

## **GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE**

- B1.1** This section provides an introduction to Government expenditure, including the Estimates cycle.
  
- B1.2** This section provides an outline of the various statutes, accounts, programmes and contracts that underpin Government expenditure.



## **B1.1 – Government Expenditure**

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### Introduction

1. Government expenditure falls into two broad categories – non-voted expenditure and voted expenditure.

### Central Fund Services

2. **Non-voted expenditure** represents expenditure which the Oireachtas has declared by law is to be paid from the Central Fund without annual reference to the Dáil and consists of:

**Central Fund Charges:** These are a permanent charge on the State revenues and represent those services which are charged on and payable out of the Central Fund by continuing authority of statutes and are not therefore subject to annual or periodic review. The largest item is the service of the National Debt (i.e. interest and sinking fund payments on the debt, expenses of issues of debt, NTMA administrative expenses, etc). Other items include Ireland's contribution to the EU budget; the salaries, pensions and allowances of the President, Judiciary and Comptroller and Auditor General; and the expenses of Returning Officers. In these cases, the relevant legislation does not impose a limit on the aggregate amount that may be issued out of the Central Fund in respect of the service. The running costs of the Houses of the Oireachtas, as administered by the Houses of the Oireachtas Commission, are also a charge on the Central Fund. However, the Houses of the Oireachtas Commission Acts 2003 and 2006 set down 3-yearly limits on the amounts that can be charged.

**Other Central Fund Issues:** These are generally repayable advances to State bodies in respect of State development projects making up part of what is known as the Public Capital Programme and are made from

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the Central Fund under specific statutes. The legislation normally imposes an upper limit on the advances that can be made. This is usually equivalent to the issues that would be made over a 3 to 5-year period, and gives the Oireachtas the opportunity of reviewing the project or the body concerned at reasonably regular intervals.

### Supply Services

3. **Voted expenditure** refers to the ordinary services of Government Departments and Offices, both capital and non-capital, the money for which is voted by the Dáil on an annual basis. These services are technically known as the Supply Services and the money granted by the Oireachtas for each service is called the **Supply Grant**, or simply **Supply**. Expenditure is provided for under **Votes**, one or more covering the functions of each Department or Office.

### Supply Procedure and Timetable

4. Supply Estimates are the basis of the statutory authority for the appropriation of moneys and for the Department of Finance to make issues from the Central Fund to meet most expenditure by Government Departments and certain related bodies. Statutory authority is provided by the Central Fund (Permanent Provisions) Act, 1965 (see Section B1.2.2) and the annual Appropriation Act (see Section B1.2.6). These arrangements are known as the ‘supply’ procedure and are set out in detail below.

### Financial Timetable

5. While the process for setting the Supply Estimates has developed a multi-annual aspect over the years (*see* Sections D2.16–22 in particular, regarding multi-annual capital envelopes), the process is still conducted within an annual framework as envisaged in the Constitution and the relevant legislation. An overview of the annual financial timetable

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within which the supply procedure is carried out in respect of a particular year of account (referred to below as ‘*year N*’) is set out below:

### ***Year N-1 (i.e. the year preceding Year N):***

- (a) **June:** The Minister for Finance prepares a **Budgetary Strategy Memorandum (BSM)** for the Government, setting out the Department of Finance’s assessment of the budgetary and economic outlook into the medium term. In this context, the Department of Finance reviews the current year (i.e. *year N-1*) and prepares projections of revenues and of expenditure involved in maintaining the existing levels of public services for each of the three subsequent years (i.e. *years N to N+2*). On foot of the BSM, the Government approves targets for the main budgetary aggregates.
- (b) **Mid-October:** The Department of Finance publishes a Pre-Budget Outlook (PBO), giving an updated medium-term economic and fiscal outlook for *years N to N+2*. The PBO includes detailed pre-Budget Estimates for *year N*.
- (c) **Late October:** The Department of Finance holds detailed discussions with Departments on their proposed expenditure allocations for the following three years, with particular regard to year N. In this context, the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform may hold bilateral discussions with Ministerial colleagues.
- (d) **November:** In the light of these discussions, the Minister for Finance formulates proposals for adjustments to the pre-Budget Estimate allocations for

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*years N to N+2*. The Minister brings these proposals to Government for approval.

- (e) **Late November/early December:** The White Paper on Receipts and Expenditure is published on the weekend before Budget Day (*see* Paragraph 6 below).
- (f) **Early December:** The Minister for Finance presents his annual Budget Statement to the Dáil, usually on the first Wednesday in December, setting out the Government's taxation policy, expenditure decisions and budgetary targets for year N. The annual Stability Programme Update, prepared in accordance with the terms of the EU Stability and Growth Pact (*see* Section B4.17-19), is published together with the Budget. It sets out the updated economic and fiscal projections for *years N to N+2*.

All of the expenditure adjustments to the pre-Budget Estimates are published in a **Budget Estimates Volume**, giving Part I and Part II of each Estimate (*see* Paragraphs 9-12 below). The Budget Estimates Volume also includes a Summary Public Capital Programme and shows the amount of capital carryover for each Vote in line with the Multi-Annual Capital Envelope framework (*see* Sections D2.19–20). Any adjustments to the multi-annual capital envelopes are made at this stage and the unallocated capital reserve for *year N* is distributed across Votes.

- (g) **Late December:** The annual Appropriation Act is passed giving statutory effect to the Estimates, including any Supplementary Estimates, (*see* paragraphs 18-21 below) voted by the Dáil for the current year. The Act also serves a number of other important functions, including the provision of a basis

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for expenditure to continue to take place in *year N* before the Estimates for that year have passed (*see* Section B1.2.6). In this regard, before the end of December the Statement of Authorised Issues (in respect of *year N*) is laid before the Dáil (*see* Section B1.2.5).

### *Year N:*

- (h) **February:** The annual Finance Bill is published, to give legislative effect to the tax changes proposed in the Budget Statement and to other detailed taxation measures deemed necessary. The Bill is duly referred by the Dáil to the Select Committee on Finance and the Public Service for detailed consideration. Where Financial Resolutions relating to tax matters are passed by the Dáil on Budget Day, the Finance Bill must be enacted within 4 months of Budget Day if the relevant tax measures are to remain in effect (*see* Section B1.2.10).

The **Revised Estimates Volume** for *year N* is also published in February, along with the Public Capital Programme, showing the full Part I, Part II and Part III detail of the Budget Estimates (*see* Paragraphs 9-14 below). (Appendix 1 of this section contains a copy of the 2008 Estimate for the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.) The individual Estimates are referred by the Dáil to their relevant Select Committees for consideration, together with the **Annual Output Statements** (*see* an example at Appendix 2 of this section and *see* also Section D2.7), after which the Dáil votes on the individual spending Estimates. The Dáil approves the Estimates by way of **Financial Resolutions**, whereupon expenditure in accordance with those resolutions is possible under

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law. (Before the Dáil has approved the Estimates for *year N*, expenditure in that year on existing services is authorised under the provisions of the Central Fund (Permanent Provisions) Act, 1965 – *see* Section B1.2.2.)

- (i) **March - June:** The Department of Finance begins the process of formulating expenditure policy, in the context of overall economic and fiscal policy, for the 3-year period *N+1 to N+3*, leading up to the Budgetary Strategy Memorandum (BSM) – and so the cycle starts again.
- (j) **Appropriation Account:** The annual audit procedure commences with the preparation of the Appropriation Account after the end of each financial year (*see* Section B1.2.11).

### White Paper on Receipts and Expenditure

#### 6. Article 28.4.4 of the Constitution states:

‘The Government shall prepare Estimates of the Receipts and Estimates of the Expenditure of the State for each financial year, and shall present them to Dáil Éireann for consideration.’

The document containing these Estimates is called the ‘White Paper on Receipts and Expenditure’, and is usually published by the Department of Finance the weekend before the annual Budget. It shows the forecast outturn for the current financial year (i.e. *year N-1*) and, in relation to the new financial year (*year N*), estimated receipts from taxation at pre-budget rates, estimated Exchequer expenditure on a pre-budget basis (both voted and non-voted) and the estimated Exchequer borrowing requirement. The Estimates are in highly aggregated form. For example,

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in relation to the Supply Services, only the Vote titles and net requirements are shown. The White Paper is not the subject of a Dáil motion and as such is not debated in the House. The individual Estimates as adjusted at Budget Day are published in a Budget Estimates Volume, with a more detailed breakdown provided in the Revised Estimates Volume the following February. Each Estimate is presented and debated separately, as described in Paragraph 5(h) above.

### **Estimates**

7. Standing Order No. 152 of the Dáil provides that the annual Estimates for the Supply Services (excluding any Supplementary or Additional Estimates) must be presented to the Dáil and circulated to members not less than 7 days before the annual Budget and not later than the 30th day of the financial year, unless the Dáil orders otherwise. In practice, however, the pre-Budget Estimates are published as part of the Pre-Budget Outlook in October; the Budget Estimates are published at Budget time and it is these Estimates – as subsequently updated in the Revised Estimates Volume, published the following February – that are voted on by the Dáil, as outlined in Paragraph 5(g) above.
  
8. The Estimates Volumes contain a separate Estimate of the cost of each Departmental function for which Dáil Éireann will be asked to appropriate money by way of a separate Vote. When an Estimate is passed by the Dáil, it is technically known as a Vote.

Departments also prepare Annual Output Statements, (see Section D2.7-9) which are submitted to the relevant Select Committee to enable the Dáil to assess what is being achieved for the public expenditure

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### Parts of Estimates

9. Each full Estimate contains three main parts:

**Part I sets out a formal description of the services to be financed from the Vote, known as the ambit of the Vote.**

The Appropriation Act (*see* Section B1.2.6) by itself cannot be used to extend the statutory functions of a Department. **The services outlined in the ambit must fall within the statutory powers of the Minister concerned** (*see* Section C1.13). The ambit also shows the net amount of money required for the coming financial year. The wording of the ambit is incorporated in the annual Appropriation Act and therefore provides the statutory description in that Act of the purpose for which the supply demanded in the Estimate is granted. Expenditure on a new service, which is outside the ambit of a Vote, cannot proceed unless Dáil approval is obtained through a Supplementary Estimate (*see* paragraph 19 below) which proposes to change the ambit as necessary or, if the new service cannot be related to an existing Vote, by the introduction of an Estimate providing for an additional Vote (*see* Paragraph 21 below; *see also* Section C1.16). In cases where new functions are involved in the new service (with the exception of the Department of the Taoiseach), it is necessary to have an Allocation of Functions Order made under Section (1) of the Ministers and Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 1939 (*see also* Section C1.17.)

10. Part I also sets out the amount of capital carryover by Vote consistent with the amount included in the Appropriation Act (*see* Sections D2.16–22 re rolling 5-year capital envelopes).

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11. **Part II names the Department that is responsible for accounting for the Vote and sets out the gross provision sought in the Estimate by subhead.**

The subheads of a Vote set out the detailed allocations of all the expenditure on programmes and services within the ambit of the Vote, and are the headings under which the Department is required to account for the expenditure in its Appropriation Account. The subheads also facilitate financial control by the Dáil and enable the Department of Finance to exercise control over expenditure. With the approval of the Department of Finance, allocations may be transferred between subheads by a process known as ‘virement’ (*see* Section C2.6).

12. Beneath Part II is a table setting out the specific subheads under which the capital carryover provision (if any), as set out under Part I, will be spent.

13. The **Budget Estimates Volume**, published at Budget time in December, includes only the foregoing amount of detail on each Estimate. In the case of the **Revised Estimates Volume**, published in February, there is also appended to Part II of each Estimate a statement known as the **Allied Services Statement**. This gives an estimate of the cost of services provided without charge to the Department concerned (e.g. by the Office of Public Works) and takes account of all receipts related to the particular service, both appropriations-in-aid and receipts payable directly to the Exchequer (known as Exchequer Extra Receipts, *see* Section C5.19).

14. **Part III, which is published only in the Revised Estimates Volume**, repeats certain subheads with supporting detail for the information of the Dáil, including, where appropriate, a separate operating budget showing total expenditure and income (including non-Exchequer

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income) of certain major bodies grant-aided from the Vote. While it has no statutory effect and is not normally a basis for accounting as far as the Appropriation Account is concerned, Part III is used for control purposes by the Department of Finance.

**Note:** Parts II and III show in respect of each subhead the provision sought for the coming financial year, as well as the corresponding figure for the previous year.

**15.**Appendix 1 of this Section contains a copy of the 2008 Estimate for the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Appendix 2 of this Section contains a sample template for an Annual Output Statement, together with an extract from the 2008 Annual Output Statement for the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

**16.**No alteration in the form of an Estimate may be made without Department of Finance sanction. Sanction for important changes will not be given unless the prior approval of the Committee of Public Accounts has been obtained by the Department of Finance.

**17.**Each Estimate for the Supply Services is considered separately by the Dáil on a motion which, in accordance with Dáil Standing Order No. 150, must be made by a member of the Government. As soon as an Estimate has been passed by the Dáil, by means of a Financial Resolution, the full amount of the Estimate may be issued from the Exchequer, subject to the normal controls, and used for that service in accordance with the Central Fund (Permanent Provisions) Act, 1965, as amended (*see* Section B1.2.2).

### **Further Revised Estimates**

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18.If, after publication of the Revised Estimates Volume, factors emerge to change the amount of the requisite grant before it has been voted, the Estimate may be withdrawn and replaced by a Further Revised Estimate. This procedure may also be used where the functions of one Department are transferred to another, either before or after the original Estimates have been voted.

