

**Annexes to the Summary
of 2010
Budget Measures**

Annexes to the Summary of 2010 Budget Measures

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ANNEX A

The Effect of Budget 2010 Measures On Different Categories of Income Earners

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(i) Examples Showing the Effects of Budget Changes on Different Categories of Married and Single Income Earners

Examples 1 to 9 attached show for various categories of income earners the effect on net income of Budget 2010 measures. Changes to Family Income Supplement, Child Benefit and Early Childcare supplement are included in the calculations. The examples also demonstrate the overall effect of measures taken in Budget 2009 and Supplementary Budget 2009, together with measures in Budget 2010. Changes to income tax, health levy and income levy are taken into account together with the pension levy and public service pay adjustment in the case of public servants. The examples are based on specimen incomes with the basic tax credits including the home carer tax credit. The examples do not take account of discretionary reliefs. Variations can arise due to rounding.

(ii) Average Tax Rates

Tables showing average tax rates for the years 1997 - 2010 for various household types are included.

(iii) Distribution of Income Earners

A table showing the estimated distribution of income earners for 2009 and 2010 is included.

(iv) Illustrative Cases

A number of illustrative cases are provided to show the impact of changes to family income supplement, child benefit and the early childcare supplement in the Budget.

(i) Effects of the Budget Changes on Different Categories of Single and Married Income Earners

Example 1

Married couple, one income, two children over 6 taxed under PAYE
Full rate PRSI contributor

Gross Income	Child Benefit (a)		Family Income Supplement		Total Change in Net Income in Budget 2010 (b)		Total Change in Net Income since Budget 2008 (b)	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Per year	as % of net income	Per year	as % of net income
€	€	€	€	€	€	%	€	%
15,000	3,984	3,600	9,412	9,828	32	0.11%	656	2.36%
20,000	3,984	3,600	7,020	7,384	-20	-0.07%	464	1.57%
25,000	3,984	3,600	4,160	4,524	-20	-0.06%	364	1.15%
35,000	3,984	3,600	0	1,040	656	1.87%	-744	-2.04%
50,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	-384	-0.86%	-2,174	-4.68%
75,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	-384	-0.67%	-4,060	-6.70%
100,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	-384	-0.55%	-5,830	-7.79%
150,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	-384	-0.41%	-9,106	-8.84%
250,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	-384	-0.27%	-17,122	-10.74%

Variations can arise due to rounding. Annual gains or losses are based on a 52 week year

(a) Child Benefit levels are based on the final rate of payment in the year in question annualised

(b) Net income includes (as appropriate) Child Benefit, Family Income Supplement and deductions for tax, income levy, health levy and PRSI

Example 2

Married couple, one income, two children under 5 taxed under PAYE
Full rate PRSI contributor

Gross Income	Child Benefit (a)		Family Income Supplement		Early Childcare Supplement (b)		Total Change in Net Income in Budget 2010 (c)		Total Change in Net Income since Budget 2008 (c)	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Per year	as % of net income	Per year	as % of net income
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	%	€	%
15,000	3,984	3,600	9,412	9,828	996	0	-964	-3.28%	-1,552	-5.18%
20,000	3,984	3,600	7,020	7,384	996	0	-1,016	-3.27%	-1,744	-5.49%
25,000	3,984	3,600	4,160	4,524	996	0	-1,016	-3.09%	-1,844	-5.47%
35,000	3,984	3,600	0	1,040	996	0	-340	-0.94%	-2,952	-7.62%
50,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	996	0	-1,380	-3.02%	-4,382	-9.00%
75,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	996	0	-1,380	-2.38%	-6,268	-9.98%
100,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	996	0	-1,380	-1.96%	-8,038	-10.44%
150,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	996	0	-1,380	-1.45%	-11,314	-10.75%
250,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	996	0	-1,380	-0.96%	-19,330	-11.96%

Variations can arise due to rounding. Annual gains or losses are based on a 52 week year

(a) Child Benefit and Early Childcare Supplement levels are based on the final rate of payment in the year in question annualised

(b) The Early Childcare Supplement has been replaced in 2010 by the Early Childhood Care and Education Scheme (ECCE). The monetary value of the ECCE has not been reflected in the table

(c) Net income includes (as appropriate) Child Benefit, Family Income Supplement, Early Childcare Supplement and deductions for tax, income levy, health levy and PRSI

Example 3
 Single Person Taxed under PAYE
 Full rate PRSI contributor

Gross Income	Net Income (a)		Total Change in Net Income in Budget 2010 (a)		Total Change in Net Income since Budget 2008 (a)	
	Existing	Proposed	Per year	as % of net income	Per year	as % of net income
€	€	€	€	%	€	%
15,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0.00%
20,000	18,724	18,724	0	0	-400	-2.09%
25,000	22,424	22,424	0	0	-500	-2.18%
35,000	28,424	28,424	0	0	-1,400	-4.69%
50,000	36,068	36,068	0	0	-1,790	-4.73%
75,000	48,318	48,318	0	0	-3,676	-7.07%
100,000	60,752	60,752	0	0	-5,446	-8.23%
150,000	85,686	85,686	0	0	-8,722	-9.24%
250,000	134,135	134,135	0	0	-16,738	-11.09%

Variations can arise due to rounding. Annual gains or losses are based on a 52 week year

(a) Net income takes account (as appropriate) of deductions for tax, income levy, health levy and PRSI

Example 4

Married couple, one income, two children over 6
Taxed Under Schedule D

Gross Income	Child Benefit (a)		Total Change in Net Income in Budget 2010 (b)		Total Change in Net Income since Budget 2008 (b)	
	Existing	Proposed	Per year	as % of net income	Per year	as % of net income
€	€	€	€	%	€	%
15,000	3,984	3,600	-384	-2.07%	-384	-2.07%
20,000	3,984	3,600	-384	-1.67%	-784	-3.35%
25,000	3,984	3,600	-384	-1.41%	-884	-3.18%
35,000	3,984	3,600	-384	-1.15%	-1,784	-5.13%
50,000	3,984	3,600	-384	-0.89%	-2,174	-4.85%
75,000	3,984	3,600	-384	-0.69%	-3,174	-5.44%
100,000	3,984	3,600	-384	-0.57%	-4,923	-6.85%
150,000	3,984	3,600	-384	-0.42%	-8,173	-8.29%
250,000	3,984	3,600	-384	-0.28%	-16,174	-10.63%

