Banc Ceannais na hÉireann
Central Bank of Ireland
Eurosystem

Funding Strategy and Guide to the 2025 Industry Funding Regulations

September 2025

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Summary

This publication provides a guide to the Industry Funding Regulations for 2025, which have been set to recover industry's share of 2024 Financial Regulation costs.

The guide is divided into six sections as follows:

Section 1: Funding Strategy

Section 2: Background to the 2025 Industry Funding Regulations

Section 3: Recovery Rates

Section 4: Calculation of the Industry Funding Levy for each industry category

Section 5: Financial Information for Industry Sectors

Section 6: Appendices

Appendix 1 Comparison of 2023 and 2024 ***net Annual Funding Requirements***

Appendix 2 Population of each Industry Sector

Appendix 3 Glossary: explanation of words and phrases identified in bold italics in Guide.

If you have queries regarding the 2025 Industry Funding Regulations, please refer to the Frequently Asked Questions section in the Industry Funding Levy area of our website www.centralbank.ie or send an e-mail to fundingpolicy@centralbank.ie.

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Section 1 – Funding Strategy

The Central Bank continues to progress its funding strategy, which aims to:

(i) Increase over time the proportion of costs paid by industry and reduce the burden of subvention on the taxpayer, while avoiding excessive movements in levy rates at a sectoral level from on year to the next to the extent possible; and

(ii) Reduce complexity and risk in the areas of funding policy and execution.

In line with this strategy, the 2025 invoices will be based on the Central Bank's actual costs of regulation in 2024.

In some instances, additional subvention has been applied to Financial Regulation costs for 2024 to limit the impact of cost increases on industry. The headline recovery rates in the 2025 billing cycle reflect the rates approved by the Minister for Finance in 2019 and communicated to industry bodies at that time.

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Section 2 – Background to the 2025 Industry Funding Regulations

2.1 The Regulations referred to in this Guide are the Central Bank Act 1942 (Section 32D) Regulations 2025. The objective of the Regulations is to raise the agreed proportion of the cost attributable to the Central Bank's financial regulation activities in 2024 directly from the ***regulated entities*** it regulates. Accordingly, the Regulations apply to all persons who are subject to regulation by the Central Bank.

2.2 The Government gave the power to raise such a levy to the ***Central Bank*** Commission under the Central Bank Reform Act, 2010. In accordance with legislation, the Minister for Finance has approved the 2025 Regulations.

2.3 The Regulations were signed into law by the Deputy Governor, Financial Regulation on 23 July 2025 and came into operation that same day. As of that date, all ***regulated entities*** are liable to pay an annual levy. The levy must be paid no later than 28 days from the date on the levy invoice.

2.4 A ***regulated entity*** may hold more than one authorisation from the ***Central Bank*** and may, therefore, fall into more than one ***industry funding category***. In such cases, the ***regulated entity*** will be liable for a levy for each category in respect of which it holds an authorisation – each levy will be invoiced separately. For example, a credit union (Category F) which also holds a multi-agency intermediary authorisation (Category C) will be obliged to pay the levy for both categories.

Collection of the Levy

2.5 The ***Central Bank*** sends almost all ***regulated entities*** a levy invoice after the Regulations are published. However, even if a ***regulated entity*** does not receive a levy invoice, it is still legally obliged to pay the appropriate levy for its ***industry funding category*** in the Regulations. Any such ***regulated entity*** should request a copy levy invoice by email from billing@centralbank.ie.

2.6 Levies may be paid either by direct debit or electronic funds transfer (EFT). To ensure that payments are dealt with efficiently, all payments made by EFT must include details of the levy invoice number and/or the account number. Failure to include the required details may result in the EFT payment being returned at the ***regulated entity's*** expense. Full details for payment by EFT will be supplied on invoices.

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2.7 If a ***regulated entity*** fails to pay the levy by the required date, the ***Central Bank*** may take steps to recover the amount of the levy. Recovery action may include court proceedings.

Update to arrangements for levy invoices

2.8 Invoices are being issued, like last year, by email with respect to the Levy 2024 process. To facilitate this approach, we require the ongoing assistance of ***regulated entities*** in providing us with email information for billing purposes.

Any firm that has still not activated its ***Central Bank*** Portal account, should go to the Central Bank's Portal Webpage to register. If any difficulties are encountered in registering or accessing a portal account please contact *onlinereturns@centralbank.ie.*

For firms who have not provided billing email information to date, please follow the steps below and add the email address:

- Navigate to 'Request Change' at the left side of the screen > Select 'Create New Request'> Select 'Change to Contact'> Select 'Add New Contact'> Under 'Contact Reason Role', select 'billing email' from the drop down menu> Enter billing email address.