### Supplementary and Additional Estimates

19. The Government may need to ask the Dáil during the year for money additional to that provided in the Voted Estimates. This can be done by means of a **Supplementary Estimate**, which may be used to secure Dáil approval for any of the following:

- (a)the provision of additional money for an existing service;
- (b)the provision of additional money to cover any shortfall in appropriations-in-aid;
- (c)the provision of money for a new service;
- (d)to introduce a new service even though no additional money is required (the passing of a Supplementary Estimate would enable expenditure to take place on a new service in advance of the passing of the main Estimate);
- (e) to switch money from one particular service to another within a Vote where this cannot be done by virement (*see* Section C2.6);
- (f) to use surplus appropriations-in-aid to finance additional expenditure;

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(g) to enable the Dáil to debate a service for which the Estimate was previously passed, by arrangement, without debate.

20. Supplementary Estimates of the type at (a), (b) and (c) above involve the provision by the Dáil of additional moneys and are known as Substantive Supplementary Estimates. The others do not involve additional money and are referred to as token or technical Supplementary Estimates. In such cases, to enable it to exercise control over the proposals in the Estimate, the Dáil is asked to vote a token sum, usually €1,000. The layout of a Supplementary Estimate is broadly the same as the original Estimate. Reference is made in the ambit to a ‘Supplementary Estimate’ instead of an ‘Estimate’ for the service in the same terms as in the original Estimate. If, however, a new service is to be included in the Supplementary Estimate which is outside the ambit of the original Vote, the wording of the ambit must be modified as necessary in the Supplementary Estimate to cover the new service.
21. A new service that cannot be related to an existing Vote, even allowing for possible widening of the ambit, may be provided for in a new Vote. (The new service must fall within the statutory powers of the Minister concerned, *see* Section C1.13.) If the Estimate for the new Vote is not printed in the Budget Estimates Volume, the Estimate, when taken by the Dáil, is technically known as an **Additional Estimate**.
22. Under Standing Order No. 156 of the Dáil, the debate on a Supplementary Estimate is confined to the items included in it and no discussion may be raised on the original or main Estimate, except to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion.

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**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (*CONTINUED*)**

(1) Central Fund (Permanent Provisions) Act, 1965

(6) Appropriation Act

(11) Appropriation Account

(16) Notes to the Appropriation Accounts

(22) Asset Management

(24) Assets Registers

(26) Public Capital Programme

(27) Non-Programme Outlays

(28) Monitoring and Control



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### Central Fund (Permanent Provisions) Act, 1965

1. Except for capital carryover (*see* Sections D2.16–22), any balance of a Vote remaining unexpended at the end of the year must be surrendered to the Exchequer and cannot be used for services in the following year. In consequence, and as it may be well into the new financial year before the Dáil has considered and passed the Estimates and the Appropriation Act (*see* Paragraph 6 below), provision has to be made to ensure that sufficient funds are available to enable the Supply Services to be maintained until the Dáil has approved the detailed Estimates for each service.
  
2. The Central Fund (Permanent Provisions) Act, 1965 authorises the Minister for Finance in every financial year to issue out of the Central Fund and make available, in respect of any Supply Service for which a sum was appropriated in the preceding year's Appropriation Act, sums not exceeding, in the aggregate, four-fifths of the sums appropriated for it in that Appropriation Act (i.e. four-fifths of the net estimates for the previous year), thereby facilitating the continuance of operations in anticipation of the relevant Vote being passed by the Dáil in due course. This authorisation is subject to the following conditions:
  - (i) the Minister must ask the Dáil during the financial year to grant Supply for the service in question for that year; and
  - (ii) the Minister must consider that each issue and each application is necessary.
  
3. Where the amount of an Estimate passed by the Dáil in due course exceeds four-fifths of the amount appropriated for the corresponding service in the preceding financial year, the amount issuable from the Exchequer under the authority of the Act is automatically increased by the difference between the

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four-fifths and the Estimate as passed. Conversely, where the amount of an Estimate passed by the Dáil is less than four-fifths of the amount appropriated in the preceding year, the amount authorised for issue is reduced accordingly.

4. The Act does not authorise expenditure on a new service in anticipation of Dáil approval for that particular service.
5. The Act, as amended, requires the Minister for Finance to lay a **Statement of Authorised Issues** before the Dáil every December. This statement sets out the amounts which the Minister will be authorised to issue out of the Central Fund for Supply from the beginning of the next financial year under the provisions of the Act. The statement simply lists each Vote by name and number, and indicates the amount of the authorised issue in each case.

### **Appropriation Act**

6. The annual Appropriation Act gives statutory effect to the individual Estimates voted by the Dáil for that year. It is passed by the Oireachtas when consideration of all the Departmental Estimates (including any Supplementary or Additional Estimates) has been finalised by the Dáil. As such, this Act is usually one of the last items of legislative business of the financial year.
7. The Act definitively appropriates to the particular services the sums voted by the Dáil (including Supplementary and Additional Votes) in the interval since the previous year's Act. The ambit (Part I) of each Vote, the net amount of authorised expenditure on the Vote and the amount of Departmental receipts that may be applied as appropriations-in-aid of the Vote are all specified in a Schedule to the Appropriation Act.
8. While the subheads of Votes do not appear in the Act, they represent the heads under which the Votes are accounted for by

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the Departments and Offices concerned to Dáil Éireann under the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866 and 1921.

9. The Appropriation Act also specifies by Vote the amount of unspent capital moneys that may be carried over for expenditure in the following year, in accordance with Section 91 of the Finance Act 2004 (*see* Sections D2.16–22).
10. Finally, if Financial Resolutions relating to tax matters were passed on Budget Day, the Appropriation Act provides that the legislation giving effect to those Resolutions (i.e. the annual Finance Bill) may be introduced in the following year, rather than in the same year as the Resolutions (*see* Sections A3.1.8 and B4.9).

### **Appropriation Account**

11. After the end of each financial year, each Department or Office with a Vote in the Appropriation Act is required – under Section 22 of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866, as amended by the Comptroller and Auditor General (Amendment) Act, 1993– to prepare an account, known as the Appropriation Account, in respect of each Supply Grant administered by it for submission to the Comptroller and Auditor General. The statutory requirement is for the Appropriation Account to provide details of outturn (i.e. actual payments made and receipts brought to account) against the Estimate provision. (*See* example at Appendix 3 at the end of this section.)
12. In general, the layout of the Appropriation Account, showing outturn against estimate, follows Parts I and II of the relevant Estimate (*see* Section B1.1.9). The purpose of this part of the Account is to show that the expenditure recorded has been devoted to the purposes intended by the Dáil.

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13. In addition to the statutory requirements, the Appropriation Account incorporates further information of an accruals nature. Alongside the columns for Estimate and Outturn, each account contains a closing accruals column, showing the net position at year-end regarding accrued expenses, accrued income, deferred income and prepayments. Other accruals information is set out within a series of notes to each Appropriation Account, including:

- (a) an operating cost statement;
- (b) a statement of assets and liabilities with further explanatory notes regarding:
  - (i) capital assets;
  - (ii) capital assets under development;
  - (iii) the net liability to the Exchequer.
- (c) a global figure for commitments likely to materialise in the following year on grant and procurement subheads;
- (d) a table showing legally enforceable multi-annual capital commitments.

14. The Appropriation Account must comply with Government accounting procedures and any other directions of the Department of Finance. In general, the standard accounting policies (which are outlined in the Appropriation Accounts Volume) in force at the time must be observed or if not, the **departures from these policies must be noted.**

15. Accounting Officers must have the Appropriation Account for each Vote under their control prepared and they must sign and present the account to the Department of Finance and the Comptroller and Auditor General before 1 April of the year following that to which it relates (*see* Section A5.1). Accounting Officers submit a Statement of Internal Financial Control (*see* Section AA, Appendix 5) with their Appropriation Accounts. When certified by the Comptroller and Auditor

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General, the Accounts and the Comptroller and Auditor General's report thereon are printed and presented to the Dáil.

### **Notes to the Appropriation Accounts**

- 16.**In general, notes to the Appropriation Accounts are aimed at drawing the attention of the Dáil, and especially of the Committee of Public Accounts, to matters bearing on parliamentary control. These notes also afford fuller information about transactions, especially those of an unusual nature, recorded in the Account (e.g. losses and special payments, extra remuneration). Such notes would also include a statement of total expenditure, since the date of establishment, of each Commission/Committee financed from the Vote.
- 17.**Notes to the Accounts are provided in the sequence set out in Appendix 4 of this Section, although all of the notes outlined may not necessarily arise in a given Department in the year of account.
- 18.**In general, notes should be concise and meaningful, and should supplement rather than reiterate the information contained in the Appropriation Account. Notes on items other than those relating to extra remuneration and variations from grant are not generally required in cases where an individual item, or a category of items taken together, involves a sum of less than €50,000, except where a serious issue of principle arises or where the Comptroller and Auditor General or the Department of Finance considers that a note should be given.
- 19.**In the case of variations from grant, a note is not required where the variation is less than €100,000 and represents less than 5% of the subhead (or, in the case of administrative budget, less than 25% of the subhead). However, where special circumstances warrant it, or where the absolute amount of the subhead is very large, a lower percentage variation may require

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to be explained. In the case of extra remuneration, entries under the various categories in the table provided with the Appropriation Account would include those receiving less than €10,000 provided that, overall, more than €10,000 was paid in the category. Similarly, in the case of interest payments under the Late Payment in Commercial Transactions Regulations of 2002 (which amended Sections 4–11 of the Prompt Payment of Accounts Act, 1997), a note should be supplied (1) where the total of individual interest payments is €10,000 or greater; or (2) where an individual payment was €10,000 or more.

20. A copy of the account of each grant-in-aid fund (*see* Section C3) should also be appended to the Appropriation Account of the Vote from which the grant-in-aid was paid. In certain cases, Departments also attach a copy of the accounts of non-voted funds under their control.
21. An example of an Appropriation Account (of the Vote for the Office of the Minister for Finance) is given in Appendix 3 of this Section. Department of Finance Circulars and Letters relevant to the preparation of Appropriation Accounts are listed in Appendix 5 of this section under the heading ‘Department of Public Finance Circulars and Letters on the Appropriation Accounts’.

*See also* paragraph 11 above on Appropriation Accounts and paragraphs 24-25 below on Assets Registers.

### **Asset Management**

22. In general, assets in this context include all durable physical commodities, whether obtained by development, construction or acquisition, such as real property (land, buildings and works such as harbours, runways and parks), equipment (machinery, furniture and furnishings, computers, instruments, etc) and stores. The effective planning for the acquisition, safeguarding, use, maintenance and eventual disposal of assets is one of the

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important responsibilities of financial management. Thus, the Assets Register can also be used as a control mechanism over all assets.

- 23.** Departments should have asset management systems in place in order to ensure that assets are acquired only when needed, are adequately controlled and maintained, are properly safeguarded and disposed of, and that utilisation is monitored.

### **Assets Registers**

- 24.** Each Department/Office is required to maintain an Assets Register recording the description, historical cost, rate and method of charging for depreciation, present value (i.e. depreciated historical cost or valuation), date of acquisition and physical location of each material capital asset, i.e. an asset intended for use on a continuing basis for more than one year. The Department of Finance can offer guidance on the method of calculating the depreciated cost of assets. Details of acquisitions and disposals should be entered on an ongoing basis. The information can be used to compile the financial statements on assets required in the Appropriation Accounts (*see* Paragraph 13(b) above). A statement of capital assets, compiled from information from the Assets Register, is included in the Appropriation Accounts and the Assets Register should be available to the Comptroller and Auditor General during the annual audit of the Appropriation Accounts. A sample statement of capital assets is included in Appendix 6 of this section.

Department of Finance Circulars relevant to Assets Registers, including the treatment of trade-ins in the Statement of Capital Assets and the Operating Cost Statement, are listed in Appendix 5 of this section under the heading 'Department of Finance Circulars relevant to Assets Registers'.

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25. Departments should ensure that adequate systems of control are maintained over all of their assets, including those not included in the assets register.

### **Public Capital Programme**

26. The Public Capital Programme (PCP) is published annually by the Department of Finance. It provides details of the planned investment programmes, including their financing, of Government Departments, Local Authorities and State bodies for the year and reviews the previous year's performance.

### **Non-Programme Outlays**

27. Certain items of capital expenditure are not included in the Public Capital Programme because they do not represent investment in the creation of assets (e.g. payments to meet the closure costs or to reduce the borrowings of State-sponsored bodies). These payments are known as **Non-Programme Outlays** (NPOs). Payments on foot of capital expenditure funded by the Exchequer are made under specific statutes.

### **Monitoring and Control**

28. Departments and Offices must monitor and manage their expenditure within the allocations approved by the Dáil. They are required to submit a profile of post-Budget expenditure by month to the Department of Finance for approval, showing how they propose to disburse funds over each spending area for the year. Profiles are required for supply services expenditure, both non-capital and capital, and for Exchequer capital issues under various statutes. Returns of actual and forecast expenditure, including explanations of variations from profile, must then be submitted on a monthly basis to the Department of Finance.
29. The monthly returns must present a realistic view of the outlook for Departments' spending, including all likely excesses and savings emerging. If spending begins to run over

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profile, or threatens to do so, Departments and Offices must take action to bring it back into line with their approved Estimates. In appropriate circumstances, the Department or Office may make a proposal to their Minister recommending a submission be made to the Minister for Finance for the taking of a Supplementary Estimate (*see* Section B1.1.19).