Variations can arise due to rounding. Annual gains or losses are based on a 52 week year

(a) Child Benefit levels are based on the final rate of payment in the year in question annualised

(b) Net income includes (as appropriate) Child Benefit and deductions for tax, income levy, health levy and PRSI

Example 5

Married couple, one income, two children under 5
Taxed under Schedule D

Gross Income	Child Benefit (a)		Early Childcare Supplement (b)		Total Change in Net Income in Budget 2010 (c)		Total Change in Net Income since Budget 2008 (c)	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Per year	as % of net income	Per year	as % of net income
	€	€	€	€	€	%	€	%
15,000	3,984	3,600	996	0	-1,380	-7.07%	-2,592	-12.50%
20,000	3,984	3,600	996	0	-1,380	-5.75%	-2,992	-11.69%
25,000	3,984	3,600	996	0	-1,380	-4.88%	-3,092	-10.31%
35,000	3,984	3,600	996	0	-1,380	-4.01%	-3,992	-10.79%
50,000	3,984	3,600	996	0	-1,380	-3.13%	-4,382	-9.31%
75,000	3,984	3,600	996	0	-1,380	-2.44%	-5,382	-8.88%
100,000	3,984	3,600	996	0	-1,380	-2.02%	-7,131	-9.63%
150,000	3,984	3,600	996	0	-1,380	-1.50%	-10,381	-10.30%
250,000	3,984	3,600	996	0	-1,380	-1.00%	-18,382	-11.91%

Variations can arise due to rounding. Annual gains or losses are based on a 52 week year

(a) Child Benefit and Early Childcare Supplement levels are based on the final rate of payment in the year in question annualised

(b) The Early Childcare Supplement has been replaced in 2010 by the Early Childhood Care and Education Scheme (ECCE). The monetary value of the ECCE has not been reflected in the table

(c) Net income includes (as appropriate) Child Benefit, Early Childcare Supplement and deductions for tax, income levy, health levy and PRSI

Example 6
Single Person
Taxed under Schedule D

Gross Income	Net Income (a)		Total Change in Net Income in Budget 2010 (a)		Total Change in Net Income since Budget 2008 (a)	
	Existing	Proposed	Per year	as % of net income	Per year	as % of net income
	€	€	€	%	€	%
15,000	13,380	13,380	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
20,000	16,830	16,830	0	0.00%	-400	-2.32%
25,000	20,580	20,580	0	0.00%	-500	-2.37%
35,000	26,680	26,680	0	0.00%	-1,400	-4.99%
50,000	34,474	34,474	0	0.00%	-1,790	-4.94%
75,000	46,974	46,974	0	0.00%	-2,790	-5.61%
100,000	58,725	58,725	0	0.00%	-4,539	-7.17%
150,000	82,225	82,225	0	0.00%	-7,789	-8.65%
250,000	127,725	127,725	0	0.00%	-15,790	-11.00%

Variations can arise due to rounding. Annual gains or losses are based on a 52 week year

(a) Net income takes account (as appropriate) of deductions for tax, income levy, health levy and PRSI

Example 7

Public Sector - Married couple, one income, two children over 6
Full rate PRSI contributor

Gross Income		Child Benefit (a)		Family Income Supplement		Total Change in Net Income in Budget 2010 (b)		Total Change in Net Income since Budget 2008 (b)	
Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Per year	as % of net income	Per year	as % of net income
€	€	€	€	€	€	€	%	€	%
15,000	14,250	3,984	3,600	9,724	10,504	-332	-1.17%	293	1.06%
20,000	19,000	3,984	3,600	7,488	8,112	-158	-0.53%	190	0.65%
25,000	23,750	3,984	3,600	5,044	6,032	-380	-1.21%	-248	-0.79%
35,000	33,125	3,984	3,600	1,144	2,340	-591	-1.74%	-2,105	-5.94%
50,000	47,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	-2,128	-5.12%	-5,750	-12.73%
75,000	70,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	-2,401	-4.63%	-8,815	-15.12%
100,000	92,500	3,984	3,600	0	0	-3,425	-5.55%	-13,244	-18.50%
150,000	138,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	-5,272	-6.42%	-21,149	-21.58%
250,000	212,500	3,984	3,600	0	0	-14,926	-12.30%	-44,332	-29.40%

Variations can arise due to rounding. Annual gains or losses are based on a 52 week year

Rates for the wider public service may vary based on differing pension contributions; examples included here are based on Civil Service conditions

(a) Child Benefit levels are based on the final rate of payment in the year in question annualised

(b) Net income includes (as appropriate) Child Benefit, Family Income Supplement and deductions for tax, income levy, health levy, PRSI, pension contribution, pension levy and public service pay adjustment

Example 8

Public Sector - Married couple, one income, two children under 5
Full rate PRSI contributor

Gross Income		Child Benefit (a)		Family Income Supplement		Early Childcare Supplement (b)		Total Change in Net Income in Budget 2010 (c)		Total Change in Net Income since Budget 2008 (c)	
Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Per year	as % of net income	Per year	as % of net income
€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	%	€	%
15,000	14,250	3,984	3,600	9,724	10,504	996	0	-1,328	-4.54%	-1,916	-6.42%
20,000	19,000	3,984	3,600	7,488	8,112	996	0	-1,154	-3.76%	-2,018	-6.39%
25,000	23,750	3,984	3,600	5,044	6,032	996	0	-1,376	-4.26%	-2,456	-7.35%
35,000	33,125	3,984	3,600	1,144	2,340	996	0	-1,587	-4.54%	-4,313	-11.45%
50,000	47,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	996	0	-3,124	-7.34%	-7,958	-16.79%
75,000	70,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	996	0	-3,397	-6.42%	-11,023	-18.22%
100,000	92,500	3,984	3,600	0	0	996	0	-4,421	-7.04%	-15,452	-20.94%
150,000	138,000	3,984	3,600	0	0	996	0	-6,268	-7.54%	-23,357	-23.31%
250,000	212,500	3,984	3,600	0	0	996	0	-15,922	-13.01%	-46,540	-30.42%

Variations can arise due to rounding. Annual gains or losses are based on a 52 week year

Rates for the wider public service may vary based on differing pension contributions; examples included here are based on Civil Service conditions

