Profile and Distribution of Capital Taxes

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Statistics & Economic Research Branch

Revenue
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Irish Tax and Customs

Profile and Distribution of Capital Taxes

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Note: 2017 data included in this paper are provisional and may be subject to revision at a later date.

Capital Taxes

Profile and Distribution

Revenue
Cáin agus Custaim na hÉireann
Irish Tax and Customs

2017

€3 billion

Capital Taxes Receipts

Sees an increase of 92% since their lowest point in 2010

Capital Gains Tax

REVENUE

€826 million

CGT take has doubled since 2011 and in 2017 individuals accounted for 95% of the receipts

Year	€m
2008	1,424
2009	545
2010	345
2011	416
2012	413
2013	369
2014	539
2015	692
2016	819
2017	826

Capital Acquisitions Tax

The majority (€426m) of the CAT yield came from inheritance tax

€460 million

Stamp Duty

Levy

PROCESSED

€1.2 billion

Yields from Property (31% of receipts) and Shares (35% of receipts) make up the majority of Stamp Duty

Local Property Tax

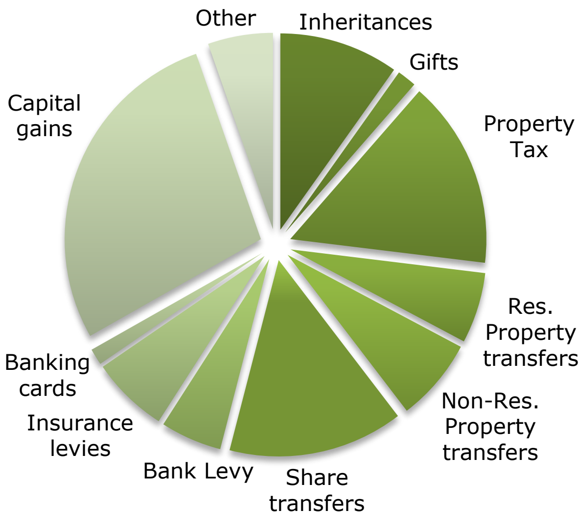
€460 million

Stable year on year yields with LPT having a compliance rate of 97% or higher in all years of operation to date

Executive Summary

Capital taxes consist of Capital Acquisitions Tax ("CAT"), Stamp Duty, Capital Gains Tax ("CGT") and Local Property Tax ("LPT"). They are a critical part of Ireland's tax base, with receipts of €3 billion in 2017 and cover a wide range of activities and transactions as shown in the Figure below.

Capital Taxes Receipts 2017



Source: Revenue analysis.

This report profiles receipts from the capital taxes. This complements the capital taxes statistics published on Revenue's website and, for the first time, information on capital taxes are combined together with location and earnings data to present new perspectives on the taxes. The main findings include:

- Receipts from CAT (€460 million in 2017) are largely from inheritances.
- LPT receipts (€460 million in 2017) are stable year to year, with some small variations from Local Authority rate decisions.
- Receipts from Stamp Duty (€1.2 billion in 2017) are stable in recent years, following significant changes since the economic downturn, with the largest payments arising from property and share transfers.
- Receipts from CGT (€826 million in 2017) have doubled since 2011 but remain well below their pre-recession peak.
- When linked to earnings, the shares of taxpayers engaging in capital taxes transactions increases as incomes rise. For CAT and Stamp Duty, the shares peak at decile 8. The most significant outlier is that the top income decile accounted for 41 per cent of CGT transactions and paid 74 per cent CGT receipts in 2015.

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1 Introduction

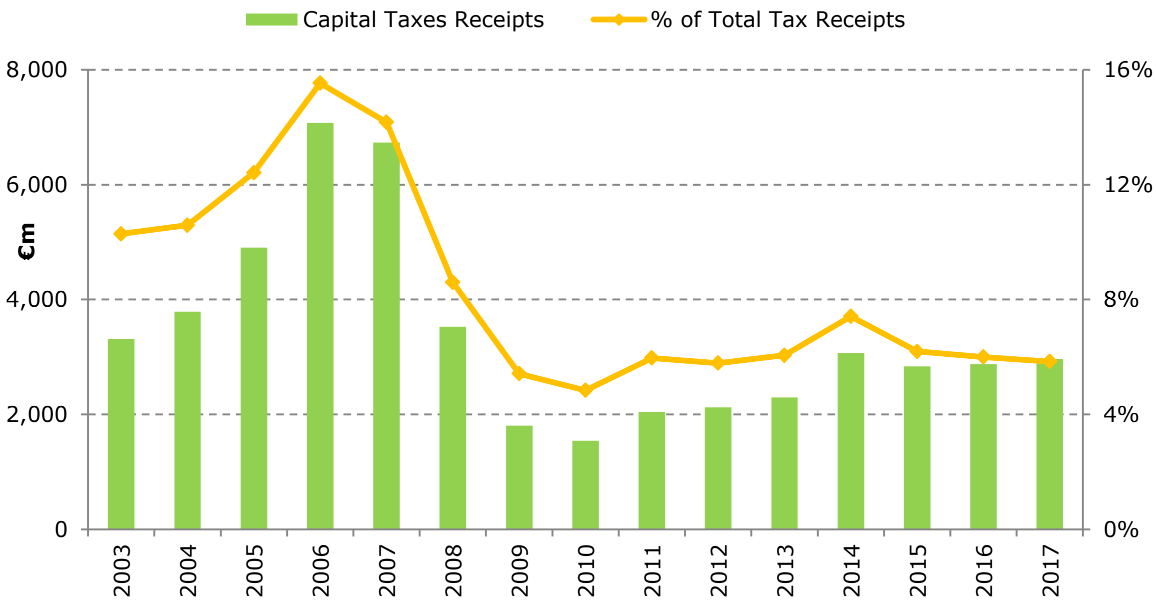
Capital taxes, consisting of Capital Acquisitions Tax ("CAT"), Stamp Duty, Capital Gains Tax ("CGT") and Local Property Tax ("LPT"), are a critical part of Ireland's tax base.

Receipts from capital taxes was €3 billion in 2017, accounting for about 6 per cent of total tax receipts (having peaked at 15.5 per cent of receipts in 2006) as shown in Figure 1. The importance of capital taxes arises also from the range of activities to which they apply, including: property transfers, property values, transfer of shares, disposals of assets, gift / inheritances, bank cards and the Bank Levy.

Although severely impacted by the economic downturn, receipts from capital taxes have increased 92 per cent since their lowest point in 2010, outstripping growth in other taxes (+57 per cent) and all taxes (+59 per cent) to 2017. As Figure 2 indicates the composition of capital taxes is also altered, in particular with the introduction of LPT in 2013.

