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- [Main page](#)
- [Contents](#)
- [Featured content](#)
- [Current events](#)
- [Random article](#)
- [Donate to Wikipedia](#)

- ▼ [Interaction](#)
  - [Help](#)
  - [About Wikipedia](#)
  - [Community portal](#)
  - [Recent changes](#)
  - [Contact Wikipedia](#)

▶ [Toolbox](#)

▶ [Print/export](#)

▼ [Languages](#)

- [Català](#)
- [Česky](#)
- [Deutsch](#)
- [Español](#)
- [Français](#)
- [Gàidhlig](#)
- [Galego](#)
- [Hrvatski](#)
- [Ido](#)
- [עברית](#)
- [Lietuvių](#)
- [Occitan](#)
- [Português](#)
- [Română](#)
- [Русский](#)
- [Suomi](#)
- [Українська](#)
- [Tiếng Việt](#)
- [Žemaitėška](#)

[Edit links](#)

Article [Talk](#)

Read [Edit](#) ▼

# Economy of the Republic of Ireland

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(Redirected from [Irish economy](#))

It has been suggested that *Natural resources of Ireland* be merged into this article. ([Discuss](#)) *Proposed since July 2011.*

The **economy of Ireland** is a modern [knowledge economy](#), focusing on services and high-tech industries and dependent on trade, industry and investment. In terms of GDP per capita, [Ireland](#) is ranked as one of the wealthiest countries in the OECD and the EU-27 at 5th in the OECD-28 rankings as of 2008.<sup>[11]</sup> In terms of [GNP](#) per capita, a better measure of national income, Ireland ranks below the OECD average, despite significant growth in recent years, at 10th in the OECD-28 rankings. GDP (national output) is significantly greater than GNP (national income) due to the repatriation of profits and royalty payments by multinational firms based in Ireland.<sup>[12]</sup>

A 2005 study by *The Economist* found Ireland to have the best [quality of life](#) in the world.<sup>[13]</sup> The 1995 to 2007 period of very high economic growth, with a record of posting the highest growth rates in Europe, led many to call the country the [Celtic Tiger](#).<sup>[14]</sup> Arguably one of the keys to this economic growth was a low [corporation tax](#), currently at 12.5% standard rate.

The [Financial Crisis of 2008](#) affected the Irish economy severely, compounding domestic economic problems related to the collapse of the [Irish property bubble](#). After 24 years of continuous growth at an annual level during 1984–2007,<sup>[15]</sup> Ireland first experienced a short technical recession from Q2-Q3 2007, followed by a long 2-year recession from Q1 2008 – Q4 2009.<sup>[1]</sup> In March 2008, Ireland had the highest level of household debt relative to disposable income in the developed world at 190%, causing a further slow down in private consumption, and thus also being one of the reasons for the long lasting recession.<sup>[16]</sup> The hard economic climate

## Economy of Ireland



*Dublin City Centre*

<b>Rank</b>	57th (PPP 2012 est.)
<b>Currency</b>	1 <a href="#">Euro</a> = 100-cent(s)
<b>Fiscal year</b>	Calendar year
<b>Trade organisations</b>	EU, <a href="#">WTO</a> and <a href="#">OECD</a>

### Statistics

<b>GDP</b>	▲ \$191.5 billion (PPP, 2012, est.) €159 bn (2011, current prices) <sup>[1][2]</sup>
<b>GDP growth</b>	▼ 0.7% (Real, 2012 est.)
<b>GDP per capita</b>	▲ \$41,700 (PPP, 2012 est.)
<b>GDP by sector</b>	<a href="#">services</a> (69%), industry (29%), agriculture (2%) (2010 est.)
<b>Inflation (CPI)</b>	▼ 1.3% (CPI, 2012 est.)
<b>Population below poverty line</b>	6.2% (consistent poverty in 2010) <sup>[3]</sup>
<b>Gini coefficient</b>	33.9 (2010)
<b>Labour force</b>	▲ 2.104 million (2012 est.)
<b>Labour force by occupation</b>	<a href="#">services</a> (78%), industry (19%), agriculture (5%) (2011 est.)
<b>Unemployment</b>	14.7% (2012) <sup>[4]</sup>