30. The expenditure trends indicated by the monitoring system are used in conjunction with trends in the main revenue aggregates to facilitate publication of the quarterly Exchequer Returns and, more generally, to apprise the Government on a regular basis of progress on the Budget.
31. In addition to the foregoing, special arrangements exist to facilitate the monitoring and control of future capital commitments. Under the General Conditions of Department of Finance sanction for capital expenditure under the rolling 5-year capital envelopes (Appendix 3 of the February 2005 Capital Appraisal Guidelines), the level of contractual commitments made in a particular year in respect of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years of the envelope may not exceed 85%, 75%, 60% and 40% respectively of the first year's allocation (*see also* Sections A4.9-16).



**GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS**

- (1) General
- (2) Tax Revenue
- (3) Non-Tax Revenue
- (4) Capital Receipts

## **B2 – Government Receipts**

## B2 – Government Receipts

### General

1. Government receipts are classified into two categories: current receipts (consisting of Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue) and capital receipts (previously called Non-Revenue Receipts).

### Tax Revenue

2. The essential characteristic of a tax is that it is compulsorily levied by the Government or other public authority for public purposes. The following are the significant taxes, duties and levies that are administered and collected by the Office of the Revenue Commissioners and paid over to the Exchequer Account at the Central Bank:

Income Tax	Customs
Corporation Tax	Stamp Duties
Value Added Tax	Capital Acquisitions Tax
Excise Duties	Capital Gains Tax

The Department of Finance publishes on its website, [www.finance.gov.ie](http://www.finance.gov.ie), a [monthly Exchequer Statement](#), which includes cumulative receipts under these tax categories. At the beginning of each year, a [monthly Cumulative Profile of Expected Exchequer Tax Revenue Receipts](#) is also published.

### Non-Tax Revenue

3. As opposed to taxation, the other main areas of current Government revenue paid direct to the Exchequer include:
  - surplus income of the Central Bank and Financial Services Authority of Ireland;
  - proceeds of National Lottery surplus;
  - interest on Exchequer advances to State bodies, etc;
  - dividends on shares held by the Minister for Finance in State and other companies;
  - royalties;

## **B2 – Government Receipts**

- fees (e.g. Court fees, companies' registration fees, Land Registry and Registry of Deeds fees);
- EU refunds in respect of adjustments in Budget contribution.

### **Capital Receipts**

4. Capital receipts of the Government consist mainly of:

- repayments of principal on Exchequer advances by State bodies, etc;
- Structural Fund receipts (payments, for example, from the European Regional Development Fund, FEOGA and Fisheries Guidance Fund – *see* Section E 1.4);
- proceeds of sales of shares held by the Minister for Finance;
- repayments of moneys advanced for EU intervention (*see* Section E);
- proceeds from sales of State property

**GOVERNMENT BORROWING**

- (1) Government Borrowing
- (2) National Treasury Management Agency
- (6) Borrowing Instruments

# **B3 – Government Borrowing**

## B3 – Government Borrowing

### Government Borrowing

1. To the extent that the cost of the Government's current and capital expenditure is not matched by tax revenue and other receipts in any financial year, it is necessary to raise the additional money required through borrowing. Funds required to redeem maturing Government debt must also be borrowed to the extent that they are not financed by a Government surplus.

### National Treasury Management Agency

2. The National Treasury Management Agency Act, 1990 provided for the establishment of the National Treasury Management Agency (NTMA) for the purposes of borrowing moneys for the Exchequer and managing the National Debt on behalf of and subject to the control and superintendence of the Minister for Finance. The NTMA was established in December 1990 and the Minister for Finance's exclusive authority to borrow for Exchequer purposes, and to engage in other transactions for the management of the national debt, conferred by section 54 of the Finance Act, 1970 was delegated to the NTMA.
3. The responsibility of the Minister for Finance to Dáil Éireann and as a member of the Government is unchanged by the establishment of the National Treasury Management Agency. Delegated functions vested in the NTMA continue to be vested in the Minister and are capable of being performed by either.
4. The proceeds of borrowing must be paid into the Central Fund unless there is specific statutory authority to do otherwise.
5. No other Minister or Department has general authority to borrow. **Under no circumstances should Departments enter into loan agreements without the consent of the Minister for Finance.**

### Borrowing Instruments

### **B3 – Government Borrowing**

- 6.** The chief source of Government borrowing is through the sale of Government bonds on the Stock Exchange. The NTMA normally creates bonds, in the form of new issues or additional tranches of existing bonds, with short, medium and long maturities. Sales of such Government bonds normally take place through primary dealers, who make a market for them by offering continuous bid and offer prices on designated bonds.
- 7.** Government bonds are traded on the Dublin Stock Exchange. Most of this activity takes place in the so-called ‘secondary’ market for bonds, where investors trade with each other via brokers and the primary dealers (market makers), as opposed to buying from or selling to the NTMA (the ‘primary’ market).
- 8.** Government bonds in the main are purchased by banks, insurance companies, pension funds and other financial institutions, both resident and non-resident, as well as by non-financial companies and private individuals. The Central Bank keeps a register of all holders of Government bonds.
- 9.** The NTMA also issues Exchequer Notes and Section 69 Notes on the domestic market (under Section 69 of Finance Act, 1985). These are short-term debt instruments with a maturity of between one week and one year. Exchequer Notes may be purchased directly from the NTMA in amounts of €250,000 or more by any person, company or institution, subject to NTMA approval. Section 69 Notes may also be purchased direct from the NTMA, or through any of the major banks in Ireland, but they may only be purchased by qualifying foreign-owned companies. The NTMA keeps registers of all holders of Exchequer Notes and Section 69 Notes.
- 10.** The other main sources of domestic borrowing include the various Government small savings schemes operated by the NTMA (Savings Bonds and Certificates, National Instalment Savings and Prize Bonds). These provide an investment

### B3 – Government Borrowing

opportunity for the individual, as opposed to the institutional investor. Funds deposited with the Post Office Savings Bank are also invested with the Exchequer through the NTMA and are guaranteed by the State.

11. The NTMA also has a large euro-commercial paper programme, which is listed on the Irish Stock Exchange and provides the Exchequer with short-term funds at attractive rates of interest. Currently, these funds are mainly used for bridging finance in the replacement of longer term debt and for liquidity management purposes.
12. A small proportion of the National Debt is currently in non-euro currencies, mainly contracted before the introduction of the euro. The NTMA uses modern financial instruments to hedge interest and exchange rate risk.
13. The Annual Report of the NTMA includes detailed information on the size of the National Debt and on the associated debt service costs. Payments by the Exchequer of interest on the National Debt are included in the monthly Exchequer Statements and in the annual Finance Accounts, which also include details on the National Debt provided by the NTMA. The Small Savings Reserve Fund was established under Section 160 of the 1994 Finance Act to allow funds to be set aside to meet the overhang of unpaid interest on the Government small savings schemes. The Finance Accounts also provide details on the Small Savings Reserve Fund and on the Capital Services Redemption Account, an extra-budgetary fund established by the 1950 Finance Act to allow funds to be set aside to meet the cost of servicing and redeeming the stock of debt.
14. Figures for the General Government Debt are prepared by the Department of Finance in the context of the EU Excessive Deficit Procedure Returns in March and September of each

## **B3 – Government Borrowing**

year and are available on the Department of Finance website under ‘Economic statistics’.

15. A view of Ireland’s overall net indebtedness must take account of the existence of the National Pensions Reserve Fund and the credit balances of the Exchequer. The National Pensions Reserve Fund was established under the National Pensions Reserve Fund Act 2000 to set aside an amount equivalent to 1% of GNP every year for investment. The purpose is to provide funds to help meet the cost of social welfare and public service pensions from 2025 on.

**THE BUDGET**

- (1) The Budget
- (10) Tax Changes
- (11) Finance Act
- (13) Other Statutory Funds/Accounts
- (17) EU Stability and Growth Pact
- (20) General Government Balance (GGB)
- (22) General Government Debt

## **B4 – The Budget**

### The Budget

1. The Budget, or Financial Statement of the Minister for Finance, which is usually taken in the December before the year to which it relates, is the focal point of the financial cycle. The Budget sets out the Government's overall budgetary targets for the year and outlines policy on taxation and spending. The Budget presented by the Minister separates out the current and capital elements, including the Current and Capital Balances.
2. The **current (or non-capital)** element of the Budget contains:
  - (a) on the expenditure side, current voted expenditure in the form of all non-capital expenditure on the Supply Services (*see* Section B1.1.3) and expenditure in respect of the Central Fund Services (*see* Section B1.1.2); and
  - (b) on the revenue side, current revenue comprising tax revenue (*see* Section B2.2) and non-tax revenue (*see* Section B2.3). If total current expenditure exceeds total current revenue, a current budget deficit emerges, which must be funded by borrowing (*see* Section B3). If total current revenue exceeds total current expenditure, a current budget surplus emerges.
3. The **capital budget** contains on the expenditure side:
  - voted capital expenditure on the Supply Services;
  - capital expenditure arising under specific statutes (*see* Section B1.1.2).
4. On the resources side, these expenditures are met in part by:
  - Exchequer internal resources (e.g. sinking funds) and;
  - Exchequer capital receipts, including certain EU receipts and the proceeds from the sale of certain State property (*see* Section B2.4)
5. If total capital expenditure exceeds total capital resources, a capital budget deficit emerges, which is funded in the first instance by any current budget surplus. To the extent that the current budget surplus is less than the capital budget deficit, the

## B4 – The Budget

capital budget deficit is financed by borrowing. If both current and capital budgets are in deficit, both deficits are financed by borrowing.

6. The difference between revenue and expenditure on the Exchequer Account of the Central Fund is known as the **Exchequer Balance**. If this is in deficit, the overall borrowing which the Government undertakes to fund its spending plans is known as the Exchequer Borrowing Requirement (EBR) (*see* Section B3).
7. The Exchequer Balance is the traditional domestic budgetary aggregate which measures Central Government's net surplus or borrowing position. It is the difference between total receipts into and total expenditure out of the Exchequer Account of the Central Fund.
8. The **General Government Balance** (GGB) is the standard European measure of the fiscal balance, which is used to monitor compliance with the Stability and Growth Pact (*see* paragraphs 17-23 below). The GGB measures the fiscal performance of all arms of Government (other than commercial State-sponsored bodies), including Central Government, Local Government and non-commercial State-sponsored bodies, as well as extra-budgetary funds such as the Social Insurance Fund and National Pensions Reserve Fund, which are managed by agents of Government. The GGB thus provides an assessment of the fiscal performance of a more complete Government sector.
9. The Financial Statement of the Minister for Finance sets specific targets for the overall budgetary aggregates, subject to the approval in due course by the Dáil of Financial Resolutions (*see* Paragraph 10 below on taxation resolutions), the Finance Bill (*see* Section B1.2.10 and Paragraph 11 below) and the Estimates (*see* Section B1.1).

**Tax Changes**

**10.** Tax changes may be given legal effect in one of the following ways:

- (i) **A Financial Resolution** – passed by Dáil Éireann – under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1927 (in the case of duties of customs and excise, income tax, VAT, corporation tax, gift tax, inheritance tax and capital gains tax) and having effect for a limited period (*see below*) from the passing of the resolution or from a specified date. A resolution under this Act has statutory effect as if contained in an Act of the Oireachtas. However, the resolution ceases to have statutory effect in the event of any of the following occurring:
  - (a). a Bill containing provisions to the same effect is not read a second time by Dáil Éireann within 84 days after the resolution is passed;
  - (b). the provisions of the Bill are rejected during its passage through the Oireachtas;
  - (c). an Act of the Oireachtas containing provisions to the same effect comes into operation;
  - (d). a period of 4 months expires from the date on which the resolution is expressed to take effect or, where no such date is expressed, from the passing of the resolution and the resolution has not been confirmed by an Act of the Oireachtas.

Dáil Standing Order No. 151 states that:

‘On the completion by the Dáil of the consideration of any Resolution, or series of Resolutions, voting money for public services, or imposing taxation, a Bill shall be prepared and initiated by the member of the Government in charge of the

Department of Finance, or another member of the Government acting on his or her behalf.’

**(ii) A section in the Finance Act**

**(iii) Other legislation**

Charges, which may be treated as tax revenue, may also be imposed by legislation other than the Finance Act. The Finance Accounts detail receipts of taxes imposed through such legislation.

### **Finance Act**

**11.** The annual Finance Act gives statutory effect to the taxation measures announced in the Budget and to other miscellaneous financial provisions. As indicated above, if there are Financial Resolutions under the 1927 Provisional Collection of Taxes Act in the Budget, the Second Stage of the Finance Bill must be passed in Dáil Éireann within 84 days of Budget Day and the Bill must be signed by the President within 4 months of Budget Day.

**12.** In the event of a Supplementary Budget during the year which contains taxation changes, a second Finance Act is required.

### **Other Statutory Funds/Accounts**

**13.** From time to time, funds have been established by statute to enable the State to administer moneys on behalf of private citizens or bodies. There are also Government services for which the normal system of ‘Supply’ and ‘Appropriation’ is not possible or is inappropriate. For example, the funds to be used for the operation of the service may come mainly from sources other than the Central Fund. In such a case, the Oireachtas may establish a statutory fund to finance the service, place responsibility for its operation on a Department or other body, and indicate the manner of operation.

