

## Entrepreneur relief (S.597A)

### Part 19-06-02A

This document should be read in conjunction with section 597A  
of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997

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## Table of Contents

Introduction .....	3
2A.1 Operation of the relief .....	4
Example 1.....	5
Example 2.....	6
2A.2 Definitions.....	7

## Introduction

Entrepreneur Relief was introduced by section 45 of the Finance (No. 2) Act 2013, which inserted a new section (**section 597A**) into the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (“TCA 1997”). **Section 597A** was amended by **section 52 of the Finance Act 2014** to take account of EU State Aid concerns and to make a number of additional improvements.

Amendments to address State Aid issues were:

- Relief is confined to ‘eligible undertakings’ as defined in the revised General Block Exemption Regulation (“GBER”) which came into effect on 1 July 2014.
- The total amount of ‘initial risk finance investment’, which includes equity or other investment, or both is limited to a maximum of €15 million per eligible undertaking and must be provided within 6 months of the commencement of the new business.

Other improvements

- Clarifying that an enterprise must be a micro, small or medium sized enterprise when the initial risk finance investment is made in chargeable business assets but does not have to remain a micro, small or medium sized enterprise up to disposal of chargeable business assets. The intention of the relief is that new enterprises will be successful, so it would not make sense to require them to remain a micro, small or medium sized enterprise throughout the period of new investment.
- In the case of a qualifying company a shareholder must have a shareholding equating to at least 15% of the ordinary share capital of the company (previously 50%). This will enable a number of entrepreneurs to pool their resources in a new qualifying enterprise, provided they are all full-time working directors in the company carrying on the new business.
- Clarifying that investment in “new business” can include investment in a new line of business carried on by an existing company. Relief will not be available where the new business provides substantially the same goods, products or services as previously provided.
- Amending the definition of chargeable business asset for the purposes of the relief to include shares held in a holding company owned by the investor, provided the investor is a full-time working director in the company carrying on the new business.

- Providing that where, for **bona fide** commercial reasons, a person selling a business first transfers chargeable business assets to a wholly owned company and immediately sells the shares in that company, the relief will apply to the shares.

**Note:** A revised entrepreneur relief was introduced in **section 597AA TCA 1997** by section 35 Finance Act 2015 as respects disposals of chargeable business assets (within the meaning of that section) made on or after 1 January 2016 – see [Tax and Duty Manual \(TDM\) Part 19-06-02b](#). Relief under section 597A will apply where the amount of relief available under that section would be greater than the amount of relief available under section 597AA.

## 2A.1 Operation of the relief

The relief will apply from 1 January 2014 to individual entrepreneurs:

- who have made disposals of assets since 1 January 2010 on which they have paid Capital Gains Tax (“CGT”);
- who invest at least €10,000, in the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2018, in acquiring chargeable business assets that will be used in a new business, and
- who subsequently (after a minimum period of 3 years) dispose of those chargeable business at a gain giving rise to a CGT liability.

The relief will be given on the tax due on any chargeable gain arising on the future disposal of the chargeable business assets after a minimum period of 3 years and will amount **to the lower of:**

- the full amount of CGT paid on the initial disposal made since 1 January 2010  
or
- 50% of the CGT payable on the disposal of the new chargeable business assets.

**Example 1**

Individual disposed of assets in 2011 for a consideration of €200,000 and paid CGT of €50,000.

On 1 January 2014 the individual identifies a new business opportunity and invests an amount of €150,000 (the full consideration from the 2011 disposal less CGT paid of €50,000) in acquiring chargeable business assets which are used in a new business.

In December 2021 the individual sells the business for €250,000, making a chargeable gain of €100,000 (incidental expenses and the personal exemption are ignored for the purposes of this example).

But for this relief, the CGT liability on this disposal would be €100,000@33% = €33,000 (at current rate).

The relief provided under this section is the lower of:

- The CGT of €50,000 paid in 2011 and
- 50% of the CGT of €33,000 payable of on the 2021 disposal.

Accordingly, the individual would pay CGT in 2021 of €16,500 (50% of €33,000), instead of €33,000.

