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Droit - Economie - Sciences Sociales 7032

Assas

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Année d'étude : Deuxième année de Licence économie-gestion mention économie et gestion

Discipline : ***Anglais***
(Unité d'Enseignements Complémentaires 1)

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Document(s) autorisé(s) : Aucun document n'est autorisé

Durée de l'épreuve : 1h30.

Vous rédigerez une synthèse en anglais à l'aide des documents ci-après.

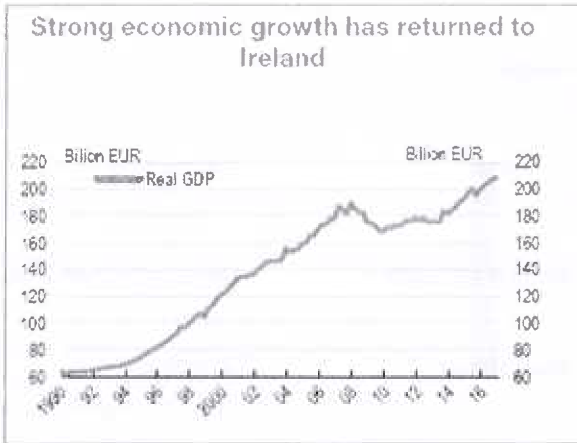
Votre synthèse comportera environ 375 mots (+ / -10%)

mais ne reprendra aucune séquence de plus de trois mots des documents originaux.

N'oubliez pas d'indiquer le nombre de mots compris dans votre synthèse.

Ireland's Economy

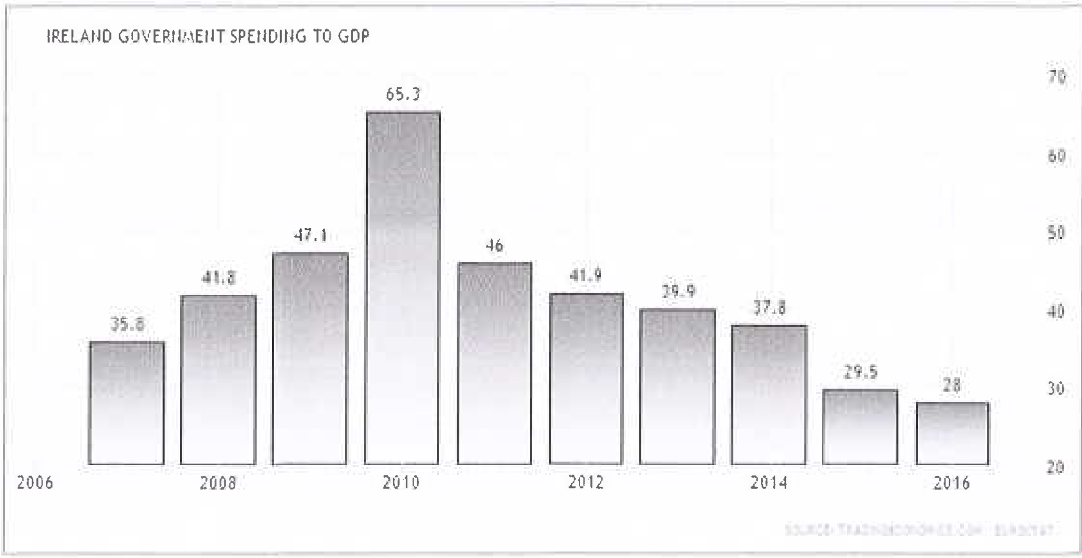
Doc 1:
http://www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-ireland.htm



Doc 2:
Ireland is a small, modern, trade-dependent economy. GDP growth averaged 6% in 1995-2007, but economic activity dropped sharply during the world financial crisis and the subsequent collapse of its domestic property market and construction industry. Faced with many woes, the Irish Government introduced the first in a series of draconian budgets in 2009 and had to agree to a $92 billion loan package from the EU and IMF. It took three years for the government to be able to finally introduce a fiscally neutral budget, marking the end of the austerity program. In 2015, GDP growth reached 7.8%, the highest growth in the EU for the second consecutive year. The export sector, dominated by foreign multinationals, has become an important component of Ireland's economy. Ireland's low corporation tax of 12.5% and a talented pool of high-tech laborers have been key factors in encouraging business investment. Loose tax residency requirements made Ireland a common destination for international firms seeking to avoid taxation. Amid growing international pressure, the government announced it would phase in more stringent tax laws, effectively closing a loophole.
https://www.forbes.com/places/ireland/

