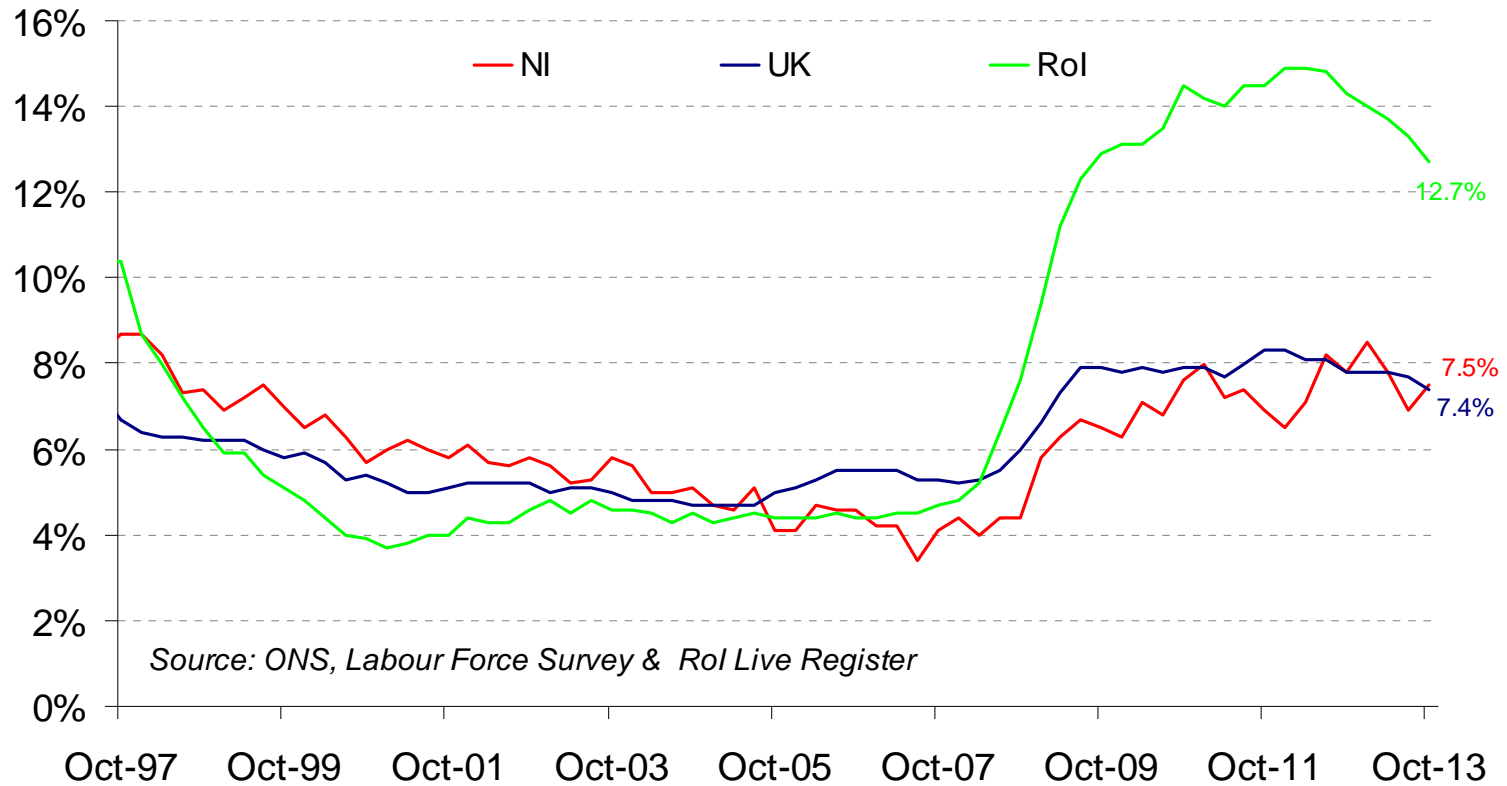
November 2013

Source: DFP & ONS, % of Workforce

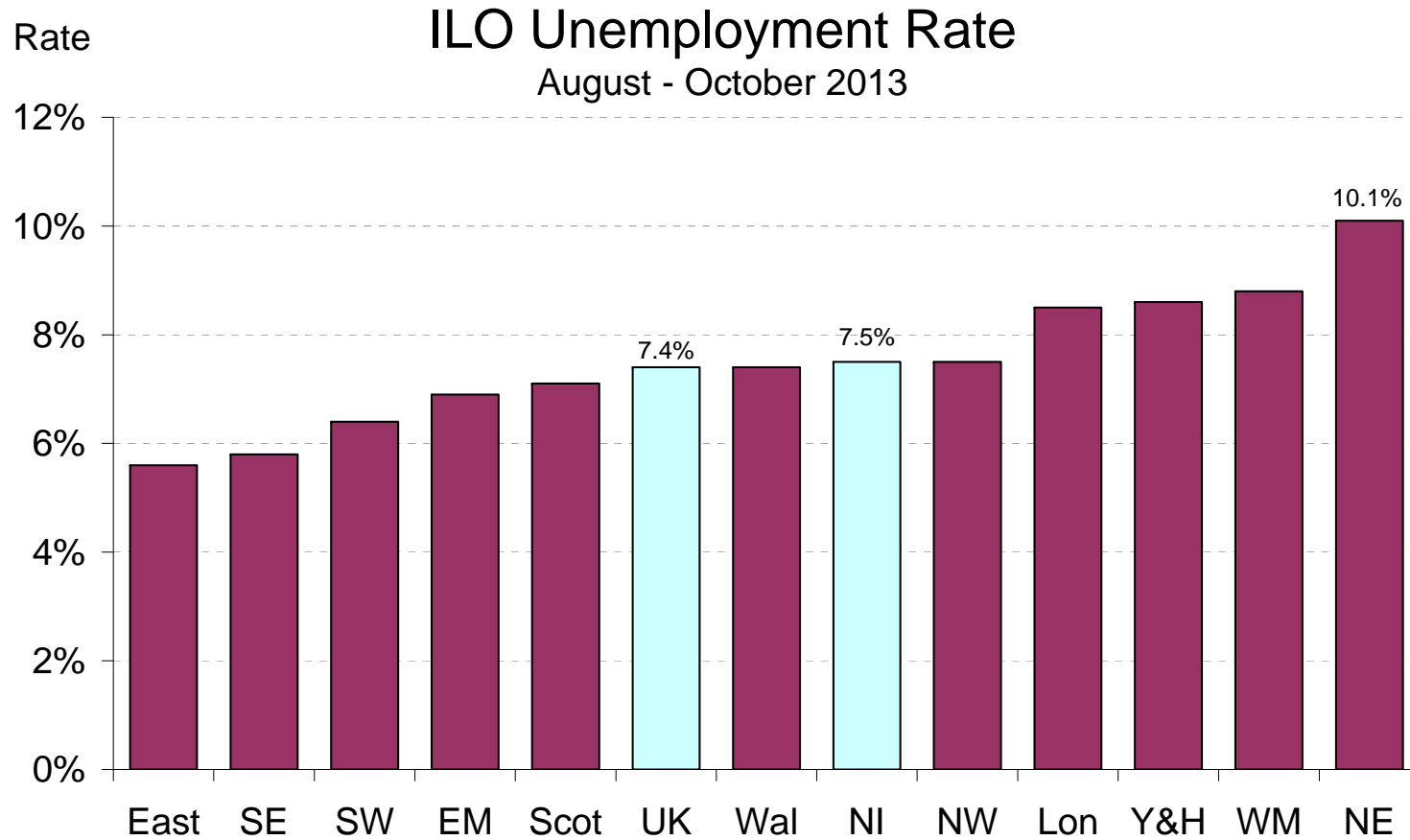


Using ILO measure, NI's headline rate is on a par with the UK. Rol's unemployment