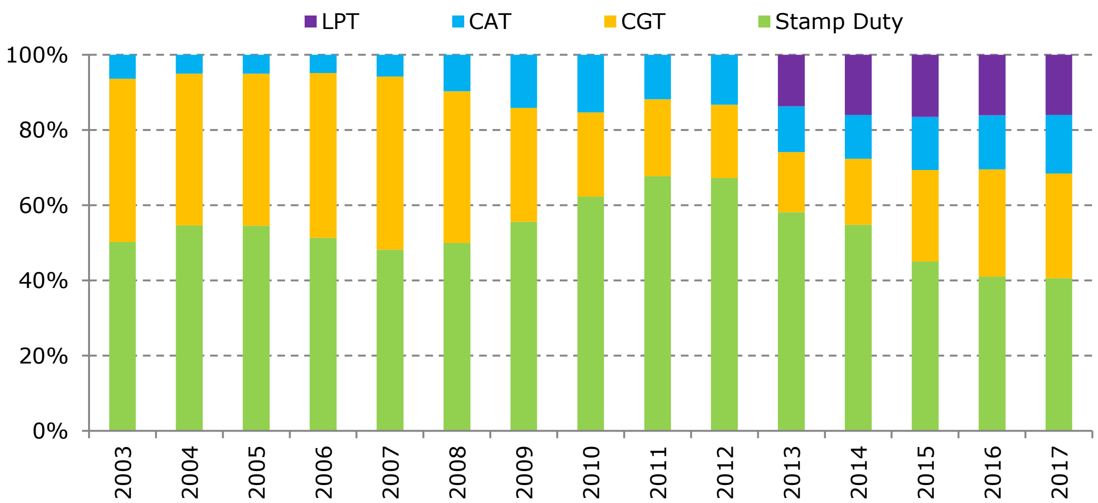
This report profiles capital taxes. For each of the taxes, a brief background is provided, as well as presenting receipts trends. Following this, analysis is undertaken to link the taxpayers engaged in capital taxes transactions to their location and income. Section 8 provides an international context on capital tax receipts, followed by a conclusion in Section 9.

Figure 1: Capital Taxes Receipts in Total Net Tax Receipts



Source: Revenue analysis.

Figure 2: Composition of Capital Taxes Receipts



Source: Revenue analysis.

2 Capital Acquisitions Tax

Capital Acquisitions Tax ("CAT") was introduced in 1976, replacing estate duty tax. It includes gift tax, inheritance tax, discretionary trust tax and probate. Since 1991, gifts/inheritances from disponers in the relevant group are aggregated when calculating the taxable amount over the lifetime of that threshold. There are three thresholds (Table 1) and any excess above the threshold is taxable (the current rate is 33%).[1,2]

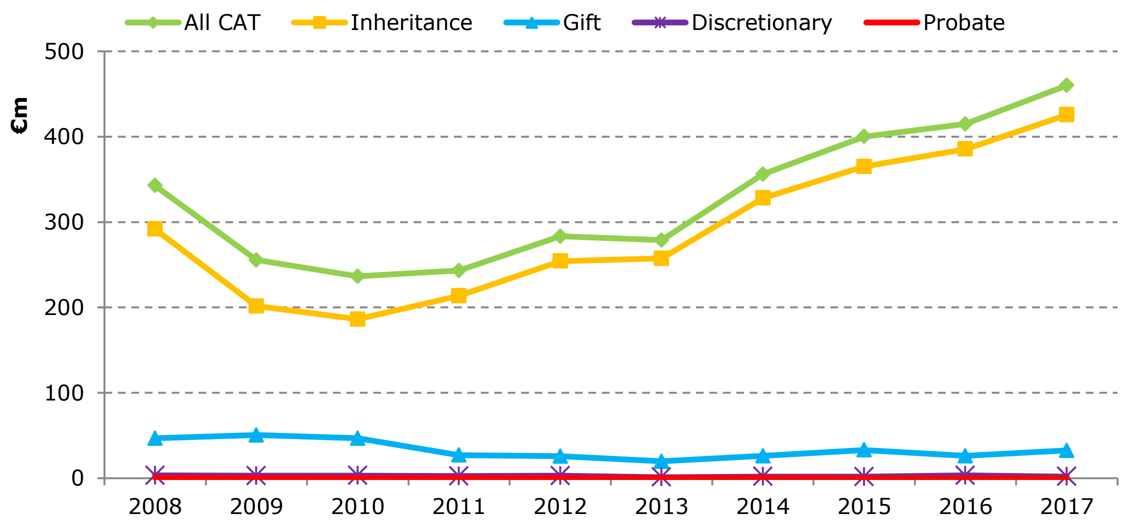
Table 1: CAT Group Thresholds

Group	1/1/2011 to 6/12/2011	7/12/2011 to 5/12/2012	6/12/2012 to 14/10/2015	15/10/2015 to 11/10/2016	12/10/2016 to Present
Group A (Son/Daughter)	€332,084	€250,000	€225,000	€280,000	€310,000
Group B (Parent/Brother/Sister/ Niece/Nephew/Grandchild)	€33,208	€33,500	€30,150	€30,150	€32,500
Group C (Other Relationship)	€16,604	€16,750	€15,075	€15,075	€16,250

Source: Revenue.

The majority of CAT receipts, and most of the increase in receipts since 2010, is from inheritances (Figure 3). Receipts from inheritances were €426 million in 2017 from total CAT receipts of €460 million. Gifts at €33 million were the next largest, discretionary trust was €2 million and probate less than €1 million in 2017.

Figure 3: CAT Receipts Trends



Source: Revenue analysis.

[1] The first €3,000 gifted to a beneficiary from a disponer in any one year is exempt from tax, as are gifts taken by one spouse or civil partner from the other.
[2] Probate Tax is also payable where a death occurred between the 18 June 1993 and 5 December 2000 inclusive, the taxable value of such estates above the relevant threshold may be subject to 2%.

Increased volumes of CAT liable transactions and higher values of inheritances passing (both shown in Table 2) contribute to the growth in receipts. Reductions in the thresholds also play a part in higher receipts.

Table 2: Number of CAT Transactions and Value of Inheritances[3]

Year	Number of CAT Transactions Inheritance	Gift	Total	Gross Value of Inheritance Benefits Passing* €bn
2011	14,789	3,636	**18,425**	3.08
2012	14,478	4,091	**18,569**	2.22
2013	14,395	3,652	**18,047**	2.61
2014	16,090	3,351	**19,441**	2.67
2015	18,434	4,017	**22,451**	2.86
2016	16,771	3,127	**19,898**	3.28
2017	19,722	4,202	**23,924**	2.71

Source: Revenue analysis. Note: * Estimated on the basis of CA24 Inland Revenue Affidavit Returns, data for 2017 should be considered as provisional and likely to increase.

Table 3 shows number of CAT returns for gift and inheritance by group threshold. The majorities of gift returns relate to Group A relations, the bulk of inheritance is from Group B relations. The same pattern is present in receipts by threshold (Table 4).

Table 3: CAT Returns by Threshold Group

	Gift				Inheritance			
Year	Group A Number	Group B Number	Group C Number	Total Number	Group A Number	Group B Number	Group C Number	Total Number
2011	1,988	988	660	**3,636**	2,541	8,799	3,449	**14,789**
2012	2,555	962	574	**4,091**	2,522	8,726	3,230	**14,478**
2013	2,069	985	598	**3,652**	2,681	8,720	2,994	**14,395**
2014	1,979	831	541	**3,351**	3,099	9,730	3,261	**16,090**
2015	2,466	914	637	**4,017**	4,260	10,693	3,481	**18,434**
2016	1,755	774	598	**3,127**	3,518	9,829	3,424	**16,771**
2017	2,478	982	742	**4,202**	4,244	11,602	3,876	**19,722**
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2011	55%	27%	18%	**100%**	17%	60%	23%	**100%**
2012	63%	24%	14%	**100%**	17%	60%	22%	**100%**
2013	57%	27%	16%	**100%**	19%	61%	21%	**100%**
2014	59%	25%	16%	**100%**	19%	61%	20%	**100%**
2015	61%	23%	16%	**100%**	23%	58%	19%	**100%**
2016	56%	25%	19%	**100%**	21%	59%	20%	**100%**
2017	59%	23%	18%	**100%**	22%	59%	20%	**100%**

Source: Revenue analysis.

[3] CAT transactions for the purpose of this report are based on all transactions in a given year.