For firms who need to update billing email information on the Central Bank of Ireland Portal, please follow the steps below. (Please note firms are required to 'Edit' the existing contact, adding a new billing e-mail is not possible.):

- Navigate to 'Request Change' at the left side of the screen > Select 'Create New Request Change' > Select 'Contact' > Select 'Actions' > Select 'Edit' > Edit existing billing email address details.

Supplementary Levies

2.9 Certain regulated entities will be required to pay an additional (or supplementary) levy to the ***Central Bank*** to fund the cost of a particular initiative or regulatory action. The purpose of supplementary levies is to re-charge costs attributable to specific firms where costs can be directly attributable to them in order to avoid imposing them on all firms in the ***Industry Funding Category***. Details of supplementary levies applicable in the 2025 Regulations are tabulated below:

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Category	Applicable to	Costs to be funded by this levy
A	Irish authorised Credit Institutions (previously in ELG Scheme) (see Section 4.1 below)	Cost of carrying out activities relating to inquiries by the ***Central Bank*** under Part IIIC of the Central Bank Act, 1942.
	Relevant credit Institutions	Costs related to the ***Central Bank's*** exercise of its powers under Part IIIC of the Central Bank Act 1942 in respect of serious failings relating to tracker mortgage issues
	Credit institutions seeking significant changes to their business model and/or activities	While there is provision in the Regulations, no invoices will be raised under this heading in respect of 2024 financial regulation costs
D	Investment Firms subject to ***Client Asset Requirements***	Costs attributable to the performance of the ***Central Bank's*** functions under the ***Client Asset Requirements***
D	Investment firms subject to Bank Recovery and Resolution Regulations (2015)	Costs attributable to the performance of the ***Central Bank***'s functions as resolution authority under the European Union (Bank Recovery and Resolution) Regulations 2015

Such supplementary levies will be set out in a levy notice sent to the ***regulated entities*** concerned.

2.10 For Category A entities, supplementary levies apply on a full year basis even where the relevant entity is only authorised by the ***Central Bank*** for part of a year. For Category D entities, supplementary levies are based on their duration of authorisation (i.e. full year/pro-rata).

Pro-Rata Levies

2.11 Each ***regulated entity*** will be liable to a levy for the portion of the year in respect of which it holds an authorisation from the ***Central Bank***. It follows that ***regulated entities*** authorised in 2024 are liable to a levy covering the period from date of authorisation to 31 December 2024.

2.12 Similarly, a ***regulated entity*** whose authorisation was revoked during the course of 2024 is liable to a levy covering the period 1 January 2024 to the date on which the relevant authorisation was revoked and are levied at the time of revocation.

Appeals and Waivers

2.13 Appeals must be submitted within 21 days of the due date of the levy contribution /supplemental levy contribution.

2.14 Any such appeal must

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- set out in writing the grounds for the appeal and include all supporting documentation or representations; and
- be accompanied by a payment or a receipt evidencing payment of that portion of the levy contribution/supplementary levy contribution that is not under appeal.

2.15 Where, in the reasonable opinion of the Central Bank, the obligation of a regulated entity to pay a levy contribution/supplementary levy would be likely to make that entity insolvent, or where the regulated entity/former regulated entity is a sole trader or bankrupt, the Central Bank may waive the obligation of that entity under these regulations to pay the levy contribution /supplementary levy.

2.16 The ***Central Bank*** may, at its discretion, waive or reduce part/all of a levy contribution/ supplementary levy in exceptional circumstances.

2.17 The ***Central Bank*** shall advise the regulated entity in writing of its decision in respect of the appeal, providing reasons and details of any amount outstanding and the due date applicable for the payment of any outstanding levy liability.

Records

2.18 A ***regulated entity*** must keep all records on which the levy has been calculated for so long as the Regulations stipulate. Regulation 13 stipulates that this requirement is applicable for a period of six years.

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Section 3 – Recovery Rates

3.1 In support of the Bank's funding strategy, the 2025 Regulations reflect agreed increases in recovery rates. The recovery rates communicated in 2019 are set out in the table below[1].

3.2 Recovery rates are applied to each sector's share of financial regulation costs. In some instances, the actual amount collected may be lower to reflect approved subvention where the Central Bank has formed a view that it is appropriate to do so in order to meet its objective of proportionality, while balancing this against the burden that any additional subvention ultimately imposes on the taxpayer.

