

1: Politics of the Republic of Ireland - Wikipedia

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Courts of the Republic of Ireland Ireland is a common law jurisdiction. The judiciary consists of the Supreme Court , the High Court and other lower courts established by law. Judges are appointed by the President after being nominated by the Government and can be removed from office only for misbehaviour or incapacity, and then only by resolution of both houses of the Oireachtas. The final court of appeal is the Supreme Court, which consists of the Chief Justice, seven ordinary judges and ex officio the President of the High Court. The Supreme Court rarely sits as a full bench and normally hears cases in chambers of three, five or seven judges. Both the Supreme Court and the High Court have the power of judicial review and may declare to be invalid both laws and acts of the state which are repugnant to the constitution. State-sponsored bodies of the Republic of Ireland The Government, through the civil and public services and state-sponsored bodies, is a significant employer in the state; these three sectors are often called the public sector. Management of these various bodies vary, for instance in the civil service there will be clearly defined routes and patterns whilst among public services a sponsoring minister or the Minister for Finance may appoint a board or commission. Commercial activities, where the state involves itself, are typically through the state-sponsored bodies which are usually organised in a similar fashion to private companies. A report on public sector employment, showed that in June the numbers employed in the public sector stood at ,; of these by sector they were 38, civil service , , public service and 57, state-sponsored. Whilst these two components are largely theoretical, they do have some fundamental operational differences. The civil service is expected to maintain the political impartiality in its work, and some sections of it are entirely independent of Government decision making. Public service of the Republic of Ireland The public service is a relatively broad term and is not clearly defined and sometimes is taken to include the civil service. The public service proper consists of Government agencies and bodies which provide services on behalf of the Government but are not the core civil service. Local government in the Republic of Ireland Article 28A of the constitution of Ireland provides a constitutional basis for local government. The Oireachtas is empowered to establish the number, size and powers of local authorities by law. Under Article 28A, members of local authorities must be directly elected by voters at least once every five years. The most significant of these is the Local Government Act , which established a two-tier structure of local government. The Local Government Reform Act abolished the bottom tier, the town councils, leaving 31 local authorities. For other political parties, see Political parties in the Republic of Ireland. An overview on elections and election results is included in Elections in the Republic of Ireland. The Irish electoral system has been characterised by the two and a half party system, with two large catch all parties dominating. The current largest party in the state is Fine Gael , which has its origins in the pro-treaty movement of Michael Collins in the Irish Civil War. Traditionally the party of law and order , it is associated with strong belief in pro-enterprise and reward. Despite expressions of Social Democracy by previous leader Garrett Fitzgerald, today, it remains a Christian democratic , economically liberal party along European lines, with a strongly pro-European outlook. In recent years it has generally been associated with a liberal outlook. It has formed government in the periods 1932 Cumann na nGaedheal , 1951, 1957, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1997, and to present. It first formed a government on the basis of a populist programme of land redistribution and national preference in trade and republican populism remains a key part of its appeal. It has formed government seven times since Ireland gained independence: It lost a huge amount of support in the general election but has since regained some support. The current-day party has been historically linked to the Provisional IRA. The party is a Republican party which takes a more left wing stance on economics and social policy than the Labour Party. The fourth largest party in the state is the centre-left Labour Party which was founded by James Connolly and Jim Larkin in 1926. Formed in 1976, the group represents a left-wing, socialist viewpoint, with particular focus on the abolition of domestic water charges.

2: Irish economy | Financial Times

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Enter only numeric values no commas , using decimal points where needed. Non-numeric values will cause errors. The lending team can be contacted on Tel: The Community Finance Ireland lending process is simple and straightforward: If your project appears suitable for loan finance, we will ask you to fill in a short application form. Once we receive your completed application, a member of our lending team will contact you to arrange a meeting in order to further develop your proposal. Click on the link below to download the loan application form. Complete the form and then print it out, sign, date and return it to Community Finance Ireland. Alternatively, call or email us and we will be happy to send you a loan application form and guidelines. Explore our Impact Map to find out more about the projects we have funded. Tourmakeady GAA are currently emarking on an ambitious project to develop a second football pitch, refurbish their existing club house, and construct a community sports centre incorporating a full size sports hall, gymnasium, changing rooms, youth room, and ball skills wall. The local community has raised substantial funding and with the help of grant aid and a loan from Community Finance Ireland they expect to complete the project, by June They guided us through the process, bore with us as we sorted out some unresolved legacy issues, and most of all they placed trust in us. We recommend them highly to any other sports club or voluntary organisation embarking on a capital development project. Illies Golden Gloves Boxing Club Illies Golden Gloves is a community based boxing club, who is a non-profit group providing a service to the local community and catchment areas. Illies Golden Gloves foster a culture and an environment that encourages participation, identifies talent and support all within the boxing family to reach their full potential. A loan from Community Finance Ireland has enabled them carry out works to make the permises fit for purpose as an amateur boxing club. The club is open 5 days a week and on alternative Sundays, host squad training for teams preparing for competitions. Since it was formed in the club has had major success and the commitee are committed to the continued development of the club. To date the achievements are: The Centre has also hosted some excellent social events which have been remarkably well received and supported by the entire community. The funding process is by necessity not a simple one, however it certainly is made as simple as possible by the Community Finance Ireland team who really understand the needs of such groups. Community Finance Ireland provides an extremely valuable service, particularly when other avenues for groups such as ours to access finance are limited. They serve the parish of Ballyhea in North Cork. Ballyhea GAA encourage values of tolerance, self-discipline, team spirit and strength of characters that are practiced and promoted in their club. They offer a valuable service to their local community. Emigration, the Great War, plus the Civil War had a major effect on the club. From to there was no Ballyhea team competing. In recent years a Camoige Club has been set up and won two County Titles. A loan from Community Finance Ireland has helped towards the construction of a clubhouse, to include changing rooms and internal ball alleys. In the club moved to Marian Park and was renamed as Drogheda Celtic. In a juvenile section was started and they now have 2 senior teams and 10 juvenile teams. We are proud to say that the clubhouse is for everyone and caters for kindergarden to senior players and has provided local employment. These excellent facilities are a help to the greater community at large. They offer eligible enterprises, flexible loan finance to new and expanding small business, usually in the manufacturing, tradable services and tourism sectors. The objectives for which the company was formed include: To give effect to or to further the aims and objectives of The International Fund for Ireland by creating a revolving business enterprise fund. To become involved in, assist, contribute towards or manage any small industry or community based economic project or any workspace project or any programme created or organised under the auspices of The International Fund for Ireland. The cooperative also availed of a short term working capital loan from Community Finance Ireland to assist in the early stages of business development. Their products can be sourced from the following shops:

3: Ireland Still Faces Problems in Overcoming Debt Crisis - SPIEGEL ONLINE

Local authority housing lists continue to grow, putting pressure on current housing stock. At the same time, the landscape for the delivery of social housing is changing. New funding models are being introduced and there is a growing need to improve the quality of accommodation that has suffered from historic underinvestment.

Cosgrave and his Cumann na nGaedheal Party of the Irish governments suppressed an internal revolt, overcame an acute scarcity of money, enacted a constitution, and defined how the state would be governed. The administration of the Irish Free State was quickly changed from the British system of loosely co-ordinated boards and departments to a centralised Irish system. Introduction ToC Britain unwillingly relinquished its hold over Ireland in , partitioned the country, insisted that the Irish Free State should join the British Commonwealth and prescribed a controversial oath of allegiance to be taken by future members of the Irish parliament. It retained control over three strategic naval ports and demanded payment of a share of its national and war debts. These actions caused division and civil war in the Irish Free State between the realists who accepted the Treaty signed between Britain and Ireland on 6 December as the best deal possible - leaving outstanding matters of sovereignty to be dealt with later - and the idealists who held out for a republic. New states emerged in the aftermath of World War I when the empires of the vanquished were dismantled. Ireland was unique as it secured its independence from Britain, one of the victors. The war of independence resulted in the breakdown of government, administration and law and order. The first government of the Irish Free State was confronted with internal revolt within months of taking office. Its ministers were young and inexperienced, were under pressure from ruthless armed opponents and public funds were extremely limited. They feared they might be unable to govern, thereby giving Britain an opportunity to resume control over Irish affairs. Consequently they made hard and pragmatic decisions, with little regard for the political, social or economic consequences as their prime objective was to restore order and quickly create a new independent state. Britain held Ireland primarily for strategic reasons, to prevent an enemy using it as a base to invade England or to interfere with British sea trade. By mid, they had difficulty governing parts of Ireland. Faced with a war-weary public at home and a shortage of soldiers due to over-commitments in Chanak, Egypt and Iraq, Britain conceded dominion status in the hope it would appease the Irish independence movement and those in Britain and Northern Ireland who opposed the creation of an Irish republic. Dominion status political independence within the British Commonwealth was a compromise between home rule devolved government within the United Kingdom and a republic complete independence. The Treaty delivered more than home rule, particularly with regard to political independence, finance, defence, and external affairs. Partition was reinforced as the Treaty gave Northern Ireland the right to opt out of a united Ireland. While dominion status effectively meant political independence, it fell short of the republic for which the war of independence had been fought. Most of the focus was on the oath of allegiance to the Irish Free State constitution and fidelity to the King as head of the British Commonwealth. There was much less emphasis on the more substantive issue of partition. The Treaty was accepted by a narrow majority, 64 votes to It provided for a three stage transition from British to Irish rule: The first provisional government was elected on 16 January and, under the chairmanship of Michael Collins, it exceeded its brief and became the de facto government. Dublin Castle, the centre of British administration in Ireland, was handed over, and administrative control was transferred on 1 April, the first day of the next financial year. Cosgrave on 6 December, , the first anniversary of the Treaty. On 7 December, the Northern Ireland government exercised its option not to unite with the Irish Free State under the terms of the Treaty, leaving the border to be decided by a boundary commission. The Constitution was drafted by a committee chaired by Collins. In the course of their deliberations they reviewed nineteen constitutions from four continents Select Constitutions of the World, The Constitution provided for: Those who accepted the Treaty remained in power. External affairs and the Boundary Commission ToC After independence, a large part of Irish foreign policy was concerned with the readjustment of relations with Britain. As the Irish wished to demonstrate their sovereignty, they had to build relationships with other states. At the same time, the British Commonwealth was evolving as the Dominions sought more independence from