rate now following a downward trend

UK, NI & RoI (ILO) Unemployment Rates



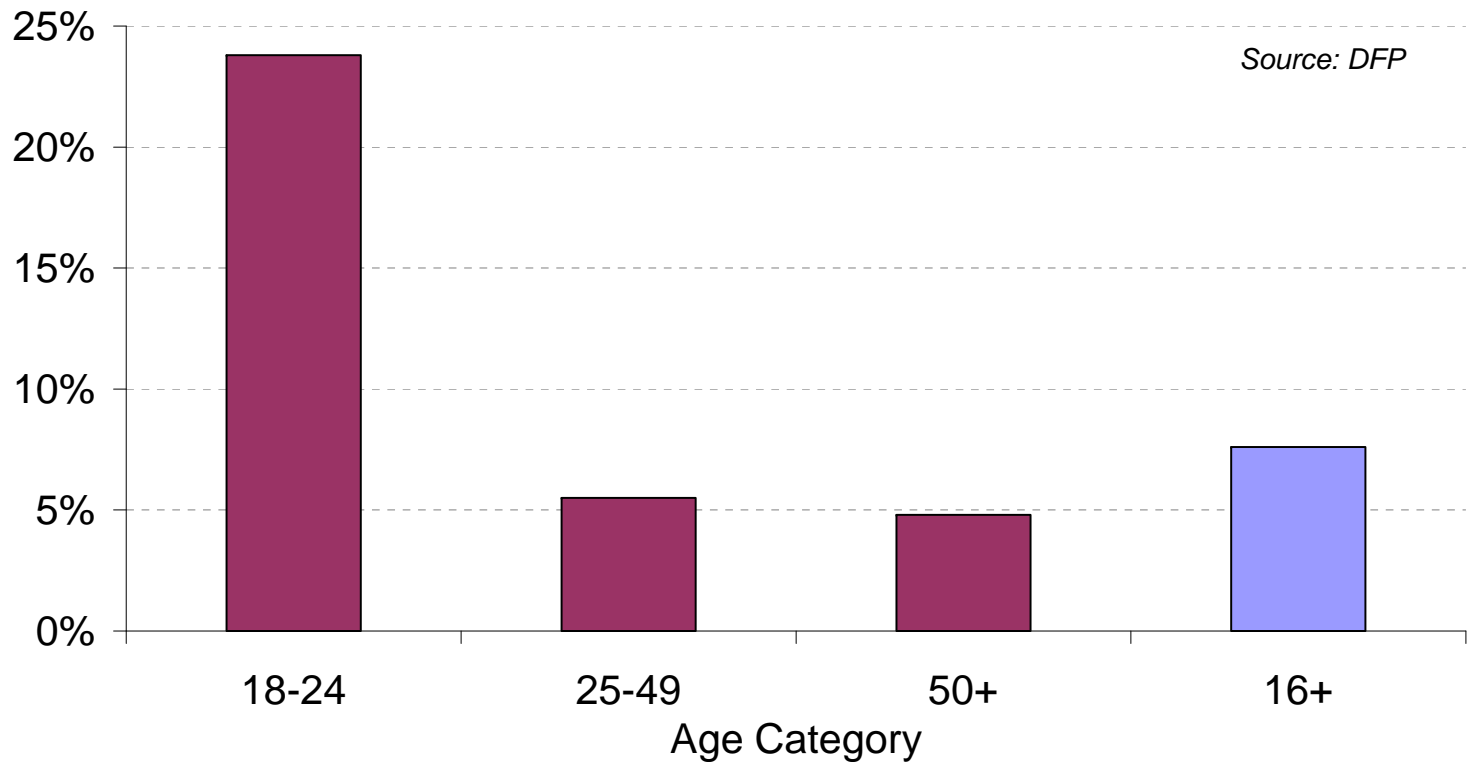
5 regions have a higher rate than NI using the ILO unemployment rate (*Wales also 7.5%*)