Recovery Rates to 2025	*Lookback and Outlook*								
Calendar Year →	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Levied in →	*2017*	*2018*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*
Irish authorised Credit Institutions (previously in ELG Scheme)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Other Credit Institutions	65%	80%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Insurance Undertakings									
Investment Firms									
Fund Service Providers									
Funds	65%	65%	80%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Retail Intermediaries & Debt Management Cos	50%	65%	70%	75%	80%	90%	100%	100%	100%
High Cost Credit Providers (formerly Moneylenders)	65%								
Approved Professional Bodies									
Bureau de Change/Money Transmitters									
Retail Credit/Home Reversion/Credit Servicing Firms									
Payment & E-Money Institutions									
Credit Unions	.01% of total assets		20%	35%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

[1] For Levy 2024, an Industry Funding Levy has been applied to the crowdfunding service provider sector and the virtual asset service provider sector for the first time. An effective recovery rate of 95% applied to the Retail Intermediaries sector for Levy 2023.

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Section 4 – Calculation of the Levy

4.1 Category A: Credit Institutions

Each credit institution in this category shall be liable to pay an Industry Funding Levy consisting of the sum of a minimum amount and a variable amount as set out in Table 1 below:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Table 1</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2"></th><th colspan="2">Minimum Levy plus Variable Levy</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Credit Institutions</th><th>Minimum Levy</th><th>Variable Levy</th></tr>
<tr><td>A1</td><td>Irish authorised Credit Institutions (including relevant credit institutions authorised pursuant to section 9A of the Central Bank Act 1971)</td><td>€240,530</td><td>Variable Levy (V) is calculated as follows:

V =[(S+G)* 50%]* C

Where:

S= the credit institution’s percentage share of the sum of total assets for category A1 (based on the credit institution’s report in FINREP template F01.01 row 380 for the period 31 December 2024[2]);

G = the credit institution’s percentage share of the sum of total risk exposure for category A1 (based on the credit institution’s report in COREP template C02.00 row 010 for the period 31 December 2024);

C= the proportion of total variable amount for category A1

The values of S, G and C relevant to their levy calculations will be communicated directly by the Central Bank to each credit institution.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Note: The funding requirement relates principally to the recovery of 2024 costs but is adjusted for balancing items and deferred income from previous years and other such approved adjustments.</td></tr>
</table>

Credit institutions within sub-categories A2 and A3 are obliged to pay a flat rate levy of €33,125 as set out in Table 2 below.

[2] For entities whose year-end is October, data for the period 31 October 2024 will be used. For entities whose year-end is March, data for the period 31 March 2024 will be used.

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Table 2		
Credit Institutions authorised in another EEA State		Minimum Levy Payable
A2	Credit Institutions authorised in another EEA state which have established a branch in Ireland.	€33,125
A3	Credit Institutions authorised in another EEA state operating in Ireland on a Freedom of Services basis.	

Credit Institutions – Supplementary levies

Credit institutions (where appropriate) will continue to be liable to pay supplementary levies to the **Central Bank** for the purposes of providing sufficient funds to recover costs arising from:

(i) the conduct of activities relating to inquiries under Part IIIC of the Central Bank 1942;

(ii) the exercise of the Central Bank's powers under Part IIIC of the Central Bank 1942 in relation to tracker mortgage investigation and related issues; and

(iii) significant changes to business models and/or activities, where appropriate. No such charge arises in the Levy 2024 billing cycle.

Supplementary levies will be set out in separate levy invoices sent to relevant credit institutions.

4.2 Category B: Insurance Undertakings

Each of the following entities shall be liable to pay the levy contribution corresponding to its **impact category** as set out in the relevant tables below.

Table 3 – (Re) Insurance Undertakings authorised in Ireland					
		Levy payable per Impact Category			
(Re)Insurance Undertakings		High	Medium High	Medium Low	Low
B1	Life Insurance undertakings as defined under the EU (Insurance and Reinsurance) Regulations 2015 with an Irish head office	€2,112,971	€483,131	€96,044	€29,835
B4	Non-life insurance undertakings as defined under the EU (Insurance and Reinsurance) Regulations 2015 with an Irish head office				
B7	Reinsurance undertakings as defined under the EU (Insurance and Reinsurance) Regulations 2015 with an Irish head office				
B8	Branch in the State of a Third country insurance undertaking as defined under the EU (Insurance and Reinsurance) Regulations 2015				

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Table 4 – Insurance Undertakings authorised in another EEA state[3]						
		Gross Written Premium on Irish risk business or Flat Rate Levy				
Insurance undertakings authorised in another EEA state		GWP > €100m	GWP €0 - €100m	GWP >€50m	GWP €0 - €50m	Flat Levy
B2	Life insurance undertakings authorised in another EEA state which have established a branch in Ireland	€241,566	€22,377	N/A	N/A	N/A
B3	Life insurance undertakings authorised in another EEA state operating in Ireland on a Freedom of Services basis[4]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	€22,377
B5a	Non-life insurance undertakings authorised in another EEA state which have established a branch in Ireland writing motor insurance	N/A	N/A	€241,566	€48,022	N/A
B5b	Non-life insurance undertakings authorised in another EEA state which have established a branch in Ireland not included in B5a	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	€22,377
B6	Non-life undertakings authorised in another EEA state operating in Ireland on a Freedom of Services basis	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	€22,377

