

**Ard-Diplóma sa Dlítheangeolaíocht agus san Aistriúchán Dlíthiúil, 2021-22**

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**Bréagscrúdú Ceannchúrsa Teanga**

**Dé Céadaoin an 16 Márta 2022, 18h00-21h00**

**Freagair gach ceist**

1. Aistrigh go Gaeilge:-

ON MONDAY, as financial markets began trading in Asia, the value of the Russian rouble collapsed. The cause was harsh Western sanctions introduced over the weekend. In effect these freeze Russia's foreign currency reserves and begin to lock Russian banks out of the SWIFT network for arranging international transactions. The US dollar rose by as much as 40% against the rouble, taking the Russian currency from its Friday closing level of around 84 to the dollar to as high as 118, a new record.

The move will be one of the largest one-day slumps in the Russian currency's modern history, similar in scale to the one-day declines recorded during the worst moments of the country's financial crisis in 1998, when Russia defaulted on its debt. In mid-morning in Moscow, the Russian central bank raised its key interest rate from 9.5% to 20% in an effort to stem the rouble's slump, and the country's finance ministry ordered companies with foreign-currency revenues to convert 80% of their income into roubles.

The rouble's collapse shows how isolated the government has become. Its functional exclusion from international financial markets could do the economy grave harm. A plunging currency makes imports of everything from cars to medical products dramatically more expensive. The rouble's decline will further reduce the falling quality of life for the Russian middle class, and it will harm any company that has to pay for overseas goods and services.

(35 marc)

## 2. Aistrigh go Gaeilge:

In response to Russia's acts of aggression on Ukraine's territorial integrity, the EU leaders and institutions have strongly condemned these acts of violence and the violation of international law. They demand that Russia immediately ceases military actions, unconditionally withdraws all forces and military equipment from the entire territory of Ukraine and fully respects Ukraine's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence.

The European Union is stepping up its support for Ukraine and the sanctions against Russia. For the first time ever, the EU will finance the purchase and delivery of weapons and other equipment to a country that is under attack. At the same time, the EU is also strengthening once more sanctions against the Kremlin, as well as Lukashenko regime in Belarus.

On 28 February, the Commission proposed to shut down the EU airspace for all Russian-owned, Russian registered or Russian-controlled aircraft. These aircrafts will no more be able to land in, take off or overfly the territory of the EU.

The EU will ban in the EU the state-owned media outlets Russia Today and Sputnik, as well as their subsidiaries.

The EU will also target Lukashenko's regime with a new package of sanctions, by introducing restrictive measures against their most important sectors to stop the exports of products. The EU will also extend to Belarus the export restrictions introduced on dual-use goods for Russia, and in addition, sanction those Belarusians helping the Russian war effort.

(35 marc)

Aistrigh go Gaeilge:

By contrast with ordinary international treaties, the EEC Treaty has created its own legal system which, on the entry into force of the Treaty, became an integral part of the legal systems of the Member States and which their courts are bound to apply.

By creating a Community of unlimited duration, having its own institutions, its own personality, its own legal capacity and capacity of representation on the international plane and, more particularly, real powers stemming from a limitation of sovereignty or a transfer of powers from the States to the Community, the Member States have limited their sovereign rights, albeit within limited fields, and have thus created a body of law which binds both their nationals and themselves.

The integration into the laws of each Member State of provisions which derive from the Community, and more generally the terms and spirit of the Treaty, make it impossible for the States, as a corollary, to accord precedence to a unilateral and subsequent measure over a legal system accepted by them on a basis of reciprocity. Such a measure cannot therefore be inconsistent with that legal system. The executive force of Community law cannot vary from one State to another in deference to subsequent domestic laws, without jeopardizing the attainment of the objectives of the Treaty.

(30 marc)