
Chapter 25

Types of business organisation (structures)

Higher Level

Business, Government and Economy

WHAT IS THE ECONOMY**Economy**

^{Def} This refers to all the producers, distributors and consumers of goods and services in the country. It is based on wealth

The Economy changes (Fluctuates) with the demand for goods and service rising and falling over time (Economic Cycle). For most of the last Century the economic trend in Ireland was upwards as the value of the Goods and service produced in the economy increased (Economic Growth)

Economic Growth

^{Def} This refers to any increase in the financial value of all the goods and services produced from a countries resources. It is an indicator of Economic activity

ECONOMIC BUSINESS CYCLE**Economic Boom** ^{Def}

This occurs when the level of economic activity increases very quickly. During a boom spending and demand for goods and services (holidays) is high as well as demand for employees to work in a business producing these goods and services. For Example Celtic Tiger

Economic Recession ^{Def}

This occurs when economic growth ceases or goes into reverse. The economy start to shrink. It occurs if there is a fall in sales, Rise in unemployment or Competition is increases (Companies have to find new opportunities to grow)

Depression ^{Def}

This Is a serve and prolonged period of economic decline. Demand for goods and services fall significantly. Unemployment rises sharply. There is lack of consumer and business confidence

ECONOMIC VARIABLES

These variables affect the business in 3 areas 1. Business Sales, 2. Business Costs and 3. Business Confidence - will the business invest and expand the business

Business Sales

- A Rise in the level of economic activity = an increase in demand for g/s.
- A Fall in economic Activity = a decrease in luxury and non-essential goods
- This can increase the risk of redundancies and possible business closures

Business Costs

- Rise in economic Activity = shortage of labour and goods as (Demand is greater than supply)
- This may result in
 - price of g/s to rise
 - Leading to higher wages
 - Leads to higher costs
 - Leads to higher prices again (Wage/Price Spiral)

Business Confidence

- Rise in economic activity leads to a rise in Government Revenue (VAT,PAYE,PRSI and Corporation Tax)
- This can lead to increase in government spending
- A fall in economic activity is the opposite of the above and a discourage of investment

Past Exam Questions
2022 Short Question Q1

There are 7 economic variable that you could be asked. These include the following

1. Unemployment
2. Inflation
3. Interest Rate
4. Taxation
5. Exchange Rates
6. Government Grants and Support
7. Level of economic activity

1. Effects of unemployment on a businessSales

Unemployment is high - sales are low (People have small income to spend on g/s).This reduce the demand in the country.

If unemployment is low - more people will have income and the level of demand in the country will be high

Costs

Unemployment is high - Wages increase tend to fall, Easier to employ staff (which helps to keep wage cost down) It can lead to higher Government taxes to pay for additional social welfare

Unemployment is Low - Demand for labour can push up wages (Compete and try to retain employees) It can also lead to greater immigration into a country

Business Confidence

Unemployment is high - This can lead to a decrease in investment but an increase in government spending (Social behaviour) thus a rise in taxes

Unemployment is low - Reduces pressure on Government finances and increased confidence

Unemployment rate in Ireland as of January 20220 is 7.8%

NOTE - employment ca also be asked

Past Exam Questions

2021 Q2 A

2019 Q2 B

Employment

^{Def} This refers to the percentage of the labour force who are engaged in paid employment.

For Example - A decrease in employment levels has a negative impact on Irish businesses. When the people/the labour force have less income, consumer spending decreases. This leads to a decrease in sales for Irish businesses.

Increasing employment rate leads to:

1. Consumers have more income, leading to higher demand for income goods/services.
2. Increased upward pressure on wages / salaries.
3. Harder to recruit or expand without offering better worker packages - potentially affects
4. ability to increase capacity.
5. Greater sense of job security and motivation in the workforce if the business is doing well.

Benefits of increasing employment for the Irish economyPast Exam Questions

2018 Q2 B

2015 Q2 B

1. Increased income for employees will increase consumption spending/higher standard of living

2. Increased taxation revenue for the government will lead to an improvement in public services or assist in paying of national debt/Reduction in Social Welfare as there is less unemployment.
3. Increased confidence and local pride will mean more vibrant communities
4. May attract foreign direct investment as the reputation of 'Ireland.inc' improves.
5. Increase in the level of construction activity (very labour intensive activity): increased income will lead to more home buying and renovation. Business premises will also need to be built.
6. Improved infrastructure will need to be provided to facilitate the increase in employment (improved DART, Luas Cross City and Metro system)

Challenges of increasing employment for the Irish economy

1. A skills shortage may exist as some skills are in high demand (e.g. programmers, chefs, hospitality service)/Difficulty finding workers to fill vacancies.
2. Pressure may be put on housing stock resulting in a rise in rents and a lack of suitable accommodation in critical areas.
3. The lack of affordable accommodation may also reduce the attractiveness of Ireland as a location for multinational companies.
4. Improvements in infrastructure take a long time to occur. A commuter culture may be created where employees are forced to travel long distances to get to work.