Table 5 – Special Purpose Reinsurance Vehicles[5]			
		Minimum Levy plus Contribution per Arrangement on a pro rata basis with respect to the number of days of the levy period during which the Special Purpose Reinsurance Vehicle or arrangement was approved	
Special Purpose Reinsurance Vehicles (SPRV)		Minimum Levy (Single Arrangement)	More than one arrangement (Multiple Arrangements)
B9	Special Purpose Reinsurance Vehicles shall pay a minimum levy equivalent to 50% of that applied to Low impact undertakings in Category B (Insurance/ reinsurance undertakings authorised in Ireland) in respect of single and multiple arrangements.	€14,918	N/A
	Second and subsequent Special Purpose Reinsurance Vehicle arrangements shall be subject to a levy equivalent to one-third of the minimum levy payable in respect of single and multiple arrangements.	€14,918	€4,972 per second and each subsequent arrangement

[3] The levy for these entities is based on EIOPA branch data provided for the 2023 reporting year.
[4] As insurance undertakings operating in Ireland on a Freedom of Services basis may write Irish risk business, they will be subject to a levy designed to contribute towards the cost of regulation. The amount of such levy is as set out in Table 4 above.
[5] Special purpose reinsurance vehicle is a "special purpose vehicle" as defined under the EU (Insurance and Reinsurance) Regulations 2015.

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4.3 Category C: Intermediaries and Debt Management Firms

Levies payable by intermediaries and debt management firms are determined by the firms' total income from fees and income from commission as submitted through the Online Reporting System. The levy for intermediaries and debt management firms will be calculated as set out in Table 6 below:

Table 6				
		Minimum Levy plus Variable Levy		
Intermediaries & Debt Management Firms		Minimum Levy	Variable Levy	
C	Intermediaries (including Investment Product Intermediaries and Mortgage Intermediaries who hold authorisations under the Consumer Credit Act 1995)	€1,130	**Variable Levy (V) is calculated as follows:** **(A - B) x C** **Where:** **A** = total of firm's 'Income from Fees' and 'Income from Commissions' as reported in the firm's ***On-Line Regulatory Return*** for the year ended 31 December 2023 which was due for submission to the Central Bank at end-June 2024 or the most recently received previous report from the firm. **B** = threshold level of total 'Income from Fees' and 'Income from Commissions' of €200,000. **C** = variable levy rate of 0.21%.	
	Mortgage Credit Intermediaries who hold authorisations under the European Union (Consumer Mortgage Credit Agreements) Regulations 2016			
	Insurance/Reinsurance Intermediaries registered under the EC (Insurance Mediation) Regulations 2005			
	Debt Management Firms authorised under the Central Bank Act, 1997			

Notes:

Income from fees and income from commissions is before deduction of any commission payable to a third party.

Intermediaries and debt management companies which are newly authorised and not yet due to submit an ***On-Line Regulatory Return*** shall be liable to pay the minimum Industry Funding Levy applicable to this category of €1,130.

Intermediaries and debt management companies that fail to submit their ***On-Line Regulatory Return*** in accordance with regulatory requirements shall be liable to a default levy amounting to €4,250. This default levy will be cancelled, however, and replaced with a levy calculated in accordance with the entity's reported income from fees and income from commissions following submission of its ***On-Line Regulatory Return***.

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4.4 Category D: Investment Firms

A ***regulated entity*** falling within any of the below sub-categories of Investment Firms authorised by the ***Central Bank*** shall be liable to pay the levy corresponding to its ***impact category*** as set out in Table 7 below.

Table 7					
		Levy payable per Impact Category			
Investment Firms		High	Medium High	Medium Low	Low
D1	Designated Fund Managers	€2,211,012	€1,105,506	€219,770	€28,093
D2	Receipt and Transmission of Orders and/or Provision of Investment Advice				
D3	Portfolio Management; Execution of Orders				
D4	Own Account Trading; Underwriting on a Firm Commitment Basis				
D5	Stock Exchange Member Firms				
D6	Firms authorised under the Investment Intermediaries Act, 1995 that are not captured in any other levy category				
D9	High Volume Algorithmic Trading Firms				
D10	Market Infrastructure Firms				
D11	Investment firms authorised in another EEA state, which have established a branch in Ireland.				€28,093
CAR	Client Asset Levy: D1 to D10 as above, where subject to Client Asset Requirements (CAR) shall pay a supplementary levy	€476,453	€238,227	€47,358	€6,639
BRRD	BRRD Admin Levy: Investment Firms within the meaning of Regulation 3 of the European Union (Bank Recovery and Resolution) Regulations, 2015 shall pay a supplementary administration levy	€150,127	€148,069	€29,435	€14,718

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4.5 Category E1: Investment Funds

As set out in Table 8 below, all investment funds structured either as single (standalone) funds or umbrella funds (with one sub-fund) authorised by the ***Central Bank*** shall be liable to pay a minimum levy of €8,734. In addition to the minimum levy of €8,734, umbrella funds with more than one sub-fund will also pay a contribution per sub-fund (including the first sub-fund) of €579 up to a maximum of fifty sub-funds, resulting in a maximum contribution for umbrella funds of €37,684 (i.e. minimum levy of €8,734 plus 50 x €579).

Table 8			
		Minimum Levy plus Contribution per Sub-fund	
Investment Funds		Minimum Levy (Single & Umbrella Funds with one sub-fund)	More than one sub-fund (Umbrellas only)
E1a	Authorised UCITS; Authorised Unit Trusts; Authorised Investment Companies (Designated and non-Designated); Authorised Investment Limited Partnerships; Authorised Common Contractual Funds Authorised Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles (ICAV).	€8,734	€579 per sub-fund
E1b	UCITS Self-Managed Investment Companies (SMICs); UCITS Self-Managed ICAVs; Authorised Designated Investment Companies (Internally Managed Alternative Investment Funds); Authorised Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles (Internally Managed AIF ICAVs).		

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4.6 Category E2: Alternative Investment Fund Managers and Other Investment Fund Service Providers

An ***Investment fund service provider*** falling within sub-categories E2a, E2b and E2c and which has been authorised by the ***Central Bank*** shall be liable to pay the levy contribution corresponding to its ***impact category*** as set out in Table 9. All entities within sub-category E2d shall pay a flat rate levy of €18,908.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Table 9</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2"></th><th colspan="4">Levy payable per Impact Category</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Investment Fund Service Providers</th><th>High</th><th>Medium High</th><th>Medium Low</th><th>Low</th></tr>
<tr><td>E2a</td><td>AIF Management Companies</td><td rowspan="3">€1,488,134</td><td rowspan="3">€744,067</td><td rowspan="3">€147,917</td><td rowspan="3">€18,908</td></tr>
<tr><td>E2b</td><td>Administrators;
UCITS Managers (Non Delegating);
Depositories;
Alternative Investment Fund Managers</td></tr>
<tr><td>E2c</td><td>UCITS Managers (Delegating)</td></tr>
<tr><td>E2d</td><td>UCITS managers and alternative investment fund managers authorised in another EEA state which have established a branch in Ireland</td><td colspan="4">All entities in this sub-category shall pay a flat rate levy of €18,908.</td></tr>
</table>

4.7 Category F: Credit Unions

A Credit Union is liable to pay a levy of 0.03 per cent of total assets as reported in its quarterly prudential return setting out its balance sheet as at 31 December 2024.

As noted in section 3, a recovery rate of 50% currently applies to the credit union sector.

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4.8 Category G: High Cost Credit Providers

Levies payable by High Cost Credit Providers (HCCP) are determined by the firms' turnover reported to the ***Central Bank*** in section 6.2 of the most recently received Renewal Application for the entity. The amount of the levy will be calculated as set out in Table 10 below:

Table 10			
		Minimum Levy plus Variable Levy	
High Cost Credit Providers		Minimum Levy	Variable Levy
G	High Cost Credit Providers	€1,920	**Variable Levy (V) is calculated as follows:** **(A - B) x C** **Where:** **A** = firms' turnover reported to the ***Central Bank*** in section 5.2 of the most recently received Renewal Application for the entity. **B** = threshold level of total 'Turnover' of €60,000. **C** = variable levy rate of 1.178%.

4.9 Category H: Approved Professional Bodies

Each approved professional body shall be liable to pay the levy contribution as set out in Table 11.

Table 11	
Levy	€8,000

4.10 Category J: Bureaux de Change

Each bureau de change that has been authorised by the ***Central Bank*** shall be liable to pay the levy contribution as set out in Table 12.

Table 12	
Levy	**€3,650**

4.11 Category L: Default Assessment

Each regulated entity defined as a defaulting entity pursuant to Regulation 13(4) of the 2024 Regulations is liable to pay a flat rate levy of €4,250.