Table 4: CAT Receipts by Threshold Group

Year	Gift				Inheritance			
	Group A €m	Group B €m	Group C €m	Total €m	Group A €m	Group B €m	Group C €m	Total €m
2011	17	5	5	**27**	50	124	39	**213**
2012	16	7	3	**26**	81	129	44	**254**
2013	12	4	4	**20**	92	131	35	**258**
2014	17	5	4	**26**	125	161	41	**328**
2015	19	7	7	**33**	133	180	52	**365**
2016	13	4	9	**26**	139	192	55	**386**
2017	19	7	6	**32**	141	226	58	**426**
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2011	63%	19%	19%	**100%**	23%	58%	18%	**100%**
2012	62%	27%	12%	**100%**	32%	51%	17%	**100%**
2013	60%	20%	20%	**100%**	36%	51%	14%	**100%**
2014	65%	19%	15%	**100%**	38%	49%	13%	**100%**
2015	58%	21%	21%	**100%**	36%	49%	14%	**100%**
2016	50%	15%	35%	**100%**	36%	50%	14%	**100%**
2017	59%	22%	19%	**100%**	33%	53%	14%	**100%**

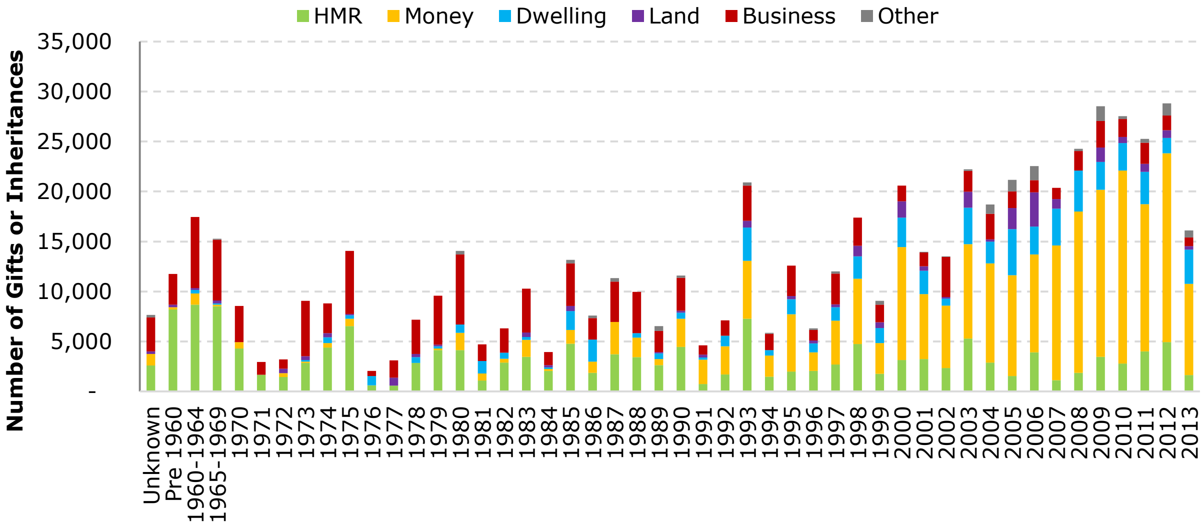
Source: Revenue analysis.

Most of the analysis above reflects only gifts or inheritances where a CAT liability arises. To assess the overall level of gifts or inheritances, as well as the level of compliance of CAT returns, it is possible to benchmark returns filed with Revenue against an independent source.

The Central Statistics Office ("CSO") conducted the first Household Finance & Consumption Survey ("HFCS") in 2013. The HFCS collected detailed information on household assets and liabilities, income, consumption and credit constraints. Based on Department of Finance and Economic & Social Research Institute ("ESRI") analysis[4,5] of HFCS data, 28,800 households received a gift or inheritance in 2012 (the most recent complete year in the HFCS data). This includes 18,900 gifts or inheritances of money, 4,940 of main household residences, 1,530 of other dwellings, 770 of land and 1,460 of a business. Figure 4 shows HFCS gifts and inheritances in all years of the survey.

[4] Available at: https://www.esri.ie/pubs/WP549.pdf.
[5] Available at: https://www.esri.ie/pubs/WP579.pdf.

Figure 4: Estimated Number of Gifts/Inheritances by Year and Type



Source: ESRI and Department of Finance analysis of CSO data. Note: "HMR" refers to Household Main Residence.

As shown earlier in Table 2, there are 18,569 CAT returns filed with Revenue in 2012 in relation to inheritances (14,478 returns) and gifts (4,091). While this is lower than the 28,800 indicated in the HFCS in 2012, there are reasons why the number of returns filed with Revenue would be expected to be lower.[6]

The most significant of these is where the amount gifted or inherited is below the relevant Group threshold (Table 1), is less than €3,000 or taken as a gift/inheritance from one spouse or civil partner to the other – in all such cases, there is no requirement to file a CAT return.

Because of the relatively small numbers of observations in some categories of the HFCS, it is not possible to provide robust data on all of the individual categories of gifts or inheritances in 2012. However, the CSO have indicated that for money, the largest category in 2012, the average value of the gift or inheritance is €25,900. For this category, more than half of the donors were parents.

Overall, the analysis of the HFCS suggests that while there are more gift or inheritance transactions occurring than reported in returns filed with Revenue, the difference is likely explained by the majority of these being not liable to tax. The analysis confirms there are no indications of any widespread non-compliance in the filing of CAT returns.

[6] Another factor is the survey reports in terms of numbers of households, whereas Revenue CAT returns are based on individuals or taxpayer units.

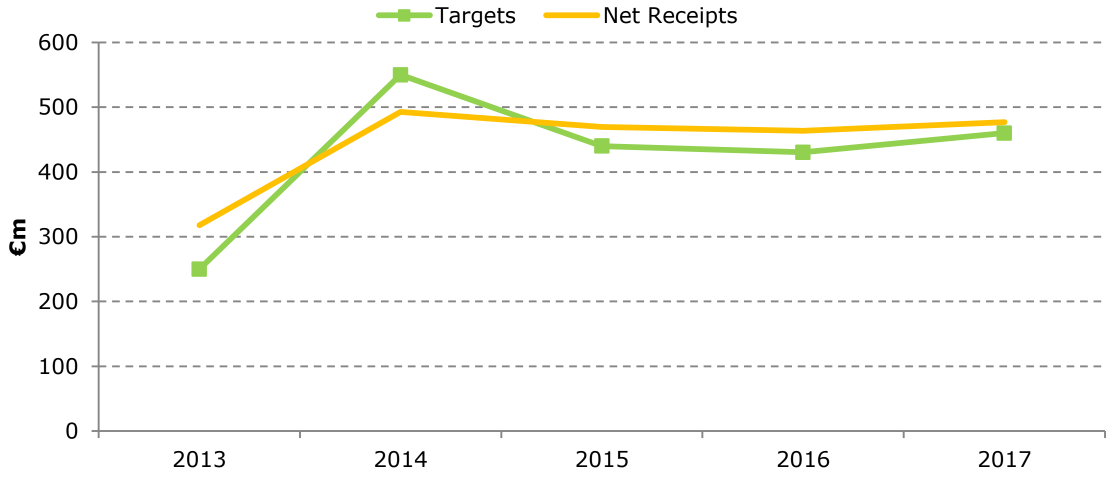
3 Local Property Tax

Local Property Tax ("LPT") is an annual tax based on the value of residential property, with the owner of the property being liable. LPT receipts are transferred to the Local Government Fund for the provision of services by Local Authorities.

