

In the fall of 2012, McKinsey published a report on Iceland's economy, focusing on productive capacity



To assess Iceland's growth potential, the economy was divided into three sectors

Focus of today

Domestic service sector

Definition

Industries that mostly provide non-tradable goods and services for the domestic market

Key challenge

Increase productivity to enable reallocation of labor to export sectors



Resource-based sector

Industries that require
domestic natural
resources as an input for
their production

Focus on capturing and maximizing value from limited natural resources



International sector

Business that produce tradable goods and services that are largely independent of local natural resources

Enable growth and renewal through a globally competitive business environment



These three sectors are fundamentally different in both size and objectives

Focus of today

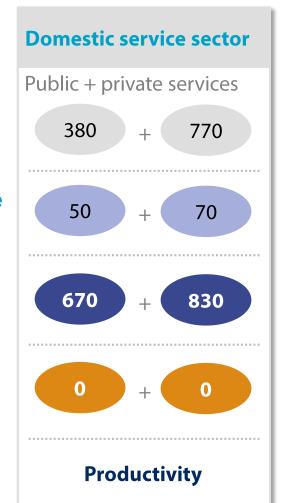
GDP (ISK bn)

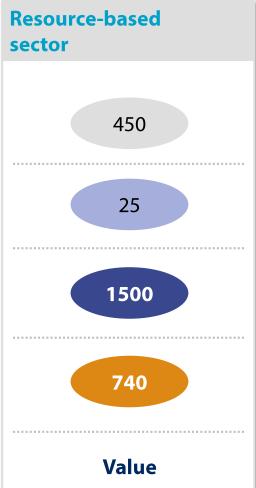
Workforce ('000s)

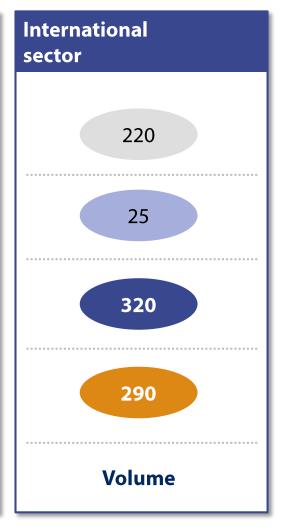
Capital (ISK bn)

Exports (ISK bn)