14. One such statutory fund is the **Social Insurance Fund (SIF)**. This fund derives its income from PRSI contributions paid by employees, their employers, self-employed persons and voluntary contributors, with some small additional income from investments. The SIF finances a range of social insurance-based payments, such as jobseekers' benefits and State pension (contributory), as well as statutory redundancy/insolvency payments. The administrative costs associated with both PRSI collection and the payment of PRSI entitlements are recoverable from the SIF. The SIF accounts are audited annually by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) and copies of the accounts, with the C&AG's report, are laid before both Houses of the Oireachtas.
  
15. Other funds administered by the State in this manner include the Post Office Savings Bank Fund Deposit Account (S.I. No. 336/1940) and the Travellers Protection Fund (S.I. No. 139/1984).
  
16. Other funds and accounts have been established to administer moneys accruing to the State under various Acts. Examples of these include the Environment Fund and the National Lottery Fund. These accounts are subject to the same audit and accountability criteria as the Social Insurance Fund.

### **EU Stability and Growth Pact**

17. Under the EU Stability and Growth Pact, member states agree to respect two criteria: a deficit-to-GDP ratio of 3% and a debt-to-GDP ratio of 60%. If a member state exceeds the deficit ceiling, the Excessive deficit procedure is triggered at EU level. This entails several steps including the possibility of sanctions to encourage the member state concerned to take measures to rectify the situation.

18. Under the provisions of the Pact, euro-area member states outline their medium term budgetary strategy in stability programmes, which are updated annually and submitted to the EU Commission and the Council. Ireland's Stability Programme Update is normally prepared with the Budget and submitted on Budget day.
19. The Council examines the programme of each member state and delivers an opinion, which may suggest policy action to be taken by the country in question. The Minister for Finance conveys the Council Opinion to the Dáil Select Committee on Finance and the Public Service in the context of his/her appearance before the Committee in relation to the Annual Estimates and Output Statements and the medium term economic and budgetary projections of the stability programme (*See Sections A3.2.6-8*)

### **General Government Balance (GGB)**

20. The **General Government Balance (GGB)** is the standard European measure of the fiscal balance, which is used to monitor compliance with the Stability and Growth Pact. The GGB measures the fiscal performance of all arms of Government (other than commercial State-sponsored bodies), including Central Government, Local Government and non-commercial State-sponsored bodies, as well as extra-budgetary funds such as the Social Insurance Fund and National Pensions Reserve Fund, which are managed by agents of Government. The GGB thus provides an assessment of the fiscal performance of a more complete Government sector. Whereas the Exchequer Balance (also referred to as the Exchequer Borrowing Requirement (EBR)) measures the cashflow balance of the Central Fund, representing the difference between the receipts and payments recorded on the Exchequer Account, the General Government Balance measures the balance between the income and outlays of a widely-defined Government sector, which excludes only the commercial semi-State bodies. The

deficits (or surpluses) of the local authorities, of the Social Insurance Fund and of all other public agencies and funds dependant on Government for most of their funding, have no effect on the EBR, but will all impact on the GGB.

21. While transactions between government agencies and non-Government sectors are included in the GGB calculations, those transactions which take place between the Exchequer and government agencies will have no effect on the GGB. These transactions are recorded, but as they are issued and received within the General Government sector, the net effect on the GGB will be nil. Thus, for example, in calculating the GGB, the annual payment from the Exchequer to National Pensions Reserve Fund (*see* Section A7.8) will have no effect on the overall GGB. In addition, the GGB differs from the EBR in that financial transactions, such as loan or equity transactions are not taken into account. Finally, whereas the EBR is strictly a cashflow measurement, the GGB reflects some elements of accrual accounting, for example in respect of VAT and PAYE income tax receipts.

### **General Government Debt**

22. The General Government Debt is the standard measurement of gross indebtedness used for comparative purposes within the EU. It includes the debt of the Exchequer, the extra-budgetary funds, the non-commercial state-sponsored bodies, as well as the debt of local authorities.
23. Under EU Council Regulation 3605/93 the Department must submit Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) Returns to the Commission under deadlines of 31 March and 30 September. These provide a detailed update in relation to the GGB and the General Government Debt. It is essential that Departments and agencies provide the necessary information to ensure that these returns are submitted on time.

## **B4 – The Budget**

## **Section BB**

### **APPENDICES**

#### **Section**

B1.1.5 (h) Appendix 1	2008 Estimate for the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
B1.1.5 (h) Appendix 2	2008 Annual Output Statements (i) template (ii) extract - Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
B1.2.11 Appendix 3	Sample Appropriation Account – Vote for the Office of the Minister for Finance
B1.2.16 Appendix 4	Sequence of Notes included in the Appropriation Accounts
Appendix 5	List of websites for Department of Finance circulars, legislation and other publications referred to in this section
B1.2.24 Appendix 6:	Sample Statement of Capital Assets

## AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

- I. Estimate of the amount required in the year ending 31 December 2008 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, including certain services administered by that Office, and of the Irish Land Commission and for payment of certain grants, subsidies and sundry grants-in-aid and for the payment of certain grants under cash-limited schemes.

(a) by way of current year provision

**One thousand, four hundred and fifty-five million and one thousand euro**

**(€1,455,001,000)**

(b) by way of the application for capital supply services of unspent appropriations, the surrender of which may be deferred under Section 91 of the Finance Act 2004.

**Thirty-one million, four hundred and thirteen thousand euro**

**(€31,413,000)**

- II. Subheads under which this Vote will be accounted for by the Office of the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	2007 Provisional Outturn			2008 Estimate			Change 2008 over 2007
	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	%
<b>ADMINISTRATION (a)</b>							
A.1 - SALARIES, WAGES AND ALLOWANCES ....	223,842	-	223,842	240,576	-	240,576	-
A.2 - TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE ....	14,734	-	14,734	14,784	-	14,784	-
A.3 - INCIDENTAL EXPENSES ....	8,592	-	8,592	9,924	-	9,924	-
A.4 - POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES ....	6,824	-	6,824	7,349	-	7,349	-
A.5 - OFFICE MACHINERY AND OTHER OFFICE SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES ....	23,124	5,976	29,100	16,124	6,293	22,417	-
A.6 - OFFICE PREMISES EXPENSES ....	7,244	-	7,244	6,920	-	6,920	-
A.7 - CONSULTANCY SERVICES ....	242	-	242	100	-	100	-
A.8 - SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES TO PROTECT THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS OF THE EU ....	607	-	607	700	-	700	-
A.9 - LABORATORY EQUIPMENT ....	4,388	736	5,024	4,700	3,900	8,600	-
A.10 - VALUE FOR MONEY AND POLICY REVIEWS ....	210	-	210	349	-	349	-
<i>Subtotal :- *</i>	289,707	6,712	296,419	301,526	10,193	311,719	-
<b>PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE</b>							
B. - RESEARCH AND TRAINING ....	38,573	-	38,573	42,539	-	42,539	10%
C. - FOOD SAFETY (AND PUBLIC HEALTH) ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE AND PLANT HEALTH ....	136,179	1,384	137,563	182,385	3,185	185,570	35%
D. - INCOME AND MARKET SUPPORTS ....	20,119	81	20,200	19,410	5	19,415	-4%
E. - INCOME SUPPORTS IN DISADVANTAGED AREAS ....	254,001	-	254,001	257,000	-	257,000	1%
F. - RURAL ENVIRONMENT ....	311,750	-	311,750	331,838	-	331,838	6%
G. - LAND MOBILITY (EARLY RETIREMENT / INSTALLATION AID SCHEMES) ....	53,290	5,785	59,075	56,000	10,000	66,000	12%
H. - DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ....	557	138,772	139,329	790	215,412	216,202	55%
I. - FORESTRY AND BIOENERGY ....	7,557	97,973	105,530	7,425	113,575	121,000	15%

\* Includes carryforward of savings of €825,000 from 2007 under the terms of the Administrative Budget Agreement.

(a) The 2008 Estimate figure for Administration reflects the transfer from Vote 30 (Communications, Energy & Natural Resources) of the following functions:- Marine Institute, Bord Iascaigh Mhara, Sea Fisheries Protection Authority, Aquaculture, Sea Fisheries and Aquaculture Licences Appeals Board.



[31]

## Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

[31]

	2007 Provisional Outturn			2008 Estimate			Change 2008 over 2007
	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	%
<b>PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE - continued</b>							
J. - FISHERIES (a) (b) ....	982	20,146	21,128	3,034	28,969	32,003	51%
K. - TEAGASC - GRANT-IN-AID FOR GENERAL EXPENSES ....	123,050	5,000	128,050	129,514	3,000	132,514	3%
L. - AN BORD BIA - GRANT-IN-AID FOR GENERAL EXPENSES ....	27,705	-	27,705	27,505	-	27,505	-1%
M. - MARINE INSTITUTE (GRANT-IN-AID) (a) ....	18,750	10,230	28,980	19,109	13,230	32,339	12%
N. - BORD IASCAIGH MHARA (GRANT-IN-AID) (a) ....	19,326	8,427	27,753	19,653	29,392	49,045	77%
O. - SEA FISHERIES PROTECTION AUTHORITY (a) ....	10,128	826	10,954	12,265	2,145	14,410	32%
P. - AQUACULTURE LICENCE APPEALS BOARD (a) ....	257	-	257	475	-	475	85%
Q. - FOOD AID DONATIONS - WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME ....	10,510	-	10,510	9,960	-	9,960	-5%
R. - OTHER SERVICES ....	16,716	-	16,716	18,834	-	18,834	13%
<i>Gross Total :-</i>	1,339,157	295,336	1,634,493	1,439,262	429,106	1,868,368	14%
<i>Deduct :-</i>							
S. - APPROPRIATIONS-IN-AID ....	420,109	31,705	451,814	403,341	10,026	413,367	-9%
<i>Net Total :-</i>	919,048	263,631	1,182,679	1,035,921	419,080	1,455,001	23%
				Net Increase (€000)			272,322
<i>Exchequer pay and pensions included in above net total ....</i>			341,422			367,417	8%
<i>Associated Public Service employees and pensioners ....</i>			7,191			7,323	5%

(a) These subheads reflect the transfer of functions to this Department from the former Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources from 19 October 2007.

(b) Subhead J. Fisheries is an amalgamation of Subheads B1: Coastal Protection and Management, B2: Foreshore Development, D2: Fisheries Conservation and Management including Shellfish Monitoring Programme, D3: Fish Processing, D4: Aquaculture Development and D6: Development and Upgrading of Harbours for Fishery Purposes and retired subhead J2: EU Programmes Clearance of Accounts of the former Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources.

Subheads under which it is intended to apply the amount of €31.413 million in unspent 2007 appropriations to capital supply services.

	2007 Provisional Outturn		2008 Estimate		Change 2008 over 2007
	Application of Deferred Surrender				
	€000	€000	€000	€000	
H. - DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD	-	-	21,413	-	-
I. - FORESTRY AND BIOENERGY	20,277	-	10,000	-	-51%
J. - FISHERIES	7,572	-	-	-	-
N. - BORD IASCAIGH MHARA	3,885	-	-	-	-
	31,734	-	31,413	-	-1%

[31]

## Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

[31]

	2007 Provisional Outturn			2008 Estimate		
	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
The total expenditure in connection with this service is estimated as follows :-						
Gross provisional outturn and estimate preceding	1,339,157	295,336	1,634,493	1,439,262	429,106	1,868,368
Estimated amounts included in the following Notes						

# BB – Appendix 1

[31]

## Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

[31]

	2007 Provisional Outturn			2008 Estimate		
	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
The total expenditure in connection with this service is estimated as follows :-						
Gross provisional outturn and estimate preceding .....	1,339,157	295,336	<b>1,634,493</b>	1,439,262	429,106	<b>1,868,368</b>
Estimated amounts included in the following Votes in connection with this service :-						
<u>Vote</u>						
7 Superannuation and Retired Allowances .....	57,145	-	<b>57,145</b>	60,373	-	<b>60,373</b>
9 Office of the Revenue Commissioners .....	2,996	-	<b>2,996</b>	3,235	-	<b>3,235</b>
10 Office of Public Works .....	6,918	20,096	<b>27,014</b>	6,939	36,205	<b>43,144</b>
20 Garda Síochána .....	197	-	<b>197</b>	274	-	<b>274</b>
Central Fund --- Ministerial etc. pensions (No.38 of 1938 etc.) .....	414	-	<b>414</b>	575	-	<b>575</b>
Total Expenditure :-	<b>1,406,827</b>	<b>315,432</b>	<b>1,722,259</b>	<b>1,510,658</b>	<b>465,311</b>	<b>1,975,969</b>
The receipts in connection with this Service are estimated as follows :-						
Appropriations-in-Aid preceding .....	420,109	31,705	<b>451,814</b>	403,341	10,026	<b>413,367</b>
Notional rents on State owned properties .....	15,421	-	<b>15,421</b>	16,192	-	<b>16,192</b>

[31]

## Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

[31]

