

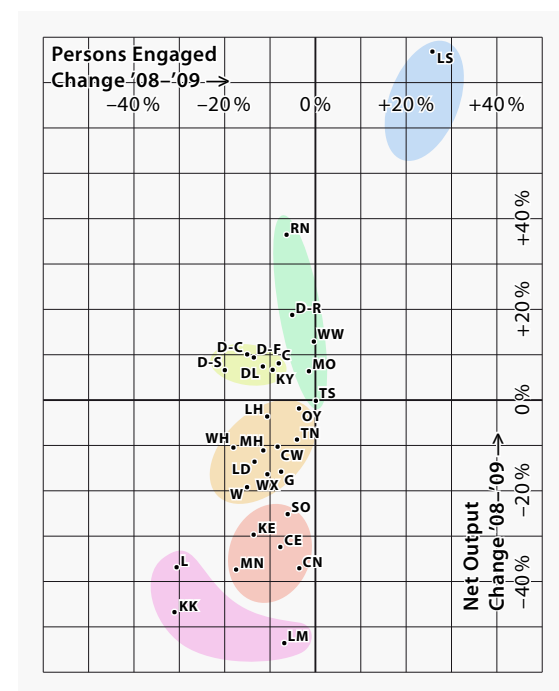
Is é an 2008–2011 ngéarchéim airgeadais na hÉireann, bhí a eascair as an ngéarchéim airgeadais 2008, géarchéim mhór pholaitiúil agus eacnamaíoch in Éirinn atá páirteach freagrach as an tír ag titim isteach cúlú don chéad uair ó na 1980í. I mí Mheán Fómhair 2008, d'fhógair rialtas na hÉireann, déanta suas de Fhianna Fáil / comhrialtas Comhaontas Glas, go hoifigiúil go raibh an tír isteach a sheachaint, le méadú gear ar an difhostaíocht a tharla sna míonna seo a leanas. Ba i Éire an chéad stát sa limistéar euro cúlú a chur isteach mar a dearbhaíodh an Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh.

An líon daoine atá ag éileamh sochar difhostaíochta in Éirinn a d'ardaigh le 326000 i mí Eanáir 2009, an leibhéal is airde míosúil ó thús na dtairfead i 1967. Amidst an ghéarchéim, a bhfuil am céanna le sraith scannal baincéireachta, thit an rialú páirtí Fhianna Fáil a tríú háit i pobalbhreithe a rinne Times na hÉireann. An páirtí a chur taobh thiar Fine Gael agus Páirtí an Lucht

Oibre, an dara ceann ag ardú os cionn Fhianna Fáil don chéad uair.

Tá na coinníollacha lagú Tharraing 100000 agóidí ar shráideanna Bhaile Átha Cliath ar an 21 Feabhra 2009, amidst bagairt eile agóidí agus gníomhaíocht thionsclaíoch. Bhí bainte amach ag an tír Stocmhalartán na hÉireann (ISE) innéacs ginearálta bhuaiac de 10000 pointí gairid i mí Aibreáin 2007, ach ag 24 Feabhra, 2009 sheas sé ag pointí 1987, íseal 14-bliain. Ba é an uair dheireanach a bhí aige faoi 2000 ar an leibhéal lár na bliana 1995.

Leis na bainc cheannais „ráthaithe“ agus an Ghníomhaireacht Náisiúnta um Bainistíocht Sócmhainní (GNBS) bunaithe, ar an oíche an 21 Samhain 2010, dhearbhaigh an ansin an Taoiseach Brian Cowen ar an teilifís beo idirghabháil an AE / CAI i gcúrsaí airgeadais na hÉireann. An Páirtí Fhianna Fáil comhrialtas / Glas ag Páirtí Fhine Gael-Oibreachais ag an toghchán ginearálta Feabhra 2011.



The 2008–2011 Irish financial crisis, which had stemmed from the financial crisis of 2008, is a major political and economic crisis in Ireland that is partly responsible for the country falling into recession for the first time since the 1980s. In September 2008, the Irish government, made up of a Fianna Fáil/Green Party coalition, officially announced the country had entered a recession, with a sharp rise in unemployment occurring in the following months. Ireland was the first state in the eurozone to enter recession as declared by the Central Statistics Office.

The numbers of people claiming unemployment benefit in Ireland rose to 326000 in January 2009, the highest monthly level since records began in 1967. Amidst the crisis, which has coincided with a series of banking scandals, the ruling Fianna Fáil party fell to third place in an opinion poll conducted by The Irish Times. The party placed behind Fine Gael and the Labour Party, the latter rising above Fianna Fáil for the first time.