(a) Child Benefit and Early Childcare Supplement levels are based on the final rate of payment in the year in question annualised

(b) The Early Childcare Supplement has been replaced in 2010 by the Early Childhood Care and Education Scheme (ECCE). The monetary value of the ECCE has not been reflected in the table

(c) Net income includes (as appropriate) Child Benefit, Family Income Supplement, Early Childcare Supplement and deductions for tax, income levy, health levy, PRSI, pension contribution, pension levy and public service pay adjustment

Example 9
Public Service - Single Person
Full rate PRSI contributor

Gross Income		Net Income (a)		Total Change in Net Income in Budget 2010 (a)		Total Change in Net Income since Budget 2008 (a)	
Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Per year	as % of net income	Per year	as % of net income
€	€	€	€	€	%	€	%
15,000	14,250	14,550	13,823	-728	-5.00%	-728	-5.00%
20,000	19,000	18,078	17,850	-228	-1.26%	-818	-4.38%
25,000	23,750	21,256	20,483	-774	-3.64%	-1,844	-8.26%
35,000	33,125	26,130	25,040	-1,090	-4.17%	-3,721	-12.94%
50,000	47,000	33,181	31,963	-1,218	-3.67%	-4,617	-12.62%
75,000	70,000	43,289	41,272	-2,017	-4.66%	-8,431	-16.96%
100,000	92,500	53,162	50,121	-3,041	-5.72%	-12,860	-20.42%
150,000	138,000	73,501	68,613	-4,888	-6.65%	-20,765	-23.23%
250,000	212,500	112,759	98,217	-14,542	-12.90%	-43,948	-30.91%

Variations can arise due to rounding. Annual gains or losses are based on a 52 week year

Rates for the wider public service may vary based on differing pension contributions; examples included here are based on Civil Service conditions

(a) Net income takes account (as appropriate) of deductions for tax, income levy, health levy, PRSI, pension contribution, pension levy and public service pay adjustment

(ii) AVERAGE TAX RATES ON ANNUAL EARNINGS IN % TERMS*

FULL RATE PRSI	SINGLE													
	€	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
15,000	23.0%	20.8%	18.0%	13.9%	9.5%	7.7%	6.8%	5.2%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20,000	28.5%	25.8%	23.5%	19.1%	15.2%	13.8%	13.1%	11.9%	8.4%	7.1%	5.1%	4.4%	5.4%	6.4%
25,000	33.7%	31.2%	29.3%	24.0%	17.3%	16.2%	15.7%	14.7%	13.5%	12.5%	10.9%	8.3%	9.3%	10.3%
30,000	37.1%	34.8%	33.2%	28.4%	22.2%	19.3%	18.9%	18.1%	16.0%	14.7%	13.4%	12.9%	13.9%	16.9%
40,000	40.6%	38.4%	37.3%	33.3%	28.3%	26.4%	26.1%	25.5%	24.0%	21.9%	19.7%	18.6%	19.1%	22.1%
60,000	43.9%	41.8%	41.0%	37.7%	33.6%	32.4%	32.3%	32.0%	31.1%	29.8%	28.1%	27.5%	28.2%	31.7%
100,000	46.5%	44.4%	43.9%	41.1%	37.9%	37.1%	37.0%	36.9%	36.3%	35.6%	34.2%	33.8%	34.6%	39.2%
120,000	47.1%	45.1%	44.6%	41.9%	38.9%	38.3%	38.2%	38.1%	37.6%	37.0%	35.7%	35.4%	36.5%	41.1%

FULL RATE PRSI	MARRIED ONE INCOME 2 CHILDREN													
	€	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
15,000	15.0%	14.0%	9.4%	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20,000	20.7%	18.5%	14.7%	8.3%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	3.7%	4.7%
25,000	23.1%	20.9%	17.9%	12.3%	8.7%	7.1%	6.5%	5.5%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	2.9%	3.9%	4.9%
30,000	24.6%	22.6%	20.0%	15.0%	11.6%	10.2%	9.8%	9.0%	7.8%	6.7%	5.1%	5.1%	6.1%	9.1%
40,000	29.2%	26.8%	24.3%	20.2%	16.6%	15.7%	15.5%	14.9%	13.2%	11.5%	10.2%	9.4%	10.4%	13.4%
60,000	36.3%	34.1%	32.3%	29.0%	25.9%	25.3%	25.1%	24.8%	23.9%	22.5%	20.8%	19.8%	20.5%	24.0%
100,000	42.0%	39.8%	38.7%	35.9%	33.2%	32.8%	32.8%	32.6%	32.0%	31.2%	29.7%	29.2%	30.0%	34.6%
120,000	43.3%	41.2%	40.2%	37.6%	35.0%	34.7%	34.6%	34.5%	34.0%	33.3%	32.0%	31.6%	32.6%	37.2%

FULL RATE PRSI	MARRIED 2 INCOMES** 2 CHILDREN													
	€	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
15,000	11.1%	8.5%	3.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20,000	15.9%	13.5%	9.7%	6.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
25,000	20.3%	18.0%	14.7%	11.0%	6.3%	4.1%	3.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
30,000	22.2%	20.0%	17.3%	14.6%	10.3%	8.5%	7.6%	6.0%	2.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	2.4%	3.0%
40,000	28.5%	25.8%	22.8%	17.5%	13.7%	12.3%	11.6%	10.4%	9.0%	7.6%	5.6%	3.6%	4.3%	4.9%
60,000	36.6%	34.2%	32.8%	28.0%	22.0%	19.3%	18.9%	18.1%	16.0%	14.0%	12.7%	12.2%	13.2%	15.5%
100,000	42.6%	40.4%	39.5%	35.9%	31.4%	29.9%	29.6%	29.2%	28.8%	26.5%	24.6%	23.8%	24.4%	27.9%
120,000	43.9%	41.8%	41.0%	37.7%	33.6%	32.4%	32.2%	31.9%	31.0%	29.7%	27.9%	27.2%	27.9%	31.7%

* Average Tax Rates: Total of Income Tax, Levies and PRSI as a proportion of gross income. This measure includes only the standard employee and personal income tax credits. It does not include the impact of any other allowances or reliefs.