III.		Details of certain subheads					
		ADMINISTRATION					
A.1 - ADMINISTRATION - PAY		2007 Provisional Outturn			2008 Estimate		
Numbers		Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total
2007	2008	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
36	36	1,890	-	1,890	2,031	-	2,031
2,162	2,237	88,671	-	88,671	96,802	-	96,802
565	601	44,959	-	44,959	48,331	-	48,331
1,071	1,041	48,613	-	48,613	52,259	-	52,259
220	229	12,707	-	12,707	13,660	-	13,660
164	219	5,950	-	5,950	6,396	-	6,396
-	-	11,473	-	11,473	10,800	-	10,800
-	-	9,579	-	9,579	10,297	-	10,297
4,218	4,363	225,842	-	225,842	240,576	-	240,576
<b>Total :-</b>							
A.2 - TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE:							
Travelling and subsistence, etc., arising from:-							
(i) Home travel ...		9,210	-	9,210	8,690	-	8,690
(ii) General disease control ...		4,046	-	4,046	4,100	-	4,100
(iii) Foreign travel:-							
(a) EU ...		879	-	879	1,124	-	1,124
(b) Other ...		599	-	599	870	-	870
<b>Total :-</b>		14,734	-	14,734	14,784	-	14,784
A.3 - INCIDENTAL EXPENSES:							
1. Uniforms, cleaning services, laundry, newspapers and miscellaneou ...		4,851	-	4,851	5,376	-	5,376
2. Advertising and publicity ...		1,432	-	1,432	1,373	-	1,373
3. Staff training and development ...		2,262	-	2,262	3,100	-	3,100
4. Entertainment ...		47	-	47	75	-	75
<b>Total :-</b>		8,592	-	8,592	9,924	-	9,924
A.4 - POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES:							
1. Postal services ...		3,822	-	3,822	3,985	-	3,985
2. Telephones etc. ...		3,002	-	3,002	3,364	-	3,364
<b>Total :-</b>		6,824	-	6,824	7,349	-	7,349
A.5 - OFFICE MACHINERY AND OTHER OFFICE SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES:							
1. Computer and data preparation equipment ...		6,938	5,976	12,914	7,786	6,293	14,079
2. Photocopying equipment and requisite materials ...		1,442	-	1,442	1,080	-	1,080
3. Other office machinery and related supplies ...		6	-	6	54	-	54
4. Printing, binding and stationery services etc. ...		1,289	-	1,289	1,238	-	1,238
5. IT External Service Provision ...		13,449	-	13,449	5,966	-	5,966
<b>Total :-</b>		23,124	5,976	29,100	16,124	6,293	22,417
A.6 - OFFICE PREMISES EXPENSES:							
1. Maintenance ...		4,220	-	4,220	4,067	-	4,067
2. Heat, light, fuel ...		2,484	-	2,484	1,595	-	1,595
3. Furniture and fittings ...		540	-	540	1,258	-	1,258
<b>Total :-</b>		7,244	-	7,244	6,920	-	6,920
A.7 - CONSULTANCY SERVICES:							
1. IT Consultancy Services ...		14	-	14	30	-	30
2. Other Consultancy Services ...		228	-	228	70	-	70
<b>Total :-</b>		242	-	242	100	-	100
<b>PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE</b>							
B. - RESEARCH AND TRAINING:							
1. R&D in the Food Sector ...		14,825	-	14,825	16,150	-	16,150
2. Human Resources and Research and Development:							
Research Stimulus Fund ...		8,384	-	8,384	10,000	-	10,000
International Equine Institute ...		333	-	333	333	-	333
Agricultural Training and Development ...		12,400	-	12,400	12,600	-	12,600
3. Cereal testing ...		810	-	810	1,310	-	1,310
4. Seed potatoes ...		301	-	301	370	-	370
5. Improvement of Livestock ...		32	-	32	40	-	40
6. Cattle Breeding Authority ...		888	-	888	888	-	888
7. US / Ireland Exchange Programme ...		8	-	8	20	-	20
8. Conservation of Genetic Resources in Plants and Animals ...		152	-	152	378	-	378
9. Dairy Research ...		440	-	440	450	-	450
<b>Total :-</b>		38,573	-	38,573	42,539	-	42,539

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## Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

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	2007 Provisional Outturn			2008 Estimate		
	Current €000	Capital €000	Total €000	Current €000	Capital €000	Total €000
<b>PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE - continued</b>						
<b>C. - FOOD SAFETY (AND PUBLIC HEALTH), ANIMAL HEALTH &amp; WELFARE AND PLANT HEALTH:</b>						
1. T.B. and Brucellosis Eradication ...	49,123	-	49,123	52,400	-	52,400
2. BSE Compensation & Related Costs ...	6,075	-	6,075	5,350	-	5,350
3. BSE Rapid Testing ...	5,681	-	5,681	6,842	-	6,842
4. Fallen Animals Scheme ...	23,794	-	23,794	28,000	-	28,000
5. Destruction of Meat and Bonemeal Stocks ...	373	-	373	400	-	400
6. National Beef Assurance Scheme ...	8,393	1,384	9,777	9,000	3,185	12,185
7. Scrapie ...	3,282	-	3,282	5,200	-	5,200
8. Other animal health measures ...	2,294	-	2,294	3,849	-	3,849
9. FMD General Costs and Compensation ...	113	-	113	100	-	100
10. Temporary Veterinary Inspectors ...	24,225	-	24,225	25,570	-	25,570
11. Meat Control Laboratory ...	725	-	725	900	-	900
12. Veterinary Testing & Research ...	5,212	-	5,212	5,863	-	5,863
13. Feed stuff analysis ...	201	-	201	230	-	230
14. Pesticides/Plant Protection ...	909	-	909	1,180	-	1,180
15. Animal Welfare -Control of Horses ...	3,458	-	3,458	3,000	-	3,000
16. Animal Welfare - other ...	1,651	-	1,651	1,500	-	1,500
17. Suckler Cow Scheme ...	670	-	670	33,000	-	33,000
18. Other ...	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total :-	136,179	1,384	137,563	182,385	3,185	185,570
<b>D. - INCOME AND MARKET SUPPORTS:</b>						
1. Financing of the Common Agricultural Policy -- Expenses in connection with Market Intervention and the Financing of other FEOGA (Guarantee) Section Measures:						
Technical Costs ...	1,791	-	1,791	1,978	-	1,978
Cost of providing capital for purchasing products into intervention ...	876	-	876	1,200	-	1,200
Cost of providing capital for short-term financing of FEOGA (Guarantee) measures ...	4,671	-	4,671	5,000	-	5,000
Export Refunds and Ancillary Costs	18	-	18	29	-	29
Subtotal :-	7,356	-	7,356	8,207	-	8,207
2. Clearance of Accounts etc. ...	6,316	-	6,316	5,202	-	5,202
3. Integrated Administration & Control System - Land parcel identification ...	4,963	-	4,963	4,600	-	4,600
4. School Milk Scheme ...	1,019	81	1,100	1,400	5	1,405
5. Other ...	465	-	465	1	-	1
Total :-	20,119	81	20,200	19,410	5	19,415
<b>E. - INCOME SUPPORT IN DISADVANTAGED AREAS:</b>						
1. Livestock headage grants ...	23	-	23	81	-	81
2. Area-based allowances ...	253,978	-	253,978	256,899	-	256,899
3. Legal Costs, etc. ...	-	-	-	20	-	20
Total :-	254,001	-	254,001	257,000	-	257,000
<b>G. - LAND MOBILITY (EARLY RETIREMENT / INSTALLATION AID SCHEMES):</b>						
1. Early Retirement Scheme ...	53,290	-	53,290	56,000	-	56,000
2. Installation Aid Schemes ...	-	5,785	5,785	-	10,000	10,000
Total :-	53,290	5,785	59,075	56,000	10,000	66,000
<b>H. - DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD:</b>						
1. Farm Improvement Scheme ...	-	14	14	-	15,000	15,000
2. Waste Processing Facilities ...	-	-	-	-	2,400	2,400
3. Dairy Hygiene ...	-	7,673	7,673	-	8,000	8,000
4. Alternative Enterprises ...	-	989	989	-	1,000	1,000
5. Animal Welfare ...	-	688	688	-	5,000	5,000
6. Horticulture ...	-	1,514	1,514	-	7,000	7,000
7. Organic (Capital) ...	-	594	594	-	1,500	1,500
8. Organic (Current) ...	557	-	557	790	-	790
9. Potatoes ...	-	352	352	-	1,000	1,000
10. Farm Waste Management ...	-	113,937	113,937	-	129,191	129,191
11. Livestock Breeding Schemes ...	-	1,015	1,015	-	2,000	2,000

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## Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

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	2007 Provisional Outturn			2008 Estimate		
	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
<b>PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE - continued</b>						
<b>I. - FORESTRY AND BIOENERGY:</b>						
1. RDP Afforestation Programme ...	-	82,896	82,896	-	97,945	97,945
2. Forestry NDP Support Schemes ...	3,010	13,947	16,957	2,495	9,000	11,495
3. COFORD ...	4,207	-	4,207	4,400	-	4,400
4. National Forest Inventory (including IFoIS) ...	-	81	81	-	1,000	1,000
5. Other Forestry Support Measures ...	340	9	349	530	30	560
6. Bio Fuels Establishment Grants (Willow/Myscanthus) ....	-	654	654	-	2,500	2,500
7. Bio Mass Harvesting ....	-	-	-	-	600	600
8. Bio Fuel National Top Up Grant ....	-	386	386	-	2,500	2,500
Total :-	7,557	97,973	105,530	7,425	113,575	121,000
<b>J. - FISHERIES:</b>						
1. Foreshore Development	190	-	190	1,300	-	1,300
2. Payments for compensation for fish withdrawals	-	-	-	1	-	1
3. Grant to Producer Organisations ....	-	-	-	1	-	1
4. Financing of EAGGF Fisheries Schemes	641	-	641	1,500	-	1,500
5. Fishing Boats Licensing Appeals Fee	-	-	-	45	-	45
6. Fish Processing	-	372	372	-	1,257	1,257
7. Aquaculture Development	-	6,789	6,789	-	5,100	5,100
8. Fisheries Harbours	105	11,042	11,147	105	19,657	19,762
9. Coastal Protection and Management ....	46	1,943	1,989	82	2,955	3,037
Total :-	982	20,146	21,128	3,034	28,969	32,003
<b>R. - OTHER SERVICES:</b>						
1. Miscellaneous Pension Payments ...	1,771	-	1,771	1,860	-	1,860
2. Life annuities and Premia ...	495	-	495	550	-	550
3. General Legal Expenses ...	3,543	-	3,543	3,360	-	3,360
4. Rural Development - Technical Assistance ...	17	-	17	600	-	600
5. Grants to Farm and Rural Development Bodies ...	89	-	89	69	-	69
6. Non-thoroughbred Horse Industry ...	1,600	-	1,600	1,650	-	1,650
7. Poultry and Eggs ...	43	-	43	151	-	151
8. Food & Horticultural Promotion .....	3,420	-	3,420	4,200	-	4,200
9. Trade Exhibition and Promotion Costs ...	478	-	478	722	-	722
10. Land Commission ...	-	-	-	24	-	24
11. Agrimonetary Compensation ...	1	-	1	4	-	4
12. Production and Marketing of Honey ...	78	-	78	89	-	89
13. International Co operation .....	2,095	-	2,095	2,640	-	2,640
14. Animal Health Certs ...	23	-	23	35	-	35
15. Carcase Classification ...	91	-	91	220	-	220
16. Miscellaneous ....	22	-	22	160	-	160
17. Quality Assurance Schemes ....	2,950	-	2,950	2,500	-	2,500
Total :-	16,716	-	16,716	18,834	-	18,834

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## Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

[31]

	2007 Provisional Outturn			2008 Estimate		
	Current €000	Capital €000	Total €000	Current €000	Capital €000	Total €000
<b>APPROPRIATIONS-IN-AID</b>						
S. - APPROPRIATIONS-IN-AID:						
<i>ADMINISTRATION</i>						
1. Recoupment of salaries, etc. of officers on loan to outside bodies (Subhead A1) ...	-	-	-	1	-	1
2. Forfeited deposits and securities under EU intervention, export refund, etc. arrangements ...	371	-	371	1	-	1
3. Refunds from veterinary fees for inspection at poultry and other meat plants ...	16,637	-	16,637	17,236	-	17,236
4. Receipts from veterinary inspection fees for live exports ...	1,562	-	1,562	1,182	-	1,182
5. Receipts from fees for dairy premises inspection services ...	5,158	-	5,158	5,000	-	5,000
<i>OTHER SERVICES</i>						
6. Receipts from the sale of vaccines, livestock, farm produce, etc. at Veterinary Research Laboratory and farm at Abbotstown; recoupment of quarantine expenses at Spike Island (Subheads B and C) ...	870	-	870	744	-	744
7. Receipts from seed testing fees, certification fees, licensing fees, pesticides, registration fees, etc. and receipts from Backweston Farm (Subhead B) ...	1,786	-	1,786	1,897	-	1,897
8. Receipts from licences and from sale and leasing of livestock etc. (Subhead B) ...	36	-	36	36	-	36
9. Receipts from farmer contributions towards the cost of eradicating Bovine Disease (Subhead C) ...	6,214	-	6,214	5,005	-	5,005
10. Land Commission receipts (Subhead N) ...	272	-	272	544	-	544
11. Other Receipts ...	271	-	271	120	-	120
<i>RECEIPTS FROM EU UNDER EAGGF GUARANTEE REGULATIONS</i>						
12. Market intervention expenses and financing costs for other FEOGA (Guarantee) section measures (Subhead D) ...	939	-	939	1,877	-	1,877
13. Intervention Stock losses, etc. (Subhead D) ...	2,642	-	2,642	1	-	1
14. EAFRD(European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (Subheads E,F,G,H) ...	365,494	-	365,494	345,014	10,000	355,014
15. Veterinary Fund (B.S.E.) (Subhead C) ...	8,351	-	8,351	6,855	-	6,855
16. Veterinary Fund (Other) (Subhead C) ...	2,110	-	2,110	1,950	-	1,950
17. Other Guarantee Receipts from EU (Subhead D and N) ...	946	-	946	1,405	-	1,405
<i>RECEIPTS FROM EU UNDER STRUCTURAL REGULATIONS</i>						
18. National Development Plan - Structural Receipts (Subheads H and I) ...	-	31,705	31,705	-	1	1
19. Proceeds of fines and forfeitures in respect of sea fisheries ...	229	-	229	245	-	245
20. Receipts under the 1933 Foreshore Act and the 1954 State Property Act ...	2,240	-	2,240	1,191	-	1,191
21. EU Recoupment in respect of expenditure on the conservation and management of fisheries ...	-	-	-	25	25	50
22. Aquaculture Licence fees ...	255	-	255	412	-	412
23. EU FIFG Receipt - Aquaculture Development ...	1,876	-	1,876	7,500	-	7,500
24. EU FIFG Receipt - Fisheries Development ...	1,850	-	1,850	5,100	-	5,100
Total :-	420,109	31,705	451,814	403,341	10,026	413,367