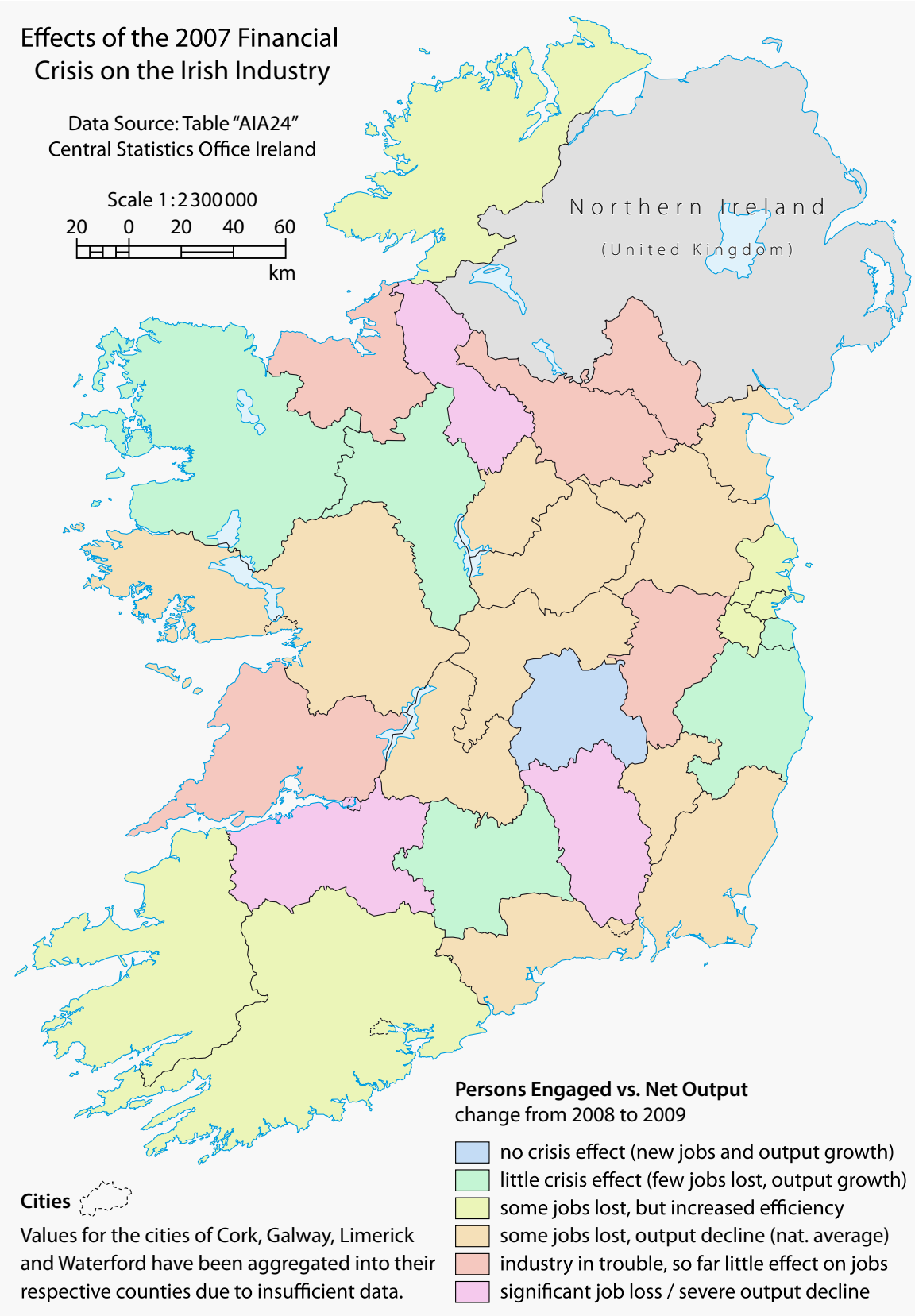
The weakening conditions drew 100000 protesters onto the streets of Dublin on 21 February 2009, amidst further threats of protests and industrial action. The country's Irish Stock Exchange (ISE) general index had reached a peak of 10000 points briefly in April 2007, but by 24 February 2009 it stood at 1987 points, a 14-year low. The last time it stood under the 2000 level was the middle of 1995.

With the banks „guaranteed“ and the National Asset Management Agency (NAMA) established, on the evening of 21 November 2010, the then Taoiseach Brian Cowen confirmed on live television the intervention of the EU/IMF in Ireland's financial affairs. The Fianna Fáil/Green Party coalition collapsed within months and was replaced by a Fine Gael–Labour Party coalition at the February 2011 general election.

