

Supporting Unemployed People



Irish National
Organisation of
the Unemployed

FREE
27TH EDITION

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WORKING FOR

WORK

Exploring welfare, work, education and
training options for unemployed people

27th Edition

also in this edition

COVID-19:

Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP)

Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme (EWSS)

- Jobseekers Payments • Back to Work Supports • Education Options
- Housing • Social Welfare Appeals • Self-Employment Options

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Twenty Seventh Edition

WORKING FOR WORK 27TH EDITION

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FOREWORD

The INOU is very pleased to publish this new edition of *Working for Work*. This edition marks the 27th anniversary of the publication. The first edition of the publication was described as 'A Survival Handbook for Unemployed People'. 27 years later, the book still fulfils that objective.

This edition has been updated to include the very latest information on COVID-19 measures as they apply to Social Welfare recipients including information on the Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP) and Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme (EWSS), in addition to information on how the COVID-19 Pandemic has impacted on Employment Rights, Housing and access to Education and Training.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Robbert J. Lynch, Manager of the Welfare to Work Section, Robert Kelly, Senior Information Officer, Tom McMahon and Conor Flynn, Information Officers and Ray Brennan, Administrative Assistant, who assisted in compiling, editing and checking the accuracy of the information contained in this publication.

Thanks also go to the staff of the Department of Social Protection, Department of Education and Revenue who took time and trouble to comment on the detail of the contents of the book.

I would also like to thank the Department of Social Protection and SOLAS for the funding provided to publish *Working for Work*.

We welcome comments and suggestions on how we can improve *Working for Work*.

The publication is also available on the INOU website – www.inou.ie

John Stewart,
Co-ordinator
INOUE



The Irish National Organisation of the Unemployed

Mission Statement

The INOU is a federation of unemployed people, unemployed centres, unemployed groups, community organisations and Trade Unions. The INOU represents and defends the rights and interests of those who want decent employment and cannot obtain it. We promote and campaign for policies to achieve full employment for all. We also campaign for an acceptable standard of living for unemployed people and their dependants. The INOU is an anti-sectarian, anti-racist, non-party political organisation which promotes equality of opportunity within society.

The organisation was founded in 1987 and now comprises over 200 local centres, community based organisations, NGOs, Trade Unions, branches of unemployed people and other groups throughout the country.

We work at local and national levels on the issues affecting unemployed people. We support local groups through services such as training, welfare rights information and analysis of Government policies.

Not all INOU affiliates provide welfare rights or welfare-to-work information – Chapter 7 provides a list of those affiliates who provide such services.

Key aims of the INOU include to:

- Seek to represent the interests and views of all unemployed people and their dependants at a national level
- Campaign for an acceptable standard of living for all unemployed people and their dependants
- Campaign towards the achievement of full employment at an acceptable rate of pay
- Assist the establishment and development of local unemployed groups
- Build on the common interest between the unemployed and employed



Services provided by the INOU

● Information and Advocacy Services

We are recognised as experts in the field of Welfare Rights and Welfare to Work information provision. We provide a telephone Welfare to Work information service to individuals and affiliated organisations. We also produce and disseminate practical information about Social Welfare and other entitlements in leaflet and booklet form and through our websites – www.inou.ie and www.redundancy.ie.

● Supports for people facing redundancy

We provide a range of information and training services aimed at people who have recently or are about to lose their jobs as a result of redundancies. This work involves delivering information services directly to people facing redundancy at their place of work and the production of tailored welfare rights publications which focus on the welfare rights information needs of people facing redundancy.

● Training

We provide a comprehensive Welfare to Work information and skills based Training Service covering modules such as Welfare to Work, Introduction to Social Welfare Appeals, Taxation and Welfare to Work and Your Rights at Work. Details of our training programmes are published in our Training and Events Calendar which is available on our website. The INOU is also a registered QQI training provider.

● Membership – Join us, it's FREE

We welcome applications for membership from individual unemployed people. You can join the INOU as someone who is Unemployed, on a training course, on an Active Labour Market Programme (e.g Community Employment programme). You may join simply to show support for our work or you may wish to become involved in looking for change at a local or national level. The benefits of membership include:

- A **FREE** printed copy of the comprehensive welfare rights, training, education and jobseeking publication, *Working for Work*
- Access to the INOU's **FREE**, expert, confidential and impartial Welfare Rights Information services
- An invitation to an introductory and other meetings in the INOU
- Receive a **FREE** copy of our bi-monthly E-Bulletin

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Introduction

In our work with affiliates, information providers and members of the public the INOU has found that many people are not aware of the full range of payments and supports available through the Department of Social Protection and other state agencies. As a result many people do not access payments to which they may be entitled.

In this chapter we provide basic information about Social Welfare Payments – what payments are available, what your rights are, what you may qualify for and the conditions you must satisfy to receive payment, with more in-depth information about specific payments and issues in later chapters.

The Department of Social Protection – (DSP)

The Department of Social Protection (DSP) administers and manages the delivery of statutory and non-statutory social and family schemes and services in Ireland. Its main responsibility is to promote a caring society through income and other support services, enabling active participation in society, promoting social inclusion and supporting families.

Social Welfare payments and HSE supports can be summarised under five broad headings, for more information on these supports visit www.gov.ie/welfare and www.hse.ie :

1. Social Insurance Payments
2. Social Assistance Payments
3. Supplementary Welfare Allowance Payments
4. Health Service Executive
5. Universal Supports

1. Social Insurance Payments

- Jobseeker's Benefit (JB)
- Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) (JBSE)
- Illness Benefit (IB)
- Occupational Injuries Benefit (OIB)
- Maternity Benefit
- Health and Safety Benefit
- Invalidity Pension (IP)
- Carer's Benefit
- Widow's/Widower's/Surviving Civil Partner's Contributory Pension
- Treatment Benefit
- Parent's Benefit
- Guardian's Payment (Contributory)
- Adoptive Benefit
- State Pension (Transition)
- State Pension (Contributory)
- Paternity Benefit
- Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB)

2. Social Assistance Payments

- Jobseeker's Allowance (JA)
- State Pension (Non-Contributory)
- Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory)
- One-Parent Family Payment (OFP)
- Disability Allowance (DA)
- Carer's Allowance
- Widow's/Widower's/Surviving Civil Partner's (Non-Contributory) Pension
- Jobseeker's Transitional Payment (JST)
- Blind Person's Pension
- Farm Assist
- Fuel Allowance
- Working Family Payment (WFP)

3. Supplementary Welfare Allowance Payments

- Basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance
- Urgent Needs Payments
- Rent Supplement
- Exceptional Needs Payments

4. Health Service Executive Service Supports

- Dental / Optical for Medical Card Holders
- Medical Cards

5. Universal Supports

- Child Benefit
- Free Travel (aged 66 and over)

Your Family and Social Welfare

The Irish Social Welfare system is organised around the family. If you qualify for a Social Welfare payment you receive a payment for yourself, which is called the Personal Rate of payment. You may also receive extra payments for adult and child dependants – called Qualified Adult and Qualified Child payments.

Qualified Adult:

A Qualified Adult is your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant who is living with you. You can get an allowance for them once they are mainly or fully supported by you.

- For Jobseeker's Allowance (JA), Disability Allowance (DA), Farm Assist (FA) and Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA): Any income a Qualified Adult

may have from employment, self-employment, pensions, savings or investments will be assessed as means under the means test for the payment type. Please see Chapter 4 for more information on the Means Test.

- All other payments: If your Qualified Adult is earning €310.00 gross (before tax) or less per week, they will be regarded as a qualified adult for payment. If a spouse, civil partner or cohabitant earns up to €100.00 gross per week then you qualify for a full Qualified Adult increase. If they earn between €100.01 and €310.00 gross (before tax) per week a tapered qualified adult payment will be paid.
- You cannot claim for your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant as a Qualified Adult if they are claiming a Social Welfare payment in their own right. The only exception to this rule is where your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant is in receipt of: Disablement Benefit, Domiciliary Care Allowance, Foster Care Allowance payment from Tusla (Child and Family Agency), Guardian's Payment (Contributory) and (Non-Contributory), Half-rate Carer's Allowance, Occupational Injuries and Death Benefit in respect of an orphan.
- You cannot claim for them if they are taking part in a full-time SOLAS course or designated vocational training courses.
- You can claim for your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant as a Qualified Adult if they are taking part in a Community Employment (CE) scheme or if they are participating on the Tús scheme.
- Habitual Residence Condition: The Habitual Residence Condition does not apply to payment for qualified adults on your claim. This means that qualified adults do not have to satisfy the Habitual Residence Condition in their own right for you to receive a payment for them.

Separate Payments/Individualised Payments – If you are a Qualified Adult and you feel that your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant is not making sufficient contribution towards your maintenance you can ask at the local Intreo Centre/Branch Office for “Separate Payments”. This means that the Personal Rate and Qualified Adult rate will be added together and then split evenly between you and your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant or that allowances will be paid directly to you or to your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant. The full rate of any Qualified Child payments on the claim may be given in full to one of the couple.

NB: If the Qualified Adult on a jobseekers claim opts for Separate Payments the person who made the claim will have to satisfy the standard qualifying conditions of the scheme as normal, but the Qualified Adult on the claim would not. For Social Assistance payments, the means test will apply to the family. Separate payments do not mean that they are both signing on as unemployed people.

Qualified Child:

You can also claim a payment for any qualified children on your claim.

- **Full-Rate payment:** If you are in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit, Occupational Injury Benefit and Disablement Benefit (Incapacity Supplement) or Invalidity Pension and your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant earns between €100 and €310 per week you may receive a full rate payment for any Qualified Child. This does not apply to Jobseeker's Allowance or Disability Allowance.
- **Half-Rate payment:** If you are in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit, Illness Benefit, Occupational Injury Benefit and Disablement Benefit (Incapacity Supplement) or Invalidity Pension and your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant earns between €310.01 and €400.00 per week you will only receive a half-rate payment for any Qualified Child. This does not apply to Jobseeker's Allowance or Disability Allowance.
- **Earnings over €400:** If you are in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit, Illness Benefit, Injury Benefit, Health and Safety Benefit, or Disablement Benefit (Incapacity Supplement) Invalidity Pension or Carer's Benefit and your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant earns more than €400 per week you will not receive payment for any Qualified Child. This does not apply to Jobseeker's Allowance or Disability Allowance.
- **Leaving Education:** If your child is 18 years of age or over, you can continue to receive a payment for them for three months after they leave second-level education or finish the Leaving Certificate. However, if your child is in receipt of a Social Welfare payment in their own right you will not receive a payment for them
- **In Education:** You can apply for a Qualified Child payment for a child between 18 and 22 in full-time education, up to the end of the academic year in which they reach the age of 22. For more information, contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088.

Qualified Child – not living with you: If you are paying maintenance for a child who does not live with you, you may be able to claim a Qualified Child payment for them on your Jobseekers payment. Usually a parent can only claim an increase in their payment for a child if the child lives with them for at least half of the week. However, even if the child does not live with you, you can claim an increase in respect of your child if:

- The other parent is **NOT** in receipt of a Social Welfare payment including Working Family Payment (WFP) or Back to Work Family Dividend (BTWFD);
- You pay at least €30 maintenance each week per child or provide an equivalent amount of support.

This condition also applies to Disability Allowance, Supplementary Welfare Allowance and a number of other payments.

Qualified Child – One-Parent Families: The age limit of the qualifying child for receipt of payment on One-Parent Family Payment is 7 years; this means that an OFP claimant must have at least one child under the qualifying age of 7.

Both Partners Claiming a Jobseekers Payment

Individual Claims – If a couple are living together each person can make a claim for a Jobseekers payment in their own right as long as they each satisfy the conditions of the payment that they have applied for.

Jobseeker's Allowance – Where a couple are both claiming Jobseeker's Allowance the total amount they receive cannot be more than the family rate which would be payable if only one person claimed for the family, i.e. total of payment for Claimant + Qualified Adult + Qualified Child/ren.

If both persons of a couple wish to claim Jobseeker's Allowance, both persons of the couple can claim as individuals if they are both Genuinely Seeking Work (see the Genuinely Seeking Work condition in this chapter). Although the couple will not end up with any more money, in this instance, they may have more options open to them if they are both registered as unemployed.

If both members of a couple are signing on for a Jobseeker's Allowance payment they can both be 'activated' and referred to any appropriate training, re-training, education or employment support, including referral to and engagement with JobPath.

Jobseeker's Benefit – Where a couple are both claiming Jobseeker's Benefit, each person will receive the full personal rate of Jobseeker's Benefit for a 9 or 6 month period as appropriate, subject to satisfying the qualification conditions, including Genuinely Seeking Work.

Jobseeker's Transitional Payment – One-Parent Families: If your One-Parent Family Payment is due to end because of the age of your youngest child, you may qualify for Jobseeker's Transitional Payment. In order to qualify for this payment you must have at least one qualified child between the ages of 7 and 13 years i.e. until the youngest child reaches 14 years of age – see One-Parent Family Payment and Work in Chapter 4 for more information.



For more information, or if you require any further assistance or support in relation to your Jobseeker's Payment or One Parent Family Payment claim please contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 or by e-mail: welfare@inou.ie.

Social Insurance Payments

People in 'insurable' employment make Pay Related Social Insurance (PRSI) contributions which are deducted from their wages each week. These payments, or 'stamps' as they are traditionally known, are a means for people to insure themselves through the State, against any event that may cause them to be out of the workforce.

The Department of Social Protection keeps a record of all social insurance payments, both paid and credited, under your Personal Public Service (PPS) number. Your PPS number is very important, so keep it safe, as you will need it when you are dealing with the Department.

Classes of Social Insurance Contributions

There are a total of 11 types of PRSI 'classes' in the Social Welfare system. Generally speaking, however, there are usually two main types of social insurance 'classes' relevant to people who are employed or self-employed:

PRSI Class A – This class of contribution covers employees from age 16 to 66 in industrial, commercial and service-type employment who have reckonable pay of €38 or more per week from all employments as well as Public Servants recruited from 6th April 1995.

Participants on Community Employment and TÚS pay class A8 or A9 PRSI, but this still counts as a full Class A PRSI contribution. Participants on SOLAS Training Courses do not pay PRSI contributions, but receive credited contributions for the duration of the training course provided they had paid or credited contributions prior to commencing the course/scheme.

Being insured under Class A can help people qualify for the following:

Social Insurance Payments – Class A

- Jobseeker's Benefit (JB)
- Illness Benefit (IB)
- Occupational Injuries Benefit (OIB)
- Disability Benefit (Incapacity Supplement)
- Maternity Benefit
- Guardian's Payment (Contributory)
- Invalidity Pension (IP)
- Parent's Benefit
- Widow/er's or Surviving Civil Partner's Contributory Pension
- Carer's Benefit (CB)
- Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB)
- State Pension (Contributory)
- Treatment Benefit
- Adoptive Benefit
- Health and Safety Benefit
- Paternity Benefit

PRSI Class S – This applies to self-employed people, including certain company directors, certain persons in receipt of Approved Retirement Funds (ARF's), people in business on their own account and people with income from investments and rents. It only covers a limited number of social insurance payments.

Social Insurance Payments – Class S

- Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed)
- State Pension (Contributory)
- Maternity Benefit
- Guardian's Payment (Contributory)
- Adoptive Benefit
- Parent's Benefit
- Paternity Benefit
- Treatment Benefit
- Invalidity Pension
- Widow/er's or Surviving Civil Partner's Contributory Pension

For information on the full range of PRSI classes visit the Department of Social Protection website www.gov.ie/welfare.

Claiming a Social Insurance Payment

Social Insurance — Qualifying for a payment

In order to qualify for a Social Welfare payment using your social insurance record you will need:

- A specific number of paid PRSI contributions from the time you first started working.
- A specific number of paid or credited PRSI contributions in the relevant tax year, also known as the Governing Contribution Year, or other prescribed periods.
- To satisfy the conditions of the particular payment e.g. for Illness Benefit you must produce medical certificates, for Jobseeker's Benefit you must prove you are Genuinely Seeking Work.

Social Insurance – Benefit Year

This is the calendar year in which you are making your claim for a social insurance payment. The Benefit Year starts on the first Monday in January.

Social Insurance – Relevant Tax Year/Governing Contribution Year

In order to qualify for a social insurance payment you must have the required number of PRSI contributions in the Relevant Tax Year/Governing Contribution Year (GCY). For all social insurance payments (benefit payments), except Invalidity Pension, the Relevant Tax Year/Governing Contribution Year is two years before the year in which you make your claim.

Benefit Year	Contribution/Tax Year
1st Monday in January 2021	1st Jan. 2019 – 31st Dec 2019
1st Monday in January 2022	1st Jan. 2020 – 31st Dec 2020
1st Monday in January 2023	1st Jan. 2021 – 31st Dec 2021

- **Invalidity Pension:** The Relevant Tax Year/Governing Contribution Year for Invalidity Pension is different. For the Invalidity Pension the Relevant Tax Year/Governing Contribution year is the year before the benefit year. So, for example, claims made in 2021 will use 2020 (not 2019) as the Relevant Tax year/Governing Contribution Year.

Types of Social Insurance Contributions

● Credited PRSI Contributions

Credits or credited contributions are social insurance contributions awarded to qualified persons who are unable to continue making paid PRSI contributions in circumstances such as unemployment and illness. Their purpose is to help protect the social insurance entitlements of people during periods when they may not be able to make paid contributions. Credits can be very important to continue your PRSI record for future entitlement to some short term payments and pensions.

If, at any stage since starting work, you have no PRSI contributions paid or credited for two full tax years in a row, you cannot get credits until you return to work and pay PRSI contributions for at least 26 weeks. Contributions paid at PRSI Classes S, J, K or M do not bridge the 2 year gap. If your only income has been from self-employment then it is unlikely that you will be able to sign for credits unless you have paid another Class of contribution in the last two contribution years.

● Voluntary PRSI Contributions

Voluntary Contributions are contributions you can opt to pay if you are under the age of 66 and are not covered by compulsory PRSI by way of insurable employment, self-employment or credited contributions. Payment of Voluntary Contributions can help maintain or improve your contributory pension entitlements. They do not provide cover for any short term benefits such as Jobseeker's, Illness, Maternity or Treatment Benefit.

You may choose to pay Voluntary Contributions, provided you meet certain conditions, if you:

- are no longer covered by a PRSI scheme on a compulsory basis in Ireland,
- are no longer covered by a PRSI scheme on a compulsory or voluntary basis in any other EU country,
- are under age 66,
- satisfy qualifying conditions.

To become a voluntary contributor you must:

- have previously paid 260 weeks PRSI in either employment or self-employment if becoming a voluntary contributor before 6th April 2013.
- have previously paid 364 weeks PRSI in either employment or self-

employment if becoming a voluntary contributor between 6th April 2013 and 5th April 2014.

- have previously paid 468 weeks PRSI in either employment or self-employment if becoming a voluntary contributor between 6th April 2014 and 5th April 2015.
- have previously paid 520 weeks PRSI in employment or self-employment if becoming a voluntary contributor on or after 6th April 2015 **and**
- apply within 60 months of the end of the contribution year during which you last paid compulsory insurance or you were last awarded a credited contribution **and**
- can select to pay Voluntary Contributions from the week immediately after they last paid a compulsory PRSI contribution as an employed or self-employed contributor **OR**,
- can elect to pay Voluntary Contributions from the **commencement of any subsequent contribution year of their choice, within the time period covered by their admittance.**
- The payment of the voluntary contribution in respect of any particular year will be within twelve months of the date of issue of notification of the amount of voluntary contribution due by him or her, or as specified “if the Minister is satisfied that there is good cause for late payment”.

Non-payment of PRSI by an employer

If you have been employed and you are made redundant or have simply lost your job, your PRSI contributions paid during employment may qualify you for a social insurance payment such as Jobseeker's Benefit. If however, it transpires that your employer was not making the required PRSI contributions you may be awarded the appropriate PRSI contributions by the Department of Social Protection following an investigation.

Credits

Homemaker's Scheme – From 6th April 1994, if you left the workforce for a long period of time to care for a child/ren under 12 years of age, or to look after an incapacitated person, you may qualify to have this period disregarded for the purpose of pension calculation. You must have paid a PRSI contribution that would cover you for the State Pension (Contributory) and satisfy all scheme conditions. You should register as a homemaker in the year after you leave the workforce. Applications for Carer's Allowance/Benefit and Respite Care Grant will be treated as you having registered as being a homemaker.

Leaving Work due to Illness – If you are unfit for work because of illness, injury or disability, you may qualify for 'credits'. 'Credits' are normally awarded if you are getting Illness Benefit, Invalidity Pension or Occupational Injury Benefit. To get credits while on Disability Allowance (DA) you must have paid or credited contributions in the last two years before your claim for DA. If you work in the

Public Service and pay PRSI at class B, C or D and you have to give up work because of ill-health, you can maintain your social insurance record by sending in medical certificates once a year. You can continue to get credits during illness, if you take part in the Back to Education Allowance Scheme (BTEA).

Pre-Entry Credits – are credited to a person’s record when they first start paying full rate PRSI and cover you from the start of the year when you start to work until the actual date you start work, as well as the previous two full years. If a person first commenced employment in another European Union Member State, Pre-Entry Credits (PECs) should be awarded prior to the first contribution paid in that Member State and not their first contribution paid in Ireland.

Student Credits – may be awarded when a person re-enters insurable employment following completion of a course in full-time education subject to certain conditions. These are only reckonable for short term benefits. You may get credits for time spent in full-time education, for example third level, if you: have worked before starting the course and have paid PRSI contributions at Class A, started the course before reaching age 23, and have returned to full-time insurable employment. You can only get Student Credits once.

Carer’s Credits – normally automatically awarded if you have left work and are in receipt of Carer’s Benefit or Carer’s Allowance.

Family Leave – You can also get credits if you are on unpaid Maternity Leave, Parental Leave or Adoptive Leave. You should make the application for credits when you return to work.

The number of PRSI contributions required, both paid and credited, will vary according to the type of social insurance payment you apply for. Some social insurance payments only last for a fixed period – most are subject to tax.

Social insurance payments are not means-tested for the person claiming. This means that your social insurance payment will not be affected by any savings or property that you may have. However, if you want to claim an increase for a Qualified Adult or Qualified Child, your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant’s means will determine whether or not you qualify for an increased payment.

Check with your local Intreo Centre/Branch Office or the Department’s Information Service, on 1890 66 22 44, to see if you have the right amount of paid and credited contributions to qualify for different payments. Remember to have your PPS number ready when you make the call.

Social Assistance Payments

People who have become unemployed, ill, disabled, who act as a carer, are elderly or are lone parents and do not have the necessary PRSI contributions may qualify for specific social assistance payments from the Department of Social Protection.

To qualify you must:

- prove you are eligible for a particular payment, e.g. a One-Parent Family Payment applicant must prove they are not cohabiting and have a qualified child
- satisfy a means test (subject to various disregards)
- satisfy the Habitual Residence Condition
- satisfy the medical criteria, e.g. for Disability Allowance

The following are Social Assistance payments:

- Jobseeker's Allowance (JA)
- Jobseeker's Transitional Payment (JST)
- One-Parent Family Payment (OFP)
- Disability Allowance (DA)
- Carer's Allowance (CA)
- Working Family Payment (WFP)
- Fuel Allowance
- State Pension (Non-Contributory)
- Blind Persons Pension
- Farm Assist
- Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory)
- Widows/Widowers or Surviving Civil Partner's (Non-Contributory) Pension

The Means Test

All social assistance payments are means-tested but the means test can differ depending on the type of payment you are applying for. The Department's rules on means testing are set out in its guidelines, which are available at www.gov.ie/welfare. If you are not happy with a decision on the means test and feel you are being treated unreasonably, you may have the right to appeal the decision (See Appeals later in this chapter).



An Appeals Officer must decide claims that are appealed based on the legislation. Appeals Officers are not bound by guidelines drawn up by the Department for its Deciding Officers/Designated Persons.

The following income is taken into account for the means test:

- Cash income belonging to you or your spouse, civil partner, cohabitant and cash in hand
- Any property you have (other than your own home)
- Property partly occupied by the claimant i.e. when the claimant rents out a portion of his/her home (certain disregards apply)
- The value of any savings, investments, pension shares or land, Credit and/or Debit Cards (including pre-paid cards)

- Any maintenance paid to you by an ex-spouse or civil partner
- Parental income if you are 24 years of age or under and living in your parents' home

Means Test – Cash income

This can include any income you or your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant receive from employment, pensions, rental income from property or the short-term letting of land owned.

Income not assessed for the means test

- Payments from the Department of Social Protection
- Child Benefit from another EU member State
- Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) payments
- Rent Supplement or Mortgage Interest Supplement
- Income earned under certain schemes in Gaeltacht areas
- Income from certain non-profit making charitable organisations
- Income from the HIV Haemophilia Fund and the Hepatitis C Fund
- Any amount received as a training allowance while undergoing a course of rehabilitation training by an organisation approved by the Minister for Health
- Up to €104 per year from certain Army pensions (inc. British War Pension).
- Compensation awards by the Residential Institutions Redress Board
- Income from insurable seasonal employment if the seasonal employment has finished
- Home Care Grant (HSE)
- Foster Care Allowance (HSE)
- PRSA Contributions
- Back to Work Enterprise Allowance, Back to Education Allowance (any monies earned from employment will be assessed) or Part-Time Job Incentive payments made to your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant.
- SOLAS or ETB (Educational & Training Boards) payments made to your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant.
- Ex gratia payments for the benefit of women admitted to Magdalene Laundries, or Surgical Symphysiotomy Payment Scheme/Lourdes Hospital Redress Board
- Uiversity Scholarships
- Compensation for Stardust Victims
- Compensation for the Cervical Check Screening Programme
- Residential Institutions Statutory Fund
- Northern Ireland Victim and Survivor Service (VSS) for Victims and Survivors
- Special Transport Grant for Children with Special Educational Needs

Means Test – Income disregards

There are certain disregards allowed on income, for example, if you make a claim for Jobseeker's Allowance and your spouse is working then their PRSI, pension contributions and union subscriptions would be deducted from their gross earnings before the means test is done. There are a range of different income disregards for different types of payment. These are explained in Chapter 4.

Means Test – Pensions:

The value of a pension fund is only assessable for means when a person has access to the pension fund. Any benefits in the form of a regular payment will be treated as income for means purposes. The value of any cash otherwise available from a pension fund will be assessed on the basis of the capital valuation of that fund, taking into account penalties for early encashment. Where a Personal Retirement Bond or Buy-Out-Bond is held (a bond which offers a lump-sum payment at a specific point in time) the terms of this bond will determine what and when benefits are payable to the holder of the bond. A person should provide details of the bond to the Department in order to prove that they do not have access to any of the benefits of the bond. This can be provided by supplying the department with a copy of the Annual Benefit Statement associated with the bond.

Some pensions restrict access to funds until the beneficiary of the pension reaches the age of 60. These legal restrictions, in accordance with Revenue rules, means that this type of pension cannot be cashed, sold, borrowed against or traded in any way. These pensions cannot realise any financial value until the beneficiary reaches the age of 60, and as such cannot be assessed as means or as a source of income for the means test.

If a person knowingly invests money in a fund that is not accessible in order to qualify for a payment from the Department, the issue of depriving themselves of an income is considered.

Means Test – Property:

The Department will assess the capital value of any property you or your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant own, including any second home, holiday home, unoccupied property, apartment, residential or commercial buildings in Ireland or abroad. The value of your own home will not be assessed.

Property which you do not live in is assessed at its capital value. This is the likely sale value of the property minus any outstanding mortgage. The capital value of the property may be assessed by the Department based on similar properties for sale in the area. If you believe the actual 'sale' value of your property varies from the Department's valuation because of specific issues i.e. BER rating, condition of the property, etc. you can seek to have this valuation reassessed. You would be required to produce evidence of the 'real' value of the property i.e. estate agents valuation, estimate for repairs, etc.

If a property is in negative equity, it is not assessable. You will have to provide documentary evidence to support your position that negative equity exists.

In a situation where a person offers his/her principal home for sale and it is lying idle, no capital value can be assessed for two years from the date the property has been put on the market. If the property is let / rented out, then the capital value of the property is assessable. Confirmation must be obtained that the property is up for sale and will be reviewed periodically.

Property partly occupied by the claimant i.e. when the claimant rents out a portion of his/her property the rent is assessed as means, with disregards for certain property maintenance expenses e.g. repairs for wear and tear.

Means Test – Investments, savings, shares or land:

The capital value of any money you or your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant have in the bank or credit union, stocks, bonds, shares or land will also be assessed. The method of assessing capital for entitlement to social assistance payments is as follows:

Capital	Weekly Means Assessed
First €20,000	Disregarded
Next €10,000	€1.00 per €1,000
Next €10,000	€2.00 per €1,000
Balance	€4.00 per €1,000

- **Disability Allowance:** The first €50,000 is disregarded
- **Supplementary Welfare Allowance:** The means test for Supplementary Welfare Allowance, i.e. basic SWA payment, Rent Supplement is different – See Chapter 2.

Example:

For someone claiming Jobseeker's Allowance the value of property, savings or capital is assessed in the following way:

– Money in the credit union	€25,000
– Assessable savings (€25,000 – €20,000)	€5,000
– Total weekly means (€1.00 per €1,000 x 5)	€5.00 per week
– Deduction from payment	€5.00 per week

In this case, only €5,000 of the €25,000 in the credit union is assessable as means. The weekly means that applies to the €5,000 capital is €5 per week.

If you are of pension age of 66 or over and receiving any of the following:

- State Pension (Non-Contributory)
- Widow's/Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Non-Contributory) Pension
- Prisoner's Wife's Allowance (PWA)

- Up to €190,500 made on the sale of your main home will not be counted against your means-tested payment provided the sale is agreed after you reach 66 years of age.

You will be asked to provide documentation such as bank statements etc. for the means test. If you fail to provide this information without just cause or good reason the Deciding Officer will not be able to make a decision on your claim and you may not receive any payment based on your application.

If there is any extended delay in providing requested information your claim may be closed and any future application would be treated as a new application. If you deliberately dispose of income or property to qualify for a payment, you will be assessed with the value of this income and property.

Means Test – Maintenance

If you are separated from your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant and receive maintenance from them, this will be assessed. However, for Jobseeker's Allowance, One-Parent Family Payment and several other schemes, vouched housing costs up to a maximum of €95.23 can be deducted from the maintenance payment and half the balance will be assessed as means.

Means Test – Benefit and Privilege

If you apply for Jobseeker's Allowance or Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) and you are under 25 years and are living at home your parents' income will be taken into account for the means test. This assessment is known as Benefit and Privilege and is assessed because there is a certain benefit from living in the family home.

Benefit and Privilege does not apply:

- To persons 25 years of age or over on Jobseeker's Allowance living in their parents' home
- Where a person is claiming Jobseeker's Allowance and is living in their parents' home with a spouse, civil partner or cohabitant
- If you return to the parental home having had an independent life-style elsewhere in Ireland or abroad for at least 3 years Benefit and Privilege is assessed at €7.
- To a person with qualified children

Assessing Benefit and Privilege:

The gross income of the parent/s you live with is taken minus certain disregards and then 34% of the balance is assessed.

Income counted for Benefit and Privilege:

Income from the following is counted when assessing Benefit and Privilege, insurable employment, self-employment, from all pensions, rental income from property or land, maintenance payments, Social Welfare payments (few exceptions), SOLAS training allowances and from Community Employment schemes.

The Department will allow the following deductions:

- Income tax (Including the Universal Social Charge)
- Health Insurance Contributions
- PRSI
- Superannuation / PRSA
- Union subscriptions
- Rent/mortgage payments
- Pension Levy

Additional Disregards

There is a further €600 disregard for a two parent family and €470 for a one-parent family. There is a €30 disregard for each child up to 18 years of age and for children over 18 years of age in full time education.

Deductions not allowed:

No deductions are allowed for travelling expenses, life assurance premiums, club subscriptions, or saving schemes. In cases where parents have property other than the family home the current market value of the property is assessed as capital in the means assessment. Where that property is yielding an income, the net income of that property is assessed e.g. rental income less expenses such as mortgage repayments, insurance costs, repairs etc.

Example:

John is 23 and claiming an age related Jobseeker's Allowance, which would normally be €112.70. He lives with his parents and two school going siblings. His mother does not work and his father has net (after tax, etc.) earnings of €900 a week.

Benefit and Privilege is calculated as follows:

Income: €900.00

Deductions:

— Personal allowances for a two parent family: €600.00

— Sibling disregard: €60.00

— Rent/mortgage payment: €120.00

Total Allowances per week €780.00

Means assessable (€900 minus €780) = €120.00

Means assessed (€120 x 34%) = €40.80

Jobseeker's Allowance: (€112.70 - €41.00) €71.70

Please note: John's JA payment is €71.70 per week. The maximum personal rate payable to 18-24 years is €112.70.

- Benefit and Privilege does not apply to persons claiming One-Parent Family Payment or Disability Allowance who are living in their parent's home.
- If a person's only source of income is from their parents and the 'assessable means' from that parental income is so high that their payment would be less than €40, they will receive a minimum payment of €40 per week.

Jobseekers Payments (JA, JB and JBSE)

The main Social Welfare payments for unemployed people are either Jobseeker's Benefit (JB), Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) or Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) (JBSE). This section aims to make you familiar with rules in order to apply for and continue to receive these payments.

How to qualify for Jobseeker's Benefit, Jobseeker's Allowance or Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed)

For all Jobseekers payments you must be:

- unemployed (fully unemployed or unemployed for at least 4 days in 7)
- aged between 18 and 66
- available for and capable of full-time work
- Genuinely seeking full-time work
- willing to accept any reasonable offer of education, training, re-training or work experience recommended by the Minister for Social Protection, or any persons appointed by the Minister for Social Protection, which is relevant and appropriate to your circumstances, this includes referral to and engagement with JobPath.

For Jobseeker's Benefit you must also;

- satisfy the PRSI contribution requirements

For Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) JBSE you must also;

- no longer be self-employed. You must have lost your self-employment involuntarily and not because of a temporary shutdown or seasonal closure.

For Jobseeker's Allowance you must also;

- satisfy a means test ● satisfy the Habitual Residence Conditions (HRC)

Jobseekers – Change in Circumstances

You must inform the Department of Social Protection of any change in your circumstances, and your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant's circumstances, including:

- Taking up any paid employment of any sort;
- Taking up Voluntary Work* (requires DSP approval);
- Engaging in self-employment (JBSE does not allow engagement in self-employment);
- Employment on an approved employment programme/training scheme;
- Claiming and receiving any other Social Welfare benefit or assistance;
- Returning to education (including full-time or part-time);
- Leaving the country, including holidays or emergency absences;
- Any changes in your family circumstances that may affect your payment, i.e. if a qualified child moves out of the family home or if your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant takes up employment;
- If you are unable/unfit to take up employment.

**Voluntary Work: you cannot engage in voluntary work with a 'for-profit' commercial employer or business.*

Jobseekers – Overpayment

If the Department overpays you in error or because of a change in circumstances where you failed to inform them of a change in circumstances, you will be asked to repay the monies you received.

Where an overpayment has been established, the Department can deduct up to 15% from your Social Welfare payment without your consent to recover the monies owed.

You will be notified of the Department's intention to make this type of deduction from your payment. You will be given the opportunity to put forward any circumstances you feel are relevant to the amount of money the Department are seeking to recover/deduct from your payment each week.

If the error occurred because of the actions/inactions of the Department and you could not have reasonably been expected to be aware of the error you may not be liable to repay any overpayment. This may require that you submit an appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office. Please contact the INOU for more information on 01-856 0088 or by e-mail welfare@inou.ie

The Department may also seek to have you agree to make additional repayment on top of the 15% deduction, but you are not obliged to do so. A decision on a person's entitlement to a payment can result in an overpayment being assessed against them. If you appeal the decision, the overpayment may be affected by the outcome of the appeal (e.g. if the appeal is successful this may result in the overpayment being cancelled).

Important: The Department of Social Protection retain the right to seek to prosecute claimants for fraud even where a repayment arrangement has been agreed and where the claimant has repaid monies.

Please see the 'Overpayments' section of this chapter for information on proposed changes allowing for the publication of names and addresses of people who are found guilty of Social Welfare Fraud following prosecution.

Remember: It is possible to work part-time, or go back to school/college for part-time short term basic courses and continue signing-on for Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Allowance, See Chapter 4 and Chapter 6.

Employment Supports for Jobseekers

The Department of Social Protection provide a number of supports and services to assist jobseekers in their search for work. Activation Services are provided for those jobseekers on the live register on a one to one case managed basis to help them look for full time sustainable jobs. These particular activation services are provided internally in the Department by the Intreo Case Officers and also by the Local Employment Service providers and the JobPath providers.

When a jobseeker is referred to one of the activation services listed above, they are obliged to engage; Failure to do so without a good reason, could result in their Jobseekers payment being reduced or disqualified by the application of a Penalty Rate see the following pages for more information on Penalty Rates.

Intreo – Services and Supports to Jobseekers

Intreo is a single point of contact for all employment services and in the provision of income supports. Intreo provides individualised supports to jobseekers to assist them in getting back to work and increasing their employability, and to employers. See Chapter 3 for more information on Intreo.

Jobseekers will be called to engage with Intreo in identifying and agreeing employment, work experience, training and education options to support their progression into work.

The Local Employment Service (LES)

The LES is an employment activation service which provides jobseekers with a one-to-one career path planning and placement service. The service is provided by a number of companies spread throughout the country. The LES provide services to those jobseekers referred from the Department of Social Protection, but also provide activation services to a number of other groups who are unemployed, e.g. those with a disability, Refugees.

The Local Employment Service can provide you with support in a number of ways including:

- helping you find employment;
- guidance sessions;
- providing information;
- in helping develop a career plan;
- identifying job opportunities; and
- identifying training and educational supports.

Some offices provide weekly jobseeker support networks, organise networking events with employers and email weekly job alerts.

You may be referred to the LES through the Department of Social Protection's activation measures (please see 'activation' section, chapter 1) or you may engage directly with the service yourself. See chapter 7 for details of your nearest LES.

EmployAbility

If you have a disability and wish to take up paid employment or you require assistance in finding a job, the EmployAbility Service provides an employment and recruitment service to assist people, who have a range of disabilities and impairments, to obtain and keep a job.

EmployAbility provides a number of 'on-the-job' supports, such as a Job Coach who will assist both the employer and the person seeking employment. In order to avail of the EmployAbility Service, you must genuinely require the initial support of a Job Coach to obtain employment in the open market.

The range of supports provided include:

- Individual needs assessment
- Vocational profiling and career planning
- Individual employment plans
- Job sourcing and job matching services
- On-the-job support and coaching
- Advice and support to employers
- Follow-up support and mentoring to both employers and employees

Employment support is provided when accessing vacancies and applying for jobs. It also includes matching skills with the employers' needs, work experience placements, finding employers and assistance with integrating into the workplace. EmployAbility provides access to support services when required to maintain employment and advice on employment benefits and entitlements.

For more information about EmployAbility, and to locate your nearest EmployAbility office, see chapter 7 or visit their website: www.employability.ie

JobPath Service

The activation service called JobPath is provided on behalf of the Department of Social Protection by the two companies contracted to provide the service. Seetec provide the service in the northern part of the country and Turas Nua in the southern half of the country. Jobseekers are referred from the Department for activation support from the JobPath providers on a random selection basis. Please see Chapter 4 for more information on JobPath.

Jobseekers – Qualifying Conditions

Jobseekers Payments – Genuinely Seeking Work (JB/JBSE and JA)

In order to qualify for a Jobseekers payment you must prove that you are genuinely seeking work. You must be able to show that you are:

- willing to accept any reasonable offer of employment based on your skills, qualifications and experience
- Willing to accept any reasonable offer of training, re-training, work experience or education to improve your prospects of finding employment
- Able to show that you have, in the relevant period, taken reasonable steps which offer you the best prospects of getting employment. You will be expected to use all available services and supports to help you seek employment, see Chapter 3, and have proof of your job seeking efforts

Jobseekers Payments – Capable of Work (JB/JBSE and JA)

In order to qualify for a Jobseekers payment you must prove that you are capable of work. For a day to be regarded as a day of unemployment the person claiming a Jobseekers payment must be capable of work on that day. A person is considered to be capable of work if there is no evidence to the contrary (e.g. unless s/he states otherwise), or where, on request, s/he fails to produce a final medical certificate from their doctor following a period of illness.

Jobseekers Payments – Trade Disputes (JB and JA)

You are disqualified from claiming a Jobseekers payment if you are participating in a trade dispute at your place of work. If you are disallowed JB or JA you may appeal the decision to the Social Welfare Tribunal – a special office that can review the situation surrounding the trade dispute and decide if the decision is correct. If you are involved in a trade dispute your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant may be entitled to a Supplementary Welfare Allowance payment from the Department of Social Protection for her/himself and any children you have under age 18, or between 18-22 years and in full-time education.

Penalty Rates of Payment (JB & JA)

Your Jobseekers payment may be reduced if you fail, without good cause, to avail of suitable education, training or development opportunities or specified employment programmes and schemes, which are considered appropriate to your circumstances and which are agreed with the Intreo Centre or employment service providers contracted by the Minister for Social Protection.

Offers of training or participation in programmes, including work experience, must be reasonable and appropriate to the individual based on their skills, abilities, education and capacity to engage in such training/work experience.

Penalty Rates – Reduced Payment Rates

Jobseeker's Benefit	
Personal JB rate	Reduced to
€ 91.10	€71.70
€131.00	€102.60
€159.00	€124.00
€203.00	€159.00
Jobseeker's Allowance	
Personal JA rate	Reduced to
€203.00	€159.00
€112.70	€87.70

Penalty Rates – Disqualification of a Claim

The governing Social Welfare legislation does not provide for a disqualification or complete withdrawal of a Jobseekers payment following any refusal to participate in any work experience programme. However, your payment may be reduced by the application of a Penalty Rate if you fail, without good cause to attend activation meetings or avail of suitable education, training or development opportunities or specified employment programmes and schemes, which are considered appropriate to your circumstances and agreed with the Department's Intreo Case officers. This also includes Jobseekers referred to companies contracted by the Department to provide activation services such as JobPath and the Local Employment Service (LES). After a minimum of 21 calendar days (3 weeks) on a Penalty Rate, where you continue to refuse, without good cause, to attend activation meetings or avail of suitable education, training or specified employment programmes, you're Jobseeker's payment may be disqualified for up to 9 weeks i.e your Personal rate of payment may be reduced to nil.

Penalty Rates – Review

If your Jobseekers payment has been reduced to a Penalty Rate, and you are unhappy with the decision of the Department of Social Protection you can request a review of that decision. If you are unhappy with the outcome of that review, or if a review was declined, you may have the right to appeal this decision to the Social Welfare Appeals Office, whether or not you have had a review of the decision – see Appeals later in this chapter.

Penalty Rates – Appeals

You cannot appeal the rate of payment where a Penalty Rate is applied; this is fixed in Social Welfare legislation and cannot be changed. However, you can appeal against the grounds, reasons or evidence relied upon by the Department of Social Protection in reaching a decision to reduce your payment to a Penalty Rate.

Working and Claiming a Jobseekers Payment



Please see Chapter 4 for detailed information on working and claiming a Jobseekers payment.

If you engage in any work, even if you work only one hour in a day, that day will be considered a day of employment by the Department of Social Protection and you will be considered unavailable for work, or fully employed, on that day. If you work overnight the day in which you work the most hours is considered the day of employment.

Working on Sunday (JB/JSSE and JA)

Jobseeker's Allowance: Sunday is treated as a day of employment and taken into account when calculating the amount of Jobseeker's Allowance you will qualify for. Income from employment on a Sunday will be assessed as means when calculating entitlement to Jobseeker's Allowance.

Jobseeker's Benefit – JB and JBSE: Sunday is treated as a day of employment and taken into account when calculating the amount of Jobseeker's Benefit you will qualify for. Where a person in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit is working for part of a week, the payment entitlement will be based on a 5-day week, this means that you will lose 1/5 of your weekly payment for each day that you work – see Chapter 4 for more information.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) payments

There are two types of Jobseeker's Benefit payments

- Jobseeker's Benefit — (JB)
- Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) — (JBSE)

Jobseeker's Benefit is a payment available to jobseekers who are out of work, have enough PRSI contributions (see following pages) to qualify for the payment and satisfy the 'Genuinely Seeking Work' condition.

Jobseeker's Benefit is not 'means tested', so any income you, or your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant, have from savings or investments or property other than your own home, will not affect your Personal Rate of payment on a Jobseeker's Benefit claim. Jobseeker's Benefit is not paid for the first 3 days of your claim.

You may qualify for an additional payment for your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant and any dependent children under the age of 18 (incl. 18 years to 22 years if in full-time education). If your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant is employed and earning between €100.01 and €310.00 per week you may receive a tapered payment for them. If they earn more than €310 you will not receive any payment for them.

Maximum Rates of Payment– Jobseeker's Benefit

Claimant:	€203.00	
Qualified Adult:	€134.70	
Each Qualified Child	€38.00	(Under 12)
	€45.00	(12 and over)

Jobseeker's Benefit rates are graduated on earnings in the relevant tax year. Reduced rates may be payable – see **Wage Band Limits & Relevant Tax Year** in this chapter.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Duration of payment:

9 Months – Jobseeker's Benefit is paid for a maximum of 9 months to new claimants who have at least 260 paid contributions since starting in insurable employment.

6 Months – Jobseeker's Benefit is paid for a maximum of 6 months to claimants who have less than 260 paid contributions since starting in insurable employment.

If you exhaust your claim for Jobseeker's Benefit, and if you do not re-qualify for Jobseeker's Benefit (see re-qualifying for Jobseeker's Benefit in this chapter) and you are unemployed and 'Genuinely Seeking Work' you can apply for Jobseeker's Allowance.

Jobseeker's Allowance is a means-tested payment and will take into consideration both you and your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant's income, e.g. savings, investments, property other than your own home and any income from employment/self-employment either you or your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant may have – see Jobseeker's Allowance in this chapter.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Linking Jobseeker's Benefit Claims

A person who is employed for 4 or more consecutive days and becomes unemployed may make a repeat claim for JB when that employment ends. Where a person re-applies for JB within 26 weeks of a previous JB claim, s/he qualifies for the same rate of JB that was previously in payment subject to satisfying the conditions for receipt of the payment and subject to any change of circumstances and budgetary increases.

Example:

John is made unemployed and qualifies for Jobseeker's Benefit for a maximum of 9 months. John claims Jobseeker's Benefit for 6 months; he finds a job and is made unemployed after 3 months. John signs on for Jobseeker's Benefit. Because his 'repeat' claim for Jobseeker's Benefit is within 26 weeks of 'signing-off' from his previous claim his 'repeat' claim is linked to his old claim. The rate of JB is the same rate payable as on the previous claim, subject to any budgetary increase, or changes in family circumstances (e.g. a new qualified child). John will receive Jobseeker's Benefit for the remaining 3 months of his original 9 months, subject to meeting the ongoing qualifying conditions for Jobseeker's Benefit.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Periods disregarded for linking claims

Periods on any of the following activities for up to 1 year are disregarded when determining the break between two Jobseeker's Benefit claims. A person may have consecutive periods on different activities disregarded, once they do not spend more than one year on any one activity.

- SOLAS training
- ETB
- Community Employment
- TÚS

(Periods of up to 2 years are disregarded when determining the break between two Jobseeker's Benefit claims where the person was on VTOS.)

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Re-qualifying for JB

If you have used up your entitlement to Jobseeker's Benefit (JB), you may requalify by working and paying the appropriate PRSI contributions for at least 13 weeks. If you are working and getting JB, as in the case of systematic short-

time workers and some part-time workers, the 13 weeks paid contributions can begin once you have been paid JB for 156 days.

You must have suffered a substantial loss of employment to re-qualify for JB, unless you are a casual worker. If you have lost your job you will have suffered a substantial loss of employment. If you are a part-time or systematic short-time worker the Department of Social Protection (DSP) will look at your pattern of employment over the last 13 weeks or another more representative period to find out whether you have suffered a substantial loss of employment.

For example, if you are getting JB and working 3 days each week as a systematic short-time worker or a part-time worker and your employment pattern has not changed during the course of your JB claim, you will not have suffered a substantial loss of employment and will not re-qualify for Jobseeker's Benefit. However, if your JB claim ends and your 3 day working week is then reduced to a 2 day week, you will have suffered a substantial loss of employment and may re-qualify for Jobseeker's Benefit.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – PRSI Requirements

To make a claim for Jobseeker's Benefit you must have the following PRSI contributions:

At least 104 paid contributions since you first started work, and

- Have 39 paid or credited contributions in the relevant tax year (of which at least 13 must be paid *or*
- Have 26 paid contributions in the relevant tax year and 26 paid contributions in the year immediately preceding it.

*If you do not have 13 paid contributions in the relevant tax year the following years can be used to meet the condition: The two tax years before the relevant tax year; the last complete tax year; the current tax year.

Once you qualify for a payment the amount you receive will be based on your average weekly gross earnings in the relevant tax/contribution year.

If you earned a gross weekly wage average of €300 per week in the relevant tax year and you satisfy all the conditions, you will qualify for the maximum personal rate of Jobseeker's Benefit.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Wage Band Limits

Jobseeker's Benefit rates are graduated according to earnings in the relevant tax year. A reduced rate of Jobseeker's Benefit is payable if your average weekly earnings in the Relevant Tax Year is under €300.

To get your average weekly earnings in the relevant tax year, your gross yearly earnings are divided by the number of PRSI contributions you paid at class A, H, or P. The relevant tax year is 2 years before the year of your claim.

For example, if you claim Jobseeker's Benefit in 2020/2021 the Relevant Tax Year is 2018/2019.

Weekly payment for new claims from week beginning 4th January 2021			
Average weekly Earnings	Personal Rate	Qualified Adult	Each Child*
Less than €150	€91.10	€87.20	€38.00 (under 12) €45.00 (12 and over)
€150 - €220.00	€131.00	€87.20	€38.00 (under 12) €45.00 (12 and over)
€220 - €300.00	€159.00	€87.20	€38.00 (under 12) €45.00 (12 and over)
€300 or more	€203.00	€134.70	€38.00 (under 12) €45.00 (12 and over)
* If you do not qualify for an increase for a qualified adult you may get a half-rate qualified child increase, if your spouse or partner has income of €400 or less per week.			