** The Married two-incomes figures assume that the joint income is divided 65% and 35% between spouses.

(s) = Supplementary Budget 2009

MODIFIED RATE PRSI	SINGLE													
	€	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
15,000	20.9%	19.1%	16.3%	12.2%	8.1%	6.3%	5.4%	3.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20,000	26.0%	23.6%	21.4%	16.9%	13.3%	11.9%	11.2%	10.0%	6.6%	5.2%	3.2%	2.5%	3.5%	4.5%
25,000	31.0%	28.7%	26.9%	21.5%	15.2%	14.1%	13.6%	12.6%	11.5%	10.4%	8.8%	6.2%	7.2%	8.2%
30,000	34.4%	32.1%	30.5%	25.7%	19.9%	17.1%	16.6%	15.8%	13.8%	12.5%	11.1%	10.7%	11.7%	14.7%
40,000	38.3%	36.2%	35.0%	30.9%	26.1%	24.0%	23.7%	23.0%	21.6%	19.5%	17.2%	16.1%	16.6%	19.6%
60,000	42.3%	40.2%	39.3%	35.9%	32.0%	30.7%	30.5%	30.1%	29.1%	27.8%	25.9%	25.3%	25.9%	29.0%
100,000	45.5%	43.4%	42.8%	40.0%	36.8%	36.0%	35.9%	35.7%	35.1%	34.3%	32.8%	32.4%	33.2%	37.1%
120,000	46.3%	44.2%	43.7%	41.0%	38.0%	37.3%	37.2%	37.0%	36.6%	35.9%	34.6%	34.2%	35.2%	39.3%

MODIFIED RATE PRSI	MARRIED ONE INCOME 2 CHILDREN													
	€	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
15,000	12.9%	12.3%	7.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20,000	18.2%	16.3%	12.5%	6.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.8%	2.8%
25,000	20.4%	18.5%	15.4%	9.9%	6.6%	5.0%	4.4%	3.5%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	0.9%	1.9%	2.9%
30,000	21.8%	19.9%	17.3%	12.4%	9.3%	8.0%	7.5%	6.7%	5.5%	4.5%	2.9%	2.9%	3.9%	6.9%
40,000	27.0%	24.6%	22.0%	17.8%	14.4%	13.3%	13.0%	12.4%	10.8%	9.1%	7.7%	6.9%	7.9%	10.9%
60,000	34.8%	32.5%	30.7%	27.2%	24.3%	23.6%	23.3%	23.0%	21.9%	20.5%	18.6%	17.6%	18.2%	21.3%
100,000	41.0%	38.8%	37.6%	34.7%	32.2%	31.8%	31.6%	31.4%	30.7%	29.9%	28.4%	27.7%	28.5%	32.5%
120,000	42.5%	40.4%	39.3%	36.6%	34.1%	33.8%	33.7%	33.5%	32.9%	32.2%	30.9%	30.4%	31.4%	35.4%

MODIFIED RATE PRSI	MARRIED 2 INCOMES** 2 CHILDREN													
	€	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
15,000	10.5%	8.7%	3.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20,000	14.6%	12.7%	8.9%	6.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
25,000	18.5%	16.6%	13.4%	9.8%	5.3%	3.1%	2.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
30,000	20.1%	18.3%	15.6%	13.2%	9.2%	7.3%	6.4%	4.8%	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%	1.8%
40,000	26.0%	23.6%	20.7%	15.9%	12.3%	11.0%	10.3%	9.1%	7.6%	6.3%	4.3%	2.3%	2.9%	3.6%
60,000	34.2%	32.0%	30.4%	25.6%	19.8%	17.1%	16.6%	15.8%	13.8%	11.8%	10.4%	10.0%	11.0%	13.3%
100,000	40.7%	38.6%	37.6%	33.9%	29.6%	28.0%	27.7%	27.2%	26.1%	24.4%	22.4%	21.6%	22.2%	25.3%
120,000	42.3%	40.2%	39.3%	36.0%	32.0%	30.7%	30.5%	30.1%	29.1%	27.7%	25.9%	25.2%	25.8%	29.1%

* Average Tax Rates: Total of Income Tax, Levies and PRSI as a proportion of gross income. This measure includes only the standard employee and personal income tax credits. It does not include the impact of any other allowances or reliefs.

** The Married two-incomes figures assume that the joint income is divided 65% and 35% between spouses.

(s) = Supplementary Budget 2009

SELF-EMPLOYED	SINGLE													
	€	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
15,000	26.4%	24.4%	22.0%	17.8%	13.7%	12.9%	12.9%	12.9%	12.5%	12.1%	11.3%	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%
20,000	32.3%	34.5%	26.7%	22.1%	18.0%	17.4%	17.4%	17.4%	15.1%	14.9%	14.2%	13.9%	14.9%	15.9%
25,000	36.9%	34.5%	32.0%	26.5%	19.4%	18.9%	18.9%	18.9%	18.7%	18.5%	18.0%	15.7%	16.7%	17.7%
30,000	39.8%	37.6%	35.5%	30.6%	23.7%	21.4%	21.4%	21.4%	20.2%	19.6%	19.1%	18.9%	19.9%	22.9%
40,000	42.4%	40.3%	38.9%	34.9%	29.5%	27.8%	27.8%	27.8%	26.9%	25.3%	23.8%	22.8%	23.3%	26.3%
60,000	45.0%	43.0%	41.9%	38.6%	35.4%	34.2%	34.2%	34.2%	33.6%	32.6%	31.2%	30.6%	31.2%	34.2%
100,000	47.1%	45.1%	44.4%	41.6%	40.0%	39.3%	39.3%	39.3%	39.0%	38.3%	37.1%	36.7%	37.5%	41.3%
120,000	47.7%	45.6%	45.0%	42.3%	41.2%	40.6%	40.6%	40.6%	40.3%	39.8%	38.7%	38.4%	39.4%	43.2%

SELF-EMPLOYED	MARRIED ONE INCOME 2 CHILDREN													
	€	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
15,000	16.7%	16.0%	13.5%	4.6%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
20,000	23.4%	21.3%	17.9%	11.4%	7.2%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	3.4%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%
25,000	25.3%	23.3%	20.5%	14.9%	10.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.3%	8.9%	7.8%	4.8%	5.8%	6.8%
30,000	26.6%	24.6%	22.3%	17.2%	13.2%	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	11.9%	11.6%	10.7%	9.8%	10.8%	13.8%
40,000	31.1%	28.8%	25.9%	21.8%	17.9%	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%	16.1%	14.9%	14.3%	13.6%	14.6%	17.6%
60,000	37.5%	35.3%	33.3%	29.9%	27.6%	27.1%	27.1%	27.1%	26.4%	25.3%	23.8%	22.9%	23.5%	26.5%
100,000	42.6%	40.5%	39.2%	36.3%	35.3%	35.1%	35.1%	35.1%	34.6%	34.0%	32.7%	32.1%	32.9%	36.7%
120,000	43.9%	41.8%	40.1%	37.9%	37.3%	37.0%	37.0%	37.0%	36.7%	36.1%	35.0%	34.5%	35.5%	39.4%

SELF-EMPLOYED	MARRIED 2 INCOMES** 2 CHILDREN													
	€	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
15,000	14.0%	13.3%	11.1%	8.6%	5.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
20,000	20.8%	18.7%	15.5%	13.2%	9.3%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	7.4%	6.9%	5.6%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%
25,000	24.3%	22.3%	19.5%	16.0%	11.8%	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%	10.4%	10.0%	8.9%	8.4%	8.4%	9.7%
30,000	25.6%	23.6%	21.3%	19.1%	15.0%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	12.5%	12.1%	11.3%	10.8%	11.5%	12.1%
40,000	32.3%	29.8%	26.0%	21.4%	17.3%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.4%	16.2%	15.5%	13.9%	14.5%	15.2%
60,000	39.1%	36.9%	34.9%	30.1%	23.7%	21.4%	21.4%	21.4%	20.2%	18.9%	18.4%	18.2%	19.2%	21.5%
100,000	44.0%	41.9%	40.7%	37.1%	33.0%	31.6%	31.6%	31.6%	30.9%	29.7%	28.2%	27.5%	28.1%	31.1%
120,000	45.0%	43.0%	41.9%	38.6%	35.4%	34.2%	34.2%	34.2%	33.6%	32.5%	31.2%	30.6%	31.2%	34.3%

* Average Tax Rates: Total of Income Tax, Levies and PRSI as a proportion of gross income. This measure includes only the standard employee and personal income tax credits. It does not include the impact of any other allowances or reliefs.

** The Married two-incomes figures assume that the joint income is divided 65% and 35% between spouses.

(s) = Supplementary Budget 2009

(iii) DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME EARNERS ON THE INCOME TAX FILE FOR 2009 AND PRE-BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 2010

	Exempt (Standard rate liability fully covered by credits or Age Exemption Limits)	Paying tax at the standard rate* (including those whose liability at the higher rate is fully offset by credits)	Higher rate liability NOT fully offset by credits	Total
2009	1,048,790 45.74%	943,900 41.17%	300,209 13.09%	2,292,899
2010	1,050,964 47.64%	889,169 40.30%	266,069 12.06%	2,206,202

Notes:

Figures are provisional and likely to be revised.

A jointly assessed married couple is treated as one income earner.

* Includes those benefiting from the system of marginal relief taxation.

(iv) ILLUSTRATIVE CASES

These cases deal with changes to family income supplement, child benefit and early childcare supplement. In the case of public servants, the adjustment to public service pay is also included. Public Service pension contributions included here are based on Civil Service conditions. Some of the figures in the following examples are rounded to the nearest euro and all figures show data on an annual basis. The net position in 2009 is an annualised figure based on rates applicable after the Supplementary Budget 2009.

Oisín

Oisín is single and works in an insurance company earning €52,000 per annum. He will see no change in his net income due to this Budget.

	2009	2010
	€	€
Gross Income	52,000	52,000
Income Tax	10,016	10,016
PRSI	1,816	1,816
Health Levy	2,080	2,080
Income Levy	1,040	1,040
Total Liability	14,952	14,952
Net Cash Income	37,048	37,048
Deductions as a % of Gross Income	29%	29%
Total Change		Nil
Change as a % of Net Income		0%

Ruth

Ruth is single and has a son, Darragh, who is 4 years old. Ruth is employed as a waitress and is earning the minimum wage of €17,542 per annum. The discontinuation of the Early Childcare Supplement (ECS) means that Ruth can now avail of the new Early Childhood Care and Education Scheme (ECCE) to pay for pre-school attendance for Darragh. Taking this into account, together with an increase in the Family Income Supplement, Ruth will have a net gain of €1,969 in 2010.

	2009	2010
	€	€
Gross Income	17,542	17,542
Income Tax	0	0
PRSI	0	0
Health Levy	0	0
Income Levy	351	351
Total Liability	351	351
Net Cash Income	17,191	17,191
Deductions as a % of Gross Income	2%	2%
Family Income Supplement	5,304	5,512
ECS	498	0
ECCE	0	2,451 *
Child Benefit	1,992	1,800
Net Income	24,985	26,954
Total Gain		1,969
Gain as a % of Net Income		7.9%

Denotes monetary value of ECCE paid to service provider

Eileen & Dominic

Eileen and Dominic are married with two children. Vincent is 3 and a half years old and Áine is six months. Dominic works in the home and Eileen is employed as a public servant earning €45,000 and paying full rate PRSI. Eileen will see a €2,625 reduction in her gross pay as a result of the public service pay adjustment. The family will see a loss of ECS and a reduction of Child Benefit (CB) in 2010, but will gain on ECCE leaving a total loss of €455.

	2009	2010
	€	€
Gross Income	45,000	42,375
Income Tax	1,643	1,204
PRSI	1,342	1,255
Health Levy	1,607	1,519
Income Levy	900	848
Pension Levy	2,750	2,488
Pension Contribution	2,087	1,916
Net Cash Income	34,671	33,145
Deductions as % of Gross income	23%	21.8%
ECS	996	0
ECCE	0	2,451 *
Child Benefit	3,984	3,600
Net Income	39,651	39,196
Total Loss		455
Loss as a % of Net income		1.1%

*Denotes monetary value of ECCE paid to service provider

Kate & David

Kate and David are married with two children. Mairead is 14 and Alan is 12 years old. Both Kate and David joined the public service in 1994 and are now earning €50,000 and €37,000, respectively. They will see a reduction in their combined gross pay of €5,025 as a result of the public service pay adjustment. With a reduction in CB their net loss in 2010 will be €2,691.