## APPENDIX

## Estimate of FEOGA-funded Expenditure managed by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

	2007 Provisional Outturn			2008 Estimate			Change 2008 over 2007 %
	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	
<b>Guarantee (Measures fully funded by the EU)</b>							
- <i>Fully-funded EAGF Expenditure</i>							
Single Farm Payment	1,297,200	-	1,297,200	1,296,600	-	1,296,600	-
Premia / Arable Aid	1,500	-	1,500	1,000	-	1,000	-33%
Export Refunds	57,900	-	57,900	60,000	-	60,000	4%
Sugar Restructuring aid	79,300	-	79,300	87,300	-	87,300	10%
Special Dairy Measures	600	-	600	-	-	-	-
Intervention	-7,100	-	-7,100	1,000	-	1,000	-114%
Sundry Other Measures	1,300	-	1,300	1,500	-	1,500	15%
	1,430,700	-	1,430,700	1,447,400	-	1,447,400	1%
<b>Co funded receipts (measures co funded by EU) *</b>							
- <i>Agriculture</i>							
EAFRD Rural Development Program 2007 to 2013 **	365,500	-	365,500	345,000	10,000	355,000	-3%
Guidance (2000 - 2006)	-	31,700	31,700	-	-	-	-
Veterinary Fund	10,500	-	10,500	8,800	-	8,800	-16%
Market intervention	900	-	900	1,900	-	1,900	111%
Other Co-financing Guarantee Receipts	900	-	900	1,400	-	1,400	56%
- <i>Fisheries</i>							
FIFG - Aquaculture Development	1,900	-	1,900	7,500	-	7,500	295%
FIFG - Fisheries Development	1,800	-	1,800	5,100	-	5,100	183%
	381,500	31,700	413,200	369,700	10,000	379,700	-8%
<b>Total Expenditure :-</b>	<b>1,812,200</b>	<b>31,700</b>	<b>1,843,900</b>	<b>1,817,100</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1,827,100</b>	<b>-1%</b>

\* Only the EU Co-funding on these programmes is shown on this Table

\*\* Under the new CAP Financing Regulations the new Rural Development multi annual programme 2007-2013 declarations are paid from a single fund (the EAFRD)

**Template for Annual Output Statement 2008**

**1. Summary Statement of High level Goals for the Ministerial Vote Group, with associated Aggregate Impact Indicator for each High Level Goal consistent with the Statement(s) of Strategy, and cross-referenced to the Programmes set out at 3 & 4 below under each High Level Goal.**

The purpose of this Summary Statement is to highlight the need for consistency between (i) the High Level Goals set down in the Statements of Strategy and (ii) the Programmes that form the basis of this Annual Output Statement.

**2. Total Budget for Ministerial Vote Group – by source of funding by year: - Short introduction. [Votes covered, sources of non-voted funding, Appropriations-in-Aid, etc.]**

	<b>2007</b>	<b>Outturn</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>€ million</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>Change</b>
		<b>€ million</b>	<b>million</b>	<b>on</b>
				<b>Outturn</b>
<b>Net Voted</b>				
<b>Expenditure*</b>				
<b>Appropriations in</b>				
<b>Aid*</b>				
<b>Gross Voted</b>				
<b>Expenditure*</b>				
<b>Non-Voted (State</b>				
<b>source)</b>				
<b>Total Gross</b>				
<b>Expenditure</b>				

\* As in Revised Estimates Volume

**3. Breakdown of Total Gross Expenditure at 2 above by Programme**

Short introduction, [The Gross Expenditure outlined at 2 above is broken down across the Programme areas listed below. In identifying Programme areas, Departments should have regard to the need for consistency with their Statement(s) of Strategy and the High Level Goals therein]

<b>Gross Programme Expenditure</b>	<b>2007 € million</b>	<b>Outturn 2007 € million</b>	<b>Year 2008 € million</b>	<b>% Change on Outturn</b>
Programme A				
Programme B				
Programme C				
Programme D				
Programme E				
Programme F				
(Etc.)				
Total Gross Programme Expenditure				
Exchequer pay and pensions included in above gross total*				
Number of associated Public Service employees and pensioners*				

\* As in Revised Estimates Volume

**4. Individual Programme details for each programme**

State High Level Goal as per Statement(s) of Strategy

List key strategies to achieve high level goal as per Statement(s) of Strategy

**Inputs**

<b>Programme A etc. (As at 3) Programme</b>	<b>2007 €m</b>	<b>Outturn 2007 €m</b>	<b>2008 €m</b>	<b>%Change on Outturn</b>
Expenditure				
- Current				
- Capital				
Programme Administration				
- Pay				
- Non-				
Pay				
Support Expenditure				
Total Gross				
Programme Expenditure				
Number of Staff employed on Programme (whole time equivalents) as at 31 December 2007			Number of Staff	

**Outputs\***

<b>2007 Output Target</b>	<b>2007 Output Achieved</b>	<b>2008 Output Target</b>
<b>(As per 2007 AOS)</b>		

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\*Small number (1 or 2) high level outputs for each Programme.

## **BB – Appendix 2(i)**

It is not necessary to engage in excessive effort or use of resources to determine the precise contribution of support staff (technical, legal, computer etc.) to individual programmes. This can be determined by estimating the contribution of the relevant staff on an appropriate basis such as apportionment of time or in proportion to the number of the Department's overall staff accounted for directly on the programme. Alternatively, a separate programme can be created for support services.

**Sample Annual Output Statement**

**Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food**

**Extract From  
Annual Output Statement 2008**

## **Section 1- Summary**

### **Introduction**

The 2008 Annual Output Statement (AOS) summarises the main activities of the Department into five programmes which are closely aligned and consistent with our 2008-2010 Statement of Strategy. It links the aggregate resources required for these programmes with the expected key outputs to be achieved in 2008. It also includes information on the outcomes achieved on the 2007 key targets which were determined by the previous 2005-2007 Strategy Statement.

Material on sea fisheries, aquaculture and related functions is included for the first time as operational responsibility for these matters was assigned to this Department in mid October 2007. These functions are fully incorporated into the new 2008-2010 Strategy Statement as well as into 2008 output targets but for ease of comparison, 2007 data relating to these functions is shown separately in this AOS.

The Annual Output Statement concentrates on aggregate key activities. Detailed performance indicators for the more extensive range of departmental activities undertaken in support of the food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry sectors as well as corporate and customer services are contained in other departmental publications including the 2008-2010 Strategy Statement and Customer Service Action Plan and Charter. The Department provides detailed reports on these outputs and activities in its Annual Report.

The five goals of the **2008-2010** Strategy Statement, with high level impact indicators, are as follows:

**Goal 1.** Provide an appropriate policy framework to support the development of an internationally competitive, innovative and consumer-focused sector.

**Impact Indicators**

- Impact of EU and WTO negotiations on Irish agriculture, forestry and fisheries.
- Value/volume of agriculture, food and fish exports.
- Degree of implementation of major programmes and policy documents and impact of these and national initiatives on the sector.
- Value/volume of the prepared consumer foods sector

.....

**Section 2: 2007 Budget & Outturn, 2008 Budget**

The Department’s spending is financed through Vote 31, which is funded by the Exchequer and appropriations in aid (mainly from the EU), and by direct EU transfers which do not go through the vote.

The table below provides information on the funding provided in 2007, that year’s outturn and the 2008 estimate. The 2007 estimate and outturn figures include the full years expenditure and receipts for fisheries programmes, despite the fact that responsibility for these matters transferred to DAFF on 19 October 2007.

All budget and expenditure figures include capital carry over monies from the previous year.

The department’s gross total expenditure for 2008 is €3.347 billion.

	<b>2007 DAF €million</b>	<b>2007 DAF Outturn € million</b>	<b>2008 Estimate € million</b>	<b>% Change on Outturn</b>
Net Voted Expenditure	<b>1,386.4</b>	<b>1,214.4</b>	<b>1,486.4</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>Appropriations -in- Aid</b>	441.4	451.8	413.3	-9%
<b>Gross Voted Expenditure</b>	1,827.8	1,666.2	1,899.7	14%
<b>Non-Voted Funds (EU Transfers)</b>	1,395.7	1,430.7	1,447.4	1%
<b>Total Gross Expenditure</b>	3,223.5	3,096.9	3,347.1	8%

**Section 3: Total Gross Expenditure broken down by Programme**

For the purposes of the programme breakdowns, the 2007 estimates and outturns do not include fisheries expenditure. These are included separately below under the heading “Fishery Measures 2007 only”.

This is because fisheries expenditure in 2007 took place primarily under the statement of strategy of the former Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources.

<b>Gross Programme Expenditure</b>	<b>2007 Estimate €million</b>	<b>2007 Outturn €million</b>	<b>2008 Estimate €million</b>
<b>Programme 1.</b> <i>Agri-food and fisheries policy, trade &amp; development</i>	<b>291.7</b>	<b>258.3</b>	<b>301.2</b>
<b>Programme 2.</b> <i>Food safety, consumer protection, animal health &amp; welfare, fish and plant health</i>	<b>349.7</b>	<b>314.7</b>	<b>370.9</b>
<b>Programme 3.</b> <i>Sustainable development of rural and coastal economies and the natural environment</i>	<b>721.5</b>	<b>672.7</b>	<b>905.3</b>
<b>Programme 4.</b> <i>Payments and customer service</i>	<b>1729.6</b>	<b>1749.0</b>	<b>1769.7</b>
<b>Programme 5</b> <i>Operational capabilities and public service modernisation (see note beneath)</i>			
<b>Total Expenditure (Voted and Non-Voted)</b>	<b>3092.5</b>	<b>2994.7</b>	<b>3347.1</b>
Exchequer pay and pensions included in above gross total*	<b>320.5</b>	<b>319.6</b>	<b>367.4</b>
Number of associated Public Service employees and pensioners*	<b>6676</b>	<b>7121</b>	<b>7416</b>

**Note** : To facilitate the calculation of the full cost of programmes, indirect costs such as support staff costs (e.g. HR, IT, Finance, Legal etc), heating, lighting, communication etc. have been distributed across the five programmes on a pro-rata basis for 2007 and 2008. These costs are shown as “ **Support Expenditure** “ in Section 4 following and as a result, staff numbers and costs relating to “Operational capabilities and public service modernisation” are not shown separately in this section However, the 2007 programme and staffing details for fishery measures are shown separately in Table beneath.

**Section 4: Detailed Inputs, Outputs and Targets for each Programme**

**Programme 1**

Provide an appropriate policy framework to support the development of an internationally competitive, innovative and consumer-focused agri-food and fishing sector.

The key strategies underpinning this programme include:

- Effective participation at policy negotiations and developments at national, EU and international levels.
- Development, implementation and review, as appropriate, of national strategic policy documents.
- Support to State Bodies for their development, promotion, research, advice and training activities.
- Effective economic policy analysis and planning to underpin competitiveness, efficiency and development of the agri-food and fishing sector and the rural and coastal economy.