If you were awarded credits only in the relevant tax year and had no earnings, you will receive the minimum rate of payment.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Reduction in Payment

If you only qualify for a reduced rate of Jobseeker's Benefit because of your earnings in the relevant tax year you may find it more financially beneficial to claim an optional Jobseeker's Allowance payment or have your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant claim for you as Qualified Adult. See the following options:

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Optional Jobseeker's Allowance

In some circumstances it may be better for you to claim the means-tested Jobseeker's Allowance payment instead of the reduced rate of Jobseeker's Benefit. The full Personal Rate of Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) is €203. You can apply for optional Jobseeker's Allowance at any time during your Jobseeker's Benefit entitlement and you can change between Jobseeker's Benefit and optional Jobseeker's Allowance as many times as you need.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Education

You will not qualify for payment of Jobseeker's Benefit while attending a course of study (including school/college holiday periods), except in such circumstances specifically allowed by the Department of Social Protection. The exceptions to this disqualification for holiday periods are for:

- persons aged 18-21 years who have been in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit for at least 6 months and who are participating in approved courses of education, training or development.
- mature students, i.e. persons over 23 years of age on or before 1st January in the year in which the course of study commences
- Persons on Youthreach who complete their Junior Certificate/Leaving Certificate or on Youthreach and leave 2nd level education

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB)—Summer Holiday period:

Such students may qualify for Jobseeker's Benefit / Jobseeker's Allowance during the summer holiday periods if they satisfy the conditions for payment.

Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) (JBSE)

JOBSEEKER'S BENEFIT (SELF-EMPLOYED) — Rates of Payment from 4th January 2021			
Average weekly Earnings	Maximum Personal Rate	Adult Dependant Rate	Child Dependant Rate
€300 or more	€203	€134.70	€38 (under 12)
€220-€299.99	€159	€87.20	€45 (12 and over)
€150-€219.99	€131		
Less than €150	€91.10		

Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) – Duration of payment:

- 9 Months – Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) is paid for a maximum of 9 months to new claimants who have at least 260 paid PRSI contributions.
- 6 Months – Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) is paid for a maximum of 6 months to claimants who have less than 260 paid PRSI contributions.

Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) – PRSI Conditions:

To qualify for Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed), you must satisfy two PRSI contribution conditions.

- You must have 156 Class "S" contributions paid or 104 Class "A" contributions paid since entering insurable employment, and
- You must have 52 Class "S" contributions paid in the governing contribution year.

The governing contribution year is the second last complete tax year before the year in which the claim is made. For example, for claims made in 2021, the governing contribution year is 2019.

Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) – Work:

You can work as an employee for up to 3 days a week and still get Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) for the other days as long as you are available for full-time work.

Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) – Self-Employment:

To qualify for Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) you must stop all self-employment activity.

Issues that may affect your claim

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) and (JBSE) – Processing times for claims

Depending on a variety of circumstances, your application for Jobseeker's Benefit may take a number of weeks to be processed. While awaiting the processing of your claim you may make a claim for Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) from the Department of Social Protection's Designated Person (formerly known as the Community Welfare Officer). This is a means-tested payment and will take into consideration you and your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant's savings, investments, property other than your own home and any income from employment / self-employment you or your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant may have. Any monies paid to you through an SWA payment will be recovered from the Department of Social Protection from any arrears accrued in the processing of your Jobseeker's Benefit claim.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – P45

Since 2019, you no longer get a P45 when you leave a job. Instead, your employer will enter your leaving date and details of your final pay and deductions into Revenue's online system and you can access these details through Revenue's MyAccount service.

PRSI Non-compliance by Employer

Form IA49 is a declaration stating that you believe your former employer did not comply with social insurance regulations. As a result of your declaration, there will be an investigation into your employer's payment of PRSI. Completing form IA49 may help to determine if you qualify for Jobseeker's Benefit. While awaiting a decision on your entitlement to Jobseeker's Benefit you can apply for a means tested Supplementary Welfare Allowance payment from the Department of Social Protection's Designated Person (formerly known as the Community Welfare Officer).

Period of Notice (JB):

You may be entitled to notice if you are being let go from your job. This means that you are given notice that your job will end, and a date in the near future when this will come into effect. The length of notice you are entitled to will depend in the first place on your contract of employment and your statutory entitlement under employment law. If you are not required to work your 'notice' period and you are paid for the notice period in advance of leaving your employment you can claim a Jobseekers payment from the first day of unemployment – i.e. the day you leave work. If you continue to be paid by the employer you will not be 'officially' unemployed until the date your employment is terminated according to the information on the Revenue MyAccount service. As such you would not be able to claim a Jobseekers payment, either Benefit or Allowance, until the date of termination of employment as listed on the Revenue MyAccount service. See Your Rights at Work in Chapter 4.

Jobseeker's Benefit and Redundancy

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Statutory Redundancy

Where a person has been made statutorily redundant, i.e. where an employee's job no longer exists and they are not replaced having worked for the same employer for 2 years or more and receive an RP50 form, they would normally have enough PRSI contributions to qualify for a Jobseeker's Benefit payment.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Voluntary Redundancy

This arises when an employer requires fewer workers and asks for employees to volunteer for redundancy. An employee who takes voluntary redundancy from their job will not be disqualified from claiming Jobseeker's Benefit and will retain entitlement to their full term of Jobseeker's Benefit if they satisfy the conditions for the scheme.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Voluntary Severance / Voluntary Separation

Voluntary Severance / Voluntary Separation occur when an employer asks for staff to voluntarily depart from or leave the employment of a company. A voluntary severance does not constitute a redundancy. This is because that job may continue to exist even after the person who accepted the voluntary severance has left the company.

You may not automatically qualify for a Jobseeker's Benefit / Jobseeker's Allowance payment if you accept voluntary severance / voluntary separation. This is because you will have in effect 'voluntarily' made yourself unemployed.

Any monies received from a voluntary severance will be assessed as 'means' for the purpose of the means test for qualification for Jobseeker's Allowance and Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA). Voluntary severance payments are not tax-free payments and are subject to normal tax assessment.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Genuinely Seeking Work (GSW)

Although being made statutorily redundant would normally mean that a person would have sufficient PRSI contributions to qualify for Jobseeker's Benefit, applicants must also satisfy the Genuinely Seeking Work condition. You are reasonably expected to look for work immediately after you have received notice of any intention to make you redundant, and may be asked for proof of such efforts. You are also expected to be genuinely seeking work immediately after your redundancy, there is no facility to take 'time out' or 'time off' from job seeking following a redundancy.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Not Genuinely Seeking Work

People in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit can be called for interview by the Department of Social Protection to determine if they are meeting the GSW requirements in accordance with the Department's guidelines. If you are not genuinely seeking work or if you refuse to engage in a recommended intervention your payment can be stopped.

If this happens you can seek to have the decision reviewed by the Deciding Officer, if that review is not successful you can appeal the decision to the Social

Welfare Appeals Office. Supplementary Welfare Allowance cannot be paid to replace a Penalty Rate reduction; therefore no SWA top-up is permissible while a Penalty Rate is in place. However if your payment is stopped completely, and is not the subject of a Penalty Rate reduction – you may be able to seek a means tested Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) payment while making your appeal.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Re-qualifying for Jobseeker's Benefit

If you have claimed Jobseeker's Benefit and exhausted your entitlement to Jobseeker's Benefit (JB), you may re-qualify for JB if you have paid 13 PRSI contributions at class A, H or P after you received at least 156 days on your JB claim and you satisfy the other conditions for Jobseeker's Benefit. In order to re-qualify for Jobseeker's Benefit you must have experienced a 'substantial loss of employment and earnings'. Please contact the INOU for more information on re-qualification for Jobseeker's Benefit.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Disqualification from payment

You can be disqualified from payment for a maximum of nine weeks at the beginning of your claim for the following reasons:

- If you leave your job, including employment schemes, without just cause or good reason.
- If you lose your job because of your own misconduct.
- If you are aged under 55 and receive a redundancy payment of over €50,000. The disqualification period can be from one week up to nine weeks, depending on the amount of redundancy you receive.

If you intend to use some of the redundancy payment to clear or reduce debts, the Department may offset these debts against the amount received before deciding on any period of disqualification. Arrears of mortgage or rent, arrears of telephone/electricity/gas bills, debts to moneylenders can be considered. The Department will verify that such bills have been paid before offsetting them against the redundancy payment received. The Department may also offset the costs related to any exceptional or essential needs, e.g. the cost of converting the customer's home to facilitate wheelchair access by a family member.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Failure to disclose information

Persons in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit are required to advise the Department of Social Protection of any change to their circumstances, particularly those in relation to their availability for work, education, training or work experience and change of address. Failure to disclose such information could result in a Jobseekers Payment being suspended or disqualified. If this happens you may be able to appeal this decision, please contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 for information.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) – Penalty Rates

Your Jobseekers payment may be reduced if you fail, without good cause, to avail of suitable education, training or development opportunities or specified employment programmes and schemes, which are considered appropriate to

your circumstances and which are agreed with the Intreo Centre or employment service providers contracted by the Minister for Social Protection. Offers of training or participation in programmes, including work experience, must be suitable and appropriate to your personal circumstances.

Moving from Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) to Jobseeker's Allowance (JA)

If you have exhausted your entitlement to a Jobseeker's Benefit payment you may be able to claim Jobseeker's Allowance. Moving from Jobseeker's Benefit to Jobseeker's Allowance is not automatic; you must make an application for Jobseeker's Allowance with the Department of Social Protection.

The main difference between the two payments is that Jobseeker's Benefit is a non-means-tested payment, but Jobseeker's Allowance is means-tested. This means that your rate of payment on Jobseeker's Allowance could be affected by any savings, capital, investments or property in Ireland or abroad (other than your own home) held by you or your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant.

While your application for Jobseeker's Allowance is being processed you may be able to apply for a means-tested Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) payment for yourself and your family – see Chapter 2 for more on SWA payments.

Jobseeker's Allowance (JA)

Jobseeker's Allowance is a payment available to unemployed jobseekers who do not have enough PRSI contributions to qualify for Jobseeker's Benefit and who satisfy the qualifying conditions e.g. 'Genuinely Seeking Work'. Jobseeker's Allowance is 'means-tested', so any income you, or your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant, have from savings, investments and property other than your own home may affect your payment.

You may receive an additional payment for your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant (Qualified Adult) and any qualified children under the age of 18. If the Qualified Adult works, up to a maximum of €60 (€20 per day for up to 3 days work) is disregarded and 60% of the balance is assessed as income and is deducted from the family rate of payment. See Chapter 4.

JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE – Rates of Payment from 4th January 2021			
Age	Maximum Personal Rate	Adult Dependent Rate	Child Dependent Rate
26+	€203	€134.70	€38 (under 12) €45 (12 and over)
25(living independently)	€203	€134.70	€38 (under 12) €45 (12 and over)

Jobseeker's Allowance may be affected by any additional income from employment, self-employment, savings, investments, pensions and property other than your own home.

Jobseeker's Allowance – Duration of payment

Jobseeker's Allowance is paid from 18 years to 66 years as long as you continue to satisfy the qualifying criteria – that you are fully unemployed or unemployed at least 4 out of 7 days, that you are fit, able and available for work, that you are genuinely seeking work, that you are willing to accept any reasonable offer of training, re-training, education or work experience and that you continue to satisfy the means test.

Jobseeker's Allowance – under 26 years of age

There are differing rates of payments for persons claiming Jobseeker's Allowance who are under the age of 26. The full rate of Jobseeker's Allowance will be paid to those under 26 years of age in the following circumstances:

- Claimants with qualified children
- People transferring from Disability Allowance to Jobseeker's Allowance
- People aged 22-25 who were getting a higher rate before 15th January 2014
- People whose claim is linked to a previous Jobseeker's Allowance claim made within the previous 12 months to which the maximum Personal Rate applied
- Certain children who were in the care of the Child and Family Agency during the period of 12 months before reaching 18. These persons are not subject to the reduced rates of JA between the ages of 18 and 24. From the age of 25, the age-related rate applies.
- If you were getting an age-related reduced rate of Jobseeker's Allowance payment and you take part in a course of education, training or an employment support scheme the appropriate personal rate of payment applicable to that course or scheme will apply as long as you are aged under 26. When you complete the course you will revert to your previous age-related Jobseeker's Allowance rate.

All new Back to Education Allowance (BTEA) participants aged under 26 who were getting a reduced age-related Jobseeker's Allowance payment, will get a maximum BTEA weekly rate of €203. Any means that participants have are deducted from this rate.

Jobseeker's Allowance – Issues that may affect your claim

Processing times for Jobseeker's Allowance claims depends on a variety of circumstances; your application for Jobseeker's Allowance may take a number of weeks to be processed. While awaiting processing of your claim you may be able to make a claim for Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) from the Department of Social Protection. This is a means-tested payment and will take

into consideration you and your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant's savings, investments, property other than your own home and any income from employment / self-employment you or your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant may have.

Any monies paid to you through an SWA payment will be recovered by the Department of Social Protection from any arrears accrued in the processing of your Jobseeker's Allowance claim.

Jobseeker's Allowance – Habitual Residence Condition

A person, must satisfy the Habitual Residence Condition in order to qualify for Jobseeker's Allowance and Supplementary Welfare Allowance payments, regardless of your Nationality.

Generally an applicant who has been present in Ireland for 2 years or more, works here and has a settled intention to remain in Ireland and make it his/her permanent home may satisfy the Habitual Residence Condition. Persons who have lived in other parts of the Common Travel Area for two years or more and then move to Ireland with the intention of settling here, may satisfy the Habitual Residence Condition.

The onus is always on applicants to provide sufficient evidence to support their claims for a Social Welfare payment. Please see the HRC criteria (Part 4 Habitual Residence – National Law) on the Department's website www.gov.ie/welfare. Refusal of a payment on Habitual Residence Conditions can be appealed to the Social Welfare Appeals Office.

Jobseeker's Allowance – Disqualification from payment

— Not Genuinely Seeking Work (GSW)

Persons in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance are required to satisfy the 'Genuinely Seeking Work' (GSW) condition in order to continue to qualify for a payment. People in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance can be called for interview by the Department of Social Protection to determine if they meet the GSW requirements in accordance with the Department's guidelines. If you are not genuinely seeking work your claim can be refused and payment can be stopped. If this happens you can appeal this decision and seek a Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) payment while making your appeal.

If you are refused a Jobseeker's Allowance payment on 'GSW' grounds and you apply for an SWA payment, pending the outcome of your appeal, the Department of Social Protection can apply a 'GSW' test to decide if you qualify for an SWA payment. The Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005 allows the Department of Social Protection to decide if a person is 'Genuinely Seeking Work' when applying for an SWA payment under those circumstances. If the Department of Social Protection decides that you are not genuinely seeking work, they could refuse your application for an SWA payment.

— Jobseeker's Allowance – Failure to disclose information

Persons in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance are required to advise the

Department of Social Protection of any change to their circumstances, particularly those in relation to their availability for work or means i.e. savings, investments, property and partner's income. Failure to disclose such information could result in a Jobseekers Payment being suspended or disqualified. If this happens you can appeal this decision.

— Jobseeker's Allowance – Penalty Rates

Your Jobseekers payment may be reduced if you fail, without good cause, to avail of suitable education, training or development opportunities or specified employment programmes and schemes, which are considered appropriate to your circumstances and which are agreed with the Intreo Centre or employment service providers contracted by the Minister for Social Protection. Offers of training or participation in programmes, including work experience, must be suitable and appropriate to your personal circumstances.

Please see information on previous pages in this chapter for more information on Penalty Rates or contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088.

How to apply for Jobseeker's Benefit or Jobseeker's Allowance

When applying for a Jobseekers payment the following checklist will help you in making your claim:

1. Apply as soon as you can when you finish work, i.e. the first day you are unemployed. If you are applying for a means-tested payment, you will be asked for your own and your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant's recent bank statements and/or payslips and any other documentation that relates to your means.
2. You will need to bring your passport or driver's licence or other proof of your identity. You may also need proof of your address if the address the Department has on its system is different to your current address e.g. a household bill (gas, electricity, etc.), bank statement or tax document.
3. You should bring a print out of your date of cessation of employment, available from the Revenue MyAccount system, or a letter from your employer stating the last day you worked.
4. On the application form you will be asked about the type of work you are looking for, what times you are available for work and the efforts you have made in seeking work. Be as accurate as possible in your answers and always think through the implications of what you are saying. You must show that you are looking for full-time work and that you are willing to accept any reasonable offer of employment based on your skills, qualifications and experience. You must also show that you are willing to look at different types of work (see Genuinely Seeking Work in this Chapter).

When your claim is awarded, it will be reviewed by the office from time to time so you should keep details of any emails or letters from employers and jobs that you have applied for.

5. You may be asked about your willingness and availability to engage in training, re-training, education or work experience opportunities in support of your efforts to seek employment. Indicating that you are not willing or available to engage in such 'progression' options may affect your entitlement to a Jobseekers payment.
6. While you are waiting for a decision on your Jobseekers claim, and if your income is not enough to meet your needs, you can apply for a means-tested Basic Weekly payment under the Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) scheme. Applications for SWA payments should be made to the Department of Social Protection.

If you are refused a Basic Weekly payment under the SWA scheme pending the processing of a Jobseekers claim you should:

- Ask for the decision in writing, you are entitled to receive this.
- Submit a request, preferably in writing, to the DSP Designated Person asking for a review of their original decision based on all the relevant information and facts available.
- If your request for a review is refused or unsuccessful you can lodge an appeal against this decision to the Social Welfare Appeals Office.
- If you lodge an appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office you can make a request for a Basic Weekly payment under the SWA scheme pending the outcome of your appeal. There is no automatic entitlement to a Basic Weekly SWA payment while awaiting the outcome of an appeal decision. Any such application can be refused unless new evidence is presented in support of any 'new' SWA application.
- If you are refused a payment, your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant may be able to make a claim for themselves and any qualified children in their own right.

If you are awaiting the processing of a Jobseekers claim, Basic Weekly payment or waiting for an appeal to be held with the Social Welfare Appeals Office and you have insufficient income to meet your needs you can apply for an SWA Exceptional or Urgent Needs payment from the Department of Social Protection.

An Exceptional Needs Payment (ENP) is a once-off payment to meet an unforeseen or special need that cannot be met from a person's basic income. Assistance in the form of an Urgent Needs Payment (UNP) can also be made to persons who would not normally be entitled to SWA, to assist, for example in cases of flood damage with immediate needs such as food, clothing, fuel, household goods and perhaps shelter. Depending on your circumstances, for example where you are working full time or when an insurance claim has been settled, you may have to pay some or all of this back at a later date.

Jobseekers Payment Stopped

Your jobseekers payment can be stopped if:

- You fail to provide any information or documentation reasonably requested by the Department, only where such a request pertains to material you could reasonably be expected to provide where it is relevant and appropriate to the processing or administration of your Jobseekers claim.
- You fail to attend meetings or interviews with DSP officials without just cause or good reason.
- You fail to attend for interview at any training, education, re-training or work experience opportunity recommended or referred by the Department of Social Protection (including Community Employment and TÚS) without just cause or good reason.
- You refuse a suitable job offer or a suitable offer of training, re-training, education or work experience (including Community Employment and TÚS) without just cause or good reason.
- You are suspected or convicted of fraud in relation to a Social Welfare payment.

What to do if your payment is stopped

On occasion Jobseekers payments, or other Social Welfare payments, may be stopped at the point of payment in the post office, without prior notice. If this happens you should:

- Check with the person in the Post Office that the payment has been officially stopped. Please note, the Post Office staff will not be able to make any other payment to you or provide any additional information about why your claim was stopped.
- Contact the relevant section in the Department of Social Protection on 1890 66 22 44 to enquire why your payment has been stopped, ask if any letters informing you of the stoppage of payment were sent out to you and, if you did not receive such letter/notice, ask for a decision or reason in writing to be sent to you immediately. Depending on the reason given, you may need to seek to have a decision reviewed or to lodge an appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office – see Social Welfare Appeals at the end of this chapter.
- If there is a delay in resolving the issue you can apply to the Department of Social Protection for a Basic Weekly Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) payment or an Exceptional or Urgent Needs payment (these are means tested) while you are attempting to resolve the issue.
- Contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 for information and assistance if your payment has been stopped or if you are having difficulties accessing a Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) payment.

Breaking your Claim

Holidays – Jobseeker’s Benefit, Jobseeker’s Benefit (Self-Employed) and Jobseeker’s Allowance

COVID-19 PROVISIONS: The terms and conditions under which holidays have traditionally been permitted for Jobseeker’s – inclusive of Jobseekers Allowance, Jobseekers Benefit and Jobseekers Benefit (Self-Employed) have been changed because of the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Ireland is implementing the new EU ‘traffic lights’ approach to travel, which applies to countries in the EU / EEA (+ UK). The current advice for travel to these countries is ‘exercise a high degree of caution’. The general advice for any other overseas travel remains ‘avoid non-essential travel’ or in some cases, ‘do not travel’. Travel within the island of Ireland can continue as normal, subject to domestic public health restrictions as outlined on gov.ie. Please check on gov.ie and inou.ie for latest updates on how travel can affect a Jobseekers payment.

Persons in receipt of Jobseeker’s Benefit, Jobseeker’s Benefit (Self-Employed) or Jobseeker’s Allowance can take 2 weeks holidays (i.e. 12 days excluding Sundays) in any calendar year. You are required to inform your Intreo Centre/Branch Office two weeks in advance of your departure. You must give a minimum of 10 days’ notice, and you cannot apply more than 21 days in advance. You can apply online through the www.mywelfare.ie website.

Fast-track – Signing off for up to 12 weeks (JA & JB)

The Department operates a fast-tracking system for customers who sign-off to take up work for a short period of up to 12 weeks. If you have been offered full-time employment, including work for 4 days or more per week, for up to 12 weeks you will not qualify for a Jobseekers payment for this period but you may benefit from the fast-track process.

The fast-track system allows you to sign back on without the need to go through the process as a new claimant and ensure that your original Jobseekers payment is re-instated without delay. To avail of the fast-track process you must inform the local Intreo Centre/Branch Office in advance that you are taking up work.

Collecting your payment

Jobseekers payments are normally paid through the Post Office. The payment is made using your Public Services Card. You will be required to sign a receipt acknowledging you have received the payment and that you still meet the terms and conditions of that payment. Alternatively, you may opt for you payment to be made directly to your bank account.

You must bring valid photographic identification with you to collect your payment. Staff working in the Post Office may ask to see your photo ID before giving you your payment. Payment may be refused if you cannot produce requested identification.

The following are considered as valid photographic identification (photo ID):

Driving licence, Passport, GNIB card (Garda National Immigration Bureau). EU/EEA Nationals may use a National Identity Card.

Method of Payment – Casual Workers

Jobseeker's Allowance is normally paid weekly in arrears by way of Electronic Information Transfer (EIT) and collected in a post office, by cheque or by Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) directly into the person's bank account.

Decisions on the choice of payment method are administrative. Most payments are made by EIT. Payment may be made by cheque in special circumstances e.g. if it is a more suitable payment method for the person and the facility is available. Casual workers are paid by EFT or Cheque.

Public Services Card

The Department of Social Protection issue Public Services Cards, following SAFE registration, which can be used by holders to collect Social Welfare payments. SAFE registration is the process used by the Department to establish and verify a person's identity.

Overpayments

If you claim, or are paid, a Social Welfare payment that you were not entitled to, you will be asked to repay the money that you have received. You will be advised if an overpayment has been assessed against you and how the Department of Social Protection (DSP) proposes to recover the money from you.

Overpayment – up to 15% Deduction from payment

Where an overpayment has been established, the Department can deduct up to 15% from your Social Welfare payment (not including any increase for your partner and any children) without your permission or approval. The Department may also seek to have you agree to make an additional repayment on top of the 15% deduction, but you are not obliged to do so.

You may wish to seek information and support from MABS (Money Advice and Budgeting Service) in relation to any negotiations with the DSP in repaying any monies. The Department will consider your representations before making a final decision.

Overpayment – Reduction or Cancellation

The amount of any overpayment which is to be repaid by a person to the Department in relation to any Social Welfare claim may be reduced or cancelled where the overpayment arose because of:

- a failure by the Department to act within a reasonable period on information which was provided by or on behalf of the person concerned, *or*
- an error by the Department, and where the person concerned could not reasonably have been expected to be aware that a failure or error had occurred.

Reduction or cancellation of an overpayment because of a failure by the Department to act, or because of an error by the Department is provided for in SI 142 of 2007 (as amended). If on review, this is not accepted by the Department, it may be necessary to refer the matter to the Social Welfare Appeals Office.

The Department of Social Protection will not continue to make deductions from a payment pending the outcome of any appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office.

Overpayments – Offsetting Overpayments

Normally, the amount of any overpayment assessed against you may be reduced, or offset, if the Deciding Officer considers that you had an underlying entitlement to any other Social Welfare payment during the time the overpayment occurred.

This reduction, or offsetting, will not occur if the Department of Social Protection believe that the overpayment occurred because you deliberately provided false, inaccurate or misleading information in a deliberate attempt to make a fraudulent claim.

You can appeal such a decision, to the Social Welfare Appeals Office, where you claim that you did not deliberately provide false, inaccurate or misleading information in a deliberate attempt to make a fraudulent claim.

However, where your appeal is unsuccessful, and where the original decision of the Department still stands, you may not appeal the Department's decision not to offset the overpayment against any alternative entitlement you may have had.

Overpayments – False or misleading statements

Where it has been determined that the overpayment arose due to false or misleading statements or wilful concealment of facts Social Welfare legislation (SI 461 of 2011), provides that an overpayment will not be offset by any other alternative entitlement which may have been available to the person at the time.

A revised decision on a person's entitlement may also result in an overpayment. If the revised decision is appealed, the resulting overpayment may be affected by the outcome of the appeal (e.g. if the appeal is successful this may result in the overpayment being cancelled). The overpayment itself is not separately appealable.

Overpayments – Attachment of Earnings in employment

Where the Department of Social Protection has determined that a person has been overpaid, and that person is no longer in receipt of a Social Welfare payment, the Department can seek to recover any outstanding overpayment / debt by means of a deduction from the person's wages directly from their employer.

Deductions of up to 15% can be made from your earnings (under section 15 of the Social Welfare and Pensions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2013).

Overpayments – Attachment of Bank Accounts

Any overpayment owed to the Department of Social Protection can also be taken from money that you hold in any bank, post office, credit union or other financial institution.

It is also possible that you may not be able to withdraw money from a bank account (for example) until the overpayment has been repaid. You must be notified in writing before deductions can take place.



NB – Attachment of earnings/financial institutions is only considered in cases where the debtor does not engage in a reasonable way to repay their debt.

Overpayments – Repayment and Prosecution

Where a determination has been made, by the Department, that an overpayment has occurred because of fraud, the Department retains the right to pursue legal action against the claimant.

Even if an agreement has been made to repay any monies owed, and the person has adhered to this agreement without fault, the Department retains the right to pursue legal action independent of any repayment agreement, and to seek to prosecute a fraudulent claim as an offence through the courts where a conviction could result in a fine and/or custodial sentence.

If this occurs you may need to seek legal advice or representation. Please contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 for more information.

The Appeals System

The officials who make decisions about your claim at the Department of Social Protection (DSP) are known as 'Deciding Officers' (DO) or 'Designated Persons' (DP). If you are unhappy with a decision made on your claim, you have a number of options in seeking to address and resolve the problem or issue.

Appeals – Review of a Decision

You have the right to ask the Deciding Officer/Designated Person to review their original decision, and receive a fair and unbiased review, if:

- You have new or additional information which was not available to you or the Deciding Officer/Designated Person at the time of the original decision, which if had been available at the time of the original decision you feel may have resulted in a different decision.
- The stated interpretation of the facts or information you provided which are contained in the Deciding Officers/Designated Person decision are subjectively 'incorrect and need clarification.
- The decision of the Deciding Officer/Designated Person is factually incorrect or inaccurate based on a point of fact or law.

The Deciding Officers must adhere to Departmental guidelines and to legislation when making a decision on your claim. They must also act in a manner which applies due process, natural justice and fair procedure in reviewing the original decision. Copies of the Department's guidelines are available on the Department's website www.gov.ie/welfare in the Freedom of Information section. Where appropriate, you should always ask the original Deciding Officer / Designated Person to review their decision before making an appeal.

If the review process is unsuccessful you may wish to make a formal appeal.



Note: If your Social Welfare payment has been stopped or suspended by a Deciding Officer and you have requested a review of their original decision, you may be entitled to claim a Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) payment from the Department of Social Protection's Designated Person (formerly known as a Community Welfare Officer, CWO). You are not automatically entitled to a Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) payment and each case is assessed on an individual basis.

The type of payment and amount you receive will depend on your individual circumstances.

There are certain circumstances under which you may qualify for a weekly means tested payment to support you and your family and/or continued support of payment for Rent Supplement or where currently in payment, a Mortgage Interest Supplement – see Chapter 2.

Appeals – Social Welfare Appeals

The Social Welfare Appeals Office is an office of the Department which functions independently of the Minister and the Department in arriving at its decisions. It was established to provide an appeals service to persons who are unhappy with decisions of:

- Deciding Officers of the Department of Social Protection on questions relating to entitlement to Social Welfare payments and insurability of employment under the Social Welfare Acts, *and*
- Department of Social Protection Designated Persons, formerly known as Community Welfare Officers (CWO), on questions relating to entitlement to certain Supplementary Welfare Allowance payments.

The Office is headed by a Chief Appeals Officer. An Appeals Officer is independent of the Department and will look at your claim to determine if you qualify for a payment in accordance with the legislation. Appeals Officers must decide cases in accordance with Social Welfare Legislation, as applied to the facts before them in each individual case.

Appeals – Payment while Appealing a Decision

If you have lodged an appeal and you are waiting for a hearing, or a decision, from the Social Welfare Appeals Office you may be entitled to claim a Basic Weekly payment under the Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) scheme from the Department of Social Protection.

The type of payment and amount you receive will depend on your individual circumstances. You may qualify for a weekly means tested payment to support you and your family and/or continued support of payment for Rent Supplement, or where currently in payment, a Mortgage Interest Supplement.

If you are refused a Basic Weekly payment under the SWA scheme pending the processing or outcome of your appeal and you believe that such refusal is incorrect in accordance with the terms of the SWA scheme you should:

- Ask for the decision in writing, you are entitled to receive this.
- Submit a request, in writing, to the Department of Social Protection asking for a review of their original decision based on all the relevant information and facts available.
- If your request for a review is refused or if the review is unsuccessful you may be able to lodge an appeal with the Social Welfare Appeals Office.
- If you lodge an appeal with the Social Welfare Appeals Office you can make a request for a Basic Weekly payment under the SWA scheme pending the outcome of your appeal. There is no automatic entitlement to a Basic Weekly SWA payment while awaiting the outcome of an appeal decision. Any such application can be refused unless new evidence is presented in support of any 'new' SWA application.
- If you are refused a payment, your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant may be able to make a claim for themselves and any qualified children in their own right.

If you are awaiting the processing or outcome of an appeal with the Social Welfare Appeals Office and you have insufficient income to meet your needs, you can apply for an SWA Exceptional or Urgent Needs payment from the DSP Designated Person.

An Exceptional Needs Payment (ENP) is a once-off payment to meet an unforeseen or special need that cannot be met from a person's basic income. Assistance in the form of an Urgent Needs Payment (UNP) can also be made to persons who would not normally be entitled to SWA, to assist, for example in cases of flood damage, with immediate needs such as food, clothing, fuel, household goods and perhaps shelter. Depending on your circumstances, for example where you are working full time or when an insurance claim has been settled, you may have to pay some or all of this back at a later date.

If you have been refused an Exceptional Needs Payment (ENP), Urgent Needs Payment (UNP), Allowances in Kind or any other "once off" payment, these are not appealable to Social Welfare Office. If you wish to have any decision on these reviewed, you should request a review of the Designated Person's decision by a "Review Officer" of the Department of Social Protection.

Appeals – How to make an Appeal

You should complete both sides of the appeal form and if you want an oral hearing of your appeal you should include this request on the appeal form stating why you consider your case requires/would benefit from an oral hearing.

Although an oral hearing may be requested it is up to the Appeals Officer to decide whether to grant such a request as Appeals Officers may make a summary decision on your claim based on the documentary evidence on file.

Social Welfare Appeals forms are available from your local Intreo Centre, or online from the website of the Appeals Office, www.socialwelfareappeals.ie and returned to:

- Chief Appeals Officer, Social Welfare Appeals Office,
D'Olier House, D'Olier Street, Dublin 2. Local: 1890 747 434.

Appeals – Practical Steps in making your Appeal

If possible, contact the INOU for assistance before you lodge your appeal.

- Appeal within 21 days of receiving the decision.
- You can ask for your appeal to be held as an oral hearing, this is done by simply writing 'I wish to have my appeal held as an oral hearing...' and stating why you consider your case either requires or would benefit from an oral hearing.
- When going to an oral hearing, you may be accompanied at the hearing by a member of your family, or, with the consent of the Appeals Officer, by any other person who will assist you with your appeal or represent you at the oral hearing. You are free to bring legal representation if you wish, but this is not a requirement and you may incur costs. The Social Welfare Appeals Office does not pay legal costs. Your local Resource Centre may be able to make the appeal on your behalf.
- Collect all evidence supporting your appeal and, where relevant, bring witnesses who can provide evidence.
- You should always keep copies of all the correspondence from the Department and the Appeals Office – especially the original appeals form.
- You should request a copy of your Social Welfare file, and all the documentation relating to your case, from the Intreo Centre/Branch Office that dealt with your claim. Ask for this in writing under the Freedom of Information Act (FOI) when making the request. You are legally entitled to any information the Department has used in deciding your case.
- You should meet with your representative/advisor regularly to review and update your case. Write down everything that appears relevant. Get as much supporting evidence or material as possible – the more prepared you are for the appeal the better chance you have of winning it.

- You should normally hear the result of your appeal within 6 weeks of the hearing, although this could take longer depending on the number of appeals being dealt with by the Appeals Office and the complexity of your case.
- If new evidence becomes available after the appeal, relating to the period which was under appeal, you can ask for the case to be reviewed.
- If you lose your appeal you can still apply for the same payment in the future if your circumstances have changed since the appeal decision.
- If the appeal is unsuccessful you may ask the Chief Appeals Officer to review the case, but only if the Appeals Officer has made an error with regard to the law or the facts. Any request should be in writing and should specify in what way you feel the Appeals Officer has erred in law or fact.
- If your request for a review by the Chief Appeals Officers is unsuccessful, or if any review carried out by the Chief Appeals Officer is unsuccessful, you may be able to write to the Ombudsman.



Please Note: You will not be able to take up a place on a CE scheme, Community Services Programme, Back to Education Allowance or other schemes while your claim is under appeal.

Complaints

Making a Complaint

If you are unhappy with any aspect of the service provided to you as a customer of the Department of Social Protection, or the manner or fashion in which you have been dealt with or treated, you have the right to make a complaint about this to the Department of Social Protection.

The complaints process cannot be used to address issues which would normally be dealt with either by way of a request to the Department for a review of the decision and/or through the Appeals process (see previous pages). This includes issues related to rates of payment, qualification criteria, means testing or other similar issues not directly related to Customer Services.

How to Complain

— **Intreo Centre/Branch Office:** You can make your complaint directly to the manager of the local Intreo Centre/Branch Office where the issue or problem occurred. It is strongly recommended that you put the details of your complaint in writing and keep a copy for your own records. Your complaint should be addressed to the manager or supervisor of the office/section concerned as the manager/supervisor is responsible for all issues concerning his/her office and they will be the person charged to investigate your complaint. The Department will seek to resolve your complaint as soon as possible. If you are still not satisfied with the response, you can have your complaint referred to the Local Manager/Section Manager/Officer specifically designated to handle complaints.

— **QCS Section:** The Department of Social Protection operate a Quality Customer Service Section (QCS) which accepts customer service complaints. If you lodge a formal complaint you will be given a complaint reference number which will enable you to track the complaint and engage with the QCS Department about your complaint. You can e-mail QCS section at customerservice@welfare.ie.

— **Website:** You can use the Customer Feedback Form or Welfare Services Office Comment Card on the www.gov.ie/welfare website.

If you are submitting your complaint in writing you should keep copies of all documentation submitted to the Department and send your complaint by registered post, to ensure traceable delivery and receipt of your complaint.

Information You Should Provide When Making a Complaint

The following will speed up the handling of your complaint:

- Your name, address, telephone number, email address and Personal Public Service Number (PPS No).
- State the nature of your complaint i.e. what happened, when it happened,
- State the name of the office and the staff members names (if known) that you were dealing with
- Your daytime/mobile telephone number, if you would like to be contacted by phone – this could speed up dealing with your complaint.
- If the complaint is complicated, you might prefer to put it in writing – this will ensure that all details are given.

Your local Citizens Information Centre www.citizensinformation.ie or the INOU www.inou.ie can assist you in compiling your complaint.

Dealing with Your Complaint

The Department of Social Protection will aim in all cases to resolve the complaint immediately. However, if this is not possible the Department will:

- record the details of the complaint and acknowledge receipt
- issue you with a response to your complaint within 20 working days
- review your complaint at a higher level if you are dissatisfied with the response you receive
- explain why, if your complaint cannot be resolved for any reason beyond their control
- where they are at fault, apologise and correct the error as soon as possible
- review the complaint and consider whether they can learn from what has happened or try to ensure it does not happen again.



CHAPTER 2

Coping With Poverty

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Coping with Poverty

The INOU is constantly campaigning for much needed improvements in the Social Welfare system and for real 'cost of living' payments for all welfare recipients. In the meantime, we realise that it is important for people to get as much help, information and support as possible.

In this chapter we explain a range of supports available, how to access them and how to get the most benefit from them.

Supplementary Welfare Allowance Scheme (SWA)

The Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) scheme provides a basic income support payment to eligible people who are habitually resident in the State and whose means are insufficient to meet their needs and those of their dependants, through no fault of their own.

The main purpose of the basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance scheme is to provide immediate and flexible assistance for those in need. The scheme is subject to certain terms and conditions. The SWA schemes are administered by Officers of the Community Welfare Service (CWS) at your local Intreo centre.

A typical example of this is where:

- an application for a Social Welfare payment has been made and is being processed and the claimant has no other income;
- a request for a Review of a negative decision by the DSP, usually resulting in the refusal of a payment, has been made and pending the outcome of the review, the claimant has no other source of income;
- an official Appeal against a decision or refusal of payment by the DSP has been lodged with the Social Welfare Appeals Office (SWAO) and the claimant has no other source of income;
- a single/once-off payment is required to help meet an Exceptional Need or an Urgent Need which a person could not reasonably be expected to meet out of their weekly income.

SWA – Types of Payment

- Basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA)
- Rent Supplement
- Back to School Clothing and Footwear Allowance
- Heating Supplement
- Diet Supplement*
- Exceptional Needs Payment (ENP)
- Urgent Needs Payment (UNP)

*This scheme is closed to new applicants

SWA – Who is eligible for a payment?

Any person resident in the state whose means do not meet her/his needs, and the needs of any child dependant or qualified adult, is entitled to apply for a Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) payment.

In order to get a payment you must:

- Satisfy a means test; **and**
- Satisfy the Habitual Residence Condition (HRC); **and**
- Have applied for all possible benefits or assistance from either the Department of Social Protection (DSP) or other appropriate state agency; **and**
- Have provided all information or documentation reasonably requested by the DSP, where such request pertains to material you could reasonably be expected to provide where it is relevant and appropriate to the processing or administration of your application; **and**
- Have registered with Department of Social Protection / Intreo if you are of working age; **and**
- Have positively engaged with the DSP / Intreo in pursuing any training, education, work experience or activation measures as recommended by an official of the DSP / Intreo; **and**
- Satisfy the Department of Social Protection that you need the particular payment.

The following groups are not normally entitled to a basic weekly payment:

- Full-time students (but students studying under an approved educational scheme can apply) see Chapter 6.
- Full-time workers, unless employment is under 30 hours per week.*
- People involved in trade disputes, however they may claim Supplementary Welfare Allowance for their dependents.
- People who do not satisfy the Habitual Residence Condition (HRC).
- People in prison.
- Persons receiving 'penalty' rates of Jobseekers payments, even where a decision is the subject of a review with the DSP or a formal appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office (SWAO).

* This condition does not apply to your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant. However any income they have from work is taken into account in the means test.

If you are excluded from applying for an SWA payment based on the list above, you may still apply for Exceptional Needs Payments (ENP's), and in some instances may also apply for Urgent Needs Payments (UNP's), where the need is exceptional or urgent. The person making the application must provide sufficient information or proof to support their claim that the situation is exceptional or urgent.

SWA – Assessment of Savings/Capital

The value of your savings, investment and capital will be assessed to determine the amount of SWA you may be entitled to receive. The method of assessing capital for entitlement to SWA payments is as follows:

CAPITAL	WEEKLY MEANS ASSESSED	VALUE
First €5,000	Disregarded/Not Counted	€0
Next €10,000	valued at €1 per €1,000	up to €10
Next €25,000	valued at €2 per €1,000	up to €50
Balance	valued at €4 per €1,000	subject to amount

Example:

Savings of €30,000; the first €5,000 is disregarded = €0, the next €10,000 is valued at €1 per '000 = €10, the next €15,000 is valued at €2 per '000 = €30. This means that savings of €30,000 would have an assessable value of €40 per week (€0 + €10 + €30).

SWA – Decisions on Payment

- Each application for assistance under Supplementary Welfare Allowance is subject to certain terms and conditions which are governed by legislation. Each decision by DSP officials is subject to legislation.
- Each application for an SWA payment must be treated as an individual application in its own right. DSP officials cannot seek to rely solely or exclusively on any other decision made by the Department in justifying a refusal of an SWA payment. While information on means, family size and other details related to your 'status' may be shared internally by the Department of Social Protection, each application must be assessed on its own merits and a decision must be reached using due process, natural justice and fair procedure reliant on the facts and evidence of the application and the governing legislation.
- If you are refused a Basic Weekly (SWA) payment you may appeal this to the Social Welfare Appeals Office. You may be able to seek an SWA payment pending the outcome of your appeal.*
- If you are refused a Basic Weekly (SWA) payment your dependant spouse/civil partner / cohabitant may be able to make an application for an SWA payment in their own right for themselves and any qualifying dependent children.

SWA – Refusal of Payment

- You may be refused a SWA payment, if you did not qualify for a Social Welfare payment because you have failed to provide information or material requested by the Department, without just cause or good reason.
- If you are refused a SWA payment you are entitled to receive the decision for the refusal in writing on the grounds that you may wish to seek to request a review of that decision, or that you may wish to lodge a formal Appeal with the Social Welfare Appeals Office (SWAO) – see SWA Appeals.

EU Workers

EU workers may be able to claim a basic SWA payment, and access Rent Supplement and other SWA payments, if they:

- Have been genuinely employed in Ireland, and have lost their job, **and**
- Meet the other relevant qualifying conditions for SWA

For more information see HRC and EEA/EU workers on www.gov.ie/welfare.

Types of Payments

(SWA) – Basic Weekly Payment

You can apply for this payment if your weekly assessable income is less than the SWA rate appropriate for your family size, and where you can also satisfy a standard means test. You can receive a Basic SWA payment for yourself, your spouse/cohabitant/civil partner and any qualifying dependent children if you:

- Have applied for a Social Welfare payment appropriate to your circumstances and are awaiting processing/a decision on your claim **and** have insufficient means to meet your needs. You will only be paid the difference between your current level of assessable weekly income and the appropriate rate of SWA for your family size; or
- Are seeking a Review of a decision by a Deciding Officer in relation to your Social Welfare payment*; or
- Are formally appealing a decision/refusal of an application for a payment by the DSP to the Social Welfare Appeals Office*.

***Please note:** There is no automatic entitlement to a basic weekly SWA payment while awaiting the outcome of a review by the DSP/formal appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office.

SWA – Basic Weekly Payment Rates – from 4th January 2021

Age	Maximum Personal	Adult Dependand	Child Dependand
25+	€201.00	€134.70	€38 (under 12) €45 (12 and over)
Under 25 (living independently*)	€201.00	€134.70	€38 (under 12) €45 (12 and over)
Under 25 (not living independently *)	€112.70	€112.70	With children = maximum Personal rate of €201

*Independent Living constitutes getting a state housing support such as Rent Supplement, Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) or Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)

A child dependand is a person under the age of 18 who lives with you and depends on you for financial support. If you have been getting SWA for at least 26 weeks, the age limit is 22 for a child dependand in full-time education or up to the end of the academic year after their 22nd birthday.

Reduced rates of Supplementary Welfare Allowance for claimants under 25 years of age do not apply to:

- People with dependent children
- Certain children leaving the care of the Child and Family Agency (TUSLA) aged 18+ or who were in the care of the HSE during the 12 months before reaching 18 years of age.

SWA – Benefit and Privilege

If you are 24 years or under, and living with your parents, their income may also be assessed as means against you when processing your application (evidence of parents' income may be required).

SWA – Over-payments and Repayments

If you have an outstanding over-payment with the Department of Social Protection in relation to any previous/other Social Welfare claims i.e. you owe them any monies, up to 15% of any Basic SWA payment you receive can be deducted automatically at source, without your permission or approval, to recover the monies owed to the Department. For a single person aged 25 and over this deduction will be €30.15 (15%) from the €201 weekly payment.

This deduction can only be made from your personal rate of payment i.e. €201, and not from any payment for your spouse/cohabitant/civil partner or child dependant. In practice, the Department of Social Protection will assess each case individually and based on any extenuating circumstances apply an appropriate recovery rate up to the maximum rate.

SWA – Heating Supplement

Heating Supplement may be paid to people who, due to ill health or a particular medical condition, require a well-heated house. There is no fixed rate for heating supplement. The amount of heating supplement you get is based on your need as assessed by the CWS (Community Welfare Service) Officer examining your application.

SWA – Exceptional Needs Payments (ENPs)

Exceptional Needs Payments are single payments and may be made to help meet essential, once-off, exceptional expenditure, which a person could not reasonably be expected to meet out of their weekly income. The principal consideration in making a single payment to address a particular need is that the need to be met must be exceptional.

Examples would be assistance towards the cost of funerals, maternity items or buying/repairing essential household items such as a cooker or washing machine.

If you have a once-off expense, which you are unable to pay, you should apply for this payment. ENPs are payable at the discretion of the Department of Social Protection taking into account the requirements of the legislation and all the relevant circumstances of the case in order to ensure that the payments target those most in need of assistance. You should provide as much information as you can in order to see if the payment can be made.

If you require assistance in making an application, contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 or by e-mail: welfare@inou.ie.

These guidelines do not affect the general discretion available to the Department of Social Protection (DSP) to issue an exceptional needs payment to assist an individual or household in any particular hardship situation, which might arise. If you require assistance in making an application, contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 or by e-mail: welfare@inou.ie.

SWA – Urgent Needs Payments (UNPs)

Anyone may qualify for a special payment to meet an urgent need, for example, arising from a fire or flood. However, there is no automatic entitlement to such payments. UNPs are payable at the discretion of the Department of Social Protection taking into account the requirements of the legislation and all the relevant circumstances of the case. Depending on your circumstances, for example where you are working full time, you may have to pay some or all of this back at a later date.

Back to School Clothing and Footwear Allowance Scheme

This payment is designed to help meet the costs of school uniforms. The scheme is open to 30th September. You may qualify for the Back to School Clothing and Footwear Allowance if you are:

- In receipt of a Social Welfare payment (including Working Family Payment, Back to Work Family Dividend and) or a Health Service Executive payment; **or**
- In receipt of a Covid-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP); **or**
- Taking part in an approved employment scheme (back to work scheme) **or**
- Taking part in a recognised education or training course; **or**
- Involved in an Area Partnership Scheme; **or**
- Attending an FET, Fáilte Ireland or Local Employment Services (LES) training scheme.

BTSCFA – Income Limits – 2020:

The payment is means tested based on gross income, less PRSI and reasonable travel expenses, and is as follows:

Couple	Income Limit	Lone Parent	Income Limit
1 Child	€603.70	1 Child	€435.30
2 Children	€643.70	2 Children	€472.30
3 Children	€683.70	3 Children	€509.30
4 Children	€723.70	4 Children	€546.30
Additional Children	+€40 for each	Additional Children	+€40 for each

BTSCFA – Rates of Payment:

- The allowance paid for each eligible child aged 4-11 on or before 30th September 2020 is €150.
- The allowance paid for each eligible child aged 12-22 on or before 30th September 2020 is €275. The allowance will only be paid for eligible children aged 18-22 who are returning to full-time second-level education in a recognised school or college in the autumn of 2020

BTSCFA – Application Process:

If you qualify automatically, you should have received a letter before the 6th July stating when and how your Allowance will be paid to you. If you did not receive a letter, by the 6th July 2020, you will have to make an application online at www.mywelfare.ie. Further information on how to apply for this payment is available on the Department's website: www.gov.ie/welfare

Applying for Supplementary Welfare Allowance

SWA Payments – How to apply

You can make an application for any of the above Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) payments (except Back to School Clothing and Footwear Allowance) to the Community Welfare Service at your local Department of Social Protection (DSP) / Intreo office.

SWA Rent Supplement

To apply contact your local Department of Social Protection (DSP) / Intreo office can provide official application forms to make applications for Basic Weekly SWA payments and Rent Supplement. Remember to keep a copy of your original application if possible.

The SWA application form will give you the opportunity to explain all the reasons why you need help at that particular time and it will help you to explain your case to the Department of Social Protection. You can attach additional pages if necessary.

You will need to provide the following items when making your application:

- Proof of where you live and proof of identity.
- Relevant letters from doctors, community workers, social workers, etc. as appropriate.
- If you are looking for Rent Supplement bring your rent book or rent receipts.

Your application will be means-tested based on your income and assessable means. Where all supporting documentation has been submitted, decisions will normally take about 1-2 weeks. The quicker you can give the Department of Social Protection the information needed to complete the assessment of your income and the means test, the quicker they can process your claim.

If you are refused payment, you are entitled to be given the reason for refusal in writing. This may not occur on the day, but should be posted out to you. Always keep a copy of this document in the event you are unhappy with the decision and wish to request a review or want to appeal the decision to the Social Welfare Appeals Office. Contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 or by e-mail: welfare@inou.ie for more information.

SWA Payments – Other Qualifying Conditions

SWA Genuinely Seeking Work (GSW) – Jobseekers

If you have applied for a Jobseekers payment, are seeking a review of a decision refusing a Jobseekers payment or appealing a refusal/disqualification of a Jobseekers payment, the Department of Social Protection has the authority to seek proof of your efforts in ‘Genuinely Seeking Work’ (see chapter 1) when assessing your entitlement to a basic weekly SWA payment.

The Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005 allows the Department of Social Protection to decide if a person is Genuinely Seeking Work, where that person would normally be expected to apply for/qualify for a Jobseekers payment. If they decide that you are not Genuinely Seeking Work they could refuse your application for an SWA payment. If this occurs you should:

- Ask for the decision in writing;
- Inform the CWS officer that you may consider requesting a formal review of their original decision;
- Inform the CWS officer that you may consider appealing the decision to the Social Welfare Appeals Office if any review of the original decision is unsuccessful;
- If you seek a review of the original decision with the DSP or you appeal the decision to the Social Welfare Appeals Office, and you have no other additional means of income or support, you can apply for either a Basic Weekly Supplementary Welfare Allowance payment, Exceptional Needs Payment or Urgent Needs payment pending the outcome of your review with the DSP or formal Appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office.

See the following pages for more information on Supplementary Welfare Allowance Appeals. Contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 or by e-mail: welfare@inou.ie for more information.

SWA Penalty Rates – Jobseekers

Your Jobseekers payment may be reduced to a Penalty Rate if you fail, without good cause, to engage in Group or Individual Activation Meetings or suitable education, training or development opportunities or specified employment programmes and Schemes as recommended by the Department of Social Protection (DSP) or any service acting on behalf of the DSP.

Legal provision has also been made in the Supplementary Welfare Allowance Scheme prohibiting the payment of SVA to replace any Penalty Rate reduction

imposed. However, as with Jobseeker's Allowance and Jobseeker's Benefit, any 9 week activation disqualification only applies to the Personal Rate of SWA – the €201 portion paid to the main claimant.

Where a disqualification is applied, SWA may be paid for qualified adults (IQA) and qualified children (IQC).

If your application for a basic weekly SWA payment is refused, suspended or disqualified completely you should:

- Ask for the decision in writing
- Decide if you wish to request a formal review of their decision
- Decide if you wish to appeal the original decision, or any review of the original decision if the outcome of the review is unsuccessful, to the Social Welfare Appeals Office (SWAO)

See the following pages for more information on Supplementary Welfare Allowance Appeals. Contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 or by e-mail: welfare@inou.ie for more information.

SWA Appeals

The INOU provides an Information and Advocacy service which supports people, and information workers assisting clients, who are experiencing difficulties or issues in applying for SWA payments.

If you require any assistance in requesting a review of a refusal or in making a formal appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office, please contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 or by e-mail: welfare@inou.ie.

If an SWA payment has been refused you have the right to formally appeal that decision to the Social Welfare Appeals Office. Before making a formal appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office, you can make a request for a 'review' to the Department of Social Protection asking for the original decision to be reviewed. If this is not successful you can make a formal appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office. At each stage you should appeal a decision/request a review within 21 days of the date that the initial decision has been made. If you require any assistance or support in contesting any decision or in making an appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office please contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 or by e-mail: welfare@inou.ie.



Please Note: You cannot appeal the refusal of an Exceptional Needs Payments or Urgent Needs Payments to the Social Welfare Appeals Office. If your application for an ENP or UNP is refused, the decision letter will include the contact details for the Reviewing Officer.

SWA Appeals – Decisions

Each application for an SWA payment must be treated as an individual application in its own right. CWS officers cannot seek to refuse a payment where they rely solely or exclusively on any other decision made by another official of the Department in justifying a refusal of an SWA payment.

While information on qualification, means, family size and other details related to your 'status' may be shared internally by the Department of Social Protection, each application for SWA must be assessed on its own merits and a decision must be reached by the Department of Social Protection using due process, natural justice and fair procedure. Any decision rendered by the Department of Social Protection must rely on the facts and evidence set before them in the application, mindful of the governing legislation.

SWA Appeals – Seeking a Review

If you are unhappy with a decision you can seek a Review as follows:

Review – CWS officer

- Ask the CWS Officer exactly why any payment is being refused / reduced and request the decision in writing on the grounds that you may wish to appeal. Ask them to make specific reference to the relevant legislation they are seeking to rely upon in support of their decision. The letter should be clearly written in 'plain' English and signed by the named CWS officer who made the decision. If the CWS Officer refuses or fails to provide signed proof of the decision, contact the INOU on 01-856 0088 or by e-mail welfare@inou.ie.
- Review the information you provided as part of your application. Check to make sure the CWS Officer had all the relevant information available to them at the time they made their decision. Provide any new information as may be relevant.
- Contact the CWS Officer directly and ask if they would review the existing information in light of any further clarification or any new information or evidence. You should also forward your request for a review in writing. You should clearly ask the CWS Officer to reverse the original decision.
- If you are unhappy with the result of this review, you may then make a formal appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office. Detailed information on making an appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office is contained in Chapter 1. If you require any assistance or support in making an appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office please contact the INOU.

SWA Appeals – Social Welfare Appeals Office

If you are unhappy with a decision relating to an SWA application and you are unhappy with the outcome of any Review Process, you may make a formal appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office. Detailed information on making an appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office is contained in Chapter 1. If you require any assistance or support in making an appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 or by e-mail: welfare@inou.ie.



Please Note: You cannot appeal Exceptional Needs Payments (ENP) or Urgent Needs Payments (UNP) to the Social Welfare Appeals Office.

SWA Appeals – Social Welfare Appeals Processing Times

Processing times for appeals can vary depending on the nature and detail of the issue under appeal. Summary Social Welfare Appeals, without an oral hearing, can be completed in a number of weeks. If you apply for an oral hearing, and the oral hearing is granted, it can take several weeks/months for the oral hearing to occur. If your appeal relates to an application for Supplementary Welfare Allowance and you have no alternative source of income, you can ask the Appeals Office to prioritise your appeal.

SWA Appeals – Payment Pending Appeal

SWA – ENP or UNP:

If you are appealing the refusal of a basic weekly SWA payment, and have no immediate income or means of support, you can apply for a once off Exceptional Needs payment (ENP) or Urgent Needs payment (UNP) from the Department of Social Protection. There is no automatic entitlement to an ENP or UNP payment while awaiting the outcome of an appeal decision.

SWA – Weekly Payment:

If you are appealing the refusal of a basic weekly SWA payment and have no on-going income or means of support – through no fault of your own, you can apply for a basic weekly SWA payment from the Department of Social Protection pending the outcome of the original appeal. There is no automatic entitlement to a basic weekly SWA payment while awaiting the outcome of an appeal decision. Any such application can be refused unless new evidence is presented in support of any 'new' SWA application.

Medical Cards

Covid-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP):

The Covid-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP) is assessed as income from employment for the purposes of the means test for the medical card. You do not need to provide any documentation in relation to your Covid-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment as this information will be supplied to the HSE by the DSP.

Covid-19 Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme (EWSS):

If your job is supported by the Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme you will continue to receive a payslip from your employer. The income from the EWSS will be means-assessed in relation to your application for / continued eligibility for a medical card. You should provide a copy of your last payslip to the HSE in relation to your application / continued eligibility for a medical card.

Medical Cards entitle people on low incomes to free medical care and a range of medical services. Medical Cards are issued by the local Health Service Executive

Coping with Poverty

(HSE) office. You will qualify for a medical card if you pass a means test.

A medical card entitles you to:

- Free GP (family doctor) services
- Prescribed drugs and medicines*
- In-patient public hospital services and out-patient services
- Certain medical appliances
- Dental, optical and aural services
- Maternity and infant care services



*From July 2020 all medical card holders have to pay a charge of €1.50 per item dispensed by pharmacists, up to a monthly maximum of €20. Medical card holders over the age of 70 will pay a charge of €1.00 per item up to a monthly maximum of €15.

If you are solely dependent on Social Welfare payments, and have no other assessable means, you will usually pass the means test for the medical card. Medical Cards can be issued on hardship grounds even if a person's income exceeds the income guidelines.

Each application is considered on its own merits, so if your income is more than the guidelines and you have specific hardship circumstances, you should still apply giving as much detail and evidence of your circumstances as possible. The means test guidelines, still under review, based on gross income less PRSI, are as follows:

MEDICAL CARD INCOME GUIDELINES		
	Aged Under 66	Aged Over 66
Single person living alone	€184	€201.50
Single person living with family	€164	€173.50
Couple, married / cohabiting / civil partners	€266.50	€298
Lone parent with dependent children	€266.50	€298
Allowance for each of first 2 children aged under 16	€38	€38
Allowance for 3rd and each subsequent child under 16	€41	€41
Allowance for each of first 2 children aged over 16 (no income)	€39	€39
Allowance for 3rd and each subsequent child over 16 (no income)	€42.50	€42.50
Each dependant over 16 years in full-time third-level education, who is not grant aided	€78	€78

- Reasonable expenses incurred in respect of childcare costs and rent / mortgage payments will also be allowed.

- Weekly travel to work costs are also allowed.
- If you are unemployed for 12 months or more you may keep your Medical Card for up to 3 years, in certain circumstances, when you get a job. If you take up full-time employment you will retain your medical card for 3 years from the date you start work. If you take up part-time employment the 3-year period starts from the date your income exceeds the relevant medical card guideline.
- Income from Working Family Payment is not counted when working out if you are within the Medical Card income guidelines.
- If you live in the Republic of Ireland and work in Northern Ireland, you are entitled to a medical card regardless of your income.

Over 70s

- All persons over 70 are entitled to a medical card subject to a means test. This does not cover their dependants.
- People aged over 70 years with an income of between €550 per week (single) or €1,050 per week (couple) will no longer be entitled to a medical card but may qualify for a GP Visit Medical Card

GP Visit Medical Cards

In extending the provision of the medical card scheme a 'Doctor Visit only' medical card was introduced. This card entitles you to free visits to your doctor, but you may still have to pay for medication.

GP VISIT CARD INCOME GUIDELINES		
	Aged Under 66	Aged Over 66
Single person living alone	€304	€333
Single person living with family	€271	€286
Couple, married / cohabiting / civil partners	€441	€492
Lone parent with dependent children	€441	€492
Allowance for each of first 2 children aged under 16	€57	€57
Allowance for 3rd and each subsequent child under 16	€61.50	€61.50
Allowance for each of first 2 children aged over 16 (no income)	€58.50	€58.50
Allowance for 3rd and each subsequent child over 16 (no income)	€64	€64
Each dependant over 16 years in full-time third-level education, who is not grant aided	€117	€117

Housing

Equal Status Act – Rent Supplement / HAP

Since January 1st 2016, under the Equal Status Acts 2000–2015, you cannot be discriminated against when renting because you are getting Rent Supplement, any other Social Welfare payment, or a Housing Assistance Payment (HAP).

This means that landlords can no longer state when advertising accommodation that Rent Supplement (or HAP) is not accepted and they cannot refuse to rent you accommodation because you are getting a Social Welfare payment. For more information about your rights you can contact the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission – www.ihrec.ie.

The state provides assistance through the following schemes:

- Rent Supplement
- Housing Assistance Payment

Rent Supplement

Rent Supplement is a short-term income support paid to people living in private rented accommodation who cannot provide for the cost of their accommodation which can include a loss of earnings due to becoming unemployed.

In the past, Rent Supplement was perceived as an alternative to social housing with tenants seeking Rent Supplement to meet their long term housing needs. The Housing Assistance Payment Scheme (HAP), introduced in 2014, has replaced Rent Supplement's role in this regard, with Rent Supplement reverting to its original intended role as a short term income support. As Rent Supplement reverts to its originally conceived role those in receipt of Rent Supplement with long term social housing needs are being transferred to HAP.

Where a short term income support is required, rent supplement support is normally calculated to ensure that a person, after the payment of rent, has an income equal to the rate of supplementary welfare allowance appropriate to their family circumstances less a minimum contribution towards their accommodation costs.

Covid-19—Rent Supplement:

Under new regulations Rent Supplement applications made on or after 13 March 2020 you may qualify for Rent Supplement if you or your partner are working more than 30 hours per week and you have had a reduction in your income from work due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

In order to qualify, you must have been in your current tenancy for more than 4 weeks and would have continued to pay your rent from your own income, but for the COVID-19 public health emergency. If you are diagnosed with COVID-19, or are suspected of having COVID-19, and are medically required to self-isolate, your application for Rent Supplement can be processed and paid immediately. You will be assessed for Rent Supplement using a higher Supplementary Welfare Allowance rate.

These new rules will be in place until 31 March 2021. If your need for support through the Rent Supplement scheme continues after 31 March 2021, it will be reviewed and the existing Rent Supplement rules, guidelines and means assessment will apply.

Covid-19—Tenancy:

From the 10 August 2020 landlords can serve tenants with a notice of termination of tenancy. This includes where a tenant has fallen into rent arrears for reasons other than COVID-19 and where the issue of the arrears cannot be resolved.

The notice period for termination of tenancy has increased from 28 days to 90 days, until 10 January 2021, where those arrears were caused by the financial impact of COVID-19, and where this is the landlords reason for issuing a termination of tenancy. If you have been financially impacted by COVID-19, your rent cannot be increased before 10 January 2021.

Covid-19—Victims of Domestic Violence:

As a result of changes introduced by the Minister for Social Protection to the Rent Supplement Scheme, victims of domestic violence will now be able to access rent supplement for a 3 month period without undergoing a means test. After the three-month period, a further three-month extension may be provided, subject to the usual rent supplement rules and criteria.

Access to Rent Supplement for victims of domestic violence is by way of referral from Tusla and prescribed Tusla-funded service providers. The measure ensures, that after six months, where there is an identifiable long-term housing need, an application has been made for social housing including access to Housing Assistance Payment (HAP); see HAP in the following pages of this Chapter.

Rent Supplement – Personal Contribution

Rent supplement recipients are required to pay a contribution from their own income towards their rent. The standard minimum contribution is €30.00 for single persons and €40.00 for couples plus any assessable means in excess of the basic SWA rates (subject to any disregards) towards reasonable rent costs.

Rent Supplement – Over Rent Supplement Limits:

In some cases Rent Supplement can be paid at the discretion of the DSP staff administering the Rent Supplement scheme where the rent is over the relevant limit. This applies both to people getting Rent Supplement and new applicants.

Rent Supplement – Over Minimum Contribution Levels:

Many recipients pay more than €30 or €40 minimum contribution because they have been assessed as having access to additional means (income) above the basic SWA rate. As such, they are expected to make a greater contribution to the payment of their rent.

Rent Supplement – Eligibility:

To qualify for consideration for a Rent Supplement you need to meet one the following conditions:

- You were getting Rent Supplement in the 12 months before the date of your application for Rent Supplement *or*
- You were living in private rented accommodation for at least 6 months (183 days) of the last 12 months, you could afford the rent at the beginning of your tenancy and you are unable to continue to pay the rent because of a substantial change in your circumstances which occurred after you started renting. You can combine time living in more than one rented accommodation to satisfy the 6 months (183 days).

Rent Supplement is also available for those persons who have been residing for 183 days or more during the 12 months immediately before the application in an Institution or accommodation for homeless persons as provided under section 10 of the Housing Act 1988, and have not been determined as qualified for social housing support by a housing authority.

Applicants who do not satisfy these conditions will be referred immediately to their local housing authority to have their housing needs assessed. The claimant's eligibility for social housing support, which includes HAP, will be determined by their respective local authority

As part of the transfer process from Rent Supplement to HAP, those who have long term social housing needs, i.e., people in receipt of rent supplement for over 18 months, are being requested to contact their Local Authority to have their housing needs assessed. It is necessary to apply for a social housing needs assessment within 6 weeks of being asked to do so by your CWO. If necessary, an extra 6 weeks can be allowed to make an application, this extension is at the discretion of the CWO dealing with your case.

Rent Supplement – Exclusions:

Rent Supplement will not be paid where an applicant has:

- left private rented accommodation, local authority accommodation or social housing accommodation without just cause or good reason;
- left the family home with an intention to seek to rely on the state for housing supports;
- been excluded from private rented accommodation, local authority accommodation or social housing accommodation for anti-social behaviour;
- been refused a second offer of local authority housing, or has left such housing without reasonable cause;
- has failed to make a housing needs assessment application to their local authority, upon request by an officer of the Department of Social Protection (DSP) or fails to cooperate with their respective local authority in the processing of their housing needs assessment application.

Rent Supplement – Landlord Registered for Tax

Rent Supplement may not be payable in respect of a tenancy where the landlord:

- has not provided the Department of Social Protection with a Tax Reference Number (normally their PPS number), or
- has not advised the Department of Social Protection that she/he has no Tax Reference Number and has not notified the Department of Social Protection of the reasons why she/he has no Tax Reference Number

Rent Supplement – Additional Income from Employment

Taking up part-time insurable employment can affect your Rent Supplement. Additional Income, that is any income which is in excess of your appropriate Supplementary Welfare Allowance personal rate, is assessed in the following way:

- The first €75 of ‘additional household income’ is disregarded.
- Then 25% of any additional household income over the initial €75 (which is fully disregarded) is also disregarded.
- There is no upper limit for the amount of income to which this 25% additional income disregard can be used for when calculating your contribution towards your rent.
- Rent supplement will continue to provide an income support until your ‘personal contribution towards your rent’ equals your current rental payment.

Rent Supplement—other Additional Household Income

When calculating entitlement to a Rent Supplement ‘additional household income’ is money that comes from:

- Part-time employment or self-employment (under 30 hours per week)

- Full-time employment or full-time self-employment (30 hours or over per week – if one of a couple is in full time employment, both are excluded from claiming Rent Supplement) only where a person is accepted as in need of accommodation by a Local Authority under the Rental Accommodation Scheme.



PLEASE NOTE: Different rules apply where a person is **officially on** the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) with a Local Authority and paying differential rent.

- Any employment or scheme i.e. Community Employment (CE), Tús, the Rural Social Scheme, Part-time Job Incentive Scheme, Skillnet, Work Placement Scheme, Back to Work Allowance, Back to Work Enterprise Allowance or a FET (formerly FÁS) course.
- Working Family Payment (WFP)
- The value of all property of which the Department determine the person deprived themselves of in order to qualify for SWA. (If you disagree with any decision of the Department in relation to the disposal of any property you may have the right of appeal).
- Maintenance Payments of over €95.23. Payments in excess of €170.23 (€95.23 max maintenance limit + €75 'additional household income') are assessed as 'additional household income', with the amount over €170.23 disregarded at 25% of its value.

Example

	Additional Household Income = €125
Step 1:	First €75 disregarded = balance €50 (€125 minus €75 = €50)
Step 2:	Amount over €75 disregarded at 25% of its value (€50 x 25%) = €12.50. Total disregard: €87.50
Step 3:	Add Household Income €125 – Total Disregard €87.50 Rent Supplement reduced by €37.50 (€125 - €87.50)

Example 1: Single person on Jobseeker's Allowance (€203.00) with no other income

Single Rate Jobseeker's Allowance	€203.00
Basic SWA rate for a single person	– €201.00
Additional income above Basic SWA rate	€2.00
Private Rented Accommodation per week	€105.00
Minus minimum personal contribution (person pays)	– €30.00
Maximum Rent Supplement payable per week (DSP)	€75.00
Minus additional income above Basic SWA rate	– €2.00
Rent Supplement payable (DSP)	€73.00

Rent Supplement – Allowed Expenses

When calculating a person's additional household income, PRSI and reasonable travelling expenses can be disregarded. In addition, certain lunch, travel allowances or childcare allowances paid to participants may also be disregarded. Income Tax will not be disregarded.

Rent Supplement – Non-dependent household members

Non-dependent household members, i.e. children or other family members, receiving a Social Welfare payment in their own right, must contribute a minimum of €30 for a single person, €40 for a couple, towards the rent (Unless they have already been subjected to the Benefit and Privilege assessment) Where non-dependent household members are working, their assessable income (i.e. gross, less PRSI and travel to work expenses) is divided by the appropriate rate of SWA (€201 for a single person) which is then multiplied by €30 to establish their liability.

Rent Supplement – Maintenance Payments

The first €95.23 per week of a maintenance payment is counted in full as means when calculating entitlement to Rent Supplement. Any maintenance payments in excess of €170.23 (€95.23 max maintenance limit + €75 'additional household income') will be assessed as 'additional household income', with the amount over €170.23 disregarded at 25% of its value.

Rent Supplement – Disability Allowance (DA) / Blind Pension (BP):

Up to €120 of earnings from training or part time employment can be disregarded if you are getting Disability Allowance or Blind Pension. This disregard cannot be used together with 'the additional income disregard' – only one of the disregards can be applied. The Officer dealing with your case will apply whichever is the most beneficial for your circumstances.

Rent Supplement – Returning to Full-Time employment

Persons accepted as being in need of accommodation under the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) may continue to receive a Rent Supplement and return to full-time employment subject to satisfying a means test. To qualify the person must not have been in full-time employment (i.e. 30 hours or more per week) in the previous 12-month period immediately before seeking to retain their Rent Supplement.

Where a person has participated in Community Employment (CE) or the Back To Work Enterprise Allowance Scheme (BTWEA) they will be eligible to retain their Rent Supplement if returning to full-time work – subject to qualifying for the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS).

Rent Supplement – when Taking up Employment

A person who is not entitled to retain Rent Supplement on taking up full employment may continue to receive payment of Rent Supplement for a period of up to 30 days after starting work or until such time as he or she first receives remuneration, whichever is the earlier – (section 3.6 SWA Rent Supplement Operational Guidelines on www.gov.ie/welfare).

Rent Supplement – Full-time work

Where one member of a household is working full-time (i.e. if one of a couple is working 30 hours or more) both partners will be excluded from receiving a rent supplement. This does not apply where the claimant has been accepted as 'in need of accommodation' by a Local Authority under the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) and their spouse, civil partner or cohabitant is not in full-time employment.

Rent Supplement – Renting from a Parent

You cannot qualify for Rent Supplement to help you pay rent to your parent if you are living in the family home. If your parent owns a second property, you will generally not get Rent Supplement to rent this property from them unless it is a *bona fide* tenancy and you are assessed as having a housing need. Your parent/s must also be able to prove that they have a history of renting this property.

Rent Supplement – Sharing with your landlord:

You may be entitled to get Rent Supplement if you are living in your landlord's home. It must be a genuine landlord/tenant arrangement. Your landlord has to fill in part of the form and provide his or her PPS number.

Rent Supplement – Levels of Acceptable Rent

When assessing applications for Rent Supplement, the Department will use guidelines on what is considered reasonable accommodation for individual or household needs. Rent supplements are subject to a limit on the amount of rent that an applicant for rent supplement may incur. The limits vary according to geographic location and family size.

The rent supplement will generally cover rent up to the amount set out in the regulations. If your rent is above the maximum 'cap' or limit for your family size the DSP can refuse to pay any rent supplement. The Department of Social Protection can ask you to move to cheaper rented accommodation if they think your accommodation is too expensive. It is essential that you keep the Department of Social Protection informed of any change in your circumstances.

Rent Supplement – Reduction in Rents

If your rent is above the maximum limits, or your rent has been increased above the maximum rent supplement levels, you will be asked to approach your landlord to have your rent reduced. If the landlord will not reduce your rent you should contact your local rents unit to discuss your options. You may be asked to move to cheaper accommodation. If you believe your rent is above market rates you can submit a complaint to the Residential Tenancies Board (RTB). Please contact the INOU for further information or assistance.

Rent Supplement – Worried about losing your home?

Under the National Tenancy Sustainment Framework (NTSF), DSP staff administering the scheme can provide additional financial support where:

- A landlord increases / provides a rent above the prevailing maximum rent limit; **or**,
- If you or a member of your household requires specially adapted accommodation due to a disability.

Under this Framework each tenant's circumstances are considered on a case-by-case basis, and rents can be increased above prescribed limits as appropriate. Community Welfare Service (CWS) staff who administer the rent supplement scheme have a statutory discretionary power to award or increase a supplement for rental purposes, for example, when dealing with applicants who are at risk of losing their tenancy.

Any person who is having difficulty with their Rent Supplement, for whatever reason, is advised to contact their local CWS Officer as soon as possible.

Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)

The Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) is a social housing support administered by local authorities. HAP will replace Rent Supplement for those with a long-term housing need who qualify for social housing support. Under the HAP scheme, responsibility for the provision of rental assistance to those with a long-term housing need is transferring to Local Authorities. If you are eligible and approved for HAP, your local authority will pay your monthly rent directly to your landlord on your behalf. In return, you pay a contribution towards your rent to the local authority. This will be a 'differential rent' meaning that it is based on your household weekly income in the same way differential rents are charged to tenants in local authority housing.

HAP – Who Qualifies

To be eligible for HAP, you must first apply for and be approved for social housing support by your local authority. If your household is already on your local authority's housing list, you will be eligible for HAP. If you are on your local authority's housing list and currently in receipt of Rent Supplement, you will be eligible for HAP.

Rent Supplement will still be available from the Department of Social Protection for people who do not qualify for social housing support – for example, someone who is temporarily unemployed. Normally, you need to show that you have been renting in the private sector for at least six months of the previous year and that you could afford your rent at the beginning of the tenancy. You may also qualify if you have received Rent Supplement at any time during the 12 months before applying.

HAP – Qualifying Conditions

In order to have the local authority pay your rent directly to your landlord, you must meet the following conditions:

- You must pay your weekly rent contribution to the local authority. If you

do not pay this rent contribution, HAP payments to your landlord will be stopped or suspended.

- You, or any member of your household, must not engage in antisocial behaviour.
- Your accommodation must meet the standards for rented accommodation. Your local authority will carry out an inspection to make sure the property meets these standards. This inspection will happen within eight months from the time the first HAP payment is made to your landlord.
- Your landlord must be tax compliant – that is, the landlord's tax affairs must be in order and they must be able to supply a current tax clearance cert to the local authority.

Your local authority may not approve a HAP application if the accommodation is not suitable for your household's needs. You should also note that your local authority can decide not to make HAP payments in certain circumstances – for example, they could stop payments if a member of your household is engaged in antisocial behaviour.

HAP – Finding Accommodation

Under the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP), it is up to the tenant to find accommodation for rent in the private rented sector. This accommodation must be within the HAP rent limits, which are based on the size of your household and the rental market in your area. Your local authority will let you know what the rent limits are.

The local authority will pay the rent directly to the landlord on behalf of the tenant. This is subject to certain conditions, including that you pay a rent contribution to your local authority. The tenancy will be covered under the terms of the Residential Tenancies Act 2004 (RTA). This means that the tenancy agreement is, or will be, between the tenant and the landlord – the local authority will not be the landlord. The landlord is the person the tenant makes the rental agreement with and who the local authority pays the rent to. In addition, under the RTA, the landlord must register the tenancy with the Residential Tenancies Board (RTB).

HAP – How to Apply

Once you are qualified for social housing support, you are eligible to apply for HAP. If you are already on your local authority's housing list, you can ask for the HAP application form and find your own accommodation. The HAP application form only needs to be filled in after you have found accommodation that suits you. This could be your existing accommodation if you are in receipt of Rent Supplement. If this is the case, you need to talk to your landlord as they need to agree to the terms and conditions of the HAP scheme. If you have been receiving Rent Supplement for a significant period of time, the Department of Social Protection may ask you to contact your local authority about your social housing support qualification and applying for HAP.

HAP – Working and HAP

Under HAP, you are allowed to work full time and continue to benefit from Housing Assistance Payment (HAP). Payments to your landlord will continue, but the amount of rent contribution you pay to your local authority will increase in accordance with your income, similar to the Differential Rent Scheme operated by the local authorities.

HAP – Paying Rent

You will have to pay your rent contribution through the Household Budget service if you are receiving Social Welfare payments paid through the post office.

HAP – Housing Standards

Your local authority will inspect your accommodation within eight months of the first HAP payment made to your landlord. This is to make sure that your accommodation meets the rental housing standards.

HAP – Local Authority Housing List

Once you are receiving HAP, your housing needs are met and you will be removed from the local authority's housing list. However, you will be able to apply for transfer to other forms of social housing, for example a local authority house. When you are approved for HAP, you will receive a letter and a form to apply for a transfer from your local authority. If you apply for a transfer within two weeks of the date of the letter, any time you spent on the housing list before you entered HAP will be taken into account when your local authority considers your application.

This means that you can be placed on your local authority's transfer list at the point you left the housing list. In other words, you do not have to start from scratch. You can apply for transfer at a later date too, but your previous waiting time on the housing list will not count.

HAP – Duration

Once you have been approved for HAP, you will be expected to stay in the same property for at least two years. However, you may be able to apply for a new HAP payment for another property sooner if your circumstances change. For example, if you receive a job offer in another town, or if your family has another child and the property is no longer big enough.

HAP – More information

You can find additional information on the Housing Assistance Payment on the www.hap.ie website or by contacting your local authority, see the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government website – www.housing.gov.ie.



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Introduction

In this chapter we explore the range of services and supports available to help you find a job and assist you in your move from Welfare to Work.

Very often unemployed people find that knowing how to look for work is as important as the act of looking for work itself. Knowing where to source information on employment opportunities and how to follow up on them is equally important. You will find that as you begin to understand how to use the range of 'jobseeking' tools and services available you will greatly increase your chances of finding and getting the job you want.

INOUE

The INOU provides a number of resources for Jobseekers to support them in their progression into employment.

INOUE JobsWatch page

Our JobsWatch page is an invaluable tool for jobseekers providing information about the latest jobs being created and announced through local and national media in Ireland. The JobsWatch page listing for each job announcement contains information on the number of jobs, the types of jobs, when they are to take effect and a link to the website of the company announcing the jobs.

Welfare Rights Information Service

Jobseekers can contact the INOU directly, by telephone or e-mail, to seek information about available supports and incentives when seeking to return to employment.

Intreo (Department of Social Protection)

Intreo is a service from the Department of Social Protection. It is a single point of contact for all employment services and in the provision of income supports. Intreo provides individualised supports to jobseekers, to assist them in getting back to work and increasing their employability, and to employers. The Intreo service is available extended across the Department's network of offices.

Intreo – Services and Supports to Jobseekers

Intreo provides practical, tailored supports and services to assist jobseekers with their jobseeking needs. It is designed to make sure that jobseekers have access to a wide range of employment and work experience opportunities.

The range of services includes:

- Employment services and income supports, available in one place.
- Expert assistance and advice on employment, training, work experience and personal development opportunities.
- A focus on individual needs to assist a jobseeker to enter the workforce.
- Access to information on job vacancies in Ireland through the Public Employment Services website www.jobsireland.ie

- Access to information on job vacancies in Europe through the European Job Mobility Portal www.euros.europa.eu
- Information on the full range of income supports provided by the Department of Social Protection, for example, Jobseekers' payments, Back to Work and Back to Education payments, One-Parent Family payments, pensions and others.
- On-going support with any queries in relation to Jobseekers or One-Parent Family Payment claims will continue to be dealt with by the team in your local Intreo Centre.

If you require further information on Intreo or assistance in dealing with Intreo, please contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 or by e-mail: welfare@inou.ie

Activation and Employment Support Services

The Department of Social Protection provide a number of supports and services to assist jobseekers in their search for work. Activation Services are provided for those jobseekers on the live register on a one to one case managed basis to help them look for and find full time sustainable jobs. These activation services are provided internally in the Department by the Intreo Case Officers and also by the companies contracted to provide the Local Employment Service, the JobPath service and the Job Clubs service.

When a jobseeker is referred to one of the activation services listed above, they are obliged to engage. Failure to do so without a good reason could result in their jobseekers payment being reduced or stopped.

The services and supports available for jobseekers include:

- Guidance interviews to discuss employment opportunities, training courses, financial supports and other options which may lead to employment.
- Information provision on the complete range of training programmes available for jobseekers and advice on labour market opportunities and services available.
- Help with identifying transferable skills which may be used in various occupational settings.
- Intreo, a Jobseeker's guide to schemes and services which is available on the DSP website and also as a booklet. It provides a brief overview of the wide range of income supports for working people and employment schemes and services available to Jobseekers.
- Access to www.jobsireland.ie recruitment website for vacancy search and matching. Jobseekers can register online, create a profile and produce a CV. Once a profile is complete Jobseekers can opt to be matched to jobs and apply for jobs. Jobsireland.ie can now be followed on Facebook (Jobsireland2), Twitter (@jobsireland), Instagram (jobsireland.ie) and LinkedIn (jobs-ireland)

Employment Supports for People with Disabilities

The Wage Subsidy Scheme (WSS)

WSS provides a financial incentive to private sector employers, to employ people with disabilities. The Scheme is structured in three strands. The employer can benefit from one or all, simultaneously.

- **Strand I** – is a subsidy payable to an employer for the employment of a person with a disability with a perceived productivity shortfall of at least 20%, in comparison to a peer without a disability. An employee must work a minimum of 21 hours per week up to a maximum of 39 subsidised hours per week. The rate of subsidy is €5.30 per hour, giving a total maximum annual subsidy available of €10,748 per annum based on a 39 hour week.
- **Strand II** – is based on the total number of employments supported by WSS in a company. The employer receives an additional percentage increase on the total value of WSS for a period, ranging from 10% to 50%, determined by the total number of employments in that organisation supported by WSS.
- **Strand III** – is a grant of €30,000 per annum to assist with the cost of employing an Employment Assistance Officer, available once 30 employments are supported in an organisation through WSS.

The successful job seeking applicant may be required to give up their primary Social Welfare payment if they take up employment under this scheme or have their payment reduced. They should contact the relevant payment area in the Department of Social Protection (DSP) before starting any work.

Reasonable Accommodation Fund

Reasonable Accommodation is a term used in equality legislation to define the framework within which an obligation is placed on employers and training bodies to take appropriate measures to accommodate people with a disability.

The DSP operates a series of private sector employment supports to assist people with a disability to access and progress in employment. These are now grouped under the umbrella name of the Reasonable Accommodation Fund.

These supports include:

1. **Employee Retention Grant Scheme** – ERGS is available to private sector employers when an employee develops a disability whether occupational or not. It provides funding to identify accommodation or training to enable the employee to remain in their current position or to re-train them to take up another position within the organisation. There are two stages to the scheme;

STAGE 1: (Subject to a maximum of €2,500 or 90% of eligible programme costs per employee)

- To hire a Specialist(s) to evaluate the employee's occupational capacity and conduct a workplace/job assessment to develop an individualised written Retention Strategy.

STAGE 2: (Subject to a maximum of €12,500 or 90% of eligible programme costs per employee)

- To train the employee for his/her current position or to retrain him/her for another position within the company;
- To hire a Job Coach to offer support to the employee and liaise with his/her line manager for a maximum period of 300 hours; and/or,
- To hire a Specialist to manage the Retention Strategy on an on-going basis until reintegration is complete for a maximum period of 60 hours.

- 2. Workplace Equipment Adaptation Grant – WEAG** is available to employers in the private sector who need to adapt equipment or the workplace to accommodate a disabled employee. The WEAG is a contribution towards the cost of an adaptation or of equipment up to a current limit of €6,350. It can also be used to upgrade adaptive equipment which may have been funded previously. Application in excess of this sum will be considered on an individual basis up to a maximum of €9,523 if specialist training for the assistive technology is required.

This scheme applies only to the additional costs of adapting workplace equipment or of provision of equipment arising from the individual's disability. It should not be used to provide support usually provided by employers or supports required under legislation for employees who do not have a disability.

- 3. Job Interview/Induction Interpreter Grant – JIIG** is available to cover the costs of an interpreter up to a defined maximum for a three hour period for interview and induction purposes where an interviewee or new staff member is deaf, hard of hearing or has a speech impediment.
- 4. Personal Reader Grant – PRG** is available to blind or visually impaired persons who are in employment and who need a Personal Reader to assist them with job related reading. Such reading is part of the employee's duties but due to the nature of their visual impairment they cannot perform reading duties themselves. The grant to be paid will be based on a fee per hour, in line with minimum wage. Where there is a requirement for technically qualified readers, the fee to be paid will be looked at on an individual basis and may be higher.

Disability Awareness Support Scheme – DASS

DASS assists the integration of people with a disability into the workplace and helps to eliminate mistaken perceptions about them. It is available to all companies in the private sector who are interested in employing, retaining or relating to people with disabilities. Funding of up to 90% of development costs

is available in the first year and up to 80% of costs in subsequent years with an annual limit of €20,000 payable to an organisation.

There is no pre-approved list of DASS training providers. The National Disability Authority (NDA) has published guidelines for purchasers of disability equality training. The disability awareness course provider selected by the organisation must, however, be approved by a Department of Social Protection (DSP) Case Officer or an Assistant Principal prior to the commencement of the training programme or course. If you require further information on Intreo or assistance in dealing with Intreo, please contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 or by e-mail: welfare@inou.ie

The Local Employment Service (LES)

The LES is an employment activation service which provides jobseekers with a one-to-one career path planning and placement service. LES provides a personalised service, based on your individual needs as outlined in Employment Support Services above. The Local Employment Service can provide you with support in a number of ways including:

- helping you find employment;
- guidance sessions;
- providing information;
- helping you develop a career plan;
- identifying job opportunities; and
- identifying training and educational supports.

Some offices provide weekly jobseeker support networks, organise networking events with employers and email weekly job alerts.

You may be referred to the LES through the Department of Social Protection's activation measures or you may engage directly with the service yourself. See chapter 7 for details of your nearest LES.

EmployAbility

If you have a disability and wish to take up paid employment or you require assistance in finding a job, the EmployAbility Service provides employment and recruitment service(s) to assist people, who have a range of disabilities and impairments, to obtain and keep a job. Jobseekers are referred to the service through the Intreo or LES services.

EmployAbility provides a number of 'on-the-job' supports, such as a Job Coach who will assist both the employer and the person seeking employment. In order to avail of the EmployAbility Service, you must genuinely require the initial support of a Job Coach to obtain employment in the open market.

The range of supports provided include:

- Individual needs assessment
- Vocational profiling and career planning
- Individual employment plan
- Job sourcing and job matching
- On-the-job support and coaching
- Advice and support to employers
- Follow-up support and mentoring to both employers and employees

Employment support is provided when accessing vacancies and applying for jobs. It also includes matching skills with the employers' needs, work experience placements, finding employers and assistance with integrating into the workplace. EmployAbility provides access to support services when required to maintain employment and advice on employment benefits and entitlements. For more information about EmployAbility, and to locate your nearest EmployAbility office, visit their website: www.employability.ie

Jobs Clubs

The Department of Social Protection contracts for the provision of Jobs Clubs with a number of organisations. Jobs Clubs provide jobseekers with job seeking skills, assist jobseekers in optimising their job search and provide coaching in interview and CV preparation.

Jobs Clubs provide a service to assist jobseekers to enter / re-enter employment through the provision of individualised supports, a 'drop in' service and formal workshops. The Jobs Clubs service enables jobseekers to take positive steps towards realising their career plans and to explore and follow-up employment opportunities.

Jobs Clubs have 2 areas of operation:

1. Jobseekers

Jobs Clubs focus on the provision and delivery of job search supports for unemployed jobseekers to enable them to enter/re-enter employment by:

- Delivering employment focused workshops – to facilitate jobseekers to gain employment by supporting them with CV preparation, interview skills etc. Workshops can vary from 1 to 4 weeks depending on the needs of the jobseeker. To participate in a workshop you must be referred by a DSP office or LES office (see chapter 7 for details of your nearest office) and a calendar of planned workshops is available in these offices. While participating in a workshop you may receive €20 for each full week of attendance to help in managing any additional costs.
- Providing tailored individual support sessions – whereby jobseekers can get support on a 'one to one' basis, to help them pursue employment opportunities e.g. interview preparation.

- The provision of a 'drop-in' service – whereby jobseekers can access the facilities and resources of the centre (such as computers, the internet, photocopying etc.) to help them in pursuing employment opportunities.

2. Employers

Jobs Clubs aim to meet the labour market requirements of employers by:

- Maintaining a database of local employers and actively engaging with employers in relation to the identification of potential job opportunities and in supporting jobseekers in accessing such vacancies.
- Providing follow up support to jobseekers as necessary after placement to maximise job retention.

JobPath – Employment Services

What is JobPath?

JobPath is an employment activation support service for people who are either long-term unemployed, or likely to become long-term unemployed. It aims to help the long-term unemployed to secure and sustain full-time (30 hours per week or more) paid employment.

Who is JobPath for?

People who are already long-term unemployed and those people who become long-term unemployed will be referred to Jobpath. People who are in part-time employment and have been in receipt of a jobseeker related income support payment for more than twelve (12) months on the basis that they are seeking to secure full-time employment may also be referred. Another group that may be referred are those registered with revenue as self-employed and also in receipt of a Jobseekers payment from the department.

Who operates JobPath?

JobPath is a service operated by two companies; Turas Nua (www.turasnua.ie) and Seetec (www.seetec.ie)

How does it work?

People who are long-term unemployed, people who become long-term unemployed, those who are unemployed for a shorter-term, but who are identified as most at risk of becoming long-term unemployed, people who are in part-time employment, those in self-employment and have been in receipt of a jobseeker related income support payment for more than twelve (12) months are referred by the Department of Social Protection to the local JobPath provider.

The following outlines the minimum level of service and support that the JobPath provider must provide:

- The jobseeker will be invited to a 'one-to-one' meeting with the JobPath Provider within 20 days of being referred by the Department.

- From the day of that meeting, in most cases the JobPath provider will work with the unemployed person for 12 months.
- The 'one-to-one' meeting will be with a Personal Advisor. The Personal Advisor will work with the unemployed person to agree a 'Personal Progression Plan'. The Plan may be agreed at the meeting, but has to be agreed within 20 days of this meeting.
- The Plan must identify the fields of work appropriate for the unemployed person; the barriers to employment facing the unemployed person and the agreed actions to overcome such barriers; the unemployed person's job/employment goals; an agreed set of skills training, education and development goals and actions and an agreed set of potential employment related experience interventions.
- If the unemployed person has been unsuccessful in obtaining full-time work, they will meet with their Personal Advisor for 'Review Meetings' at least every four weeks or so. Where a person is in part-time employment, their Personal Advisor will structure their appointments as appropriate.
- If the unemployed person has been successful in obtaining work, the JobPath Provider will provide 'in – employment support' for at least three months and up to twelve months while in employment. The JobPath Provider will be required to contact the person within 5 days of starting work and within at least every four weeks or so thereafter for at least the first three months.
- Jobseekers will retain their main Social Welfare payments while on JobPath and unemployed. On gaining employment they may have entitlement to in work income supports.

SOLAS

SOLAS (Seirbhísí Oideachais Leanúnaigh agus Scileanna) is the Further Education and Training Authority and manages, coordinates and supports the delivery of integrated Further Education and Training by Education and Training Boards (ETB's).

SOLAS' functions include:

- monitoring delivery and providing funding based on reliable, good quality data and positive outcomes; and
- promoting Further Education and Training provision that is relevant to individual learner needs and national skills needs, which includes the needs of business and future skills requirements.

SOLAS works closely with the Department of Social Protection's Intreo service in placing unemployed people in education and training courses, in particular those with closer links to the labour market. For more information visit the SOLAS website – www.solas.ie

Help with getting a job

Jobs Ireland

JobsIreland is a free recruitment service for Jobseekers and Employers provided by the Department of Social Protection. In addition to searching hundreds of unique jobs on www.jobsireland.ie Jobseekers can register online, create a profile and produce a CV for active job-seeking. Once a JobsIreland.ie profile is complete Jobseekers can opt to have their job-seeking profile matched to jobs and apply for jobs. Jobsireland.ie can now be followed on Facebook (JobsIreland2), Twitter (@jobsireland), Instagram ([jobsireland.ie](https://www.instagram.com/jobsireland.ie)) and LinkedIn (jobs-ireland)

- Employers can advertise jobs for free
- Benefits of the JobsIreland.ie service include:
- Employment Opportunities: Up to date Paid Positions, Apprenticeships, Community Employment Schemes, Self-Employment vacancies and Youth Employment Schemes (YESS)
- Option to match registered jobseeker profiles to Job vacancies
- Edit and build your jobseeker profile to enhance your matching response and employment success
- Option to subscribe to daily and weekly notifications of new matched vacancies, job search results and jobs specific to your county
- Information on upcoming events such as job fairs/recruitment campaigns
- Information on Employer and Jobseeker Resources
- Information on DSP Intreo services available to both Employers and Jobseekers
- Contact the JobsIreland.ie Customer Support Team Monday to Friday from 9am to 5pm by – phone: 0818 111 112 / 01 248 1389, or by e-mail: jobsireland@welfare.ie and by completing the 'Contact Us' form on www.JobsIreland.ie

EURES Ireland

EURES Ireland is the European employment service and is an integrated part of the Department of Social Protection. EURES is a network for cooperation between the public employment services of Member States and the European Commission. EURES Ireland provides information, advice and recruitment / placement (job-matching) services for the benefit of workers, employers and any citizen wishing to benefit from the principle of the free movement of persons within the European Union. This includes:

- Providing Jobseekers with advice on searching for a job in Europe
- Access to job opportunities all over Europe
- Information on living and working conditions in all EU/EEA countries
- Details of job mobility schemes

Looking for Work

Further information is available at www.euresireland.ie or by email: eures@welfare.ie

Local Resource Centres

Local Resource Centres are independent organisations offering a range of services and supports to help unemployed people find work.

These centres can help you by providing free and confidential ‘Welfare to Work’ and welfare rights information. They can provide assistance in preparing your C.V. and cover letters, as well as filling in application forms. In addition they may be able to provide information on local job vacancies, access to the JobsIreland.ie, welfare.ie and other websites, daily newspapers and other job-searching facilities.

A number of Centres run Jobs Clubs which provide a range of tailored resources and supports designed to help people find work. For more information see details on Jobs Clubs in this chapter.

Careers Portal

CareersPortal.ie provides the most up-to-date and relevant career information and resources to those needing or providing career guidance in Ireland. There are six main communities including Jobseekers, Adult Learners, College Students/Graduates, Parents/Guardians, School Students and Guidance Professionals. The jobseeker section is interconnected across up-skilling, retraining, volunteering and return to learning opportunities, alongside a comprehensive occupations database and informative jobholder interviews. Visit the Careers Portal website: www.careersportal.ie

Local Development Companies

Local Development companies combat unemployment and the causes of unemployment in their area by developing and supporting services to unemployed people and through involvement in special programmes.

The two core programmes delivered by local development companies are the Local Community Development Programme (LCDP) and the Rural Development programme (LEADER).

LDC’s also deliver a number of services on behalf of the Department of Social Protection such as the Rural Social Scheme, Tús, the Local Employment Services and jobs clubs.

Other Sources of Information on Jobs

Newspapers

Local and National newspapers are all useful sources of jobs. Some newspapers are also available on the internet for free. Call into your local Centre for the Unemployed or Library where copies of the papers may be available to read.

Recruitment Agencies

You will find lists of Recruitment Agencies on the internet using search engines

such as Google, Yahoo and Bing. You can usually submit your C.V. online through their website or by e-mail. Ask at your local Jobs Club or Local Employment Service (LES) for assistance in e-mailing your C.V.

Voluntary Work

If you are unemployed you can take up voluntary work while signing-on. This can be a very satisfying and rewarding way of using your time and skills to help others. Voluntary work can help you gain new skills and can in turn greatly increase your chances of getting a job. Contact Volunteer Ireland on (01) 636 9446 or visit their website www.volunteer.ie for more information on the range of volunteering options available.

Jobseekers must have the permission and approval of the Department of Social Protection to engage in Voluntary Work. You cannot take up 'voluntary' paid or unpaid work with a commercial 'for profit' company or business.

Applying for Jobs

Once you have spotted the job you want you will need to spend some time preparing your application. Contact your local Jobs Club or LES for help with writing covering letters, filling out application forms, updating your C.V. and preparing for interviews.

Remember employers spend time trying to find the best person for the job, so you will need to spend time telling them, as clearly as possible, that you are that person.

Read the advert a few times before you write your covering letter or decide on what to include in your C.V. It is important to contact the employer and ask for details of the job advertised (a job description if they have one) and background information on the company or organisation. Talk to people who work for the company or who do a similar job elsewhere. This will help you to focus on the details you need to stress in your C.V. and at an interview.

Jobseeker Pack

As part of the ongoing development of self-service aids and facilities, an updated Intreo Jobseeker Supports and Services Guide is now available online through the Department of Social Protection (DSP) website www.gov.ie/welfare. This online guide gives advice on topics such as:

- Intreo Service and how it can help
- Supports to help you find work
- General information for Jobseekers
- Training and education supports
- Income supports for working people
- Additional supports for people with a disability
- Other benefits

Identifying Your Skills

You should point out your skills and experience that are relevant to the job and mention anything that you have done to improve or update them. Any education or training you have done while you were unemployed or 'between jobs' will show that you are interested and motivated in improving your abilities.

Highlight your key skills, achievements or qualifications, including those gained through education or training. You might like to add positive ways in which you have changed – increased maturity, improved self-confidence, etc.

The Covering Letter

This is the letter you send with your C.V. or Application Form. Remember the cover letter is the first thing that the employer will read. It should be short (one A4 size page) and to the point. It should say where you saw the job advert, why you are applying and stressing why you are suited to the job.

Application Forms

Some employers may ask you to fill out an application form instead of sending in a C.V., in other cases you may be asked to do both. These application forms allow employers to ask you very precise and specific questions to determine if you are the right person for the job. You should always ensure that you fully complete the form as instructed.

If you are filling out an Application Form

- Read through the form carefully before you write anything.
- Photocopy, or copy down questions and answer them in rough before you fill in the form.
- Follow any instructions, e.g. if you are asked to use black ink then make sure you do.
- Make sure you answer all parts of every question. If the question does not apply to you, then mark it "Not Applicable" or "NA". Otherwise the employer may think you simply forgot to fill in the answer.
- If you are asked to outline facts, e.g. "Give details of your work history to date", you can attach a separate sheet of paper if you run out of space on the application form.

Your Curriculum Vitae (C.V.)

The purpose of your C.V. is to show an employer that you have the necessary experience, qualities and qualifications to do the job you are applying for. Your local Jobs Club, LES or local Resource Centre will be able to help you prepare or update your C.V. and assist you in photocopying, faxing or e-mailing it to an employer. The aim of your C.V. is to get you an interview with an employer, so it needs to clearly show that you have:

- The skills and experience needed for the job
- The personal qualities for the position
- An understanding of the requirements of the job
- Jobseekers can register online with JobsIreland.ie, create a profile and

produce a CV. Once a profile is complete Jobseekers can opt to be matched to jobs and apply for jobs. The jobseeker resource section on www.JobsIreland.ie contains useful information relevant to jobseekers.

The jobseeker section of www.JobsIreland.ie contains useful information relevant to jobseekers.

The best way to make sure your C.V. gets read is to:

- Keep it short. Not more than two A4 pages.
- Keep it clear. Make it easy to read. Your C.V. should always be typewritten and well laid out with wide margins. It should have clear section headings and the information should be organised in a logical and easy to follow manner.
- Keep it relevant. The employer usually has two main questions in mind when looking for an employee: Is this person able to do the job? Will this person fit in with the rest of us?

Interviews

Your C.V. may get you an interview, but it is your interview that will get you a job. When it comes to your interview it is important to be prepared. You should contact your local Jobs Club or LES for assistance in developing your interview skills and techniques.

Remember:

- You will be asked questions about your C.V., so know the contents of your C.V. Be prepared and able to answer questions on every item.
- Answering questions about your C.V. can be an opportunity for you to steer questions, and their answers, in your favour.
- Research the company/organisation you will be interviewed by.
- Find out as much as possible about the job you have applied for.
- Prepare your own answers based on the particulars of the job.
- Practice your answers, either alone or with a partner playing the role of interviewer. Your local Jobs Club or LES may be able to run a 'mock' interview for you.
- You should look neat and tidy, wearing something that allows you to feel comfortable and confident.
- Arrive at least 15 minutes early. This allows you a few minutes to compose yourself before the interview.
- Make eye contact.
- Be positive, be confident and smile!



CHAPTER 4

Welfare to Work

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Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP)

Please Note: The following information is correct as of publication. Due to the nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, changes may occur to the following information after date of publication. Please check the INOU website (www.inou.ie) or the Department of Social Protection website (www.gov.ie/welfare) for ongoing updates.

Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP) – Who is eligible?

You can apply for the COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment if you:

- are aged between 18 and 66 years old; *and*
- are currently living in the Republic of Ireland; *and*
- have lost your job due to the COVID-19 pandemic; *or*
- have been temporarily laid off due to the COVID-19 pandemic; *or*
- were self-employed and your trading income has ceased or reduced due to COVID-19 to the extent that you would be available to take up full-time employment (you do not need to de-register as self-employed to get a payment); *and*
- are not in receipt of any income from an employer; *and*
- are genuinely seeking work (GSW).

In order to qualify you should have at least one PRSI contribution in the 4 weeks before claiming PUP or be in insurable self-employment.

The payment also applies if you:

- are a student (or a non-EU/EEA student) who has lost employment due to the COVID-19 pandemic; *or*
- are a part-time worker; *or*
- are living in Direct Provision and lost employment due to the COVID-19; *or*
- worked in the Republic of Ireland or were a cross border frontier worker; *or*
- are a non-EU/EEA worker who has lost employment due to COVID-19.

PUP – Application for Payment

The application process for the Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP) was due to close to new applications on 31st December 2020. Following an announcement on 24th November 2020, applications for the Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP) will remain open to new applicants until March 31st 2021.

PUP – Duration of Payment

The Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP) scheme is scheduled to stop on the 1st April 2021. If you are receiving a PUP Payment and continue to require income supports, you will need to apply for either Jobseeker's Benefit or Jobseeker's Allowance or Jobseeker's Benefit for the Self-Employed.

PUP – Rates of Payment

Rates of Payment – Employees – (from 16th October 2020 to 1st April 2021).

The Department of Social Protection will examine your average gross weekly earnings in 2019 and compare it to your average gross weekly earnings for Jan-Sept 2020. The higher earnings figure will be used to determine your new weekly payment rate up to the change on 1st April 2021 (see following tables).

For example, if your average gross weekly earnings were €195 in 2019 and €210 in 2020, the figure of €210 will be used. Similarly, if your average gross weekly earnings in 2019 were higher than in 2020, the 2019 figure will be used.

Rates of Payment – Self-employed – (from 16th October 2020 to 1st April 2021)

The Department of Social Protection (DSP) will use the information on 2018 and 2019 earnings that you provided to Revenue. They will examine your average weekly income for 2018 and 2019 and the higher figure will be used to decide your rate of payment, up to the change on 1st April 2021 (see following tables).

Both employed and self-employed – (from 16th October 2020 to 1st April 2021)

If you were both employed and self-employed in 2019, your earnings from both will be added together in order to arrive at an average weekly earnings figure.

Rates of Payment – spouse/partner/children

The Pandemic Unemployment Payment does not make any payment for spouse/ partner or any qualified children. If you have a spouse / partner or any qualified children you may get a higher weekly payment if you claim a Jobseeker's payment.

From 16th October until 31st January 2021

Average Weekly Earnings	PUP Weekly Rate
€400 or over	€350
€300 – €399.99	€300
€200 – €299.99	€250
Less than €200	€203

From 1st February 2021 to 1st April 2021

Average Weekly Earnings	PUP Weekly Rate
€300 or over	€250
€200 – €299.99	€203
Less than €200	€203

PUP – Payment Stops 1st April 2021

The Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP) will stop. If you were receiving the PUP payment and you are a jobseeker you can apply for one of the following payments

- Jobseeker's Benefit – (non-means tested)
- Jobseeker's Allowance – (means tested)
- Jobseeker's Benefit for the Self-Employed – (non-means tested)

If you are not a jobseeker you may qualify for one of the following payments:

- Disability Payment – if unfit for work
- Carers Payment – if Caring for another person
- One Parent Family – if parenting alone with at least one child under 7
- Jobseeker's Transition – if parenting alone and whose youngest child is aged between 7 and 13 years

PUP – Payment and Redundancy

If you have been made redundant, because of COVID-19, and you get a redundancy payment (voluntary or compulsory), you can apply for the Pandemic Unemployment Payment. The monies you receive as part of your redundancy payment will not affect your PUP payment. You will be required to meet all the standard PUP eligibility criteria.

PUP – Taking up Employment

You must close your claim for the PUP Payment on the day you start work. You can do this by closing your claim online using the www.MyWelfare.ie website. If you fail to close your claim, you could be liable to repay any overpayment.

PUP – Redundancy Rights

If you have been temporarily laid off, or temporarily put on short-time work as a result of COVID-19 you cannot seek to claim a Redundancy payment. This is due to an extension of the Emergency Measures in the Public Interest (Covid-19) Act 2020 until the end of March 2021.

You can still qualify for a statutory redundancy payment if you are made redundant by your employer, where your claim for redundancy is not because of lay-off or short-time as a result of COVID-19.

PUP – Self Employment

If self-employed you can earn up to €480 gross through self-employment over a four-week period and retain your full Pandemic Unemployment Payment. The €480 limit is based on gross income (before tax and PRSI) minus expenses. You must retain evidence of your earnings and have them available for inspection as you may be asked to provide these in future. You must also ensure that your earnings are within the threshold of €480 over a four-week period and must stop your PUP payment should your earnings go above this level.

Where you may be working part time (up to 24 hours per week in self-employment), but are earning more than €480 over a four week period, you can avail of a new scheme, the COVID-19 Part Time Job Incentive for the Self-Employed.

PUP – Re-apply for Payment

If you stopped claiming the Pandemic Unemployment Payment because you started working, but find that you are laid-off or become unemployed again

because of COVID-19, you can reapply for the Pandemic Unemployment Payment. However, if you lose your job and it is not related to COVID-19, you will not qualify for the PUP payment.

PUP – Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme

The **Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme (EWSS)** is a scheme which allows employers to pay their employees during the Covid-19 pandemic. The employer receives a payment which is related to the previous weekly average take home pay of the employee. The employer is expected to make their best efforts to maintain as close to 100% of normal income as possible for the subsidised period. If your employer has applied for the EWSS you will not qualify for a Social Welfare payment and you are classed as ‘in employment’ for the period the EWSS is paid to your employer. If your employer is being paid for you under the Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme (EWSS) by Revenue, you will not qualify for a PUP payment.

PUP – Payment Refused

If your application for the COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment was deemed ineligible and was not approved it could have been because:

- you are not aged between 18 and 66; or
- you lost your employment before 13th March 2020; or
- you lost your job and it was not due to the COVID-19 Pandemic; or
- you are being paid by your employer using the Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme (EWSS).

If you think you may have incorrectly submitted the above details and you meet all the qualifying conditions you should reapply. If you think you have been wrongly refused the Pandemic Unemployment Payment, you can appeal this decision to the Social Welfare Appeals Office (www.socialwelfareappeals.ie).

PUP – Back to Education (BTEA)

Time spent on the Pandemic Unemployment Payment can count towards the qualifying period for the BTEA as long as you establish an entitlement to one of the standard qualifying payments before starting the BTEA. Please contact the INOU for more information.

PUP – Tax

The Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP) is liable to income tax and USC at the end of the year. Any tax you may have to pay depends on your overall income during the year. If your tax liability is less than your tax credits and allowances, you will not pay tax.

In January 2021, you will be issued with “Preliminary End of Year Statement” by Revenue. If you have underpaid your tax, you can:

- Fully, or partially, repay the tax due using *myAccount* (www.ros.ie/myaccount)
or
- Revenue can collect the underpayment by reducing your tax credits over a period of 4 years, starting in January 2022

Intreo (Department of Social Protection)

Intreo is a service from the Department of Social Protection which helps jobseekers with their employment and income support service's needs. Intreo provides a personalised service, based on your individual needs including;

- advice on education,
- training and personal development opportunities,
- job search assistance, and
- Information on, and access to, the range of income supports available from the Department of Social Protection.

Local Employment Services – LES

The LESN, established in 1996, is a not for profit, publicly funded employment service, reporting directly to the Department of Social Protection. The LESN operates across 26 urban and rural areas of the country, most of whom are managed by Local Development Partnership companies.

The LES is an employment activation service which provides jobseekers with a one-to-one career path planning and placement service. LES provide a personalised service, based on your individual needs as outlined in DSP/Intreo Employment Support Services (above)

Each LESN will provide services that reflect the need of the local community it which it is located. The Local Employment Service can provide you with support in a number of ways including:

- helping you find employment;
- individual guidance sessions;
- providing information on back to work supports;
- one-to-one career path planning;
- identifying and accessing job opportunities; and
- identifying and accessing training and educational supports, Jobs Clubs and employment schemes.

While the specific services provided by the LESN are locally determined all the services are delivered to a high quality by qualified staff. Some offices provide weekly jobseeker support networks, organise networking events with employers and email weekly job alerts.

You may be referred to the LES through the Department of Social Protection's activation measures (please see 'activation' section, chapter 1) or you may engage directly with the service yourself. See chapter 7 for details of your nearest LES offices.

EmployAbility

If you have a disability and wish to take up paid employment or you require assistance in finding a job, the EmployAbility Service provides an employment and recruitment service to assist people, who have a range of disabilities and impairments, to obtain and keep a job.

EmployAbility provides a number of 'on-the-job' supports, such as a Job Coach who will assist both the employer and the person seeking employment. In order to avail of the EmployAbility Service, you must genuinely require the initial support of a Job Coach to obtain employment in the open market. The range of supports provided include:

- Individual needs assessment
- Vocational profiling and career planning
- Individual employment plans
- Job sourcing and job matching services
- On-the-job support and coaching
- Advice and support to employers
- Follow-up support and mentoring to both employers and employees

Employment support is provided when accessing vacancies and applying for jobs. It also includes matching skills with the employers' needs, work experience placements, finding employers and assistance with integrating into the workplace. EmployAbility provides access to support services when required to maintain employment and advice on employment benefits and entitlements.

For more information about EmployAbility, and to locate your nearest EmployAbility office, see chapter 7 or visit their website: www.employability.ie

JobPath – Employment Services

JobPath is an employment activation service that is provided to help jobseekers find and retain full-time employment. Supports from JobPath are aimed at people who are long-term unemployed who may need intensive support to find work. The Department of Social Protection (DSP) selects and categorises clients for JobPath based on the length of time they have been out of the labour force. Selection is made on a random basis.

You cannot self-select or apply to go on JobPath.

If you are selected for JobPath you will be referred to a contracted service provider; either:

- Seetec – www.seetec.ie or
- Turas Nua – www.turasnua.ie.

You will be assigned a Personal Advisor from the beginning of your JobPath journey. The following sections provide information on:

- Engaging with JobPath
- Work Experience
- In Work / Back to Work Supports
- Education Options
- Self-Employment Options
- Complaints and Sanctions

Engaging with JobPath

JobPath – Referral to JobPath

The Department of Social Protection (DSP) selects jobseekers on a random basis for referral to JobPath. If you are selected for JobPath, you will receive a letter inviting you to an information session where you will receive information on the service that will be available to you while on JobPath.

If for any reason you are unable to attend a JobPath information session or a subsequent appointment for a one-to-one meeting with a Personal Advisor (PA), you must contact and advise the Department of Social Protection (DSP) or your Personal Advisor (PA) to reschedule the meeting. Failure to attend such meetings could affect your payment.

Your engagement with JobPath is for a 52 week period and engagement with JobPath is mandatory.

JobPath – Exemptions from Engagement

If you are selected to engage with JobPath you cannot seek to request an exemption from engagement with a JobPath provider while remaining in receipt of a Jobseekers payment.

JobPath – Your Engagement

There are two phases to the JobPath service. During the first phase, of 12 months (52 weeks) duration, a Personal Advisor (PA) provides practical assistance in searching, preparing for, securing and sustaining employment. The Personal Advisor (PA) will draw up a Personal Progression Plan (PPP) with you which will include a series of activities and actions designed to help you get a job.

JobPath – Your Social Welfare Payment

You will retain your jobseekers payment while on JobPath, and will continue to collect it at your local post office. The frequency of your “signing-on” at the local Intreo Centre may be reduced or suspended, depending on local arrangements. If you, or your spouse / partner, take up part-time or full-time employment while engaged with JobPath your Jobseekers payment may be affected.

JobPath – Personal Progression Plan (PPP)

As part of your engagement with a JobPath provider you will be assigned to a Personal Adviser who will assess your skills, work experience and work goals.

The adviser will work with you to draw up a Personal Progression Plan (PPP) to help you get a job.

JobPath – Meetings and Attendance

You are required to attend any meetings, training or events as recommended by your JobPath Personal Advisor. Failure to do so, without just cause or good reason, could be deemed to be non-engagement with JobPath.

JobPath – Types of Employment

During your time on JobPath you will receive intensive individual support to assist you in finding employment and the JobPath providers will take into account your previous occupation, qualifications, skills or experience.

JobPath – Re-engagement

Jobseekers who have completed the 52 week engagement period with a JobPath provider, and who have not engaged with one of the other activation supports and services, become eligible for selection for a second referral to the JobPath service, or the Local Employment Service (LES).

JobPath – Work Experience

JobPath – Youth Employment Support Scheme (YESS)

Jobseekers that have been referred to JobPath will be eligible to participate on the YESS.

JobPath – Community Employment (CE)

Jobseekers currently engaged with the JobPath service, and those who may be referred in future, will have the option of applying for a Community Employment (CE) placement while continuing to engage with JobPath.

Taking up a placement on Community Employment will not remove or exempt the person from engagement with JobPath and the person will be required to continue to seek full-time employment while participating on Community Employment (CE) and with the JobPath service.

JobPath – Voluntary Work

You may seek to continue to engage in Voluntary Work, or take up voluntary work, while engaged with JobPath, subject to prior approval by an officer of the Department of Social Protection, but doing so cannot prevent you engaging with any meetings, training or job search activities as recommended by your personal adviser.

JobPath – In Work and Back to Work Supports

JobPath – Part-time Work

If you are working part time either prior to your referral to JobPath or find part time work while engaged with the JobPath service you are required to continue to engage with the service for the purpose of moving into full time employment.

JobPath – Payment Pending Wages

While on JobPath you continue to be in receipt of a Jobseekers payment. If you are successful in finding full-time employment using JobPath you will be required to ‘sign-off’ your Jobseekers payment when you take up full-time employment.

JobPath – Medical Card

If you are successful in finding employment using the JobPath service, and you take up employment, you may keep your Medical Card for up to 3 years.

JobPath – Rent Supplement / HAP

If you are engaged with JobPath, you will continue to be eligible to receive a Rent Supplement or remain in a tenancy under the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) scheme based on your household income.

JobPath – Working Family Payment (WFP)

If you are successful in finding employment using the JobPath service, and you have dependent children, you may also qualify for additional financial support when you take up employment under the Working Family Payment (WFP).

JobPath – Back to Work Family Dividend (BTWFD)

If you are successful in finding employment using the JobPath service, you may also qualify for a Back to Work Family Dividend (BTWFD) payment.

JobPath – Education Options

JobPath – Back to Education Allowance (BTEA):

If you are on the JobPath Service you may apply for the Back to Education Scheme but you should discuss your application with your Personal Advisor and agree it with them as part of your Personal Progression Plan.

JobPath – Part-Time Education Option (PTEO)

You may continue in part-time education while engaged with JobPath, but it cannot prevent you engaging with any meetings, training or job search activities as recommended by your personal adviser.

JobPath – Springboard Courses

If you are with the JobPath Service you may apply for Springboard courses but you should discuss your application with your Personal Advisor.

JobPath – Self Employment

JobPath – Back to Work Enterprise Allowance (BTWEA)

If you are referred to a JobPath service provider you may apply for the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance, but you should discuss your application with your Personal Advisor. You may then make an application to the Department of Social Protection and if your application is approved by the Department you will be withdrawn from the JobPath Service. If you have already applied and been approved for the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance before your referral

to JobPath contact your local Intreo office immediately and request them to withdraw you from the JobPath service.

JobPath – Complaints and Sanctions

JobPath – Complaints

All participants on JobPath have a right to be treated fairly and in a professional manner. In accordance with this undertaking, a formal complaints process is available to JobPath participants.

JobPath – Sanctions

All decisions regarding a person's welfare entitlements while on JobPath can only be taken by the appropriate officials of the Department of Social Protection. The JobPath service providers may neither recommend nor apply a sanction to a jobseeker and have no role whatsoever in this process.

JobPath – Sanctions – Review and Appeal

If your Jobseekers payment has been the subject of sanction following engagement with JobPath, by reducing the weekly rate of payment to a penalty rate or stopping/suspending your entire payment, you may have the right to seek to have such decision formally reviewed by the Department of Social Protection with the objective of having your full payment restored. You may also have the right of appeal to the Social Welfare Appeals Office. Please contact the INOU for information and assistance.

Jobseekers Payments

Payment Pending Wages

If you are currently in receipt of a Jobseekers payment and you are successful in finding full-time employment you will be required to 'sign-off' your Jobseekers payment when you take up employment. In an instance where there is delay between your last Jobseekers payment and the payment of wages from employment you may be able to access a payment from the Department of Social Protection which may be made under the Supplementary Welfare Allowance scheme – which is effectively a 'payment pending wages'.

This payment is **not** repayable. If you need to access such payment, please speak with your Intreo Case Officer or contact the INOU for information and assistance.

Jobseekers – Fast Track

The Department of Social Protection operates a fast tracking system for customers in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit and Allowance who sign-off to take up full-time work for a short period of up to 12 weeks.

If you have been offered full-time employment, including work for 4 days or more per week, for up to 12 weeks you will not qualify for a Jobseekers payment for this period but you may benefit from the fast-track process. The fast-track system allows you to sign back on to your claim without the need to go through the process as a new claimant and ensure that your original Jobseekers payment is re-instated without delay.

MyWelfare.ie

MyWelfare.ie is the online home where clients of the Department of Social Protection (DSP) can view information about their claims and manage those claims online.

MyWelfare.ie can be used to book and manage appointments for allocation of Personal Public Service Numbers and Public Services Cards.

Using the [MyWelfare.ie](https://www.MyWelfare.ie) website you can:

- Apply for payments including Jobseekers Payment, Maternity Benefit and
- Paternity Benefit;
- Close your Jobseekers Claim;
- Request a Jobseekers Holiday;
- View details of your Jobseekers Claim including your next signing date;
- Advise the department you have changed address
- Receive and view a statement of payments made to you by the DSP;
- Receive and view a statement of your PRSI contribution record
- Find out if you are eligible to receive Treatment Benefits

To access the Jobseekers services on www.MyWelfare.ie you need a verified MyGovID account. MyGovID is an online identity service that allows secure online access to many public services. To find out more and register, visit www.MyWelfare.ie or www.MyGovID.ie.

Working and claiming a Social Welfare Payment

Many Social Welfare payments allow you to work part-time and continue to receive some of your Social Welfare payment, in order to support your access to employment opportunities and your progression into full-time employment.

The key welfare payments which allow you work and retain some form of payment are:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| ● Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) | ● Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) |
| ● Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) | ● Jobseeker's Transitional Payment(JST) |
| ● One-Parent Family Payment (OFP) | ● Disability Allowance (DA) |
| ● Carers Benefit and Allowance | ● Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB) |

The amount you earn from employment may affect your continued entitlement to receive your families' Social Welfare payment. In addition, your total income from employment and any Social Welfare payment may affect your entitlement to any existing secondary benefits you receive.

This includes Rent Supplement, differential rent, if you are a local authority tenant, or the amount of rent you may pay under Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) or the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP). Income from employment may also affect your entitlement to keep your existing Medical Card or GP Visit Card.

Jobseekers Payments – Part-time Work

Jobseekers Payments

If you are unemployed and in receipt of either Jobseeker's Benefit (JB), Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) (JBSE) or Jobseeker's Allowance (JA), you can accept an offer of part-time work and may be able to qualify for some Jobseeker's Benefit, Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) or Jobseeker's Allowance payment for the days that you are unemployed. For Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed), the part-time work must be insurable employment and not self-employment.

Working part-time is allowed, providing that you are:

- Unemployed for at least 4 days in any 7 consecutive days (including Sunday).
- Genuinely seeking work (GSW) – full-time employment
- Available for work in respect of the remaining days of unemployment
- Not engaged in self-employment – (Jobseekers Benefit (Self-Employed) only)

Working for any part of a day, even only for one hour, is counted as a day of employment by the Department of Social Protection. You must advise the Department of any work you intend to undertake while receiving either Jobseeker's Benefit, Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) or Jobseeker's Allowance.

If you are engaged in part-time employment, you must be available for and genuinely seeking work (see Chapter 1) to qualify for a Jobseeker's Benefit, Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) or Jobseeker's Allowance payment.

If you accept part-time work and do not continue to genuinely seek work or cannot provide evidence of your efforts to seek work, your claim for Jobseeker's Benefit, Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) or Jobseeker's Allowance may be disallowed. See Chapter 1 for more information about claiming Jobseeker's Benefit / Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) / Jobseeker's Allowance.

Part-time Work and moving from JB to JA

You can engage in part-time employment while in receipt of a Jobseekers payment. If you are about to exhaust your claim for Jobseeker's Benefit or Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) and intend to apply for Jobseeker's Allowance it is very important that you check if your entitlement to a Jobseeker's Allowance payment will be affected by:

- Part-time employment/self-employment you are engaged in, *or*
- Employment/self-employment your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant is engaged in.

Jobseeker's Benefit and Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) are non means-tested payments and will not be affected by any savings, investments, etc., but any income from employment or self-employment of your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant may affect the family's rate of payment.

Jobseeker's Allowance is means-tested and the value of any other income will be counted—including savings, redundancy related payments over €20,000, capital, investments or property other than your own home and your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant's income from employment – and may affect your entitlement to receive a Jobseeker's Allowance payment. The first €20,000 of capital is disregarded for means purposes.

If you exhaust your Jobseeker's Benefit / Jobseekers Benefit (Self-Employed), you may find it necessary to apply for a means-tested Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) payment while your application is being processed—see Chapter 2 for more information on SWA payments. You will not normally qualify for a SWA payment if you are working 30 hours or more per week.

Jobseeker's Benefit / Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) and Part-time Work

If you are claiming Jobseeker's Benefit or Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed), you can work part-time and continue to receive payment for the days you are unemployed, provided you continue to satisfy the qualifying conditions for Jobseeker's Benefit / Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed). See Chapter 1 for more information on Jobseeker's Benefit.

You will not be paid Jobseeker's Benefit / Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) for the days you are employed, but your earnings from employment will not affect your remaining Jobseeker's Benefit payment.



For the remainder of this section Jobseeker's Benefit will refer to Jobseeker's Benefit and Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed)

Payment based on 5 days instead of 6:

If you are in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) and take up part-time employment, the payment entitlement will be based on a 5-day week rather than a 6-day week.

This means that for each day that a person is unemployed, one-fifth of the normal rate of Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) is payable. For example, if you get part-time work for 2 days, you will get three-fifths of the normal Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) for

that week. You will no longer be paid Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) in situations where you previously received payment for one day. You must have an underlying entitlement to a minimum of 2 days Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) to receive any Jobseeker's payment at all. This only applies to people who work part-time or are in casual employment and who also claim Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) for the days they are not working. Part-time workers, casual workers and people who work week on/week off, and who get Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) for the days they are not working, are not affected by this change.

Working on Sunday:

Sunday is treated as a day of employment and will be taken into account when calculating the amount of Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) that you are entitled to be paid.

Example: Part-time work and Jobseeker's Benefit

Mary is a single person on Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed), normally entitled to a personal payment of €203 in a JB/JBSE week. Mary takes up 2 days part-time employment so her JB/JBSE will be based on the new 5-day Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) rule. She is entitled to payment of JB/JBSE for 3 days while she is working 2 days.:

Her new rate of Jobseeker's Benefit is calculated as follows:

New JB/JBSE daily rate of payment (€203 divided by 5 days)	€40.60
Mary's revised rate of JB/JBSE (€40.60 x 3)	€121.80

Example: Working on Sunday and Jobseeker's Benefit

Mary is a single person on Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed), normally entitled to a personal payment of €203 in a JB/JBSE week. Mary takes up 1 day's part-time employment on Sunday. She is entitled to payment of Jobseeker's Benefit/ Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) for 4 days based on the 5-day JB/JBSE rule.

Her new rate of Jobseeker's Benefit is calculated as follows:

New JB/JBSE daily rate of payment (€203 divided by 5 days)	€40.60
Mary's revised rate of Jobseeker's Benefit (€40.60 x 4)	€162.40

Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) – Optional Jobseeker's Allowance:

In some circumstances, it may be better for you to claim means-tested Jobseeker's Allowance, instead of a reduced rate of non means-tested Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) if you only qualify for less than the €203 Personal Rate of payment. The full-rate of Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) is €203. Changing to Optional Jobseeker's Allowance can be arranged at any

time during your Jobseeker's Benefit claim, and you can change between Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) and Optional Jobseeker's Allowance as many times as you need to. If you chose Optional Jobseeker's Allowance, the days paid will be treated as days paid on your Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed).

Re-qualifying for Jobseeker's Benefit

If you engage in part-time work while in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit you may requalify for Jobseeker's Benefit when your current claim is exhausted. See Chapter 1.

Re-qualifying for Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed)

- Have used up your full Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) entitlement (either 9 or 6 months)
- Have not claimed Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) for at least 12 months
- Have at least 52 weeks of Class S contributions paid since your Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) claim ended.

Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) and Part-time Work

If you are claiming Jobseeker's Allowance, you can work for up to three days a week and continue to receive payment for the days you are unemployed, provided that you continue to satisfy the means test and the normal qualifying conditions for Jobseeker's Allowance (See Chapter 1 for more information on Jobseeker's Allowance).

Working on Sunday:

Sunday will be treated as a day of employment and taken into account when calculating the amount of Jobseeker's Allowance you are to be paid.

Assessment of Earnings

Your earnings from employment are assessed by taking your gross weekly earnings and deducting payments* for:

- PRSI (Pay Related Social Insurance)
- Pensions (including the pension levy)
- Trade Union subscriptions

**The Universal Social Charge – USC – is not deducted.*

A daily disregard of €20.00 per day is applied for each day worked, up to a maximum of 3 days (€60.00). This daily disregard is combined for the number of days worked and deducted before your income is assessed.

After subtracting the allowable deductions and applicable daily disregards, the value of the remaining balance is assessed at 60% and taken as the weekly means from insurable employment. Please see the following example.

Example: Part-time work and Jobseeker's Allowance

Mary is a single person on Jobseeker's Allowance, normally entitled to a payment of €203.00 a week. When she finds two days full-time (8 hours per day) work, her assessable earnings, after the allowable deductions, is €200. Her new rate of Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) is calculated as follows:

Earnings for two days (€100 per day x 2 days)	€200.00
Earnings disregard for two days (€20 per day x 2 days)	<u>- €40.00</u>
Assessable income from employment (earnings €200 – disregard €40)	€160.00
Income assessed at 60% (€160 @ 60%)	€96.00
Mary's weekly means is	€96.00
Mary's new rate of Jobseeker's Allowance (€203 - €96 means)	€107.00
Two days assessable earnings	€200.00
Plus JA payment	<u>+ €107.00</u>
New Total household income	€307.00

Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) / Jobseeker's Benefit (JB & JBSE): Additional Information

Back to Work Family Dividend (BTWFD) – JA&JB/JBSE: This scheme aims to help families to move from Social Welfare into employment. It will give financial support to people with children who were getting Jobseekers or One-Parent Family payments, who take up employment or become self-employed.

Working Family Payment (WFP) – JA&JB: Persons in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance cannot qualify for Working Family Payment (WFP). However, your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant may apply for Working Family Payment if they work 38 or more hours per fortnight.

Fast-Track – JA&JB: The Department of Social Protection operates a fast-tracking system for customers in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit, Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) and Jobseeker's Allowance, who sign-off to take up full-time work for a short period of up to 12 weeks.

The fast-track system allows you to sign back on without the need to go through the process as a new claimant and ensure that your original Jobseekers payment is re-instated without delay. To avail of the fast-track process you must inform the local Intreo Centre/Social Welfare Branch Office in advance that you are taking up work.

Rent Supplement – JA&JB/JBSE: Any additional income from employment or self-employment, may affect the amount of Rent Supplement you may receive. Please see Chapter 2 for more information.

Housing – JA&JB/JBSE: Any additional income from employment, or self-employment, may result in an increase in Local Authority rent (Differential Rent Scheme) or the amount of rent you must pay under the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) or Housing Assistance Payment (HAP). Please see Chapter 2 for more information.

Medical Card – JA&JB: If you are unemployed for 12 months or more, you may keep your Medical Card for up to 3 years in certain circumstances, when you get a job. If you take up full-time employment, you will retain your medical card for 3 years from the date you start work. If you take up part-time employment, the 3-year period starts from the date your income exceeds the relevant medical card guideline.

Education Options – JA&JB/JBSE: You cannot attend full-time education while in receipt of a Jobseekers payment, unless you participate in the Back to Education Allowance scheme or another approved scheme. You can engage in part-time education, as long as you continue to satisfy the 'Genuinely Seeking Work' requirements (see Chapter 1).

Self-Employment – JA&JB only: You can engage in self-employment while in receipt of Jobseekers Benefit or Jobseekers Allowance payment. You must continue to satisfy all conditionality, including the 'Genuinely Seeking Work' condition, to retain any Jobseekers payment. For Jobseeker's Allowance, there is no €20 daily disregard for self-employment as is available to those engaged in 'insurable' employment, under Jobseeker's Allowance rules. If you have been self-employed and paying a Class S PRSI contribution, you do not have to de-register with Revenue or wind up or close your business, in order to receive a Jobseekers payment while self-employed part-time. If you wish to pursue self-employment as a full-time option, you may qualify for Back to Work Enterprise Allowance. See Employment and Self-Employment Supports in this chapter.

Self-Employment – Jobseekers Benefit (Self Employed) (JBSE): You cannot engage in self-employment while in receipt of Jobseekers Benefit (Self-Employed).

Spouse Working – JB & JBSE: If your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant works while you are in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit or Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed), their earnings from employment will not directly affect your Personal Rate of Jobseeker's Benefit or Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed). However, their earnings from employment, self-employment or any other income, may affect the family rate of payment and will be taken into account to determine if you qualify for a payment for them as a Qualified Adult and for any Qualified Children.

Youth Employment Support Scheme (YESS) – JA only – Jobseekers in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance may be eligible to participate on the YESS.

Other Working and Claiming situations

Reduced Hours or Pay: If you have been working full-time and your employer reduces the number of days you work because of a downturn in business, you may be able to make a claim for a Jobseekers payment for the unemployed days, provided that you meet the other conditions that apply to Jobseekers payments.

Job-Sharing: You will not be eligible for Jobseeker's Benefit / Jobseekers Benefit (Self-Employed) if you voluntarily take up a job-sharing arrangement if you have been working full-time. If however, the change was not voluntary, you can pursue a Jobseekers payment.

Week on/Week off: If you are working week on/week off, your entitlement to Jobseeker's Benefit / Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) will depend on a

number of conditions including your availability for work and whether you satisfy the 'Genuinely Seeking Work' condition.

Self-employment and Jobseeker's Payments

If you are unemployed and in receipt of either Jobseeker's Benefit or Jobseeker's Allowance payment and you engage in self-employment you may be able to claim some of your Jobseeker's Benefit or Jobseeker's Allowance payment.

Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) and Self Employment

If you are in receipt of a Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) payment, you **cannot** engage in any form self-employment and continue to qualify for a Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) payment.

Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) and Self-Employment

If you are in receipt of a Jobseeker's Benefit payment, you can engage in self-employment. Jobseeker's Benefit is a non-means tested payment. This means that your self-employment income will not affect your rate of payment, but the number of days you are engaged in self-employment (up to a maximum of 3 days per week including Sunday) will affect your Jobseeker's Benefit payment.

You do not need to de-register as self-employed, close your business premises or sell your equipment/materials or tools in order to qualify for a Jobseeker's Benefit payment. You will not receive any Jobseeker's Benefit payment for the days you are engaged in self-employment, but you may receive payment for the other days you are not engaged in self-employment.

You should not seek to claim a Jobseeker's Benefit payment while engaged in self-employment without fully informing, and discussing the matter with, the Department of Social Protection (DSP). Failure to do so may result in loss of payment, loss of secondary benefits and result in an assessment of overpayment being made against you.

Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) and Self-Employment

If you are in receipt of a Jobseeker's Allowance payment, you can engage in self-employment. Jobseeker's Allowance is a means tested payment and you may be able to continue to claim some of your Jobseeker's Allowance payment, depending on any means that may be assessed. A self-employed person may be entitled to Jobseeker's Allowance provided s/he satisfies the normal qualifying conditions associated with Jobseeker's Allowance.

You do not need to de-register as self-employed, close your business premises or sell your equipment/materials or tools in order to qualify for a partial Jobseeker's Allowance payment. You can continue to operate your business while you are getting Jobseeker's Allowance provided you do not exceed the income limits and satisfy the 4 in 7 rule.

You may continue to be self-employed and receive a Jobseeker's Allowance payment if you satisfy the means test and provided you can show that you meet the scheme conditionality including being available for and 'Genuinely Seeking' – see Genuinely Seeking Work in Chapter 1.

You should not seek to claim a Jobseeker's Allowance payment while engaged in self-employment without fully informing, and discussing the matter with, the Department of Social Protection. Failure to do so may result in loss of payment, loss of secondary benefits and result in an assessment of overpayment being made against you.

Jobseekers payments – Qualified Adult working

The spouse/civil partner/cohabitant of a person in receipt of a Jobseeker's payment is referred to as a Qualified Adult. A Qualified Adult may take up either full-time or part-time employment while their partner is in receipt of a Jobseeker's payment. A Qualified Adult is not subject to scheme conditionality, including the Genuinely Seeking Work condition, that applies to the claimant.

There is no restriction on the number of hours or days that a Qualified Adult may work. Additional income from employment, or self-employment, may result in an increase in Local Authority rent (differential rent) or the amount of rent you must pay under the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) or Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) and working 30 hours or more per week may affect the amount of Rent Supplement paid.

The amount of hours/days the Qualified Adult works will not affect the Jobseeker's payment, but the amount of money the Qualified Adult earns may affect the family's rate of payment.

Married couples, persons who have entered into a civil partnership and cohabiting couples are all assessed in the same way by the Department of Social Protection.

Jobseeker's Benefit /Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) and Qualified Adult Working

The rates of payment for Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) are linked to the claimant's average weekly earnings in employment and average weekly income from self-employment in the governing contribution year (GCY) of their claim. The average weekly earnings/average weekly income of the claimant in the GCY determines the rate for a qualified adult.

- Less than €300 per week the Qualified Adult payment is €87.20 per week
- €300 or more per week the Qualified Adult payment is €134.70 per week

Qualified Adult in Employment – (PRSI Class A employee)

If you are claiming Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) and your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant (Qualified Adult) works, their gross

earnings will be counted as follows (please note PRSI, pension payments and union subscriptions are not deducted from the gross):

- Spouse/Civil Partner/Cohabitant earns up to and including €100.00 a week – Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) claimant will receive the full Qualified Adult rate.
- Spouse/Civil Partner/Cohabitant Earns between €100.01 and €310.00 per week – Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) claimant will receive a tapered* Qualified Adult rate.
- Spouse/Civil Partner/Cohabitant earns gross earnings over €310. A Qualified Adult payment is no longer payable to the Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) claimant.

*Tapered rates of payment are a reducing scale of payments for Qualified Adults based on the level of their assessable income. The rates are listed on the Social Welfare Website at www.gov.ie/welfare

Working Family Payment (WFP):

If your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant is working and you are claiming a Qualified Adult increase on your Jobseeker's payment for him/her, your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant can opt to apply for WFP instead if the WFP payment is more than the Qualified Adult increase. If the Jobseeker's claimant is working, he/she cannot claim WFP. If your spouse/civil partner/ cohabitant applies for WFP while being claimed by you as a Qualified Adult, WFP Section will make a general assessment as to which payment is more beneficial.

Qualified Adult Self-employed – (PRSI Class S)

If you are claiming Jobseeker's Benefit and your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant (Qualified Adult) is engaged in self-employment, their earnings will be assessed as follows:

- Earnings are assessed as gross income less work-related expenses over 12 months.
- Expected annual earnings from self-employment are divided by 52 to find your spouse / civil partner / cohabitant's weekly means from self-employment.
- 'Drawings' taken from the business is not an allowable expense.
- If the 'drawings' from the business are greater than the net profit calculated, the 'drawings' are assessed as income.

There is no exhaustive list of all expenses allowed because expenses vary with the nature and extent of the self-employment. However, a full list is available on the Department of Social Protection's website: www.gov.ie/welfare

The Department of Social Protection may request copies of your partner's audited business accounts for the most recent trading year, in addition to other documentation. If you fail to provide this information, your application for Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) cannot be processed. If the most recent trading year does not accurately reflect your current

circumstances, you can ask the DSP to use a different period to make the calculation.

Rent Supplement: Any additional income from employment, or self-employment, may affect the amount of Rent Supplement you may receive.

Housing: Any additional income from employment, or self-employment, may result in an increase in Local Authority rent (differential rent) or the amount of rent you must pay under the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) or Housing Assistance Payment (HAP). Please see Chapter 2 for more information.

Medical Card: Any additional income from employment, or self-employment, could affect continued eligibility for the medical card, or GP visit card.

Jobseeker's Allowance and Qualified Adult Working:

The Qualified Adult of a person in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance can take up either full-time or part-time employment. The Qualified Adult is not subject to scheme conditionality, including the Genuinely Seeking Work condition, and there is no restriction on the number of hours or days which may be worked by the Qualified Adult. The amount of money the Qualified Adult earns may affect the family's rate of Jobseeker's Allowance payment.

Qualified Adult in Employment – (PRSI Class A employee):

If you are claiming Jobseeker's Allowance and your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant (Qualified Adult) works, their gross earnings will be counted:

- Income of €20 per day is disregarded for up to 3 days (max. €60)
- All other income above the daily disregard is assessed at 60%

Qualified Adult (Jobseeker's Allowance) – Working 3 days

Liz, a mother of two children, is a qualified adult on her partner Tom's Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) claim. Tom receives €409.70 Jobseeker's Allowance on behalf of the family. Liz finds three days part-time insurable work. Her assessable earnings after the allowable deductions are €120.00. The family's new rate of JA is calculated as follows:

— Current Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) Family rate:	€409.70
— Liz's earnings (3 days at €40 per day):	€120.00
— 3 day disregard (€20 per day x 3 days):	€60.00
— Liz's Assessable income after disregard: (€120-€60)	€60.00
— Assess 60% of net remainder (€60 assessed at 60%)	€36.00
— New JA rate (€409.70-€36 assessable earnings):	€373.70
— Plus Liz's earnings	€120.00
New Household Income: (reduced JA + net Wages)	€493.70

(please note PRSI, pension payments and union subscriptions are deducted from the gross)

Qualified Adult (Jobseeker's Allowance) – Working 5 days

John and Mary have two children and have a family Jobseeker's Allowance rate of €409.70. Mary finds work over five days. Her assessable earnings, after allowable deductions, are €200.00. Their new Jobseeker's Allowance rate is calculated as follows:

— Current Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) Family rate:	€409.70
— Mary's earnings (5 days at €40 per day):	€200.00
— Less disregard (only allowed for 3 days at €20 per day)	€60.00
— Mary's Assessable income after disregard (€200 – €60):	€140.00
— Assess 60% of remainder (€140 assessed at 60%)	€84.00
— New JA rate (€409.70 – €84.00 assessable earnings)	€325.70
— Plus Mary's earnings	€200.00

New household income (reduced JA + net Wages) €525.70

Qualified Adult Self-employed – (PRSI Class S)

If you are claiming Jobseeker's Allowance and your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant (Qualified Adult) is engaged in self-employment, their earnings will be assessed as follows:

- Gross income less work related expenses over 12 months
- Expected annual earnings from self-employment are divided by 52 to find your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant's weekly means from self-employment
- 'Drawings' taken from the business are not an allowable expense
- If the 'drawings' from the business are greater than the net profit calculated, the 'drawings' are assessed as income

There is no exhaustive list of all expenses allowed because expenses vary with the nature and extent of the self-employment. A full list is available from the Department of Social Protection (DSP) — visit www.gov.ie/welfare

The DSP may request copies of your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant's audited business accounts for the most recent trading year, and other documentation. If you fail to provide this information, your application for Jobseeker's Allowance cannot be processed. If the most recent trading year does not accurately reflect your current circumstances, you can ask the DSP to use a different period to make the calculation.

Other options for Qualified Adults

Back to Work Enterprise Allowance (BTWEA): In circumstances where a person is engaged on the scheme and they cease self-employment before exhausting entitlement to the BTWEA, their qualified adult may avail of entitlement to take up the BTWEA for the duration remaining on the original BTWEA claim. This requires that the person who is eligible for the BTWEA transfers his or her entitlements to participate in the scheme to their spouse, civil partner or cohabitant.

Periods spent as a Qualified Adult on a qualifying scheme for BTWEA count towards qualifying period for BTWEA once a person has established entitlement to a qualifying Social Welfare payment in their own right.

Working Family Payment (WFP): If your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant is working and you are claiming a Qualified Adult increase on your Jobseeker's payment for him/her your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant can opt to apply for WFP instead if the WFP payment is more than the Qualified Adult increase. However, people receiving Jobseeker's Allowance and working cannot claim WFP.

One-Parent Family Payment (OFP) – and Work

- One-Parent Family Payment (OFP) Overview
- Jobseekers Transition (JST)
- Taking up Employment
- Additional Information
- In Work / Back to Work Supports
- Self-Employment
- More Information and Support

One Parent Family Payment – OFP

One-Parent Family Payment (OFP) is a payment for both men and women who, for a variety of reasons, are bringing up a child, or children, without the support of a spouse or partner. To be eligible for this payment a person must be either:

- widowed (includes a person divorced from spouse prior to spouse's death and not remarried or person whose civil partnership has been dissolved prior to civil partner's death and who has not registered in a new civil partnership)
- separated or divorced
- unmarried (including one whose marriage has been annulled or civil partnership has been dissolved) or
- a prisoner's spouse/civil partner

One-Parent Family Payment is a means tested payment (see Chapter 1 for details of the means test) made up of a personal rate and payment for qualified children. Unlike Jobseeker's Allowance and Jobseeker's Benefit, persons on One-Parent Family Payment do not have to satisfy the Genuinely Seeking Work condition to qualify for the payment.

You cannot claim One-Parent Family Payment if:

- You are not the legal guardian of at least one child of qualifying age,
- You do not have the main care and charge of at least one qualified child who is residing with you
- You have not been living apart from your spouse/civil partner for at least 3 months
- You are cohabiting. Cohabiting means in a relationship and living with another person of the same or opposite sex,

- You do not satisfy the Habitual Residence Condition (see **Habitual Residence Condition**).
- You are residing outside of Ireland,
- You do not satisfy the means test. This is where the value of any income, savings or investments or value of property other than your own home is more than is allowed for under the means test.
- You have gross earnings from insurable employment or self-employment exceeding a weekly average of €425.00. The €425 limit will be removed from April 2021.

OFP – Habitual Residence Condition (HRC):

Persons applying for One-Parent Family Payment must satisfy the Habitual Residence Condition. From May 2005, EU citizens, EEA citizens and Swiss nationals who are employed or self-employed in Ireland and paying into the Irish Social Insurance System – or who are claiming Jobseeker’s Benefit at the time of making their OFP claim – will automatically satisfy the Habitual Residence Condition. HRC will no longer be satisfied if the employment ends or Jobseeker’s Benefit is no longer payable.

OFP – Eligible Children

One-Parent Family Payment customers are paid until the youngest child in their family reaches the age of 7.

Where the person no longer qualifies for One-Parent Family Payment they may be able to seek an alternative Social Welfare payment, subject to satisfying the qualifying conditions of the particular payment/scheme.

The payments they may qualify for include Jobseeker’s Transitional Payment (JST), Jobseeker’s Benefit, Disability Allowance or Carers Allowance, Back to Work Family Dividend (BTWFD) or Working Family Payment (WFP) if they are employed. Contact your local Intreo Centre/Branch Office.

OFP – Exceptions to the Age Limit

Special arrangements apply to those in receipt of Domiciliary Care Allowance, a half-rate Carer’s Allowance, a Blind Pension and to parents who have been recently bereaved. Please contact your local Intreo Centre/Branch Office, Citizens Information Centre or the INOU for more information.

OFP – Rates of payment

The current personal payment rate on One-Parent Family Payment is €203.00. The current rate of payment for a qualified child under 12 is €36. The current rate of payment for a qualified child over 12 is €40. The personal rate of payment can be affected by an additional income from employment or self-employment – see **OFP Employment/Self-Employment**.

OFP – Seeking Maintenance

If you are separated, divorced or your civil partnership is dissolved you must:

- Have made efforts to get maintenance from your spouse or civil partner (if your civil partner is the parent of the child/children)

If you were not married to the parent of your child/children you do not need to seek maintenance from the other parent when you first claim One-Parent Family Payment. However, you must make efforts to seek maintenance from the other parent to continue to be eligible for the One-Parent Family Payment.

OFP – Rent Supplement and Domestic Violence:

Victims of domestic violence can get immediate access to Rent Supplement for a three month period to ensure that they are not prevented from leaving their home because of financial concerns. The usual Rent Supplement means test will not apply for this three month period. The process will work based on referrals from Tusla-funded services; referrals from An Garda Síochána and the HSE will also be possible. After six months, where there is an identifiable long-term housing need, an application has been made for social housing including access to Housing Assistance Payment (HAP).

OFP – Assessment of Maintenance

All income from maintenance is assessed as means. This includes both maintenance for you and maintenance to you for any of your children. Your rent or mortgage payments, up to a maximum of €95.23 per week, can be offset against maintenance payments you receive from your spouse/civil partner. Half the balance of maintenance is then assessed as means. You must provide proof of rent or mortgage payments. Your rate of payment is calculated by using the sliding payment scale as listed in the Department of Social Protection Rates of Payment Book (SW19) – see www.gov.ie/welfare

Applicants who state that a violent or abusive relationship exists will not be required to produce any documentary evidence in that regards. In such circumstances the Department of Social Protection will regard the condition to seek maintenance as satisfied.

OFP – Cohabitation

The One-Parent Family Payment is a means-tested payment which is made to men or women who are caring for a child or children without the support of a partner and who are not cohabiting with a spouse or partner.

The term ‘cohabitant’ is defined in the Social Welfare code in accordance with Section 172 (1) of the Civil Partnership and Certain Rights and Obligations of Cohabitants Act, 2010:

‘For the purposes of this Part, a cohabitant is one of 2 adults (whether of the same or the opposite sex) who live together as a couple in an intimate and committed relationship and who are not related to each other within the prohibited degrees of relationship or married to each other or civil partners of each other.’

The following factors are considered in determining if a person is cohabiting with another person:

- The duration of any relationship;

- The basis on which the couple live together or have lived together;
- The degree of financial dependence of either adult on the other and any agreements in respect of their finances;
- The degree and nature of any financial arrangements between the adults including any joint purchase of an estate or interest in land or joint acquisition of personal property;
- Whether there are one or more dependent children;
- Whether one of the adults cares for and supports the children of the other; and
- The degree to which the adults present themselves to others as a couple.

While no single condition can necessarily support any decision that a couple are living together as husband and wife or civil partners, various facts, details and information can be considered and presented as credible evidence that a person is in a cohabiting relationship and does not qualify for the One-Parent Family payment.

OPF – Cohabitation – Separate Dwellings: Even if one or both of the couple own or rent alternative accommodation they may still be regarded as living together as husband and wife or civil partners, particularly where the alternative accommodation is seldom used.

OPF – Cohabitation – Living Apart: A married couple/civil partners may also live apart for significant periods of time because of work abroad or elsewhere in Ireland, or because of providing care for relatives, but the relationship remains intact.

OPF – Cohabitation – Marriage or Civil Partnership: If a person is in receipt of One-Parent Family Payment, marries/is in civil partnership or remarries/is in a new civil partnership, entitlement to payment of the OPF stops from the date of marriage/civil partnership or remarriage/new civil partnership.

OPF – Liable Relative / Liability to maintain family

Men and women are required, under the law, to pay maintenance to a dependent spouse, civil partner or former cohabitant and any dependent children who are not living with them. These people are called 'liable relatives'.

If a liable relative fails to pay enough maintenance to an ex-spouse, ex-civil partner or former cohabitant and dependent child (ren), they must contribute to the cost of the One-Parent Family Payment being paid.

The Maintenance Recovery Unit of the Department of Social Protection will contact the liable relative if they have not paid enough maintenance.

OFP – Taking Up Employment

OFP – Employment (part-time / full-time)

You can continue to claim One-Parent Family Payment if you are in either part-time or full-time employment. Your continued entitlement to receive One-Parent Family Payment while working depends on the amount of money you earn from your employment.

You must inform the Department of Social Protection (DSP) of a change in your circumstances, i.e. that you are working and of the amount you are earning from employment. Even if your earnings do not affect your payment, you must inform the Department of Social Protection of the details.

OFP – Assessment of Earnings

The first €165 of your gross weekly earnings is not taken into account (or is disregarded). This means that you can earn up to €165 per week and qualify for a full One-Parent Family Payment.

- If you earn between €165 and €425, you may qualify for a reduced OFP payment.
- If you earn more than €425 (gross earnings) you will not qualify for any OFP payment. This €425 limit will be removed from April 2021.