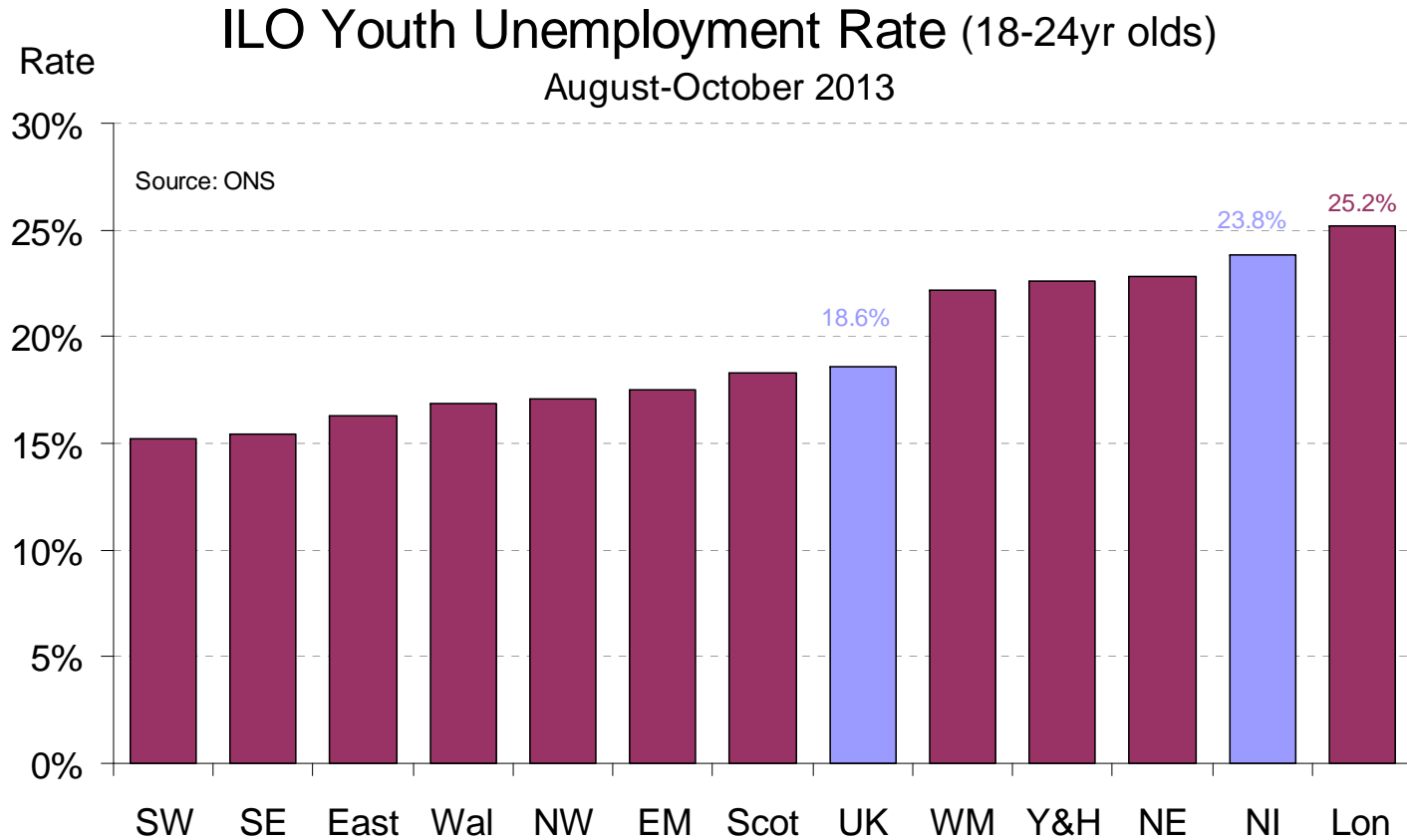
Almost 1 in 4 of under 25's in NI looking for work cannot find any