The tax is based upon the self assessed market value of the property on 1 May 2013. This valuation is the basis for LPT until the end of current valuation period (2013 to 2019), following which the valuation on 1 November 2019 will apply for the subsequent valuation period (from 2020). The central rate of the tax is 0.18% of a property's value up to €1 million and, in the case of properties valued over €1 million, 0.25% on the balance. Since 2015, Local Authorities are able to vary LPT rates by +/- 15 per cent of the central rate.

Figure 5 shows LPT receipts in comparison to the forecasts, LPT is generally slightly above target. Movements in receipts from year to year, for the most part, reflect changes in the Local Authorities variations from the central rate.

Figure 5: LPT Receipts



Source: Revenue analysis.

There are approximately 1.9 million properties returned in each year since 2013. Of these, 135,000 are Local Authority owned, 1.4 million are principal primary residences and 324,000 are non principal primary residences.[7] The LPT compliance rate is 97 per cent or higher in all years of operation to date. This rate is calculated on an expected number of properties extrapolated from CSO Census 2011 / 2016 information and Revenue LPT data.[8]

[7] PPR and NPPR numbers are based on the descriptions by the property owners when filing their LPT returns.
[8] Detailed LPT statistics are available at: https://www.revenue.ie/en/corporate/information-about-revenue/statistics/local-property-tax/index.aspx.

4 Stamp Duty

Often seen as a tax on property or shares, Stamp Duty also includes a range of other subheadings and charges. Table 5 gives the breakdown of receipts, with property (31 per cent of receipts) and shares (35 per cent) accounting for the majority.

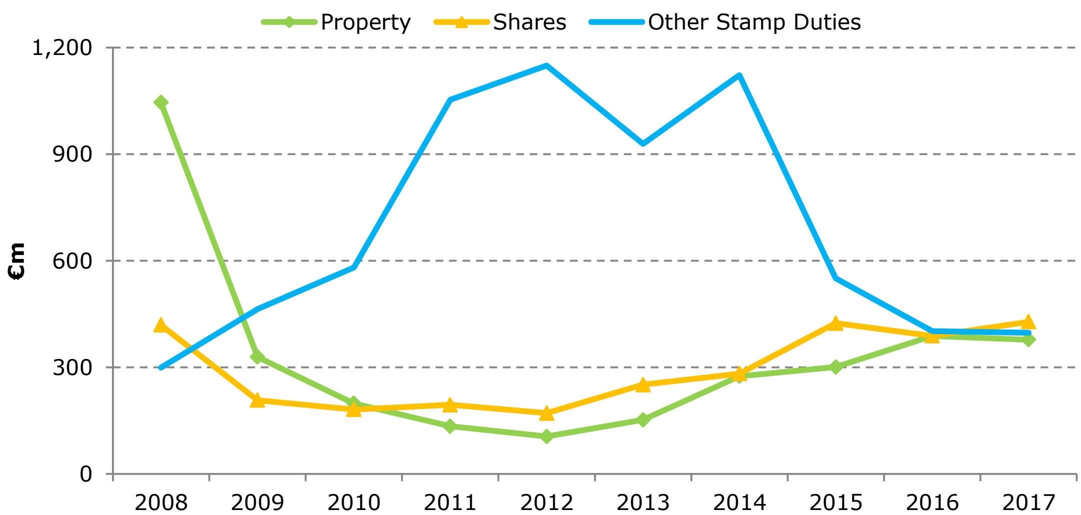
Table 5: Composition of Stamp Duty Receipts

Heading	2014 €m	2015 €m	2016 €m	2017 €m
Residential Property	102	123	132	173
Non-Residential Property	173	178	256	203
Shares	282	424	389	428
Cheques	27	24	21	18
Insurance Policies	2	2	2	1
Credit Cards	46	47	47	30
Bank Levy	154	154	154	150
Non Life Levy	103	108	136	177
Life Assurance Levy	28	31	21	12
Cash Cards	19	18	23	10
Health Insurance Levy	0	-3	0	0
Levy on Pension Schemes	743	169	0	1
All	**1,679**	**1,275**	**1,179**	**1,203**

Source: Revenue analysis.

During the economic downturn, there was a substantial decrease in Stamp Duty receipts. As shown in Figure 6, receipts from property and shares saw the most substantial decreases. New measures such as the levy on pension schemes (phased out since 2014) and the Banking Levy contribute to the increase in "Other Stamp Duty" receipts.

Figure 6: Stamp Duty Receipts



Source: Revenue analysis.

While volume information is not available for most Stamp Duty headings, Table 6 shows the number of Stamp Duty property transactions by type. Residential property accounted for nearly two thirds of transactions in recent years. However, as shown in Table 5, non-residential accounted for a larger share of receipts over the period, reflecting smaller numbers of higher value transactions.

Table 6: Number of Stamp Duty Property Transactions by Type

Year	Residential	Non-Residential	Mixed Use	Total
2010	20,888	20,815	N/A	**41,703**
2011	18,333	28,697	N/A	**47,030**
2012	25,177	28,045	N/A	**53,222**
2013	29,741	22,260	N/A	**52,001**
2014	41,751	23,008	1,786	**66,545**
2015	49,301	27,314	2,001	**78,616**
2016	48,325	28,133	1,843	**78,301**
2017	58,472	32,942	2,487	**93,901**

Source: Revenue analysis.

5 Capital Gains Tax

Capital Gains Tax ("CGT"), introduced in 1975, is charged on the capital gain or profit made on the disposal of an asset (CGT is also applicable to the gifting of an asset). Capital gains generally relate to shares (quoted and unquoted), property (commercial and residential) and land (agricultural and development). The capital gain (the difference between price paid for the asset originally and the selling price) can be adjusted for various reliefs and allowances.[9] The current rate of CGT is 33%.[10]

Table 7 shows the decrease in CGT receipts during the economic downturn and the recovery since 2013. The number of CGT returns decreased during the recession but also recovered in recent years (Table 8).

Table 7: CGT Receipts

Year	€m
2008	1,424
2009	545
2010	345
2011	416
2012	413
2013	369
2014	539
2015	692
2016	819
2017	826

Source: Revenue analysis.

Table 8: CGT Returns

Year	Number
2012	26,151
2013	30,310
2014	41,589
2015	41,373
2016	42,677

Source: Revenue analysis.

Tax on capital gains by individuals is collected as CGT, whereas gains by corporates are taxable at the CGT rate but collected as Corporation Tax (except for development land disposals, which are collected as CGT). CGT paid by individuals accounts for around 95 per cent of receipts, with gains on development land disposals by corporates accounting for the remainder. For 2016, it is estimated that the entrepreneur rate accounted for less than 10 per cent of CGT collected.

[9] The first €1,270 is exempt from CGT. Principal Private Residence disposals are also generally exempt.
[10] CGT entrepreneur relief provides that a 20% rate of CGT applies in respect of a chargeable gain on a disposal of qualifying business assets on or after 1 January 2016 up to a lifetime limit of €1m (the 20% rate has been reduced to 10% by Section 26 Finance Act 2016 in the case of disposals made on or after 1 January 2017).

6 Geographical Distributions

The previous sections each present an overview of the four capital taxes. Sections 6 and 7 link information from capital taxes cases to other data held on Revenue records (location in Section 6 and incomes in Section 7).

The following tables show capital taxes returns (Table 9) and receipts (Table 10) broken down, where possible, by location based on county. As indicated in the tables' notes, there are a number of limitations to this analysis (e.g., Stamp Duty here includes only property transactions).