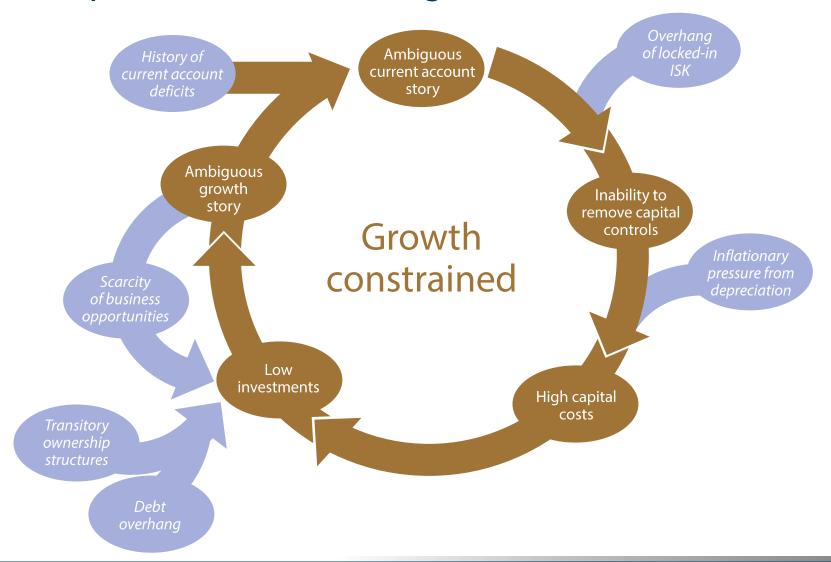
First priority



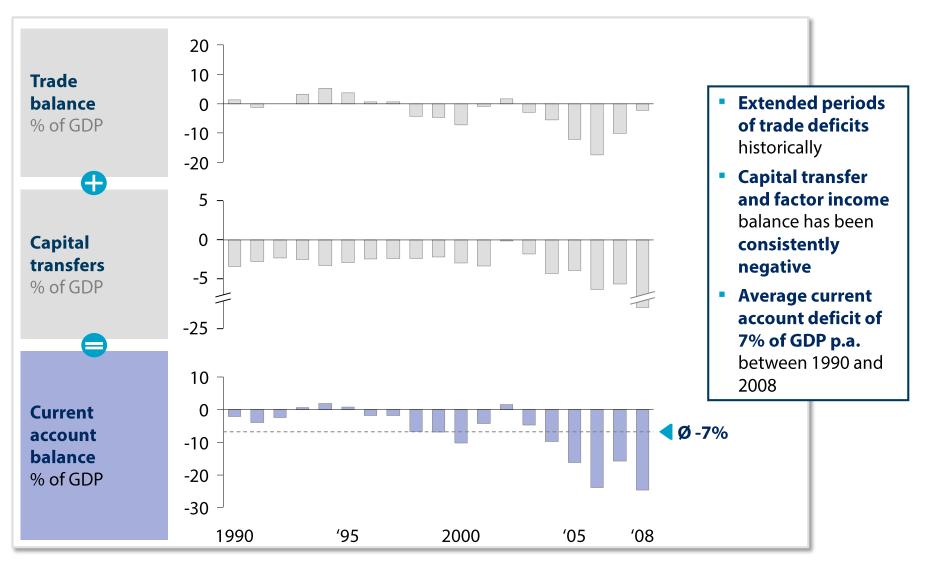




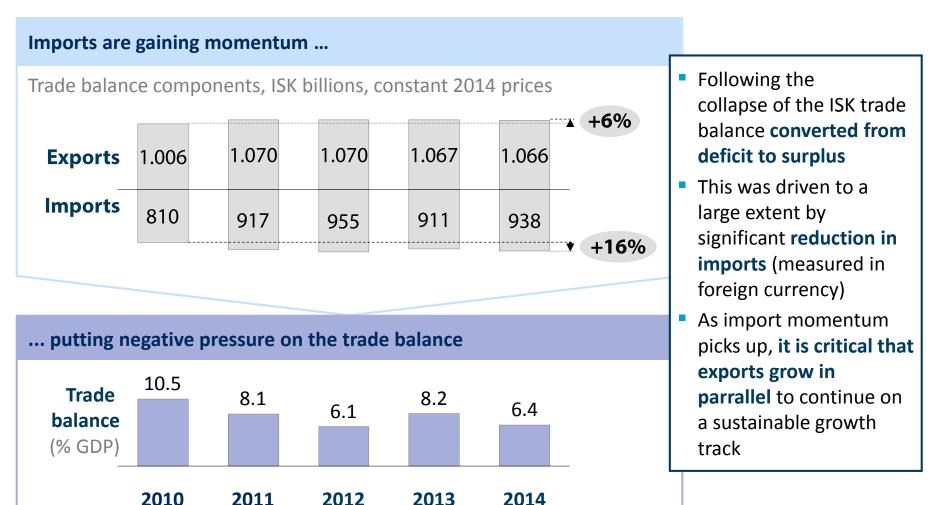
Without credible export growth prospects, a *vicious circle* will hamper overall economic growth



Historically, Iceland has had a strong tendency to run a current account deficit

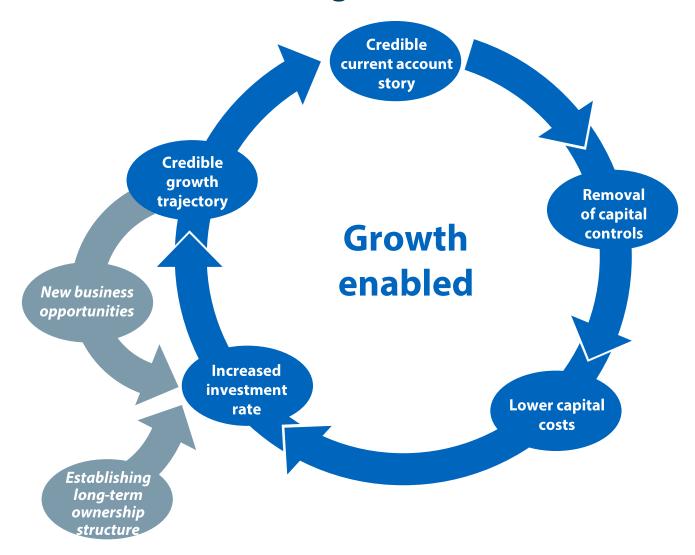


Weak currency has supported a positive trade balance since the recession, but imports are gaining momentum

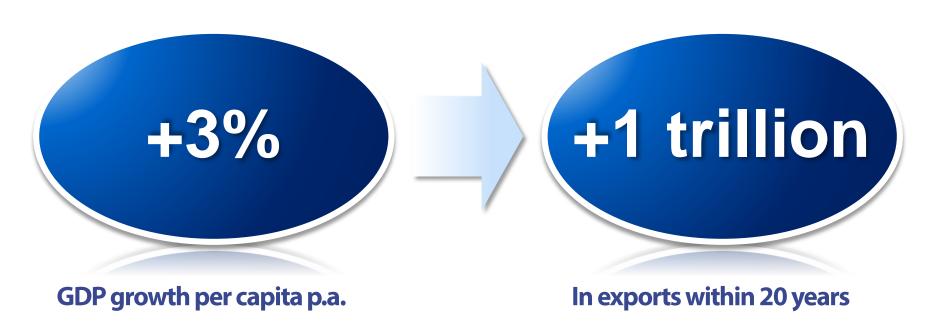


Source: Statistics Iceland Iceland Chamber of Commerce | 6

A turnaround in this development would enable *virtuous* circle based on trust in long-term economic balance