Doc 3: Ireland pledges first balanced budget since 2007
Ireland is set to achieve a balanced budget in 2018 for the first time in more than a decade, consolidating its recovery from the crash that pushed the country into an international bailout at the height of the eurozone crisis.
Paschal Donohoe, finance minister, will make a public pledge on Friday to eliminate the deficit next year as part of his budget, which will be unveiled in mid-October. Despite big risks from Brexit, strong economic growth and job creation continue to deliver an uplift in tax revenue for the country's minority government.
The development comes as Mr Donohoe seeks approval from EU member states to make early repayment of the remaining €4.5bn of loans from the International Monetary Fund, which helped the country survive the impact of the global financial crisis. The move will increase Dublin's eligibility for inclusion in the European Central Bank's bond-buying programme, as the central bank begins to phase out the programme.
Ireland last balanced its books in 2007, the year the financial crisis struck. The deficit climbed to a record 32 per cent of economic output in 2010, when a series of huge bank bailouts amplified the impact of deep recession on its public finances. With the economy on track to expand by about 4 per cent of gross domestic product this year and next, Mr Donohoe will stress the need to avoid economic bubbles in the fiscal plan for 2018. The projected deficit for 2017 is 0.4 per cent of GDP.
Adapted from *The Financial Times*, SEPTEMBER 8, 2017 by Arthur Beesley

Doc 4:



Doc 5:

Doc 6: Ireland may suffer the most from Brexit

Since 1973, when both countries joined the EU's precursor, the European Economic Community, Irish businesses have become intertwined with British ones. Unpicking those ties would be "devastating".

The first blow has already fallen. As sterling has weakened, exports to Britain have become less competitive, and imports from Britain cheaper. Britain takes two-fifths of Irish-owned firms' exports, and a similar share of all agricultural exports. Beef and dairy farmers are struggling, and several of Ireland's mushroom farms, which export four-fifths of their produce to Britain, have already closed. The pain will worsen as sterling's fall and Brexit-induced business uncertainty hit demand in Britain.

Irish tourism is also "significantly exposed" at current exchange rates. About 40 per cent of tourists in Ireland come from the UK. Failte Ireland, the state tourism promotion body, predicts there will be 300,000 fewer British visitors to Ireland this year. Last year there were 3.6m visits.

Once Britain actually leaves the EU, Irish firms will face further difficulties. Those thinking of exporting generally start with Britain. And many Irish workers gain experience and training across the Irish Sea. Post-Brexit, Irish firms will struggle to break out of their small domestic market and will recruit from a shallower talent pool. Distribution and supply chains criss-cross both islands. If customs checks and tariffs were reintroduced, those links would have to be broken. Trade would fall further as rules on everything from food labelling to environmental standards diverged.

Ireland's government is particularly worried about the border between Northern Ireland, part of the United Kingdom, and the southern Republic. For decades Northern Ireland suffered civil conflict between Republicans. The Good Friday peace agreement of 1998 committed the British and Irish governments, and Northern Ireland's devolved administration, to removing controls on the north-south border.

This has facilitated business, political and cultural links—as has the "common travel area"—a long-standing agreement that citizens of both islands can move freely between them. Unless Britain stays in the EU's single market and accepts free movement of people—which seems unlikely—the north's stability is at risk.

One mooted solution is to impose customs and immigration controls not between the two countries but between the two islands. British officials would set up in the Republic's ports and airports; Northern Irish residents would show passports to travel to the rest of the United Kingdom. That might be less unpalatable than reinforcing the north-south border. Ireland's main concern is to ensure that both Britain and the rest of Europe understand the risks Brexit poses to peace and prosperity in both parts of Ireland.

Adapted from *The Economist*, Oct 29th 2016

Doc 7: