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Moving to Ireland
Tax guide

2022

This tax guide aims to introduce individuals contemplating moving to Ireland to the Irish tax system.

Contents

1. Moving to Ireland - tax benefits

This tax guide aims to introduce individuals contemplating moving to Ireland to the Irish tax system.

Along with providing a summary of the Irish income tax, social security, capital gains tax and capital acquisitions tax rules that individuals moving to Ireland should be aware of, our guide also provides information on the significant tax savings that can be achieved for individuals moving to Ireland.

Some of these savings are as follows:

- Individuals who are not "domiciled" in Ireland qualify for the remittance basis of taxation in Ireland.
- The charge to tax can be limited to Irish source income and gains, as income and gains from outside Ireland can accrue entirely free of Irish tax if not remitted to Ireland.
- The remittance basis of taxation claim is simply made by ticking a box on filing the annual tax return.
- Income and gains from the period before an individual moves to Ireland can be brought in to Ireland entirely tax free. This can help fund any expenditure tax efficiently while based in Ireland.
- It is very straight forward for an individual to avoid any potential exposure to Irish Gift and Inheritance tax known as "Capital Acquisitions Tax".
- There is no wealth tax in Ireland.
- Relief on compensation of employees arriving in Ireland between 2012 and 2022 is available.

In sections 4 to 6 of this guide we provide more detailed information on tax savings outlined above.

2. Residence, ordinary residence and domicile

The criteria used to determine an individual's liability to Irish tax are his or her residence, ordinary residence and domicile status. For the purposes of determining this it should be noted that the Irish income tax year is aligned with the calendar year.

2.1 Residence

An individual is treated as being resident in Ireland if, in the tax year from 1 January to 31 December an individual:

- Is physically present in Ireland for 183 days or more or
- Spends a combined total of 280 days or more in Ireland in both the current and preceding tax years, provided that they will not be treated as resident under this test for any tax year during which less than 30 days is spent in Ireland.

A day is counted if the individual is present in Ireland for any part of a day. The purpose of their presence is irrelevant.

An individual can elect to be resident in Ireland for a tax year provided they can satisfy Revenue that they are in Ireland with the intention and in such circumstances that they will be resident in Ireland in the next tax year.

2.2 Ordinary Residence

An individual is regarded as ordinarily resident in Ireland for a tax year if they have been an Irish resident for each of the three preceding tax years. Once they become ordinarily resident in Ireland, they do not cease to be ordinarily resident for a tax year unless they have been a non-resident of Ireland for each of the preceding three tax years.

2.3 Domicile

This term is not defined in the Irish tax code. It is a complex term and is primarily a question of fact, based on the notion of an individual's permanent home to which that person intends ultimately to return. A person can be considered domiciled in the country which is the individual's permanent home although they are temporarily resident in another country.

An individual can never be without a domicile. Generally, an individual is domiciled in the country of nationality and in which the greater part of the person's life is spent i.e. the domicile of origin. Once an individual has reached the age of majority, "domicile of origin" can be abandoned and a "domicile of choice" can be acquired. In this situation, factors of presence and intention would be required.

2.4 Consequences of residence, ordinary residence and domicile

An individual who is resident and domiciled (regardless of their ordinary residence status) in Ireland, will be liable to Irish income tax on worldwide income.

An individual who is resident but not domiciled in Ireland is liable to Irish income tax in the following manner:

- Employment income: such individuals will be liable to Irish income tax on Irish employment income in full and non-Irish employment income to the extent that: a) their duties relate to Irish workdays; and b) they remit their income relating to non-Irish workdays to Ireland. (See section 4 "Remittance basis of taxation" for further details.)
- Investment income: such individuals are liable to Irish income tax on investment income from Irish sources. Investment income from other countries will not be taxable as long as the income is not remitted into the State. The remittance basis for a non-Irish domiciled individual continues regardless of residence/ ordinary residence status. (See section 4 "Remittance basis of taxation" for further details.)