If an entrepreneur reinvests the proceeds of that subsequent disposal in a further new business, the relief can also apply on a subsequent disposal of the chargeable business assets of that further new business.

Where less than the full proceeds of a disposal on which CGT has been paid are reinvested, only that proportion of the CGT relative to the amount reinvested will qualify for relief.

**Example 2**

Individual disposed of assets in 2011 for a consideration of €200,000 and paid CGT of €50,000.

On 1 January 2014 the individual identifies a new business opportunity and invests an amount of €100,000 (two-thirds of the consideration from the 2011 disposal less CGT paid of €50,000) in acquiring chargeable business assets which are used in a new business.

In December 2021 the individual sells the business for €400,000, making a chargeable gain of €300,000 (incidental expenses and the personal exemption are ignored for the purposes of this example).

But for this relief, the CGT liability on this disposal would be €300,000@33% = €99,000.

The relief provided under this section is the lower of:

- The part of the CGT paid in 2011 which is attributable to the amount reinvested viz.  $€50,000 \times €100,000 / €150,000 = €33,333$ , and
- 50% of the CGT of €99,000 = €49,500 payable on the 2021 disposal.

Accordingly, the individual would pay CGT in 2021 of €65,667 (€99,000-€33,333), instead of €99,000.

## 2A.2 Definitions

“Chargeable business assets” for the purposes of this relief are defined to include:

- assets used wholly for the purposes of a new business carried on by a qualifying enterprise, or
- new ordinary shares issued on or after 1 January 2014 in a qualifying company. In the case of investment through a company, in order to qualify for relief, a shareholder must own not less than 15% of the shares in the qualifying company carrying on the new business (or in a holding company which owns 100% of the ordinary share capital of a qualifying company carrying on new business) and must be a full-time working director in the qualifying company.

“Qualifying enterprise” is defined as an enterprise (which can be an individual or a company) and which at the time of the making of the initial risk finance investment (but not necessarily at any later time), is a micro, small or medium-sized enterprise, as defined in Article 2 of the Annex\* to Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 and which –

- (a) has not been carrying on any business, trade or profession, or
- (b) has been carrying on a business, trade or profession for less than 7 years.

### \* Article 2 – Meaning of SMEs

Staff headcount and financial ceilings determining enterprise categories

1. The category of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is made up of enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 50 million, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 43 million.
2. Within the SME category, a small enterprise is defined as an enterprise which employs fewer than 50 persons and whose annual turnover and/or annual balance sheet total does not exceed EUR 10 million.
3. Within the SME category, a microenterprise is defined as an enterprise which employs fewer than 10 persons and whose annual turnover and/or annual balance sheet total does not exceed EUR 2 million.

“Full-time working director” is defined as meaning a director who is required to devote substantially the whole of his or her time to the service of the company in a managerial or technical capacity.

“Qualifying company” is a company that is a qualifying enterprise and which, at the time of the making of the initial risk finance investment, is not listed on the official list of any Stock Exchange;

“Holding company” is defined to mean a company that is not listed on the official list of any Stock Exchange whose business consists wholly of holding shares in a qualifying company.

“Initial risk finance investment” is defined by reference to GBER requirements. It means the funding of the qualifying enterprise for the purpose of new business which:

- (a) must not exceed a total of €15 million,
- (b) is provided in full within 6 months of the commencement of the new business, and
- (c) includes equity or investment or both.

“New business” is defined to mean relevant trading activities carried on –

- (a) by a new qualifying enterprise that were not, prior to 1 January 2014, carried on by that qualifying enterprise or by any person connected (within the meaning of **section 10, TCA 1997**) with that qualifying enterprise, or
- (b) by an existing qualifying enterprise that were not, prior to 1 January 2014, carried on by that qualifying enterprise or by any person connected (within the meaning of **section 10, TCA 1997**) with that qualifying enterprise.

The definition excludes products, goods or services that are substantially the same as products, goods or services previously provided by any individual claiming relief under this section or by any person connected with that individual.

“Relevant trading activities” has the same meaning as it has in section 489 and includes farming (within the meaning of section 654).