

## **State Aid Transparency Requirements:**

### **Publication of information regarding State aid granted to individual taxpayers**

#### **Part 37-00-39**

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This manual concerns the publication of taxpayer names on a dedicated European Commission website.



## Table of Contents

1. State aid transparency requirements .....	3
2. Tax relief and rebate schemes in scope .....	3
3. Publication deadlines .....	4
4. Calculation of benefit amount .....	4
5. Statutory basis for publication .....	5
6. Further information .....	6

A more recent version of this manual is available.

## 1. State aid transparency requirements

The purpose of this manual is to update taxpayers and tax practitioners on the implications of the State aid initiative of the European Commission, which requires Member States to publish details regarding certain State aid granted to beneficiaries after 1 July 2016. These transparency requirements form a key part of the State aid modernisation programme initiated by the European Commission in 2012 to reform State aid control.

Under the transparency requirements, when a Member State grants aid to a beneficiary and it is above a specified threshold, it will publish information regarding the aid granted on a [dedicated European Commission website](#). This information will include the identity of the beneficiary.

Aid granted under ten of Ireland's tax relief and rebate schemes are subject to these publication requirements.

## 2. Tax relief and rebate schemes in scope

Scheme	Commission State Aid Number	Threshold for Publication
<b>Capital Gains Tax Entrepreneur Relief</b> Section 597A of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997	SA.40642	€500,000
<b>Employment and Investment Incentive Scheme</b> Section 488 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997	SA.43559	€500,000
<b>Relief for Investment in Films</b> Section 481 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997	SA.38959	€500,000
<b>Diesel Rebate Scheme</b> Section 99A of the Finance Act, 1999 (inserted by section 51 of the Finance Act, 2013)	SA.49324	€500,000
<b>Key Employee Engagement Programme</b> Section 128F of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997	SA.47947	€500,000
<b>Capital Gains Tax Relief for Farm Restructuring</b> Section 604B of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997	SA.40092	€60,000
<b>Stock Relief for Young Trained Farmers</b> Section 667B of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997	SA.51928	€60,000
<b>Stamp Duty Relief on Transfers of Land to Young Trained Farmers</b> Section 81AA of the Stamp Duties Consolidation Act, 1999	SA.51927	€60,000
<b>Stamp Duty Relief on Farm Consolidation</b> Section 81C of the Stamp Duties Consolidation Act, 1999	SA. 50909	€60,000
<b>Succession Farm Partnership Scheme</b> Section 667D of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997	SA. 45951	€60,000

For further information regarding the general operation of these schemes, please refer to the relevant legislation, Tax & Duty Manuals and Revenue's Notes for Guidance.

Publication under the State aid transparency requirements may apply to other schemes in the future, if the relevant EU Regulation or Guidelines so requires.

### 3. Publication deadlines

In general, the deadline for publication is 12 months from the date on which the relevant tax return is due. This is the rule for Capital Gains Tax Entrepreneur Relief, Capital Gains Tax Relief for Farm Restructuring, Stock Relief for Young Trained Farmers, Stamp Duty Relief on Transfers of Land to Young Trained Farmers, Stamp Duty Relief on Farm Consolidation.

The Diesel Rebate scheme will be considered on a calendar year basis, with 31 December of the following year being the publication deadline.

For the Employment and Investment Incentive Scheme and Relief for Investment in Films, the taxpayer is required to submit an application for tax relief to Revenue. Here, the act of Revenue notifying the taxpayer that their application has been approved constitutes the granting act and the date on which this happens will be the date of granting of the aid. The deadline for publication will be 12 months from that date.

For the Key Employee Engagement Programme Scheme, the deadline for publication is 12 months from the date on which the employer is required to give notice to Revenue.

### 4. Calculation of benefit amount

Where the benefit is a tax relief or rebate, the amount of aid granted is the difference between the tax payable by a taxpayer claiming the tax relief and the tax that would have been payable had that person not claimed the relief. In general, the determination of whether the relevant publication threshold is exceeded will be based on each individual aid award.

However, where the European Regulation, Guidance or approval contemplates the benefit being granted over a longer period, tax benefits may be cumulated to determine whether the threshold has been exceeded. Of the aforementioned schemes, this is the case for the Stock Relief for Young Trained Farmers scheme, where the tax benefit in the first year of the claim will be cumulated with any tax benefit arising in the three succeeding years. In this instance, the relevant tax return triggering the publication obligation will be the one that pushes the cumulative benefit over the threshold of €60,000.

**Note for information:** It should also be noted that a lifetime ceiling of €70,000 applies to the amount of aid to be granted, on a cumulative basis, to a young trained



farmer under three Agricultural Block Exemption Regulation (ABER)<sup>1</sup> schemes as follows: Stamp Duty Relief on Transfers of Land to Young Trained Farmers (section 81AA of the Stamp Duties Consolidation Act, 1999), Stock Relief for Young Trained Farmers (section 667B of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997) and the Succession Farm Partnership Scheme (section 667D of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997).

The Stamp Duty manual: Transfers of land to young trained farmers, Part 7: section 81AA, which is accessible [here](#), details the interaction of Consanguinity Relief and Stamp Duty Relief on Transfers of Land to Young Trained Farmers and provides detailed examples of the calculation of the amount of State aid for the purposes of the lifetime ceiling of €70,000, applying to a young trained farmer. **Consanguinity relief does not have to be aggregated with the three ABER reliefs for the purpose of applying the €70,000 ceiling.**

## 5. Statutory basis for publication

Section 851A of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 provides that all taxpayer information held by Revenue is confidential and may only be disclosed in accordance with the provisions of the section, including as is otherwise provided for by any other statutory provision. The information regarding aid granted under the 10 schemes referred to above will be published in accordance with the following provisions:

- Section 851A (8A) of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, which applies to Relief for Investment in Films. This is in accordance with the European Commission Communication on State aid for films and other audio-visual works, 2013/C 332/01;
- Section 128F (9) of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, which applies to the Key Employee Engagement Programme. This is in accordance with the European Commission approval of the Scheme;
- Article 9 and Annex III of Commission Regulation (EU) No. 651/2014<sup>2</sup>, which applies to Capital Gains Tax Entrepreneur Relief, Diesel Rebate Scheme and the Employment and Investment Incentive Scheme; and
- Article 9 and Annex III of Commission Regulation (EU) No. 702/2014, which applies to Capital Gains Tax Relief for Farm Restructuring, Stock Relief for Young Trained Farmers, Stamp Duty Relief on Transfers of Land to Young Trained Farmers and Stamp Duty Relief on Farm Consolidation.

**Note for information:** Notwithstanding that the Succession Farm Partnership Scheme (Sec. 667D of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997) is subject to the provisions of Article 9 and Annex III of Commission Regulation (EU) No. 702/2014, the issue of publication will not arise as no benefit under that scheme can exceed the publication threshold of €60,000.

<sup>1</sup> ABER is the commonly used term for Commission Regulation (EU) No 702/2014

<sup>2</sup> Commonly known as General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER)

## 6. Further information

If you have any queries regarding the contents of this Tax and Duty Manual, please contact the [EU Branch](#) of the International Tax Division.

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