As shown in Figure 7, the distribution of the capital taxes returns by location was relatively even outside of Dublin, Cork and Galway. There were more CAT returns in Dublin, proportionate to the other taxes. Cork and Kerry appear to have more CGT returns in proportion to the other capital taxes.

By contrast, receipts by location (Figure 8) show more variation. The share of LPT receipts in Dublin was markedly lower than the other capital taxes. The shares in border and western countries (Cavan/Monaghan, Clare, Donegal, Sligo and Mayo) were lower than their share of returns, indicating lower values for transactions on average.

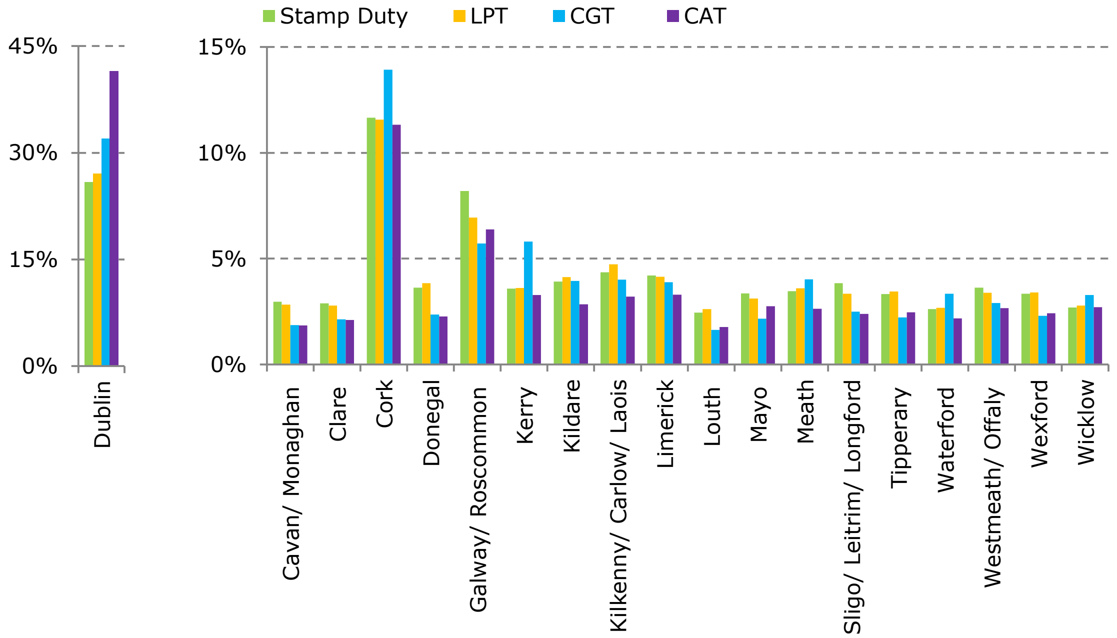
Overall, there is a strong correlation in the locational distribution of the four capital taxes.

Table 9: Capital Taxes Returns by Location 2015

County	Stamp Duty %	LPT %	CGT %	CAT %
Cavan/Monaghan	3.0%	2.8%	1.9%	1.8%
Dublin	25.9%	27.0%	32.0%	41.5%
Clare	2.9%	2.8%	2.1%	2.1%
Cork	11.7%	11.6%	13.9%	11.3%
Donegal	3.6%	3.8%	2.4%	2.3%
Galway/Roscommon	8.2%	7.0%	5.7%	6.4%
Kerry	3.6%	3.6%	5.8%	3.3%
Kildare	3.9%	4.1%	3.9%	2.8%
Kilkenny/Carlow/Laois	4.3%	4.7%	4.0%	3.2%
Limerick	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%	3.3%
Louth	2.5%	2.6%	1.6%	1.8%
Mayo	3.4%	3.1%	2.2%	2.8%
Meath	3.5%	3.6%	4.0%	2.6%
Sligo/Leitrim/Longford	3.8%	3.3%	2.5%	2.4%
Tipperary	3.3%	3.4%	2.2%	2.5%
Waterford	2.6%	2.7%	3.3%	2.2%
Westmeath/Offaly	3.6%	3.4%	2.9%	2.7%
Wexford	3.3%	3.4%	2.3%	2.4%
Wicklow	2.7%	2.8%	3.3%	2.7%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Source: Revenue analysis. Notes: 2015 is the most recent common year for which data are available for all four capital taxes; Location is based on a combination of identifiers, including Revenue's General Claims District for CAT and CGT (cases in Revenue's Large Cases Division are not included) and these are aggregated to county or combined county (e.g., Cavan/Monaghan); Stamp Duty refers to property only; Stamp Duty location is based on the property location; LPT location is based on the designated liable person's location.

Figure 7: Capital Taxes Returns by Location 2015



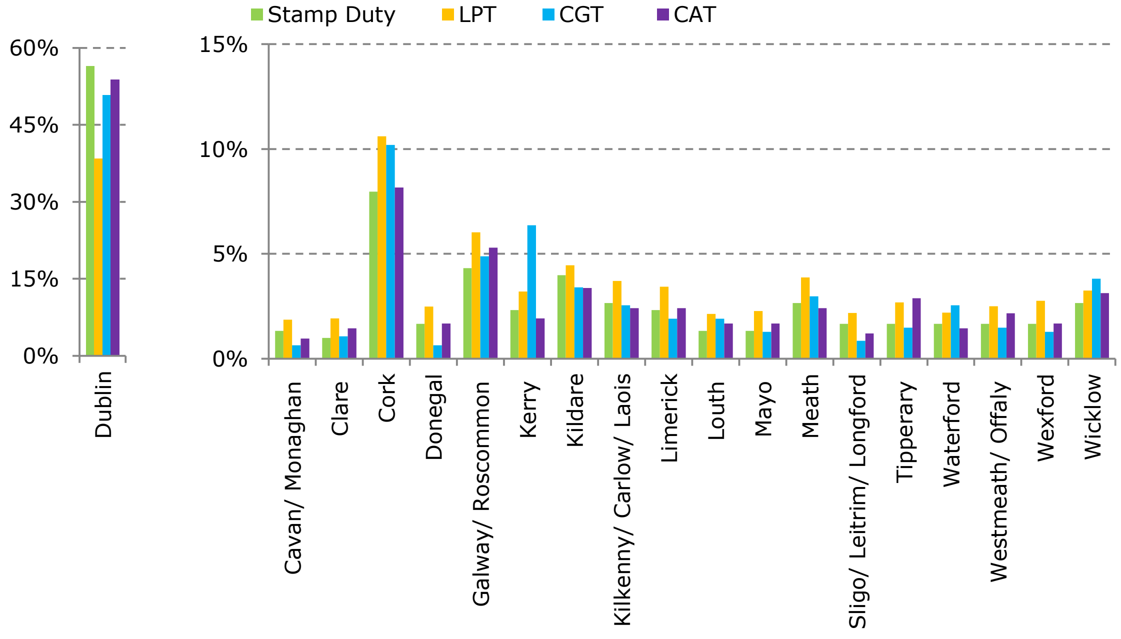
Source: Revenue analysis.