OFP – Employment Income Disregards

The following will not be counted as income / means when assessing the income from employment for the One-Parent Family payment:

- PRSI, Superannuation, Personal Retirement Savings Accounts (PRSA) together with Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs) to PRSA, and Trade Union Subscriptions.
- There is no disregard in respect of the Universal Social Charge (USC).

One-Parent Family Payment and Working

Jane is a lone parent with one child receiving a One-Parent Family Payment of €239, who finds work paying €220 per week. Her new rate of One-Parent Family Payment is calculated as follows:

Jane's gross earnings	€220.00
Earning disregard:	– € 165.00
Total	€55.00
Assessed at 50%	€27.50
Jane's weekly OFP rate	€239.00
Less Means deducted for €27.50 (valued at €27.50) =	= €27.50
New weekly rate	€211.50
Jane's gross earnings +	€220.00
Plus revised One-Parent Family Payment rate	€211.50
Total household income	€431.50

OFP – In Work / Back to Work Supports

OFP – Back to Work Family Dividend (BTWFD)

The Back to Work Family Dividend scheme aims to help families to move from Social Welfare into employment. It gives financial support to people with children who were getting OFP who take up employment or become self-employed.

To qualify for Back to Work Family Dividend, you must sign off all Social Welfare payments. Back to Work Family Dividend cannot be paid with any other Social Welfare payment – with the exception of Child Benefit and Working Family Payment.

OFP – Working Family Payment (WFP)

If you are employed for 38 or more hours per fortnight (any combination of hours that reaches 38 hours each fortnight is acceptable), and your income is below a certain limit for your family size you can apply for Working Family Payment (WFP). You can receive WFP and OFP. Your OFP payment will be taken into account when calculating your rate of WFP.

If you have been in receipt of the One-Parent Family Payment and have been claiming the Working Family Payment, the WFP payment will stop when you are transferred to the Jobseeker's Transitional Payment.

OFP – JobsPlus

Persons in receipt of One-Parent Family Payment do not qualify to participate on JobsPlus. Lone parents on Jobseeker's Transitional Payment do qualify to participate in JobsPlus, please see JST – JobsPlus on the following pages.

OFP – Medical Card

If you are in receipt of the One-Parent Family Payment and you are returning to full-time or part-time work, and you currently hold a medical card, you may be able to keep your medical card for up to 3 years. If you take up full-time employment you may retain your medical card for 3 years from the date you start work, regardless of income. If you take up part-time employment the 3-year period starts from the date your income exceeds the relevant medical card income guidelines for your family size.

OFP – Rent Supplement (see Chapter 2 for more information)

If you take up employment and you are in receipt of Rent Supplement, your underlying entitlement to the payment and the rate at which it is paid could be affected by the number of hours you work and the amount of money you earn.

OFP – Working under 30 Hours per week: You will be reassessed for Rent Supplement and some of your additional income including some of your income from employment will be taken into account. As a result of the reassessment you may or may not continue to qualify for Rent Supplement. If you do qualify for Rent Supplement you may get a different rate of Supplement.

OFP – Working over 30 Hours per week: If you are working over 30 hours a week in employment or self-employment, or if you are getting the Back to

Work Enterprise Allowance, you can only continue to get Rent Supplement if your local authority considers that you are eligible for the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS).

OFP – HAP or Local Authority Rent

If you are renting from a local authority or Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) scheme, your rent is calculated using the local authority differential rents system. Please see **Chapter 2** for more information.

OFP – Self-Employment Options

OFP – Taking up Self-Employment

You can take up self-employment while in receipt of One-Parent Family Payment.

However, this income may cause your rate of OFP payment to be reduced. You should inform the Department of Social Protection of your change of circumstances. There is no restriction on the number of hours or days you can be self-employed.

OFP – Claiming while Self-Employed

If you are currently self-employed or have been self-employed, paying a Class S PRSI contribution, you do not have to de-register, wind up or close your business in order to receive One-Parent Family Payment while self-employed. You will be required to meet the standard qualification conditions and the means test, see previous pages.

OFP – Self-Employment Supports

OFP – Medical Card

If you are in receipt of the One-Parent Family Payment and you take up self-employment, your additional income from self-employment may affect your underlying entitlement to a medical card.

There is no provision to keep your medical card for up to 3 years as applies to persons on the OFP taking up employment as an employee paying a class A PRSI contribution. For more information please contact the INOU on 01-856 0088

OFP – Rent Supplement

If you take up self-employment and you are in receipt of Rent Supplement, your underlying entitlement to the payment and the rate at which it is paid could be affected by the number of hours you are self-employed and the amount of money you earn. Please see Chapter 2 for more information

OFP – Self-employed under 30 Hours per week: Claims from self-employed people are assessed on the individual circumstances of the case and you may be asked to show that you are working less than 30 hours a week. As a result of the reassessment you may or may not continue to qualify for Rent Supplement. If you do qualify for Rent Supplement you may get a different rate of Supplement.

OFP – Self-employed over 30 Hours per week: If you are self-employed over 30 hours a week you can only continue to get Rent Supplement if your local authority considers that you are eligible for the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS).

OFP – HAP or Local Authority Rent

If you are renting from a local authority or Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) scheme, your rent is calculated using the local authority differential rents system. Please see **Chapter 2** for more information.

One-Parent Family Payment – Additional Information

OFP – Reduced Hours or Pay:

If you have been working full-time and your employer reduces the number of days you work because of a downturn in business, you may be entitled to a top-up Jobseeker's Benefit payment. The JB payment combined with the reduced OFP payment cannot be more than the maximum rate payable on Jobseeker's Benefit. If Jobseeker's Benefit is not payable you can seek an increase in the rate of payment on your One-Parent Family Payment and you may seek to have your rent allowance / local authority rent / HAP payment adjusted. To request a review of your entitlement to One-Parent Family Payment send a current payslip (showing your reduced pay) with a letter from your employer, confirming your new work situation, to the Intreo Centre / Social Welfare Branch Office dealing with your claim.

OFP – Community Employment:

Persons in receipt of OFP can participate on Community Employment (CE). A CE payment will be made in place of the OFP payment, with an additional €22.50 per week that is paid to all CE participants.

OFP – Youth Employment Support Scheme (YESS):

Persons in receipt of OFP may be eligible to participate on the YESS.

OFP – Half-Rate Social Welfare Payments:

You can receive half-rate Maternity Benefit, Carers Allowance, Adoptive Benefit and Health and Safety Benefit with One-Parent Family Payment.

OFP – Redundancy Payments:

One-Parent Family Payment is a means tested payment. If you are employed, are made redundant and receive a redundancy payment this may affect the rate of payment on your One-Parent Family Payment. Although you may have paid enough PRSI contributions while working to qualify for a Jobseeker's Benefit payment, you will not be able to claim One-Parent Family Payment and Jobseeker's Benefit together if you are made redundant. For more information on Redundancy, please see the Redundancy section at the end of Chapter 4.

One-Parent Family Payment – Losing your Payment

OFP – Employment

Recipients will no longer qualify for payment if their gross earnings are more than €425 per week. This limit will be removed from April 2021.

OFP – No Qualified Children

If you do not have at least one qualified child, below the relevant age limit, you will no longer qualify for One-Parent Family Payment. If you continue to parent alone and have at least one qualified child between the age of 7 years and 13 years inclusive and you are capable of work you may satisfy the conditions for Jobseekers Transitional Payment (JST).

There is no 'replacement' payment for One-Parent Family Payment. If you are working at least 38 hours per fortnight you may qualify for Working Family Payment and Back to Work Family Dividend. If you are self-employed you may apply for Back to Work Enterprise Allowance. If you are ill or incapable of work you may apply for Disability Allowance, Illness Benefit or Invalidity Pension

OFP – Failing to provide information or disclose means

The Department of Social Protection reserve the right to review claims for One-Parent Family Payment. This may mean that you receive a visit from a Social Welfare Inspector or are asked to attend an interview with a Social Welfare Inspector to review your claim. Failure to supply within a reasonable time any information requested by the Inspector, could result in your payment being stopped by the decision of a Deciding Officer.

OFP – Right of Appeal:

If you are unhappy with the Department's decision in relation to the withdrawal or reduction of your One-Parent Family Payment, or if you wish to appeal a disallowance you may appeal that decision to the Social Welfare Appeals Office (www.socialwelfareappeals.ie). For assistance, please contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088.

OFP – Jobseeker's Transitional Payment (JST)

If you no longer qualify for One-Parent Family Payment you may qualify for Jobseekers Transitional Payment (JST).

Jobseeker's Transitional Payment is a special arrangement under the Jobseeker's Allowance scheme that aims to support parents who are parenting alone and not co-habiting into the workforce while they have young children.

If you are no longer entitled to OFP, and your youngest child is aged between 7 and 13 years inclusive, you can apply for Jobseeker's Transitional Payment if you;

- are not cohabiting
- are habitually resident in Ireland,
- are capable of work, and
- satisfy the means test.

The means test is closely aligned with the OFP means test with an earnings disregard of €165 per week with the balance of any income assessed at 50% and the maximum weekly rate of payment is the same. This means disregard of €165 **does not** apply to self employment.

JST – Genuinely Seeking Work:

- If you are unemployed and claiming JST you do not have to be available for full-time work or genuinely seeking work.
- You must be capable of work to claim JST
- You must participate in employment activation measures and you must participate in any recommended course of education, training or employment programme. If you do not participate you may be paid a lower amount of JST (a penalty rate).
- The 4-in-7 rule does not apply (you do not have to be fully unemployed for 4 out of 7 days). This means that you could work part-time for 5 days.
- Working Family Payment and Back to Work Family Dividend are not payable with Jobseeker's Transitional Payment.

JST – Other Conditions:

- You cannot receive JST if you are cohabiting with another person and must continue to be a lone parent.
- To get JST you must sign a quarterly declaration to confirm that you are still entitled to JST.
- You must always declare any change in your circumstances including a change in living arrangements or means.

JST – Youngest Child reaches 14

You will only qualify for Jobseeker's Transitional Payment until your qualified child reaches 14. When the JST stops, standard Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) conditions will apply to you – see Chapter 1 and Chapter 4.

This will mean that:

- If you are unemployed on Jobseeker's Allowance you must be available for full-time work and genuinely seeking full-time work.
- You cannot work more than 3 days per week, including Sunday
- The 4-in-7 rule does apply (you must be fully unemployed for 4 out of 7 days).
- If you are unfit for work you can apply for Disability Allowance, Illness Benefit or Invalidity Pension. If providing full-time care, you can apply for Carer's Allowance or Carer's Benefit.

JST – Taking up Employment

You can work part-time or full-time and continue to receive a JST payment. While there is no limit on the number of days or hours you can work, the amount of JST payment you get depends on your weekly means.

If you take up employment, the first €165 of your gross weekly earnings is not taken into account (or is disregarded). This means that you can earn up to €165 per week and qualify for the full Jobseeker's Transitional Payment.

After subtracting the allowable deductions and applicable disregard the value of the remaining balance is assessed at 50% and taken as the weekly means from insurable employment.

Example: Part-time work Jobseeker's Transitional Payment (JST)

Mary is in receipt of the Jobseeker's Transitional Payment (JST) for herself and 2 children (both aged 12-14). She would normally be entitled to a payment of €203.00 (personal rate) and €45 per child = total of €283.

She finds two days full-time (8 hrs. per day) work at €90 per day. Her new rate of Jobseeker's Transitional Payment (JST) is calculated as follows:

Earnings for two days (€90 per day x 2 days)	€180.00
Earnings disregard	€165.00
Assessable income from employment (earnings €180 – disregard €165)	€15.00
Income assessed at 50% (€15 @ 50%)	€7.50
Mary's weekly means is	€7.50
Mary's new rate of JST	(€283 – €7.50 means) €275.50

JST – Working Family Payment

You cannot get the Working Family Payment if you are in receipt of a Jobseeker's Transitional Payment. If you have been in receipt of the One-Parent Family Payment and have been claiming the Working Family Payment, the WFP payment will stop when you are transferred to the Jobseeker's Transitional Payment.

JST – JobsPlus

JobsPlus provides a simple, easily understood and attractive scheme to encourage employers to recruit long-term unemployed people. Persons in receipt of Jobseeker's Transitional Payment qualify to participate in JobsPlus and no qualifying period applies.

JST – Taking up Self-Employment

The means disregard of €165 as applies to income from employment does not apply to income from self-employment.

If you take up self-employment the net profit from the employment is assessed. The net profit is the gross income less all allowable expenses.

After subtracting the allowable deductions the value of the remaining balance is assessed at 50% and taken as the weekly means from self-employment.

Disability Allowance (DA) and Work

To qualify for Disability Allowance (DA) you must:

- Have an injury, disease or physical or mental disability that has continued or may be expected to continue for at least one year;
- As a result of this disability you must be substantially restricted in undertaking work that would otherwise be suitable for a person of your age, experience and qualifications;
- Be aged between 16 and 66;

- Satisfy a means test (See Chapter 1).
- Satisfy the Habitual Residence Condition (See Chapter 1).

Rates of Payment – from 4th January 2021

Personal Allowance	=	€ 203.00	(maximum rate)
Qualified Adult	=	€ 134.70	(full rate)
Each Qualified Child	=	€ 38.00	(full rate) – under 12
		€ 45.00	(full rate) – 12 and over
Living Alone Increase	=	€ 19.00	

Disability Allowance – Duration of payment

You will continue to receive a Disability Allowance payment if you satisfy the medical qualification conditions, Habitual Residence Condition (HRC) and the means test. There is no cap or limit on the amount of time that you can receive a Disability Allowance payment provided you satisfy the conditions and are aged 16 or over and under 66.

Disability Allowance – Medical Review

Your Disability Allowance claim can be subject to medical review by the Department of Social Protection (DSP) during the course of your claim. Any such medical review will be conducted in order to determine if you continue to meet the medical criteria for qualification and if you continue to remain substantially restricted in undertaking work that would otherwise be suitable for a person of your age, experience and qualifications. This can include referral to a DSP Medical Assessor or referral to your GP for an updated assessment.

Where such review finds that you are no longer ‘substantially restricted in undertaking work’ and your Disability Allowance payment is affected, you have the right to seek a review of any decision and may have the right to appeal the decision to the Social Welfare Appeals Office.

Disability Allowance – Rehabilitative Work

If you are in receipt of Disability Allowance (DA) you are allowed to participate in approved ‘rehabilitative’ work (employment or self-employment) and retain some or all of your Disability Allowance (DA) payment. You must notify the Disability Allowance Section in the Department of Social Protection (DSP) before taking-up any work. You must submit a letter from your doctor confirming that the work you propose to undertake is rehabilitative in nature. Failure to notify the Department before taking up rehabilitative employment/self-employment could result in a suspension/withdrawal of your payment and an assessment of over-payment against you.

Disability Allowance – Rent Supplement: Any additional income from employment, or self-employment, may affect the amount of Rent Supplement you may receive. Please see Chapter 2 for more information.

Disability Allowance – Housing: Any additional income from employment, or self-employment, may result in an increase in Local Authority rent

(differential rent) or the amount of rent you must pay under the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) or Housing Assistance Payment (HAP).

Disability Allowance – Ability / Capacity / Qualification

If you are in receipt of Disability Allowance (DA) payment you are allowed to participate in paid 'rehabilitative' work, voluntary work and education / training. While there is no limit on the number of hours you may engage in such, you must be mindful of how the nature, extent, duration of the engagement or number of hours that you engage in paid work / voluntary work / education or training may be considered as a determinate factor in deciding if your disability continues to substantially restrict you undertaking work that would otherwise be suitable for a person of your age, experience and qualifications and your underlying qualification for a Disability Allowance payment.

Disability Allowance – Rehabilitative Work – Assessment of Earnings

Income from rehabilitative work is assessed as follows. The first €120 per week (**increasing to €140 in June 2021**) will not affect the Disability Allowance payment. Earnings between €120 and €350 are assessed at 50%. A sliding scale is then used to calculate the actual value of the means as it will affect the payment. Income over €350 is fully assessed euro for euro – for example:

Income from rehabilitative work	=	€200
Rehabilitative earnings disregard	=	€120
Balance	=	€80
Actual assessable income from employment	=	€40
Sliding scale value of assessable income	=	€37.50
Result – DA payment will be reduced by	=	€37.50 per week

Disability Allowance – Returning to Employment

Disability Allowance – EmployAbility Services:

The Nationwide EmployAbility Service provides an employment support service for people with a health condition, injury, illness or disability. The supports offered are:

- Individual Needs Assessment
- Vocational Profiling & Career Planning
- Job Sourcing Planning
- On-the-job Support and Coaching
- Follow-up Support and Mentoring

Disability Allowance – Back to Work Enterprise Allowance:

If you wish to pursue self-employment as a full-time option you can apply for the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance through the DSP.

Disability Allowance – Community Employment:

Participants on Community Employment (CE) schemes cannot claim another Social Welfare payment at the same time.

Disability Allowance – JobsPlus:

Persons in receipt of Disability Allowance do not qualify to participate on JobsPlus.

Disability Allowance – Youth Employment Support Scheme (YESS):

Persons in receipt of OFP may be eligible to participate on the YESS.

Disability Allowance – Additional Information

Disability Allowance – Training Courses (not CE)

Persons on Disability Allowance are allowed to participate on Training Courses. The Disability Allowance payment may be suspended for the duration of the course and a Training Allowance may be paid instead. Participants can receive a weekly training bonus. When the course is over the person will go back on their Disability Allowance, subject to their continuing to meet the medical criteria.

Disability Allowance – Means Test

The means test to qualify for Disability Allowance is the same as Jobseeker's Allowance (see Chapter 1), with the exception that the capital disregard for Disability Allowance is €50,000 (i.e. the first €50,000 of savings or investments will not affect your payment).

Disability Allowance – Spouse/Civil Partner/Cohabitant Working

If your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant works, is engaged in self-employment or has an income from a course of training or education, their income could affect your Disability Allowance payment – even if you are not claiming for them as a Qualified Adult on your Disability Allowance payment.

Disability Allowance – Maintenance

Persons receiving maintenance while on Disability Allowance may be allowed up to €95.23 of maintenance against rent or mortgage costs, with half the remaining amount assessed as means on a euro-for-euro basis. Proof of rent/mortgage payments is required.

Disability Allowance – SWA Payments The Department of Social Protection may have the discretion to allow a person to access certain Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) payments, if a case can be made to show that an exceptional need exists. This includes the Exceptional Needs Payments and Urgent Needs Payments. Persons on Disability Allowance can apply for the Back to School Clothing and Footwear Allowance.

Disability Allowance – Working Family Payment (WFP)

If a person on Disability Allowance engages in approved rehabilitative paid work as an employee for at least 38 hours each fortnight, s/he may apply for the weekly tax free Working Family Payment (WFP).

Disability Allowance – Residential Care

If you are getting Disability Allowance and go into hospital or residential care you will continue to get your payment as long as you meet the qualifying conditions.

Moving from Illness Benefit to Disability Allowance

If you are advised by the Department of Social Protection that you are about to exhaust your entitlement to an Illness Benefit payment, and if you do not qualify for an Invalidity Pension payment, you may be able to apply for Disability Allowance. As this is a means tested payment you will need to check out if your payment will be affected by:

- any rehabilitative employment you are engaged in, *or*
- employment/self-employment your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant is engaged in, *or*
- any means (savings, investments, property etc.) you or your partner may have.

Illness Benefit is a non-means tested payment, whereas Disability Allowance is means tested. As such you will also need to be aware that the value of any other income, savings, capital, investments or property other than your own home and how this could affect your entitlement to Disability Allowance. The capital disregard, i.e. money in the bank/building society/post office/credit union, for Disability Allowance is €50,000.

Disability Allowance – moving from Illness Benefit

Moving from Illness Benefit to Disability Allowance is not an automatic process – you must make an application for Disability Allowance to the Department of Social Protection which will be subject to a medical assessment to determine if you satisfy the medical requirements.

Moving from Illness Benefit to Invalidity Pension

If you have been getting Illness Benefit for a period of 468 days, you will be medically assessed for continued entitlement to Illness Benefit and any possible entitlement to Invalidity Pension. If, as a result of this assessment, it is considered that you may be entitled to Invalidity Pension, an application form (INV2) will be sent to you. This does not preclude you from applying for Invalidity Pension in the normal way using application form INV1.

To get Invalidity Pension you must have at least:

- 260 (5 years) paid PRSI contributions since entering social insurance, and
- 48 contributions paid or credited in the last complete tax year before the relevant date.
- As well as being assessed for required social insurance, you will be medically assessed.
- To qualify you must:
- Have been incapable of work for at least 12 months and be likely to be incapable of work for at least another 12 months due to an illness or incapacity and for no other reason. (you will probably have been getting Illness Benefit or Disability Allowance during that time), *or*
- Be permanently incapable of work due to an illness or incapacity and for no other reason. (In certain cases of very serious illness or disability, you can transfer directly from another Social Welfare payment or from your job to Invalidity Pension).

Illness Benefit (IB) and Work

Illness Benefit:

Illness Benefit is a short-term payment for employees insured under Pay Related Social Insurance (PRSI) who cannot work due to illness. You are entitled to the payment if you are certified as unfit for work due to illness, you satisfy the Pay Related Social Insurance (PRSI) conditions and are under age 66.

Illness Benefit is not paid for the first 6 days of a claim (up from 3 days). This means that a person will not be entitled to Illness Benefit for the first 6 days of their claim (unless the person was receiving Illness Benefit, Injury Benefit or a jobseekers payment immediately before their claim).

To qualify for payment of Illness Benefit, you must satisfy two conditions:

- you must have at least 104 weeks of PRSI contributions paid since you first started work.

AND EITHER (2a) OR (2b)

(2a) 39 weeks of PRSI contributions paid or credited in the relevant tax year, of which 13 must be paid contributions. If you do not have 13 paid contributions in the relevant tax year, then 13 paid in one of the following tax years can be used instead:

- either of the two tax years before the relevant tax year
- or the last complete tax year (before the year in which your claim for Illness Benefit begins)
- or the current tax year.

OR

(2b) 26 weeks of PRSI contributions paid in the relevant tax year

and

26 weeks of PRSI contributions paid in the tax year immediately before the relevant tax year.

- The relevant tax year is the second last complete tax year before the year in which your claim for Illness Benefit begins. For example:

If your claim begins in:	2020	—	The relevant tax year is:	—	2018
	2021	—		—	2019
	2022	—		—	2020

- If you are getting long-term Jobseeker's Allowance, Invalidity Pension, Carer's Allowance or Carer's Benefit, immediately before applying for Illness Benefit, you do not need to have the 13 paid contributions referred to in part (2a) on the previous page.
- If you were getting Occupational Injury Benefit immediately before applying for Illness Benefit you may use the tax year that applied to your

OIB claim or the tax year that applies to your Illness Benefit claim, whichever is more beneficial.

Current Rates of Payment:			
Personal Allowance	=	€203.00	(maximum rate)
Qualified Adult	=	€134.70	(maximum rate)
Each Qualified Child	=	€ 38.00	(under 12) €45.00 (12 and over)

Reduced rates of Payment: If your average earnings in the relevant year are below €300 you will qualify for a reduced rate of payment. If you only have credited contributions in the relevant year, you will receive the minimum rate of payment of €91.10. There are some exceptions to this rule – contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 for more information. If you receive a reduced rate and your income is below the Supplementary Welfare Allowance rate, you can apply to the Department of Social Protection as you may have an entitlement to a top up payment under the SWA scheme (see chapter 2 for SWA).

Illness Benefit – Duration of payment

- If you have between 104 and 259 weeks PRSI contributions paid, you can claim Illness Benefit for up to 52 weeks (312 payment days).
- If you have 260 weeks PRSI paid since you first started work you can claim Illness Benefit for a maximum of 2 years (624 payment days).
- If you have 260 weeks PRSI paid since you first started work and your claim for Illness Benefit began before January 2009 you may be entitled to receive Illness Benefit for as long as you are unfit for work and are under 66.

While in receipt of the payment you may be required to undergo medical assessments to determine if you still qualify for the payment on medical grounds.

Illness Benefit – Medical Assessment

During the course of your claim for Illness Benefit, you may be asked to attend a medical assessment by a Medical Assessor for a second opinion as to whether you are incapable of work. The opinion of the Medical Assessor following this assessment is submitted to a Deciding Officer for consideration regarding your continued entitlement to Illness Benefit.

Illness Benefit – Tax

Illness Benefit (excluding any increases for qualified children) is considered as income for tax purposes and it is taxable from the first day of payment. Illness Benefit is paid directly to you without any deduction of income tax. If you are employed, your employer will take your Illness Benefit into account for PAYE purposes.

If you are unemployed, Revenue will take account of the amount of Illness Benefit paid to you when they adjust your tax credits or review the tax affairs of your spouse.

Illness Benefit – Taking up Employment

If you are in receipt of Illness Benefit (IB) you can only take up employment under the Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB) scheme. However, you must be in receipt of payment of Illness Benefit for a minimum of 6 months to be eligible to apply. Customers on “credits only” cannot apply for PCB. People who have an underlying entitlement to IB in their own right, but who opt to remain a dependant on a partner/ spouse’s claim can use this period towards the 6 month qualifying period for Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB). Periods spent on Occupational Injury Benefit (OIB) can also be used towards the 6 month qualifying period for Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB).

Illness Benefit – Community Employment

Participants on Community Employment (CE) and Pobal schemes cannot claim another Social Welfare payment at the same time. This means that if you are in receipt of Illness Benefit (IB) you must close your claim with a final certificate in order to commence a CE Scheme. However, if you are in receipt of IB (for at least 6 months) you can apply for PCB in respect of POBAL schemes.

Illness Benefit – Back to Education Allowance:

If you have been claiming Illness Benefit for 2 years you can apply for the Back to Education Allowance.

Illness Benefit – Additional Information

Illness Benefit – Approved Training Courses (not CE)

Persons on Illness Benefit are only allowed to participate on approved Training Courses with the permission and approval of the Department of Social Protection. This ‘permission to train’ must be received before you can start the approved training course. While on the course, if you continue to be entitled to payment of Illness Benefit, the payment will continue. Participants will not receive any training allowance for participation on the course.

Illness Benefit – Spouse/Civil Partner/Cohabitant Working

You may be entitled to an increase on your Illness Benefit claim for your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant and qualified children subject to income limits. If your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant works, is engaged in self-employment or has an income from a course of training or education, their income could affect the Qualified Adult Payment you receive for them on your Illness Benefit payment.

Illness Benefit – SWA Payments

The Department of Social Protection may have the discretion to allow a person to access certain SWA payments, if a case can be made to show that an exceptional need exists. This includes the Exceptional Needs Payments and Urgent Needs Payments. Persons on Illness Benefit can apply for the Back to School Clothing and Footwear Allowance.

Illness Benefit – moving to Invalidity Pension

If you are in receipt of an Illness Benefit payment for 12 months and you have a long-term illness or disability which means that you may be permanently incapable of work you may be able to transfer to Invalidity Pension.

In certain circumstances applicants for Illness Benefit may qualify for Invalidity Pension without the need to be in receipt of Illness Benefit for 12 months. Your eligibility will be determined by a medical assessment by the Department of Social Protection.

If you have been getting Illness Benefit for a period of 468 days, you will be medically assessed for continued entitlement to Illness Benefit and possible entitlement to Invalidity Pension.

Invalidity Pension (IP) and Work

Invalidity Pension:

Invalidity Pension is a weekly payment to people who cannot work because of a long-term illness or disability and are covered by social insurance (PRSI).

Subject to your medical condition, you may qualify for Invalidity Pension if you are or have been in receipt of Illness Benefit or Disability Allowance.

Invalidity Pension is based on a claimant's social insurance contributions and the personal rate of payment is not means tested. Invalidity Pension is taxable. If awarded Invalidity Pension you are entitled to a Free Travel Pass. You may also get extra Social Welfare benefits, for example, the Household Benefits Package. Since 1st December 2017, self-employed people who have paid sufficient class S PRSI contributions are eligible to apply for Invalidity Pension.

To qualify for award of Invalidity Pension a claimant must satisfy both PRSI contributions and medical conditions as follows:

PRSI Contributions Condition

The contribution conditions for Invalidity Pension are that before the relevant date* the claimant has:

- a) Qualifying contributions in respect of not less than 260 contribution weeks since his or her entry into insurance and
- b) Qualifying contributions or credited contributions in respect of not less than 48 contribution weeks in the last complete contribution year before that date in the last or second last complete contribution year before that date.

Only class A, E, H and S contributions count for Invalidity Pension.

Note that Class S contributions do not qualify for credits.

You cannot use voluntary contributions to satisfy the PRSI conditions for Invalidity Pension.

*The relevant date is:

- a) Any date after the completion of one year of continuous incapacity for work, or

- b) Any lesser period that may be prescribed, subject to the conditions and in the circumstances that may be prescribed where the insured person has entered into a continuous period of incapacity for work and he or she is subsequently proved to be permanently incapable of work.

Invalidity Pension – Medical criteria

In order to qualify for the payment you may be required to undergo a medical assessment by a doctor employed by the Department of Social Protection. A DSP Deciding Officer will take all medical evidence into consideration when deciding if you qualify for the payment.

To qualify you must:

- Have been incapable of work for at least 12 months and be likely to be incapable of work for at least another 12 months due to an illness or incapacity and for no other reason. (you will probably have been getting Illness Benefit or Disability Allowance during that time), or
- Be permanently incapable of work due to an illness or incapacity and for no other reason (in certain cases of very serious illness or disability, you can transfer directly from another Social Welfare payment or from your job to Invalidity Pension).

A Deciding Officer takes all medical evidence into consideration and determines eligibility.

Rates of Payment – from 4th January 2021

Personal Allowance	=	€208.50
Qualified Adult	=	€148.90
Each Qualified Child	=	€38.00 (under 12)
	=	€45.00 (12 and over)

Invalidity Pension – Duration of payment

Invalidity pension can be paid up to the age of 66 at which time there is an automatic transfer to State Pension (Contributory). It is payable while you continue to be assessed as unfit for work and where you are unlikely to be able to work for the rest of your life because of your illness or disability.

Invalidity Pension – Medical Assessment

During the course of your claim for Invalidity Pension, you may be asked to attend a medical assessment by a Medical Assessor. The opinion of the Medical Assessor following this assessment is submitted to a Deciding Officer for consideration regarding your continued entitlement to Invalidity Pension.

In any case where payment of Invalidity Pension is disallowed, you will be notified of the decision and advised of your right to review and/or appeal.

Invalidity Pension – Taking up Employment

If you are in receipt of an Invalidity Pension payment you can only take up employment/self-employment under the Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB) scheme

(See PCB section). PCB replaced the 'exemption' process on Invalidity Pension. You cannot apply for Working Family Payment (WFP) while in receipt of a payment under the Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB) scheme.

Invalidity Pension – Community Employment

Participants on Community Employment (CE) schemes cannot claim another Social Welfare payment at the same time.

Invalidity Pension – Back to Work Enterprise Allowance: If you wish to pursue self-employment as a full-time option you can apply for the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance through the Department of Social Protection if you have been in receipt of Invalidity Pension for 9 months or more.

Invalidity Pension – Back to Education Allowance: If you have been claiming Invalidity Pension you may be able to apply for the Back to Education Allowance.

Invalidity Pension – Additional Information

Invalidity Pension – Training Courses (not CE)

Persons on Invalidity Pension are only allowed to participate on Training Courses with the permission and approval of the Department of Social Protection. This 'exemption' must be received before you can start the training course. Participants will not receive the standard training bonus of €20 per week.

Invalidity Pension – Secondary Benefits

Entitlement to retain part or all of your secondary benefits may be affected by the amount and source of the additional income.

Invalidity Pension – Spouse/Civil Partner/Cohabitant Working

If your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant works, is engaged in self-employment or has an income from a course of training or education, their income could affect the Qualified Adult payment you receive for them on your Invalidity Pension payment.

Invalidity Pension – SWA Payments

The Department of Social Protection may have the discretion to allow a person to access certain SWA payments, if a case can be made to show that an unforeseen and exceptional need exists. This includes the Exceptional Needs Payments and Urgent Needs Payments. Persons on Invalidity Pension can apply for the Back to School Clothing and Footwear Allowance.

Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB)

The Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB) Scheme replaced the previous exemption arrangements where people on Illness Benefit and Invalidity Pension could get permission to work part-time (known as an exemption) for rehabilitative or therapeutic purposes and keep their Illness Benefit or Invalidity Pension payment.

Partial Capacity Benefit – Eligibility

Partial Capacity Benefit is a Social Welfare scheme which allows individuals in receipt of an Illness Benefit payment for a minimum of 6 months or Invalidity

Pension to return to work (if they have a reduced capacity to work) and continue to receive a payment from the Department of Social Protection (DSP).

Medical Assessment	% of your personal rate of Illness Benefit or Invalidity Pension payment
Moderate	50%
Severe	75%
Profound	100%

Partial Capacity Benefit – Starting Work

You should apply, and receive written approval from the Department of Social Protection for the Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB) scheme before you start work.

If you find that it might be necessary to take up employment before you receive formal approval for Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB) scheme, because of the start date of the job, you should contact the Department of Social Protection to discuss the matter.

Partial Capacity Benefit – Hours, Earnings and Work

If approved for Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB) there is no restriction on the amount of money you can earn or number of hours you can work on this scheme. You can also qualify for Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB) if you are seeking to become self-employed. Participation on the Partial Capacity Benefit scheme is voluntary.

Partial Capacity Benefit – Medical Assessment

When you apply for the Partial Capacity Benefit scheme a Medical Assessor from the Department of Social Protection will assess the restriction on your capacity for work. This may require you to attend a medical assessment. You should include all appropriate medical evidence with your application form. If you qualify for the Partial Capacity Benefit scheme, you will not be required to send in medical certificates.

Partial Capacity Benefit – Appealing a Medical Assessment

The level of restriction on your capacity for work is directly linked to your rate of payment on the Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB). If you are unhappy with the level of restriction of capacity assessed by the Departments Medical Assessor you have the right to review that decision directly with Partial Capacity Benefit Section or to appeal that finding to the Social Welfare Appeals Office.

Partial Capacity Benefit – Approval

You will require the permission of the Department of Social Protection before you take up or begin employment under the Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB) scheme.

Partial Capacity Benefit – Secondary Benefits

If you were entitled to Free Travel or Island Allowance, Living Alone Allowance or Household Benefits while in receipt of Invalidity Pension, you can keep them if you qualify for Partial Capacity Benefit, however entitlement to Household Benefits will be subject to a means test after 2 years. Your entitlement to Rent

Supplement may be affected by the combination of your Partial Capacity Benefit and income from employment.

Partial Capacity Benefit – Method of Payment

Partial Capacity Benefit must be paid directly into an Irish Bank account or building society account (not a mortgage account).and on your Illness Benefit or Invalidity Pension.

Partial Capacity Benefit – Rates of payment

Partial Capacity Benefit is made up of a personal rate for you and may include increases for your qualified adult and qualified child(ren). The personal rate of payment is based on the assessment of your restriction on capacity for work and on your Illness Benefit or Invalidity Pension.

Personal Rate – from 4th January 2021

Medical Assessment	Person previously getting Illness Benefit at the maximum personal rate €203	Half-Rate Person aged under 66 and previously getting Invalidity Pension at the maximum personal rate €208.50
Moderate	€101.50	€104.25
Severe	€152.25	€156.38
Profound	€203.00	€208.50
	Full-Rate	Half-Rate
Qualified Adult	€134.70 (Max Rate of Payment)	—
Qualified Child	—	—
Child under 12	€38.00	€19.00
Child 12 & over	€45.00	€22.50

Partial Capacity Benefit – Duration of Payment

The duration of payment on the Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB) scheme will depend on the Illness/Invalidity payment you are currently in receipt of:

— Illness Benefit

Your entitlement to Illness Benefit is limited to a maximum of 2 years. If you take up employment under the Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB) scheme the time you have already spent on Illness Benefit prior to taking up the PCB will be counted in assessing your entitlement to participate on the scheme i.e. if you have been on Illness Benefit for 12 months you would only have an entitlement to participate on the Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB) scheme for another 12 months, the combined period equalling 2 years.

— Invalidity Pension

If you are granted Partial Capacity Benefit you will be awarded payment for a maximum of 156 weeks.

You may requalify for further periods of Partial Capacity Benefit if you continue to meet the requirements

Partial Capacity Benefit – Community Employment

Persons in receipt of Illness Benefit or Invalidity Pension cannot apply for Partial Capacity Benefit while participating on a Community Employment or Pobal Scheme.

Partial Capacity Benefit – Training Courses

Persons in receipt of Illness Benefit or Invalidity Pension do not apply for Partial Capacity Benefit (PCB) when seeking to participate on a training course. However, they must apply for and receive permission from the Department of Social Protection to engage in the training course before starting the training course.

Partial Capacity Benefit – Leaving the scheme

If, for example, you leave the Partial Capacity Benefit Scheme because your employment ceases or because your medical condition has deteriorated, you may return to your previous Illness Benefit / Invalidity Pension payment if you continue to satisfy the qualifying conditions of the payment.

Partial Capacity Benefit – Employment Supports

EmployAbility Services:

The Nationwide EmployAbility Service provides an employment support service for people with a health condition, injury, illness or disability. The supports offered are:

- Individual Needs Assessment
- On-the-job Support and Coaching
- Vocational Profiling and Career Planning
- Follow-up Support and Mentoring
- Job Sourcing

CARER'S PAYMENTS

If you are looking after someone full-time who is in need of that level of care because of a disability, whether physical, mental, intellectual, emotional or age-related, you may qualify for a Carers Payment. There are two types of Carers Payments: Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit. For Carer's Allowance, the person being cared for must require full-time care for at least a year.

Carer's Allowance (CA)

Carer's Allowance is a means tested payment that can be paid to carers on low incomes who look after people who need full-time care and attention. If you are looking after more than one person you may be entitled to an additional 50% of the basic rate of Carer's Allowance each week.

If you qualify for Carers Allowance, you may also qualify for the free Household Benefits Package and a Free Travel pass. If you are in receipt of Carer's Allowance on the first Thursday in June, you will be eligible for the Carer's Support Grant (formerly known as the Respite Care Grant). There is no need to apply separately for the grant.

There is no Qualified Adult payment with the Carers Allowance.

Carer's Allowance – Rates of Payment – from 4th January 2021

Aged under 66, caring for 1 person	= € 219.00
Aged under 66, caring for 2 or more persons	= € 328.50
Aged 66 or over and caring for 1 person	= € 257.00
Aged 66+, caring for 2 or more persons	= € 385.50

Qualified Adult = There is no Qualified Adult Payment on Carer's Allowance.

Qualified Child:	Under 12	Full-Rate	= € 38.00
		Half-Rate	= € 19.00
	12 and Over	Full-Rate	= € 45.00
		Half-Rate	= € 22.50

**You may claim a full-rate increase in your payment for a Qualified Child if you are a carer and are single, widowed, separated or a civil partner who is not living with the other civil partner. You may claim a half-rate increase in your payment for a Qualified Child if you are a carer and are living with your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant. You can claim an increase for a child if they are under age 18, normally live with you and are maintained by you. If a child is in full-time education by day at a recognised school or college this increase is payable until the end of the academic year in which the child reaches age 22.*

Carer's Allowance – Means Test

The means test for the Carer's Allowance involves assessing your income from savings, investments, property (excluding your home) and your spouse/civil partner's/cohabitant's income. For a single person claiming the Carer's Allowance the amount of weekly income that is not taken into account is €332.50. For married couples, civil partners or cohabitants, (except for Social Welfare payments from other states, to which special rules apply) the first €665 of their combined weekly income is disregarded.

Carer's Allowance – other Social Welfare payments

If you are getting certain Social Welfare payments and satisfy the normal qualifying conditions for a Carer's Allowance, you can keep your main Social Welfare payment and get half-rate Carer's Allowance as well. If you are getting Carer's Allowance and subsequently become entitled to another payment, you may be able to claim the other payment and get half your rate of Carer's Allowance – but only if the other payment is a qualifying payment for half-rate Carer's Allowance.

Carer's Allowance – Half-rate payment

If you are getting certain Social Welfare payments and satisfy the normal qualifying conditions for a Carer's Allowance, you can keep your main Social Welfare payment and get a half-rate Carer's Allowance as well.

Carer's Allowance – Qualified Adult payment

If you are being claimed for as a Qualified Adult on your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant's Social Welfare payment and you are providing full time care to another person, you may apply for half-rate Carer's Allowance in your own right and your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant may retain the full Qualified Adult payment for you on their Social Welfare payment.

Carers Payments – Part-time Work / Self-Employment

Carer's Allowance/Benefit may be paid to a person who provides full-time care and attention to people who have a disability and require a certain level of care.

A person can be considered to be providing full-time care and attention where they are engaged in employment, self-employment or on training courses outside the home for a maximum of 18.5 hours per week, provided that they can show to the satisfaction of a Deciding Officer that adequate care has been provided for the care recipient in their absence.

Both Carer's Benefit and Allowance: The following is allowed, if during the carer's absence, adequate provision of care has been arranged for the person being cared for:

- voluntary or community work for up to 18.5 hours a week
- limited self-employment in your own home (any earnings will be assessed as means – Carer's Allowance only)
- employment outside your home for up to 18.5 hours a week (any earnings will be assessed as means – Carer's Allowance only)
- Education or training courses up to 18.5 hours per week

Note: The limit is 18.5 hours per week for all these activities combined. For example if you were attending a training course for 8 hours per week you could only work 10.5 hours per week at the same time.

Carer's Benefit (CB)

Carer's Benefit is the payment made to insured people who reduce their hours or leave the work place to care for a person or persons in need of full time care and attention. To qualify you must satisfy a number of conditions:

PRSI Contribution Conditions:

You must have at least 156 contributions paid at any time between entry into insurance and the time the claim for Carer's Benefit is made and:

- 39 contributions paid in the Relevant Tax Year *or*
- 39 contributions paid in the 12-month period before the start of Carer's Benefit *or*
- 26 contributions paid in the Relevant Tax Year and 26 contributions paid in the Relevant Tax Year before that.

PRSI contributions paid in Classes A, B, C, D, E, H count. The Relevant Tax Year is the second last complete tax year before the year in which you make your claim. So, for claims made in 2020, the Relevant Tax Year is 2018.

Periods of insurance completed in another EU Member State may be taken into account to meet the PRSI contributions conditions.

Employment Conditions:

- You have been in full-time employment for at least 8 weeks either consecutive or not, in the 26 weeks immediately prior to becoming a carer. You must have worked for a minimum of 16 hours per week or 32 hours per fortnight.
- You give up work to be a full-time Carer (but you are still allowed to take Employment / self-employment/training/education for up to 18.5 hours per week with the prior approval of the Department (DSP). The cared for person must be adequately cared for in the Carer's absence.

Carer's Benefit – Rates of Payment – from 4th January 2021

Aged under 66, caring for 1 person = € 220.00

Aged under 66, caring for 2 persons = € 330.00

Qualified Adult = There is no Qualified Adult Payment on Carers Benefit.

Qualified Child:	Under 12	Full-Rate	= € 38.00
		Half-Rate	= € 19.00
	12 and Over	Full-Rate	= € 45.00
		Half-Rate	= € 22.50

** You can claim an increase for a child if they are under age 18, normally live with you and are maintained by you. If a child is in full-time education by day at a recognised school or college this increase is payable until the end of the academic year in which the child reaches age 22. (This child does not have to live at home). A full-rate Qualified Child Increase is payable if you are single, widowed, separated or a civil partner who is not living with the other civil partner. You may get a half-rate increase if you are living with your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant. If your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant is getting a payment from the DSP you will each get a half-rate increase. If a carer's Spouse/Co-Habitant/Civil Partner's gross income amounts to €400.00 or more per week. **NO** payment is made for child dependants.*

Carer's Benefit – Means Test

Carer's Benefit is not means tested. Any savings, investments or property that you might own will not affect your rate of payment on Carer's Benefit.

Carer's Benefit – Duration of payment

You can get Carer's Benefit for a total period of 104 weeks for each person being cared for. This may be claimed as a single continuous period or in any number of separate periods up to a total of 104 weeks. However, if you claim

Carer's Benefit for less than six consecutive weeks in any given period you must wait for a further six weeks before you can claim Carer's Benefit to care for the same person again.

If you are caring for more than one person, you may receive payment for each care recipient for 104 weeks. This may result in the care periods overlapping or running concurrently.

Carers Payments – Part-time Work / Self-Employment

Carer's Allowance/Benefit may be paid to a person who provides full-time care and attention to people who have a disability and require a certain level of care.

A person can be considered to be providing full-time care and attention where they are engaged in employment, self-employment or on training courses outside the home for a maximum of 18.5 hours per week, provided that they can show to the satisfaction of a Deciding Officer that adequate care has been provided for the care recipient in their absence.

Both Carer's Benefit and Allowance: The following is allowed, if during the carer's absence, adequate provision of care has been arranged for the person being cared for:

- voluntary or community work for up to 18.5 hours a week
- limited self-employment in your own home (any earnings will be assessed as means – Carer's Allowance only)
- employment outside your home for up to 18.5 hours a week (any earnings will be assessed as means – Carer's Allowance only)
- Education or training courses up to 18.5 hours per week

Note: The limit is 18.5 hours per week for all these activities combined. For example if you were attending a training course for 8 hours per week you could only work 10.5 hours per week at the same time.

Carer's Benefit only

There is no means test for the personal rate of Carer's Benefit, however, the maximum you can earn from employment / self-employment is €332.50 per week.

WORK EXPERIENCE

A number of schemes exist to support unemployed people, and those in receipt of certain other Social Welfare payments, to return to work.

- Community Employment (CE)
- Youth Employment Support Scheme (YESS)
- Tús – Community Workplace Initiative

Community Employment (CE)

Covid-19 and Community Employment:

Time spent in self-isolation, for medical reasons, or where your CE scheme was closed during the Covid-19 pandemic will count as time spent on CE and will be counted in relation to any remaining time you have left on CE.

Community Employment (CE) projects are typically sponsored by groups wishing to benefit the local community, namely voluntary and community organisations and to a lesser extent, public bodies involved in not-for-profit activities. Community Employment (CE) projects provide a valuable service to local communities while at the same time providing training and educational opportunities to jobseekers in order to support their progression into employment. Those on CE work for an average of 19.5 hours per week (or 39 hours per fortnight).

You can apply for a CE position through your local DSP Employment Services office / Intreo Centre, LES or Jobs Club. Visit www.jobsireland.ie or www.gov.ie/welfare for further details.

Community Employment – New Participants

Participants on Community Employment are not able to claim another Social Welfare payment while in receipt of a CE payment. On completion of participation on a CE scheme, you may be able to reapply for the payment which allowed you to engage with Community Employment.

Community Employment – Job Path

Taking up a placement on Community Employment will not remove or exempt the person from engagement with JobPath and the person will be required to continue to seek fulltime employment while participating on Community Employment (CE) with the JobPath service.

Community Employment – Who is eligible?

You may qualify to participate in a Community Employment scheme if the following applies to you:

- Persons **aged 21 years** of age or over who are currently in receipt (i.e. payment received within the 7 days preceding CE commencement) of any combination of the following payments for 12 months or more;
 - Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) (See Note 1)
 - Jobseeker's Allowance Transition (JST)
 - One-Parent Family Payment (OFP)
 - Widows/Widowers or Surviving Partner's Contributory Pension
 - Widows/Widowers or Surviving Partner's Non-Contributory Pension

- Deserted Wife's Benefit (DWB)
- Farm Assist (FA)
- Time spent in receipt of Jobseekers Benefit (JB) can also count towards the 12-month period provided the claimant is currently in receipt of one of the above listed payments (i.e. no breaks between payments), e.g. 2 months on JB followed immediately by 10 months on JA
- Time spent in receipt of Basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance (BSA) can also count towards the 12-month period provided the claimant is currently in receipt of one of the above listed payments (i.e. no breaks between payments), e.g. 2 months on SWA followed immediately by 10 months on Jobseekers Allowance
- Time spent in receipt of Carer's Allowance/half rate Carers Allowance/ Carers Benefit can also count towards the 12-month eligibility period, but caring responsibilities must have ceased and the person must currently be in receipt of one of the qualifying payments
- Time spent on a CE-qualifying disability-related payment can count towards the 12 month period provided it is contiguous with the current social welfare payment, as listed above (i.e. no breaks), e.g. 3 months on Illness Benefit followed immediately by 9 months on Jobseekers Allowance
- Time spent in receipt of Illness Benefit (IB) can also count towards the 12-month period provided the claimant is currently in receipt of one of the above listed payments (i.e. no breaks between payments), e.g. 2 months on IB followed immediately by 10 months on JA
- Persons aged 18 years or over who are currently in receipt of any of the following qualifying payments from the Department for any length of time but payment received within the 7 days preceding CE commencement: Disability Allowance
- Blind Pension
- Invalidity Pension*
- Travellers/Roma aged 18 years or over, in receipt of Jobseekers Allowance for any length of time but payment received within the 7 days preceding CE commencement or in receipt of One Parent Family Payment for one year or longer
- Refugees aged 18 years or over, as authenticated by the Department of Justice and Equality (i.e. Department of Justice letter of confirmation of refugee status plus valid Irish Residence Permit (IRP)) in receipt of any DSP payment for any length of time can qualify for CE. The sponsor should ensure that participants have IRP for the duration of their CE contract. The CDO should enter the IRP expiry date on BOMi.
- CE Drugs Rehabilitation Places (DRP's) are available to persons aged 18 years or over who are in recovery and referred for a rehabilitation place on

CE. These individuals do not need to be in receipt of a qualifying social welfare payment. Application for a drugs rehabilitation place is based on evidence of an appropriate referral following an assessment of the applicant attending a recognised addiction support service within the last year within the context of the National Rehabilitation Framework of care and case management. This includes HSE addiction services and treatment centres, GPs and other relevant statutory, community and voluntary addiction services. The DSP 9 Point Agreement specifies the conditions for access, eligibility and delivery of the CE drug rehabilitation places.