ILO Unemployment Rates by Age-Group

August - October 2013

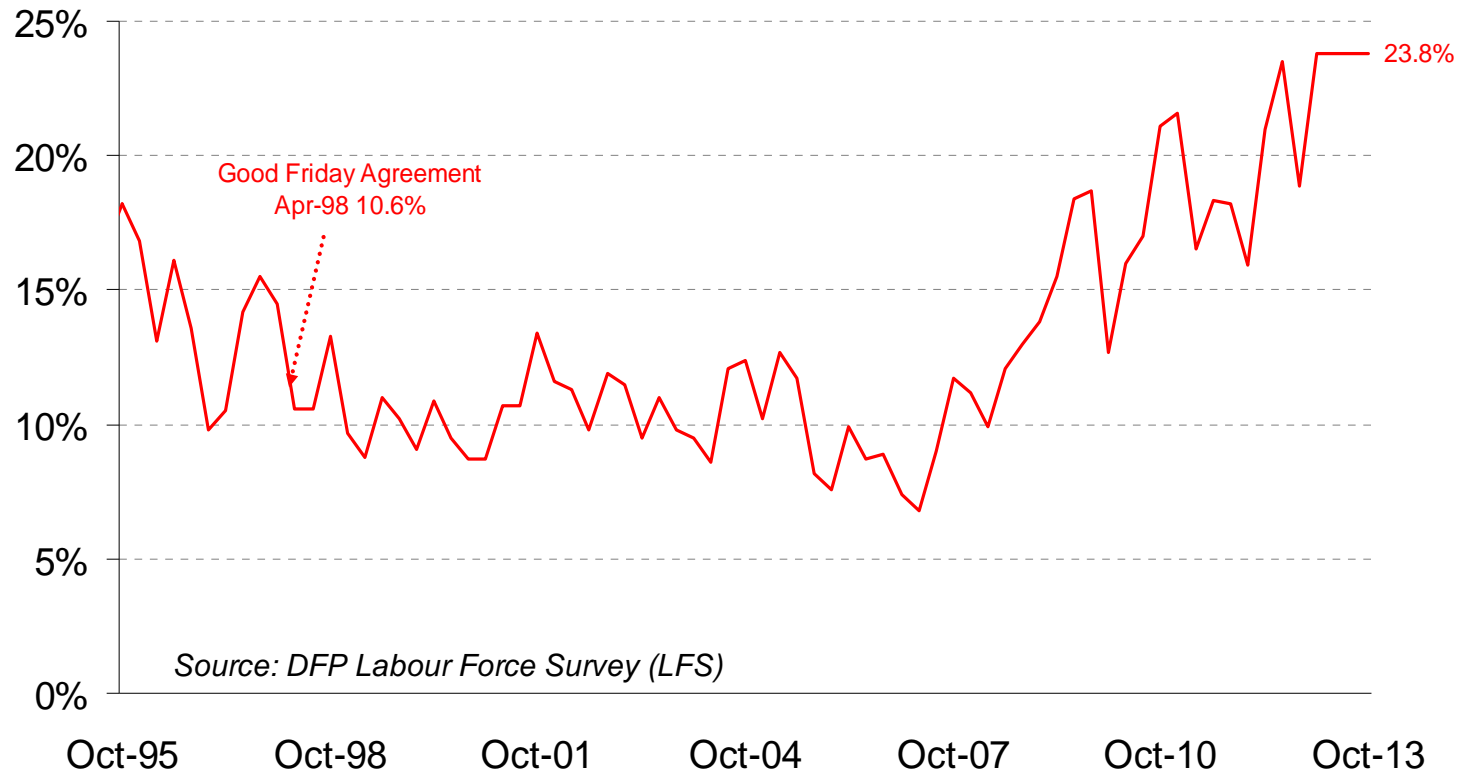


NI has the 2nd highest youth unemployment rate in the UK

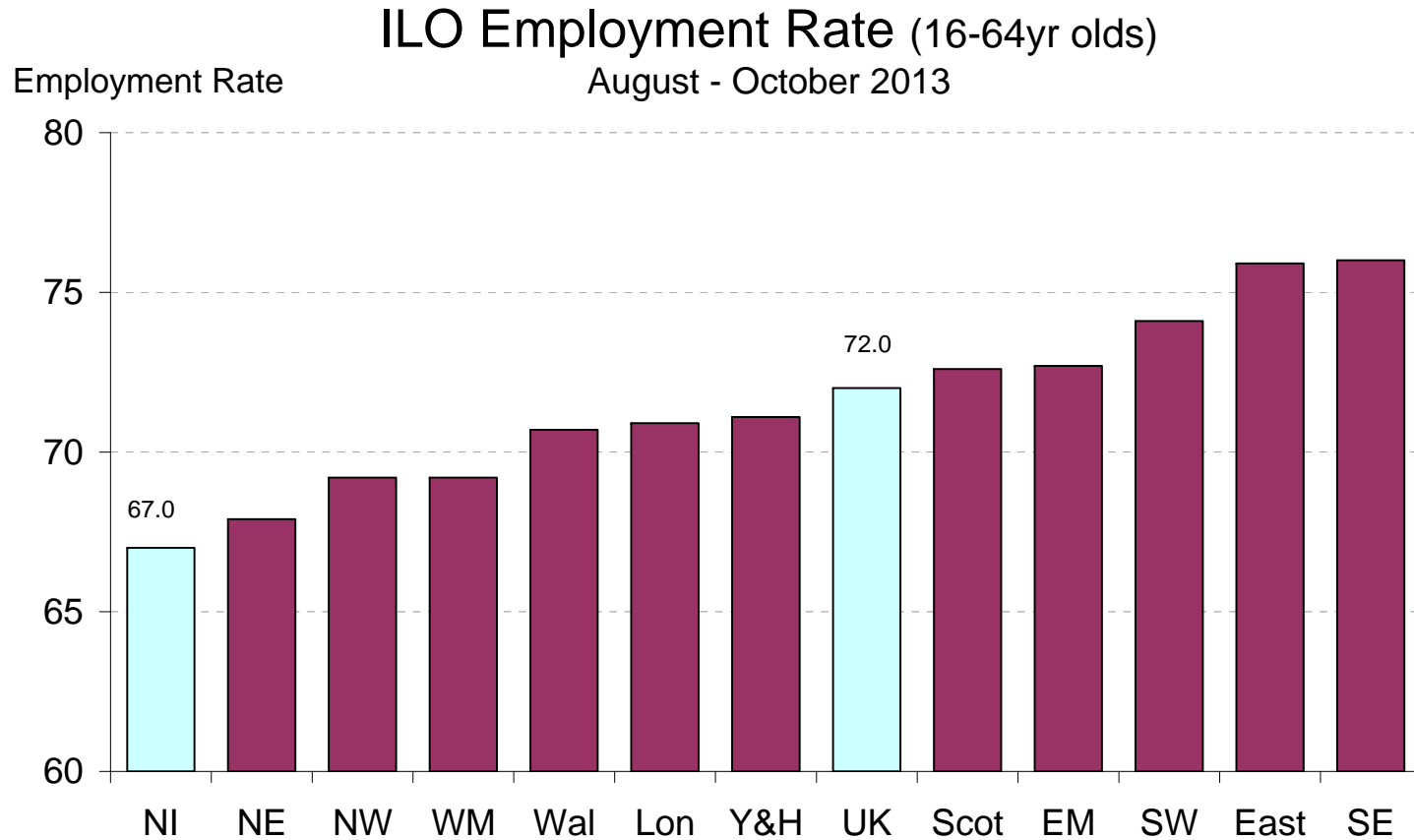