the mother country. Between and the main diplomatic focus was on Britain because of necessity, on the League of Nations as a means of demonstrating sovereignty and international status, on the US in order to gain recognition from the most powerful state in the world, and on the Vatican to legitimize the state and counter anti-Treaty and British influence in Rome. Sovereignty and partition were the key foreign policy issues. The Government was soon recognized internationally. Diplomatic representatives were appointed to major capitals and the state was unanimously admitted to the League of Nations on 10 September. The Irish, preoccupied with the civil war, made little impact at the Imperial Conference, which granted the Dominions autonomy in external affairs, ending the common imperial foreign policy. External affairs Minister Desmond FitzGerald took advantage of this to expand the Irish diplomatic service. However, its Chairman, Mr Justice Richard Feetham, recommended minimal adjustments on both sides of the border in a report leaked in November. As the former would have been political suicide, he reluctantly accepted the latter. Public policy ToC Pre-independence ideas on public policy were mainly developed by Griffith whose arguments in favour of protection, economic self-sufficiency and reduced dependence on trade with Britain gained widespread support. Other policies advocated included the revival of Irish, greater access to education, a separate currency, more equitable taxation, reform of the Unionist-dominated banks and stock exchange, arbitration courts and the reform of local government. It was long on aspiration, short on detail, and contained little to indicate that any serious thought had been given to how changes would be planned, funded and implemented. Other aims included acquiring the remaining agricultural land held by landlords and redistributing it to tenants and other claimants, low cost government, development of natural resources, minimizing farm costs and reducing taxes. It began to recruit a national army in January. As the British withdrew, the army and the irregulars anti-Treaty armed forces, so called to distinguish them from the regular army began to occupy barracks. Collins tried to prevent confrontation until the army was ready to fight but was forced by events to order an attack on insurgents occupying the Four Courts in Dublin in June. The army quickly defeated the irregulars in Dublin and displaced them from urban areas. After Collins was killed in an ambush on 22 August, Richard Mulcahy combined the posts of Minister for Defence and army commander. After August the civil war became a savage and destructive guerrilla conflict during which roads, bridges, railways and telecommunications were damaged while banks, post offices, shops, farms and houses were looted and burned and many civilians killed. Both sides were poorly organized and badly disciplined, and committed atrocities in a war of attrition which ended in mid when the irregulars decided to cease fire. There was no peace settlement and sporadic acts of violence continued. After the civil war, the Government drastically reduced the size of the army and created a small, professionally-trained force which would be loyal to future democratically-elected governments. The demobilization was opposed by a small group of officers in. The importance of the army mutiny was not so much the mutiny as such but that the supremacy of civilian authority over the military was finally established for the first time since Pender. Under it each minister is described as a corporation sole, the personification of the department, and all orders and instructions issued by government departments are given in the name of the minister. After the Treaty Minister for Finance Collins immediately set about establishing an Irish civil service. The Treaty transferred most civil servants to the new state. They had the option of retiring but the majority wished to continue working provided that their pay and conditions were not worsened. They knew that the Government had received many job applications and that experienced administrative staff could be recruited from the local authorities. During the civil war the Government set up the Civil Service Commission to ensure that appointments would be made fairly without political influence. The Government opted for a centralized state, in the belief that local authorities were corrupt and inefficient and to prevent those opposed to the Treaty using them as bases for opposition. The Local Government Temporary Provisions Act and the Local Government Act gave the necessary powers to dissolve the smaller local bodies and extend the same central control to all local authorities as applied to Poor Law Guardians since. County boards of public health and new enlarged sanitary districts were created and workhouses were closed. Roads were improved and support provided for private and public housing. Local authorities were severely disrupted between and. Many failed to hold meetings. Rates were not collected so services could not be funded, resulting in cutbacks and outsourcing. After central government grants were reduced although an