<sup>[5]</sup>

was reported in April 2010, even to have led to a resumed emigration.<sup>[17]</sup>

After a year with side stepping economic activity in 2010, Irish real GDP rose by 1.4% in 2011. The economic challenges continued, however, with some economists fearing the [European sovereign-debt crisis](#) had suddenly caused a new Irish recession starting in Q1 2012, when the [Central Statistics Office](#) announced that seasonally adjusted quarterly real GDP had contracted by −1.1%.<sup>[1]</sup> The figure was however later revised to −0.5%, and the recession threat was avoided by a small positive growth in the subsequent two quarters, mainly due to strongly driven improvements from the export sector.<sup>[18]</sup> In November 2012 the European Commission's economic forecast for Ireland showed positive growth overall in 2012 at 0.4%, followed by increasing growth rates to 1.1% in 2013 and 2.2% in 2014.<sup>[19]</sup>

**Contents** [hide]

- 1 History
  - 1.1 Since the Irish Free State
  - 1.2 Celtic Tiger (1995–2007)
  - 1.3 Financial crisis (2008–)
  - 1.4 Bank solvency
  - 1.5 Guarantee of banking system
  - 1.6 National Recovery Plan 2011–2014
- 2 Sectors
  - 2.1 Exports
  - 2.2 Primary sector
  - 2.3 Government
    - 2.3.1 Welfare benefits
    - 2.3.2 Wealth distribution
    - 2.3.3 Taxation
- 3 Currency
- 4 Recruitment
- 5 See also
- 6 References
- 7 External links

**History** [edit]

*Main article: [Economic history of the Republic of Ireland](#)*

**Since the Irish Free State** [edit]

From the 1920s Ireland had high trade barriers such as high tariffs, particularly during the [Economic War](#) with Britain in the 1930s, and a policy of

<b>Average gross salary</b>	2,764 € / 3,731 \$, monthly (2006)
<b>Average net salary</b>	2,025 € / 2,733 \$, monthly (2006) <sup>[5]</sup>
<b>Main industries</b>	<a href="#">pharmaceuticals</a> , <a href="#">chemicals</a> , computer hardware and software, <a href="#">food products</a> , beverages and brewing, <a href="#">medical devices</a> .
<b>Ease of Doing Business Rank</b>	15th <sup>[6]</sup>
<b>External</b>	
<b>Exports</b>	▼\$113.6 billion (2012 est.)
<b>Export goods</b>	<a href="#">machinery</a> and equipment, computers, <a href="#">chemicals</a> , <a href="#">medical devices</a> , <a href="#">pharmaceuticals</a> , <a href="#">food products</a> , <a href="#">animal products</a> .
<b>Main export partners</b>	US 22.3%, UK 16.1%, <a href="#">Belgium</a> 15.5%, Germany 7.0%, France 5.7%, <a href="#">Switzerland</a> 4.2% (2011)
<b>Imports</b>	▼\$63.1 billion (2012 est.)
<b>Import goods</b>	<a href="#">data processing equipment</a> , other <a href="#">machinery</a> and equipment, <a href="#">chemicals</a> , petroleum and <a href="#">petroleum products</a> , textiles, clothing.
<b>Main import partners</b>	UK 39.8%, US 13.0%, Germany 7.8%, <a href="#">Netherlands</a> 5.8% (2011)
<b>Gross external debt</b>	▲\$2.352 trillion (30 September 2011)
<b>Public finances</b>	
<b>Public debt</b>	▲€169.2 billion (118.0% of GDP in 2012)
<b>Budget deficit</b>	€20.5 billion (−13.1% of GDP in 2011) <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Revenues</b>	\$71.57 billion (2012 est.)
<b>Expenses</b>	\$88.97 billion (2012 est.)
<b>Economic aid</b>	Donor of <a href="#">ODA</a> : \$585 mn (2010) <sup>[7]</sup> Recipient of agricultural aid: \$895 mn (2010) <sup>[8]</sup>
<b>Credit rating</b>	<a href="#">Standard &amp; Poor's</a> : <sup>[9]</sup> BBB+ (Domestic) BBB+ (Foreign) AAA (T&C Assessment) Outlook: Negative <sup>[10]</sup> <a href="#">Moody's</a> : <sup>[10]</sup> Baa3 Outlook: Negative <a href="#">Fitch</a> : <sup>[10]</sup> BBB+ Outlook: Stable
<b>Foreign reserves</b>	▼\$1.703 billion (31 December 2012)
<b>Main data source: <a href="#">CIA World Fact Book</a></b> 	
<i>All values, unless otherwise stated, are in US dollars</i>	