NI's current youth unemployment rate is > twice the rate that prevailed when the Good Friday Agreement was signed

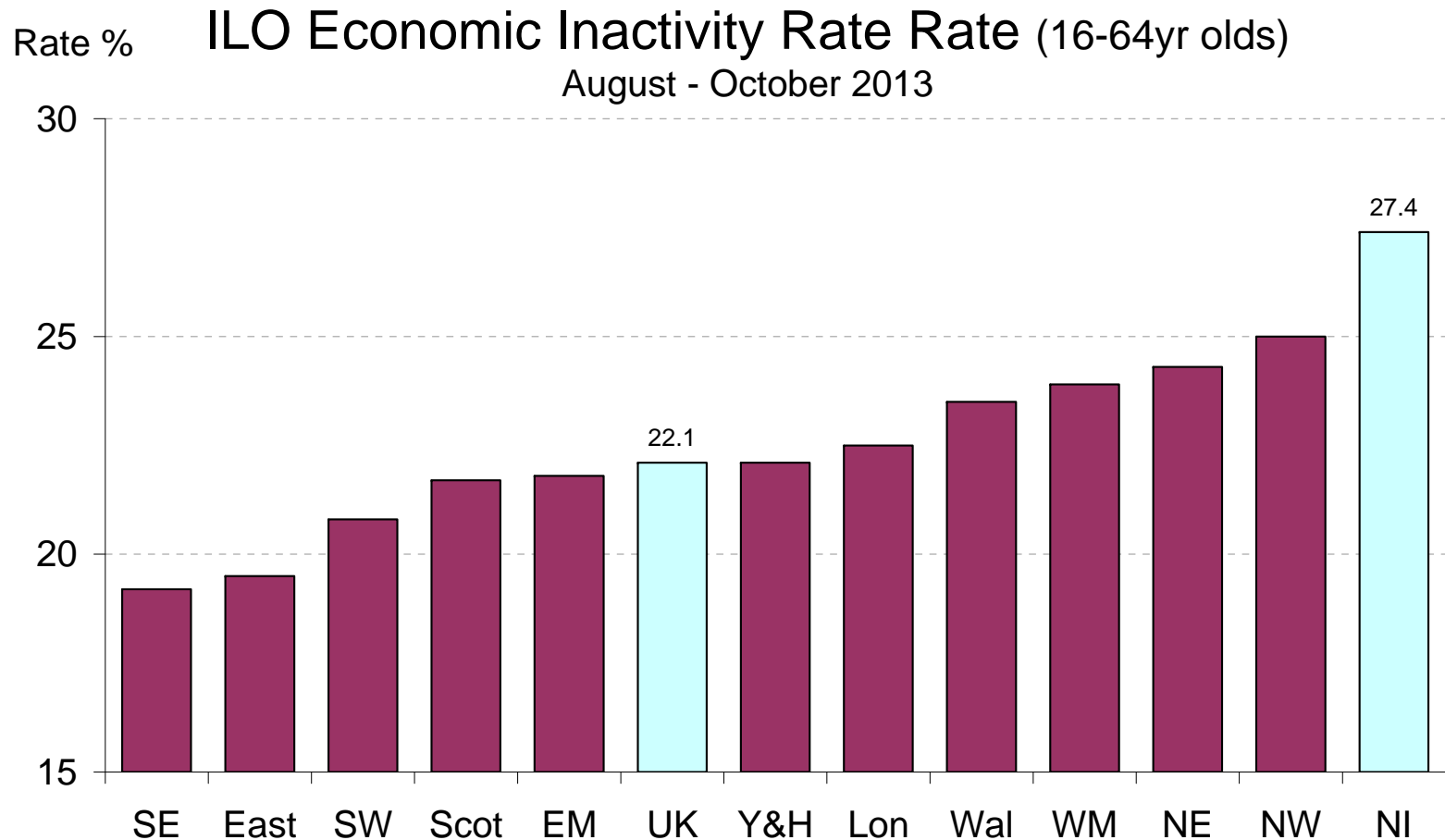
Northern Ireland Youth Unemployment Rate (ILO)



NI has the lowest employment rate in the UK...