additional rebate on agricultural rates was provided from central funds in 1922. The government took drastic action to gain control of local authorities, using its powers to dissolve twenty public bodies which were replaced by government-appointed commissioners. Most of the commissioners were competent administrators, apolitical and amendable to central direction. While the displaced councillors were displeased, ratepayers welcomed the commissioners because they managed the councils economically. Local elections were deferred during the civil war by the Local Government Postponement of Elections Act, the first of a number of deferrals before elections were held in 1924. Radical reform of city government based on an American model was advocated by Cork solicitor John J. Maguire. This led to a new city management system being implemented in Cork and later extended to other cities and counties. Other reforms included the Electoral Act which provided for universal franchise for those over 21 years 30 for senate elections while the Prevention of Electoral Abuses Act legislated against corrupt and illegal practices. Cosgrave retained the finance portfolio after becoming President of the Executive and was succeeded as Finance Minister by Ernest Blythe in September 1922. Its economic policy concentrated on increasing agricultural exports. It favoured free trade and opposed tariffs, fearing British retaliation might make exports less competitive. Tax arrears were collected with difficulty as many taxpayers had not made payments for years and some tax offices had been burned down after the civil war. Other functions assigned to Finance included the Office of Public Works which remained largely unchanged. Expenditure exceeded revenue due to the civil war. The cost of living, which had increased during World War I, fell sharply after without corresponding cuts in public service pay and state pensions. This prompted the government to reduce the pay of some public servants in and, more controversially, old age pensions, then payable to people over 70 years. At the same time tradesmen and labourers in Cork suffered wage reductions of 10%. The City of London considered the Irish Free State to be a bad risk during the civil war while investors wanted to be sure that loans would be repaid on par with sterling as they feared the Irish pound might be devalued. Irish Times, 19 October 1922. American banks offered finance but Brennan preferred to borrow at home and was against borrowing to cover budget deficits. Assistant Secretary of Finance, J. McElligott, proposed long-term borrowing for capital projects. The option of issuing more banknotes was rejected by Finance Fanning. Cosgrave was reluctant to look for British backing for a national loan so Finance raised short-term bank loans, deferred compensation claims and payments to creditors, secured control of government funds in Ireland and abroad, ended building schemes, made economies in the civil service, army and police; and aggressively collected tax arrears. National Archives of Ireland [NAI] S; Fanning. The loan was over-subscribed giving a vote of confidence to the Government and Finance. Thereafter, fiscal policies were dictated by the senior civil servants in Finance as Blythe had less interest than his predecessors, Collins and Cosgrave, in the details of state finance. Article 5 of the Treaty required the Irish to pay a fair and equitable share of the UK public debt and cost of war pensions. Cosgrave had a very poor bargaining position as he desperately needed to fund land purchase to end widespread agitation.

4: Community Finance Ireland |

Irish voters have approved the fiscal pact in a closely watched referendum, to the relief of European leaders. But the country is still a long way from solving its debt crisis, and its banks will.