Effects of the 2007 Financial Crisis on the Irish Industry

Data Source: Table "AIA24" Central Statistics Office Ireland

Scale 1:2 300 000
20 0 20 40 60 km

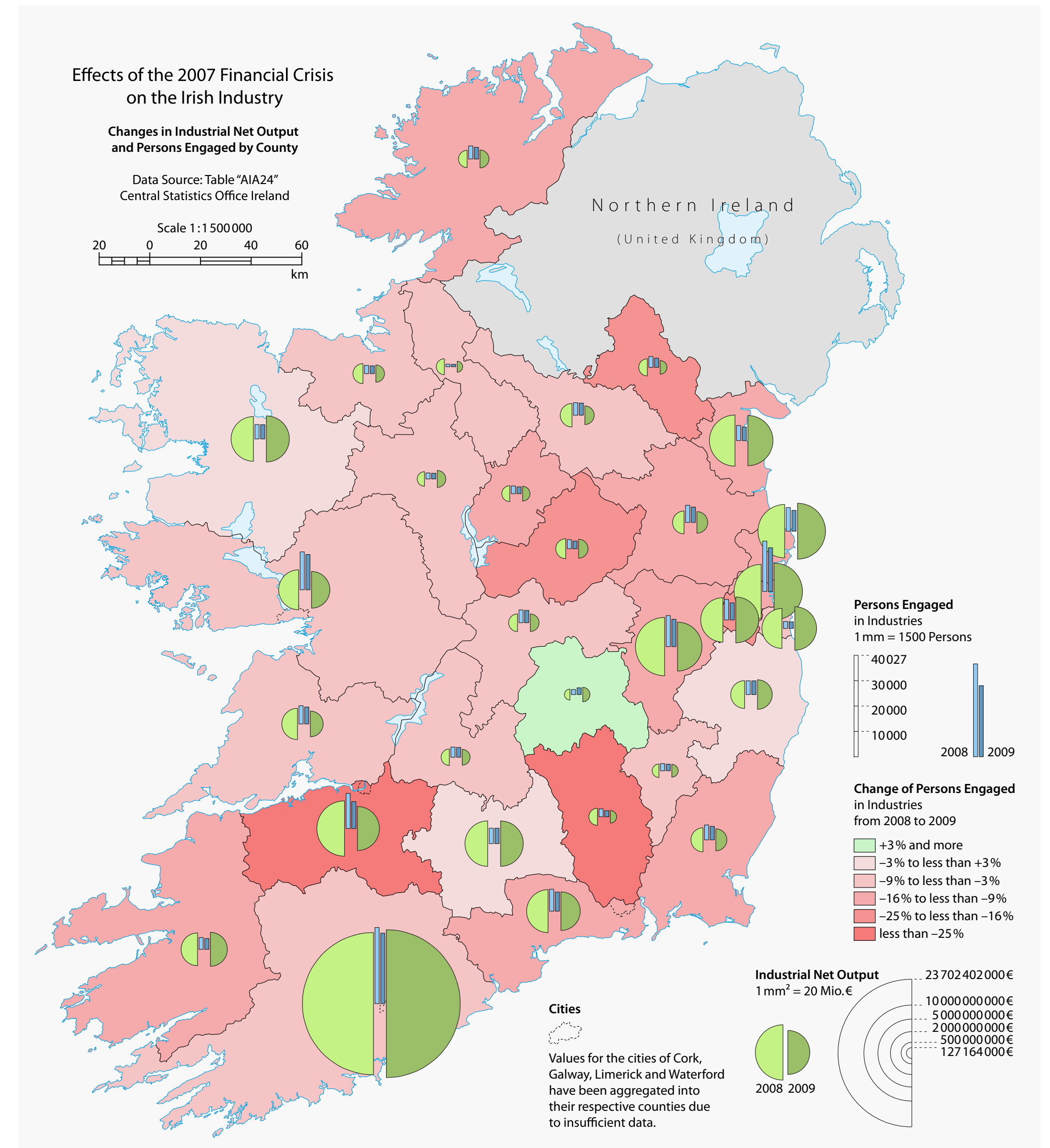


Effects of the 2007 Financial Crisis on the Irish Industry

Changes in Industrial Net Output and Persons Engaged by County

Data Source: Table "AIA24" Central Statistics Office Ireland

Scale 1:1 500 000
20 0 20 40 60 km



An buiséad 2009 éigeandála a fuarthas clúdach idirnáisiúnta forleathan. The Irish Times feiceáil ar gearrthóg fise gairid ar a láithreán gréasáin, ag cur síos ar cad a bheadh an „buiséad a bust“ fé do gheilleagar na Ríochta Aontaithe. An eagarthóir eacnamaíocht an BBC tuairiscíodh go raibh

ceachtanna le haghaidh na Ríochta Aontaithe a fhoghlaim ón nós imeachta seo éigeandála. An Irish Times Airgeadais dúirt go mbeadh na cánacha méadaithe atá taobh istigh den bhuiséad difear go príomha, an „meánranganna“ na hÉireann. Reuters tuairiscíodh gur amharc an Coimisiún

Eorpach an buiséad mar fhoirm „gníomh cinntitheach“. Independent cur síos ar staid airgeadais na hÉireann mar „an gnó a choigeartú go brónach titim ó ghlúin go glúin i gcaighdeáin mhaireachtála le deireadh bhorradh an Tiogair Cheiltigh agus an t-ionchas le ré nua de austeritý“. Independent Rinne