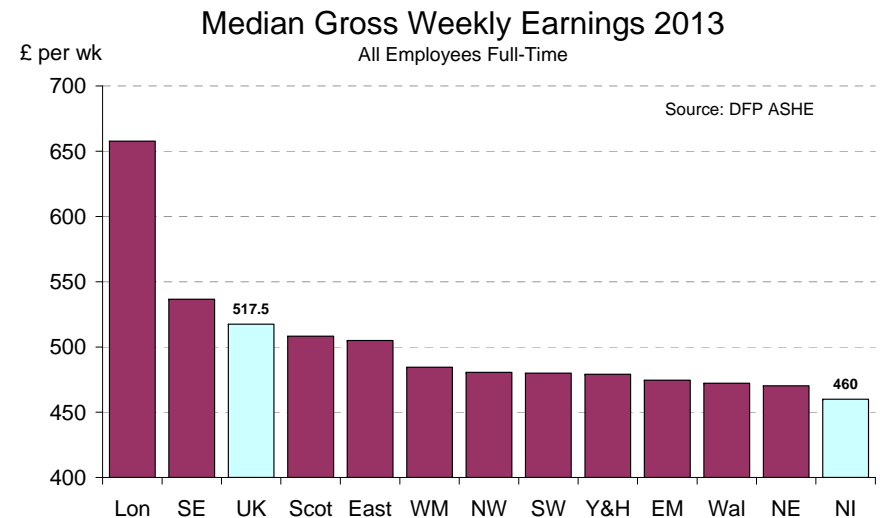
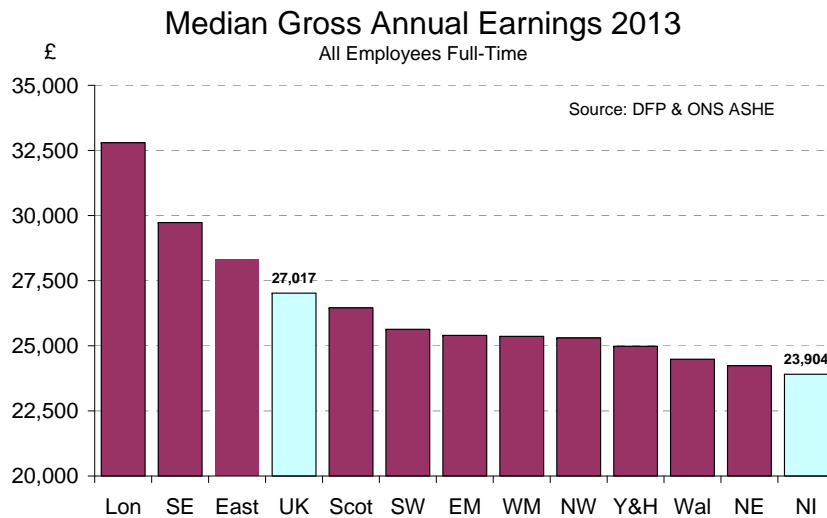


...and the highest rate of economic inactivity



Earnings

NI's full-time employees have the lowest earnings of all the UK regions...

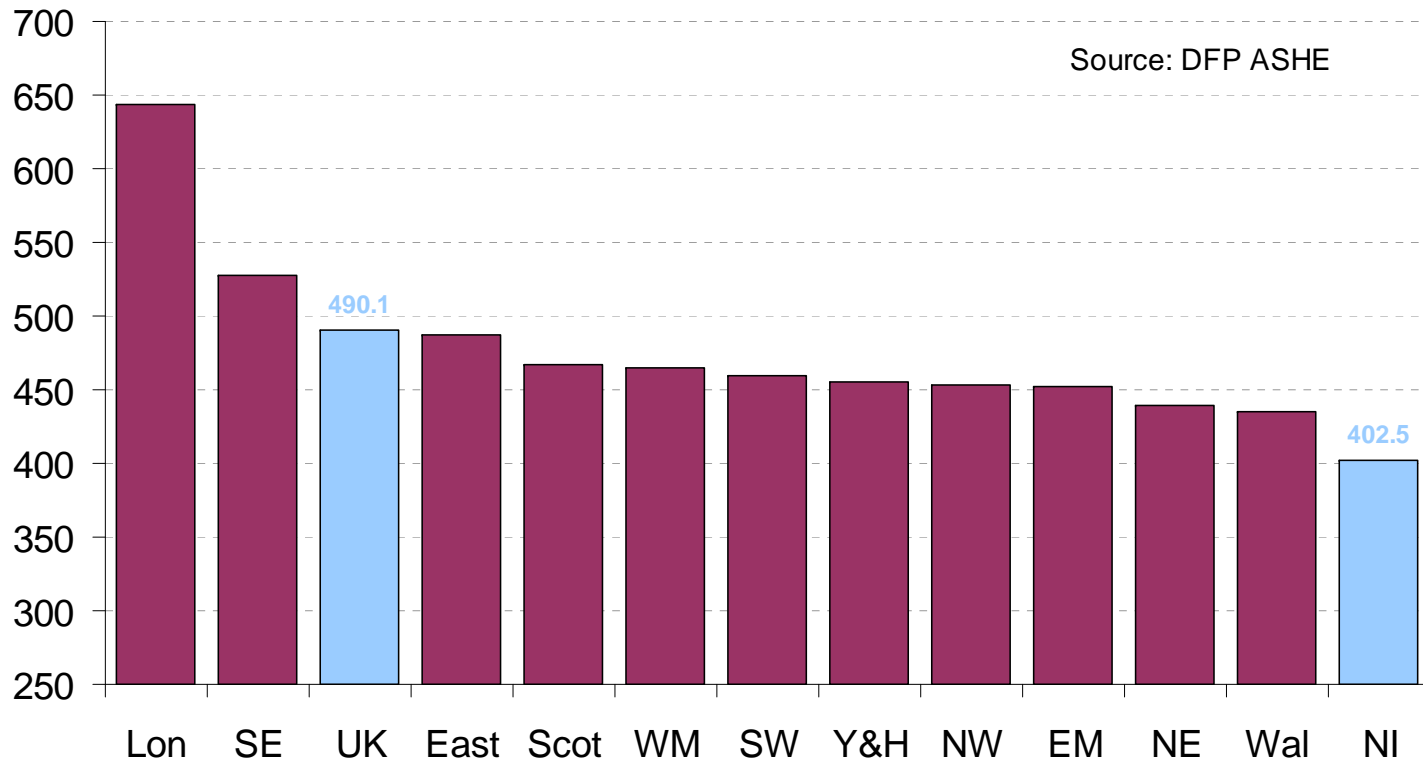


...this is due to NI having the lowest private sector earnings for full-time employees of any UK region