	2009	2010
	€	€
Gross Income	87,000	81,975
Income Tax	10,395	8,572
PRSI	700	660
Health Levy	3,220	3,042
Income Levy	1,740	1,640
Pension Levy	5,200	4,698
Pension Contribution	1,305	1,230
Net Cash Income	64,440	62,133
Deductions as % of Gross income	26%	24%
Child Benefit	3,984	3,600
Net Income	68,424	65,733
Total Loss		2,691
Loss as a % of Net income		3.9%

Caroline & Seamus

Caroline and Seamus are married with two children. Bríd is 2 years old and Aoibheann is 1 year old. Caroline works in the home and Seamus is employed as a manager in a large company, with an annual salary of €45,000. There will be no change to his net pay as a result of Budget 2010. The family will see a loss of ECS and a reduction of CB in 2010, resulting in a net income loss of €1,380 for the year.

	2009	2010
	€	€
Gross Income	45,000	45,000
Income Tax	2,610	2,610
PRSI	1,536	1,536
Health Levy	1,800	1,800
Income Levy	900	900
Net Cash Income	38,154	38,154
Deductions as % of Gross income	15.2%	15.2%
ECS	996	0
Child Benefit	3,984	3,600
Net Income	43,134	41,754
Total Loss		1,380
Loss as a % of Net income		3.2%

ANNEX B**Table 1****Changes in Maximum Weekly Rates of Social Insurance from January 2010**

	Present Rate	New Rate
Personal and Qualified Adult Rates	€	€
<u>State Pension (Contributory)</u>		
(i) Under 80:		
Personal rate	230.30	230.30
Person with qualified adult under 66	383.80	383.80
Person with qualified adult 66 or over	436.60	436.60
(ii) 80 or over:		
Personal rate	240.30	240.30
Person with qualified adult under 66	393.80	393.80
Person with qualified adult 66 or over	446.60	446.60
<u>State Pension (Transition)</u>		
Personal rate	230.30	230.30
Person with qualified adult under 66	383.80	383.80
Person with qualified adult 66 or over	436.60	436.60
<u>Widow's/Widower's Contributory Pension</u>		
(i) Under 66:	209.80	201.50
(ii) 66 and under 80:	230.30	230.30
(iii) 80 or over:	240.30	240.30
<u>Invalidity Pension:</u>		
(i) Under 65:		
Personal rate	209.80	201.50
Person with qualified adult under 66	359.50	345.30
Person with qualified adult 66 or over	416.10	407.80
(i) Age 65:		
Personal rate	230.30	230.30
Person with qualified adult under 66	380.00	374.10
Person with qualified adult 66 or over	436.60	436.60
<u>Carer's Benefit</u>		
Personal rate	221.20	213.00
<u>Occupational Injuries Benefit - Death Benefit Pension</u>		
(i) Personal rate under 66	234.70	226.50
(ii) Personal rate 66 and under 80	234.70	234.70
(iii) Personal rate 80 or over	244.70	244.70
<u>Occupational Injuries Benefit - Disablement Pension</u>		
Personal rate	235.40	227.00
<u>Illness/Jobseeker's Benefit</u>		
Personal rate	204.30	196.00
Person with qualified adult	339.90	326.10
<u>Injury Benefit/Health and Safety Benefit</u>		
Personal rate	204.30	196.00
Person with qualified adult	339.90	326.10
<u>Guardian's Payment (Contributory)</u>		
Personal rate	176.50	169.00
<u>Increases for a qualified child</u>		
All schemes in respect of all children	26.00	29.80

Table 2**Changes in Maximum Weekly Rates of Social Assistance from January 2010**

	Present Rate	New Rate
	€	€
Personal and Qualified Adult Rates		
<u>State Pension (Non-Contributory)</u>		
(i) Under 80:		
Personal rate	219.00	219.00
Person with qualified adult under 66	363.70	363.70
(ii) 80 or over:		
Personal rate	229.00	229.00
Person with qualified adult under 66	373.70	373.70
<u>Blind Person's Pension</u>		
Personal rate	204.30	196.00
Person with qualified adult under 66	339.90	326.10
<u>Widow's/Widower's Non-Contributory Pension</u>		
Personal rate	204.30	196.00
<u>One-Parent Family Payment</u>		
Personal rate with one qualified child (child not aged 18)	234.10	225.80
<u>Carer's Allowance</u>		
(i) Under 66	220.50	212.00
(ii) 66 or over	239.00	239.00
<u>Disability Allowance</u>		
Personal rate	204.30	196.00
Person with qualified adult	339.90	326.10
<u>Supplementary Welfare Allowance</u>		
Personal rate	204.30	196.00
Person with qualified adult	339.90	326.10
<u>Pre-Retirement Allowance/Farm Assist</u>		
Personal rate	204.30	196.00
Person with qualified adult	339.90	326.10
<u>Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory)</u>		
Personal rate	176.50	169.00
<u>Increases for a qualified child</u>		
All schemes in respect of all children	26.00	29.80

Table 3**Changes in Maximum Weekly Rates of Jobseeker's Allowance January 2010**

	Present Rate	New Rate
	€	€
<u>18 and 19 years of age</u>		
Personal rate	100.00	100.00
Person with qualified adult	200.00	200.00
<u>20 and 21 years of age</u>		
Personal rate	204.30	100.00
Person with qualified adult	339.30	200.00
<u>22 to 24 years of age</u>		
Personal rate	204.30	150.00
Person with qualified adult	339.30	280.10
<u>Over 25 years of age</u>		
Basic Personal rate	204.30	196.00
Person with qualified adult	339.90	326.10
Reduced rates apply to new claimants from 30 December 2009. Where a person has a dependent child and in certain other circumstances the basic rate (€196.00) applies to 18-24 year olds.		