Past Exam Questions

2021 Q2 B
2016 Q2 A
2010 Q2 C

Irish Government affects the labour force in Ireland.

1. As an employer/Increased current expenditure on public sector wages/social welfare

The government takes part in the National wage agreements for public sector workers involving the social partners would lead to a spin off effect for businesses as public sector workers would have more disposable income. Increases in social welfare payments would also increase the spending power of a proportion of the population.

For example - The Irish government restoring pay or increasing pay and incentives for teachers/nurses would increase the disposable income of public sector employees.

2. Increase capital expenditure

The government could increase capital expenditure on infrastructure, schools, hospitals. This will create jobs for the labour force

For example - the construction of new schools or the new children's hospital creates employment opportunities for the labour force.

3. Government invests in Education and Training

The government invests in 3rd level education. All students in Ireland are exempt from tuition fees. This ensures a steady supply of highly skilled labour. Training is also provided through organisations such as SOLAS, for unemployed people allows for up-skilling and helps the unemployed to re-enter the labour force.

4. Government Grants/Support for the Labour Force during Covid 19

The Government supports such as social welfare payments to employees effected by Covid 19 lead to the labour force having disposable income/maintaining their income. • The government offered financial supports (businesses supports loans from €25,000 up to €1.5 million with a maximum interest rate of 4%.) to businesses who were affected by Covid 19

5. Legislation

6. Minimum Wage

2. Effects of Inflation on a business

Inflation

^{Def} This is the rise in the average price of goods in the economy over a period of time. This refers to a rise in the average level of prices from one period to the next. Usually a year. It is measured by the CPI - Consumer Price Index. It usually occurs when there is an increasing supply of money in the economy. Ireland inflation rate at present is 4.6%.

For Example - If inflation is low, i.e. price increases are minimal, this has a positive impact on a business's costs. The cost of running expenses, raw materials etc will not increase dramatically.

Sales

High Inflation - Customers are more price sensitive and shop around for the best price. This can result in a fall of sale.

Low Inflation - Consumer are less price sensitive, so they don't shop around that much and but as the need

Costs

High Inflation- Increase the cost of raw materials because the cost of items are increasing,

Past Exam Questions

2022 Short Question 6

2021 Q2 A

2019 Q2 B

2017 Short Question 10

2013 Short Question 8

Because the cost of goods are increasing employees look for cost of living wage increase. This increase business costs

Low Inflation - Prices and demand for wage increase are low. Business keeps costs down which results in more of a profit for the company

Business Confidence

High Inflation - Increase uncertainty and erodes business confidence

Low inflation - Business confidence is increase planning is easier for business, worker and the consumer

Deflation

^{Def} This is a decrease in the average price of goods in the economy. It occurs when there is a shortage of money in the economy

Past Exam Questions

2021 Q2 A

2019 Q2 B

2017 Short Question 10

2014 Short Questions 5 (a)

2013 Short Question 8

3. Effects of interest rates on a business

Interest Rates

^{Def} This is the of the loan that the bank will charge to the borrower for having the loan. It is expresses as an APR (annual Percentage Rate) and it is one-way banks makes a profit. It refers to the cost of borrowing capital. The interest charged on loans/borrowings from financial institutions.

For Example - A decrease in interest rates leads to more consumer borrowing. Consumers will use borrowed finance to pay for houses, cars, furniture etc. This has a positive impact on Irish businesses as sales increase.

Past Exam Questions

2014 Short Questions 5 (b)

Sales

High Interest Rates - Fewer customer can take out loans or buy on HP. This is because the cost of interest is high so repayments are high, This results in a fall in sales

Low interest Rates - Encourages business and consumer to buy and borrow thus increase demand for goods and services. This is because the cost of the loan and repayments are low.