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4.12 Category M: Retail Credit Firms and Credit Servicing Firms

Each retail credit firm and credit servicing firm that has been authorised by the ***Central Bank*** shall be liable to pay the levy contribution as set out in Table 13 below.

Table 13		
Retail Credit Firms & Credit Servicing Firms		**Levy Payable**
M1	Retail Credit Firms	€102,500 to €250,000
M3	Credit Servicing Firms	
M2	Firms in wind-down	€10,250

Due to enhanced supervision within the sectoral supervisory framework, a small number of firms are subject to a higher amount than the standard levy of €102,500 outlined in Table 13 above (being between €125,000 to €250,000).

4.13 Category N: Payment Institutions and E-Money Institutions

Each payment institution and e-money institution that has been authorised by the ***Central Bank*** shall be liable to pay a levy combining a flat rate and variable element calculated according as set out in Table 14 below.

Table 14			
		Minimum Levy plus Variable Levy	
Payment & E-Money Institutions		**Minimum Levy**	**Variable Levy**
N	Payment Institutions	€5,300	**Variable Levy (V) is calculated as follows:** **A = B/ C** **Where:** **A** = Variable Levy Rate % (i.e. firm's % share of Total Value of Transactions processed by all firms) **B** = Value of Transactions processed by the firm as reported in On-Line Returns to the Bank for year ended 31 December 2024. **C** = Total Value of Transactions processed by all firms as reported in On-Line Returns to the Bank for year ended 31 December 2024. An Explanatory Memorandum will be included with invoices to all firms to provide guidance on how the invoice total has been calculated.
	E-Money Institutions		
	An Post (in its capacity as a Payment Service Provider)		
In addition to the Minimum and Variable levies as above, any firms with a risk rating of 'Ultra High' from an Anti-Money Laundering / Combating the Financing of Terrorism perspective will be required to pay the €5,300 Minimum Levy above and a separate flat fee of €397,500			

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4.14 Category Q: Virtual Asset Service Providers

Each virtual asset service provider that has been registered by the ***Central Bank*** shall be liable to pay the levy contribution as set out in Table 15.

Table 15	
Levy	€2,000

Due to enhanced supervision, some firms are subject to a higher amount than the flat rate levy (being €27,000 and €63,000).

4.15 Category S: Crowdfunding Service Providers

Each crowdfunding service provider that has been authorised by the ***Central Bank*** shall be liable to pay the levy contribution set out in Table 16.

Table 16	
Levy	€5,000

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Section 5 – Financial Information for Industry Sectors

Cost of Financial Regulation in 2024

5.1 The Central Bank's 2024 adjusted cost of financial regulation activities is €261.9 million, an increase of €24.9 million on the 2023 outturn of €237.0 million.

5.2 For the 2025 invoicing cycle, all levies are based on 2024 actual costs and include adjustments for recovery rates (set out in Section 3), prior year balances and specific treatments of certain items. This is the **net Annual Funding Requirement (nAFR)**.

5.3 Subvention again features in the final rates for certain categories this year. Subvention is applied only in specific circumstances where, in the **Central Bank's** judgement, relief is warranted. Details of the subvention amounts are tabulated in 5.5 below.

5.4 The nAFR is €214.5 million (2023 €198.7 million) which takes account of:

- A surplus brought forward of €4.5 million which mainly arose between the amount collected from the 2023 levy and the 2023 actual cost attributable to Industry, of which €1.9 million relates to Retail Intermediaries / Debt Management Firms and €1.85 million relates to Fund Service Providers;
- Additional subvention as set out in the table in paragraph 5.5 below; and
- €0.5 million relating to category M costs previously deferred.

€2.2 million has already been billed. Appendix 1 provides a sectoral breakdown of the nAFR per sector.

5.5 The amount of subvention of costs, including that arising as a result of a sector's recovery rate being less than 100% and to contain the levy rate levels in smaller sectors, amounts to €35.4 million. The following table provides a sectoral breakdown of this amount:

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Subvention breakdown		€ million
1	Credit Union sector: The recovery rate of 50% results in subvention of €6.8 million.	6.8
2	Markets Supervision costs: Subvention to meet 50% of the markets supervision costs not covered by fee income.	5.1
3	Payment and E-Money Institutions: As in previous years, direct subvention is being applied for Levy 2024 to help cover costs associated with the volume of new authorisation applications and to mitigate the high costs attributed to the sector due to the current intensity of supervisory effort. As the sector matures and the population stabilises, and our supervision of it evolves, the level of subvention is expected to reduce.	6.7
4	Investment Firms: Direct subvention to mitigate the annual increase in Levy rates that would otherwise have applied.	7.6
5	High Cost Credit Providers (HCCP): Levy 2024 rates are being held at 2021 levels, the same as last year. The freezing of Levy rates aims to mitigate the financial pressures on HCCP firms and reflects the changing economic circumstances of the sector and the key societal role it plays, particularly for customers who may be in vulnerable circumstances. The costs of this freezing of rates is €0.9 million.	0.9
6	Additional subvention to mitigate the increases in the Levy rates that would otherwise be required in some sectors.	7.4
7	Other costs including costs of Administrative Sanctions Procedure inquiries which commenced prior to 1 January 2018.	0.9
	Total	**35.4**

Calculation of Levy rates for individual regulated entities

5.6 Costs attributable to a particular ***industry funding category*** include the pay, non-pay and overhead costs associated with the supervision of ***regulated entities***, including the provision of specialist support.