Table 4**Changes in Monthly Rates of Child Benefit from January 2010**

	Present Rate	New Rate
	€	€
<u>Child Benefit</u>		
(i) First and Second Children	166.00	150.00
(ii) Third and Subsequent Children	203.00	187.00

Table 5**Changes in Maximum Weekly Rates of Health Allowances from January 2010**

	Present Rate	New Rate
	€	€
<u>Supplementary Allowance payable to Blind Persons in receipt of a Blind Pension</u>		
(i) Blind Pensioner	63.60	61.00
(ii) Blind Married Couple	127.20	122.00
<u>Infectious Diseases Maintenance Allowance</u>		
(i) Personal Rate	204.30	196.00
(ii) Person with qualified adult	339.90	326.10
(iii) Personal Rate with qualified adult and qualified child	365.90	355.90

ANNEX C

Exchequer Capital Programme 2010: Key Features

Capital Review

The Government has undertaken a comprehensive review of its capital investment programme to take account of the new economic realities and to promote economic recovery and employment. The analysis emerging from the capital review has informed the formulation of the 2010 Exchequer capital allocations of €6.445bn and the indicative Exchequer investment programme of over €9bn from 2010 to 2016 announced on Budget Day. For each year from 2011, €5bn will be available. These investment allocations will support those projects which will help:

- economic recovery;
- the development of a productive and internationally competitive economy;
- the development of the Smart/Green economy;
- support sustainable long-term employment; and
- provide modern social infrastructure.

The Government intends to publish its detailed medium-term revised investment priorities shortly.

Overall Capital Programme in 2010

€6.445bn will be invested in 2010, some 5% of GNP, one of the biggest investment programmes in the EU. This will be supplemented by €126m in allocations carried over from 2009. Taking account of asset disposals, the allocation represents €61m in savings towards the Government's overall target.

The significant drop in construction tender prices means that a very substantial output can be secured from a reduced allocation. Key priorities for capital investment will be the promotion of the Smart/Green Economy (particularly through STI investment and energy efficiency measures), the support of sustainable long-term employment (particularly through investment in enterprise) and funding immediate employment (in areas like schools, domestic energy efficiency and enhancing our local and regional tourism infrastructure).

Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

€430m will be available. This provision will accommodate measures in respect of investment in farming measures, including the Farm Waste Management and Farm Improvement Schemes, investments in the beef, sheep meat and dairy processing sectors through the Marketing and Processing Grants, measures to develop value added in the fish processing and aquaculture sectors. There is also ongoing investment in forestry and bioenergy sectors in line with the Renewed Programme for Government. In particular, the coming years will see a renewed commitment to the forestry sector. The Renewed Programme for Government undertakes to review State forestry policy to take account of the important role of the sector in relation to climate change and economic impact. Investment in the forestry sector will make a valuable

contribution to climate change, our bio-energy and bio-diversity sectors and will help create significant employment opportunities.

Arts, Sport and Tourism

€132m will be available. The key initiative is an increase of 195% to €22m in the allocation for Tourism Product Development to enhance our local and regional tourism attractions and facilities. A further €71.5m will be available to meet commitments which have already been entered into for the provision of sporting and recreational facilities and for cultural infrastructure, particularly payments under the Sports Capital Programme, the Local Authority Swimming Pools Programme and the ACCESS (Arts and Culture Capital Enhancement Support Scheme) Programme. In addition, €6m will be provided for the Horse and Greyhound Racing Fund and €6.5m will be provided for the Irish Film Board.

Communications, Energy and Natural Resources

€176m will be available. The key priority will be to fund sustainable energy programmes for which €98m will be available – including €50 million from the proceeds of the Carbon Tax. Within the overall provision, the key programmes will be: the Warmer Homes Scheme, which provides insulation and energy advice to various low income households (€12m) and; the Home Energy Saving Scheme (€28m). The National Energy Efficiency Retrofit Programme (€50m) will be developed and will absorb the Warmer Homes and Energy Savings Schemes. €45m will also be provided for enhancement of communications infrastructure, such as facilitating completion of the National Broadband Scheme.

This enhanced investment in energy efficiency will complement resources from the Environment and Education allocations.

Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs

€105m will be available. This will help support the EU co-funded LEADER rural development programme, enterprise and employment investment in Gaeltacht areas, Drugs initiatives and other community investment.

Education and Science

€715m will be provided. The 2010 allocation is €715m, but total capital funding available in 2010, including capital carry-over from 2009, will be €794m. €579m (including €72m carried over from 2009) will fund the significant school building programme. This will be complemented by an investment of €50m (including €7m carried over from 2009) in ICT in the classroom. €141m will fund infrastructural investment in higher education, including €46m for the promotion of science and innovation.

Enterprise, Trade and Employment

Some €74m will be available. The capital allocation to ET&E demonstrates a strong commitment to supporting the productive sector and advancing the STI agenda.

A key priority will be supporting the research capacity built to date through the Strategy for Science, Technology and Innovation. This will be delivered through Science Foundation Ireland's research teams and links with industry, and Enterprise Ireland's company research and commercialisation agenda. These are core to sustainable employment creation.

In tandem with allocations to the Education Vote, significant resources are made available to pursue the Smart Economy Agenda. In addition to a Capital investment of €76 million in STI Programmes in 2010 through D/ET&E, very substantial investment will be delivered through other Agencies and Departments, bringing total current and capital STI-related spending to in excess of €600 million for 2010.

Equally important will be the support for enterprise and sustainable employment creation through the wider investment programmes of bodies like Enterprise Ireland and IDA Ireland. Exchequer funding for IDA grants to industry will increase by 21% to €5 million in 2010. Enterprise Ireland will also continue its regular supports for indigenous companies in 2010. The total Capital funding available to EI to support industry in 2010, including the Stabilisation Fund, will be €76 million.

Environment, Heritage and Local Government

€1,506m will be available. €80m is provided for the housing programme. Key objectives will be local authority housing, supporting the voluntary and co-operative housing sector (which supports special need accommodation in particular), retrofitting of public housing, and urban regeneration particularly in Limerick and Ballymun. €508m is provided for water services infrastructure to preserve and protect our water resources, help meet EU standards for drinking water and waste water treatment and putting in place infrastructure critical for economic development. Funding will also be available for carbon credits and for recycling and landfill remediation. €8m will also be available for fire services. €30m will be allocated to conserving and maintaining our natural and build heritage.

Health and Children

€84m will be provided. Key priorities will be the development of cancer care services and the accident and emergency services, as well as continuing investment in primary and community care facilities. A key initiative will be the development of high priority mental health projects. Some €43m is provided in 2010 and funding in future years will be determined by progress in disposing of surplus assets.

Justice, Equality and Law Reform

€23m will be provided. The key priorities will be the development of the national DNA database in the Forensic Science Laboratory, the building costs of the new State Pathology Laboratory, work in the Irish Youth Justice Detention Centre in

Oberstown, the rollout of the National Digital Radio project, prison facilities and payments in respect of the new Criminal Courts Complex.