<b>Programme 1</b>	2007 € million	Outturn 2007 € million	2008 € million
Programme Expenditure	261.0	229.2	271.8
- Current	209.7	212.5	223.8
- Capital	51.3	16.7	48.0
Programme Administration	24.1	24.3	24.6
- Pay	19.6	19.1	20.1
- Non-Pay	4.5	5.2	4.5
Support Expenditure	6.6	4.8	4.8
Total Gross Programme Expenditure	291.7	258.3	301.2
Number of staff (FTE) as at 31 December 2007	335		

<b>Outputs</b>	
<b>2007 Output Target</b>	<b>2007 Output achieved</b>
<p>1.1. Negotiate the optimum policy framework at EU (CAP and Rural Development) and international level (including the WTO) for the development of the Irish agri-food sector</p>	<p>Ireland’s Rural Development Programme (RDP) 2007-13 was approved by the EU Commission in July 2007. This was followed by approval in September of the detailed RDP Strategy. The overall package provided a total funding allocation of almost €6billion for farming measures.</p> <p>EU State Aid approval was received for other NDP measures which were funded nationally outside the terms of the RDP. The major schemes included new Afforestation Schemes (inc. FEPS), the Suckler Cow Welfare Scheme and the Farm Waste Management Scheme.</p> <p>Throughout 2007, the ongoing process of review and reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) continued. Satisfactory outcomes were achieved on a number of EU Commission proposals including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A reformed Common Market Organisation (CMO) for Fruit and Vegetables, designed to strengthen the market and the role of Producer Organisations, was approved</li> <li>- Overall simplification of the CAP was progressed by amalgamating the existing 21 regulations covering the CMO for various products into a single CMO regulation.</li> <li>- Revisions to the De Minimis limit for State Aid in the Agriculture Sector were agreed</li> </ul> <p>The Department participated actively in EU policy formulation by providing briefing and developing policy positions on a range of issues including cross-compliance, simplification, and the CAP Health Check.</p>

## BB – Appendix 2(ii)

	On WTO, Ireland's position on negotiations was actively pursued through bilateral contacts and in the appropriate EU Ministerial Councils and consultations.
1.2. Implement at least 50% the 167 actions in the Agri-Vision 2015 Action Plan by end 2007, including implementation of appropriate sectoral policies by DAF and State Bodies in milk, beef, sheep and other sectors.	By end 2007, 77 % of the 167 action points were completed or being implemented on an ongoing basis. These include a new Milk Quota Trading Scheme, a Capital Investment Support Scheme for beef and sheep meat, a Dairy Investment Fund and the implementation of the full range of schemes under the 2007-13 RDP and the National Development Plan. It also includes substantial support for agri-food research under the FIRM and Stimulus competitive public good programmes involving funding of €61.9M (114 projects) and €43.4m (85 projects) respectively.
1.3. Implement at least 40% of the 89 agriculture related provisions of the Towards 2016 Agreement by end 2007.	Significant progress has been achieved in implementing the Agriculture Chapter of T16 agreed in November 2006. By December 2007, over 70% of the agriculture commitments in T16 were implemented or being implemented on an ongoing basis.

2008 Output Target	2008 Output achieved
1.1. Negotiate the optimum policy framework at EU and international level for the development and sustainable management of the Irish agri-food and fisheries sector	
1.2. Implement sectoral policy documents so that by end 2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ all 167 action points in the <i>AgriVision 2015 Action Plan</i> are implemented</li> <li>○ at least 80% of DAFF provisions in the <i>Programme for Government</i> and in the <i>Towards 2016</i></li> </ul>	

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<p>Agreement are implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ 50% of target for scrapping of fishing vessels achieved</li><li>○ Implementation of 50% of <i>Steering a New Course</i> progressed.</li></ul>	
<p>1.3 Improve afforestation planting levels through the implementation of the recommendations in the Malone Forestry Report and other strategic initiatives.</p>	

## BB - Appendix 3

### OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE

Account of the sum expended, in the year ended 31 December 2007, compared with the sum granted and of the sum which may be applied as appropriations-in-aid in addition thereto, for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the Minister for Finance, including the Paymaster General's Office, for certain services administered by the Office of the Minister and for payment of certain grants and grants-in-aid.

Service	€000	Estimate Provision €000	Outturn €000	Closing Accruals €000
<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>				
A.1. SALARIES, WAGES AND ALLOWANCES		38,600	38,896	-
A.2. TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE		1,250	960	2
A.3. INCIDENTAL EXPENSES		2,100	1,927	(85)
A.4. POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES		1,400	1,413	69
A.5. OFFICE MACHINERY AND OTHER OFFICE SUPPLIES		3,000	2,849	(239)
A.6. OFFICE PREMISES EXPENSES		1,360	1,178	56
A.7. CONSULTANCY SERVICES		90	65	2
A.8. VALUE FOR MONEY AND POLICY REVIEWS		1,050	804	3
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>				
B. EXPENSES ARISING FROM THE SALE OF ACC BANK				
<i>Original</i>	115			
<i>Supplementary</i>	<u>3,491</u>	3,606	3,639	-
C. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE - ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES (GRANT-IN-AID)		3,300	3,300	-
D. INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (GRANT-IN-AID)		3,500	3,500	-
E. ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND (GRANT-IN-AID)				
<i>Original</i>	7,500			
<i>Supplementary</i>	<u>(1,500)</u>	6,000	5,250	-
F. GAELÉAGRAS NA SEIRBHÍSE POIBLÍ		440	432	2
G. CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION AND APPEALS PROCEDURES		70	46	-
H.1. REVIEW BODY ON HIGHER REMUNERATION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE		300	281	-
H.2. PUBLIC SERVICE BENCHMARKING BODY		1,800	2,013	-
H.3. COMMITTEE FOR PERFORMANCE AWARDS		60	37	-
I. CENTRE FOR MANAGEMENT AND ORGANISATION DEVELOPMENT				
<i>Original</i>	3,550			
<i>Supplementary</i>	<u>(1,000)</u>	2,550	2,403	(57)
J.1. STRUCTURAL FUNDS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER COSTS		2,000	1,574	(30)
J.2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COSTS OF REGIONAL ASSEMBLIES (GRANT-IN-AID)		1,450	1,390	-
K. COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS		380	323	-
L. PAYMENTS TO THE PROMOTERS OF CERTAIN CHARITABLE LOTTERIES (NATIONAL LOTTERY FUNDED)		8,618	8,618	-
M. CHANGE MANAGEMENT FUND		1,970	1,408	-

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	€000	Estimate Provision €000	Outturn €000	Closing Accruals €000
<b>OTHER SERVICES (cont'd)</b>				
N.1. PEACE PROGRAMME/NORTHERN IRELAND INTERREG				
<i>Original</i>	14,300			
<i>Supplementary</i>	<u>(920)</u>	13,310	12,800	-
N.2. SPECIAL EU PROGRAMMES BODY		1,500	1,320	-
O. IRELAND/WALES AND TRANSNATIONAL INTERREG		350	349	(23)
P. CIVIL SERVICE CHILDCARE INITIATIVE		2,200	1,886	(1)
Q. PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT REFORM		1,300	886	78
R. CONSULTANCY SERVICES		<u>530</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>16</u>
<b>Gross Total</b>				
<i>Original</i>	104,083			
<i>Supplementary</i>	<u>1</u>	104,084	99,806	(207)
<i>Deduct:-</i>				
S. APPROPRIATIONS-IN-AID		<u>6,583</u>	<u>6,992</u>	<u>140</u>
<b>Net Total</b>				
<i>Original</i>	97,500			
<i>Supplementary</i>	<u>1</u>	<u>97,501</u>	<u>92,814</u>	<u>(347)</u>
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>			€4,686,605	
<b>DEFERRED SURRENDER</b> under Section 91 of the Finance Act 2004			€800,000	
<b>SURPLUS TO BE SURRENDERED</b>			€3,886,605	

The Statement of Accounting Policies and Principles and Notes 1 to 16 form part of this Account.

## BB - Appendix 3

### NOTES

#### 1 OPERATING COST STATEMENT FOR 2007

	€000	€000	€000
<b>Net Outturn</b>			92,814
<b>Changes in Capital Assets</b>			
Purchases Cash	(529)		
Depreciation	1,850		
Disposals Cash	-		
Loss on Disposals	<u>4</u>	1,325	
<b>Assets under Development</b>			
Cash Payments (Note 4)		(977)	
<b>Changes in Net Current Assets</b>			
Decrease in Closing Accruals	(396)		
Decrease in Stock	<u>37</u>	<u>(359)</u>	<u>(11)</u>
<b>Direct Expenditure</b>			92,803
<b>Expenditure Borne Elsewhere</b>			
Net Allied Services Expenditure	18,612		
Notional Rents	<u>3,855</u>		<u>22,467</u>
<b>Operating Cost</b>			<u>115,270</u>

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### 2 STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

	€000	€000	€000
Capital Assets (Note 3)			4,205
Assets under Development (Note 4)			<u>1,199</u> 5,404
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Stocks (Note 15)		57	
Prepayments		650	
Accrued Income		140	
Other Debit Balances:			
Advances to OPW	650		
Receivable Salaries	954		
Recoupment of Travel Expenditure	54		
Travel Imprests	2		
Other Debit Suspense Items	<u>276</u>	1,936	
PMG Balance and Cash	1,801		
Orders Outstanding	<u>(15)</u>	<u>1,786</u>	
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<u>4,569</u>	
<b>Less Current Liabilities</b>			
Accrued Expenses		443	
Other Credit Balances:			
Payroll deductions	137		
Due to State (Note 16)	1,052		
Other Credit Suspense Items	<u>1,748</u>	2,937	
Net Liability to the Exchequer (Note 5)		<u>785</u>	
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<u>4,165</u>	
<b>Net Current Assets</b>			<u>404</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>			<u>5,808</u>

### 3 STATEMENT OF CAPITAL ASSETS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

	IT Equipment €000	Furniture and Fittings €000	Office Equipment €000	Totals €000
Cost or Valuation at 1 January 2007	15,026	3,331	2,055	20,412
Additions <sup>1</sup>	2,495	96	90	2,681
Disposals	<u>(912)</u>	=	<u>(19)</u>	<u>(931)</u>
Gross Assets at 31 December 2007	<u>16,609</u>	<u>3,427</u>	<u>2,126</u>	<u>22,162</u>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>				
Opening Balance at 1 January 2007	12,375	2,857	1,802	17,034
Depreciation for the year	1,616	125	109	1,850
Depreciation on Disposals	<u>(908)</u>	=	<u>(19)</u>	<u>(927)</u>
Cumulative Depreciation at 31 December 2007	<u>13,083</u>	<u>2,982</u>	<u>1,892</u>	<u>17,957</u>
<b>Net Assets at 31 December 2007</b>	<u>3,526</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>4,205</u>

Land and Buildings are recorded on the Asset Register of Vote 10, Office of Public Works.

<sup>1</sup> Includes IT assets costing €35k purchased on Vote 7 - Superannuation and Retired Allowances and €68k purchased in 2006 but not capitalised at that time.

## BB - Appendix 3

### 4 STATEMENT OF CAPITAL ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

	In-House Computer Applications €000
Amounts brought forward at 1 January 2007	2,271
Cash Payments for the year	977
Transferred to Assets Register	<u>(2,049)</u>
Amounts carried forward at 31 December 2007	<u>1,199</u>

### 5 NET LIABILITY TO THE EXCHEQUER

Reconciliation of the Surplus to be Surrendered at year end to Debtor and Creditor Balances held at 31 December 2007

	€000	€000
<b>Surplus for the Year</b>		
Surplus to be surrendered	3,887	
Deferred Surrender	<u>800</u>	4,687
Exchequer Grant Undrawn		<u>(3,902)</u>
Net Liability to the Exchequer		<u>785</u>
<b>Represented by:</b>		
Debtors		
Net PMG Position and Cash	1,786	
Debit Balances: Suspense	<u>1,936</u>	3,722
<b>Creditors</b>		
Credit Balances: Suspense	(1,885)	
Due to State	<u>(1,052)</u>	<u>(2,937)</u>
		<u>785</u>

### 6 EXTRA RECEIPTS PAYABLE TO THE EXCHEQUER

Exchequer Extra Receipts totalling €47,671 were received during the year.

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### 7 EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF VARIATION BETWEEN OUTTURN AND ESTIMATE PROVISION

Sub-head	Less/(More) Than Provided €000	Explanation
A.7.	25	Savings arose primarily due to an administrative contingency provision which was not required in 2007.
E.	750	Savings arose mainly due to higher than anticipated sales in Ordnance Survey Ireland.
G.	24	It is not possible to estimate in advance the number of arbitration hearings.
H.1.	19	Savings arose due to consultancy costs being lower than expected.
H.2.	(213)	The excess arose due to consultancy costs being greater than anticipated.
H.3.	23	Savings arose due to Committee expenses being lower than anticipated.
I.	147	Savings arose due to lower staff costs in 2007.
J.1.	426	Savings arose due to lower than anticipated IT costs and programmes proceeding more slowly than anticipated.
K.	57	Savings arose due to consultancy costs being lower than expected.
M.	562	The drawdown of funds by Departments was less than anticipated.
N.2.	180	Savings arose due to lower staff costs in 2007.
P.	314	Savings were due to delay in receiving certificates of expenditure from OPW.
Q.	414	Savings arose due to net cost of All Ireland Procurement Conference being less than anticipated.
R.	271	Savings arose due to less activity than had been anticipated.

### 8 APPROPRIATIONS-IN-AID

	Estimated €	Realised €
1. Receipts from computer services rendered by the Centre for Management and Organisation Development	-	254,875
2. Receipts from Departments in respect of Foreign Language Classes	30,000	77,957
3. EU Programmes	6,553,000	6,164,980
4. Miscellaneous	-	494,278
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>6,583,000</u></b>	<b><u>6,992,090</u></b>

#### Explanation of Variation

1. A provision had been omitted from the Estimate.
2. There were higher than anticipated receipts from other Government Departments in respect of foreign language classes.
3. It is difficult to estimate accurately as the timings of reimbursements are decided by the EU Commission.
4. A provision had been omitted from the Estimate.

### 9 COMMITMENTS

Commitments at year end totalled €733,177.

10 DETAILS OF EXTRA REMUNERATION

	Amount Paid €	Number of Recipients	Recipients of €6,350 or more	Max. Individual Payment of €6,350 or more €
Higher, special or additional duties	302,405	90	18	21,307
Overtime and extra attendance	629,442	186	32	32,521
Miscellaneous	<u>531,275</u>	409	16	30,044
Total extra remuneration	<u>1,463,122</u>			

Note: Certain individuals received extra remuneration in more than one category.

11 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

This account includes expenditure of €231,207 in respect of 4 officers who were serving outside the Department for all or part of 2007 and whose salaries were paid from the main salary subhead of the Department.