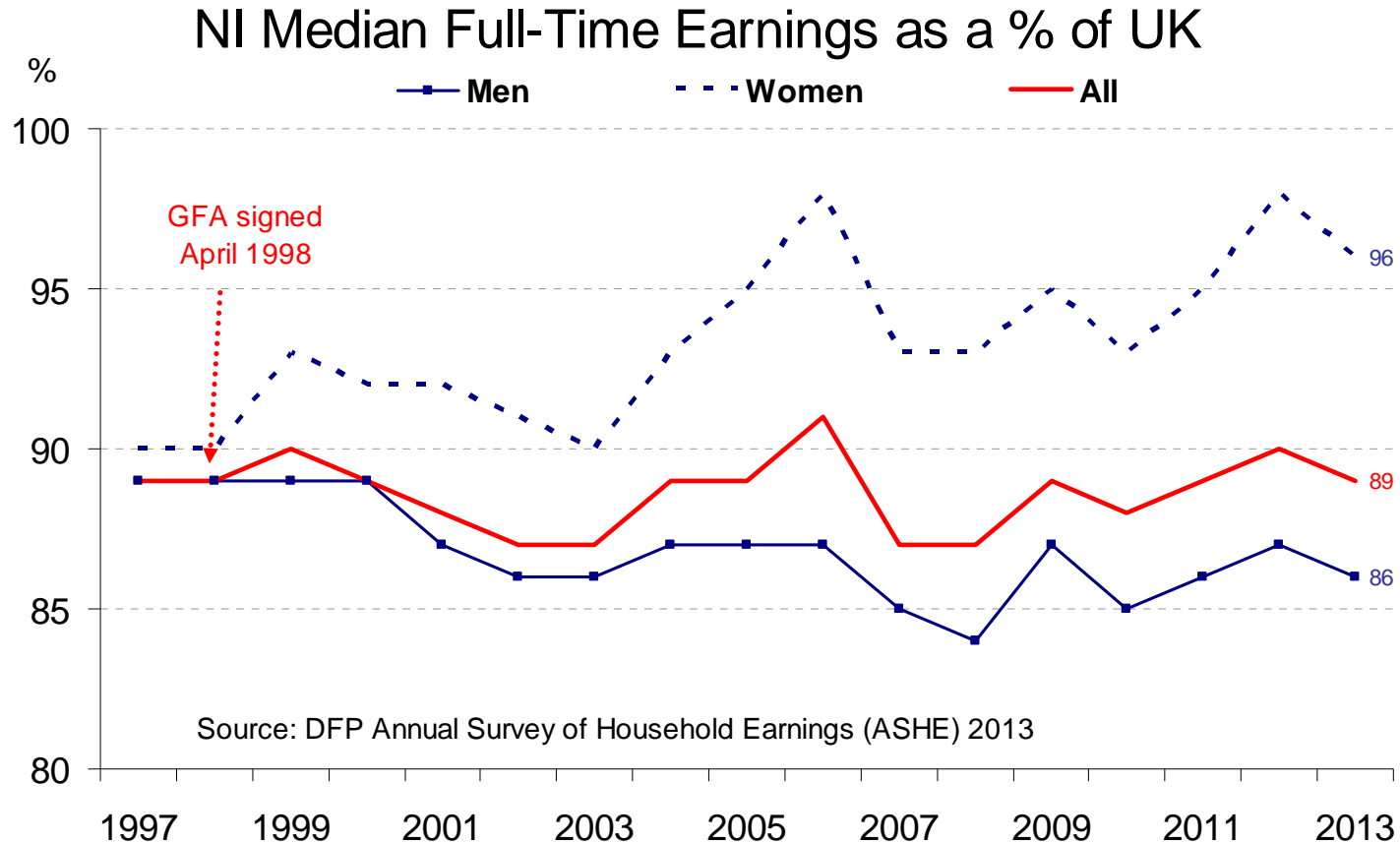
Median Gross Weekly Earnings 2013

All Private Sector Employees Full-Time

£ per wk

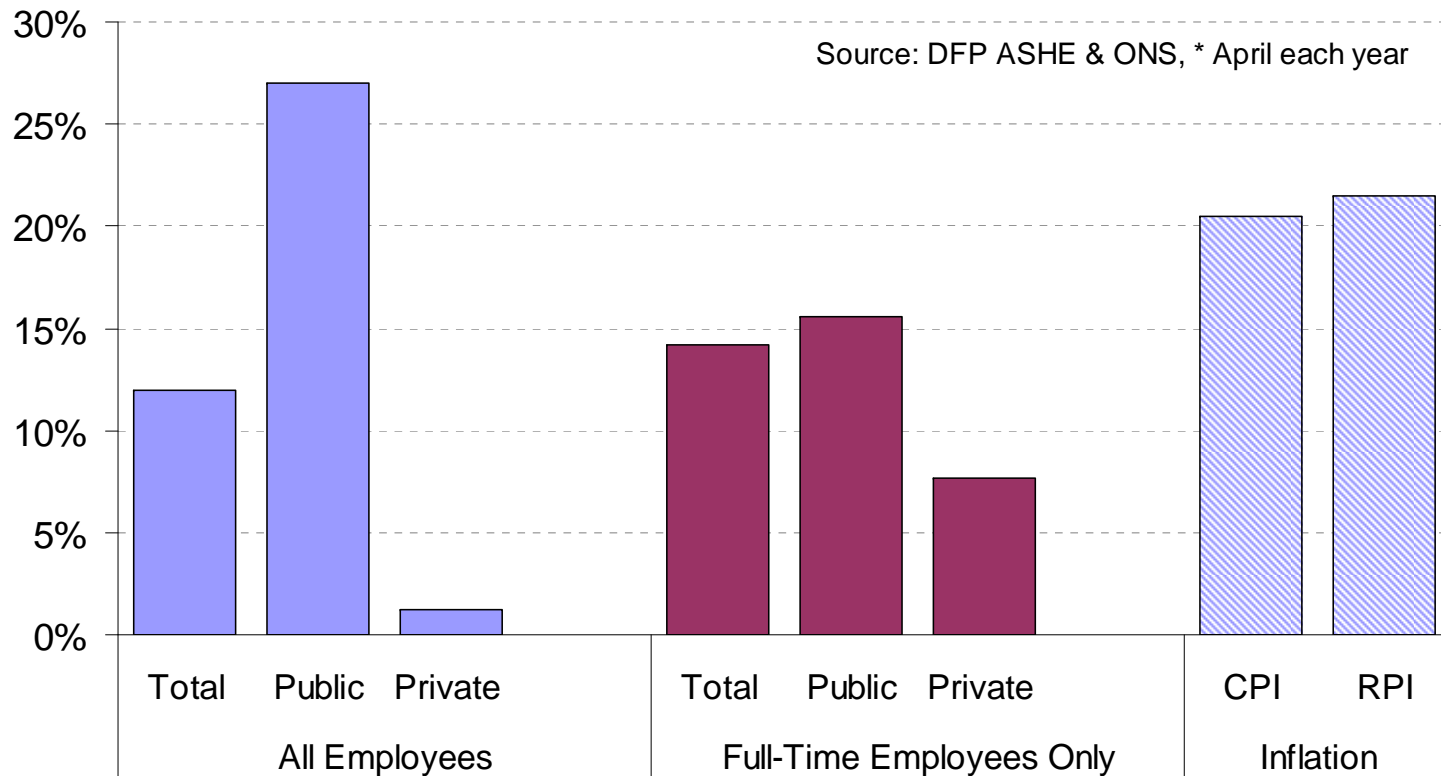


Since the GFA, the gap between NI-UK median wages for full-time employees has narrowed for women but widened for men



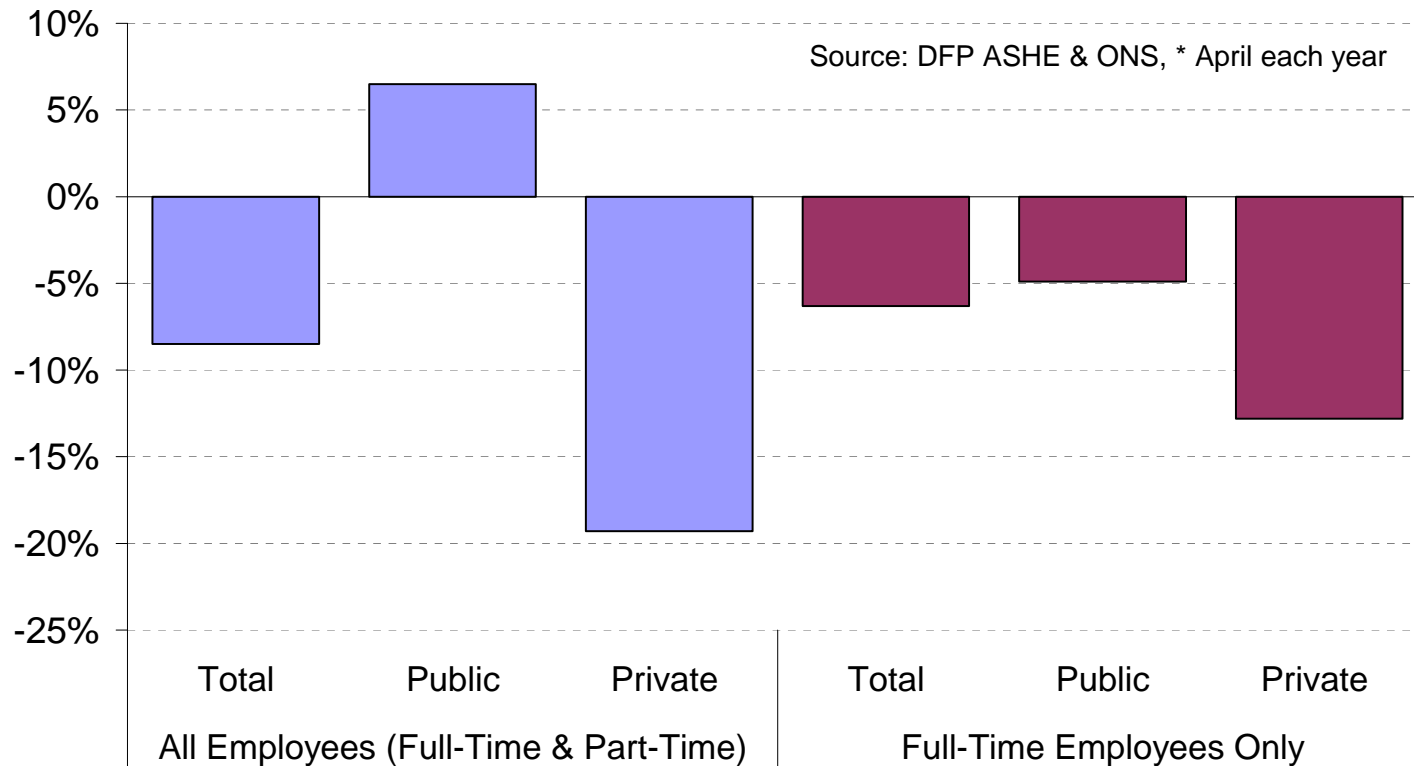
In NI, the rate of inflation has outpaced earnings growth for most individuals