Costs

High Interest Rates - Borrowing is more expensive for firms and consumers. Pushes business

cost up and profit down

Low Interest Rates - Cheaper for firms to borrow finance for expansion and for consumer to buy goods and services

Business Confidence

High Interest Rates - Business confidence is eroded when borrowing is too high. High Interest rate encourages Investor to put their money in a deposit account. Business start up s or expansion may be postponed

Low interest rates - Make it more attractive to invest in new business

4. Effects of exchange rates on a business

Exchange Rates

^{Def} These are prices of one currency expressed in term of another currency. Exchange rate are fluctuating up and down in value on the international currency markets. The government has no control on this

Past Exam Questions

2015 Short Question 7 (a)

2013 Short Question 8

2010 Short Question 3

Past Exam Questions

2015 Short Question 7 (b)

Sales

Increase in the Euro - Irish Exports become more expensive, this is because the seller will want to be paid in euros which will become more expensive for foreign customer to buy (Sale will Decrease)

Decrease in the Euro - Irish goods become more affordable and exports will rise

Costs

Increase in euro - Price of imported goods will become cheaper. Reduce business costs and boost profits

Decrease in euro - Imports from outside the EU zone will become more expensive

Confidence

A stable and predictable exchange rate make a business planning easier and boost business confidence

HOW DOES BUSINESS IMPACT ON THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL ECONOMY

The following are ways that a business can impact the economy

1. Job Creation

New business create new jobs and develop employee skills. Indirectly further jobs are created among suppliers and support services creating more employment opportunities. Job creation mean less unemployment

2. Boost Tax Revenue

For local and national Government, they spend less on social welfare. This allows more money to be spend on infrastructure and public services for example schools and hospitals. They government will also get more tax in the form of PAYE and PRSI from Employees and corporation tax from Businesses.

3. Develop local economic self-reliance

Communities with strong local business are less exposed to risk such as sudden closures of a large employer (INTEL in LIMERICK) or other economic shocks. This means that they will be able to generate money themselves while not over relying on the government.

4. Wealth Creation

Business create wealth for entrepreneurs (Profits) and employees (Wages).. This can be spent or invested in other business thus creating more wealth and attracting more business

5. Competition

Encourages more competition between business in the same industry can lead to lower prices for customers

LOCAL BENEFITS OF BUSINESS

The following are some of the positives of local businesses - 1. Promote social Cohesion, 2.

Enhances quality of life and sponsorship

1. Promote Social Cohesion

Communities that have high economic activity are less likely to experience social decay. This is because by high level of unemployment, crime, ill health and depopulation) can result in not attracting business to an area

2. Enhance quality of life

Enterprise and economic activity can result in improved services and higher quality for local community. For example postal and banking services, recreational facilities.

3. Sponsorships

Of local sporting, arts and cultural activities can be provide by successful local business

POSSIBLE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF BUSINESS

The following are some of the negative effect of businesses - 1. Local Economic Shocks, 2.

Socially and environmentally irresponsible businesses

1. Local Economic Shocks

This can occur when large business close down. This can result in increased employments which in turn reduces the quality of life. It also results in less tax for the government, when is less money to paid on other aspects economic

2. Social and Environmentally irresponsible business

Business may try to cut their costs and increase their profits by ignoring environmental regulations thus causing environment damage. For example Illegal disposing of waste.

Past Exam Questions

2017 Q2 C

1. Privatisation and nationalisation

Privatisation

Def This is when the Government sells a **state-owned** company to the **private sector or investor** (Eircom)

Nationisation

Def This is when the government takes control of a company (Banks)
The number of Commercial stated owned companies are on the decline as the Government has a policy of privatisation

Deregulation

This is the removal of legislative/legal barriers to allow firms to enter an industry or a market/to trade in a market.

Advantages of privatisation for the Irish economy.

Past Exam Questions

2021 Short Question 12

2017 Q2 C

1. **Government Revenue**

Selling of a state enterprise provides the government with a large sum of money e.g. selling the government's shares in Aer Lingus. The revenue can be used to build infrastructure/repay the national debt.

2. **Efficiency**

State owned enterprises are often perceived as being inefficient because they can rely on government funding and have little competition. Private firms are driven by a profit motive and should therefore be more efficiently run.

3. **Access to Finance**

Privatised companies are able to take out loans and shares and generally, have greater access to sources of finance than state enterprise. This makes it easier to fund expansion, creating wealth and employment in the economy.