Office of Public Works

€158m will be available. Protection against floods will be a key priority and increased funding for flood relief measures will be provided and the revised allocation is €50 million. Flood relief works will remain a priority and increased resources will be made available as required. Other objectives will be the maintenance of Government accommodation, Garda stations and works on national cultural institutions.

Transport

€2.1 billion will be available. €1.1 billion will be used by the NRA for the completion in 2010 of the major-inter-urban roads (connecting Dublin with Cork, Waterford, Limerick and Galway), the completion of the M50 upgrade and the progression of other key national routes, including elements of the Atlantic Corridor. €300m will be allocated for the upgrade and maintenance of regional and local roads. €625m will be provided for key public transport projects such as the Luas extension to Cherrywood, the continuation of bus priority measures in Dublin and regional cities, the opening of Phase 1 of the Western Rail Corridor, the completion of the Kildare Route project and Phase 1 of the Navan Line (to Pace), continuing investment in rail safety and planning and enabling works on the Metro North, planning on the DART Underground and €25m for new initiatives in support of Smarter Travel.

Other Government Departments (Finance, Revenue Commissioners, Defence, Foreign Affairs, Social and Family Affairs etc)

€42m will be available for Government IT (particularly important in the area of social welfare payments and tax collection), defence facilities and the maintenance of overseas missions.

Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)

The PPP model of procurement has an important role to play in delivering investment in Ireland's economic and social infrastructure. The Exchequer programme outlined above will be supplemented by a substantial pipeline of PPP projects. The PPP programme is projected to deliver in excess of €5.5 billion in private capital investment across the Transport, Education and wider social infrastructure sectors over the medium term.

ANNEX D
Effect of Public Service Salary reductions at various Pay levels

The following reductions will be applied to public service salaries generally with effect from 1 January 2010:-

- 5% on the first €30,000 of salary
- 7.5% on the next €40,000 of salary
- 10% on the next €5,000 of salary
- Salaries above €125,000 to be based on the recommendations of the Review Body on Higher Remuneration in the Public Sector providing for reductions ranging from 8% to 15% and 20% in the case of the Taoiseach.

The effect of these reductions at various levels of pay are set out in the table below.

Salary	Deduction	%
€30,000	€1,500	5.0%
€35,000	€1,875	5.4%
€40,000	€2,250	5.6%
€45,000	€2,625	5.8%
€50,000	€3,000	6.0%
€55,000	€3,375	6.1%
€60,000	€3,750	6.3%
€65,000	€4,125	6.3%
€70,000	€4,500	6.4%
€75,000	€5,000	6.7%
€80,000	€5,500	6.9%
€85,000	€6,000	7.1%
€90,000	€6,500	7.2%
€95,000	€7,000	7.4%
€100,000	€7,500	7.5%
€105,000	€8,000	7.6%
€110,000	€8,500	7.7%
€115,000	€9,000	7.8%
€120,000	€9,500	7.9%
€125,000	€10,000	8.0%
€175,000	€21,000	12.0%
€200,000	€30,000	15.0%
€250,000	€37,500	15.0%

ANNEX E

Main Features of the Carbon Tax

Rate of €15 per tonne of carbon		
Categories	Specific Products	Implementation Date
Transport Fuels	Petrol and Auto-diesel	10 December 2009
Non-transport fuels (oil and gas)	Kerosene, Marked Gas Oil, Fuel Oil, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Natural Gas	1 May 2010
Solid Fuels	Coal and Commercial Peat	Subject to a Commencement Order

- Exemption from the carbon tax will apply only to participants in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) in respect of fuels so covered. On that basis, electricity is not subject to the carbon tax.
- Based on studies carried out by the ESRI, the overall direct impact on households will be between €2 and €3 per week.
- Measures are being put in place aimed at improving energy efficiency in low-income households, particularly those dependent on solid fuels.
- The tax is estimated to yield €330m in a full year and €250m in 2010 (CPI impact 0.35% in a full year).
- Accounting and payment of the carbon tax in respect of transport fuels will be required to be made by the 15th day of the following month.
- Further details on the carbon tax will be contained in the Finance Bill and consultation with relevant sectors will commence immediately.

The impact on individual fuels in terms of nominal and percentage price changes is illustrated below:

Fuel Type	Unit	Current Price €	Carbon Tax @ €15 (VAT incl.)	% change in price	Revenue Yield In a Full Year (VAT incl.) €m
Petrol	Litre	1.19	4.2 cents	3.5%	75
Auto-diesel	Litre	1.10	4.9 cents	4.4%	92
Kerosene	1,000 Litres	516	€43.14	8.4%	47
Marked Gas Oil	1,000 Litres	539	€46.87	8.7%	43
LPG	1,000 Litres	720	€27.97	3.9%	4
Fuel Oil	1,000 Litres	600	€52.15	8.7%	1
Natural Gas	13,750 kwh ¹	800	€47.86	6.0%	47
Peat Briquettes	Bale	3.85	39 cents	10.1%	6
Coal	40kg	16.20	€1.79	11.1%	15
Total Yield					€330m

¹ Average annual household consumption

ANNEX F

Scrappage Scheme

The Scrappage Scheme will run from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010. VRT relief of up to €1,500 will be available.

The VRT relief will be provided where a new Category A car is purchased of emission Bands A or B (i.e. with CO₂ emissions of 140g/km or less) and an old car is scrapped.

The car being scrapped:

- Must have been registered in the State in the name of the purchaser of the new car for at least 18 months previous to the date of scrappage,
- Must be 10 years old or more from the date of first registration,
- Must be scrapped after 9 December 2009,
- Must be scrapped within 60 days of the date of the new car being registered, or have been scrapped within the previous 60 days of the date of the new car being registered, provided the date of scrappage is after 9 December 2009,
- Must have a valid NCT certificate of roadworthiness, or one that has expired no more than 90 days prior to issue of the Certificate of Destruction; or documentation to indicate that it has been presented for and failed an NCT roadworthiness test in the previous 6 months;
- Must have been insured for use on the road for at least 12 months in the 18 months prior to the issue of the Certificate of Destruction.

Being 'scrapped' means that the old car has been taken to an official End of Life Vehicles (ELV) authorised treatment facility and a Certificate of Destruction is issued by the facility in respect of the car.

Further detailed information on the operation of the scheme will be posted on the Revenue website in the coming days.