% Change in N.Ireland Median Wages v UK Inflation
Cumulative Increase 2007-2013*

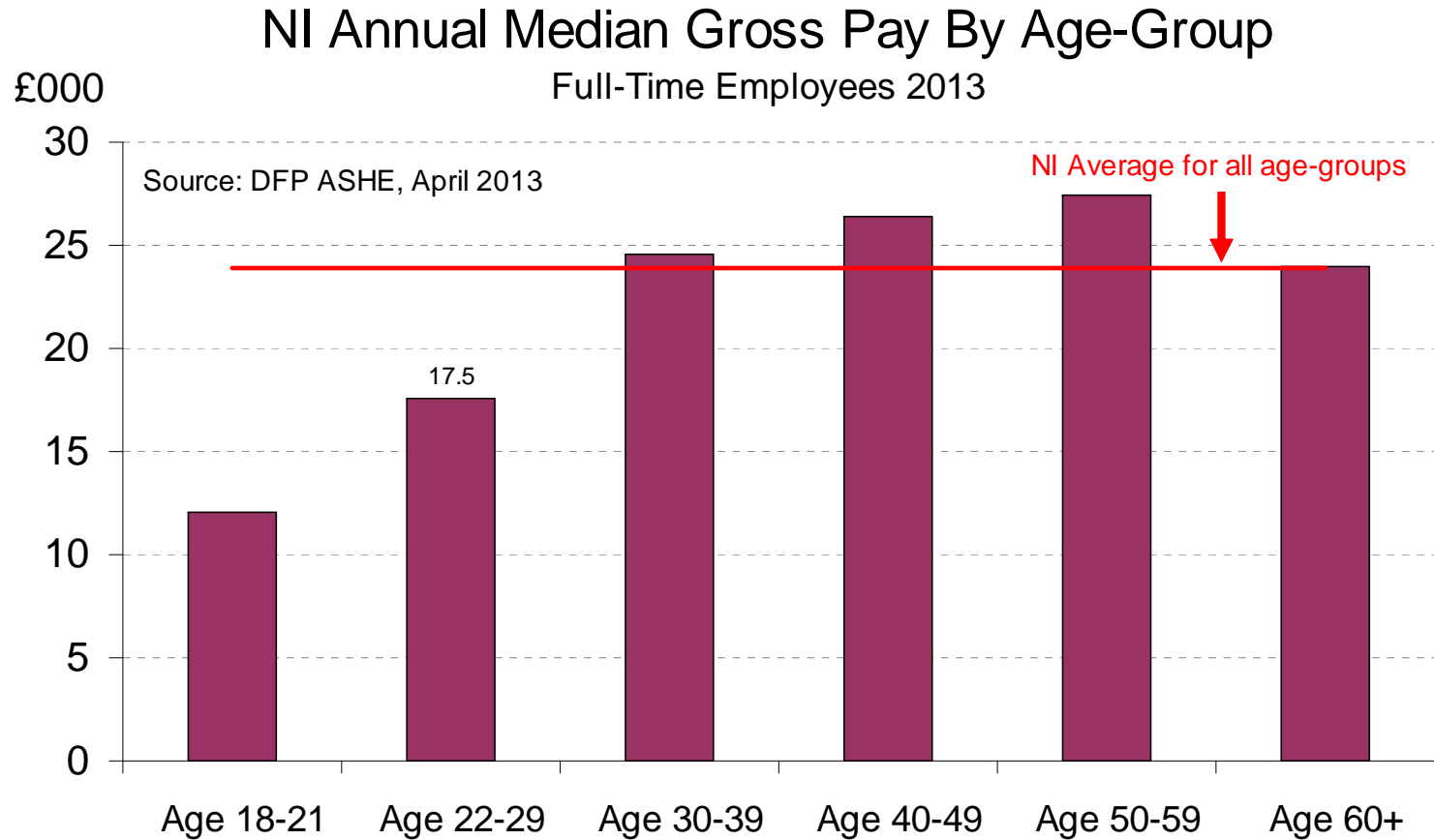


After inflation the median private sector wage has fallen by almost 20% in real terms (*after CPI inflation*)

% Change in N.Ireland Median Wages in Real Terms
 Cumulative Increase 2007-2013*

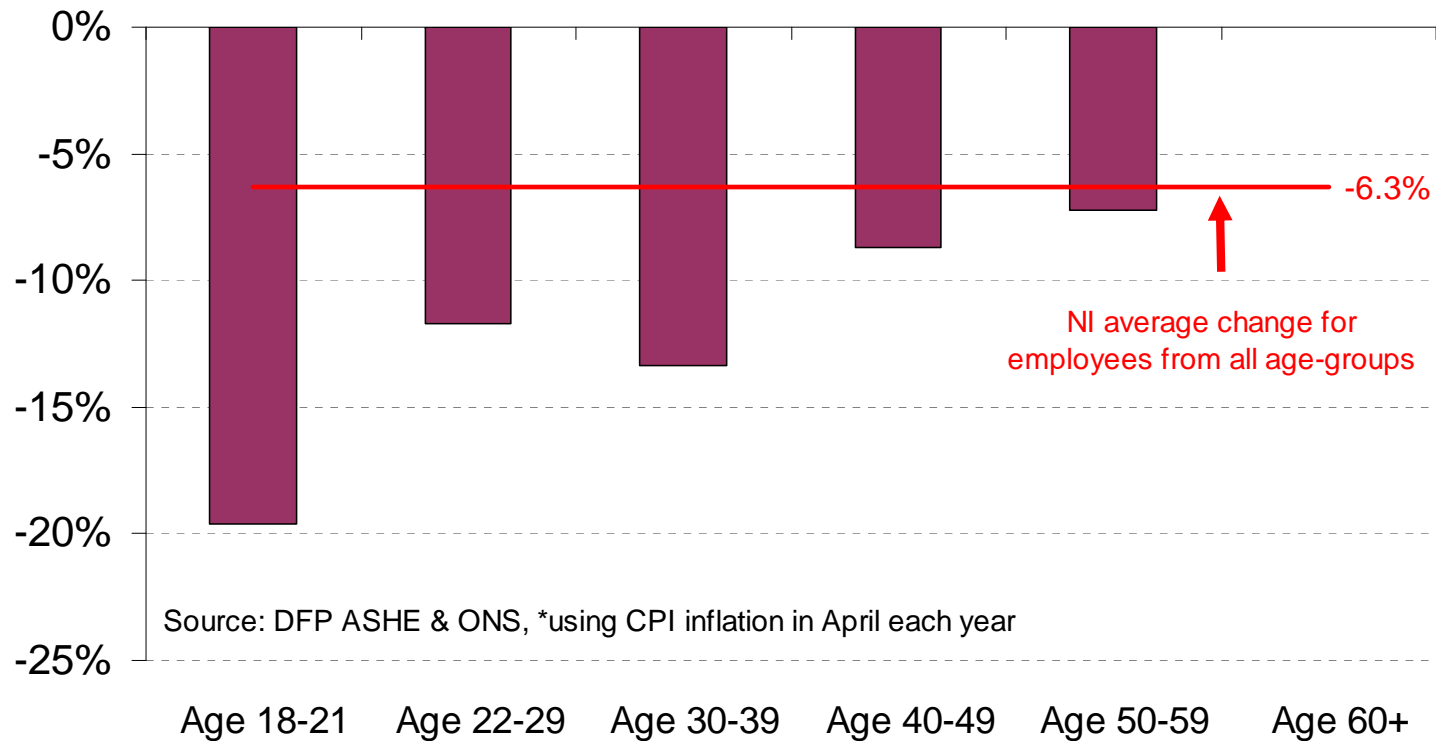


Those aged under 30 years of age have median earnings below the NI average...



... & those under 40 (including the household formation 25-34 yrs category) have experienced the biggest falls in real earnings

NI Gross Median Wages for Full-Time Employees
Cumulative Change in Real Terms 2007-2013*



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