An individual who is not resident, but who is ordinarily resident and domiciled in Ireland, is liable to Irish income tax on world-wide income, including foreign investment income. However, income from an employment, trade or profession exercised wholly abroad and other foreign investment income up to a ceiling of €3,810 are not liable to Irish income tax. Relief may also be available under the terms of the relevant double taxation agreement.

An individual who is non-resident and non-ordinarily resident in Ireland is normally taxable on income arising from Irish sources including employment income relating to duties performed in Ireland, subject to relief under the terms of the relevant double taxation agreement.

There are significant advantages in retaining a foreign domicile, such as:

- The remittance basis of taxation applies to foreign-source investment income.
- The remittance basis of taxation applies to non Irish employment income relating to duties performed outside Ireland.
- Gains from disposals of foreign assets also qualify for the remittance basis of taxation under Irish capital gains tax rules (see section 10 "Capital gains tax").

2.5 Domicile levy

The domicile levy is due in respect of an individual:

- Who is Irish-domiciled
- Whose worldwide income for that tax year exceeds €1million
- Whose liability to Irish income tax was less than €200,000 for that tax year and
- Whose Irish-located property is greater than €5million in value on the valuation date for that tax year.

The levy is payable on a self-assessment basis. The domicile levy itself is a maximum annual amount per tax year of €200,000, which can be reduced to the extent that income taxes that are due for that tax year and have been paid by or on the due date of the domicile levy. The due date for the domicile levy is 31 October following the end of the tax year in question.

Shares in trading companies (or holding companies whose main value derives from subsidiary trading companies) are excluded from the definition of Irish-situated property for the purposes of the €5million test.

2.6 Year of arrival

An individual who is resident in Ireland for the year of arrival, and who can show that they intend to remain resident in the following tax year, is not taxable on earnings from an employment exercised outside Ireland in the part of the year before the date of arrival notwithstanding that they are resident for the full tax year.

However, other personal income earned in that tax year prior to the date of arrival may be taxable subject to the provisions of the relevant Double Taxation Agreement.

An individual who is resident in Ireland for the year of arrival, and who can show that they intend to remain resident in the following tax year, is not taxable on earnings from an employment exercised outside Ireland in the part of the year before the date of arrival notwithstanding that they are resident for the full tax year.

3. Taxation of foreign employment income

3.1 General rules

An individual resident but not domiciled in Ireland, who is employed under a non-Irish contract of employment and performs duties in Ireland, is liable to income tax in Ireland on the non-Irish employment income referable to those duties.

The non-Irish employment income relating to duties performed outside Ireland is only liable to Irish income tax if it is remitted there (See section 4 "Remittance basis of taxation" for further details).

The income tax due on the non-Irish employment income relating to the duties performed in Ireland is collected through the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system. The foreign employer is responsible for remitting the PAYE due to Revenue.

Business travellers to Ireland, who spend less than 183 days in Ireland ("day" meaning any part of a day), are resident in a country with which Ireland has a double taxation agreement and satisfy other conditions, may be exempt from PAYE/income tax in Ireland. An application to the Irish Revenue is required in order to avail of the exemption from PAYE. Please see our separate Deloitte brochure entitled "Temporary assignees to Ireland".

Business travellers to Ireland, who spend fewer than 183 days in Ireland may be exempt from PAYE/income tax in Ireland.

4. Remittance Basis of Taxation

Remittances made out of capital funds are excluded from taxable income.

As detailed in section 2.4 earlier, the remittance basis of taxation can allow an individual who is resident but not domiciled in Ireland to be taxed on their non-Irish employment income relating to non-Irish duties, and their foreign investment income only to the extent that these types of income are remitted to Ireland.

4.1 Mixed funds

For income tax purposes, only remittances of income are liable to income tax. Consequently, remittances made out of capital funds are excluded from taxable income but may be subject to Irish capital gains tax.

In certain circumstances, remittances made out of funds built up from either income or capital earned prior to the commencement of the Irish tax year in which the individual becomes resident in Ireland, may be treated as remittances of capital and not of income. On this basis, they are not subject to Irish income tax.

Remittances made out of a mixed fund (consisting of both income and capital) are deemed to be made first out of income until the income is exhausted, and only as to the balance out of capital. It is possible to avoid this problem by keeping foreign-sourced income earned after becoming Irish-resident and foreign-sourced capital funds in separate bank accounts. Remittances could then be made out of capital – such remittances are free of Irish income tax.
It is important to ensure that any interest arising in respect of the "capital" account should be credited directly to the "income" account.

It is also important to note that any remittances made into Ireland from a mixed income bank account shall be treated as first coming out of the non Irish employment income that was already taxed at source under the Irish PAYE system (see section 3).

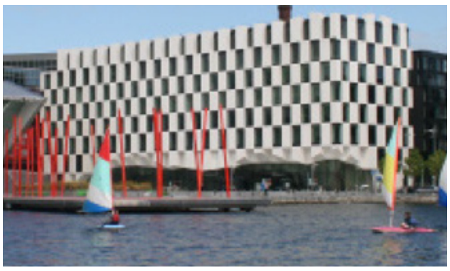
4.2 Capital funds

The following will be treated as "capital" funds and not liable to income tax if remitted to Ireland (capital gains tax issues may arise on currency gains):

- All deposit income/dividends received up to 31 December prior to moving to Ireland
- Employment income relating to duties performed outside Ireland up to the date of arrival in Ireland
- Other capital funds (gifts, inheritances)
- Other funds exempt from Irish income tax
- Proceeds from the sale of nonchargeable assets
- Proceeds from the sale of chargeable assets on which no gain arises under Irish capital gains tax rules
- Proceeds from disposals before arrival
- Amounts remitted from the above funds are not taxable in Ireland provided no income is added to these funds.

4.3 Offshore funds

Specific anti-avoidance legislation applies to Irish tax resident investors who invest in certain non-Irish entities. The legislation is broadly drafted, and arrangements should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. The remittances basis of taxation might not apply to income and gains from offshore funds.



5. Special Assignee Relief Programme (SARP)

The Special Assignee Relief Programme is available for individuals arriving in Ireland between 2012 and 2022, including returning workers who have been outside Ireland for at least five tax years. This relief is not limited to either foreign employments or non-Irish domiciles.

Subject to conditions the relief is available for five consecutive tax years.

In its basic form the relief will allow a relevant amount of compensation, otherwise liable to tax in Ireland, to be excluded from tax. The relevant amount is valued at 30% of compensation between upper and lower thresholds (€500,000 upper and €75,000 lower). The upper thresold was removed completely between 2015 and 2018, but was reintroduced from 1 January 2019 at a revised amount of €1,000,000. This threshold applied immediately to all new arrivals from 1 January 2019, and from 1 January 2020 in respect of employees who arrived prior to 1 January 2019.

In determining whether an individual is entitled to the relief, the amount of compensation, excluding the following must exceed €75,000:

- Benefits-in-kind including company cars and preferential loans
- Termination/ex-gratia payments
- Bonus payments whether, contractual or otherwise
- Stock/equity options and other share-based remuneration.

The relief is only for income tax and does not apply for the Universal Social Charge or PRSI.

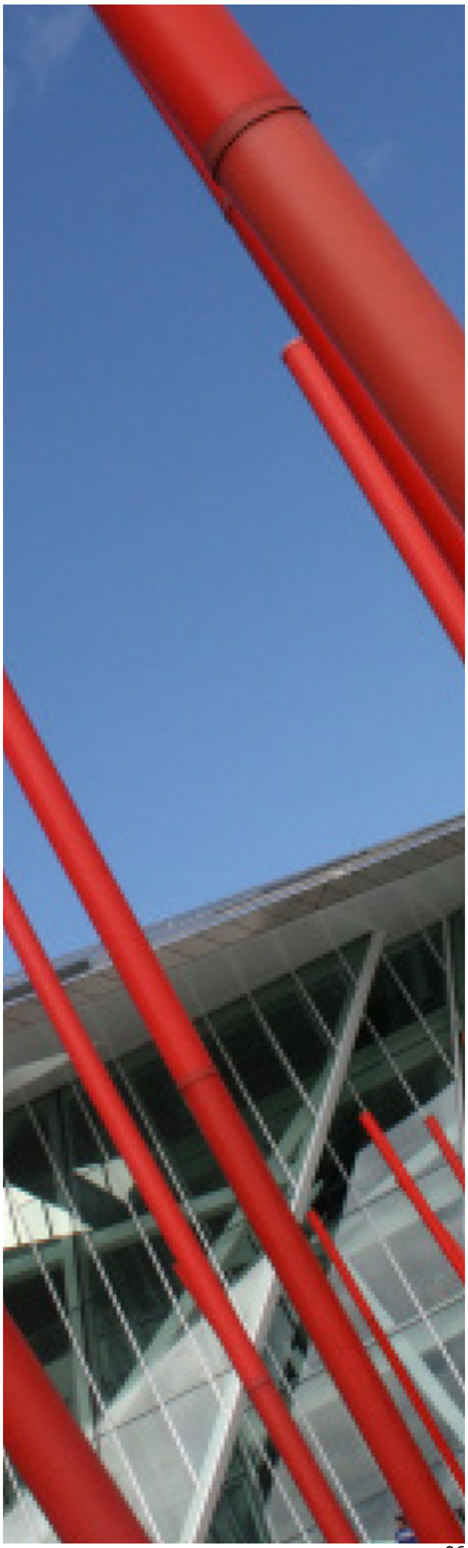
The relief is obtainable through the PAYE system so that the relief can have an immediate impact rather than waiting for the tax year-end to make a claim. Employees making a claim, however, will automatically become chargeable persons for the year of claim, which will result in a tax-filing requirement (see section 7 Irish tax system).

For individuals arriving post 1 January 2015 and who qualify for SARP, employers are required to certify to Revenue that an employee meets certain conditions. The certification must be made within 90 days of arrival in Ireland (note that this was 30 days for those arriving prior to 1 January 2019).

Employees should take care before making a claim to ensure the relief provides the best tax outcome for them. Making a claim under the Special Assignee Relief Programme will negate other possible claims which may reduce tax (e.g. a Foreign Earnings Deduction, Trans-border Relief, R&D (Research & Development) incentive, and possibly the limited remittance basis that still exists).

In addition to the exclusion of a relevant amount from tax, an employer will also be able to bear the cost of certain items for an employee without creating an additional tax cost.

SARP effectively provides a tax saving of 12% of the deductible amount.



6. Other employment income reliefs

6.1 Foreign Earnings Deduction

2012 saw the re-introduction of the Foreign Earnings Deduction. A deduction will be available for employees working temporarily overseas in the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). Finance Act 2013 extended the available deduction to Algeria, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal and Tanzania. Finance Act 2015 further extended the deduction to Japan, Singapore, Korea, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Chile, Omar, Kuwait, Mexico and Malaysia. Finance Act 2016 extended the deduction to Pakistan and Columbia. The deduction is subject to a maximum claim of €35,000 and applies for the years 2012 to 2022.

For the years 2012 to 2014, in order to receive this deduction the employee must spend at least 60 days working in a qualifying country in a tax year or in a continuous 12-month period. For the years 2015 to 2016, the minimum number of days has been reduced to 40. For the years 2017 to 2022 the minimum number of days has been reduced to 30. These “qualifying days” must form part of a period of at least four consecutive days spent working in the qualifying country for the years 2012 to 2014. For the years 2015 to 2022, the “qualifying days” must form part of a period of at least three consecutive days spent working in the qualifying country.

The deduction does not apply to employees paid out of the public revenue of the State e.g. civil servants, Gardai and members of the defence forces or individuals employed with any board, authority or similar body established by or under statute.

The deduction is calculated based on the amount of time spent working in the qualifying country.

For 2015 to 2022, time spent travelling from Ireland to the qualifying country, or from the qualifying country to Ireland is deemed to be time spent in the qualifiying country.

The deduction is claimed at the end of the tax year when making an annual return of income for that year. A deduction will not, however, be claimable where another relief is claimed by the employee (e.g. split year relief, Trans-border Relief, Special Assignee Relief Programme, R&D Incentive, and the limited remittance basis that still exists).

6.2 Research and development credit

In certain circumstances, it may be beneficial for an individual to claim the new R&D tax credit. From 1 January 2012, companies who are in receipt of an R&D tax credit may surrender a part of this credit against key employees’ income tax (subject to the credit not reducing the employees’ effective tax rate below 23%). The relief can only be awarded to key R&D employees (e.g. typically those who perform 50% or more of their employment duties undertaking R&D).

From 1 January 2012, companies who are in receipt of an R&D credit may surrender a part of this credit against key employees’ income tax.

7. Irish tax system

7.1 Registration

Non-Irish nationals and Irish individuals who do not have an Irish tax/social security number will need to register for a Personal Public Service (PPS) number. The PPS number is an individual's identification number for tax and social security purposes. An individual cannot file an Irish income tax return without a PPS number.

7.2 Methods of paying income tax

In simple terms, an individual's income tax liability is payable either:

- In one lump sum each year, or by direct debit installment, under what is known as the self-assessment tax system. It is used by individuals who are either self employed or who are in receipt of personal investment income
- On a weekly or monthly basis in the case of employed persons under the PAYE system (Pay As You Earn).

An individual whose income falls within the scope of the self-assessment system is referred to, in Irish tax legislation, as a chargeable person. Under this system, a chargeable person is obliged to file a tax return and pay tax by specified dates.

7.3 Self-assessment filing requirements

For income tax purposes, the tax return for a particular tax year must be submitted no later than 31 October of the following year. For the 2021 tax year, the tax return in respect of income earned in the year to 31 December 2021, must be submitted no later than 31 October 2022.

Surcharge

If a return for a particular year of assessment is not submitted before the specified date, the tax liability for that year is increased by a surcharge on the amount of tax assessed as follows:

- 5% of the amount of tax subject to a maximum of €12,695 where the return is submitted before the expiry of two months after the specified date and
- 10% of the amount of tax subject to a maximum of €63,485 where the return is submitted more than two months after the specified date.

7.4 Self-assessment payment of tax

The self-assessment system requires a payment of tax on account (preliminary tax) to be made on or before 31 October in the tax year to which the payment relates. To avoid an exposure to interest, the payment must be equal to either:

- 100% of the previous year's liability
- 90% of the final liability for the year in question or
- 105% of the final liability for the pre-preceding year. This option is only available if the tax is paid by direct debit and where there was a tax liability in the pre-preceding year.

An individual is entitled to make a nil preliminary tax payment for the first year under the self-assessment system (i.e. year of arrival). However, this means that the full liability for the year of arrival will be due by 31 October of the following year.

Remittances of income from foreign sources to Ireland to pay Irish tax liabilities may trigger a further tax liability.

7.5 Revenue online service

Individuals within the self-assessment system who file their tax return and pay their taxes through the Irish Revenue Online Service (ROS) can avail of an extended filing and payment deadline.

The tax return for a particular tax year must be submitted no later than 31 October of the following year.

8. Taxation of income

8.1 Irish income tax

Ireland has a tax credit system rather than a tax allowance system for calculating income tax. Once the income liable to Irish tax has been identified, the tax is calculated and any tax credits available are deducted from it. The standard personal tax credits are set out in the Appendix 'Personal tax tables 2021 and 2022'. Income tax is due at the rates 20% and 40% for both 2021 and 2022.

An employed individual should apply for a Certificate of Tax Credits and Standard Rate Cut Off Point which will allow the PAYE due each pay period to be calculated by taking into account the individual's personal tax credits and tax bands.

8.2 Universal Social Charge

The Universal Social Charge (USC) is a tax payable on gross income, including notional pay, after relief for certain capital allowances, but before relief for pension contributions.
The rates and thresholds are as follows:

2022	
Income levels	**Rate of USC**
€0 - €12,012	0.5%
€12,012 - €21,295	2%
€21,295 - €70,044	4.5%
Over €70,044	8%

A surcharge of 3% applies to non-employment income over €100,000.

All individuals whose gross income exceeds the minimum threshold of €13,000 per annum for 2021 and 2022 are liable to pay the USC. Once an individual's income exceeds the minimum threshold, the USC is payable on the full amount of their income.

Chargeable persons are required to pay the USC with their preliminary tax payment and any balance due is payable by 31 October in the year following the year of assessment.

The USC is a separate charge to income tax and no reliefs or tax credits are allowable against it. Excess or unused tax credits cannot be used to reduce an individual's USC liability.

Certain types of income and individuals in particular circumstances can avail of exemptions from the USC.

All individuals whose gross income exceeds the minimum threshold of €13,000 per annum for 2021 & 2022 are liable to pay the USC.

9. Social security

9.1 PRSI

Social security is payable in the country in which an individual exercises the duties of his employment regardless of the location of the employer. Irish social security contributions are known as Pay Related Social Insurance (PRSI) contributions.

Both employee PRSI (not capped) and employer PRSI (not capped) contributions are payable. The PRSI rates are set out in the Appendix entitled 'Personal tax tables 2021 and 2022. In general, employee/employers will pay PRSI through the PAYE system.

Self-employed individuals are subject to PRSI at the same rate as an employee. The income on which their contributions is calculated is uncapped. In certain circumstances a director of a company can be considered as self-employed and may be subject to self-employed PRSI. In general, self-employed individuals will pay PRSI through the self-assessment system.

Foreign nationals exercising non-Irish employments in Ireland may be exempt from PRSI depending on their personal circumstances.

The remittance basis does not apply for PRSI purposes.

Foreign nationals exercising non-Irish employments in Ireland may be exempt from PRSI.

10. Capital Gains Tax (CGT)

10.1 Implications of residence, ordinary residence and domicile
An Irish-resident or ordinarily resident and domiciled individual is liable to Irish capital gains tax on the gains arising on the disposal of chargeable assets worldwide.

A non-Irish-domiciled individual who is resident or ordinarily resident is liable to capital gains tax on the following:
- Gains arising on the disposal of chargeable assets situated in Ireland at the time of the disposal
- Remittances into Ireland of proceeds of gains from the disposal of assets situated outside of Ireland.

Where an individual is non-resident and non-ordinarily resident, they are only liable to capital gains tax on gains arising on the disposal of specified Irish assets. Specified Irish assets include land and buildings situated in Ireland and assets situated in Ireland which at the time of disposal or earlier were used for the purposes of a trade in Ireland. Gains on the disposal of such assets are chargeable irrespective of the residence, ordinary residence and domicile of the person making the disposal.

10.2 Calculation of capital gains tax
Under the Irish CGT provisions, an individual is taxed on the difference between the sale proceeds and the base cost of an asset (increased by an index based on inflation).

Deductions are allowed in respect of the incidental costs of acquisition and disposal (e.g. stamp duty, legal and auctioneers' fees, advertising, etc.).

The multiplier for inflation is the same irrespective of where the asset is situated and the purpose is to adjust the base cost of the asset in line with inflation. If the base cost of the asset has been increased by enhancement expenditure in different years, separate indexation adjustments are made for each year's expenditure. Indexation is not available in respect of periods of ownership after 31 December 2002.

The first €1,270 of a gain is exempt from Capital Gains Tax for each individual. The standard rate of Capital Gains Tax from 6 December 2012 is 33%, prior to this date the rate was 30%.

10.3 Losses
An allowable capital loss may be set against chargeable gains arising in the same year of assessment or, if unused, may be carried forward to be set against chargeable gains in future years of assessment.

Capital losses are not deductible from taxable income. No relief is available for a capital loss incurred on the sale of certain assets, which are exempt for CGT purposes (e.g. principal private residence). Indexation cannot be used to create or increase a loss.