Comment Henry Healy spent March 17, St. His distant cousin Barack Obama had invited him. Last week, however, Healy, an accountant from the small Irish town of Moneygall, was no longer in a celebratory mood. His employer, an Irish supplier to the construction industry, had laid him off after six years. It was probably inevitable, Healy says without bitterness, pointing out that "the construction industry in Ireland is rapidly downsizing. The unemployment rate has stagnated at roughly 14 percent for months on end. Many young Irish have decided to leave the country altogether. Soon thereafter, the Irish and their fellow Europeans throughout the continent had great hopes that the worst was over. Recently, the Irish were considered a paragon for the entire euro zone. In , the economy even grew, albeit only by 0. But such confidence proved illusory. As things now stand, Ireland will have to be bailed out a second time. The banks have proven to be a bottomless pit. They have to be recapitalized once again. The majority of voters reluctantly backed the pact, initiated by German Chancellor Angela Merkel, which aims to impose budgetary discipline on countries and prevent the excessive accumulation of debt. Ultimately the Irish were motivated by the fear that the Europeans would otherwise cut off the flow of money. On the evening before the referendum, European Affairs Minister Lucinda Creighton was still canvassing door to door in her Dublin electoral district to discourage voters from supporting the "no" campaign. Paying for the Sins of the Past This argument apparently convinced many of her fellow Irish. Officially, at least, the Irish government is sticking to its plan to return to financing its budget deficit on the capital markets as soon as possible. But during their election campaign, even government ministers sowed doubt about the feasibility of this idea. Interest rates on long-term Irish sovereign bonds have risen to well over 7 percent since mid-May, in part due to the turbulence in Greece and Spain. It is above all the financial sins of the past that continue to trouble the Irish. Even that is unlikely to be enough, though. There are ghost towns in Ireland where nobody wants to live. The newspapers are full of reports of liquidators looking to sell off real estate. In contrast to the situation one year ago, though, these days this leads to actual sales because prices have gradually dropped to a realistic level. This is an 87 percent discount on the price from the year None of the old brick buildings in the Dublin inner city was safe from his wrecking ball and the bold plans of the real estate developers. During the boom years, such entrepreneurs set out to make the Irish capital fit for the future. He is glad, he says, that he "never listened" to the banks that were determined to talk him into taking out a mortgage. Others were not so wise. Over 10 percent of all real estate loans are plagued by irregular payments. Central banker Gerlach admits that an even greater number of loan agreements may be affected by delays in payment. When the borrowers can no longer pay, the properties end up in state hands via the nationalized banks. Resorting to Tricks Until now, most financial institutions have not seriously tackled the problem of bad loans. The bankers are hoping for a miracle. Real estate prices have fallen by nearly 50 percent, which is lower than in the US, Spain or the other crisis-ridden countries. The track record for payments is so dismal that last week banks asked their customers not to finance their planned trips to the Euro soccer championship in Poland and Ukraine by skipping the interest payments on their loans. Now, the central bank has set a deadline for the banks to finally abandon their policy of sticking their heads in the sand. A new personal bankruptcy law aims to help individuals free themselves from the debt trap. The idea is sound enough. But analysts at Deutsche Bank are already warning of the billions in write-downs that this will entail. In order to make life easier for the banks and ultimately itself, the government is resorting to all manner of tricks. Ireland is being "disproportionately burdened" by the interest on the bank aid, says European Affairs Minister Creighton. She anticipates proposals from the ECB that would significantly reduce the interest rates. Should the Spanish manage to push through their demands, the Irish are hoping that they would have a right to the same benefits. This approach has already worked once in the past. Aside from that, there are major differences between Greece and Ireland. Thanks to low corporate taxes, a well-educated workforce and a functioning administration, the republic boasts -- in contrast to Greece -- an intact business and social model,

including tax benefits. American companies, in particular, are attracted to Ireland. Google, Facebook and Twitter have located their European headquarters here. Apple has pledged new jobs. Intel also intends to produce its new generation of chips in Ireland and other locations. The future, he says, belongs to the knowledge industry, arguing that he has excellent opportunities with his degree. The Irish, he told Obama, are very familiar with standing up again. Translated from the German by Paul Cohen Article

5: Irish Journal of Public Policy: Public Policy in an emerging state: The Irish Free State

SME finance fund to double in size to €40m An EU-backed fund designed to invest in Irish startups and SMEs is to double in size to €40m.

Statistical Codology Tim Harford, in his column last Saturday in the Financial Times, laments the innumeracy which pervades the popular press and much of the political debate. There are people unable to remember the difference between a million and a billion constantly pontificating on weighty economic issues of all descriptions in both print and broadcast media. My favourite category of statistical codology is the university ranking tables now produced in profusion by various self-appointed scorekeepers, notably the Times Higher Education Supplement which ought to know better. The Irish newspapers reported last week the sad news that Trinity College Dublin had fallen from the best university in the whole wide world to a mere 10th according to this venerable source. It has fallen behind the University of York, the shame of it, and has managed to stay just an inch ahead of the University of Oslo phew! This vital info can be gleaned from footballdatabase. There is a simple reason. Football fans know that these rankings mean nothing whatsoever. If anyone really needed to know whether Cork or Rijeka boasts the better team, say if they were drawn against one another in some competition, the matter takes ninety minutes to resolve. How though do you check if Trinity or Oslo has the better university? A ninety-minute showdown between the staff of the two institutions would be quite a spectacle but could turn ugly. The attraction of the university rankings for journalists is precisely that they are meaningless and accordingly incontrovertible. Which does not mean that Oxford is a poor university. It just means that the concept of university league tables is for the birds. Football league tables based on the results of actual matches between the teams in each league are at the upper end of respectable scientific practice by comparison. It looks like Dundalk will relieve Cork of their title as the season draws to a close. But since each team will have played 36 games against the rest this really does suggest that Dundalk have the best team. However daft the concept and dodgy the statistical methodology, the university tables have their uses. The recent declines in the rankings for the Irish colleges have fuelled demands from their presidents for extra taxpayer cash. A few years back the same tables were showing an advance up the rankings, proof positive, according to the same people, that public spending on universities was delivering the goods and should be increased. Brexit provides another example of the innumeracy which annoys Tim Harford. This number, not to be confused with the once-off exit bill, has been ventilated by Brexiteers as, quite properly, a potential ongoing benefit to the Treasury of a full exit. Another figure in circulation is the population of the EU which comes in around 750 million, not quite so large a number but lots of zeroes too. Nobody at the BBC, it would appear, has thus far bothered to divide the larger of these two big numbers by the smaller. Some people are good at figures but most are not and are lost with very large numbers. Even at Oxford this looks a wee bit optimistic. There is however no excuse for the sloppiness about statistical matters in well-resourced media organisations.