A total of €63,390 was spent on merit awards. This comprised 193 individual awards and 11 group awards. The payments, which were in respect of 2006, ranged from €50 to €1,715.

10 officers received a total of €24,677 in *ex-gratia* payments in recognition of exceptional performance. The payments ranged from €250 to €5,000.

A total of 21 officers received €54,175 in respect of Special Service Payments under the terms of the AHCPs 1% PCW restructuring agreement.

Compensation totalling €18,473 was paid during the year to the State Claims Agency for the settlement of claims on behalf of the Department of Finance.

Four retired civil servants in receipt of civil service pensions were re-engaged on a fee basis at a total cost of €130,218.

Payments totalling €208,916 were made from the Change Management Fund (Subhead M. of the Vote) in relation to the Training for Construction Procurement Reform project.

The Net Allied Services Expenditure of €18,612,000 included in the Operating Cost Statement is made up of the following estimated amounts borne on other Votes:

Vote		€000
7	Superannuation and Retired Allowances	13,971
10	Office of Public Works	4,006
20	Garda Síochána	280
	Central Fund - Ministerial etc. pensions (No. 38 of 1938, etc.)	<u>355</u>
		<u>18,612</u>

12 EU FUNDING

The Outturn shown in Subheads J.1., J.2., N.1. and O. includes payments in respect of activities which are co-financed from the ERDF. Estimates of expenditure and actual outturns were as follows:

Subhead	Description	Estimate €000	Outturn €000
J.1.	Structural Funds Technical Assistance and Other Costs	1,938	1,507
J.2.	Technical Assistance Costs of Regional Assemblies (Grant-in-Aid)	1,450	1,390
N.1.	Peace Programme/Northern Ireland INTERREG	13,310	12,800
O.	Ireland/Wales and Transnational INTERREG	<u>98</u>	<u>100</u>
		<u>16,796</u>	<u>15,797</u>

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### 13 COMMISSIONS AND INQUIRIES, ETC.

Commission, Committee or Special Inquiry	Year of Appointment	Expenditure in 2007 €	Cumulative Expenditure to 31 Dec 2007 €
Civil Service Arbitration Board	1950/51	42,420	763,710
Review Body on Higher Remuneration in the Public Sector	1969/70	280,934	2,742,113
Civil Service Appeals Board	1993	3,299	70,601
Public Service Benchmarking Body	2000	2,013,253	8,052,659
Disabled Drivers Appeals Board	1989	285,539	841,711
Credit Union Advisory Committee	1967	<u>37,621</u>	<u>177,713</u>
		<u>2,663,066</u>	<u>12,648,507</u>

### 14 NATIONAL LOTTERY FUNDING

Subhead	Estimate Provision €000	Outturn €000
L. Payment to the Promoters of Certain Charitable Lotteries:	<u>8,618</u>	<u>8,618</u>

#### Detailed Breakdown

	€
Associated Charities Trust	42,215
Asthma Society of Ireland	557,014
Cappoquin Community Development Company Ltd.	16,049
Drogheda Community Services Centre	100,743
Gael Linn	541,587
Irish Cancer Society	413,738
Irish Lung Foundation Ltd.	205,152
Irish M.E. Trust	98,105
Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	316,657
Irish Wheelchair Association	7,616
Longford Cathedral Circle	62,210
Lyreacrompane Community Development Ltd.	27,938
Mulranny Day Centre Housing Company Ltd.	17,005
Polio Fellowship of Ireland	413,738
Rehab Group	5,504,073
Sieve-Ardagh Rural Development	20,873
The Hanly Centre	168,344
West of Ireland Alzheimer Foundation	<u>104,943</u>
	<u>8,618,000</u>

### 15 STOCKS

	€000
Stocks at 31 December 2007 comprised:	
Stationery	11
IT Consumables	<u>46</u>
	<u>57</u>

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### 16 DUE TO THE STATE

	€000
The amount due to the State at 31 December 2007 consisted of:	
Income Tax	678
Pay Related Social Insurance	215
Professional Services Withholding Tax	98
Value Added Tax	31
Pensions	(18)
Other - Exchequer Extra Receipts	<u>48</u>
	<u>1,052</u>

**DAVID DOYLE**  
Accounting Officer  
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE  
26 March 2008

### Certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General

I have audited the Appropriation Account of the Vote for the Office of the Minister for Finance for 2007 under Section 3 of the Comptroller and Auditor General (Amendment) Act, 1993. The Appropriation Account has been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Accounting Policies and Principles on pages v-viii. The responsibilities of the Accounting Officer and the Comptroller and Auditor General, and the basis of the audit opinion are set out on pages iii-v.

I have obtained all the information and explanations I considered necessary for the purposes of my audit. In my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Department of Finance. The Appropriation Account is in agreement with the books of account.

In my opinion the Appropriation Account properly presents the receipts and expenditure of the Vote for the year ended 31 December 2007.



**JOHN BUCKLEY**  
Comptroller and Auditor General  
19 September 2008

**Sequence of Notes included in the Appropriation Accounts**

*(see Section B1.2.16)*

1. Exceptions to General Accounting Policies
2. Operating Cost Statement
3. Statement of Assets and Liabilities
4. Statement of Capital Assets
5. Statement of Capital Assets under development
6. Net Liability to the Exchequer
7. Extra Receipts payable to the Exchequer
8. Explanation of the causes of major variations
9. Appropriations-in-Aid
10. Commitments
  - (a) Global figure for Commitments likely to materialise in subsequent year(s)
  - (b) Multi-annual capital commitments
11. Matured Liabilities outstanding (if any) at year-end
12. Extra Remuneration
13. Miscellaneous items – write offs, explanatory notes, etc.
14. EU Funding (where appropriate)
15. Commissions and Inquiries
16. Lottery Funding
17. Statement of Loans
18. Miscellaneous accounts – Grant-in-Aid funds, etc. (in linear format)
19. Stocks
20. Due to the State
21. Statement of Internal Control

**List of Websites for Department of Finance circulars, legislation and other publications referred to in this section**

**B1.1.2 Houses of the Oireachtas Commission Act 2003**

<http://www.oireachtas.ie/viewdoc.asp?fn=/documents/bills28/acts/2003/a2803.pdf>

**Houses of the Oireachtas Commission Act 2006**

<http://www.oireachtas.ie/documents/bills28/acts/2006/a3906.pdf>

**Public Capital Programme (2008) (also B1.2.26)**

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/viewdoc.asp?DocID=5192&CatID=13&StartDate=1+January+2008&m=>

**B1.1.4, B 1.1.5(h), B1.1.17, B 1.2.1 & B 1.2.2**

**Central Fund (Permanent Provisions) Act, 1965**

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/1965/en/act/pub/0026/index.html>

**B1.1.4 & B1.2.6 Appropriation Act 2007**

<http://www.oireachtas.ie/viewpda.asp?fn=/documents/bills28/acts/2007/a4107.pdf>

**B1.1.5(e) White Paper on Receipts and Expenditure (2008)**

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/documents/budget/budget2008/Whitepaper08.pdf>

**B1.1.5(f) Budget Statement / Stability Programme Update**

<http://www.budget.gov.ie/>

**B1.1.5(h) 2008 Estimate for the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food**

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/viewtxt.asp?fn=/documents/REV2008/REV2008English.pdf>

**B1.1.9 Ministers and Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 1939**

<http://www.acts.ie/zza36y1939.1.html#zza36y1939>

**B1.2.9 Section 91 of the Finance Act 2004**

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2004/en/act/pub/0008/sec0091.html>

**B1.2.11 Comptroller and Auditor General (Amendment) Act, 1993**

<http://www.acts.ie/zza8y1993.1.html>

**B1.2.19 Late Payment in Commercial Transactions Regulations of 2002**

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2002/en/si/0388.html>

**B1.2.21 Department of Finance Circulars on the Appropriation Accounts**

Circular letter to Finance Officers - Appropriation Accounts of 1994

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/documents/circulars/circulars2007/lettacoffapp1994.pdf>

18/92: Information in the Appropriation Accounts and Estimates

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/viewdoc.asp?DocID=4945&CatID=28&StartDate=01+January+1992&m=>

1/95: Appropriation Accounts and Assets Registers

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/documents/circulars/circ11995.pdf>

31/95: Software Valuation for the 1995 Appropriation Accounts

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/viewdoc.asp?DocID=4947&CatID=28&StartDate=01+January+1995&m=>

1/96: Appropriation Accounts Requirements for 1995 and related issues

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/documents/circulars/circ11996.pdf>

14/96: Valuation of lands/buildings for the Appropriation Accounts

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/viewdoc.asp?DocID=4949&CatID=28&StartDate=01+January+1996&m=>

19/96: Appropriation Accounts Requirements for 1996 and related issues

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/documents/circulars/circ191996.pdf>

4/2007: Accounting for Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects in the 2007 and subsequent years' Appropriation Accounts

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/viewdoc.asp?DocID=4951&CatID=28&StartDate=01+January+2007&m=>

23 February 95 to Accounting/Finance Officers re the Appropriation Accounts of 1994

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/documents/circulars/circulars2007/lettacoffapp1994.pdf>

31 July 1997 to Finance Officers concerning treatment of trade-ins in Statement of Capital Assets and the Operating Cost Statement

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/documents/circulars/circulars2007/letfinanoffappaccjul97.pdf>

**B1.2.24 Department of Finance Circulars relevant to Assets Registers**

Department of Finance Circular letter of 23 February 1995 (Appropriation Accounts for 1994)

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/viewdoc.asp?DocID=4956&CatID=28&StartDate=01+January+1995&m=>

Department of Finance Circular 18/97: Treatment of IT assets in assets registers and related matters

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/documents/circulars/circulars2007/circ181997.pdf>

Department of Finance Circular [30/03](#): Treatment of IT assets in assets registers and related matters

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/viewdoc.asp?DocID=4954&CatID=28&StartDate=01+January+2003&m=>

Department of Finance Circular 02/04: Increase in the Value Threshold for Inclusion of Assets in Assets Registers

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/viewdoc.asp?DocID=4955&CatID=28&StartDate=01+January+2004&m=>

- B1.2.26 Public Capital Programme (PCP)**  
<http://www.finance.gov.ie/viewdoc.asp?DocID=5192&CatID=13&StartDate=1+January+2008&m=>
- B1.2.28 Sample monthly post-budget expenditure profile**  
<http://www.finance.gov.ie/viewtxt.asp?fn=/documents/Publications/exchetaxProfile2007/expendprof08.pdf>
- B1.2.31 *Capital Appraisal Guidelines, Department of Finance (February 2005)***  
<http://www.finance.gov.ie/documents/publications/other/capappguide05.pdf>
- B2.2 Sample monthly Exchequer Statement**  
<http://www.finance.gov.ie/documents/exchequerstatements/2008/endaugstat.pdf>
- Monthly Cumulative Profile of Expected Exchequer Tax Revenue Receipts**  
<http://www.finance.gov.ie/documents/publications/exchetaxprofile2007/Taxprofile2007.pdf>
- B3.9 Section 69 of the 1985 Finance Act**  
<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/1985/en/act/pub/0010/sec0069.html>
- B3.13 National Treasury Management Agency Annual Report (2006)**  
[http://www.ntma.ie/Publications/2008/NTMA\\_Annual\\_Report\\_2007.pdf](http://www.ntma.ie/Publications/2008/NTMA_Annual_Report_2007.pdf)
- Finance Act, 1994**  
<http://acts.oireachtas.ie/zza13y1994.1.html>
- B3.13 Finance Act, 1950**

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/1950/en/act/pub/0018/index.html>

**B3.14 EU Excessive Deficit Procedure Returns (April 2007)**

<http://www.finance.gov.ie/documents/publications/other/maastrichtapr07rep.pdf>

**B3.15 National Pension Reserve Fund Act, 2000**

[http://www.ntma.ie/Publications/Pen\\_Res\\_Fund\\_Act\\_2000.pdf](http://www.ntma.ie/Publications/Pen_Res_Fund_Act_2000.pdf)

**B4.10 Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1927**

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/1927/en/act/pub/0007/index.html>

**B4.17 EU Stability and Growth Pact**

[http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/sg\\_pact\\_fiscal\\_policy/fiscal\\_policy528\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/sg_pact_fiscal_policy/fiscal_policy528_en.htm)

**EU Excessive Deficit Procedure**

[http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/sg\\_pact\\_fiscal\\_policy/fiscal\\_policy554\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/sg_pact_fiscal_policy/fiscal_policy554_en.htm)

**Sample Statement of Capital Assets**

**STATEMENT OF CAPITAL ASSETS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006**

	<b>I.T. Equipment €000</b>	<b>Furniture &amp; Fittings €000</b>	<b>Office Equipment €000</b>	<b>Totals €000</b>
Cost or Valuation at 1 January 2006	14,869	3,584	1,919	20,372
Additions	550	103	177	830
Disposals	(393)	(356)	(41)	(790)
Gross Assets at 31 December 2006	15,026	3,331	2,055	20,412
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>				
Opening Balance at 1 January 2006	11,020	2,995	1,745	15,760
Depreciation for the year	1,746	103	97	1,946
Depreciation on Disposals	(391)	(241)	(40)	(672)
Cumulative Depreciation at 31 December 2006	12,375	2,857	1,820	17,034
<b>Net Assets at 31 December 2006</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>3,378</b>

Land and Buildings are recorded on the Asset Register of Vote 10, Office of Public Works.

During the year surplus furniture, fittings and office equipment assets with a total net book value of €115,330, which arose from decentralisation, were transferred to the Office of Public Works.