4. Industrial Relations

With greater job security employees in state enterprises are more likely to take part in industrial action in pursuit of pay claims, better working conditions etc. than those in the private sector.

5. Competition

The elimination of a state monopoly can lead to open market competition and can lead to greater choice and lower prices for consumers e.g. Eircom/Aer Lingus

5. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUPPORT

Past Exam Questions
2021 Short Question 5

STATE AGENCIES THAT SUPPORT IRISH INDUSTRIES

Local Enterprise Office (LEO)	This state agency helps local entrepreneurs establish and grow a business.
Enterprise Ireland (EI)	This state agency helps existing indigenous firms to expand.
Fáilte Ireland/ Tourism Ireland/ Bord Failte	This state agency supports the tourism industry and works to promote Ireland as a tourism destination.
Industrial Development Authority/Agency (IDA)	This state agency aims to attract foreign direct investment into Ireland.

HOW THE IRISH GOVERNMENT COULD USE ITS EXPENDITURE POLICIES TO SUPPORT BUSINESSES IN IRELAND

Past Exam Questions
2020 Q2 C
(Like 2021 Q2 B)

1. Increase capital expenditure

The government could increase capital expenditure on infrastructure, schools, hospitals. This will create jobs and consumer demand and thus increase business sales.

For example - The construction of new schools or the new children's hospital creates contracts/sales for businesses. This also brings employees to an area. The employees avail of local services thus boosting sales for local businesses.

2. Government State agencies

The government provides a network of state agencies that give business advice, training and guidance, mentoring services and grant aid to facilitate growth and expansion.

For Example - Fáilte Ireland (developing and promoting tourism), Enterprise Ireland (grant aid to indigenous industry, e.g. R&D and marketing), SOLAS (provides industrial training for workers), IDA Ireland (provides grant aid to attract FDI)

3. Increased current expenditure on public sector wages/social welfare

The national National wage agreements for public sector workers involving the social partners would lead to a spin-off effect for businesses as public sector workers would have more disposable income. Increases in social welfare payments would also increase the spending power of a proportion of the population.

For Example - the Irish government restoring pay or increasing pay and incentives for teachers/nurses etc would increase the disposable income of public sector employees. The spin off effect would be increased sales for businesses.

4. Government investment in Education and Training

The government invests in 3rd level education. All students in Ireland are exempt from tuition fees. This ensures a steady supply of highly skilled labour. Training provided through organisations such as SOLAS, for unemployed people allows for up-skilling and helps the unemployed to re-enter the labour force.

For example - This helps provide businesses such as Glanbia and Microsoft with the skilled labour they require.

National Minimum Wage

The legal minimum hourly payment to an employee set by government. As of January 2022 the minimum wage is €10.50

The impact on Irish business of the increase in the national minimum wage.

1. Profits of business may decrease due to higher costs.
2. Increased costs may result in redundancies. The increased hourly rate of hiring employees may force the business to reduce staff numbers.
3. Further Wage Claims. Other sections of the labour force may seek a pay rise in response to an increase in minimum wage, increasing costs.
4. Increase prices may result in loss of trade. Increased wage costs are passed on to consumers as higher prices.

5. FDI may not be attracted to Ireland. Higher wage costs will mean Ireland is not as competitive.

Past Exam Questions

2022 Q2 B

2013 Q2 B

ROLE OF THE IRISH GOVERNMENT IN ENCOURAGING AND IN REGULATING BUSINESS IN IRELAND.

Irish Government role in encouraging business

1. Decrease in Taxation

Through decreases in taxation business activity is encouraged. A reduction in PAYE rates would increase spending power and stimulate demand for goods and services. A reduction in Corporation Tax may improve company profits, and the ability to fund future growth of the business. A reduction in VAT reduces cost of goods and services, stimulates demand and makes the Irish economy more competitive.

2. Increase in state expenditure

Through increases in State expenditure business activity is encouraged. The government could increase capital expenditure on infrastructure, schools, hospitals etc. This will create jobs and consumer demand.

3. A Network of state agencies

Through a network of state agencies that give business advice, training and guidance, mentoring services and grant aid to facilitate growth and expansion. Examples include: Fáilte Ireland (developing and promoting tourism) Enterprise Ireland (grant aid to indigenous industry, e.g. R&D and marketing) FÁS to be replaced by SOLAS (provides industrial training for workers) IDA Ireland (provides grant aid to attract FDI) County Enterprise Boards to encourage entrepreneurship.

