

Employment and Investment Incentive (EII) Statistics 2011 - 2018

The statistics in this release are based on analysis of EII returns and is collated by Revenue's Strategy, Evaluation & Reporting Branch.

These statistics should be considered as provisional and may be revised.

The statistics in this release focus on the latest EII figures at 6 February 2020.

Any queries of a statistical nature in relation to EII should be directed to statistics@revenue.ie

Overview of the Incentive

The Employment and Investment Incentive (EII) provides for tax relief of up to 40% (previously 41%) in respect of investments made in certain corporate trades. The EII allows an individual investor to obtain Income Tax relief on investments for shares in certain companies up to a maximum of €150,000 per annum in each tax year for investments made up until 31 December 2019. For investments made after 31 December 2019, the maximum limit is raised to €250,000, or up to €500,000 in the case of those who invest for a minimum period of 7 years. The EII replaced the Business Expansion Scheme (BES) and will run until 2021.

Where investments are made before 9 October 2019, initial relief is allowed on thirty fortieths (30/40) of the EII investment against your total income, in the year the investment is made. Relief in respect of the further ten fortieths (10/40) of the EII investment has been available in the fourth year after the EII investment was made providing that certain conditions are met. When investments are made after 8 October 2019, investors will be granted the full 40% relief in the year that the investment is made.

The EII is available to unquoted micro, small and medium sized trading companies. Certain activities are excluded. A RICT (Relief for Investment in Corporate Trades) Group is made up of a qualifying company and all its partner businesses and linked businesses. A RICT Group, or a qualifying company that is not part of an RICT group, can raise a lifetime maximum of €15 million risk finance using this incentive, which may not otherwise be able to be raised.

For all share issues up to and including 31st December 2018 a company must make an application for certification to the Revenue Commissioners. A company has 2 years from the end of the year in which the share issue has been made in which to submit this application. Therefore, for share issues in 2018, a company has until the 31st December 2020 in which to submit an application to Revenue. Revenue will not have received and/or made a determination on all applications by companies for shares issues in 2018.

Qualifying Companies

The EII is open to the majority of small to medium sized businesses however certain trading activities will not be eligible for the scheme. There is a comprehensive guide on the qualifying criteria for [shares issued up until 31 December 2018](#), in addition to comprehensive guides for shares issued after 31 December 2018, for [company conditions](#) and [investor conditions](#).

Use of EII Funds

The company must use the money raised from the share issue for the purpose of carrying on a qualifying trade or, if the company has not yet commenced to trade in incurring expenditure, on research and development and innovation. In addition, the use of the funds must contribute directly to the maintenance or creation of employment in the company (e.g., the money raised can be used to pay the wages of the qualifying employees of the company).

Table 1: Total EII Funds Invested, Qualifying Companies and Average Amounts

Year	Qualifying Companies	Total Amount Invest €M	Average Amount Invested per Investor €	Average Investment per Qualifying Company €
2011/2012	232	€52.2	€34,600	€225,000
2013	248	€57.6	€35,500	€232,000
2014	296	€77.9	€45,000	€263,000
2015	269	€93.2	€47,100	€346,700
2016	209	€105.6	€46,100	€506,000
2017	121	€82.6	€42,900	€683,000
2018	37	€48.0	€42,200	€1,298,000

This table provides a detailed breakdown of monies invested under EII, the number of Qualifying Companies, the average amount invested per investor and the average investment per Qualifying Company.

Table 2A: Distribution of Investment Amounts per Investor

Investment Amount	2011/2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0 - €10,000	417	466	406	430	434	392	202
€10,001 - €20,000	257	317	313	358	397	342	217
€20,001 - €30,000	247	280	304	337	432	380	227
€30,001 - €40,000	90	108	92	103	158	140	83
€40,001 - €50,000	156	171	217	271	316	235	146
€50,001 - €60,000	48	46	59	57	62	53	37
€60,001 - €80,000	76	69	85	104	135	88	65
€80,001 - €100,000	46	80	90	131	153	117	69
€100,001 - €125,000	27	14	27	33	39	34	17
€125,001 - €150,000	34	48	87	95	104	103	53
€150,001 - €250,000	25*	22*	39	34	38	41*	21*
> €250,000	NA	NA	12	25	22	NA	NA
Total	1,423	1,621	1,731	1,978	2,290	1,925	1,137

*The higher ranges have been combined to protect taxpayer confidentiality due to the small numbers of cases involved. Further details regarding Revenue's Statistical Disclosure Control can be found at the bottom of this document.

This table and graph (below) detail the range of investment amounts per investor under EII including investments by investors within funds.