import substitution. During the 1950s, 400,000 people emigrated from Ireland.<sup>[20]</sup> It became increasingly clear that economic nationalism was unsustainable. While other European countries enjoyed fast growth, Ireland suffered economic stagnation.<sup>[20]</sup> The policy changes were drawn together in *Economic Development*, an official paper published in 1958 that advocated [free trade](#), foreign investment, and growth rather than fiscal restraint as the prime objective of economic management.<sup>[20]</sup>

In the 1970s, the population increased by 15% and national income increased at an annual rate of about 4%. Employment increased by around 1% per year, but the state sector amounted to a large part of that. Public sector employment was a third of the total workforce by 1980. Budget deficits and public debt increased, leading to the crisis in the 1980s.<sup>[20]</sup> During the 1980s, underlying economic problems became pronounced. Middle income workers were taxed 60% of their marginal income,<sup>[21]</sup> unemployment had risen to 20%, annual overseas emigration reached over 1% of population, and public deficits reached 15% of GDP.

In 1987 [Fianna Fáil](#) reduced public spending, cut taxes, and promoted competition. [Ryanair](#) used Ireland's deregulated aviation market and helped European regulators to see benefits of competition in transport markets. [Intel](#) invested in 1989 and was followed by a number of technology companies such as [Microsoft](#) and [Google](#). A consensus exists among all government parties about the sustained economic growth.<sup>[20]</sup> The GDP per capita in the OECD prosperity ranking rose from 21st in 1993 to 4th in 2002.<sup>[22]</sup>

Between 1985 and 2002, private sector jobs increased 59%. The economy shifted from an agriculture to a [knowledge economy](#), focusing on services and high-tech industries. Economic growth averaged 10% from 1995 to 2000, and 7% from 2001 to 2004. Industry, which accounts for 46% of GDP and about 80% of exports, has replaced agriculture as the country's leading sector.

## Celtic Tiger (1995–2007) [edit]

*Main article: [Celtic Tiger](#)*

The economy benefited from a rise in consumer spending, construction, and business investment. Since 1987, a key part of economic policy has been [Social Partnership](#), which is a [neo-corporatist](#) set of voluntary 'pay pacts' between the Government, employers and trade unions. The 1995 to 2000 period of high economic growth was called the "Celtic Tiger", a reference to the "[tiger economies](#)" of East Asia.<sup>[14]</sup>

GDP growth continued to be relatively robust, with a rate of about 6% in 2001, over 4% in 2004, and 4.7% in 2005. With high growth came high inflation. Prices in [Dublin](#) were considerably higher than elsewhere in the country, especially in the property market.<sup>[23]</sup> However, property prices are falling following the recent [economic recession](#). At the end of July 2008, the annual rate of inflation was at 4.4% (as measured by the [CPI](#)) or 3.6% (as measured by the [HICP](#))<sup>[24][25]</sup> and inflation actually dropped slightly from the previous month.