Table 10: Capital Taxes Receipts by Location 2015

County	Stamp Duty %	LPT %	CGT %	CAT %
Cavan/Monaghan	1.3%	1.9%	0.6%	1.0%
Dublin	56.5%	38.5%	50.7%	53.8%
Clare	1.0%	1.9%	1.1%	1.4%
Cork	8.0%	10.6%	10.2%	8.2%
Donegal	1.7%	2.5%	0.6%	1.7%
Galway/Roscommon	4.4%	6.0%	4.9%	5.2%
Kerry	2.3%	3.2%	6.4%	1.9%
Kildare	4.0%	4.4%	3.4%	3.4%
Kilkenny/Carlow/Laois	2.7%	3.7%	2.5%	2.4%
Limerick	2.3%	3.4%	1.9%	2.4%
Louth	1.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%
Mayo	1.3%	2.3%	1.3%	1.7%
Meath	2.7%	3.9%	3.0%	2.4%
Sligo/Leitrim/Longford	1.7%	2.2%	0.8%	1.2%
Tipperary	1.7%	2.7%	1.5%	2.9%
Waterford	1.7%	2.2%	2.5%	1.4%
Westmeath/Offaly	1.7%	2.5%	1.5%	2.2%
Wexford	1.7%	2.8%	1.3%	1.7%
Wicklow	2.7%	3.2%	3.8%	3.1%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Source: Revenue analysis. Notes: 2015 is the most recent common year for which data are available for all four capital taxes; Location is based on a combination of identifiers, including Revenue's General Claims District for CAT and CGT (cases in Revenue's Large Cases Division are not included) and these are aggregated to county or combined county (e.g., Cavan/Monaghan); Stamp Duty refers to property only; Stamp Duty location is based on the property location; LPT location is based on the designated liable person's location.

Figure 8: Capital Taxes Receipts by Location 2015



Source: Revenue analysis.

7 Income Distributions

Revenue's Income Distribution Statistics ("IDS") data are assembled from Income Tax returns and include information on incomes earned as well as tax paid.[11] This dataset is matched to capital taxes data to assess the incomes of taxpayers engaged in capital taxes transactions. The analysis is based on incomes for tax year 2015, the most recent year for which both complete Income Tax returns and capital taxes data are currently available.

This matching is not possible for all capital taxes cases. IDS excludes persons and entities not on Revenue's Income Tax file (e.g., persons with no income other than social welfare income, taxpayers registered for Corporation Tax).[12] Table 11 shows matching rates for individual capital taxes against the IDS data.

Table 11: Capital Taxes Cases Matched to IDS

Tax	Matched	Unmatched	Total
CGT	93%	7%	**100%**
LPT	86%	14%	**100%**
CAT	29%	71%	**100%**
Stamp Duty	38%	62%	**100%**

Source: Revenue analysis. Notes: Stamp Duty refers to property only; Stamp Duty matching was based on purchasers; LPT % based on property owners; for CGT most of matched cases reflect individuals rather than CGT paid by corporates on development land.

It should also be noted that as CGT, CAT and Stamp Duty are transaction based taxes, only a relatively small share of the Income Tax population will be engaged in such transactions in any given year. In addition, not all taxpayers will be LPT property owners.

Table 12 and Figure 9 show the distribution of matched capital taxes cases by income decile for 2015 (each decile contains 10 per cent of Income Tax cases). The overall trend is the share engaging in capital taxes transactions increases as incomes increase. For CAT and Stamp Duty, the shares peak at decile 8. The most significant outlier is that decile 10 accounted for 41 per cent of CGT transactions.

Table 13 and Figure 10 show the distribution of tax receipts paid by matched capital taxes cases by income decile for 2015. For LPT and CAT, there is a more even distribution of receipts (compared to numbers of cases). For all four capital taxes, the shares of receipts are largest in decile 10, markedly so for CGT (74 per cent of receipts) and Stamp Duty.

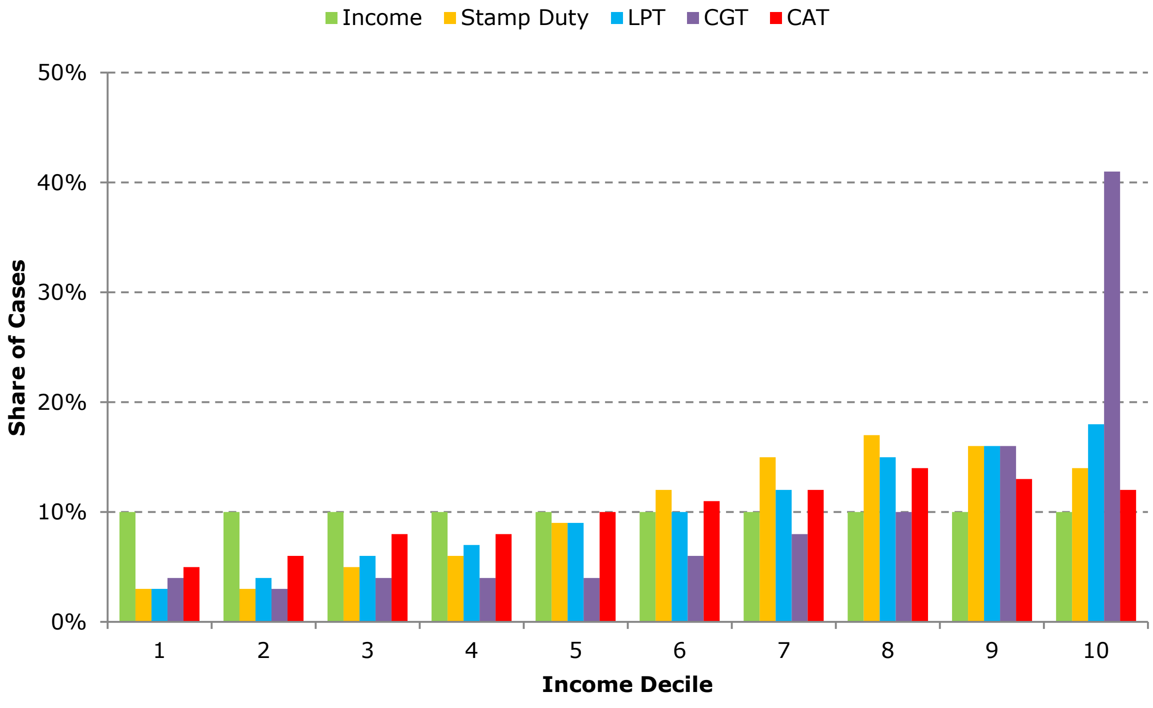
[11] IDS covers both PAYE employees and self assessed and is the basis for Revenue's income statistics publications: https://www.revenue.ie/en/corporate/information-about-revenue/statistics/income-distributions/it-ct-distributions.aspx.
[12] For example for LPT, the cases included cover 1.2 million property owners (from around 1.4 million owners) and pay €263 million in LPT (over half of LPT receipts, €469 million in 2015).

Table 12: Number of Capital Taxes Cases by Income Decile 2015

Income Decile	Income Tax Number 000s	Stamp Duty Number	LPT Number 000s	CGT Number	CAT Number	Income Tax %	Stamp Duty %	LPT %	CGT %	CAT %
1	230	1,152	25	888	356	10%	3%	3%	4%	5%
2	230	1,339	33	729	425	10%	3%	4%	3%	6%
3	230	2,129	58	1032	554	10%	5%	6%	4%	8%
4	230	2,518	62	1,112	533	10%	6%	7%	4%	8%
5	230	3,593	80	1,398	639	10%	9%	9%	4%	10%
6	230	4,960	95	1,921	722	10%	12%	10%	6%	11%
7	230	6,221	113	2,683	804	10%	15%	12%	8%	12%
8	230	6,757	133	3,783	895	10%	17%	15%	10%	14%
9	230	6,386	151	6,389	886	10%	16%	16%	16%	13%
10	230	5,707	167	18,841	771	10%	14%	18%	41%	12%
All	**2,302**	**40,762**	**917**	**38,776**	**6,586**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Source: Revenue analysis. Note: Income decile is based on number of cases ordered by Gross Income.