5.7 A series of policies govern how costs are aggregated and allocated to industry categories. These policies are subject to annual review by a Levy Oversight Group and approval of the Deputy Governor, Financial Regulation.

5.8 The basis for calculating levies within each industry funding category is set out in Table 17:

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Table 17

Industry Funding Categories	Levy Type	Ref	Basis for Distribution of Costs across Firms within each of these Categories
• Insurance/Reinsurance Undertakings • Investment Firms • Fund Service Providers • Firms subject to Client Asset Requirements • Firms subject to BRRD Admin Levy	PRISM Based	4.2 4.4 4.6 4.4 4.4	Reflects the relative allocations of the supervisory resources attributable to the ***Industry Funding Category*** concerned.
• Credit Institutions • Retail Intermediaries & Debt Management Firms • High Cost Credit Providers • Investment Funds • Credit Unions • Payment Institutions and E-Money Institutions • Special Purpose Reinsurance Vehicles	Based on firm metrics	4.1 4.3 4.8 4.5 4.7 4.13 4.2	Application of a calculation formula to relevant metric(s).
• Approved Professional Bodies • Bureaux de Change • Crowdfunding Service Providers • Retail Credit/Credit Servicing Firms • Virtual Asset Service Providers	Flat Rates	4.9 4.10 4.15 4.12 4.14	Amounts per firm are set out in relevant sections.

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Appendix 1 – Comparison of 2023 and 2024 *Net Annual Funding Requirement (nAFR)*

Industry Sector	Description	2023 nAFR	2024 nAFR	Variance
		€'000	**€'000**	**€'000**
A1	Irish authorised Credit Institutions (previously in ELG Scheme) and their subsidiaries	26,544	27,480	936
A1/A2	Irish authorised Credit Institutions (other than those in A1a) and EEA Branches	41,926	45,555	3,629
A	Supplementary Levy for Credit Institutions	5,567	5,936	369
B	Insurance/Reinsurance Undertakings	50,224	51,210	986
C	Intermediaries and Debt Management Firms	5,567	8,035	2,468
D	Investment Firms	25,376	28,202	2,826
E1	Investment Funds	14,437	16,443	2,006
E2	Fund Service Providers	13,619	13,153	(466)
F	Credit Unions	6,148	6,521	373
G	High Cost Credit Providers	397	376	(21)
H	Approved Professional Bodies	13	12	(1)
J	Bureaux de Change	20	24	4
M	Retail Credit Firms and Credit Servicing Firms	5,313	5,481	168
N	Payment Institutions & E-Money Institutions	6,453	8,118	1,665
Q	Virtual Asset Service Providers	-	130	130
S	Crowdfunding Service Providers	-	25	25
	Total[6]	**201,604**	**216,701**	**15,097**
	Less Pro Rata authorisation and revocation Levies issued	(2,954)	(2,193)	761
	Total Amount to be raised	**198,650**	**214,508**	**15,858**

[6] The 2024 total includes €0.5 million to be collected relating to category M costs previously deferred.

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Appendix 2 – Population of Each Industry Sector

Industry Sector	Description	2023 No of Entities	2024 No of Entities	Change #	Change
A1	Irish authorised Credit Institutions	17	15	(2)	(11.8)%
A2	Credit Institution - EEA Branch	27	27	-	-
B1 B4 B7 B8 B9	Insurance Life - Irish Head Office Insurance Non - Life Irish Head Office Reinsurance Third Country Branch Special Purpose Reinsurance Vehicle	183	178	(5)	(2.7)%
B2 B5	Insurance Life - EEA Branch Insurance Non Life - EEA Branch	26	28	2	7.7%
C	Intermediaries and Debt Management Companies	2,123	2,041	(82)	(3.9)%
D1, D2, D3, D4, D6	Investment Firms	77	79	2	2.6%
D5	Member Firms of the Irish Stock Exchange	3	3	-	-
D9	High Volume Algorithmic Traders	2	2	-	-
D10	Market Infrastructure Firms	7	7	-	-
D11	Investment Firm – EEA Branch	7	7	-	-
E1	Investment Funds	1,333	1,346	13	1.0%
E2a, E2b, E2c	Investment Fund Service Providers	198	193	(5)	(2.5)%
E2d	Investment Fund Service Providers – EEA Branch	13	12	(1)	(7.7)%
F	Credit Unions	191	183	(8)	(4.2)%
G	High Cost Credit Providers	29	27	(2)	(6.9)%
H	Approved Professional Bodies	2	1	(1)	(50.0)%
J	Bureaux de Change	7	6	(1)	(14.3)%
M	Retail Credit Firms and Credit Servicing Firms	61	54	(7)	(11.5)%
N	Payment & E-Money Institutions	46	48	2	4.3%
Q	Virtual Asset Service Providers	-	22	22	-
S	Crowdfunding Service Providers	-	5	5	-