6: Yahoo Finance - Business Finance, Stock Market, Quotes, News

In terms of Local Government Finance, the Department is focused on the financial well-being and effective financial management and accountability of local authorities and the promotion of value for money principles in the sector.

If you own a residential property in the State, you are liable for payment of the tax. This includes local authorities and social housing organisations. Residential property is any building or structure or part of a building which is used as, or is suitable for use as, a dwelling and includes grounds of up to one acre. The LPT does not apply to development sites or farmland. The tax payable is based on the market value of relevant properties. The LPT is a self-assessment tax so you calculate the tax due based on your own assessment of the market value of the property. Revenue offers a range of methods for paying the tax. You can opt to make one single payment or you can phase your payments in equal instalments. Read about how to pay your LPT. From onwards, the NPPR is no longer charged, but outstanding liabilities and payments will still be collected. Rules Who is liable to pay LPT? All owners of residential property, including rental properties, are liable to pay the tax. The following groups are also liable for LPT: Trustees or beneficiaries are jointly liable where a residential property is held in trust. If there is more than one owner they need to agree who will make the LPT return and pay the tax. Where the residential property is rented on a normal short-term lease less than 20 years, the landlord will be liable for LPT. Long-term leases more than 20 years, life tenancies and situations where a person occupies a residential property on a rent-free basis over an extended period and without challenge to their right of occupation will be treated as if the occupant owns the property. In these circumstances, the occupant will be liable for LPT. Liability date You are a liable person for the Local Property Tax if you own a residential property on the liability or ownership date. The liability date was 1 May for the year From on, the liability date is always 1 November in the preceding year. For the liability date is 1 November Unoccupied and uninhabitable properties If a residential property is suitable for use as a dwelling but is unoccupied, it is liable for LPT. However, if the property is not suitable for use as a dwelling, it is not liable for LPT and you do not need to make an LPT return. If you think that your property is not suitable for use as a dwelling and it is not being lived in, you must notify Revenue as soon as possible after receiving your LPT return. Revenue will consider your claim and make a decision using the documentation you provide. Exempt properties If a property is a residential property on the liability date in any year since it is a relevant residential property and is chargeable to LPT. Certain properties are exempt from LPT. You can find out more in our document on Exemptions from Local Property Tax. Note that, even if you own an exempt property, you must still make a return to claim an exemption. Valuing your property The tax is based on the chargeable value of a residential property on the valuation date. The chargeable value is defined as the market value that the property could reasonably be expected to fetch in sale on the open market on the valuation date. The valuation date is 1 May This valuation applies until 1 November This means that the valuation of your property for LPT purposes on 1 May will stay the same until even if you make improvements to your property. A property adapted to make it suitable for occupation by a person with a disability where the adaptation work resulted in an increase in the value of the property can qualify for a reduction in the market value of the property for LPT purposes. There was a requirement for this work to have been grant-aided by a local authority, but this no longer applies. Valuation was by self-assessment in Revenue developed an online guide providing indicative property values. This guide helps you to value your property by providing average indicative values for different property types in your local area. Revenue may query your valuation if it has reason to believe your property has been under-valued. You do not have to include documentation when submitting your LPT Return. However, you should keep copies of the information sources when valuing your property in case Revenue queries your valuation. The Revenue Commissioners can legally enter a residential property for the purpose of ascertaining its chargeable value. You must permit a person authorised by the Revenue Commissioners to inspect the property if they consider this necessary. The Revenue Estimate is automatically displaced when you submit a return with your self-assessment of the amount of LPT due. Selling your property You are liable for LPT if you own a property on the liability date. The liability date for was 1 May The liability date for was 1

November Since , the liability date is always 1 November in the preceding year. The liability date for is 1 November The actual charge payable on the property is based on its value on the valuation date 1 May The next valuation date is 1 November For example, if you own a property on 1 November and subsequently sell it any time before 1 November you are liable to pay LPT for This payment should be made before the sale of the property closes. In most cases a residential property that was exempt on 1 May continues to be exempt until the next valuation date even where the property is sold, or ownership is transferred by way of gift or an inheritance. In these cases, the exemption automatically carries over to the new owner of the property. There is one exception to this. Second-hand properties purchased between 1 January and 31 December are exempt until the end of if used as your sole or main residence. However, where the property is subsequently sold or otherwise transferred to a new owner after , this exemption no longer applies. The basic LPT rate was set at 0. Local Property Tax Table.