In terms of GDP per capita, Ireland is ranked as one of the wealthiest countries in the OECD and the EU-27, at 4th in the OECD-28 rankings. In terms of [GNP](#) per capita, a better measure of national income, Ireland ranks below the OECD average, despite significant growth in recent years, at 10th in the OECD-28 rankings. GDP is significantly greater than [GNP](#) (national income) due to the large amount of multinational firms based in Ireland.<sup>[12]</sup> A 2005 study by *The Economist* found Ireland to have the best [quality of life](#) in the world.<sup>[13]</sup>

The positive reports and economic statistics masked several underlying imbalances. The construction sector, which was inherently cyclical in nature, accounted for a significant component of Ireland's GDP. A recent downturn in residential property market sentiment has highlighted the over-exposure of the Irish economy to construction, which now presents a threat to economic growth.<sup>[26][27][28]</sup> Despite several successive years of economic growth and significant improvements since 2000,

Ireland's population is marginally more at risk of poverty than the EU-15 average and 6.8% of the population suffer "consistent poverty".<sup>[12][29]</sup>

Ireland is currently ranked as the world's third most "economically free" economy in an index created by free-market economists from the [Wall Street Journal](#) and [Heritage Foundation](#), the [Index of Economic Freedom](#).

## Financial crisis (2008–) [edit]

*Main article: 2008–2013 Irish financial crisis*

It was the first country in the EU to officially enter a recession related to the Financial crisis 2008, as declared by the [Central Statistics Office](#).<sup>[30]</sup> Ireland now has the second-highest level of household debt in the world (190% of household income).<sup>[31]</sup> The country's credit rating was downgraded to "AA-" by [Standard & Poor's](#) ratings agency in August 2010 due to the cost of supporting the banks, which would weaken the Government's financial flexibility over the medium term.<sup>[32]</sup> It transpired that the cost of recapitalising the banks was greater than expected at that time, and, in response to the mounting costs, the country's credit rating was again downgraded by Standard & Poor's to "A".<sup>[33][34]</sup>

The [global recession](#) has significantly impacted the Irish economy. Economic growth was 4.7% in 2007, but −1.7% in 2008 and −7.1% in 2009. In mid-2010, Ireland looked like it was about to exit recession in 2010 following growth of 0.3% in Q4 of 2009 and 2.7% in Q1 of 2010. The government forecast a 0.3% expansion.<sup>[35][36][37]</sup> However the economy experienced Q2 negative growth of −1.2%,<sup>[37]</sup> and in the fourth quarter, the GDP shrunk by 1.6%. Overall, the GDP was reduced by 1% in 2010, making it the third consecutive year of negative growth.<sup>[38]</sup> On the other hand Ireland recorded the biggest month-on-month rise for industrial production across the [eurozone](#) in 2010, with 7.9% growth in September compared to August, followed by [Estonia](#) (3.6%) and [Denmark](#) (2.7%).<sup>[39]</sup>

## Bank solvency [edit]

*Main article: 2008–2011 Irish banking crisis*

The second problem, unacknowledged by management of Irish banks, the financial regulator and the Irish government,<sup>[40]</sup> is **solvency**. The question concerning solvency has arisen due to domestic problems in the [crashing Irish property market](#). Irish financial institutions have substantial exposure to property developers in their loan portfolio.<sup>[41]</sup> These property developers are currently suffering from substantial over-supply of property, much still unsold, while demand has evaporated. The employment growth of the past that attracted many immigrants from Eastern Europe and propped up demand for property has been replaced by rapidly rising unemployment.<sup>[42]</sup>

Irish property developers [speculated](#) billions of Euros in overvalued land parcels such as urban brownfield and greenfield sites. They also speculated in agricultural land which, in 2007, had an average value of €23,600 per acre (\$32,000 per acre or €60,000 per hectare)<sup>[43]</sup> which is several multiples above the value of equivalent land in other European countries.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> Lending to builders and developers has grown to such an extent that it equals 28% of all bank lending, or "*the approximate value of all public deposits with retail banks. Effectively, the Irish banking system has taken all its shareholders' equity, with a substantial chunk of its depositors' cash on top, and handed it over to builders and property speculators.....By comparison, just before the Japanese bubble burst*



A housing construction site in [Dublin](#) at [Sandyford](#), 2006.