Graph 1: Distribution of Investment Amounts per Investor

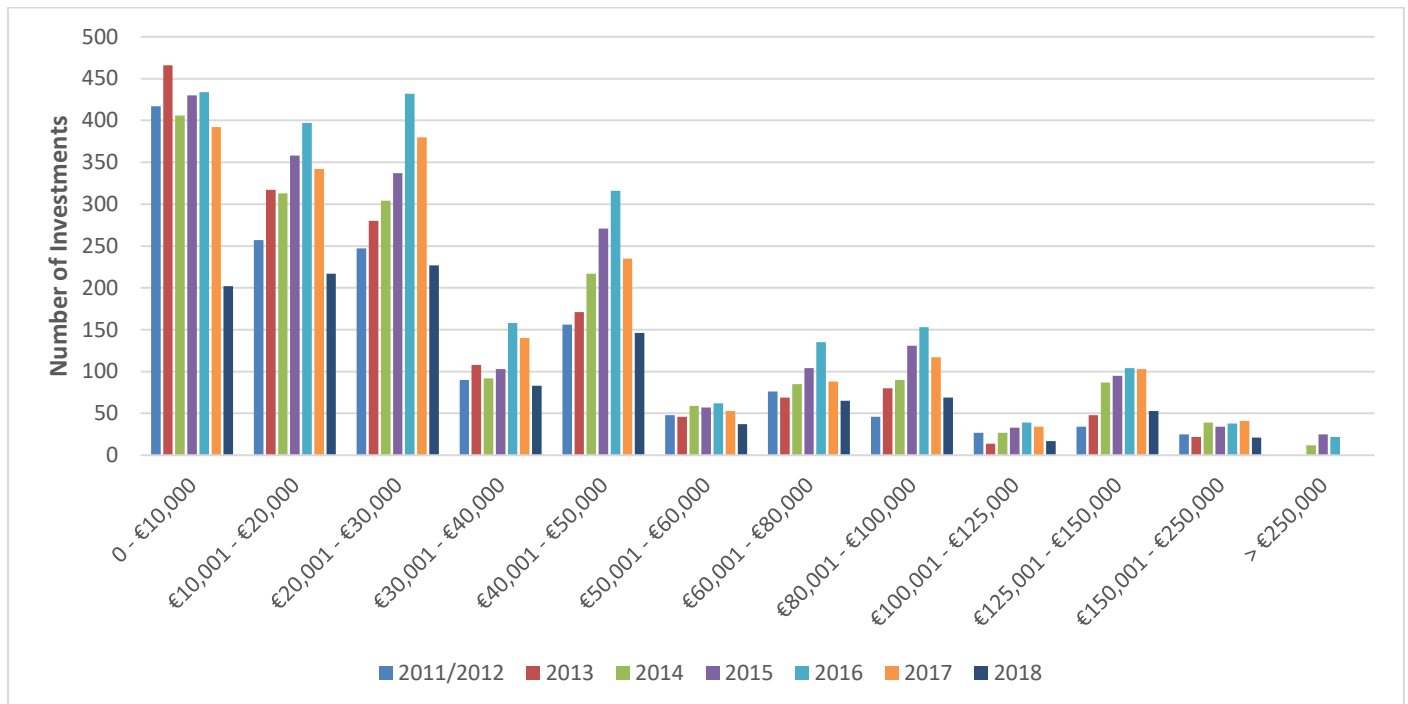


Table 2B: Distribution of Investment Amounts per Investor within Funds

Investment Amount	2011/2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0 - €10,000	98	79	100	66	161	157	148
€10,001 - €20,000	61	61	43	43	112	119	154
€20,001 - €30,000	35	45	43	24	71	90	96
€30,001 - €40,000	11	17	37*	14	39	37	38
€40,001 +	38	34	N/A	40	209	185	180
Total	243	236	223	187	592	588	616

Table 2B sets out the range of investment amounts per investor, under EII, within funds.

**The higher ranges have been combined to protect taxpayer confidentiality due to the small numbers of cases involved. Further details regarding Revenue's Statistical Disclosure Control can be found at the bottom of this document.*