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Appendix 3 – Glossary

BRRD is the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive 2014. The BRRD sets out the rules for the resolution of Banks and large investment firms in all EU Member States.

Central Bank means the Central Bank of Ireland.

Client Asset Requirements means the requirements imposed on investment business firms and investment firms pursuant to Section 52 of the Investment Intermediaries Act 1995 (No. 11 of 1995), or client asset requirements imposed on regulated financial service providers pursuant to the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Investment Firms) Regulations 2017 [S.I. No. 604 of 2017] or pursuant to any amending or replacing legislation. The Requirements are designed to protect and safeguard client assets (consisting of funds and financial instruments) which a regulated financial service provider, in the course of providing investment services, holds on behalf of clients.

Gross Annual Funding Requirement (gAFR) represents the relevant proportion of the cost of financial regulation activities for the year in question which will be funded by industry.

High Impact regulated entities are large domestic and international financial firms which are major players in their respective markets with considerable potential to cause large-scale damage to financial sector stability.

A **High Volume Algorithmic Trading Firm** is a ***regulated entity*** which primarily executes a large volume of buy and sell orders using proprietary algorithmic trading software technology.

Impact category is a rating given to regulated entities by the Bank in accordance with the Bank's Probability Risk and Impact System (PRISM) Framework.

Impact metric data means selected items extracted from a ***regulated entity's*** most recent ***On-Line Regulatory Return.***

Industry Funding Category - for the purposes of the annual Industry Funding Levy, ***regulated entities*** are categorised according to the financial activities they are authorised to undertake. For example, credit institutions are category A, insurance undertakings are category B, retail intermediaries are category C and so on. There are currently 14 industry funding categories. Please see Section 4 for further details.

Investment Fund Service Providers is the collective term used to describe the parties providing services to an investment fund.

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Irish authorised Credit Institutions (previously in ELG Scheme) means a credit institution authorised under Irish legislation which was admitted to the Eligible Liabilities Guarantee Scheme, 2009.

Low Impact regulated entities constitute the bulk of the ***regulated entities*** operating in Ireland. Failure of individual ***regulated entities*** in this category would not cause significant damage to the State or its citizens as a whole.

A **Markets Infrastructure Firm** is a ***regulated entity*** that either operates a trading platform or provides clearing and/or settlement services to market participants.

Medium High Impact regulated entities are large firms with considerable potential to cause prudential harm or customer loss. They are, however, not systemically important institutions and their failure, (if managed properly), should not derail the financial system or wider economy.

Medium Low Impact regulated entities are typically medium-sized and non-dominant players in their respective industries.

Net Annual Funding Requirement (nAFR) represents the adjustment of the ***Gross Annual Funding Requirement*** for prior year balances and other items which have been approved for inclusion in assumptions which underpin the annual levy process.

On-Line Regulatory Return is the return that must be completed by certain types of ***regulated entities*** and submitted to the ***Central Bank*** by means of a secure web based system. The amount and type of information that the ***Central Bank*** requires to be included in these regulatory returns varies between financial sectors. Links to the sectoral requirements are available in the reporting requirements section of the Financial Regulation Industry Sectors.

PRISM (**P**robability **R**isk and **I**mpact **S**yste**M**) is the name given to the framework that the ***Central Bank*** has developed to apply risk based supervision.

Regulated Entities means persons who are subject to regulation under designated enactments and designated statutory instruments (including ***regulated entities*** whose business is subject to regulation by an Authority that performs functions in an EEA country that are comparable to the functions performed by the ***Central Bank*** under a designated enactment or designated statutory instrument) and also includes former regulated entities who were regulated for part of the levy period.

Regulator is the state body charged with the responsibility for the prudential supervision of authorised ***regulated entities.*** In Ireland, the regulator is the ***Central Bank*** of Ireland.

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