*in late 1989, construction and property development had grown to a little over 25 per cent of bank lending.*"<sup>[44]</sup>

Irish banks correctly identify a systematic risk of triggering an even more severe financial crisis in Ireland if they were to call in the loans as they fall due. The loans are subject to terms and conditions, referred to as "covenants". These covenants are being waived<sup>[45]</sup> in fear of provoking the (inevitable) bankruptcy of many property developers<sup>[46]</sup> and banks are thought to be "*lending some developers further cash to pay their interest bills, which means that they are not classified as 'bad debts' by the banks*".<sup>[41]</sup> Furthermore, the banks' "impairment" (bad debt) provisions are still at very low levels.<sup>[47][48]</sup> This does not appear to be consistent with the real negative changes taking place in property market fundamentals.

In contrast, on 7 October 2008, **Danske Bank** wrote off a substantial sum largely due to property-related losses incurred by its Irish subsidiary – **National Irish Bank**.<sup>[49]</sup> The 3.18%<sup>[50]</sup> charge against the loan book of its Irish operations is the first significant write off to take place and is a modest indication of the extent of the more substantial future charges to be incurred by the over-exposed domestic banks. Asset write downs by the domestically-owned Irish banks are only now slowly beginning to take place<sup>[41]</sup>

## Guarantee of banking system [\[edit\]](#)

On 30 September 2008, the Irish Government declared a guarantee that intends to safeguard the Irish banking system. The Irish National guarantee, backed by taxpayer funds, covers "*all deposits (retail, commercial, institutional and interbank), covered bonds, senior debt and dated subordinated debt*".<sup>[51]</sup> In exchange for the bailout, the government did not take preferred equity stakes in the banks (which dilute shareholder value) nor did they demand that top banking executives' salaries and bonuses be capped, or that board members be replaced.<sup>[52]</sup>

Despite the Government guarantees to the banks, their shareholder value continued to decline and on 2009-01-15, the Government<sup>[53]</sup> **nationalised Anglo Irish Bank**, which had a market capitalisation of less than 2% of its peak in 2007. Subsequent to this, further pressure came on the other two large Irish banks, who on 2009-01-19, had share values fall<sup>[54]</sup> by between 47 and 50% in one day. As of 11 October 2008, leaked reports of possible actions by the government<sup>[55]</sup> to artificially prop up the property developers have been revealed.

## National Recovery Plan 2011–2014 [\[edit\]](#)

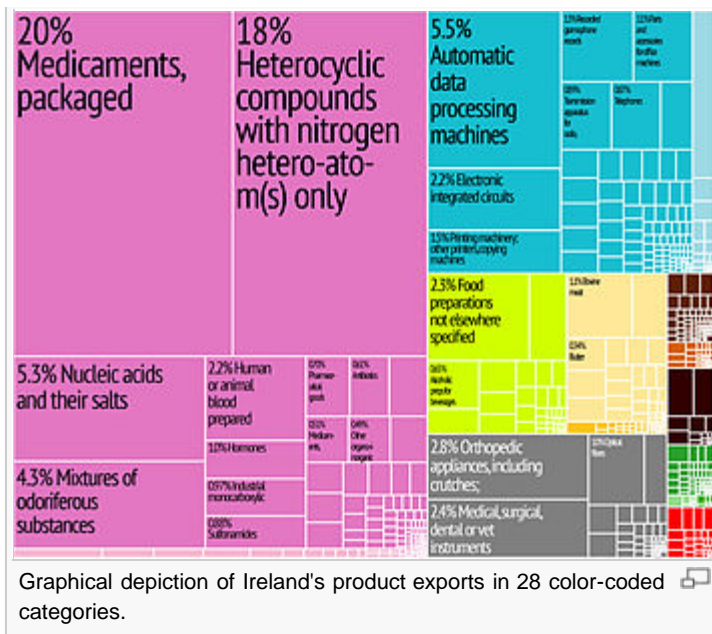
In November 2010 the Irish Government published the National Recovery plan, which aims to restore order to the public finances and to bring its deficit in line with the EU target of 3% of economic output by 2015.<sup>[56]</sup> It involves a budget adjustment of €15 billion (€10 billion in public expenditure cuts and €5 billion in taxes) over a four-year period. This will be front loaded in 2011 where measures totaling €6 billion are planned. VAT is to increase to 23% by 2014 and a **property tax** and domestic **water charges** are to be introduced.<sup>[57][58]</sup>