7: Subscribe to read | Financial Times

2 Department of Finance Tax Research Paper The purpose of this paper is to place the Irish corporate tax system in its historical, commercial and economic context.

During the 1980s, many people emigrated from Ireland. While other European countries enjoyed fast growth, Ireland suffered economic stagnation. Public sector employment was a third of the total workforce by 1985. Budget deficits and public debt increased, leading to the crisis in the 1980s. Intel invested in Ireland and was followed by a number of technology companies such as Microsoft and Google. A consensus exists among all government parties about the sustained economic growth. The economy shifted from an agriculture to a knowledge economy, focusing on services and high-tech industries. Celtic Tiger

â€” [edit] Main article: Celtic Tiger The economy benefited from a rise in consumer spending, construction, and business investment. The 1990s period of high economic growth was called the Celtic Tiger, a reference to the tiger economies of East Asia. With high growth came high inflation. Prices in Dublin were considerably higher than elsewhere in the country, especially in the property market. At the end of July 1997, the annual rate of inflation was at 4. GDP is significantly greater than GNP national income due to the large number of multinational firms based in Ireland. A recent downturn in residential property market sentiment has highlighted the over-exposure of the Irish economy to construction, which now presents a threat to economic growth. Post Irish economic downturn and Post Irish banking crisis It was the first country in the EU to officially enter a recession related to the Financial crisis 2008, as declared by the Central Statistics Office. Economic growth was 4. In mid-2009, Ireland looked like it was about to exit recession in following growth of 0. The government forecast a 0. The second problem, unacknowledged by management of Irish banks, the financial regulator and the Irish government, [92] is solvency. The question concerning solvency has arisen due to domestic problems in the crashing Irish property market. Irish financial institutions have substantial exposure to property developers in their loan portfolio. The employment growth of the past that attracted many immigrants from Eastern Europe and propped up demand for property was replaced by rising unemployment. By comparison, just before the Japanese bubble burst in late 1980s, construction and property development had grown to a little over 25 per cent of bank lending. The loans are subject to terms and conditions, referred to as "covenants". On 30 September 2009, the Irish Government declared a guarantee that intends to safeguard the Irish banking system. The Irish National guarantee, backed by taxpayer funds, covers "all deposits retail, commercial, institutional and interbank, covered bonds, senior debt and dated subordinated debt". As of 11 October 2009, leaked reports of possible actions by the government [] to artificially prop up the property developers have been revealed. In contrast, on 7 October 2009, Danske Bank wrote off a substantial sum largely due to property-related losses incurred by its Irish subsidiary â€” National Irish Bank. A property tax was re-introduced in 2009. This was initially charged in as a flat rate on all properties and subsequently charged at a level of 0. Domestic water charges are to be introduced in 2010. As a result of increased taxation and decreased government spending the Central Statistics Office Ireland reported that the Irish government deficit had decreased from 2008. On 27 February 2010 the government launched its Action Plan for Jobs 2010, which followed similar plans initiated in 2008 and 2009. Leprechaun economics The term "Celtic Phoenix" was coined by journalist and satirist Paul Howard, [] which has been occasionally used by some economic commentators and media outlets to describe the indicators of economic growth in some sectors in Ireland since 2009. The Irish economy began to recover in 2010, growing by 4. This was due to a housing shortage, especially in the Dublin area. The demand for housing caused some recovery in the Irish construction and property sectors. Cork saw house prices rise by 7. Prices in Limerick were 6. He also said that Ireland had made a significant contribution to the stabilisation of the euro. Schemes that were low-tax, became almost zero-tax " capital allowances for intangible assets " in 2008. Schemes that were restricted, became more available in 2009. It also saw Ireland rise up the league tables of corporate " tax havens ", [] [] [] and blacklisted by Brazil. None have occurred since. By taxing turnover, it acts as an "override" on the Irish "multinational tax schemes".

8: Small Business - SME News - www.enganchecubano.com

Headline UK digital tax 'problem' for Ireland. By Eamon Quinn. A UK digital tax targeting tech giants such as Amazon, Google, and Apple will likely undermine efforts by Finance Minister.