4. Government Planning

Through government planning. Forward planning reduces uncertainty for business. National wage agreements involving the social partners allow businesses to predict their future wage costs, as well as decreasing significantly the risk of industrial relations problems during the length of the agreement.

Government role in regulating business:

1. Protect the Environment

The government regulates business in order to protect the environment. It established the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) whose role it is to protect the environment through its licensing, enforcement and monitoring of business activities.

2. Protect the consumer

The government regulates business in order to protect the consumer. The Sale of Goods and Supply of Services act 1980 gave rights to the consumer in relation to goods or services bought or hired. The Consumer Protection Act 2007 established the NCA which investigates and prosecutes unfair trading practices.

3. Protect Employees

The government regulates business in order to protect the employees in the workplace with legislation on unfair dismissal, equality and industrial relations. It established the Health and Safety Authority which works to create a national culture where all stakeholders commit to a safe and healthy workplace.

4. Protect the General Public

The government regulates business in order to protect the general public against misuse of information in manual or electronic format through the Data Protection Act of 2003. Data protection is the means by which the privacy rights of individuals are safeguarded in relation to the processing of their personal data.

Past Exam Questions
2014 Q2 C

THE ROLE OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (IDA IRELAND)

1. FDI in Ireland

IDA Ireland is responsible for the attraction and development of foreign direct investment in Ireland. Companies such as Google, Intel, Microsoft and Face book etc. have all interacted with the IDA.

2. Provide Information

IDA Ireland provides information and statistics on key business sectors and locations within Ireland.

3. Provides assistance

IDA Ireland assists in setting up a business in Ireland and offers advice on property for international investors.

4. Matches investors with business

IDA Ireland introduces potential investors to local industry in Ireland, government, service providers and research institutions.

5. Builds like with universities

IDA Ireland builds links between international businesses and third level education, academic and research centres to ensure the necessary skills and research and development capabilities are in place.

THE ROLE OF ENTERPRISE IRELAND

Past Exam Questions
2014 Q2 C

1. Developing indigenous businesses

Enterprise Ireland has the responsibility for developing Indigenous Irish industry with an export focus. It is focused on helping Irish-owned business with 10 or more employees seeking to deliver new export sales. The Irish software sector is one area that Enterprise Ireland supports.

2. Provides support

Enterprise Ireland provides supports for both companies and researchers in Higher Education Institutes to develop new technologies and processes that will lead to job creation and increased exports.

3. Provides funding and support

Enterprise Ireland provides funding and supports for companies - from entrepreneurs with business propositions for a high potential start-up through to large companies expanding their activities and growing international sales. Provides equity investment for business.

4. Provide international offices

Enterprise Ireland provides international offices that can assist in the growth of exports by providing marketing services/connections and introductions to potential customers overseas.

5. Provide Trade missions

Enterprise Ireland provides a programme of trade missions, trade fairs and knowledge events to give clients the opportunity to connect with existing and new customers and increase sales in international markets and exchange ideas etc.

Chapter 25

Business, Government and Economy

Higher Level

Past Exam Questions (For this chapter)

Short Questions**2022 - Question 1**

Column 1 is a list of business terms. Column 2 is a list of possible explanations for these terms.

(One explanation does not refer to any of these terms.)

Column 1: Terms	Column 2: Explanations
1. Gross Domestic Product	A. A decrease in the demand for goods and services in an economy for two consecutive quarters.
2. Economic Recession	B. The price of one currency expressed in terms of another currency.
3. Interest Rate	C. The sustained percentage increase in the price of goods and services in an economy from one period to the next
4. Exchange Rate	D. The cost of borrowing money from a financial institution.
5. Unemployment Rate	E. Measures the value of goods and services produced in a country.
	F. The percentage of people out of work but actively seeking employment.

1	2	3	4	5

2022 - Question 6

The rate of inflation in Ireland is currently soaring as the cost of energy, transport and housing has accelerated on the back of pentup demand and supply chain bottlenecks.

Adapted from The Irish Times

Explain how the Consumer Price Index works.

2021 - Question 12

Outline 2 advantages in favour of privatization for the Irish economy

1.
6.

2021 - Question 5

Insert the correct state agency which corresponds with the explanations below

Explanations	State Agency
This state agency helps local entrepreneurs establish and grow a business.	
This state agency helps existing indigenous firms to expand.	
This state agency supports the tourism industry and works to promote Ireland as a tourism destination.	
This state agency aims to attract foreign direct investment into Ireland.	