## Sectors [\[edit\]](#)

### Exports [\[edit\]](#)

Exports play an important role in Ireland's economic growth. A series of significant discoveries of base metal deposits have been made, including the giant ore deposit at **Tara Mine**. Zinc-lead ores are also currently mined from two other

underground operations in [Lisheen](#) and [Galmoy](#). Ireland now ranks as the seventh largest producer of zinc concentrates in the world, and the twelfth largest producer of lead concentrates. The combined output from these mines make Ireland the largest zinc producer in Europe and the second largest producer of lead.<sup>[59]</sup>



Ireland is the world's most profitable country for US corporations, according to the US tax journal *Tax Notes*.<sup>[60]</sup> The country is one of the largest exporters of pharmaceuticals and software-related goods and services in the world.<sup>[61]</sup> [Bord Gáis](#) is responsible for the supply and distribution of natural gas, which was first brought ashore in 1976 from the [Kinsale Head gas field](#). Electrical generation from peat consumption, as a percent of total electrical generation, was reduced from 18.8% to 6.1%, between 1990 and 2004.<sup>[62]</sup> A forecast by Sustainable Energy Ireland predicts that oil will no longer be used for electrical generation but natural gas will be dominant at 71.3% of the total share, coal at 9.2%, and renewable energy at 8.2% of the market.<sup>[62]</sup>

New sources are expected to come on stream after 2010, including the [Corrib gas field](#) and potentially the [Shannon Liquefied Natural Gas terminal](#).<sup>[63]</sup> In its *Globalization Index 2010* published in January 2011 [Ernst and Young](#) with the [Economist Intelligence Unit](#) ranked Ireland second after Hong Kong. The index ranks 60 countries according to their degree of globalization relative to their GDP.<sup>[64]</sup> While the Irish economy has significant debt problems in 2011, exporting remains a success.

### Primary sector [edit]

The primary sector constitutes about 5% of Irish GDP, and 8% of Irish employment. Ireland's main economic resource is its large fertile pastures, particularly the midland and southern regions. In 2004, Ireland exported approximately €7.15 billion worth of agri-food and drink (about 8.4% of Ireland's exports), mainly as cattle, beef, and dairy products, and mainly to the United Kingdom.<sup>[65]</sup> As the European Union's [Common Agricultural Policy](#) is conformed with, Ireland's agriculture industry is expected to decline in importance.<sup>[66]</sup>

In the late nineteenth century, the island was mostly deforested. In 2005, after years of national afforestation programmes, about 9% of Ireland has become forested.<sup>[67]</sup> It is still one of the least forested country in the EU and heavily relies on imported wood.<sup>[68]</sup> Its coastline – once abundant in fish, particularly [cod](#) – has suffered overfishing and since 1995 the fisheries industry has focused more on [aquaculture](#). Freshwater salmon and trout stocks in Ireland's waterways have also been depleted but are being better managed.<sup>[69]</sup> Ireland is a major exporter of zinc to the EU and mining also produces significant quantities of lead and alumina.<sup>[70]</sup>