Check new design of our homepage! A List of Economic Problems That Hamper the Growth of an Economy In the modern world, common man often faces certain financial losses directly, as a result of the problems facing the national economy. Here, a list of economic problems that tend to affect people and the economy has been provided. WealthHow Staff Last Updated: The academia of economics, as well as its material behavior, is based around man, society, and institutions. The theories that are used to solve financial problems are usually true, but not always. The faster we grasp the fact that economics is an art that revolves around man, the sooner we will be able to have financial peace. Another truth that we need to accept is that hardships or challenges are always going to be present. What is an Economic Problem? In a broad sense, an economic problem can be defined as an abnormal and irrational or irrelevant behavior by socio-economic units and market components. There are innumerable causes for this. Though there is no scale that measures the level of abnormal behavior, a financial problem is said to have arisen when the abnormal behavior by economic components tend to affect several institutions. In this discussion, market components signify 3 major constituents of the market, namely, demand, supply, and price. Though the magnitude of all the three components is small, it plays a highly influential role at a macro level. The term institute defines individuals, organizations, companies, government, governing bodies, and any unit which is capable of conducting economic activity. Meaning There are several definitions that elaborate upon this term. Rise in the price of gas by 1 cent is not an economic problem, but a rise by USD 10 is stated to be one. Scarcity Classical and neo-classical economists and also their school of thought, have presented a very practical explanation of the challenges facing any economy. Human wants are unlimited. However, the volume of available resources that is used to fulfill them is very limited. Even the alternatives that are present are limited. This combination of limited resources and unlimited demands results into problems. This approach is often termed as the scarcity approach. Thus, when you try to find the solution, you will have to focus on unlimited wants and limited resources. List of Economic Challenges Here is a small list of economic problems, which is not totally complete and academic arguments to some elements in the list are welcome. Anti-competitive behavior, laws, and practices Mass bankruptcy filings and insolvency Economic bubbles and mass business failure Child labor and improper child welfare development Commercial crimes and intentional or planned corporate offenses Corporate crime and planned economic turmoil Corporate scandals.

9: Money: Business news, money advice, personal finance, property news

NBER Program(s): International Finance and Macroeconomics, Public Economics This paper uses the recent controversy between the European Union and the Irish Republic to discuss the more general relation between the European Union, the EMU and the member countries.

This article was last reviewed 2 years 5 months ago It is due for its next review in 0 sec In terms of Local Government Finance, the Department is focused on the financial well-being and effective financial management and accountability of local authorities and the promotion of value for money principles in the sector. Capital Expenditure Capital expenditure is expenditure that results in the creation of an asset beyond the year in which that asset is provided e. It is financed largely by State grants with the balance being funded from development levies and borrowings and own internal resources and property sales. In the case of some projects e. The local authority Chief Executive prepares and submits to the elected members a report indicating the programme of capital projects proposed by the local authority for the forthcoming and following two years. The capital programme includes expenditure on the acquisition of fixed assets, infrastructure projects, work-in-progress and preliminary expenses. The annual budget is adopted by the elected council at its budget meeting. The Local Government Act , as amended by the Local Government Reform Act , provides the legislative basis for the local authority budget process. The budget is developed in a phased process involving input from the Chief Executive, the Municipal District members and the Corporate Policy Group. It is a matter for each local authority to determine its own spending priorities in the context of the annual budgetary process having regard to both locally identified needs and available resources. The elected members of a local authority have direct responsibility in law for all reserved functions of the authority, which includes adopting the annual budget, and are democratically accountable for all expenditure by the local authority. Current expenditure is funded from a variety of sources, as set out below, although the specific contribution of income from the different sources may vary between authorities. Charges for goods and services Local authorities have powers to charge for services which they provide, for example, housing rents, waste charges, parking charges, planning application fees. In most cases the charge or fee is set locally although certain charges or fees are fixed at national level. Rates Local authorities are under a statutory obligation to levy rates on any property used for commercial purposes, in accordance with the details entered in the valuation lists prepared by the independent Commissioner of Valuation under the Valuation Act The levying and collection of rates are matters for each individual local authority. The Annual Rate on Valuation ARV , which is applied to the valuation of each property, determined by the Valuation Office, to obtain the amount payable in rates, is decided by the elected members of each local authority in their annual budget and its determination is a reserved function of a local authority. The profile of income and expenditure of the Local Government Fund has undergone significant changes in recent years. Income, which historically comprised motor tax income along with some payments from the Exchequer, is now made up of motor tax, income from the Exchequer and, since , Local Property Tax. The Government decides the expenditure from the Local Government Fund each year as part of the budgetary process. In recent years, expenditure from the Local Government Fund includes: Local Property Tax allocations paid from the Local Government Fund help fund essential local services such as, public parks; libraries; open spaces and leisure amenities; planning and development; fire and emergency services; maintenance and cleaning of streets and street lighting “ all benefitting citizens directly. The decision to vary must be taken by resolution of the Council and must be notified to the Revenue Commissioners by 30 September in order to apply for the following year. Details of Local Property Tax allocations including local adjustment factor variation decisions. Queries in relation to the individual statements should be directed to the relevant local authority.

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