Figure 9: Share of Capital Taxes Cases by Income Decile 2015



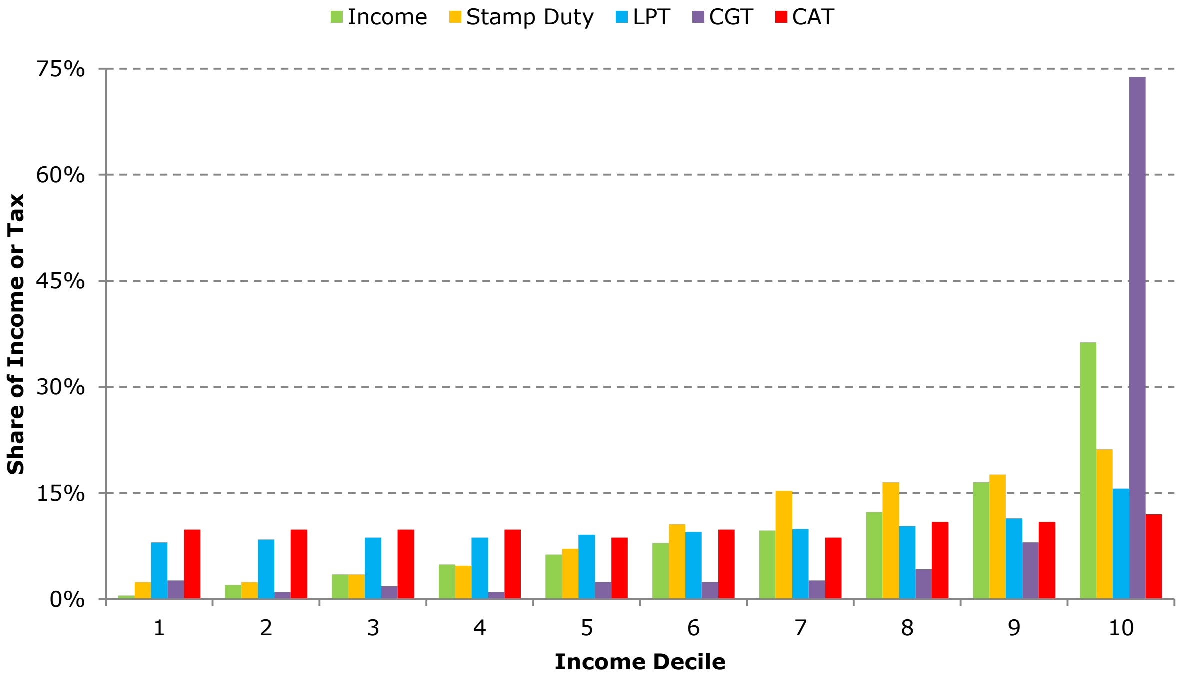
Source: Revenue analysis.

Table 13: Capital Taxes Receipts by Income Decile 2015

Income Decile	Income €m	Stamp Duty €m	LPT €m	CGT €m	CAT €m	Income %	Stamp Duty %	LPT %	CGT %	CAT %
1	490	2	21	13	9	0.5%	2.4%	8.0%	2.6%	9.8%
2	1,814	2	22	5	9	2.0%	2.4%	8.4%	1.0%	9.8%
3	3,169	3	23	9	9	3.5%	3.5%	8.7%	1.8%	9.8%
4	4,405	4	23	5	9	4.9%	4.7%	8.7%	1.0%	9.8%
5	5,701	6	24	12	8	6.3%	7.1%	9.1%	2.4%	8.7%
6	7,097	9	25	12	9	7.9%	10.6%	9.5%	2.4%	9.8%
7	8,762	13	26	13	8	9.7%	15.3%	9.9%	2.6%	8.7%
8	11,094	14	27	21	10	12.3%	16.5%	10.3%	4.2%	10.9%
9	14,866	15	30	40	10	16.5%	17.6%	11.4%	8.0%	10.9%
10	32,642	18	41	369	11	36.3%	21.2%	15.6%	73.8%	12.0%
All	**90,040**	**85**	**263**	**500**	**92**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Source: Revenue analysis. Notes: Income decile is based on number of cases ordered by Gross Income; "Income" is sum of Gross Income for Income Tax purposes.

Figure 10: Share of Capital Taxes Receipts by Income Decile 2015

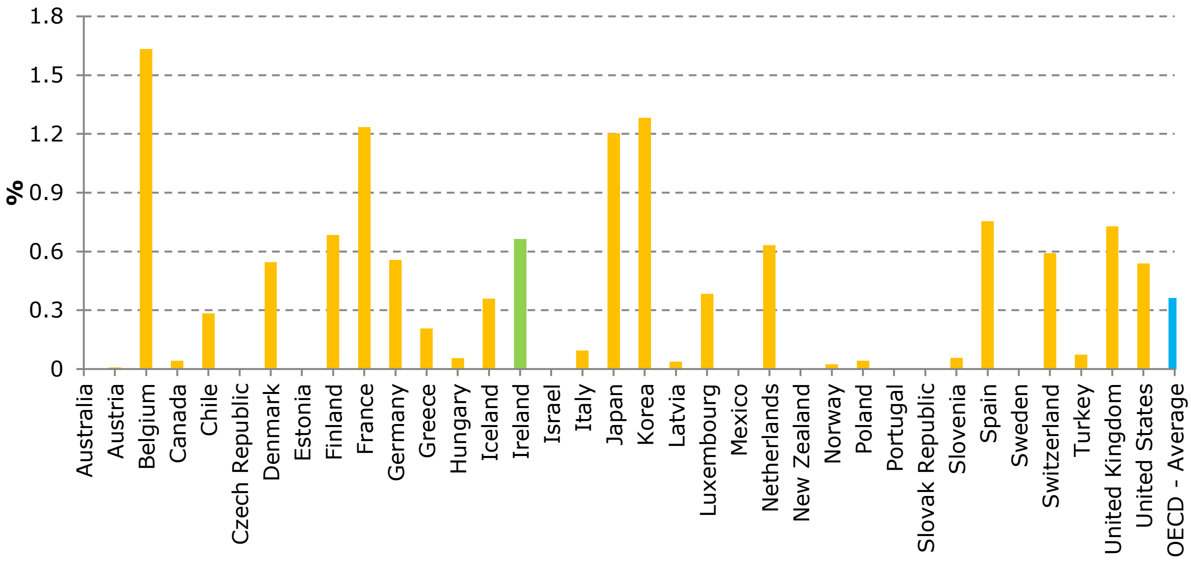


Source: Revenue analysis.