Beyond this, the country has significant deposits of [gypsum](#), [limestone](#), and smaller quantities of copper, silver, gold, [barite](#), and [dolomite](#).<sup>[71]</sup> Peat extraction has historically been important,

especially from midland bogs, however more efficient fuels and environmental protection of bogs has reduced peat's importance to the economy.<sup>[72]</sup> Natural gas extraction occurs in the Kinsale Gas Field and the Corrib Gas Field in the southern and western counties,<sup>[73]</sup> where there is 19.82 bn cubic metres of proven reserves.<sup>[71]</sup>

The construction sector, which is inherently cyclical in nature, now accounts for a significant component of Ireland's GDP. A recent downturn in residential property market sentiment has highlighted the over-exposure of the Irish economy to construction, which now presents a threat to economic growth.<sup>[26][27][28]</sup>

While there are over 60 credit institutions incorporated in Ireland,<sup>[74]</sup> the banking system is dominated by the [AIB Bank](#), [Bank of Ireland](#), [Ulster Bank](#) and [National Irish Bank](#).<sup>[75]</sup> There is a large [Credit Union](#) movement within the country which offers an alternative to the banks. The [Irish Stock Exchange](#) is in [Dublin](#), however, due to its small size, many [firms](#) also maintain listings on either the [London Stock Exchange](#) or the [NASDAQ](#). That being said, the Irish Stock Exchange has a leading position as a listing domicile for cross-border funds. By accessing the Irish Stock Exchange, investment companies can market their shares to a wider range of investors (under [MiFID](#) although this will change somewhat with the introduction of the [AIFM Directive](#). Service providers abound for the cross-border funds business and Ireland has been recently rated with a DAW Index score of 4 in 2012. Similarly, the insurance industry in Ireland is a leader in both retail markets and corporate customers in the EU, in large part due to the [International Financial Services Centre](#).<sup>[76]</sup>

## Government [\[edit\]](#)

### Welfare benefits [\[edit\]](#)

As of December 2007, Ireland's net unemployment benefits for long-term unemployed people across four family types (single people, [lone parents](#), single-income couples with and without children) was the third highest of the OECD countries (jointly with [Iceland](#)) after [Denmark](#) and [Switzerland](#).<sup>[77]</sup> [Jobseeker's Allowance](#) or [Jobseeker's Benefit](#) for a single person in Ireland is €188 per week, as of March 2011.<sup>[78]</sup> State provided [old age pensions](#) are also relatively generous in Ireland. The maximum weekly rate for the State Pension (Contributory) is €230.30 for a single [pensioner](#) aged between 66 and 80 (€436.60 for a pensioner couple in the same age range).<sup>[79]</sup> The maximum weekly rate for the State Pension (Non-Contributory) is €219 for a single pensioner aged between 66 and 80 (€363.70 for a pensioner couple in the same age range).<sup>[80]</sup>

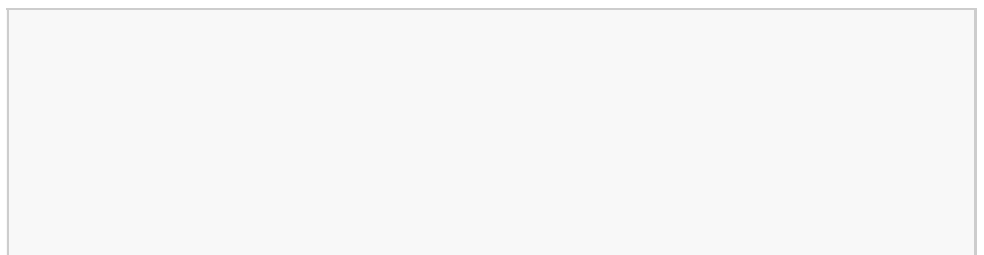
### Wealth distribution [\[edit\]](#)