- Ex-offenders aged 18 years or over and referred by the following agencies: the Probation Service; IASIO's Services - the Linkage Service, the Gate Service and Resettlement Service; and the Irish Prison Service. These individuals do not need to be in receipt of a qualifying social welfare payment. Ex-offenders aged 18 and over and not referred by these Services must be in receipt of Jobseekers Allowance for a period of 12 months or more to qualify for CE. Time spent as a prisoner is regarded as reckonable when considering duration unemployed. In addition, prisoners released on Temporary Release are considered eligible for application.
- Inhabitants of offshore islands aged 18 years or over that are currently in receipt of a CE-qualifying payment for 6 months or more. Islander positions will be reviewed annually and are subject to demand
- A person attending JobPath is permitted to undertake a placement on CE providing they satisfy the eligibility criteria for CE and maintain their engagement with the JobPath provider.
- Persons availing of Tús, Rural Social Scheme, Springboard or Momentum, or receiving Back to Education Allowance (BTEA) or Back to Work Enterprise Allowance (BTWEA) cannot simultaneously participate on CE. However, a person can commence CE immediately after completing participation on Tús or RSS.
- Time spent on Tús, Rural Social Scheme, Springboard, Momentum, BTEA or BTWEA will not count towards the qualifying period for eligibility to CE. Entry to CE following any of these programmes is not considered as a suitable or valid progression. The only exceptions to this rule are;
 - If the BTEA was being received for second-level education purposes
 - Tús participants aged 21 or over who have completed 52 weeks on that programme can progress directly onto CE where it is considered appropriate within the context of an agreed progression plan mediated by Intreo/DSP Employment Services/Local Employment Service (LES). Applications for CE vacancies can be made up to 12 weeks in advance of the Tús finish date to allow for CE positions that require Garda vetting. As Tús participants are selected by the Department from the long-term unemployed, they already meet the standard eligibility requirements for CE
 - Ex-Tús participants who sign back on the Live Register can have their

previous time on the Live Register combined with their current claim and qualify as Jobseeker clients for CE in the normal way (Tús participation is disregarded)

- Ex-Gateway participants who sign back on the Live Register can have their previous time on the Live Register combined with their current claim and qualify as Jobseeker clients for CE in the normal way (Gateway participation is disregarded)
- Time spent on Part-Time Education Option (PTEO) can count towards the CE qualifying period.

Note 1: Persons successful at interview and whose payment/benefit has exhausted while awaiting Garda vetting retain their eligibility to commence CE. This saver clause does not apply where a person is disqualified from the payment or if they sign off voluntarily before their payment exhausts while awaiting Garda vetting.

Community Employment – Qualifying Periods

- Breaks off the Live Register/worked days up to a maximum of 30 days in the 12 months prior to application are allowed in assessing eligibility for those in receipt of Jobseekers Allowance only.
- Time spent on a recognised training course e.g. ETB (SOLAS/VTOS) or Youthreach may count as part of the qualifying period
- Time spent as a qualified adult dependant on another person's claim does not count towards CE eligibility
- Time spent as a temporary replacement on CE i.e. to cover a period up to 26 weeks can count towards the 12 month qualifying period (in the last 12 months). However continued participation should be permitted if suitable vacancy exists

Community Employment – aged between 21 and 55 years

Following 12 months in receipt of a qualifying Social Welfare payment, CE placements for those aged between 21 and 55 years will be for one year.

However, if a CE participant is working towards a QQI Major Award or working towards a recognised industry standard, their time on CE can be extended by up to a maximum of 3 years to complete the full award/qualification standard i.e. a total participation of 3 consecutive years in which to complete any outstanding modules.

This must be reviewed each year to establish evidence of achievement and ensure continued progress towards achieving the Major Award/industry recognised standard. No extension will be given beyond 3 years (4 years for those on Disability-linked payments).

In the case of a drug rehabilitation place, the duration can be up to 4 years on a drugs scheme with an additional year for progression to a mainstream CE scheme. It will be possible to re-qualify for CE after a further 12 months in receipt of a qualifying payment, subject to lifetime limitation.

Community Employment – aged 55 and over

Following 12 months in receipt of a qualifying Social Welfare payment, those aged 55 years and over can participate and remain on CE for a maximum of 3 consecutive years. After this 3 year period, it may be possible to re-qualify for CE after a further 12 months in receipt of a qualifying Social Welfare payment. A person aged 55 years and over should be given access to training and development and supported with addressing any barriers to employment.

Community Employment – Aged 62 years and over

Under the Service Support Stream participants aged 62 years and over who meet the CE eligibility requirements may remain continuously on CE up to the State pension age. This is subject to a suitable placement being available and the agreement of the sponsoring organisation.

Community Employment – Re-engagement (Rollover) of Participants

Where DSP has approved a further project period, after the initial 1st year, and the Sponsor wishes to re-engage participants for additional years, the Sponsor must:

- Complete an extension request form, which must be submitted for eligible participants no later than 12 weeks prior to the completion of the participant's 12 month engagement on CE.
- Identify the reasons for the re-engagement of each participant, in line with the following; and obtain DSP approval.

Certain criteria must be met prior to approval and the proposal should be received by the local DSP office at least eight weeks prior to the completion date of the project's current term, or eight weeks prior to the completion of the individual's contract.

Community Employment – Re-Entry to Community Employment

For a person who has exited CE to be considered for re-entry to Community Employment, 12 months need to have elapsed since any previous participation and he/she must have been in receipt of a qualifying DSP payment for that 12-month period. This is subject to availability of places and compliance with the lifetime participation time limits. Participants being re-engaged (rollovers) are excluded from this requirement of a 12-month break between projects.

Community Employment – Lifetime participation

Lifetime participation on Community Employment (CE) is limited to:

- 6 cumulative years (312 weeks) up to State Pension age;
- 7 cumulative years (364 weeks) for persons in receipt of a qualifying disability-linked Social Welfare payment;
- Service Support Stream participants, who are approved by DSP and not exceeding 7% within the budget cap, are permitted to exceed the standard limits of participation;
- Offshore island residents are exempt from this participation cap, subject to the availability of places on island-based CE schemes.

Community Employment – Rates of Payment

The minimum weekly payment for new participants based on 19.5 hours worked is €225.50.

If the actual Social Welfare payment (including Qualified adult/child, but excluding fuel allowance) you were getting was €203 a week or less, then you will get the minimum CE weekly rate of €225.50 (that is €203 plus €22.50). If your actual weekly Social Welfare payment (including dependants) was €203.01 or more, then you will get the equivalent rate plus €22.50.

The change of circumstances rules that apply to your original Social Welfare payment also apply to your CE payment. This means that, if your qualified adult gets a job, their income will be assessed as means and your CE payment may be reduced subject to the standard minimum payment of €225.50. Equally, if they lose their job, you may be able to claim for them as a qualified adult on your CE allowance.

In order to avoid any possible overpayments, if there is any change in your circumstances, you should inform your CE supervisor and the local DSP Community Development Officer responsible for your CE scheme.

Community Employment – Progression

- Progression from CE to Rural Social Scheme, Springboard or Momentum, or receiving Back to Education Allowance (BTEA) or Back to Work Enterprise Allowance (BTWEA) is considered as a suitable and valid progression.
- Current CE participants can avail of 3rd level Springboard programmes at zero cost. The CE Supervisor will follow the ILP process and on reaching agreement with the CE participant on the course choice, the CE Supervisor should refer the participant to the appropriate Intreo/Employment Services Case Officer. The Springboard course can then be input and approved by the DSP Community Development Officer via the ILP system.

The maximum rates of pay on CE projects are:

Personal Allowance (CE Single Rate)	€ 225.50	
— Qualified Adult (at Maximum Rate)	€ 134.70	
— Each Qualified Child (at Maximum Rate)	€38.00	(under 12)
	€45.00	(12 and over)
— Each half-rate Qualified Child (at Maximum Rate)	€19.00	(under 12)
	€22.50	(12 and over)

If the actual (means-assessed) Social Welfare payment received per week is €203 or less, then the maximum CE payment will be €225.50 **regardless of dependants**.

If the actual (means-assessed) Social Welfare payment received per week is greater than €203 the CE payment will match that actual payment amount plus a €22.50 CE participation bonus.

Important Points to remember

If you finish a scheme and apply for a jobseekers payment you can choose the payment of most benefit to you, either long-term Jobseeker's Allowance or Jobseeker's Benefit. If you choose Jobseeker's Benefit, you will lose entitlement to long-term secondary benefits such as the Fuel Allowance.

Community Employment – Social Welfare Payments

Participants on Community Employment (CE) schemes are not able to claim another Social Welfare payment at the same time as their participation on a Community Employment Scheme. This applies to all Social Welfare payments.

Community Employment – Secondary Benefits

Community Employment – Rent Supplement: The additional €22.50 paid on Community Employment may not affect your entitlement to Rent Supplement.

Community Employment – Housing: The additional €22.50 paid on Community Employment may result in an increase in Local Authority rent (differential rent) or the amount of rent you must pay under the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) or Housing Assistance Payment (HAP). Please see Chapter 2 for more information.

Community Employment – Medical Card: You must hold a medical card prior to taking up Community Employment in order to keep your medical card when you go on CE. If you do not have it going on to CE you may not qualify for a medical card on Community Employment. On CE you will keep your medical card no matter how much you earn.

Community Employment – Training

Each Community Employment project currently has a training and development budget for Community Employment participants. This budget will be used to pay for costs and expenses directly related to the participant's engagement on the Community Employment project in addition to their direct training and development. Expenditure on costs may vary from project to project, as such the amount available for direct training and development of CE participants may vary from scheme to scheme. Please contact your CE scheme supervisor for more information on funding available for training.

Job-related training includes training and development of the participant's skills to enable them to carry out their work on the CE scheme. Specific skills training provides for training which will enable participants to improve existing skills or learn additional skills necessary to progress into employment.

The CE Individual Learner Plan (ILP) system is used to record each individual participant's training and work experience activities throughout their time on CE. The CE Supervisor will identify the development and training needs of each participant on the project.

Community Employment – Additional Employment

Community Employment participants are encouraged to seek other work, or engage in any other activity which would enhance their work options, while on their time off the project, without any fear of losing their Community Employment income for any part of the full 52 week period.

Payment for any such work is subject to normal PAYE/PRSI conditions (A rate) but does not alter their PRSI status for their Community Employment work (A8/A9, as applicable). However, where a participant is taking up paid employment they should check with the DSP if there are any implications in relation to receipt of DSP payments/secondary benefits etc.

Any additional income may affect your Rent Supplement or may result in an increase in Local Authority rent (differential rent) or the amount of rent you must pay under the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) or Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) (see Chapter 2).

If you take up additional work outside of your CE scheme, or you engage in self-employment, you must inform you CE Scheme Supervisor as it may have an impact on your entitlement to qualify or re-qualify for any Jobseeker or Disability related payment on completion of your CE scheme. Contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 for more information.

Community Employment – After Completion

You may have a number of options open to you on completion of your engagement with Community Employment in support of your efforts to seek employment, further education or training. You can discuss your options with your CE Supervisor as part of your exit interview/exit process.

CE Employment Rights

The INOU would support and promote the rights of CE participants to join a Trade Union in order to protect their employment rights.

- If you are dismissed you have the right to receive a written notice outlining the reason for dismissal once you have completed a continuous year's service. If you feel you have been unfairly dismissed, you can take a case to the Workplace Relations Commission and make a complaint under the Unfair Dismissal Act. An employee generally requires one year's continuous service to claim under the Act. In the event of funding for a Project ceasing, it alone shall be grounds for terminating a contract of employment. Sponsors are liable under the Common Law to pay damages to any employee who is wrongfully dismissed, and such rights exist independently of rights under the Unfair Dismissals Act.
- You are not required to work weekends or irregular hours unless this is a requirement of the job and was explained to you at your interview, and/or is specified in your job description.
- While the project sponsor decides sick leave policy, DSP reimburses the sponsor for a total of 56 hours (equivalent to 14 half days) sick leave if you

supply a doctor's certificate. If an instance of sick leave extends beyond 6 consecutive days an application can be made for Illness Benefit using the application form (MC1) which is supplied by the GP who furnishes the medical certificate. When CE paid sick leave is exhausted, if you have the necessary PRSI contributions, you can claim Illness Benefit. Otherwise you will have to apply for a means tested Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) payment from your local DSP Representative (formerly known as a Community Welfare Officer). If you claim Illness Benefit you will not be eligible for fuel allowance.

- The Maternity Protection Acts (1994 and 2004) apply to all CE participants and Supervisors. If you do not qualify for Maternity Benefit i.e. if you don't have enough PRSI contributions, you should go to your Intreo Centre/Branch Office and sign on. You can apply for One-Parent Family Payment if you are a lone parent when your child is born (but not while participating on CE). You may be entitled to claim a means tested Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA) payment if you are waiting for either of these payments.
- A participant should be facilitated in completing the 52 weeks of paid CE work in addition to any maternity leave taken (i.e. CE time suspended for the duration of maternity-related leave).
- The Paternity Leave and Benefit Act 2016 applies to all CE participants and Supervisors. A participant should be facilitated in completing the 52 weeks of paid CE work in addition to any paternity leave taken (i.e. CE time suspended for the duration of paternity-related leave).

Community Employment – Holidays

- A participant engaged for the full duration of a 52 week CE scheme is entitled to 10.5 full days (81 hrs) holidays per project year or on a pro-rata basis 8% of time worked. Where a lesser period is worked holidays should be calculated on a pro rata basis.
- Holidays must be taken within the 52-week project period.
- Arrangements for taking holidays are a matter of agreement between the sponsor and the participants.

If you are on CE, the project sponsors (your employers) must follow the legislation relevant to part-time workers.

Community Employment – Complaints Procedures

If you have difficulties while on your scheme the Department Social Protection (DSP) prescribes that each project should have procedures in place to deal with these difficulties. Complaints should initially be addressed to the project Supervisor. In instances where the complaint involves the project Supervisor, the initial complaint should be sent to the Sponsor (employer) of the project. If, following the submission of a complaint to a project Supervisor, the com-

plaint remains unsolved, it should be referred to the Sponsor (employer) of the project.

Your CE contract of employment should include some information or details on the projects own internal Complaints Procedure. If you are a member of a Trade Union, you should contact your Trade Union Representative for assistance and support.

Complaints related to DSP management of the programme or to decisions relating to eligibility should be referred to the DSP Officer in the local Intreo Office with responsibility for the project (Community Development Officer or CDO). If the complaint remains unresolved it should then be referred to the Divisional DSP Assistant Principal.

Youth Employment Support Scheme (YESS)

YESS – General Detail

The Youth Employment Support Scheme (YESS) is a work experience placement programme which is specifically targeted at young jobseekers aged 18-24 years of age who are long-term unemployed or who face barriers to employment.

The YESS will provide jobseekers with the opportunity to learn basic work and social skills in a supportive environment while on a work placement. The scheme will provide a supportive structure for participants, including Case Officer support for both Placement Participant Hosts and jobseekers.

While participation on the YESS will be wholly voluntary for both parties involved, there will be certain qualifying and eligibility conditions that both placement participant hosts and jobseekers will have to satisfy.

The Scheme is open to placement hosts in the private, community and voluntary sectors only. Public Service Bodies, including schools and colleges are excluded from participation on the YESS. (An employer deemed as a public service body within the meaning of ‘a public service body’ is not eligible for the scheme. A person or body funded by the Oireachtas or by the central fund and in respect of which a public service pension scheme exists or may be made is defined as a public service body).

YESS – Qualification

In order to be eligible to participate on the YESS, you must be:

- aged between 18 and 24; **and**
- have been out of work and in receipt of a qualifying payment for at least 12 months; **or**
- if unemployed for less than 12 months, be considered by a Case Officer to face a significant barrier to work.

You must be aged between 18 and 24 and:

- Have been out of work and getting a qualifying payment for at least 12 months **or**
- be considered by a Case Officer to face a significant barrier to work, if unemployed for less than 12 months

The YESS scheme is open to host organisations in the private, community and voluntary sectors only. Public service bodies, including schools and colleges, cannot host YESS placements.

YESS – Qualifying Payments

You must be getting one of the following payments for at least 12 months in order to qualify to participate on YESS:

Jobseeker's Benefit, Jobseeker's Allowance, Jobseeker's Transitional payment, One-Parent Family Payment, Disability Allowance, Blind Person's Pension, or Supplementary Welfare Allowance.

YESS – Significant Barriers to Work

You may be facing barriers to work if you are disadvantaged, for example, if you have:

- A family history of unemployment
- Low levels of education or skills
- Housing insecurity or are homeless
- A history of substance abuse

Please speak to your Case Officer if you believe your personal circumstances qualify under these provisions.

YESS – Other qualifying periods

The required 12-month qualifying period can also be met if you have spent time on:

- SOLAS training apprenticeships, Youthreach, Back to Education Allowance, Fastrack to Information Technology and Tús.

In order for these periods to be counted towards qualification you must:

- Be aged 18 or older (while on the one of the programmes mentioned above)
- Have completed the programme in full, and
- Be getting a qualifying payment immediately before starting a YESS placement.

YESS – Training Support Grant

This scheme is designed to fund quick access to short term training or related interventions, obtain/renew certification/permits for individual jobseekers that have identified work opportunities or where Case Officers have identified an immediate skills gap that represents an obstacle to taking up a job offer or accessing other activation interventions.

A maximum amount of €500 per annum may be made available within a 12 month period for each Jobseeker, where appropriate. This is the overall total for each jobseeker, regardless of the number of courses sought/required. The grant is available up to 2 times in a 12-month period.

YESS – Availability

Participation on the YESS is wholly voluntary for both jobseekers and Placement Hosts, and the Scheme is open to placement hosts in the private, community and voluntary sectors only. Public Service Bodies, including schools and colleges are excluded from participation on the YESS.

YESS – Duration

The YESS scheme lasts for 3 months and provides for working a total of 24 hours per week over a 3 or 4 day period.

Your placement on YESS can be extended to a total of 6 months, subject to the permission of your Case Officer. Your placement will automatically include a formal review meeting after 2 months at which time you can seek a further 3 month extension. You can only spend a maximum of 6 months on a placement with the same host organisation.

You will be eligible to do 3 placements in total, up to a maximum period of 18 months (78 weeks).

YESS – Annual leave

You will be entitled to all the public holidays and 5 days of annual leave per 3 month placement.

YESS – Rates of Payment

You will be paid a weekly YESS allowance of €229.20 by the Department of Social Protection (DSP). If your current social welfare payment is more than this allowance, you will continue to receive your current social welfare payment plus a top-up of an additional €22.50 per week.

YESS – Rent Supplement / HAP / Local Authority Rent

If you are in receipt of a Rent Supplement, on a Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) scheme or renting from a local authority your rent is calculated on your household's weekly income and your ability to pay. So, if your income increases from engaging in the YESS scheme, you must inform the local authority and you may be asked for a higher contribution towards the rent.

YESS – How to Apply

All YESS placements will be advertised on the Jobs Ireland website, www.jobsireland.ie and interested jobseekers will have to log onto JobsIreland to view scheme vacancies.

To apply for a placement, contact your local Intreo Centre to speak with a DSP Case Officer.

Tús – Community Work Placement Initiative

Tús is a community work placement initiative providing short-term working opportunities for people who are long-term unemployed. The work opportunities are to benefit the community and are provided by the not for profit community and voluntary organisations in both urban and rural areas. Tús is managed by Local Development Companies and Údarás na Gaeltachta in the Gaeltacht areas, for the Department of Social Protection, which has overall responsibility for the scheme.

Tús — Random Selection process

Participants will be randomly selected from the Live Register and contacted by their local Intreo Centre/Branch Office and offered the opportunity to participate on the scheme.

Persons referred to the JobPath Service may, if they wish, participate on Tús Community Work Placement Initiative at the same time. If they agree to participate on Tús they will be referred to their local development company or Údarás na Gaeltachta where they will be interviewed and may subsequently be recruited for a suitable placement when it becomes available. You can read more about the selection process on the Department of Social Protection website at www.gov.ie/welfare.

If a Jobseeker who is selected to participate on Tús fails to co-operate or fails to take up the offer, they will be referred for further action and investigation. As there are only limited places available on the scheme, not all those eligible will be contacted.

Tús – Self-Selection process

It may be possible to seek a placement on a Tús project as a self-selected participant. This is called an ‘Assisted Referral Application’, please speak to your Intreo Case Officer for more information.

Tús – Working hours

Participants will work for 19½ hours a week and the placement will last 12 months. In the event that the participant has not secured employment after their work placement ceases and if they are available for and actively seeking work, they should sign on again at their local Intreo Centre. They cannot be selected to participate on Tús again for 3 years.

To be eligible to participate on Tús you must be:

- fully unemployed and in receipt of a jobseekers payment continuously for at least 12 months (A break of up to 30 days in the past 12 months may be permitted) and
- must be currently in receipt of a Jobseeker’s Allowance payment, or
- must be in receipt of Jobseeker’s Transitional Payment, or

- refugees aged 18 years old, authenticated by the Department of Justice & Law Reform (Garda Registrar Certificate with Stamp 4) and getting Jobseeker's Allowance payment (no qualifying period applies).

Tús – Payment while participating

The rates of payment on Tús are linked to your existing Jobseeker's Allowance with a minimum payment of €225.50. All Tús payments will be made by Electronic Fund Transfer into your bank account.

Tús – Secondary Benefits

You may keep any secondary benefits you had before you took up the Tús placement scheme, subject to income levels.

- **Rent Supplement:** your income from Tús may affect the rate of your Rent Supplement. If you have no other income except your Tús payment, your rent supplement may not be affected.
- **Housing:** Any additional income from employment, or self-employment, may result in an increase in Local Authority rent (differential rent) or the amount of rent you must pay under the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) or Housing Assistance Payment (HAP).
- **Medical Card:** Applicants in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance for a period of 12 months or more are entitled to retain their Medical Card for three years on taking up employment from the date on which the employment commenced.
- **Fuel Allowance:** Will not be affected by the extra €22.50 per week payment.

Tús – Refusal of work placement

Any person in receipt of a Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) payment is required to take up work opportunities such as the offer of a Tús placement. If you refuse a work opportunity without just cause or good reason, you may have your Social Welfare payment suspended or terminated. If, following a refusal of a placement, your payment is suspended or terminated you may appeal this decision to the Social Welfare Appeals office within 21 days.

Tús – Other work

Participants on Tús can take up other employment provided it does not interfere with the work and times of the Tús placement and must undertake to contact the Revenue Commissioners with regard to any other work undertaken to ensure tax compliance etc. If participants are offered alternative work/training they can continue to do this alongside their Tús placement, provided it does not interfere with their 19.5 hours obligation. If this is not possible, their Tús placement may be suspended and they may be allowed resume their placement on its completion for the remainder of their contract.

Tús – Working Family Payment (WFP)

Participants on the Tús Programme do not qualify for the Working Family Payment (WFP), formerly Family Income Supplement (FIS). However, Tús

Supervisors may qualify for Working Family Payment subject to the normal WFP qualification conditions. The spouse/civil partner/cohabitant of a Tús participant may qualify for WFP if they meet the qualifying criteria.

Tús – Annual Leave / Public Holidays

Tús participants are entitled to 10½ days annual leave per annum. Pro-rata annual leave entitlements apply to periods worked of less than 12 months duration within the leave year.

Participants who are due to work on a Public Holiday are entitled to a paid day off on that day. Participants who are not due to work on a Public Holiday are entitled to be paid time-in-lieu at one-fifth of their weekly hours or four hours.

Tús – Finishing before completion

If your removal from the Tús programme is because of disciplinary reasons or for reasons of gross misconduct this may affect your entitlement to a Jobseekers Payment.

If you leave the Tús programme voluntarily and seek to reclaim your Jobseekers payment, your eligibility for a Jobseekers payment may be reviewed. If the Department of Social Protection form the opinion that you have left a Tús scheme without just cause or good reason, your eligibility/ entitlement to a Jobseekers payment may be affected.

Tús – Progression to Community Employment (CE)

Tús participants aged 21 or over who have completed 52 weeks on that programme can progress directly onto CE for a maximum of one year where it is considered appropriate within the context of an agreed progression plan mediated by their local Intreo Office/DSP Employment Services/Local Employment Service (LES).

Employment and Self-Employment Supports

A number of schemes exist to support long-term unemployed people and those in receipt of other payments to return to work.

- Childcare
- Working Family Payment (WFP)
- Back to Work Family Dividend (BTWFD)
- JobsPlus
- Fast Track – Signing off for up to 12 weeks
- Part-time Job Incentive Scheme
- Back to Work Enterprise Allowance (BTWEA)
- Short-Term Enterprise Allowance (STEAL)

Childcare

National Childcare Scheme (NCS)

The National Childcare Scheme provides subsidies to help parents meet the cost of quality Early Learning and Care and School Age Childcare. It will replace all previous targeted childcare support programmes with a single, streamlined and user friendly Scheme.

Under the National Childcare Scheme, subsidies are available for families with children aged between 24 weeks and 15 years who are attending any participating Tusla registered childcare service, including any Tusla registered childminder and school age childcare services.

Subsidies

There are two types of subsidies available under the National Childcare Scheme: a Universal subsidy and an Income Assessed subsidy.

- **Universal Subsidies:** Available to all families with children under 3 years, or families with children over 3 years who have not yet qualified for the free preschool (ECCE) programme. It is not means tested and provides 50 cents per hour for up to 40 hours per week off the cost of a Tusla registered childcare place.
- **Income Assessed Subsidies:** Available to families with children aged between 24 weeks and 15 years. They are means tested and will be calculated based on your individual circumstances.

The subsidy rate will vary depending on your level of reckonable family income, your child's age and their educational stage. It can be used towards the cost of a Tusla registered childcare place for up to a maximum of 40 hours per week.

To apply for an Income Assessed subsidy, your reckonable family income has to be less than €60,000 per year

The National Childcare Scheme replaces 3 previous schemes:

- Childcare – After-School Child Care Scheme (ASCC)
- Childcare – Community Employment Childcare (CEC) Programme
- Early Childhood Care and Education Scheme

For more information on the National Childcare Scheme visit www.ncs.gov.ie

Working Family Payment (WFP)

Covid-19 and Working Family Payment

In employment: If you were in receipt of a Working Family Payment and you are in receipt of the Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP) you will continue to qualify for the Working Family Payment until / unless you do not have a job to return to as advised by your employer. If you do not have a job to return to you should advise the DSP who will close your Working Family Payment claim

Lost Employment: If you were in receipt of a Working Family Payment and you have lost your job because of Covid-19 you can apply for the COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP). You will continue to receive the Working Family Payment while you are in receipt of Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP) while you still have a job to return to.

The Working Family Payment (WFP) (formerly known as Family Income Supplement (FIS)) is a weekly tax-free payment available to employees with children, including one-parent families, at work on low pay. You cannot qualify for WFP if you are only self-employed – you must be an employee to qualify. The Department of Social Protection (DSP) administers this payment.

To qualify for WFP, your average assessable weekly family income must be below a certain amount for your family size. The payment you receive is 60% of the difference between your average weekly family income and the income limit which applies to your family.

To be entitled to Working Family Payment (WFP):

- You must be an employee, in paid employment, you cannot qualify for WFP if you are only self-employed;
- Have at least one qualified child who normally lives with you or is part of a family supported by you. A qualified child is any child under age 18 or aged 18 to 22 if in full-time education;
- Work 38 or more hours per fortnight (any combination of hours that reaches 38 hours each fortnight is acceptable). You can combine your weekly hours with your spouse, civil partner, cohabitant's hours to meet this condition. You cannot use time spent in self-employment (or on Community Employment, Tús, or the Rural Social Scheme) to meet this condition;
- Expect to be employed for at least three months;
- Satisfy an Income test.

WFP – Employed in Ireland

You must be employed in the Irish State and pay tax and PRSI here. Under EU regulations you may be able to claim WFP if your children are living abroad and dependent on you. Generally, the payment continues for one year (52

weeks) and is not affected by, for example, an increase or a decrease in earnings.

WFP Income Test – what is counted as Income?

The income test to qualify for WFP will count all of your income (including rental income from property) and your spouse/partner's/cohabitants income. The following payments are counted:

- Your assessable earnings and your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant's assessable earnings. (Assessable earnings are gross pay minus income tax, employee PRSI, Universal Social Charge (USC) and superannuation.)
- Income from working as a home help for the HSE
- Any extra income you or your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant have from employment (such as pay for overtime, bonuses, allowances or commission).
- Any income you or your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant may have from self-employment.
- Income from occupational pensions.
- Income you or your spouse, civil partner or cohabitant may have including Social Welfare payments.
- Rental income from the letting of property or land (the capital value is not assessed).
- All income from Carer's payments will be assessed.

The following payments are not counted as means:

- Guardian's payments, Supplementary Welfare Allowance, Domiciliary Care Allowance, Foster Child Allowance, Rent Supplement.

Other income that is not counted includes: income from a charitable organisation (Unless from employment), unearned income (for example interest on savings) and income from providing accommodation to students studying Irish in Gaeltacht areas under a scheme administered by the Minister for the Gaeltacht.

From January 2021

Family Size	Weekly Income Limits	Annual Equivalents
One child	€541	€28,132
Two children	€642	€33,384
Three children	€743	€38,636
Four children	€834	€43,368
Five children	€960	€49,920
Six children	€1,076	€55,952
Seven children	€1,212	€63,024
Eight or more children	€1,308	€68,016

WFP Income Test – How much you can get

If the average net (after tax, PRSI, USC and pension deductions) assessable earnings of your family, along with other family income is less than the set limit for your family size, you will receive 60% of the difference. See the following example.

Working and claiming WFP

Conor and Niamh have 4 children. Conor is employed over 19 hours and earns €250 per week net. If Conor applies for a WFP payment based on his family size and net wages his new total household income is calculated as follows

— Set WFP limit for family of four children	€834.00
— Less Conor's Income	- <u>€250.00</u>
— Income Difference	€584.00
— Weekly WFP (60% of €584) rounded up to	€350.00
— Plus Conor's earnings	+ <u>€250.00</u>
— Total household income	€600.00

WFP – Partner claiming a Jobseekers payment

If your partner is claiming a Jobseekers payment, but is not claiming for you as a Qualified Adult, you can claim WFP if you are working and satisfy the normal qualification criteria. Any WFP payment received may affect your partners Jobseekers payment

Important points to remember

- WFP is not taxable.
- WFP is paid for 52 weeks while you remain employed for at least 38 hours per fortnight. This includes those on the Job Initiative scheme, the Community Services Programme (formerly the Social Economy Programme) and Part-Time Job Incentive Scheme. At the end of the 52 week period, you will be invited to re-apply
- If your earnings increase you will still retain WFP for the rest of the 52 week period. If your family income decreases, your WFP payment cannot be reviewed until the 52 week period has expired.
- A person who job shares and works at least 38 hours over a two-week period and fulfils all the other conditions can also apply for WFP.
- Where both spouse/civil partner/cohabitants are working, their hours can be added together to total 38 hours per fortnight for the household to qualify for WFP. Hours from self-employment are not included.
- The spouse/civil partner/cohabitant with the greatest income is the person who is paid the WFP, but both spouse/civil partner/cohabitants, join in any claim.

- If you have another child the WFP will be increased.
- The minimum WFP is €20 per week
- Hours worked in self-employment or on Community Employment/Tús/ Partial Capacity Benefit do not count towards making up the 38 hours per fortnight period;
- You cannot claim WFP if you are solely self-employed or on Community Employment or Tús
- At the end of the 52 weeks you should re-apply for WFP if you think you are still eligible. Always check – you may be losing out on a payment you are entitled to.

WFP – Maternity Benefit

Under the Maternity Protection Act 1994, a woman who qualifies for Maternity Benefit is entitled to be treated as if she is in employment and accordingly can claim WFP, subject to the income limits. Your income must be less than the income limit for your family size. If you are claiming Maternity Benefit your average weekly earnings, from employment, are used to calculate your entitlement along with any other income your family has.

Your WFP claim will then be paid for 52 weeks from the first Thursday after the date of receipt of your application for WFP. You are not entitled to continue to claim WFP if you take additional unpaid maternity or adoptive leave or if you do not return to work following maternity or adoptive leave.

WFP – Reduced Working hours/Losing your Job

- If your pay from work is reduced your Working Family Payment (WFP) will stay the same. It will not increase. However, when your WFP payment ends you can re-apply giving details of your new reduced income. (WFP is paid for 52 weeks. At the end of the 52 weeks, you can re-apply for WFP).
- If the number of hours you work is below 38 hours per fortnight you are no longer entitled to WFP. You should notify the WFP section if your hours fall below the minimum requirement.
- If you lose your job you are no longer entitled to WFP. You must notify the WFP section in the Department of Social Protection on (043) 334 0053 or Lo-call 1890 92 77 70 or email to wfp.support@welfare.ie
- Swapping payment to a spouse/partner/cohabitant: If you lose your entitlement to WFP but have a spouse/partner or cohabitant, who is working as an employee for at least 38 hours per fortnight, payment can be transferred into their name for the balance of the 52 week award period, once proof of their hours of employment as an employee is provided. You must notify the WFP section in the Department of Social Protection.

WFP – Maintenance

A separated parent can apply for WFP once he or she meets the qualifying

conditions and:

- is living with the qualified child(ren) or
- is wholly maintaining the ex-spouse, ex-civil partner or ex-cohabitant with whom the qualified children are living, and wholly maintaining* the qualified child(ren)
- Only one WFP can be made for a family

**'Wholly maintaining' means that maintenance paid by you, the WFP applicant, must be the sole income of your ex-spouse, ex-civil partner or ex-cohabitant.*

WFP – Maintenance

If you are paying maintenance as a result of a court order or legally binding agreement for a second family, the amount of that maintenance payment will not be deducted from the income to be assessed for WFP

WFP – Receiving maintenance

If you are receiving any contributions towards your family whether in the form of maintenance payments, or by contributions towards rent/mortgage payments, school expenses, etc. from an ex-spouse, ex-partner, ex-cohabitant, or the parent(s) of your child(ren), they are all treated as maintenance payments. These maintenance payments are assessed as income for WFP.

Only one WFP payment can be made for a family. The parent from whom you are getting maintenance must not be getting WFP for a child you want to claim WFP for. A parent getting maintenance for a qualified child will also have that maintenance assessed for WFP purposes.

Back to Work Family Dividend (BTWFD)

The Back to Work Family Dividend (BTWFD) scheme aims to help families to move from Social Welfare into employment. It will give financial support to people with children who were getting Jobseekers' or One-Parent Family Payment who take up employment or become self-employed.

BTWFD – No Social Welfare payment

To qualify for Back to Work Family Dividend (BTWFD), you and Spouse/Civil Partner/Cohabitant must sign off any Social Welfare payments that qualify you for the scheme.

Back to Work Family Dividend may be paid with certain other Social Welfare payments e.g. Child Benefit and Working Family Payment. In order to qualify for Back to Work Family Dividend (BTWFD) you must be signing off your Social Welfare payment (other than Working Family Payment and Child Benefit) for one of the following reasons:

- Being in or taking up employment, *or*
- Being in or taking up self-employment. (Back to Work Family Dividend is not paid together with Back to Work Enterprise Allowance.)

BTWFD – Working Family Payment (WFP)

The Back to Work Family Dividend *can be paid* with Working Family Payment (WFP) and is not taken into account in the income test for WFP.

BTWFD – Payment

BTWFD is based on the standard Increase for a Qualified Child (IQC) rate, depending on the child's age. The Increase for a Qualified Child (IQC) is €38 where the child is aged under 12 and €45 where the child is aged 12 and over. If you were getting a half-rate IQC with your payment, you will get a full rate IQC on BTWFD. There is a ceiling of €160 per week, equal to the Increase for a Qualified Child rate for 4 children aged 12 years and over. You will be paid weekly by Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT).

BTWFD – Duration of Scheme

BTWFD will last for up to 2 years, if you remain in employment. If you claim a Social Welfare payment at any time within the 2 year period, the BTWFD payment will stop. If your spouse or partner claims a Social Welfare payment, the BTWFD payment will stop.

BTWFD – Who Qualifies

You may be eligible for Back to Work Family Dividend (BTWFD) if you have at least one qualified child and are getting one of the following payments:

- Jobseeker's Allowance, Jobseeker's Benefit or Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) for at least 12 months (312 days of unemployment) of which at least 6 months (156 days of unemployment) must have been in the last year, or
- One-Parent Family Payment (OFP), or
- Jobseeker's Transitional Payment (this is paid to lone parents, persons who are not co-habiting, with children aged between 7 and 13 years inclusive)

You can combine time on a Jobseekers payment with time spent on education, training or employment schemes to meet the eligibility requirements. If you went from a qualifying payment to an education, training or employment scheme and then find work, you can go directly onto the BTWFD scheme without having to sign back onto your original payment.

If you lose your job and claim a Social Welfare payment, BTWFD stops but it may re-start if you get a new job – to a maximum of 2 re-starts per claim. You must use up your entitlement to BTWFD within 3 years.

BTWFD – One-Parent Families

You can qualify for Back to Work Family Dividend if you were getting a One-Parent Family Payment (OFP) and you meet all the following conditions:

- You start working or become self-employed, and
- You have taken up insurable employment/self-employment within four weeks of the close of your One-Parent Family claim, and
- You did not claim another Social Welfare payment when your OFP ended

(except for WFP and Child Benefit).

If you lose your job and claim a Social Welfare payment, BTWFD stops but it may restart if you get a new job – to a maximum of 2 restarts per claim. You must use up your entitlement to BTWFD within 3 years.

BTWFD – How to Apply

Contact your local Intreo Centre/Social Welfare Branch Office or Citizens Information Centre to get more information on the scheme. They will explain how the application process works and give you the application form.

JobsPlus

JobsPlus is an employer incentive which encourages and rewards employers who employ jobseekers on the Live Register. It is designed to encourage employers and businesses to employ people who have been out of work for long periods

The objective of JobsPlus is to provide a simple, easily understood and attractive scheme that will encourage employers to recruit from the cohort of the long term unemployed.

This incentive is payable to employers monthly in arrears, over a 2-year period. There are 2 levels of incentive:

A grant of €7,500 is payable over two years for the following categories of jobseeker:

- Jobseekers under 25 years of age and on the live register for at least 4 months (104 days) in the previous 6 months.
- Jobseekers over 25 years of age and under 50 years of age who are on the live register and have been at least 12 months (312 days) unemployed in the previous 18 months.
- Former one parent family payment customers whose youngest child is 7 years of age or over who transfer to the live register and are now in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance Transitional payment; no qualifying periods applies.
- Persons with refugee status and in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, no qualifying period applies.

A grant of €10,000 is payable over two years for the following categories of jobseeker:

- Jobseekers under 50 years of age who are on the live register and have been at least 36 months (936 days) unemployed in the previous 42 months.
- Jobseekers over 50 years of age who are on the live register and have been at least 12 months (312 days) unemployed in the previous 18 months.

Employers should apply to register their company at jobsplus.ie. You can get further information about JobsPlus by logging on to jobsplus.ie, emailing Jobsplusinfo@welfare.ie or calling (071) 967 2535 or your local Intreo Centre.

FastTrack – Jobseekers signing off for up to 12 weeks

The Department of Social Protection operates a fast tracking system for customers in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit, Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) and Jobseeker's Allowance who sign-off to take up full-time employment for a short period of up to 12 weeks.

If you have been offered full-time employment, including work for 4 days or more per week, for up to 12 weeks you will not qualify for a Jobseekers payment for this period but you may benefit from the fast-track process.

The fast-track system allows you to sign back on to your claim without the need to go through the process as a new claimant and ensure that your original Jobseekers payment is re-instated without delay. To avail of the Fast-Track process you must inform the local Intreo Centre/Social Welfare Branch Office in advance that you are taking up work.

If you have been offered full-time employment for up to 12 weeks, including work for 4 days or more per week, you will not qualify for a Jobseekers payment for this period – but you may benefit from the fast-track process when signing back on.

In seeking to avail of the fast-track process you should provide details and information about the nature of the employment, type of work, hours of work and income you expect to receive from the employment. A letter or job description from the employer could provide this information.

When signing back on, you may be required to confirm the detail of the employment and the income you received. The DSP could ask for payslips or bank statements for the period you were employed to confirm the original information you provided and the wages you received.

In addition, the DSP may request that you confirm that your circumstances have not changed in relation to your original claim i.e. means, savings, investments or the income or means of your spouse or partner during the Fast-Track period.

Fast-Track – Spouse / Civil Partner / Cohabitant

If your spouse / civil partner / cohabitant is in receipt of a means-tested payment from the Department of Social Protection (DSP) – such as Jobseeker's Allowance, Disability Allowance or Carer's Allowance, and you take up employment using the fast-track process, they must advise the DSP of your income during this period.

Any increase in your income above your Social Welfare rate of payment during the fast-track period could affect their means-tested payment. Failure to disclose this information could cause an overpayment and result in a recovery of that overpayment by the DSP.

Fast-Track – Training

If you intend to take up a full time training course, either paid or unpaid, for

up to 12 weeks, you will not qualify for a Jobseekers payment for this period but you may benefit from the fast-track process when signing back on.

If you take up unpaid part-time education you may qualify for the Part-Time Education Option (PTEO) and retain your Jobseekers payment. Please check with your local Intreo Centre/Social Welfare Branch Office for more information.

A Jobseekers payment is not payable where a person is in receipt of an allowance in respect of any full-time or part-time course of education, training or development, including a course run by SOLAS or Education & Training Boards (ETB).

Where a person is not in receipt of a payment on a training course, but because of the conditions of the training course is not considered by the DSP to be available for full-time work, they will not continue to satisfy the conditions for receipt of a Jobseekers payment.

In seeking to avail of the fast-track process you should, if possible, provide details and information about the course and any income you expect to receive while attending the course. A letter or course description from the body providing the course could provide this information. When signing back on, you may be required to confirm the details of the course, the income you received (if any) and confirmation that you have completed or finished engagement with the course.

In addition, the DSP may request that you confirm that your circumstances have not changed in relation to your original claim i.e. means, savings, investments or the income or means of your spouse/civil partner/cohabitant during the fast-track period.

Fast-Track – Signed Off

If you avail of the fast-track process, you are effectively signing off your Jobseekers payment for the period that you are in employment or availing of training.

The time spent on the ‘fast-track’ process, in employment or training, will not count as a period of unemployment as a Jobseeker, or as a qualifying period, in determining your eligibility for access to other supports or interventions. In addition, you will not be eligible to apply for any courses, schemes, back to work or back to education supports, which require that you are in receipt of an ‘eligible’ payment while you are engaged in employment or education using the ‘fast-track’ process i.e. signed-off – unless you receive permission and approval to do so by the Department of Social Protection (DSP).

Fast-Track – Further Information

If you have any questions about the fast-track system, or need to clarify how availing of the fast-track process could impact on your eligibility or access to other supports or interventions, please contact the INOU on (01) 856 0088 or by e-mail: welfare@inou.ie

Part-Time Job Incentive Scheme (PTJI)

The Part-Time Job Incentive Scheme is to help a person get back into the workplace in the short-term by doing part-time work under 24 hours a week.

If you have been claiming Jobseeker's Allowance for 15 months or more, you may be able to claim Part-Time Job Incentive Scheme for one year only, instead of Jobseeker's Allowance. It may be possible to extend the scheme for up to 12 weeks, in exceptional circumstances – contact the Department of Social Protection for more information on their Lo-Call information line 1890 66 22 44.

PTJI – Who is eligible?

You are eligible to participate on the Part-Time Job Incentive Scheme if you:

- Are in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) for 15 months or more and are receiving a higher Jobseekers payment than the appropriate PTJI rate payable for your circumstances.
- Have found a job with less than 24 hours employment a week, lasting for at least two months.
- Be fully unemployed prior to taking the PTJI option. It is not possible for a person already in a part-time job to avail of PTJI.

PTJI – Spousal Swap

There is no spousal swap facility on the Part-Time Job Incentive scheme.

PTJI – Duration of the Scheme

You can stay on the scheme for one year only. This can be extended for up to 12 weeks in exceptional circumstances. Contact the Department Social Protection for more information on their Lo-Call information line 1890 66 22 44.

PTJI – Payment

You will receive a Part-time Incentive Scheme payment instead of your Jobseeker's Allowance payment. The rate of payment is:

- €128.60 per week (single person)*
- €209.70 per week (with a Qualified Adult)*.

*There is no payment for any qualified children on this payment. You will continue to receive your monthly Child Benefit (Children's Allowance) payment.

Payment is made each week by Electronic Funds Transfer. You will be required to sign a declaration form PTJI 2 every 4 weeks to state that you work less than 24 hours each week and return it to the Intreo Centre/ Branch Office.

PTJI – Income from employment

Your income from employment will not affect your payment on Part-Time Job Incentive Scheme. However, your combined income from employment and Part-Time Job Incentive Scheme may affect your secondary benefits.

PTJI – Tax and PRSI

You must pay PRSI contribution at class A or J on your earnings from employment. If you are in insurable employment and your earnings are €38 or more per week, you will pay a PRSI contribution at Class A. If your earnings are under €38, you will pay a Class J contribution.

PTJI – Secondary Benefits

You can keep your medical card while you are on the PTJI scheme regardless of your earnings for a maximum of 3 years. You can continue to qualify for any existing secondary benefits in payment including Rent Supplement, but your earnings will be assessed against your supplement.

PTJI – Genuinely Seeking Work

If you are on the Part-Time Job Incentive Scheme, you are still required to look for full-time employment.

PTJI – Finishing or leaving the PTJI

Finishing: If you finish on Part-Time Job Incentive (PTJI) Scheme after one year, or any extended period for up to 12 weeks or the job ceases through no fault of your own, you may re-qualify for long-term Jobseeker's Allowance as long as there is no change in your circumstances (other than finishing the part-time job). You may qualify for Jobseeker's Benefit instead of Jobseeker's Allowance if you have enough PRSI contributions.

Leaving: If you leave PTJI voluntarily before the end of the scheme, and seek to reclaim your Jobseekers payment, your application may be reviewed based on Genuinely Seeking Work grounds – see Chapter 1 for information on Genuinely Seeking Work conditions. If the Department of Social Protection form the opinion that you have left PTJI without just cause or good reason, your eligibility / entitlement to a Jobseekers payment may be affected.

If you are removed from the PTJI because of disciplinary reasons or for reasons of gross misconduct, this may affect your entitlement to a Jobseekers Payment.

PTJI – How to Apply

You should apply for PTJI once you have secured a part-time job. However, if you have started employment before receiving approval, you should apply for PTJI as soon as possible through your local Intreo Centre/Social Welfare Branch Office. You will be asked to complete the application form giving details of your part-time employment.

You will also be given a form to be completed by your employer at the end of each four week period. This is necessary to confirm that you worked for less than 24 hours each week and that you are in insurable employment.

Contact the Department of Social Protection for more information on their Lo-Call information line 1890 66 22 44 or the INOU on (01) 856 0088.

Back to Work Enterprise Allowance (BTWEA)

The Back to Work Enterprise Allowance encourages unemployed people and those receiving other Social Welfare payments to take up self-employment opportunities by allowing them to retain a proportion of their Social Welfare payment, plus secondary benefits.

BTWEA – Who is eligible?

You will qualify for the BTWEA if you:

- Are setting up a self-employment business that has been recommended in advance in writing by a Case Officer

And

- Are 9 months getting Jobseeker's Benefit or Allowance. If you are on Jobseeker's Benefit you must have an underlying entitlement to Jobseeker's Allowance. If there is no Jobseeker's Allowance entitlement, the qualifying period for Jobseeker's Benefit is two years.

Or

- Getting One-Parent Family Payment, Disability Allowance, Blind Pension, Farm Assist, Disablement Pension (Incapacity Supplement), Pre-Retirement Allowance, Invalidity Pension, Carer's Allowance, Widow's/Widower's (Non-Contributory) Pension, Deserted Wife's Benefit/Allowance, or Prisoner's Wife Allowance for at least 9 months

Or

- Getting Illness Benefit for 3 or more years
- Getting Farm Assist for at least 9 months, providing that the self-employment is now in relation to the holding and not the continuation of an existing operation
- A person released from prison who satisfies the eligibility criteria for the scheme

BTWEA – Helping you Qualify for BTWEA

Covid-19 and Back to Work Enterprise Allowance

Time spent on the COVID-19 **Pandemic Unemployment Payment** can count towards the qualifying period for BTWEA, as long as you establish an entitlement to one of the standard qualifying payments before starting the BTWEA.

Periods spent on SOLAS or Fáilte Ireland training courses, Community Employment, Rural Social Scheme, Tús, YESS (Youth Employment Support Scheme) and VTOS, count towards the qualifying period – only if you received a qualifying Social Welfare payment before participating in any of these and have an entitlement to a qualifying Social Welfare Payment immediately prior to commencing on the BTWEA.

Periods spent in receipt of Supplementary Welfare Allowance and Direct Provision count towards the qualifying period - only if you are receiving a qualifying Social Welfare payment after these periods.

Periods spent on Live Registers in the EU can be accepted as periods of unemployment provided you have signed the Live Register here for 13 weeks.

Time spent on other Social Welfare payments can be combined to make up the qualifying period and other additional qualification exceptions may apply, subject to your circumstances.

BTWEA – Duration and Payment

The amount of time you can participate on the BTWEA is 2 years. You will receive:

- 100% of your Social Welfare payment in the first year, *and*
- 75% of your Social Welfare payment in the second year

Your payment on the BTWEA will be based on the rate of payment in force at the time of your application for the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance. If the qualifying Social Welfare payment is not being paid at the full rate you will only receive 100% and 75% of this reduced rate during the period of the BTWEA.

You should ensure that you are in receipt of the maximum rate of payment applicable to your circumstance before taking up the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance.

The Back to Work Enterprise Allowance is paid directly into your current, deposit or saving account in your bank or building society account each week. The allowance cannot be paid into a mortgage account.

BTWEA – Additional supports available

- Enterprise Support Grants, of up to €2,500 in any 24 month period are available to support customers who wish to engage in viable self-employment enterprises.
- Local Enterprise Boards develop enterprise in their area and are responsible for grant aiding and supporting new businesses with less than 5 employees (see Chapter 7).

BTWEA – Income from employment

Your income from self-employment will not affect your payment on the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance. Income from employment/self-employment by a spouse/partner may affect your secondary benefits.

BTWEA – Tax and PRSI

While participating on the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance you will pay a Class S PRSI contribution on your earnings from self-employment. Self-employed persons cannot make Class A PRSI contributions. You will not receive any paid or credited class A PRSI contributions while on the BTWEA.

Class S PRSI does not enable you to avail of the full range of Social Welfare benefits available to an employee, but you may be able to claim Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed) or Illness Benefit.

Your income from self-employment will be subject to tax at the appropriate rate.

BTWEA – Transfer to Qualified Adults

Where a person is partaking in the BTWEA scheme and they are no longer in a position to continue with the running of the business due to mitigating circumstances (Mitigating circumstances can include a long-term illness or injury requiring prolonged absence from work, the serious illness of an immediate family member requiring the participant undertaking a caring responsibility). Their qualified adult may avail of entitlement for the duration remaining on the original claim, provided they continue to run the business that was approved on the original BTWEA application.