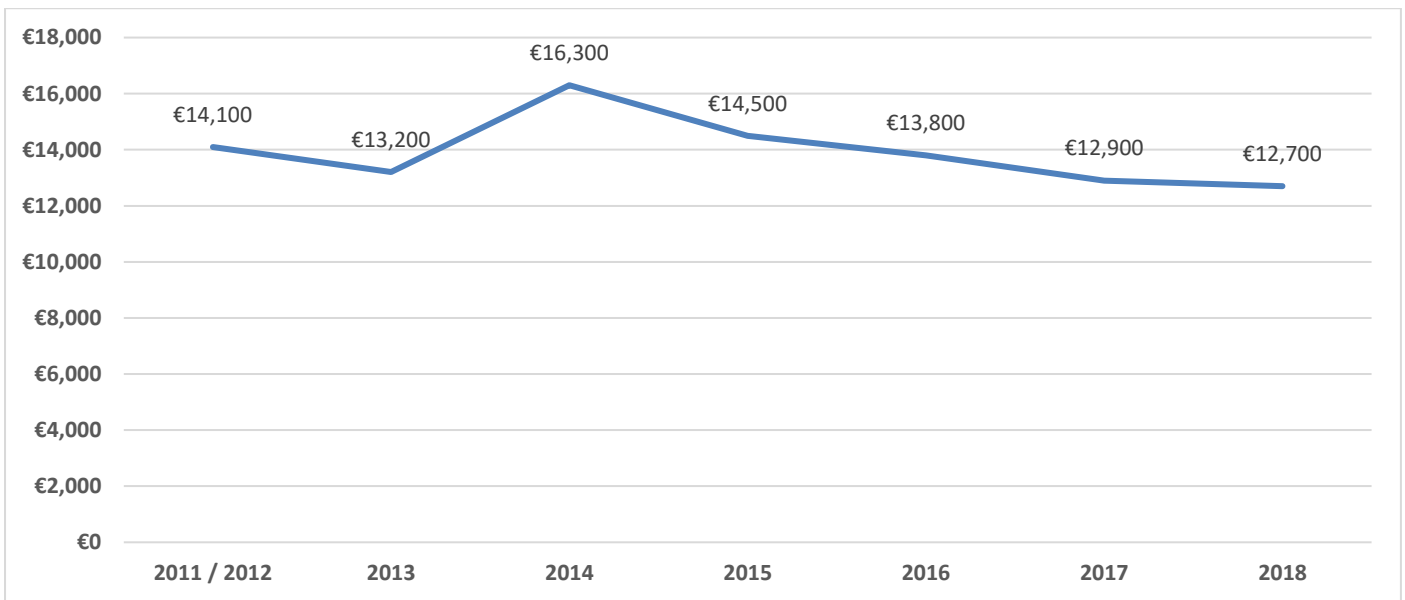
Exchequer Costs

Table 3: Estimated Exchequer Cost and Number of Distinct Investors

Year	Investors	Tax Cost (First Tranche) €M	Tax Cost (Second Tranche) €M
2011/2012	1,423	15.7	4.4
2013	1,621	17.3	3.9
2014	1,731	23.4	4.4
2015	1,978	28.0	4.9
2016	2,290	31.7	-
2017	1,925	24.8	-
2018	1,137	14.5	-

This table provides the distinct number of investors under EII and the estimated cost to the Exchequer.

Graph 2: Average Cost to the Exchequer per Distinct Investor



This graph demonstrates the average cost to the Exchequer per investor who invest in EII (figures have been rounded to the nearest €100).

Qualifying Companies

Table 4: EII Qualifying Companies by Region

Region	2011/2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Dublin	109	105	118	117	84	46	14
Leinster (excluding Dublin)	42	37	51	48	38	27	<10
Munster	57	71	88	75	60	36	<10
Connacht/Ulster/Other	24	35	39	29	27	12	<10

This table provides a geographical breakdown of EII Qualifying Companies' registration addresses according to Revenue records. These data are not intended to be an indicator of economic performance in any area of the country.

Table 5: EII Qualifying Companies by Economic Activity

Sector	2011/2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Manufacturing & Construction	54	54	54	49	51	19	<10
IT and other information services, Communications & Telecommunications	60	67	76	75	43	56	<10
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19	23	41	23	18	<10	<10
Education, Scientific research & Financial and insurance activities	50	50	59	50	41	28	11
Water Supply, Electricity Supply, Mining & Real Estate	14	15	19	18	14	<10	<10
Accommodation, Food, Agriculture & Arts	18	23	24	30	25	<10	<10
Other	17	16	23	24	15	<10	<10

This table contains details of EII Qualifying Companies grouped by sector. The sector is based on NACE code, an internationally used economic activity code system.

Notes on the above tables

Figures may have been rounded in some instances.

While the accuracy of the NACE codes on Revenue records is sufficient to underpin broad sector-based analysis, there may be some inaccuracies at individual level. This should be borne in mind when considering the information provided.

More information on NACE codes can be found at

<http://www.cso.ie/px/u/NACECoder/NACEItems/searchnace.asp>.

Figures for 2011 and 2012 are presented together as the number of claims for 2011 are too low to be separately presented in this report without breaching Revenue's Standard Disclosure Controls.

Where there are only small numbers of cases in a category, exact figures are not provided to protect confidential taxpayer information. Confidentiality is central to Revenue's relationship with its customers. Revenue's obligations in relation to safeguarding data are reinforced by a range of legislative and administrative provisions that are designed to protect the rights and interests of citizens and businesses. Further information regarding our Statistical Disclosure Control can be found at - <https://www.revenue.ie/en/corporate/information-about-revenue/statistics/about/statistical-disclosure-control.aspx>