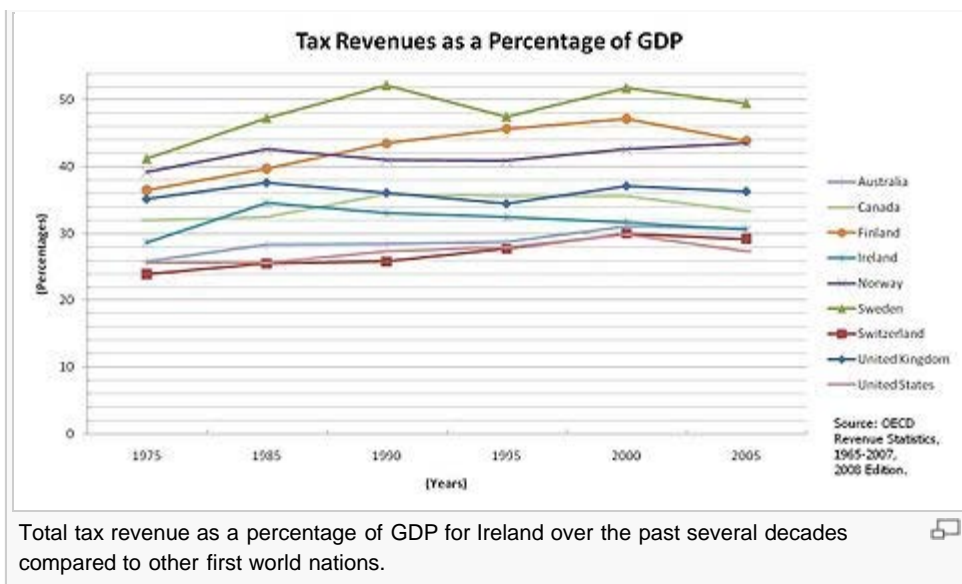
The percentage of the population at risk of [relative poverty](#) was 21% in 2004 – one of the highest rates in the European Union.<sup>[81]</sup> Ireland's inequality of income distribution score on the [Gini coefficient](#) scale was 30.4 in 2000, slightly below the OECD average of 31.<sup>[82]</sup> Sustained increases in the value of residential property during the 1990s and up to late 2006 was a key factor in the increase in personal wealth in Ireland, with Ireland ranking second only to Japan in personal wealth in 2006.<sup>[83]</sup> However, residential property values and [equities](#) have fallen substantially since the beginning of 2007 and major declines in personal wealth are expected.<sup>[84]</sup>

### Taxation [\[edit\]](#)

*Main article:*

*[Taxation in the Republic of Ireland](#)*





This section requires [expansion](#).  
(February 2011)

Over the past several decades, tax revenues have fluctuated at around 30% of GDP (see graph).

## Currency [edit]

*Main article: [Eurozone](#)*

Before the introduction of the [euro notes](#) and [coins](#) in January 2002, Ireland used the [Irish pound](#) or *punt*. In January 1999 Ireland was one of eleven European Union member states which launched the European Single Currency, the [euro](#). Euro banknotes are issued in €5, €10, €20, €50, €100, €200 and €500 denominations and share the common design used across Europe, however like other countries in the eurozone, Ireland has its own unique design on one face of euro coins.<sup>[85]</sup> The government decided on a single national design for all Irish coin denominations, which show a Celtic [harp](#), a traditional symbol of Ireland, decorated with the year of issue and the word *Éire*.

## Recruitment [edit]











The [recruitment](#) service industry in Ireland involves specialised recruitment agencies (sometimes known as [employment agencies](#) or simply [recruiters](#)) offering personnel consulting, specialist corporate recruiting, CV databasing, job-finding and headhunting, and temporary worker management services.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup> These agencies usually work with larger business clients who are seeking qualified employees. Employment agencies in Ireland are licensed by the [Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment](#) under the *Employment Agency Act 1971*. The main thrust of the act is to outlaw exploitation of jobseekers. Under the act an agency is permitted to charge a maximum of £1 (now equivalent to €1.27).<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup> From 2007, the slump in the Irish economy and the fee structure of recruitment agencies has meant that many agencies have closed. In reaction to this several companies are rebranding themselves as Flat Fee recruiters and offer reduced service at reduced fees.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

## See also [edit]

- [Economy of Northern Ireland](#)
- [Economy of Cork](#)

## References [edit]



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