2019 - Question 4

Circle the correct option in the case of each of the following statements.

- (i) Inflation is the increase / decrease in the cost of living over a period of time.
- (ii) Bank interest rates for Eurozone members are set by the Single European Market / European Central Bank.
- (iii) When the Euro (€) increases in value against the US dollar (\$), the price of Irish exports in the US increases / decreases.
- (iv) A decrease in PAYE leads to more / less disposable income for an employee.
- (v) An increase in employment should lead to more / less revenue for the Irish Government.

2019 - Question 5

(i) Explain the term national minimum wage.

(ii) Describe one possible economic impact on Irish business of the increase in the national minimum wage.

2018 - Question 8

Outline your understanding of the government policies of privatisation and deregulation.

Privatisation:

Deregulation:

2017 - Question 10

Outline your understanding of the terms inflation rate and interest rate.

Inflation rate

Interest rate

2015 - Question 7

(a) Explain the term exchange rate.

(b) Describe two possible risks which exchange rates could present for businesses in Ireland:

(i)
(ii)

2014 - Question 5

(a) Explain the term 'interest rate'.

(b) Outline two possible economic impacts of low interest rates for Irish businesses.

(i)
(ii)

2013 - Question 8

Column 1 is a list of economic terms. Column 2 is a list of possible explanations for these economic terms. (One explanation does not refer to any of the economic terms)

Column 1 - Terms	Column 2 - Explanations
1. Exchange Rate	A. The increase in the value of goods and services produced in an economy from one year to the next.
2. Interest Rate	B. Is measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).
3. Taxation	C. Is measured by the live register
4. Economic Growth	D. Can be progressive or regressive.
5. Inflation	E. The price of one currency expressed in terms of another currency.
	F. The cost of borrowing money.

Match the two lists by placing the letter of the correct explanation under the relevant number below:

1	2	3	4	5

2011 - Question 6

Outline two ways the Government could encourage business activity in Ireland.

(i)
(ii)

2010 - Question 3

(a) Explain what is meant by the term 'Exchange rate'.

(b) Outline two impacts on Irish Exporters to the UK market, if the euro (€) increases in value relative to the UK pound sterling (£).

(i)
(ii)

Long Questions

2022 - Question 2

(B) Discuss how the Irish Government could create a positive climate for businesses like Braw Chocolate. Use examples to illustrate your answer. (20)

2021 - Question 2

Read the information supplied and answer the questions which follow.

Inflation hits 10 year low!	Adapted from The Irish Times
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- (A) Illustrate the impact of the following economic variables on Irish businesses:
 Interest rates Inflation rates Employment (20)
- (B) Apart from taxation, discuss the different ways in which the Irish Government affects the labour force in Ireland. (20)

2020 - Question 2

(C) Outline how the Irish government could use its expenditure policies to support businesses in Ireland. Use examples to illustrate your answer. (20)

2019 - Question 2

(B) Outline the impact of the following economic variables on Irish businesses.
 Inflation rate Interest rate Employment rate (20)

2018 - Question 2

(B) Outline the benefits and challenges of increasing employment for the Irish economy. (25)

2017 - Question 2

Ryanair boss Michael O'Leary said staff at Dublin Bus are holding the public 'to ransom' and said that the bus service and the rail service should be Privatised

Source: The Irish Times, September 2016

- (C) (i) Define the term privatisation.
(ii) Evaluate the benefits and challenges of privatisation for the Irish economy.
- (25)

2016 - Question 2

- (A) In the Government's Budget 2016, the national minimum wage was increased from €8.65 to €9.15, an increase of 50 cent per hour. Discuss the different ways in which the Irish Government affects the labour force in Ireland.
- (20)

2015 - Question 2

- (B) Discuss the economic effects on the Irish economy of the growth in employment in recent times. (20 marks)

2014 - Question 2

- (C) Discuss the current role of the Industrial Development Authority (IDA Ireland) and Enterprise Ireland in the development of the Irish economy.
- (20)

2013 - Questions 2

- (B) Outline the role of the Irish Government in encouraging and in regulating business in Ireland. (20)

2012 - Question 2

- (B) Outline how the Irish Government's policy of increased taxation and decreased public expenditure is impacting on business.
- (20)

2010 - Question 2

- (C) Discuss the different ways in which the Irish Government affects the labour force in Ireland.
- (20)