For the purpose of these arrangements, an adult dependent is a spouse/partner in respect of whom a qualified adult allowance is payable. When the Qualified Adult commences BTWEA, a separate claim should be set up in his/her name.

S/he can claim an increase for the existing BTWEA recipient, who should sign for credits instead. There should be no loss suffered by the couple when entering this arrangement. This provision does not apply where original applicant commences employment.

If the original owner of the qualifying Social Welfare payment decides to claim another Social Welfare payment during the lifespan of the BTWEA claim, the BTWEA claim must cease as BTWEA cannot be claimed concurrently with another SW payment.

If the original claimant is entitled to sign on for 'credits', he or she can continue to claim those PRSI 'credits' – see chapter 2 for information on PRSI credits.

It is important to ensure that a transfer to a qualified adult is done properly, bearing in mind all the relevant factors and implications, please check with the INOU on (01) 856 0088 or your local Intreo Centre.

Qualified adults who take up insurable employment including Community Employment will continue to have no effect on the BTWEA rate of payment.

BTWEA – Rent Supplement: Any additional income from employment, or self-employment, may affect the amount of Rent Supplement you may receive. Please see Chapter 2 for more information.

BTWEA – Housing: Any additional income from employment, or self-employment, may result in an increase in Local Authority rent (differential rent) or the amount of rent you must pay under the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) or Housing Assistance Payment (HAP). Please see Chapter 2 for more information.

BTWEA – Medical Card: You can retain your Medical Card on the scheme. Your income from self-employment will not affect your entitlement to the Medical Card.

BTWEA – Working Family Payment (WFP): You will not qualify for the Working Family Payment (WFP) while participating on the BTWEA. WFP is only payable to ‘employees’. However, if your spouse/partner/cohabitant is employed as an employee for at least 38 hours per fortnight they can apply for WFP.

BTWEA – Finishing or Leaving the BTWEA

If you finish the BTWEA, or leave within the 2 year life of the scheme, and are not fully self-employed by the business you may be able to claim Jobseeker’s Allowance or in certain circumstances Jobseeker’s Benefit.

You do not need to de-register as self-employed, close your business premises or sell your equipment/materials or tools in order to qualify for a Jobseeker’s Allowance payment. Self-employed people can continue to work in their business and get a Jobseeker’s Allowance payment if their income from their business is below a certain level.

Your application for Jobseeker’s Allowance will be means tested (see chapter 1 for more information on the means test) and will take into consideration income from your self-employment. You will need to supply the Department of Social Protection with completed accounts for the last 12 months trading. Your application will also be reviewed based on Genuinely Seeking Work grounds – see chapter 1 for information on Genuinely Seeking Work conditions.

BTWEA – Re-qualifying for the BTWEA

If you have previously participated in the BTWEA Scheme and exhausted your entitlement, you can participate a second time after a period of at least 5 years has elapsed.

BTWEA – Short-term Enterprise Allowance

If you have previously participated in the BTWEA Scheme and have exhausted your entitlement to the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance (BTWEA) scheme, you must wait five years to participate in the Short-term Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

BTWEA – How to Apply

To apply for the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance, you will need to complete application form BTW2 which is available from your local Intreo Centre, and return it to the Case Officer in your local Intreo Centre.

Prior to referring a new applicant to the Local Development Company a Case Officer should conduct a brief assessment with the claimant to assess suitability for the BTWEA scheme in line with their progress plan. You must not take up self-employment until you have received written approval from the DSP.

If you are accepted on to the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance, you must register as self-employed.

BTWEA – Refusal of BTWEA

The BTWEA is an administrative scheme. This means that you cannot appeal a refusal to engage in the scheme to the Social Welfare Appeals Office. However you can ask the Department of Social Protection to review your application if you feel that you have been wrongly refused the allowance.

Short-term Enterprise Allowance (STEA)

The Short-Term Enterprise Allowance (STEA) supports persons in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit to take up self-employment opportunities by allowing them to retain a payment equivalent to the Jobseeker's Benefit, plus their secondary benefits.

This scheme is particularly useful for people who have recently lost their jobs or been made redundant, but who have a business idea they wish to pursue immediately without having to wait for eligibility for the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance (BTWEA).

STEA – Who is eligible?

You will qualify for the STEA if you:

- Have an entitlement to Jobseeker's Benefit and have 104 contributions paid, and are in receipt of a Jobseeker's Benefit payment, and
- Are setting up a self-employment business that has been approved in advance in writing by a Case Officer or Integrated Development (Partnership) Company.

STEA – Duration and Payment

The Short-Term Enterprise Allowance replaces your Jobseeker's Benefit. It will be paid at the same rate as your Jobseeker's Benefit, including any increases for Qualified Adult/Qualified Child.

The amount of time you can participate on the Short-Term Enterprise Allowance is directly related to the amount of time left on your Jobseeker's Benefit payment. It can only be paid for a maximum of 9 months (see Jobseeker's Benefit in chapter 1) and it ends when your entitlement to Jobseeker's Benefit ends.

The Short-Term Enterprise Allowance is paid directly into your current, deposit or saving account in your bank or building society account each week. The allowance cannot be paid into a mortgage account.

STEA – Employment Grants

Employment grants from a Local Enterprise Office (LEO) or a local development company do not affect your entitlement to the Short-Term Enterprise Allowance.

STEA – Help with starting a business

In addition to income support (your weekly payment), you can also get financial

support with the costs of setting up your business. These supports are provided under a scheme called the Enterprise Support Grant (ESG). (The ESG replaced the Technical Assistance and Training Scheme.) The Department of Social Protection's Case Officer will assess your application and eligibility for any supports under the Enterprise Support Grant (ESG).

STEa – Income from Employment

Your income from self-employment will not affect your payment on the Short-Term Enterprise Allowance. However, your combined income from employment and the STEa may affect your secondary benefits

STEa – Housing

Any additional income from employment, or self-employment, may result in an increase in Local Authority rent (differential rent) or the amount of rent you must pay under the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS), Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) or under the Rent Supplement Scheme. Please see Chapter 2 for more information.

STEa – Medical Card

You may retain your Medical Card on the scheme. Your income from self-employment may affect your entitlement to the Medical Card.

STEa – Working Family Payment (WFP)

You will not qualify for the Working Family Payment (WFP) while participating on the STEa. WFP is only payable to 'employees'. However, if your spouse/partner/cohabitant is employed as an employee for at least 38 hours per fortnight they can apply for WFP.

STEa – How to Apply

To apply for the Short Term Enterprise Allowance, you will need to complete application form BTW2 which is available from your local Intreo Centre, and return it to the Case Officer in your local Intreo Centre.

The Case Officer will look at your business proposal and may discuss certain aspects of it with you. You may then be referred to your Local Development Company. You must not take up self-employment until you have received written approval from the DSP.

If you are accepted on to the Short-Term Enterprise Allowance, you must register as self-employed. For more information on the Short-Term Enterprise Allowance contact your local Intreo Centre or LoCall: 1890 92 79 99 or visit www.gov.ie/welfare.

STEa – Refusal of STEa

The Short-Term Enterprise Allowance is a non-statutory scheme. This means that you cannot appeal a refusal to engage in the scheme to the Social Welfare Appeals Office. However you can ask the Department of Social Protection to review your application if you feel that you have been wrongly refused the allowance.

Losing Your Job

Covid-19 Entitlement to Redundancy (short-time or lay off)

In accordance with the **Emergency Measures in the Public Interest (COVID-19) Act**, you cannot seek to claim redundancy if you have been temporarily laid off, or temporarily put on short-time work, during the COVID-19 emergency period. Normally, If a lay-off or a short-time situation exists and has continued for 4 consecutive weeks or more, or for 6 weeks in a 13 week period, you may give your employer a notice in writing of your intention to claim redundancy under the Redundancy Payments Acts. This provision is currently extended until 31st March 2021, but may be extended further.

Covid-19: Pandemic Unemployment Payment

The COVID-19 **Pandemic Unemployment Payment** is a payment for employees and self-employed people who have lost all their employment due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and Payment will continue to be paid until 1 April 2021, with possible extensions past this date, but will close to new applicants on 31st March 2021. You can apply for the COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment if you:

- are aged between 18 and 66 years old and
- currently living in the Republic of Ireland and
- have lost your job due to the COVID-19 pandemic or
- have been temporarily laid off due to the COVID-19 pandemic and
- worked in the Republic of Ireland or were a cross border frontier worker and
- are not in receipt of any employment income or on the EWSS (see above)

The rate of COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment is linked to your earnings when you were in work. There is no payment for dependents. You do not need to contact the DSP about your earnings. The DSP has access to this information from Revenue.

Please Note: The standard qualification conditions as apply to redundancy payments and Social Welfare payments as outlined on the following pages are affected by the changes applied due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Due to the fluid nature of the crisis and ongoing developments and changes please regularly check www.gov.ie/welfare and www.inou.ie for updates.

Losing your job – Short-time

A short-time situation occurs when there is a reduction in the amount of work available, and applies where the reduction to your pay or hours is less than half the normal weekly amount of your normal pay/hours. Short-time is a change to your terms and conditions of employment and must be agreed with you. This must be a temporary situation and your employer must notify you before the reduction in hours/pay starts.

Losing your job – Lay off

A lay-off situation arises where your employer is temporarily unable to provide work for you. Your employer can lay you off if it is in your contract of employment or it is custom and practice in your workplace. Lay-off is a change to your terms and conditions of employment and must be agreed with you, unless it is a term of the contract or if it is custom and practice in the industry. This must be a temporary situation and your employer must notify you before the reduction in hours/pay starts.

Losing your Job – Redundancy (Short-Time and Lay-off)

If you do not agree to Short-time or Lay-off your employer could seek to make you redundant. If a lay-off or a short-time situation exists and has continued for 4 consecutive weeks or more, or for 6 weeks in a 13 week period and your employer cannot guarantee you at least 13 weeks employment, at your full hours and rate of pay, you may be able to claim redundancy.

This is considered voluntary redundancy and you are not entitled to notice or pay in lieu of notice. It is the responsibility of the employer to pay statutory redundancy to all its eligible employees.

Where an employer can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that he/she is unable to pay the statutory redundancy to his/her employees the Department will make lump sum payments directly to the employees and will seek to recover the debt from the employer. If claiming a redundancy lump sum payment from the Department of Social Protection you will need to complete the RP50 application form which must be signed by the employee and employer. (If your employer is unable to pay your redundancy lump sum, they should follow the steps below:

- ***Complete and submit the RP50 form online***
- Print a copy of the completed form and get the employer and employee to sign it
- Post the signed form to the Redundancy and Insolvency Section of the DSP – see “Where to apply below”.
- Include a letter with the form from an accountant or solicitor stating that the employer is unable to pay the redundancy lump sum and is accepting liability for 100% of the lump sum owing to the Social Insurance Fund. Documentary evidence such as Financial accounts must also be included.

There is no limit on the number of times an employer may put an employee on short-time or lay-off, as long as the employer can guarantee at least 13 weeks employment. However, if it becomes apparent that the short-time or lay-off is no longer temporary then the situation could be considered a redundancy. For more information on this subject contact the INOU by telephone on (01) 856 0088 or by e-mail: welfare@inou.ie .

Losing your Job – Claiming a Jobseekers payment

If your hours of work are reduced so that you are unemployed for at least 4 out of 7 consecutive days you may be entitled to a Jobseeker's payment from the Department of Social Protection.

Access to a Jobseeker's payment is not automatic, you must satisfy the qualification conditions associated with a Jobseeker's payment.

If your hours of work are reduced and you seek to claim a Jobseeker's payment;

- You must be genuinely seeking full-time employment, not just part-time employment to make up the days you have 'lost';
- You must be able to provide proof that you are genuinely seeking full-time employment as may be requested by the Department of Social Protection (DSP) in support of your claim;
- You must engage with the Department of Social Protection (DSP) in relation to any scheme or programme of employment or work experience, a course of education, training or development, which is considered appropriate having regard to your education, training and development needs and of your personal circumstances.
- Satisfy the PRSI requirement for Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) and satisfy the Habitual Residence Condition (HRC) and Means Test for Jobseeker's Allowance.

Losing your Job – Genuinely Seeking Work (JB and JA)

In order to qualify for a Jobseekers payment you must prove that you are genuinely seeking work. This means that you must be able to show that you:

- Have made any reasonable efforts to find work prior to losing your job, where it was possible;
- Are willing to accept any reasonable offer of employment based on your skills, qualifications and experience;
- Are willing to accept any reasonable offer of training, re-training, work experience or education to improve your prospects of finding employment;
- Able to show that you have, in the relevant period, taken reasonable steps which offer you the best prospects of getting employment.

You will be expected to use all available services and supports to help you seek employment, see Chapter 3, and have proof of your job seeking efforts.

Losing your Job – Working on a Sunday

- **Jobseeker's Allowance:** Sunday is treated as a day of employment and taken into account when calculating the amount of Jobseeker's Allowance

you will qualify for. Income from employment on a Sunday will be assessed as means when calculating entitlement to Jobseeker's Allowance.

- **Jobseeker's Benefit:** Sunday is treated as a day of employment and taken into account when calculating the amount of Jobseeker's Benefit paid.
- **Jobseeker's Benefit:** Where a person in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit is working for part of a week, the payment entitlement will be based on a 5-day week rather than a 6-day week, this means that you will lose 1/5 of your weekly payment for each day that you work – see Jobseeker's Benefit in this chapter more information

Losing your Job – Jobseeker's Benefit and PRSI

To qualify for Jobseeker's Benefit you must have enough PRSI contributions and must have suffered a substantial loss of employment in any period of 7 consecutive days. This means, you must have lost at least one day's employment and as a result of this loss be unemployed for at least 4 days out of 7 days. Your earnings must also have been reduced because of the loss of employment. Please see Chapter 2 for more detailed information on Jobseeker's Benefit

If your employer reduces your days at work to 3 days a week or less, and you do not qualify for Jobseeker's Benefit, you may get Jobseeker's Allowance for the other days. You must meet the other conditions that apply to Jobseeker's Allowance.

It may be possible to get Working Family Payment (WFP) if you have qualified children and your pay or hours are reduced. You cannot receive Working Family Payment (WFP) and a Jobseeker's payment for the same period. Please see Working Family Payment (WFP) in the previous pages of this chapter.

Losing your Job – One Parent Family Payment (OFP)

If you are a One-Parent Family and you lose all or part of your job you may qualify for the One Parent Family Payment (OFP). In order to qualify for the payment you must be parenting alone, have at least one child under the age of 7 and satisfy a means test. Please see the One Parent Family Payment section in this chapter for more information or contact the INOU by telephone on (01) 856 0088 or by e-mail: welfare@inou.ie .

Losing your Job – Jobseeker's Transitional Payment (JST)

Jobseeker's Transitional Payment is a special arrangement under the Jobseeker's Allowance scheme that aims to support parents who are parenting alone, who do not qualify for the One Parent Family Payment (OFP) and who are not co-habiting, into the workforce while they have young children.

If your youngest child is aged between 7 and 13 years inclusive, you can apply for Jobseeker's Transitional Payment if you;

- are parenting alone and not cohabiting;
- are habitually resident in Ireland;
- are capable of work, and
- satisfy the means test.

If you are unemployed and claiming Jobseeker's Transitional Payment (JST):

- you **do not** have to be available for full-time work or genuinely seeking work.
- You must participate in employment activation measures and you must participate in any recommended course of education, training or employment programme. If you do not participate you may be paid a lower amount of JST (a penalty rate).
- The 4-in-7 rule does not apply (you do not have to be fully unemployed for 4 out of 7 days). This means that you could work part-time for 5 days, for example.

Please see the **Jobseeker's Transitional Payment** section in this chapter for more information or contact the INOU by telephone on (01) 856 0088 or by e-mail: welfare@inou.ie .

Losing your Job – Working Family Payment (WFP)

If you lose part of your job, and you have dependent children, you may be able to claim the Working Family Payment (WFP) which is a tax-free payment for employees who work at least 38 or more hours per fortnight. You cannot claim the Working Family Payment (WFP) if you are claiming either Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) or Jobseeker's Allowance (JA).

Losing your Job – Entitlement to Redundancy

Employed – for 104 weeks continuously.

- Employees who have more than 104 week's continuous service in insurable employment for all benefits under the Social Welfare Acts and are made redundant as a result of a genuine redundancy situation are entitled to a Statutory Redundancy payment by law.

Employed – for less than 104 weeks continuously

- Employees who have less than 104 weeks continuous service are not entitled to a Statutory Redundancy payment.

Redundancy

Covid-19 Entitlement to Redundancy (short-time or lay off)

In accordance with the **Emergency Measures in the Public Interest (COVID-19) Act**, you cannot seek to claim redundancy if you have been temporarily laid off, or temporarily put on short-time work, during the COVID-19 emergency period. However, normal redundancies can occur and the following provisions apply to standard redundancies.

The purpose of the Redundancy Payments Scheme is to compensate workers, under the Redundancy Payments Act 1967 to 2014, as amended, for the loss of their jobs by reason of redundancy – subject to a gross earnings ceiling of €600 per week.

It is the responsibility of the employer to pay statutory redundancy to all its eligible employees. Please see Redundancy – Employer Unable to pay Redundancy on the following pages.

Redundancy applies when:

- An employer ceases to carry on business; or
- An employer's requirements for employees has ceased or diminished; or
- An employer has decided to carry on the business with fewer or no staff. In this case, close members of the employer's family are not taken into account.
- An employer has decided the work is to be done in a different manner in future and the employee is not sufficiently qualified or trained to do the work in the required manner.

Redundancy – Qualifying for a Redundancy Payment

Not all employees are entitled to the statutory redundancy payment, even where a redundancy situation exists. In order to qualify for a redundancy payment, an employee must:

- have at least two years continuous service;
- be in employment which is insurable for all benefits under the Social Welfare Acts;
- be over the age of 16; and
- must have been made redundant as a result of a genuine redundancy situation meaning that the job no longer exists and he/she is not replaced.

Redundancy – Apprentices

An apprentice can also qualify for redundancy during the period of his/her apprenticeship or if dismissed beyond one month of completing the apprenticeship.

Redundancy – Written Notice

Employers must give written notice of dismissal of at least two weeks, the minimum period, to the employee. During this period, an employee should be given reasonable time-off to look for other work or to make arrangements for training for future employment.

Redundancy – Lay-off or Short-time (non-COVID-19 period)

Where an employer wishes to put an employee on lay-off or short-time the employer must give notice to the employee in writing that the lay-off or short-time working is temporary in nature. If a lay-off or a short-time situation exists and has continued for 4 weeks or more, or for 6 weeks in the last 13 weeks, you may give your employer a notice in writing of your intention to claim redundancy under the Redundancy Payments Acts.

Redundancy – How Redundancy payments are calculated

Under the Redundancy Payments Act 1967 to 2014, as amended, an eligible employee is entitled to:

- Two weeks' pay for each year of service (up to a maximum of €600 per week irrespective of any weekly wage above €600)
- A bonus week's pay.

The payment is normally calculated on earnings at the time of the redundancy.

Redundancy – Calculation of Redundancy

In a redundancy situation, and where the employer is paying the employee his/her statutory redundancy lump sum payment, the employer should provide the employee with written documentation showing the basis of how the redundancy entitlement was calculated.

When calculating any entitlement to a redundancy payment your continuity of employment is an important consideration. As previously stated, an employee must have worked continuously for an employer for at least 2 years in order to be eligible for a statutory redundancy payment. If you have been absent from employment, within the three year period preceding the date of termination of employment, it will not be considered a break in the continuity of your employment if the absence was due to the following;

- Sick leave due to ordinary illness for 26 weeks or less, occupational injury for 52 weeks or less, maternity leave for 26 weeks or less and career breaks.
- Maternity/paternity/adoptive/parental or carer's leave.
- Dismissed due to redundancy before reaching 104 weeks service then taken back by employer within 26 weeks of that dismissal.
- Re-employed within four weeks of dismissal by an associate company of previous employer.
- Voluntarily transferred to another employer and it is agreed that the continuity of service will not be broken.
- Placed back in employment under the Unfair Dismissal legislation.
- Lay-offs, strikes or lock out of your employment.
- A transfer of the business to a new owner.
- Any other period of leave agreed by the employer

The basic formula for calculating gross weekly earnings is:

- Gross Weekly Wage plus Average Regular Overtime plus Benefits-in-Kind.

Example:

You are aged 45 and are being made redundant. You have worked for your employer for ten complete years. Your statutory redundancy payment will be calculated as follows:

- Two week's pay x 10 = 20 weeks
 - Plus one week's bonus pay + 1 week
- Total Statutory Entitlement 21 weeks' pay

*If you were made redundant within a year of being put on reduced hours or pay, your redundancy payment would be based on your earnings for a full week. If you are made redundant after working reduced hours for more than a year, how your payment will be calculated depends on whether you accepted being on reduced hours or not. If you fully accepted the reduced working hours as your normal week and never asked to return to full-time work, then your redundancy payment will be based on your gross pay for the reduced working hours. If, on the other hand, you never accepted the reduced working hours as your normal hours and continually asked to be put back on full-time working, your payment would be based on your normal weekly earnings.

Redundancy – Redundancy Payments and Tax

The basic statutory redundancy payment, the amount you are entitled to by law, is not subject to tax. However, any additional amount over the basic statutory redundancy payment, or ex-gratia lump sum, may be subject to tax and may affect your underlying entitlement to claim a Jobseekers payment.

Redundancy – Employer Unable to pay Redundancy

It is the responsibility of an employer to pay statutory redundancy payments to all eligible employees. If your employer claims an inability to pay it, they can apply to the Department of Social Protection (DSP) for payment from the Social Insurance Fund. Please apply online www.gov.ie/welfare using form RP50.

Where an employer can prove to the satisfaction of the Department of Social Protection that it is unable to pay statutory redundancy the Department will make lump sum payments directly to those employees who have been made redundant and will seek to recover the debt from the employer.

Redundancy – Insolvency Payments Scheme

Insolvency occurs when a business is in liquidation, receivership, where the employer is legally bankrupt or where the employer is insolvent under the legislation of another EU Member State.

The Insolvency Payments Scheme provides for the payment of certain outstanding entitlements relating to the pay of an eligible employee where employment has been terminated because of the employer being insolvent as defined by the rules of the scheme (for example, liquidation or receivership).

Redundancy – Voluntary Redundancy

Voluntary Redundancy occurs when an employer, faced with a situation where they require a smaller workforce, asks for volunteers for redundancy. The people who then volunteer for redundancy are, if they fulfil the normal conditions, eligible for a statutory redundancy payment. There must be a genuine redundancy situation in the first place. Persons who take a voluntary redundancy are entitled to make a claim for Jobseeker's Benefit, and cannot be disqualified from seeking to claim Jobseeker's Benefit because they volunteered for redundancy. If you are under 55 and you get a redundancy payment of more than €50,000 you could be disqualified from claiming Jobseeker's Benefit for up to 9 weeks

Redundancy – Voluntary Redundancy and ex-gratia payments

Very often voluntary redundancy offers can include an additional, or ex-gratia, payment on top of your statutory redundancy payment. While any statutory redundancy payment is tax-free, any additional or ex-gratia payment could be subject to tax depending on your individual circumstances.

Redundancy – Voluntary Redundancy refused

If you have been offered voluntary redundancy and refuse to accept it, you could be made compulsorily redundant at a later stage. If this occurs you may only have a legal entitlement to receive the statutory redundancy payment, without any additional or ex-gratia payment that may have been paid to those who accepted voluntary redundancy.

Voluntary Severance / Voluntary Separation

Voluntary Severance occurs when an employer asks for staff to voluntarily depart from or leave the employment of a company. It can be a financial incentive offered by an employer to employees where a business is downsizing or restructuring. You should be very clear if your employer is making you statutorily redundant, offering voluntary redundancy or offering voluntary severance / voluntary separation.

A voluntary severance / voluntary separation does not constitute a redundancy. because that job may continue to exist even after the person who accepted the voluntary severance has left the company. Accepting a voluntary severance does not prevent the employee from being re-hired to do the same job under different working conditions, terms or rates of pay.

Voluntary Severance – Tax

Voluntary severance payments are not tax-free payments and are subject to normal tax.

Voluntary Severance – Jobseekers payments

You will not automatically qualify for a Jobseeker's Benefit / Jobseeker's Allowance payment if you accept voluntary severance. This is because you will have in effect 'voluntarily' made yourself unemployed. This could result in disqualification of a Jobseeker's payment for up to 9 weeks.



CHAPTER 5

Income Tax and Social Insurance

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Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme (EWSS)

The Employment Wage Subsidy (EWSS) allows employers to pay their employees during the Covid-19 pandemic. The employer receives a payment which is related to the previous weekly average take home pay of the employee. If your employer has applied for the EWSS you will not qualify for a Social Welfare payment and you are classed as 'in employment' for the period the EWSS is paid to your employer.

Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP) and Tax

PUP is not taxed when paid but is liable to Income Tax at year end. If you are liable for Income Tax because of the PUP payment you can either fully or partially pay it through the 'Payments/Repayments' facility in myAccount on www.ros.ie. Revenue can also collect the full or any remaining liability, interest free, by reducing your tax credits over four years (2022 to 2025). The reduction of tax credits will start in January 2022.

Introduction

This chapter is intended as a guide only, so it is very important that you check with your local tax office to make sure you are claiming all the tax relief/credits that you are entitled to, as you may be able to claim additional allowances or credits depending on your circumstances.

In this chapter we help you calculate:

- How much income tax, social insurance and USC you will pay
- How much your 'take-home' pay will be after those deductions

Useful Definitions:

Gross Pay: This is your total pay **before** any income tax, USC, PRSI or Pension payments are taken off.

Net Pay: This is your total pay **after** any income tax, USC, PRSI or Pension payments are taken off

You will find contact details for the Revenue Commissioners in Chapter 7. You can access a comprehensive directory of Revenue Offices on the Revenue website: www.revenue.ie

Universal Social Charge (USC):

You pay Universal Social Charge (USC) if your gross income is more than €13,000 per year. Once your income is over this limit, you pay the USC on all of your income. The USC charge applies to all PAYE workers and self-employed people, with an income above €13,000.

The Universal Social Charge is payable on gross income, including notional pay (notional pay is the value of a non-cash benefit, such as benefit-in-kind), after any relief for certain capital allowances. Income from Ireland or income sourced from Ireland is subject to the USC. The Universal Social Charge is payable on pension contributions. Liability for the USC depends on the date of the payment rather than on when the income was earned.

USC Rates

There are two rates under the USC – Standard Rate and Reduced Rate

Standard Rate: The standard rate of USC will be applied as follows to gross income of €13,000 or more:

2021	Rate
First €12,012	0.5%
Next €8,675	2%
Next €49,357	4.5%
Balance	8%

- Reduced rates apply to people aged 70 and over whose aggregate income is €60,000 or less, and to medical card holders whose aggregate income does exceed €60,000
- Aggregate income for USC purposes does not include payments from the Department of Social Protection.

Reduced Rate	Band
0.5%	Up to €12,012
2%	All income over €12,012

You must hold a full medical card (including a Health Amendment Act Card) to qualify for the reduced rate. People who hold a GP visit card, a Drugs Payment Scheme Card, a European Health Insurance Card or a Long-term Illness Scheme Card do not qualify for the reduced rate. If a person reaches 70 years at any stage during the year they will benefit from the maximum 2.5% rate for the whole year.

People who hold Northern Ireland medical cards will no longer be treated as holding a full medical card and will therefore not qualify for a reduced rate.

USC and Income

You may be liable to pay the USC on your income, even if you have no liability to pay tax on that income because of tax credits or by the use of losses or capital allowances.

Redundancy payments

Statutory redundancy payments are exempt from the USC, Voluntary Severance payments are not – see Chapter 4 for more information on Voluntary Severance. The Universal Social Charge is deducted on a cumulative basis - similar to the way in which PAYE is deducted. Employers and pension providers are responsible for deducting the Universal Social Charge from their Employees' salaries. They deduct and pay it to Revenue on behalf of employees. Employer Tax Credit Certificates (P2Cs), as well as displaying PAYE rates and cut-off points, also show USC rates and cut-off points.

You should inform Revenue of any changes in your circumstances (for example, if you get a medical card) so your Tax Credit Certificate can be amended. Details of the Universal Social Charge should be recorded separately on your payslip. The total amount of USC paid should be shown on your P60 each year. If you change jobs, for the year 2021 and in future, you will no longer get a P45 when you leave a job. Instead, your employer will enter your leaving date and details of your final pay and deductions into Revenue's online system and you can access these details through Revenue's **myAccount** service on www.ros.ie.

Pay Related Social Insurance (PRSI)

About PRSI

When you are in employment you make Pay Related Social Insurance (PRSI) contributions each week, often referred to as "Stamps", which are deducted directly from your wages. These contributions provide for the payment of 'benefit' Social Welfare payments in the event that you become unemployed (Jobseeker's Benefit) or if you are ill (Illness Benefit, etc.) and unable to work. These PRSI contributions can also count towards your contributory old age pension in the future. The PRSI and social insurance system is managed by the Department of Social Protection.

Employees:

Most employees pay Class A PRSI contributions and are covered for all Social Welfare benefits and pensions. This applies to people in industrial, commercial and service type employment that are employed under a contract of service. It also applies to civil and public servants recruited from 6th April 1995.

Self-Employed:

Self-employed people normally pay Class S PRSI. Self-employed people paying Class S PRSI may qualify for; Maternity Benefit, Adoptive Benefit, Paternity Benefit, Parent's Benefit, Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Contributory) Pension, State Pension (Contributory), Treatment Benefit Scheme, Invalidity Pension, Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed), Guardian's Payment (Contributory).

A self-employed person will have to satisfy the underlying qualification conditions for these schemes including satisfying any PRSI contribution requirement.

How much PRSI will I pay?

PRSI is calculated on your gross earnings, and is deducted on a weekly basis.

- Earning under €352 per week: You will not pay any PRSI.
- Earning over €352.01 per week:

4% PRSI on all your earnings. The credit is tapered and the amount of the credit depends on your earnings.

Tax and Social Welfare

Many Social Welfare payments are treated as taxable income. This means that if you, or your spouse/partner, earn any extra income your Social Welfare payment will use up either all, or some, of your tax credits.

If you are claiming a taxable Social Welfare payment you must notify the tax office of any additional income either you or your partner / spouse have.

THE MAIN SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS THAT ARE TAXABLE ARE:

- Adoptive Benefit
- Blind Pension
- Carer's Allowance
- Carer's Benefit
- Death Benefit Pension
- Deserted Wife's Benefit
- Deserted Wife's Allowance
- Disablement Pension (except for child increases)
- Health and Safety Benefit
- Illness Benefit (except for child increases)
- Invalidity Pension
- Incapacity Supplement (except for child increases)
- Injury Benefit (except for child increases)
- Jobseeker's Benefit (JB)
- Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed)
- Maternity Benefit
- One-Parent Family Payment
- Partial Capacity Benefit (except for child increases)
- Paternity Benefit
- Parent's Benefit
- Short-Term Enterprise Allowance (first €13 per week excluded)
- State Pension (Contributory)
- State Pension (Non-Contributory)
- Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Contributory) Pension
- Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Non-Contributory) Pension

Paying Tax

Most employees are Pay As You Earn or PAYE workers. In practice this means that any income tax you owe is deducted from your wages by your employer.

Unlike the Social Welfare system the tax system does not recognise co-habitation. This means that unless you are legally married or in a registered civil partnership you are treated as a single person for tax purposes.

Tax Credits and Tax Bands

Once you start a job the Revenue Commissioners should send you a 'Determination of Tax Credits and Standard Rate Cut-off Point Notice'. This notice gives you the information that will allow you to work out how much tax you will pay on your earnings.

The tax year runs from the 1st of January 2021 to 31st December 2021, in line with the calendar year. The two main tax rates for the tax year that started on the 1st January 2021 are 20% (standard) and 40% (higher).

The Tax Credit system

Under the 'tax credit' system your liability for tax is calculated on your total gross income. You receive 'tax credits' based on your circumstances. These 'tax credits' are then deducted from your overall tax liability. The tax due is calculated by adding together any applicable tax credits and subtracting them from your overall tax liability. While this might seem a little confusing at first, follow the steps below and see the general examples on the following pages and you will find it easier to understand.

1. Calculate your gross income.
2. Calculate your tax liability. (See Tax Rates and Bands in this chapter)
3. Add together any tax credits that apply to your circumstances.
4. Subtract the amount of your tax credits (step 3) from the amount of your tax liability (step 2) to identify your yearly tax bill.
5. Divide the result of step 4 by fifty-two to obtain your weekly tax bill.

You may also be able to claim other allowances depending on your circumstances—please check—or go to: www.revenue.ie

Tax Credits 2021

– Single Person’s Tax Credit	€1,650
– Married Couple’s / Civil Partners Tax Credit	€3,300
– Home Carer’s Tax Credit (maximum)	€1,600
– Widowed (without dependent children)	€2,190
– Single Person Child Carer Credit (SPCCC)	€1,650
– Employee Tax Credit (formerly known as PAYE Tax Credit)	€1,650

PAYE

Pay As You Earn (PAYE) income tax is charged on a tax yearly basis (unlike PRSI and the USC) so your tax credits are averaged out over the tax year. If you take up a job at any stage in the tax year, you can still avail of your full annual allocation of tax credits. You cannot carry credits into the next year. Income from any source including employment, self-employment, pensions and some Social Welfare payments will be assessed for tax purposes.

Income Tax Rates and Bands

There are two main rates of income tax, the 20% standard rate and the 40% higher rate. To work out how much of your income will be taxed at 20% and how much will be taxed at 40% you need to look at the income tax bands.

TAX RATES/BANDS 2021

Single and widowed people without children	€35,300 @ 20%	balance @ 40%
Single and widowed people with children qualifying for Single Person Child Carer Credit (SPCCC)	€39,300 @ 20%	balance @ 40%
Married couple/civil partners with one income	€44,300 @ 20%	balance @ 40%
Married couple/civil partners with two incomes	€44,300 (Max) @ 20%	balance @ 40%

Once your income goes over a certain level, you will start paying tax at the higher rate of 40%. This level is called a “tax band”. Different tax bands apply to different types of household.



CHAPTER 6

Training and Education Options

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Introduction

Thousands of adults have successfully returned to education and training to learn new skills, develop existing abilities and improve their chances of getting the job they want.

In this chapter we identify the range of training and education opportunities available to unemployed people and explain how you can take up education or training while keeping your payment.

In addition, we look at what you can do and where you can go to find help or guidance with literacy issues.

The Local Employment Service (LES)

The Local Employment Service is an employment activation service which provides Jobseekers with a one-to-one career path planning and placement service. The LES provides a personalised service, based on your individual needs and can provide you with support in a number of ways including identifying training and educational supports.

You may be referred to the LES through the Department of Social Protection's activation measures (please see the 'activation' section, chapter 1) or you may engage directly with the service yourself. See chapter 7 for details of your nearest LES.

EmployAbility

If you have a disability and have identified training or education as a progression path back to employment the EmployAbility service may be able to assist you. The EmployAbility service can provide you with information and support in accessing a range of training and education options available to people with disabilities. For more information about EmployAbility please see Chapter 3.

Training

This section outlines 3 different types of training options. These are:

- Industry related training
- Training for people with disabilities
- Training for young people

The content, style and certification of training courses will differ from course to course. Weigh up your options to make sure you choose the course that suits you best. Your life experience and work experience may help you get on to certain courses. If you are not ready for specific job related training, then a Return to Work Course may be the best option for you.

Further Education and Training

SOLAS is the National Further Education and Training Authority in Ireland. Education and Training Boards (ETBs) are the primary provider of state-funded Further Education and Training (FET) provision. While SOLAS funds the bulk of FET provision provided by ETBs, SOLAS itself is not a provider of FET. It coordinates, funds and monitors the provision provided by ETBs. SOLAS is also responsible for the administration of the apprenticeship system in Ireland which is delivered jointly by the ETBs, the Institutes of Technology, Technological University Dublin and employers.

FET is for anyone who is over 16 who wants to learn new skills or enhance existing skills to get the right job, progress to third-level or to support the achievement of personal goals. Access to Further Education and Training courses can be through ETB guidance, information and recruitment services, through self-referral or having been referred to courses and services through Intreo/DSP.

The extensive range of Further Education and Training courses, which cover programmes and courses at levels 1- 6 on the National Qualifications Framework, are also available to view on the Further Education and Training Course Hub at www.fetchcourses.ie. Additional information about FET and the wide range of opportunities on offer is also available online at www.ThisIsFET.ie

A. Industry Related Training

Skills to Complete

In response to the urgent need for activation, upskilling and reskilling for people who have been displaced from their jobs as a result of Covid-19, SOLAS has put in place a new activation initiative, Skills to Compete. Skills to Compete combines and ramps up three strands of further education and training (FET) provision run by the Education and Training Boards (ETBs) - transversal skills development to help employability; building the digital capabilities now required for almost every job; and specific Level 4-6 courses targeting growth sectors and occupations - and links them to tailored advice and support, offering pathways back to work to those most affected by the economic consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Skills to Compete will be delivered through ETBs and work in tandem with Intreo offices, Regional Skills Fora, and Enterprise Ireland to effectively target individuals in need and prospective employers.

Specific Skills Training Courses

The Education & Training Boards (ETBs) run a large number and range of training courses through its national network of training centres.

These courses are run in the daytime (full time) and evenings (3 hours a week over 10 weeks). They are aimed at people who wish to acquire new skills or up-date existing skills. There are a vast range of Specific Skills Training Courses

available including business administration, childcare, healthcare, information technology skills to name but a few.

The duration of full time courses can vary, but typically last for 6 months. To apply, register with your local Department of Social Protection Employment Service office/Intreo Centre where you will receive a guidance interview to determine the most relevant training available for you. Most ETB courses are certified with QQI (formerly FETAC) Awards or other accreditation bodies.



Daytime courses are prioritised for people who are unemployed. The evening courses are open to everyone. For persons not unemployed there is a fee.

Training Allowances

Persons participating in full-time ETB courses may be entitled to a training allowance in lieu of Social Welfare allowances.

— **Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Allowance/Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed):** If you commence an approved full-time Educational Training Board (ETB) course, your Jobseekers payment will stop and you will receive a training allowance of the equivalent amount. You can also avail of an approved training course if you are signing for Credits, however, no training allowance is payable to customers signing for Credits only.

— **Disability Allowance or Blind Pension:** Your Disability Allowance or Blind Pension is suspended but you will get a training allowance. You will get a training bonus of €20 per week. You will keep any secondary benefits, such as your medical card or travel pass.

— **Illness Benefit or Invalidity Pension:** You must obtain an exemption from the Rules of Behaviour from the Department of Social Protection before you can engage in full-time training. Provided you have obtained this exemption, you will retain your Social Welfare payments but will not get a training allowance or training bonus.

— **One-Parent Family Payment (OFP):** If you commence an approved SOLAS or Educational Training Board (ETB) course, you will keep your One-Parent Family Payment while you are participating on the course. People who declare they have a disability on registration with the Department of Social Protection will be considered a priority case for training. Any requirements for specialist equipment/adaptation that a disabled trainee may have should be discussed with your Employment Services Officer/Case Officer or LES (Local Employment Service) Mediator.

Persons in receipt of One Parent Family Payment (OFP) from the Department of Social Protection may decide whether to hold onto the OFP payment and apply for a student grant or apply for BTEA.

A student may determine themselves whether it is more beneficial to transfer from the One-Parent Family Payment to the Back to Education Allowance (BTEA) payment when they return to education, or to remain on their current payment and apply for a student grant. A student cannot hold both BTEA and a student grant simultaneously.

How to apply

You must be registered with and apply through your local Department of Social Protection Employment Services office / Intreo Centre or LES office to participate in any ETB training courses where an Officer can advise you on the range of training options available to you. Following a guidance interview you can be referred or booked on a relevant course and you will be contacted when a place becomes available. You should keep in regular contact with your local Department of Social Protection Employment Services Office / Intreo Centre or LES office about training opportunities.

Traineeship Programme

Traineeship is a programme of structured training which combines learning in an education and training setting and in the workplace. Traineeships in the further education and training sector in Ireland provide occupation-specific training delivered by Education and Training Boards (ETBs).

Traineeships have the following features:

- They respond to an identified industry skills need
- Lead to an award at levels 4-6 on the National Framework of Qualifications, or equivalent
- Are between 6-20 months in duration
- Have at least 30% of learning on-the-job
- Combine transversal and technical skills development
- Are designed for flexible delivery - online, face-to-face, blended learning
- Provide open access to prospective trainees, unemployed people may be eligible for income support

Examples of current traineeships include those in engineering, ICT, hospitality, construction, retail, business and logistics, sports and leisure, fashion and beauty, and finance. New traineeships are developed on an ongoing basis in response to identified skill needs.

Traineeships are open to all potential participants, of all ages and backgrounds, and are free of charge to participants. People who are unemployed and wish, following engagement with their Intreo Case Officer, to access traineeship to upskill for employment may be eligible for a training allowance or income support. Groups eligible for income support include those in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit or Jobseeker's Allowance, a One Parent Family Payment; a Jobseeker's Transitional Payment or Disability Allowance.

Further information on traineeships can be found from Education and Training

Boards (<https://www.etbi.ie/etbs/directory-of-etbs/>) and in the Guide to Traineeship in Ireland on www.traineeship.ie.

Apprenticeships

Apprenticeship is a programme of structured education and training which formally combines and alternates learning in the workplace with learning in an education and training institution. An apprenticeship prepares participants for a specific occupation and leads to a qualification from level 5 to level 10 on the National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ).

Apprenticeship training is required to be substantial in depth and duration, and the apprentice should be employed under an approved Contract of Apprenticeship for the duration of training. A burary is also payable to employers of female apprentices in certain craft apprenticeships. Full details are available from your local ETB or www.apprenticeship.ie.

—Craft Apprenticeships

Craft apprenticeships are four year programmes leading to a NFQ Level 6 Advanced Certificate – Craft. They are delivered in sectors such as construction, engineering and motor trades. Generally, they are delivered in 7 phases - three off-the-job phases ranging from 10-22 weeks each and four on-the job phases. The minimum entry requirements for apprenticeships include:

- be at least 16 years old; and
- have at least a grade D in any 5 subjects in the Junior Certificate Examination or an approved equivalent (for students who were to take the Junior Certificate in 2020 the 2020 State Certificate and the School Report provided to Junior Certificate students will be deemed to be an approved equivalent).
- you must obtain employment as an apprentice in your chosen occupation.
- your employer must be approved by SOLAS and must register you as an apprentice within 2 weeks of recruitment or
- if you are over 18 years of age with three years' work experience. This work experience must be in a relevant designated industrial activity as SOLAS shall deem acceptable.
- In certain crafts, apprenticeship applicants are also required to pass a colour vision test approved by SOLAS.

The above are the minimum entry requirements. In many cases employers will set their own additional criteria for employment. If you do not meet these requirements there are a number of ways in which it is still possible to qualify for an apprenticeship and you should contact your local ETB for advice.

— Consortia-led apprenticeships

Introduced from 2016, these apprenticeships vary in duration from 2 to 4 years in duration and are offered at levels 5 to 10 on the National Framework of Qualifications. They are available in a diverse range of sectors – from

accounting, arboriculture and culinary arts to ICT, retail, finance and insurance. The number of apprenticeships is growing on an ongoing basis. As of August 2020 there were 33 programmes available – A full listing is available on www.apprenticeship.ie.

The breakdown between on the job and off the job training will depend on the programme. This can range from 1 or 2 days per week to a block release of up to 15 weeks at a time, as well as a combination of online and blended learning. The employer continues to pay the apprentice a wage for the duration of the 'off-the job' phases.

To obtain an apprenticeship on one of the newly developed apprenticeships, you must meet the specific apprenticeship programme requirements. For further information visit the www.apprenticeship.ie website.

Apprenticeship Fees

Apprentices undertaking training in ETBs do not pay fees. However, in common with all other students, the student contribution is levied on apprentices attending Institutes of Technology or Technological University Dublin for the period during which they attend the institution – this is usually the fourth and sixth phase of a craft apprenticeship.

The student contribution payable is pro-rated for the time spent in the third level institution. The maximum rate of the student contribution for the full academic year 2020-2021 is €3,000 – This means that payment for a 10-12 week term would be in the region of €1,000. Apprentices are not eligible for the student grant.

How to Apply

You should contact the Apprenticeship section of your local ETB, www.etb.ie or visit www.apprenticeship.ie for more information.

Fáilte Ireland

Fáilte Ireland is the National Tourism Development Authority to guide and promote the evolution of tourism as a leading indigenous component of the Irish economy. Fáilte Ireland provide a range of training courses in the hotel and hospitality sector as first steps on the road to working in an exciting and flexible industry. The courses are aimed at people who wish to enter the workforce on either a full/part-time basis in the hotel, catering and tourism industry. Visit the training section on the www.failteireland.ie website.

B. Training for People with Disabilities

ETB education and training courses are available to all learners including those with a disability, who meet eligibility criteria and the guidelines provided for each type of programme. In accordance with the relevant legislation, FET providers are required to offer reasonable accommodation to learners with disabilities. The nature of those accommodations varies depending on the identified needs of individual learners. Examples of reasonable accommodations may include access

to personal assistants, readers, scribes, note takers and sign language interpreters, one to one tuition and other such as assistive technologies.

For those learners with disabilities on Post-Leaving Certificate (PLC) programmes, funding for specific supports can be obtained via the Higher Education Authority (HEA) "Fund for Students with Disabilities" (FSD), which allocates funding to further and higher education colleges for the provision of services and supports to full-time and part-time students with disabilities.

While the wider range of ETB training courses are available to eligible individuals with disabilities, there are, in addition, 17 Specialist Training Providers contracted by the ETBs, and funded by SOLAS, to provide training courses exclusively for people with disabilities, as some people with disabilities may require additional supports to meet their training needs e.g. longer duration of training, adaptation of the training approach and facilities.

On a course, delivered by either a Specialist Training Provider or an ETB Training Centre, please note the following:

On a course, delivered by either a Specialist Training Provider or an ETB Training Centre, please note the following:

- If you are in receipt of Disability Allowance or Blind Person's Pension, a training allowance equivalent to your Social Welfare payment will be paid for the duration of your attendance on the course. In addition, you will receive a training bonus.
- If you are in receipt of Illness Benefit or Invalidity Pension, you must obtain an exemption from the Rules of Behaviour from the Department of Social Protection before you can engage in approved training. Provided you have obtained this exemption, you will retain your Social Welfare payments in addition to receiving the training allowance. However, you will not receive the training bonus.
- Participants on approved training courses continue to receive any secondary benefits they were in receipt of before taking up the approved training course.
- Also, the Department of Social Protection will restore your Social Welfare payment, if, for any reason you are unable to continue your training. For further information contact your local Intreo Centre.

C. Training for Young People

National Youthreach Programme

Youthreach is an education, training and work experience programme for early school leavers and is a programme of second-chance education and provides two years integrated education, training and work experience for unemployed early school leavers without any qualifications or vocational training who are between 15 and 21 years of age. Learners are supported in setting individual learning plans aimed at increasing their self-esteem, skills and knowledge and ability to get a job. Youthreach leads to awards typically at NFQ levels 3 & 4.

Places are provided nationwide by 16 ETBs in just over 100 Youthreach centres and over 30 Community Training Centres (CTCs). Learners on the Youthreach programme may be eligible to receive a training allowance in lieu of Social Welfare payment. Additional allowances for meal, travel and accommodation may also be available.

Payments to Youthreach participants

Participants may be eligible to be paid the basic training allowance, a lunch allowance and may also qualify for a travel allowance.

If you are over 18 years of age and you are currently getting a Social Welfare payment of more than €98, you will continue to get the higher amount while you are on Youthreach as long as you are eligible.

If you were getting a reduced age-related Jobseeker's Allowance (JA) before starting Youthreach any means that were deducted from your JA will also be deducted from your training allowance. This also applies to people getting a reduced age-related basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA).

Local Training Initiatives (LTIs)

Local Training Initiatives are set up by the ETBs in order to help local communities carry out valuable projects to benefit their communities while at the same time providing work experience and training for participants. Participants receive the standard training allowance and all training on LTIs lead to QQI certification (formerly known as FETAC). While most of these projects are full-time, 35 hours a week, some are part-time, and the duration of the projects vary. Participants must be unemployed and over 16 years of age.

Education

The rest of this chapter explores a range of options available if you are considering returning to education. These options can allow you to keep your existing Social Welfare payments and entitlements while studying.

Back to Education Programme (BTE)

The BTE programme, which encompasses the Back to Education Allowance, Part-Time Education Options and Education, Training and Development Options, is a second chance education scheme for Jobseekers, lone parents and people with disabilities who are getting certain Social Welfare payments. Under the programme, income support is provided to allow participants undertake a second-level or third-level course to improve their education.

Post Leaving Certificate Programme (PLC)

The Post Leaving Certificate (PLC) programme provides an integrated general education, vocational training and work experience programme for young people who have completed their Leaving Certificate, adults returning to education and the unemployed who are seeking to upskill in order to enhance their prospects of gaining employment. Its purpose is to enhance their prospects of gaining employment or progressing to further or higher education.

A participant contribution of €200 per year is charged for PLC students. The following categories of participant are exempt from paying the contribution:

- Full medical card holders in their own right and their dependent children;
- Those who are eligible under the student grant scheme;
- Those in receipt of the Back to Education Allowance (BTEA) or Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme (VTOS) allowances.

Maintenance grant assistance is available under the Student Grant Scheme to eligible students pursuing an approved PLC course in an approved PLC centre. Colleges offering PLC courses usually also have a 'course charge' to cover such expenses as books, uniforms, student services, professional registration fees and exam fees. The amount varies from college to college. Students who are exempt from the participant contribution will still have to pay the course charge.

Post Leaving Certificate courses are full-time one year programmes of integrated education, training and work experience provided in schools and colleges outside the third level sector. Applicants should contact their local Education and Training Board (ETB), or school offering PLC courses.

eCollege

www.eCollege.ie is a leading learning platform that delivers online training courses in business, project management, information technology, graphic design, web design, digital marketing, software development and basic computer literacy. These courses are all industry recognised programmes, accessed on a continuous intake basis, and enable flexible learning for unemployed learners, workers in sectors vulnerable to automation with skills levels below NFQ level 5, and those over 50 years of age. Courses are free of charge for all Jobseekers and from the end of March of this year eCollege courses are temporarily being made available free of charge to all as an additional support to those impacted by Covid-19 containment measures.