8 International Comparisons

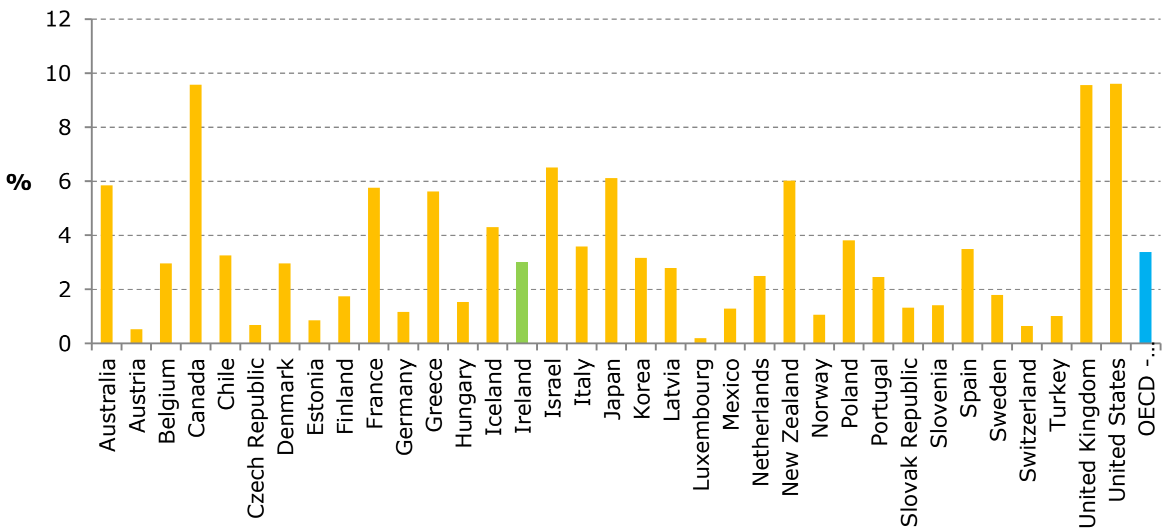
Given differences in rates and tax bases (the transactions or activities to which tax is applied), comparisons of capital taxes across countries is difficult. However, based on the on the OECD harmonised *Revenue Statistics* series, the figures below shows a series of comparisons of capital taxes receipts as a share of total taxation.[13] The data for Ireland and the OECD average are highlighted in each.

Figure 11: Estate, Inheritance and Gift Taxes as a Share of Total Taxation 2015



Source: OECD. Note: OECD Revenue Statistics code 4300.

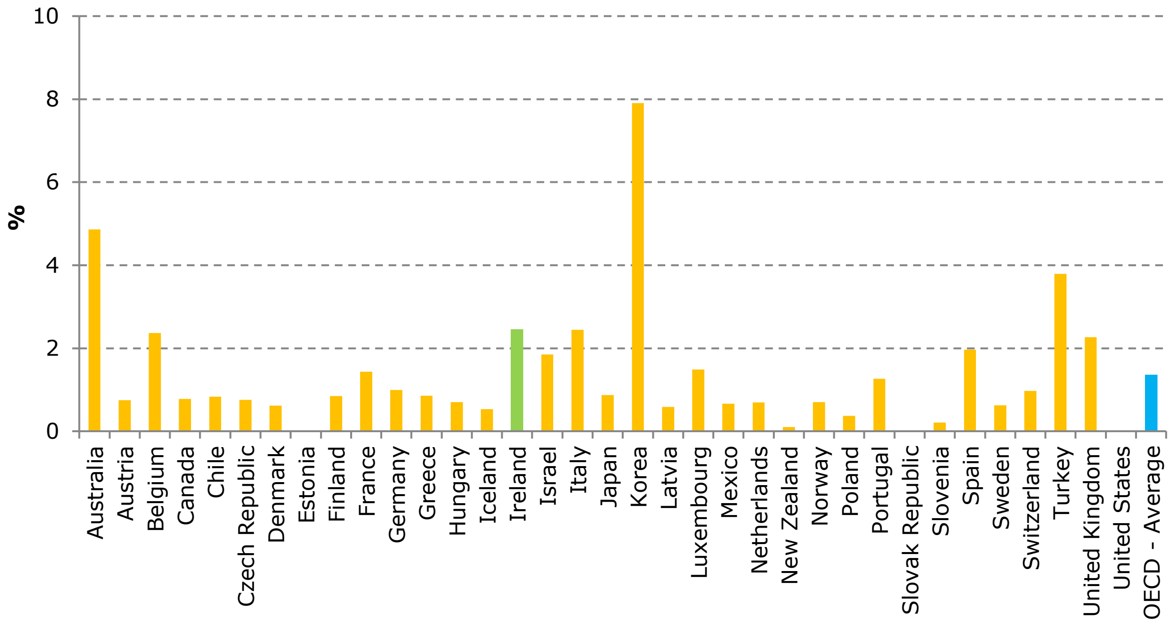
Figure 12: Recurrent Taxes on Immovable Property as a Share of Total Taxation 2015



Source: OECD. Note: OECD Revenue Statistics code 4100.

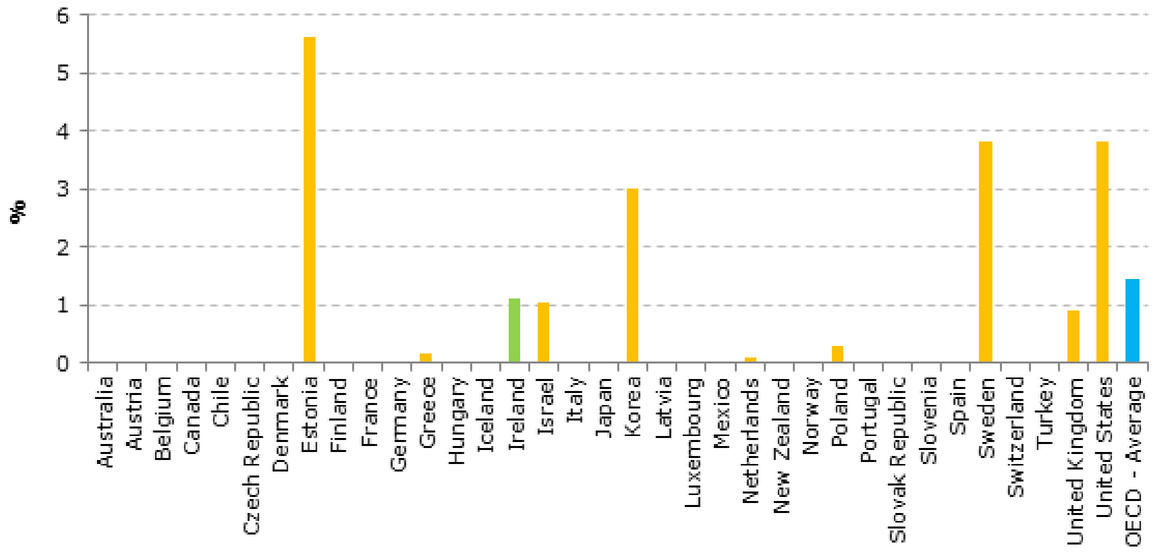
[13] It should be noted that "Total Taxation" in the OECD context includes social security contributions.

Figure 13: Taxes on Capital and Financial Transactions as a Share of Total Taxation 2015



Source: OECD. Note: OECD Revenue Statistics code 4400.

Figure 14: Taxes on Capital Gains as a Share of Total Taxation 2015



Source: OECD. Note: Sum of OECD Revenue Statistics codes 1120 and 1220.

9 Conclusion

This report profiles trends in capital taxes volumes and receipts, highlighting data for 2017 with comparisons to previous years where useful. This report complements the capital taxes statistics published on Revenue's website[14] and other material such as Revenue's recently published a new CAT Strategy 2018 – 2020.[15] Furthermore, information on all four capital taxes is combined together with location and income information for the first time to present new perspectives on the taxes.

The report is a statistical profile of receipts from capital taxes and the taxpayers engaged in capital taxes transactions or activities. This is published to provide evidence to inform policy makers and stakeholders in an area where the data available are often limited.

[14] Available at: https://www.revenue.ie/en/corporate/information-about-revenue/statistics/index.aspx.
[15] Available at https://www.revenue.ie/en/news/articles/new-cat-tax-strategy-2018%E2%80%932020.aspx.