Losses arising to non-Irish-domiciled individuals on the disposal of foreign assets may not be offset against other gains.

10.4 Disposals prior to arrival
In practice, the Irish Revenue Commissioners do not seek to tax certain chargeable gains where the disposal takes place prior to the date of arrival in Ireland. As this is a concession, advice should always be taken in this regard.

10.5 Foreign currency
Under Irish rules proceeds and costs denominated in a foreign currency must be converted into Irish currency at the exchange rate applicable (spot rate) to determine the appropriate chargeable gain.

10.6 Payment of Capital Gains Tax and reporting requirements
Capital Gains Tax arising in respect of disposals made in the period from 1 January to 30 November is due for payment by 15 December of that year. Capital Gains Tax arising on disposals made in the period from 1 December to 31 December is due for payment by 31 January in the following year.

The acquisition and disposal of chargeable assets within a tax year must be reported on the annual tax return by the deadlines stated in Section 7.

11. Capital Acqusitions Tax (CAT)

Irish Capital Acquisitions Tax is, in effect, two distinct taxes – a tax on gifts and a tax on inheritances.

The relationship between the person giving and the person receiving determines, to a large extent, how much can be received by an individual without payment of CAT. There is no CAT on gifts and inheritances between spouses.

CAT will be calculated at the rate of 33% from 6 December 2012 for both gifts and inheritances. The previous rate was 30% for gifts and inheritances prior to 6 December 2012.

Prior to 1 December 1999, charges to CAT only arose if the disponer was domiciled in Ireland or in the case of a non-Irish domiciled disponer, if the property was situated in Ireland.

Gifts or inheritances of Irish-situated property remain within the charge to CAT regardless of the domicile or residence of the disponer or the beneficiary. However, from 1 December 1999, a charge to CAT arises on gifts/inheritances of foreign-located assets if either the disponer or the beneficiary is resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland in the tax year in which the date of the gift/inheritance falls.

There is an exception to this rule where a non-Irish-domiciled disponer or beneficiary will not be treated for CAT purposes as being resident or ordinarily resident in the State unless:

- The date of the gift/inheritance occurs on or after 1 December 2004
- The person has been resident in the State for the five consecutive years of assessment preceding the year of assessment in which the date falls and
- The person is either resident or ordinarily resident in the State on that date.

These changes will not affect gifts or inheritances received from a trust or settlement in existence prior to 1 December 1999.

Previously, all gifts/inheritances taken by the individual from any source were aggregated. From 1 December 1999, only the gifts or inheritances taken from within the same threshold as outlined in the Appendix "Capital Acquisitions Tax thresholds" will be aggregated in assessing an individual's CAT liability.

As a consequence of the changes in the method in which prior benefits are aggregated, an individual will now only be obliged to submit a return in relation to a benefit taken if the current benefit, together with any prior benefits within the same group threshold, exceeds 80% of the group threshold amount.

The Appendix "Capital Acquisitions Tax thresholds" attached sets out the categories of relationships and tax thresholds that apply in respect of gifts received between 11 October 2016 and 8 October 2019, and the thresholds that apply from 9 October onwards.

The pay and file date for CAT is 31 October. This will mean that any CAT arising in relation to any gifts or inheritances received between 1 September 2021 and 31 August 2022 must be returned and the tax paid by 31 October 2022.

Gifts or inheritances of Irish-situated property remain within the charge to CAT regardless of the domicile or residence of the disponer or the beneficiary.

12. Local Property Tax (LPT)

Local Property Tax is an annual tax payable in respect of residential property. The tax is collected by Revenue and is self-assessed.

The Local Property Tax will be based on the market value of the residential property on the valuation date of 1 November 2021 for years of assessment until 2025. The standard rate is 0.18% for property up to a market value of €1 million and 0.25% on the excess over €1 million. Certain properties are exempt from Local Property Tax, including residential property that is used wholly as a dwelling liable to commercial rates. Certain local authorities have adjusted the standard LPT rate by up to 15%*.