Adult Educational Guidance Service (AEGS)

Further information and guidance on FET options is available in each Education and Training Board (ETB), through their dedicated Adult Education Guidance Service. This confidential service is free of charge, open to all and provides guidance to learners and potential learners before, during and after their training. Guidance is also provided to apprentices and trainees through the training centre network, and to participants of Youthreach and Community Training Centre programmes through the Guidance, Counselling and Psychological Service and the Advocacy Service.

Anyone interested in participating in a FET programmes should contact the Adult Education Guidance Service in their local ETB for details .

Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme (VTOS)

VTOS is a second chance education initiative designed specifically for the unemployed. It is funded by the Department of Further and Higher Education, Research Innovation and Science (DFHERIS) through SOLAS and operated by 16 Education and Training Boards (ETBs). To be eligible to participate on a VTOS you must be:

- aged 21 or over *and*
- In receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit/Jobseeker's Allowance, Illness Benefit (subject to the approval of the Department) One-Parent Family Payment, Invalidity Pension or Disability Allowance for 6 months
- Signing for PRSI 'Credits' for at least 6 months
- The spouse/partner of somebody claiming one of these payments for 6 months
- In receipt of Carer's Allowance having ceased caring responsibilities
- A person who received statutory redundancy but who has not been in receipt of a qualifying payment for the required period
- Time spent on an approved training course or CE scheme can count towards the six-month qualifying period. Periods spent on Job Initiative, Youthreach programmes or time spent in prison can count towards this six-month qualifying period, but a person must be getting one of the relevant Social Welfare payments before starting the programme
- People in receipt of the following categories of payments are also eligible to join provided they are at least 21 years of age and have not been engaged in paid work for at least six months: One-Parent Family Payment, Blind Person's Pension; Deserted Wife's Allowance / Benefit; Widow / Widower's Contributory / Non-Contributory Pension; Prisoner's Wife's Allowance.
- If you receive a Rent Supplement and take up part-time work while on VTOS, Rent Supplement Assessment rules will apply, i.e. disregard the first €75 of income from employment and then disregard 25% of the remaining balance. Any income left after this 25% disregard is counted against your rent/mortgage interest supplement – See Chapter 2 for details. If you receive the additional allowance of €20.00 on VTOS and take up part-time work, the Rent Supplement earnings disregard of €75.00 will be reduced from €75.00 to €55.00

Childcare

Please see the section on Childcare in Chapter 4.

Studying on VTOS

Programmes offered under VTOS are education-led, vocationally-oriented and

progression-focused. The programmes give participants the opportunity of:

- raising their education levels
- gaining certification with the National Framework of Qualifications
- developing knowledge and skills relevant to the workplace, and
- progressing to employment or to further education or training leading to employment.
- The range of learning opportunities provided by VTOS centres include:
- Junior Certificate
- Leaving Certificate and
- Courses leading to QQI (formerly FETAC) and equivalent awards at Levels
- 3 to 5 on the National Framework of Qualifications.

A variety of subject areas is offered at Junior and Leaving Certificate levels. Vocational designations covered in the QQI (formerly FETAC) awards are chosen from a wide range of designations, including new technologies, commerce, media, engineering, administration, theatre, arts craft and design.

Payment on VTOS

Persons in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance or Jobseeker's Benefit receive a weekly training allowance equivalent to the maximum personal rate of Jobseeker's Benefit. Any means which have been assessed are disregarded. Also, increases in respect of qualified adult and child dependents continue to be paid while there is an underlying entitlement to such increases on Jobseeker's Allowance or Jobseeker's Benefit.

Generally, your entitlement to a VTOS training allowance will not be reassessed if there is a change to your circumstances (including means).

VTOS training allowance and work: If you are returning to your course for a second year, you will continue to get your VTOS allowance during the summer months. You can also take up full-time work during the summer months and your VTOS payment is not affected.

VTOS training allowance and dependants: If you want a dependant adult or child added to your payment you must notify the Department of Social Protection (DSP). DSP will then notify the ETB of any changes to your VTOS training allowance.

VTOS – Other Social Welfare Payments

If you are getting one of the other eligible Social Welfare payments, you will continue to get your payment in the normal way. You must continue to meet the conditions of your payment. If you are on a reduced means-tested payment it will be increased to the maximum amount for your situation while you are participating on VTOS. You will also continue to get your Social Welfare secondary benefits.

How to apply

- Contact your local Education and Training Board (ETB), AEGI, local LES or your local Library
- VTOS courses usually begin in September/October, but it may be possible to start at other times.

Training Opportunities Scheme (VTOS) allowances

Colleges offering PLC courses usually also have a 'course charge' to cover such expenses as books, uniforms, student services, professional registration fees and exam fees. The amount varies from college to college. Students who are exempt from the participant contribution will still have to pay the course charge.

Post Leaving Certificate courses are full-time one year programmes of integrated education, training and work experience provided in schools and colleges outside the third level sector. Applicants should contact their local Education and Training Board (ETB), or school offering PLC courses.

Back to Education Initiative (BTEI)

The Back to Education Initiative provides for an expansion of flexible part-time options across Further Education. Its priority is to increase the participation of young people and adults with less than upper second level education in a range of part-time accredited learning opportunities leading to awards on the National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ) to facilitate their access, transfer and progression to other education or employment pathways.

Courses offered can include subjects in the Junior or Leaving Certificate and a wide range of modules such as Communications, Personal Development, Business, Computing, Childcare, Arts and Craft, Tourism, Catering, Sport and Leisure etc. For information contact the Adult Education Officer, Community Education Facilitator or Adult Guidance Information Officer at your local Education and Training Board (ETB).

If you are getting a Social Welfare payment, you may keep your payment and participate in BTEI as long as you continue to satisfy the conditions attached to your payment. If you are getting a jobseekers payment you will need to apply for the Part-Time Education Option.

Adult Literacy

The Adult Literacy scheme is funded by the Department of Further and Higher Education, Research Innovation and Science (DFHERIS) through SOLAS and delivered by local Education and Training Boards (ETB) nationwide. It focuses on those with low levels of literacy skills and includes English language tuition for adult immigrants and basic education services. Adult literacy, in addition to reading and writing, now extends to such basic education as numeracy, social and personal development, learning to learn and digital skills. For more information contact your local Education and Training Board (ETB).

Community Education

Community Education refers to education and learning, generally outside the formal education sector, with the aims of enhancing learning, empowerment and contributing to civic society. It is firmly community-based, with local groups taking responsibility for, and playing a key role in, organising courses and deciding on programme-content. Community Education is funded by the Department of Further and Higher Education, Research Innovation and Science (DFHERIS) through SOLAS, who provide annual grants to local Education and Training Boards (ETB) to set up educational programmes and distribute funds.

Back to Education Allowance (BTEA)

The Department of Social Protection administers the Back to Education Allowance. This scheme allows you to keep your Social Welfare payment and return to approved full-time second and third level courses. The approved full time education course must lead to a higher qualification on the National Framework Qualifications (NFQ) other than that already held. There are two education options available.

- Second level option
- Third level option

BTEA – Assessment of Income from part-time Employment

Since the 2016/2017 academic year, people getting BTEA who take up work during the academic year will be assessed under the rules (including means assessment) that apply to their primary payment - the payment they qualified for BTEA from. This only applies to new applicants or people who return to BTEA after a break.

BTEA – Means Assessment:

John is a single person, aged 26, currently on the BTEA, having previously been on Jobseeker's Allowance of €203. His rate of payment on BTEA is €203.

He has been offered 15 hours' work over 5 days @ €10.10 per hour = €151.50. If he takes the job his BTEA will be affected as follows:

Jobseeker's Allowance Means Test as applies to BTEA rate:

- €20 disregard per day at a maximum of 3 days = €60
- The balance is then assessed at 60%
- €151.50 (wages) - €60 = €91.50 assessed at 60% = €54.90

Assessable Means of €54.90 assessed against BTEA of €203

New Rate of BTEA payable:

- John's BTEA payment will be reduced by €54.90 per week
- John's BTEA payment will be reduced from €203 to €148.10 per week

BTEA – Pandemic Unemployment Payment

For people receiving the Covid-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment, the qualification period for BTEA will be deemed to be met, in respect of all BTEA applicants commencing their first year of a new course of education from September 2020. A BTEA applicant will be required to close their Pandemic Unemployment Payment claim and establish an entitlement to a Jobseekers payment prior to availing of the BTEA.

A person in receipt of PUP should contact their Intreo Centre to close their Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP) and transfer to a Jobseekers payment to become entitled to the BTEA. An applicant, previously in receipt of Pandemic Unemployment Payment, cannot resume their study for a course of education with the support of BTEA.

BTEA – Redundancy

If you are awarded statutory redundancy under Irish legislation, you can have immediate access to the BTEA (or within one year of the award of the statutory redundancy) without the requirement that you be in receipt of a qualifying payment. You must be entitled to a qualifying Social Welfare payment before starting the course.

BTEA – Voluntary Severance / Voluntary Separation

If you accept a Voluntary Severance or Voluntary Separation from your employment this is not a Statutory Redundancy and you are not entitled to access the BTEA on the grounds of redundancy.

BTEA – Second Level Option (SLO)

You can attend a second level course of education at any community, comprehensive, secondary or vocational school, with which the Department of Further and Higher Education, Research Innovation and Science (DFHERIS) has a funding relationship. The course must be full-time and lead to a certificate recognised by the DFHERIS or approved by QQI (formerly FETAC), e.g. Junior Cert., Leaving Cert., Post Leaving Cert or foundation/access courses at Universities or Institutes of Technology or a City and Guilds Certificate.

BTEA – Third Level Option (TLO)

You can attend a third level course of education at any university, third level college or institution, provided that the course is a full-time day course of study and is approved.

BTEA – Postgraduate option

If you already have an undergraduate third-level qualification (i.e. a degree), your application for a BTEA while pursuing post-graduate education will only be considered if you are doing a Higher Diploma in any discipline or the Professional Diploma in Education (Primary or Secondary teaching only). (Only Postgraduate courses in Ireland are eligible for the BTEA). Under no circumstances will the BTEA be awarded to a person who already holds a postgraduate qualification.

BTEA – Payment on the BTEA

The Back to Education Allowance will only be paid for the 9-month academic year for those in receipt of Jobseekers payments. It is NOT payable for the 3-month summer period between academic years. BTEA participants who are unable to find employment during the summer period may be entitled to claim a jobseeker payment. They will be required to satisfy the normal qualifying conditions.

BTEA – Other Payments

People getting a Back to Education Allowance cannot work full-time and are not eligible for Community Employment, Social Economy Programme, Tús, Rural Social Scheme, any other FET or Fáilte Ireland training programmes, Part-time Job Incentive Scheme or any other employment or training scheme or programme operated by the National Learning Network. People getting a Back to Education Allowance are not eligible for Working Family Payment (WFP).

BTEA – Monitoring Arrangements

You must provide the Department of Social Protection with a certificate from the school/college confirming your registration as a full time student, commencement date and attendance at the course. You must supply this information to the DSP before payment on the BTEA can begin. During the course of the academic year, you may be asked to provide confirmation that you are still taking part in the course.

Who is eligible for the Back to Education Allowance?

You will be eligible for the Back to Education Allowance if you are:

- Aged 21 or over and in receipt of one of the qualifying payments, or
- Aged 18 or over and in receipt of a (specified) disability payment, or
- Aged between 18 and 21 years of age and out of formal education for at least two years,
or
- Awarded Statutory Redundancy payment and are entitled to one of the qualifying Social Welfare payments.

BTEA – Second Level option (SLO)

- Aged 21 or over and be in receipt of the following payments for at least 3 months Jobseeker's Allowance, Jobseeker's Benefit, Farm Assist, Deserted Wife's Allowance / Benefit, Widow's / Widower's Contributory or Non-Contributory pension, Prisoners' Wife's Allowance or Carers Allowance (under 66 years)
- Aged 18 or over and getting one of the following payments for at least 3 months; One-Parent Family Payment, Blind Pension, Carers Allowance, Disability Allowance, Invalidity Pension or Incapacity Supplement; or

- Aged between 18-20 and out of formal education for two years and getting one of the following payments for at least 3 months; Jobseeker's Benefit, Jobseeker's Allowance **or**
- Aged 18 or over and in receipt of Illness Benefit for 2 years or more

BTEA – Third Level option (TLO)

- Aged 21 or over and be in receipt of the following payments for at least 9 months; Jobseeker's Allowance, Jobseeker's Benefit, Farm Assist, Deserted Wife's Allowance / Benefit, Widow's / Widower's Contributory, Non-Contributory pension, Prisoners Wife's Allowance; or
- Aged 18 or over and getting one of the following payments for at least 9 months; One-Parent Family Payment, Carers Allowance, Blind Pension, Disability Allowance, Invalidity Pension or Incapacity Supplement or
- Aged between 18 and 20 and out of formal education for two years and getting one of the following payments for at least 9 months; JB, JA **or**
- Aged 18 or over and in receipt of Illness Benefit for 2 years or more

Under no circumstances will the BTEA be awarded to a person who already holds a postgraduate qualification.

BTEA – Returning to the Back to Education Allowance (3rd Level only)

In general, applicants for the BTEA must be starting the first year of an approved full-time course in order to qualify for the BTEA. This condition has been relaxed to allow students who have completed their first year of a course access to the BTEA. This only applies where the applicant fulfils the other BTEA scheme conditions and in the following circumstances only;

- A person can now avail of the BTEA where they previously did not complete their course (they may have 'dropped out') and are returning to the second or subsequent year of their 3rd level course
- This also applies to people who are granted an exemption from a period of their 3rd level course based on a previous course or on life experience
- Where a person completed earlier year(s) of their 3rd level course on a part-time basis but are now getting a Jobseekers payment, they may apply for BTEA to continue their course on a full-time basis

For further information on these changes to the Back to Education Allowance, visit the Department of Social Protection website at www.gov.ie/welfare

BTEA – Other Qualifying Periods

Periods spent on Education and Training Board (ETB), Training Courses, Youthreach, C.E., Back to Work Allowance schemes, Rural Social Scheme, TÚS, National Internship or Job Initiative may count towards the qualifying period to qualify for the BTEA. You may access the BTEA Scheme if you establish an entitlement to another qualifying payment first.

Periods spent in receipt of Supplementary Welfare Allowance (SWA), Direct Provision or periods spent in prison may count towards the qualifying period for BTEA, but you must establish an entitlement to a Social Welfare payment before you commence your course of study. If you finish one of the above mentioned schemes, and there is a break over 4 weeks between finishing the scheme and beginning an approved course of study you must establish an entitlement to a relevant qualifying Social Welfare payment in order to qualify.

BTEA – How to apply for a place

- Contact the colleges directly to get information about courses. The Area Based Partnerships (see Chapter 7), the local Education and Training Board (ETB) and your LES will be willing to help you do this and can help with general information. In addition, they may help you with financial assistance towards the application fees
- Contact the Student Officer at the colleges Students Union Office for information and suggestions
- Most applications are made through the Central Applications Office (CAO). Some colleges may also ask you to make a separate application to them directly. Ask if this is necessary
- The college may ask you to attend an interview to assess your knowledge of the subjects you wish to study. During this interview they might ask about your motivation and commitment to staying in college for the duration of the course
- When you receive a letter offering you a place at college, fill out 'Form BTE1' available at your local Intreo Centre or download at www.gov.ie/welfare

BTEA – How to apply for a student grant

The Student Grant Scheme is administered by the centralised national grant awarding authority Student Universal Support Ireland (SUSI), a business unit of CDETB (City of Dublin Education and Training Board). Grant applications are submitted online via SUSI's website, www.susi.ie.

A student cannot hold both a student grant and BTEA simultaneously as this is considered a duplication of payments. However, students in receipt of BTEA may apply to SUSI to have their student contribution and any fees not covered under the Free Fees Initiative paid on their behalf under the Student Grant Scheme.

– New Applicants

All applications will be made online to a single awarding authority, SUSI (Student Universal Support Ireland), through the www.susi.ie website.

Following an initial assessment of your application, if eligible, you will receive by post notification of provisional grant approval and a personalised list of the supporting documents you will need to return to complete your application.

Completed documentary evidence packs (photocopies of the documents, not originals) should be returned as soon as possible in the envelope provided to you. When you return all the necessary supporting documents SUSI will process your application to award stage, subject to confirmation of your acceptance on an approved course. When you confirm acceptance of a place on an approved course (usually late August/early September), your grant will be awarded. You should notify the fees/registration office in your college of your grant eligibility.

- There are two rates of maintenance grant. The adjacent rate (if you live less than 45 kilometres from the college) and the non-adjacent rate (if you live more than 45 kilometres from the college). Detailed information on financial supports for students can be found on the website : www.susi.ie
- New applicants who are in receipt of the Back to Education Allowance and the VTOS allowance for those pursuing PLC courses will be ineligible for student grants. The cost of the student contribution and any fees payable to colleges will continue to be met for eligible students by the Exchequer on their behalf
- For grant eligibility the student must be resident in the State for 3 of the past 5 years
- For re-entry as an independently assessed mature student the duration of the break in studies must be at least 3 years
- The Student Grant Scheme also contains a “second chance” provision whereby mature students who previously attended but did not successfully complete a course who re-enter an approved course following a break in studies of at least five years may be assessed for grant assistance.

Student Grants Available to Persons in Direct Provision Centres Attending Courses in PLC Colleges and Third-level institutions

The Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation & Science operates a student grant scheme for persons in the protection process or at the leave to remain (but not deportation order) stage. The scheme provides supports to qualifying students which are similar to those available in the statutory based Student Grant Scheme administered by SUSI.

To qualify for the Student Support Scheme for Asylum Seekers, prospective students have to meet a number of criteria, including a requirement to:

- Meet the definition of a protection applicant or a person at leave to remain stage (other than those at the deportation order stage);
- Have been accepted on an approved Post Leaving Certificate course or an approved undergraduate course; and
- Have been part of an application for protection or leave to remain for a combined period of 3 years prior to the 31st of August of the first year of their course.

- Have been resident in the State for a combined period of 3 years as at 31st August of their course.

Further information is available on <https://www.gov.ie/en/service/e786a-student-grant-scheme-for-asylum-seekers/>

BTEA – Grants and Funds available for Mature Students

- If you wish to enter or return to third-level education and you are over 23 years of age, Irish third-level colleges have places on their courses for mature students. You will have to consider the costs of fees and maintenance depending on whether you are going to do a full-time or a part-time course. If you are leaving work to study full-time on an undergraduate course you may be eligible for a third-level maintenance grant
- If you do not qualify for a student grant and you are doing a full-time undergraduate course you may be eligible for free fees. (If you are applying for an undergraduate course you are not eligible for a student grant or free fees if you have already completed an undergraduate course)
- You will also have to pay fees if you are intending to study part-time or do a distance learning course. If you do have to pay fees you may be able to get tax relief at the standard rate

People who are getting Back to Education Allowance and those on Post-Leaving Certificate courses who are getting VTOS allowances will not be eligible for a student grant. However, this does not affect any entitlement they may have to an exemption from college fees.

Help with Fees and Maintenance

The main schemes that apply to mature students (generally persons over 23 years of age) are:

- The Student Grant Scheme, which is available to students who plan to study full time on approved third-level courses (of at least two years' duration), including mature students
- If you are getting a Jobseekers Payment, One-Parent Family Payment or Disability Payment, the Back to Education Allowance (BTEA) allows you to study at second and third level without losing your benefits. You must meet certain criteria to be eligible for the BTEA.

Postgraduate students

Student Grant Scheme:

- Postgraduate students who meet the qualifying conditions for the special rate of grant under the relevant Student Grant Scheme are eligible to have their post graduate tuition fees paid up to the maximum fee limit under the Student Grant Scheme.
- Since the 2017/2018 academic year the special rate of maintenance grant

was re-introduced in the Student Grants Scheme for those who meet the special rate eligibility criteria.

- For postgraduate students whose income is less than €31,500, increasing relative to the number of family dependents, they may qualify to have a €2,000 contribution made towards the cost of fees.
- Student Universal Support Ireland (SUSI) administers the Student Grant Scheme on behalf of the Department.
- Tax relief is also available on postgraduate tuition fees. Details in relation to this relief are available from the Revenue Commissioners at www.revenue.ie

Other Funds

There are a number of other funds available to support you in your return to third-level education. Details are available at www.studentfinance.ie. These include:

— Fund for students with disabilities

The fund provides funding to higher education institutions for the provision of services and supports for full-time students with disabilities, including those pursuing postgraduate study at universities in Northern Ireland. The Fund for Students with a Disability is also available to eligible students who take part in SOLAS funded Post Leaving Certificate (PLC) courses.

— Students Assistance Fund

The Student Assistance Fund is for students who having commenced a third level course, experience financial hardship and, therefore, may be unable to continue their third-level studies.

— Where to Apply

- Contact the Mature Students Officer or the Admissions Officer at the college
- For the Special fund for People with Disabilities apply to the Student Counsellor or Disabilities Support Officer at the college of your choice

FIT (Fastrack to Information Technology)

FIT is an industry-led initiative which works in close collaboration with government departments and national education and training agencies, local development organisations and a host of community based organisations. Its primary partners in education and training include SOLAS, ETBs (Formerly VEC), Third Level Institutions, Leargas, Leader Companies, Rapid Coordinators, Local Authorities and Employment Pacts.

FIT programmes are carefully tailored to give jobseekers new marketable skills to compete for sustainable jobs in the emerging knowledge economy. FIT courses are accessible and results are achievable even for people who may not have taken part in formal education for many years. To find out more information on the wide range of courses on offer, to check the eligibility criteria and to enrol on a FIT course visit: www.fit.ie

Skillnet

Skillnet is an enterprise-led body funded through the National Training Fund (NTF) to provide companies with new opportunities to develop relevant, effective answers to their training and development needs. For further information contact Skillnet on: (01) 207 9630. Website: www.skillnet.ie

Education, Training and Development Courses

You may be able to take up education, training or development courses not normally covered by the BTEA. This can be discussed with an Employment Services Officer/Case Officer at your local Intreo Centre.

Part-time Education Options

If you are a Jobseeker, you can take on part-time study and you may be able to retain your Jobseekers payment. Although this option is not part of any return-to-education programme or course, it is your 'right' as an unemployed person to pursue training, re-training or education, which may improve your ability to seek and find work, while you continue to look for work. To be eligible you will still need to be Genuinely Seeking Work (see Chapter 1).

To avail of this option you will need to complete the form PTEO with details of your planned education and submit it to your local Intreo Centre. You should do this prior to starting your course to ensure that no problems arise.

Springboard+ Initiative

If you are unemployed, you may want to continue your education or take part in a training course to develop your skills and improve your chances of getting back to work.

Springboard+ which incorporates the ICT Skills Conversion programme is an initiative to help unemployed, and previously self-employed people and returners (homemakers) remain as close as possible to the labour market by accessing free part-time flexible higher education and training opportunities to upskill or reskill in areas where there are skills shortages and sustainable employment opportunities. Since 2018 those in employment are also eligible to apply and pay 10% of the cost of the course fee.

A full list of approved Springboard+ courses together with the eligibility criteria are available on the Springboard+ website www.springboardcourses.ie

– How to apply

Applications for the Springboard+ programme can only be made online through the dedicated information and applications website: www.springboardcourses.ie. Potential applicants can also contact the Springboard+ Guidance Helpline on 1800 303523 for further information.

Applications cannot be made directly to colleges participating in Springboard+. Please contact individual colleges for further information on courses that are made available.

Springboard+ Qualification Eligibility

Returners (Formerly referred to as Homemakers)

- May apply to all courses free of charge, if they meet the nationality/visa requirement and residency criteria. Course specific criteria may also apply.

People in employment

- May apply to all courses if they meet the nationality/visa requirement and residency criteria.
- Please note that a 10% course fee contribution for Level 7, 8, and 9 courses is applicable for employed participants. This is payable directly to the provider.
- Level 6 courses are free to all participants.

The unemployed or formerly self-employed

- May apply to all courses free of charge, with the exception of the two year part-time ICT conversion courses. Unemployed applicants will also be required to meet additional DSP related criteria. They must have been in receipt of a recognised DSP payment for 9 of the previous 12 months if they wish to participate on one-year full-time ICT Skills Conversion courses.

Springboard+ Qualification

At the time of starting a Springboard+ course, you must either be getting a qualifying Social Welfare payment or be in one of the other eligible categories listed below. The qualifying Social Welfare payments are:

- Jobseeker's Benefit
- Jobseeker's Allowance
- One-Parent Family
- Disability Allowance
- Qualified Adults of Working Age
- Carer's Allowance
- Farm Assist/Fish Assist
- Blind Pension
- Deserted Wife's Allowance
- Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's Contributory or Non-Contributory Pension
- Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP) *

* **Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP)** is not an eligible DSP payment for Springboard+ /HCI, it will not be possible to be on the PUP payment and undertake a Springboard+ /HCI. If a person is on the PUP payment and wishing to apply for Springboard+, applicants should be advised to contact DSP as a matter of urgency to see if they are eligible to transfer to another qualifying Social Welfare payment or be in one of the other eligible categories (listed above) in advance of starting the course. There is no requirement to be in receipt of a payment for a particular period of time prior to the commencement of the programme.

People participating in the Community Employment Scheme; the Rural Social Scheme; Tús or in receipt of the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance or the Short Term Enterprise Allowance may apply for Springboard+ and, with the approval of a Department of Social Protection Case Officer, take up a Springboard+ course.

You can also apply for a course if you were formerly self-employed but are now unemployed and actively seeking work, even if you are currently in receipt of a Social Welfare payment.

Returners are a further category who are eligible to apply for a free Springboard+ course. They are people who are not in receipt of a payment from the Department of Social Protection but who have been out of the work environment for a number of years.

Springboard+ ICT Skills Conversion Programme

Places have been made available on Higher Diploma Level 8 ICT Conversion Programmes. The programmes are targeted at Jobseekers who have the capacity and underlying aptitude, as well as an honours degree in a cognate discipline, to undergo an intensive programme of study and work experience to acquire honours degree level ICT programming skills. Specific eligibility criteria are available at: www.springboardcourses.ie

A person who is receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit or Jobseeker's Allowance for at least nine of the previous twelve months may qualify to retain their income support while participating on a one-year, full-time ICT skills conversion course. Eligible participants will transfer to a bespoke version of the Back to Education Allowance (BTEA).

However, as stated above, please note that a person who is in receipt of a Jobseekers payment (including Farm Assist and Qualified Adults of Working Age), regardless of duration, is not eligible to apply for a place on two-year part-time Conversion courses.



CHAPTER 7

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Introduction

This Chapter aims to help you identify many of the information sources available to you. When phoning or asking for information from any Government Department or Community Organisation the following could be useful:

- Have your (and your spouses') PPS number, date of birth and details of dates on which you applied for any payments written down so that you can refer to them.
- Always ask for the name of the person you are talking to.
- Have any letters or paperwork related to your enquiry at hand – they may contain information, names or a reference number you may need when making your enquiry.
- Before you phone write down a list of questions about what you need to ask or find out about so that you are as clear as possible.

Local Employment Services (LES) AREAS

Area	Phone	Area	Phone
Cork	(021) 430 2310	South County Dublin	
Dublin:		Clondalkin	(01) 450 8748
Ballyfermot/Chapelizod	(01) 623 5612	Dublin South City Partnership	(01) 453 7229
Ballymun	(01) 866 7000	Dun Laoghaire	1800-200501
Blanchardstown	(01) 820 9550	Tallaght	(01) 462 3590
Bray	(01) 276 5592	Galway	(091) 566 617
Coolock	(01) 848 5630	Kerry North East	(066) 712 9675
Dublin Inner City		Kerry South	(066) 947 3068
Dublin 1	(01) 876 4670	Kildare	(045) 895 555
Dublin 2	(01) 677 1930	Louth: Drogheda	(041) 984 4755
Dublin 7	(01) 868 6333	Dundalk	(042) 932 8897
Dublin 8	(01) 511 1260	Limerick	(061) 412 999
Dublin 11	(01) 836 1666	Mayo	(094) 902 6468
Dublin 12	(01) 409 5082	Monaghan	(047) 72191
Southside	(01) 284 1977	Waterford Area (City)	(051) 304 951
Tolka Area	(01) 836 1666	Waterford (County)	(058) 580 25
		Wexford	(053) 915 5864

Job Clubs AREAS

Arklow	(0402) 239 36	Killarney	(064) 663 7833
Athlone	(0906) 494 555	Leitrim	(071) 964 1770
Balbriggan	(01) 802 0419	Limerick/PAUL	(061) 311 742
Ballinasloe	(0909) 643 057	Listowel	(068) 249 81
Ballyfermot	(01) 623 5612	Mayo	(094) 925 6745
Ballyhoura	(063) 20 555	Meath	(046) 907 8968
Ballymun	(01) 866 7000	Monaghan	(042) 974 8090
Birr	(057) 912 3940	Nenagh	(067) 566 76
Blanchardstown	(01) 820 6379	Northside Partnership	(01) 832 0995
Brookfield	(01) 462 3590	Portarlington	(057) 864 0125
Carlow	(059) 913 5334	Portlaoise	(057) 866 3241
Cork	(021) 239 2834	Roscommon	(094) 986 2373
Donegal	(071) 985 8959	Roscrea/Thurles	(0505) 233 79
Dublin South City	(01) 453 7325	Southill	(061) 440 136
Dublin West/North Kildare	(01) 462 3590	Southside Partnership	(01) 284 1977
Dundalk	087 456 3791	Swords	(01) 516 3684
Ennis	(065) 684 4993	Tolka Area Partnership	(01) 836 1666
Glin Centre	(01) 867 1157	Tralee	(066) 712 0322
Inishowen	(074) 936 1376	Tullamore	(057) 935 2467
Jobcare	(01) 677 3897	West Limerick	(069) 613 16

Finding Information

EmployAbility Services AREAS

Carlow/Kilkenny	(059) 9135564	Limerick	(061) 493095
Clare	(065) 6844007	Louth	(042) 9386718
Cork	(021) 4294949	Mayo	(094) 9043008
Donegal/Leitrim/Sligo	(071) 9153222	Meath	(046) 9060717
Dublin North	(01) 8442700	Monaghan/Cavan	(047) 72424
Dublin South	(01) 4951992	North Tipperary	(067) 37896
Dublin West	(01) 4603081	Roscommon	(094) 9620328
Galway	(091) 755235	South Tipperary	(052) 6129465
Kerry	(066) 7118758	Waterford	(051) 855035
Kildare	(045) 482064	West Cork	(027) 53765
Kilkenny/Carlow	(056) 7763903	Wexford	(053) 9243932
Laois/Offaly/Westmeath/Longford	(057) 9323901	Wicklow	(0404) 20417

INOUE Affiliated Organisations

The section below lists by county the INOU Affiliated organisations that provide welfare rights/welfare to work services. These affiliates are also listed on the INOU website: www.inou.ie/membership/our-member-organisations/. For more information about becoming affiliated to the INOU please contact us: tel: (01) 856 0088 or email: info@inou.ie website: www.inou.ie

Providing welfare rights information/welfare to work services

CARLOW

Carlow County Development Partnership

Web: www.carlowdevelopment.ie / Tel: 059 972 0733
e-mail: reception@carlowdevelopment.ie

CAVAN

Breffi Integrated CLG

Web: www.breffiint.ie Tel: 049-433 1029
Email: info@breffiint.ie

CLARE

Clare Local Development Company

Web: www.cldc.ie Tel: 065 686 6800
e-mail: info@cldc.ie

Congress Information and Opportunities Centre

Web: www.cioc.ie Tel: (065) 684 1009
e-mail: info@cioc.ie

EmployAbility Clare

Web: www.employabilityclare.ie Tel: 065-6844007
e-mail: info@employabilityclare.ie

North Munster Citizens Information Centre

Web: www.citizensinformation.ie
Tel: 0761 075 260 e-mail: ennis@citinfo.ie

North West Clare Family Resource Centre

Web: www.northwestclarefamilyresourcecentre.com
Tel: (065) 707 1144
e-mail: info@northwestclarefrc.ie

CORK

Avondhu/Blackwater Partnership Ltd

Web: www.avondhublackwater.com Tel: 022- 46580
e-mail: info@avondhublackwater.ie

Ballyphephane Community Resource Centre

Web: www.ballyphehanecommunity.com
Tel: (021) 496 5339 e-mail: info@ballyphehanecommunity.com

Citizens Information Phone Service

Lo-Call 1890 777 121 (0761) 074 000
e-mail: information@comhairle.ie
e-mail: information@citinfo.ie

Cork City Partnership

Web: www.corkcitypartnership.ie
Tel: (021) 430 2310 e-mail: info@partnershipcork.ie

EmployAbility Service Cork

Web: www.employabilitycork.ie/drupal
Tel: (021) 429 4949 e-mail: info@employabilitycork.ie

EmployAbility Service West Cork

Web: www.empservice.org
Tel: (027) 53765 e-mail: coordinator.ewc@gmail.com

South & East Cork Area Development Partnership

Web: www.secad.ie Tel: 021-461 3432
e-mail: info@secad.ie

South Munster Citizens Information Centre

Web: www.citizensinformation.ie
Tel: 0761 078 390 e-mail: bantry@citinfo.ie

South Munster CIC

Web: www.citizensinformation.ie
Tel: 0761 076950
e-mail: cork@citinfo.ie

West Cork Development Partnership

Web: www.wcdp.ie
Tel: (027) 52266
e-mail: info@wcdp.ie welfare rights information by appointment

DONEGAL

Inishowen Development Partnership

Web: www.inishowen.ie Tel: 074-93 62218

e-mail: enquiries@inishowen.ie

Letterkenny Resource Centre

Tel: (074) 912 8010

Web: www.resourcecentreletterkenny.com

e-mail: info@crcl.ie

Pobail Le Cheile

Web: www.pobail.org Tel: 074-918 0111

e-mail: pobailc@gmail.com

DUBLIN

Ballyfermot / Chapelizod Local Employment Services

Tel: (01) 623 5612 e-mail: info@bcpartnership.ie

Web: www.bcpartnership.ie

Ballymun Jobs Centre

Web: www.bmunjob.ie Tel: (01) 866 7000

e-mail: info@bmunjob.ie

Ballymun Unemployed & Welfare Rights Centre

Tel: (01) 883 2138

e-mail: aine@ballymunwelfarerights.ie

Clondalkin Employment and Education Development Service (CEEDS)

Web: www.ceeds.ie Tel: (01) 623 3629

e-mail: grwills@eircom.net / information@ceeds.ie

Community Law and Mediation

Web: www.communitylawandmediation.ie

Tel: (01) 847 7804

e-mail: info@communitylawandmediation.ie

Crosscare Migrant Project

Web: www.migrantproject.ie Tel: (01) 873 2844

e-mail: migrantproject@crosscare.ie

Dublin City Community Co-Op Ltd

Web: www.dublincitycommunitycoop.ie/programmes/

Tel: (01) 855 7015 e-mail:

info@dublincitycommunitycoop.ie

Dublin South City (LES)

Web: www.dsclcs.ie Tel: (01) 453 7229

Dublin South Citizens Information Centres

Web: www.citizensinformation.ie

Tel: 076 107 7020 e-mail: dublin12@citinfo.ie

Tel: 076 107 5040 e-mail: blanchardstown@citinfo.ie

Tel: 076 107 7180 e-mail: liberties@citinfo.ie

Eastside & Docklands LES

Web: www.standrews.ie/edles

Tel: (01) 677 1930

e-mail: jim.hargis.ices@gmail.com

EmployAbility Dublin North

Web: www.employabilitynorth.ie Tel: (01) 844 2700

e-mail: office@employabilitynorth.ie

EmployAbility Dublin South

Web: www.dsse.ie Tel: (01) 495 1992

e-mail: info@dsse.ie

Norrrth Dublin MABS

Web: www.mabs.ie Tel: 076 107 2170

e-mail: finclas@mabs.ie

Finglas Centre

Web: www.thefingalcentre.ie Tel: (01) 884 5228

e-mail: info@thefingalcentre.ie

FIT Ltd (Fastrack to IT)

Web: www.fit.ie e-mail: info@fit.ie

Fountain Resource Group

Web: www.frg.ie Tel: (01) 473 1388

e-mail: info@frg.ie

Hillview Resource Centre

Tel: (01) 296 5025 Web: www.hillviewrc.ie

e-mail: ask@hillviewrc.ie

Inner City Enterprise

Web: www.innercityenterprise.com

Tel: (01) 617 4852

e-mail: info@innercityenterprise.com

Inner City Organisations Network (ICON)

Web: www.iconnetwork.ie Tel: (01) 836 6890

e-mail: info@iconnetwork.ie / iconet@iol.ie

Inner City Renewal Group

Tel: (01) 912 1200

e-mail: henrietta@icrg.ie

Larkin Unemployed Centre

Web: www.larkincnr.com Tel: (01) 836 5544

e-mail: info@larkincnr.com

Northside Centre for the Unemployed

Web: www.ncutraining.ie/contact.html

Tel: (01) 847 9463

e-mail: info@ncultd.ie

Northside Partnership Contact Point

Web: www.northsidepartnership.ie

Tel: (01) 848 5630

e-mail: Lisa.Bornemann@nspartnership.ie

Southside Partnership LES

Web: www.southsidepartnership.ie

Tel: (01) 284 1977 / 1800-200 501

e-mail: bryan.morrison@sspspship.ie

Southside Partnership DLR

Web: www.southsidepartnership.ie

Tel: (01) 706 0100 / (01) 209 0610

e-mail: info@sspspship.ie

SWIC Local Employment Centre

Web: www.swiclec.ie

Tel: (01) 511 1260

e-mail: philiphickey@swiclec.ie

e-mail: lilianbryant@swiclec.ie

Finding Information

GALWAY

Ballinasloe Community Information Centre
Tel: (090) 964 4390 e-mail: bsloecic@gmail.com

Galway City Partnership / LES Network
Web: www.gcp.ie Tel: (091)-566 617
e-mail: samantha@gcples.ie

Galway Rural Development
Web: www.grd.ie Tel: (091) 844 335
e-mail: grd@grd.ie

South Galway MABS
Tel: (076) 107 2570 e-mail: galway@mabs.ie

KERRY

Cumann Iosaef Jobs Club
Web: www.cumanniosaef.ie
Tel: (066) 712 0322 or (066) 712 0566
e-mail: admin@traleejobsclub.ie

Tralee LES
Web: www.traleeles.ie Tel: (066) 712 9675
e-mail: info@traleeles.ie

Employability Service Kerry
Tel: 087-9841169
e-mail: info@employabilitykerry.com

KILDARE

Co. Kildare LES Network
Web: www.cokildareles.ie
Tel: (045) 895 555
e-mail: naas@cokildareles.ie

EmployAbility Service Kildare
Web: www.kcse.net Tel: (045) 482 064
e-mail: kcse100@gmail.com

KILKENNY

Co. Kilkenny ETB Adult Guidance Service
Web: www.kilkennycarlow.etb.ie Tel: (056) 776 4448
e-mail: adultguidance@kkadulthood.ie

EmployAbility Service Kilkenny/Carlow
Web: www.kcases.ie
Kilkenny: (056) 776 3903 Carlow: (059) 913 5564
e-mail: kasesmail@eircom.net

South Leinster CIC
Web: www.citizensinformation.ie
Tel: (076) 107 7910 e-mail: kilkenny@citinfo.ie

Mill Family Resource Centre
Web: www.millfrcurlingford.com Tel: (056) 883 8466
e-mail: millfrcmc@gmail.com

LEITRIM

Breifni Family Resource Centre
Web: www.breifnifrc.ie Tel: (071) 962 2566
e-mail: info@breifnifrc.com

Co. Leitrim Job Club, Leitrim Partnership
Tel: (071) 964 1770 e-mail: leitrimjobclub@idco.ie

LIMERICK

EmployAbility Limerick
Web: www.employabilitylimerick.ie
Tel: (061) 493 095
e-mail: info@employabilitylimerick.ie

North Munster CIS
Web: www.citizensinformation.ie
Tel: (076) 107 5780
e-mail: limerick@citinfo.ie

Moyross Community Enterprise Centre
Tel: (061) 326 057 e-mail: admin@moyross.ie

Northside LES
Tel: (061) 327 788 e-mail: ayelverton@les.ie

PAUL (People Action Unemployment Ltd)
Web: www.paulpartnership.ie
Tel: (061) 419 388
e-mail: info@paulpartnership.ie

Our Lady of Lourdes Action Centre
Tel: (061) 228 596
e-mail: sharon.connolly@ololcsg.ie

Tait House Community Enterprise
Web: www.taithouse.ie
Tel: (061) 415 340 e-mail: info@taithouse.ie

West Limerick Resources Ltd
Web: www.wlr.ie Tel: (069) 622 22
e-mail: info@wlr.ie

LONGFORD

North Leinster Citizens Information Service
Web: www.citizensinformation.ie
Tel: 076 107 5890 e-mail: longford@citinfo.ie

Employment Development Information Centre
Web: www.edilongford.ie Tel: (043) 334 7515
e-mail: services@edilongford.ie

Longford Community Resources CLG
Web: www.lcrl.ie Tel: (043) 334 5555
e-mail: enquiries@lcrl.ie

LOUTH

EmployAbility Service Louth
Tel: (042) 938 6718
Web: www.employabilitylouth.ie
e-mail: helen@employabilitylouth.ie

MAYO

EmployAbility Service Mayo
Tel: (094) 904 3008
e-mail: info@employabilitymayo.ie

MEATH

Meath Job Club
Tel: (046) 907 8968
e-mail: contact@meathjobclub.com

Jobmatters
Tel: (046) 906 0717
e-mail: info@jobmatters.ie

Kells Peoples Resource Centre

Tel: (046) 924 7161

e-mail: kprcmarcus@gmail.com

e-mail: kellsresourcecentre@gmail.com
MONAGHAN
Clones Family Resource Centre

Tel: (047) 52919 e-mail: development@clonesfrc.ie
EmployAbility Monaghan/Cavan

Tel: (087) 797 7093 e-mail: lcaslin@mcles.ie
Farney Resource & Information Centre

Tel: (042) 966 3454 e-mail: farneyinfo@eircom.net
OFFALY
EmployAbility Midlands

Web: www.employabilitymidlands.com

Tel: (057) 932 3901

e-mail: tullamore@employabilitymidlands.ie
SLIGO
Employment Response North West

Web: www.employmentresponse.ie

Tel: 071 915 3222

e-mail: info@employmentresponse.ie
North Connaught & Ulster Citizens Information Centre

Web: www.citizensinformation.ie

Tel: 076 107 6390 e-mail: sligo@citinfo.ie
Sligo LEADER Partnership

Web: www.sligoleader.ie Tel: (071) 914 1138

e-mail: info@sligoleader.com
TIPPERARY
EmployAbility Service South Tipperary

Tel: (052) 612 9465

e-mail: info@employabilitysouth Tipp.ie
Knockanrawley Resource Centre

Web: www.knockanrawley.ie Tel: (062) 52688

e-mail: knockanrawleyrc@gmail.com
North Tipperary Development Company

Web: www.ntlp.ie Tel: (050) 523379 e-mail: info@ntlp.ie
South Tipperary Development Company

Web: www.stdc.ie Tel: (052) 744 2652

e-mail: info@stdc.ie
WATERFORD
Ballybeg Key Project

Web: www.ballybegcdp.ie Tel: (051) 350 100

e-mail: community@brillfrc.ie
Co. Waterford LES

Web: www.wlp.ie

Tel: (058) 58025 e-mail: Julie.odonnell@wlp.ie
North Munster Citizens Information Centre

Web: www.citizensinformation.ie

Tel: (076) 107 6580 e-mail: waterford@citinfo.ie
Waterford City LES

Web: www.wcles.ie Tel: (051) 304 951

e-mail: info@wcles.ie
WESTMEATH
Dr. Stevens Centre

Web: www.drstevensresourcecentre.com

Tel: (090) 647 3001

e-mail: drstevensacc@gmail.com
Mullingar Congress Centre

Web: www.mullingarcongress.ie

Tel: (044) 934 5060

e-mail: mullingarcongresscentre@gmail.com
WEXFORD
Gorey Family Resource Centre

Tel: (053) 948 9017

e-mail: info@goreyrc.org
Gorey Unemployment Centre

Web: www.goreyuc.com Tel: (053) 942 0037

e-mail: info@goreyuc.com
Raheen Family Resource Centre

Web: www.raheenfamilyresourcecentre.ie

Tel: (051) 428 805 e-mail: frcoutreach@gmail.com

e-mail: info@raheenfrc.ie
Taghmon Action Group

Web: www.taghmonactiongroup.ie

Tel: (053) 913 4997

e-mail: taghmonaction@gmail.com
Taghmon Family Resource Centre

Web: www.taghmonfrc.ie

Tel: (053) 913 4465

e-mail: taghmonfamilyresourcecentre@gmail.com
Wexford Local Development

Web: www.wld.ie Tel: (053) 915 5864

e-mail: info@wld.ie
WICKLOW
Arklow Jobs Club

Tel: (040) 22 39 36

e-mail: arklowjobclub@gmail.com
Bray Family Resource & Development Project

Tel: 01-286 7644 e-mail: lbfrcadmin2@eircom.net
Co. Wicklow Partnership

Tel: (040) 291 092

Web: www.wicklowpartnership.ie

e-mail: info@wicklowpartnership.ie
Wicklow Child and Family Project

Web: www.wicklowpartnership.ie/wicklow-child-family-project/

Tel: (0404) 64725

e-mail: adminwcandfp@wicklowpartnership.ie

Money Management and Tax

Society of St. Vincent de Paul

Tel: (01) 838 6990 Tel: (01) 884 8200
e-mail: info@svp.ie Web: www.svp.ie

Central Revenue Information Office

Tel: (01) 865 5000
e-mail: catdr@revenue.ie Web: www.revenue.ie

One-Parent Family Support Organisations

Barnardo's

Tel: (01) 453 0355
e-mail: info@barnardos.ie
Web: www.barnardos.ie

One Family

Tel: (01) 662 9212
Lo-Call: 1890 66 22 12
e-mail: info@onefamily.ie Web: www.onefamily.ie

Treoir – National Information Centre for Unmarried Parents

Tel: (01) 670 0120 Lo-Call: 1890 252 084
e-mail: info@treoir.ie Web: www.treoir.ie

Doras Bui

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e-mail: info@dorasbui.ie
Web: www.dorasbui.ie

Housing Services

Threshold

Tel: 1800 454 454
e-mail: advice@threshold.ie
web: www.threshold.ie

Focus Ireland

Tel: (01) 881 5900
e-mail: help@focusireland.ie
web: www.focusireland.ie

Department Housing, Planning and Local Government

Tel: (01) 888 2000 (Lo-Call) 1890 202 021
e-mail: qcsofficer@housing.gov.ie
web: www.housing.gov.ie

Dublin Simon Community

e-mail: inforequest@dubsimon.ie
web: www.dubsimon.ie

Citizens Information

Citizens Information Board

Tel: 0761 079 000
e-mail: info@ciboard.ie
Web: www.citizensinformationboard.ie

Migrants Rights

Migrants Rights Centre Ireland

Tel: (01) 889 7570
e-mail: info@mrci.ie
Web: www.mrci.ie

Training and Education

Aontas

Tel: (01) 406 8220 / 406 8221
e-mail: mail@aontas.com Web: www.aontas.com

Department of Education and Skills

Tel: (01) 889 6400 e-mail: info@education.gov.ie
Web: www.education.ie

FIT – Fastrack to Information Technology

Tel: (01) 8825570 e-mail: info@fit.ie Web: www.fit.ie

National Adult Literacy Agency

Tel: (01) 412 7900 Freephone: 1800 20 20 65
e-mail: info@nala.ie
Web: www.nala.ie

Adult Educational Guidance Association of Ireland (AEGAI)

e-mail: guidance@aegai.ie
Web: www.aegai.ie

Women's Groups

National Women's Council of Ireland

Tel: (01) 679 0100
e-mail: info@nwci.ie
Web: www.nwci.ie

Women's Aid

Helpline: 01 678 8858 Freephone: 1800 341 900
e-mail: info@womensaid.ie
Web: www.womensaid.ie

MONEY ADVICE AND BUDGETING SERVICE (website: www.mabs.ie)

County	Location of Service	Telephone
Carlow	Carlow Town	0761 072 070
Cavan	Cavan Town	0761 072 410
Clare	Ennis	0761 072 430
	Shannon	0761 072 790
Cork	Cork City	0761 072 090
	Mallow	0761 072 440
	Dunmanway	0761 072 450
	Charleville	0761 072 420
Donegal	Buncrana	0761 072 470
	Letterkenny	0761 072 460
	South Donegal	0761 072 480
	West Donegal	0761 072 650
Galway	Tuam	0761 072 560
	Galway South	0761 072 570
Kerry	Tralee	0761 072 190
	Killarney	0761 077 827
Kildare	Kilcock	0761 072 590
	Newbridge	0761 072 600
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	0761 072 610
Laois	Portlaoise	0761 072 620
Leitrim	Ballinamore	0761 072 630
Limerick	Limerick City	0761 072 210
Longford	Longford Town	0761 072 640
Louth	Dundalk	0761 072 540
	Drogheda	0761 072 490
Mayo	Ballina	0761 072 660
	Castlebar	0761 072 670
Meath	Navan	0761 072 680
Monaghan	Castleblaney	0761 072 690
Offaly	Tullamore	0761 072 710
Roscommon	Abbey Street	0761 072 720
Sligo	Sligo Town	0761 072 730
Tipperary	Thurles	0761 072 740
	Clonmel	0761 072 750
	Nenagh	0761 072 760
Waterford	Waterford City	0761 072 050
	Dungarvan	0761 072 770
Westmeath	Mullingar	0761 072 700
	Athlone	0761 072 400
Wexford	Wexford Town	0761 072 780
Wicklow	Bray	0761 072 250
	Arklow	0761 072 390

DUBLIN MABS

Ballymun	0761 072 150	Lombard St, D2	0761 072 520
Ballyfermot	0761 072 800	Dundrum	0761 072 310
Blanchardstown	0761 072 330	Dun Laoghaire	0761 072 530
Clondalkin	0761 072 270	Fingal	0761 072 550
Coolock	0761 072 290	Finglas/Cabra	0761 072 170
Crumlin	0761 072 500	Liffey South West	0761 072 350
Dorset Street	0761 072 510	Tallaght	0761 072 370

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WORKING FOR WORK is a handbook for people who are unemployed and those providing information services to unemployed people. It outlines your rights and entitlements with regard to your social welfare payments and secondary benefits.

It also provides valuable information on your options and opportunities in relation to looking for work, returning to work and further education or training.

The **INOU** is a national organisation of unemployed people and groups committed to fighting unemployment.

You can play a part in this movement – contact the **INOU** for more information.



www.inou.ie

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