Key message: If Iceland wants to follow a strong, sustainable growth path, exports need to grow dramatically



The scarcity of natural resources means that half of these new exports needs to come from the international sector

Scenario

Key assumptions

Resulting exports

ISK billions (2033)

- New international sector exports
- New resource sector exports
- Current exports

Limited resource growth

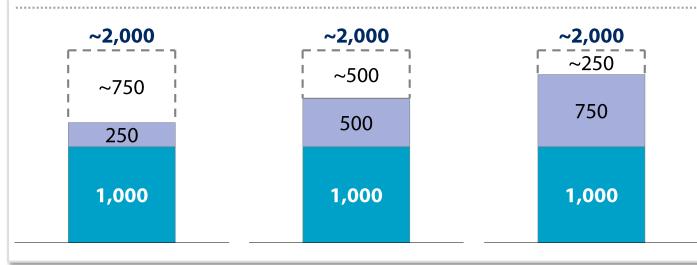
- Tourism growth slows down and average spending is unchanged
- Power generation grows but energy prices remain low
- Fishing is unchanged

Moderate resource growth

- Moderate growth in tourism volume and average spending
- Power generation increases and energy prices rise modestly
- Modest value increases in fishing

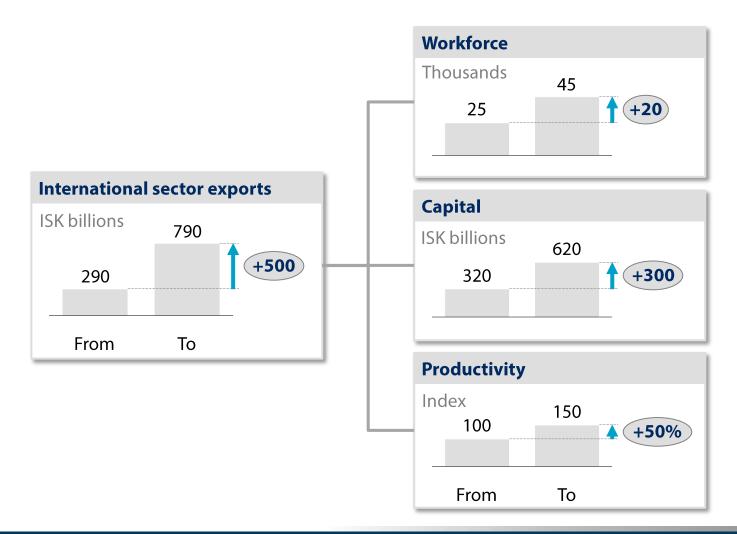
High resource growth

- Tourism grows fast and spending increases
- Power generation increases significantly and average prices spike
- Fishing value increases

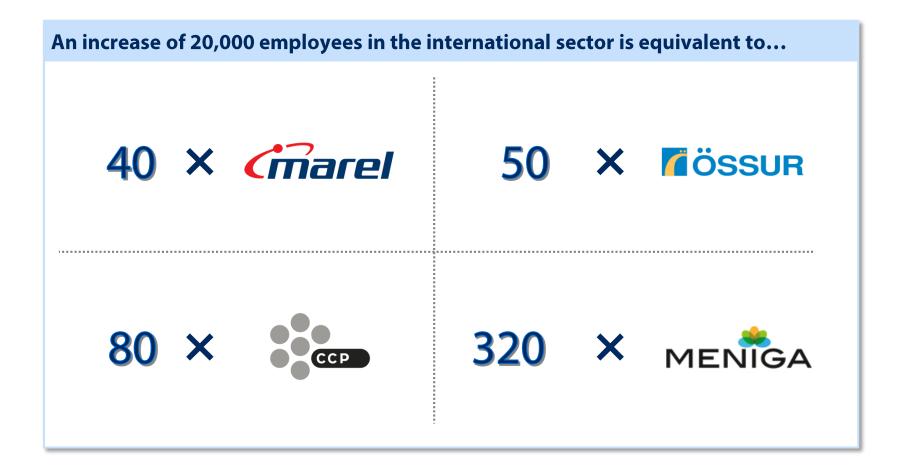


This implies a major increase for the international sector in workforce, investment and productivity

Exports growth decomposition, assumes moderate growth scenario for resource sector¹



To put the size of this challenge in perspective



The McKinsey report gives a good overview of the situation and challenges in the international sector