Revenue have confirmed that where a chargeable person has a liability to income tax for a tax year, a surcharge will be applied to their income tax liability (even if the tax return is filed on time) if the Local Property Tax is not paid before their return is filed.

Property owners can opt to pay their Local Property Tax in one single payment or to phase their payments over the period January to December. One of the phased payment options being made available is deduction at source from salary or occupational pension.

Where an individual opts to pay by way of salary deduction, the payment will be spread evenly over the tax year. Individuals leaving Ireland may still have a liability to pay Local Property Tax for the year of their departure notwithstanding the fact that they may be selling their home. Professional advice should be obtained in such cases.

* You can confirm how much LPT is due on your property by accessing your LPT recored online using your PPSN, property ID and PIN.

The last valuation date for LPT was 1 November 2021.

Appendices
13. Personal tax tables 2021 & 2022

Rate bands	2021	2022
Standard tax rate	20 %	
Single/Widowed	€35,300	€36,800
Married	€44,300	€45,800
Married (two incomes)	€70,600	€73,600
One Parent	€39,300	€40,800
Higher tax rate	40 %	40 %
In all Cases	Balance	Balance

Universal social charge for employees	2021	2022
Income < €13,000	0%	0%
Income €0 to €12,012	0.5%	0.5%
Income €12,012 to €20,687/€12,012 to €21,295	2%	2%
Income > €20,687 to €70,044/€21,295 to €70,044	4.5%*	4.5%*
Income > €70,044	8%	8%

*70 years or over maximum rate is 2%/2% where income does not exceed €60,000

Universal social charge for self-employed	2021	2022
Income < €13,000	0%	0%
Income €0 to €12,012	0.5%	0.5%
Income €12,012 to €20,687/€12,012 to €21,295	2%	2%
Income > €20,687 to €70,044/€21,295 to €70,044	4.5%*	4.5%*
Income > €70,044	8%	8%

Note: Non-PAYE income in excess of €100,000 is subject to USC surcharge of 3%
*70 years or over maximum rate is 2%/2% where income does not exceed €60,000

Income tax allowances	2021	2022
	€	€
Employed carer re Incapacitated individual (allowed at marginal rate)	75,000	75,000

Exemption limits	2021	2022
Age exemption limits (65 years and over)	€	€
Single/Widowed	18,000	18,000
Married	36,000	36,000

Appendices
14. Personal tax tables 2021 & 2022

Income tax credits	2021	2022
Personal credit	€	€
Single	1,650	1,700
Married	3,300	3,400
Widowed	1,650	1,700
PAYE credit	1,650	1,700
Widowed without dependent child	2,190	2,240
Single person childcarer *	1,650	1,650
Dependent relative	245	245
Incapacitated child	3,300	3,300
Carers credit	1,600	1,600
Earned income tax credit	1,500	1,700
Age credit		
Single/Widowed	245	245
Married	490	490
Widowed with dependent child		
1st year following bereavement	3,600	3,600
2nd year following bereavement	3,150	3,150
3rd year following bereavement	2,700	2,700
4th year following bereavement	2,250	2,250
5th year following bereavement	1,800	1,800
Blind person		
Single	1,650	1,650
Married couple, both blind	3,300	3,300

*can be claimed by principal carer only

PRSI and levies	2021		2022	
	Rate %	Ceiling	Rate %	Ceiling
Employer	8.8	20,696	8.8	21,320
Employer	11.05	No limit [1]	11.05	No limit [1]
Employee	4.00	No limit	4.00	No limit
Self employed and proprietary directors	4.00	No limit	4.00	No limit

[1] applied to all income where earnings are in excess of €20,696 in 2021 or in excess of €21,320 in 2022.

Appendices
15. Capital Acquisitions Tax thresholds

Capital Acquisitions Tax thresholds

Relationships	11 October 2016 to 8 October 2019	From 9 October 2019
Son/daughter	€320,000	€335,000
Niece/nephew	€32,500	€32,500
Brother/sister		
Grandchild		
Strangers	€16,250	€16,250
Cousins		
Grandnephew/grandniece		

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