



Covid Restrictions Support Scheme



Guidelines on the operation of the Covid Restrictions Support Scheme

3 November 2020



CRSS Guidelines – 3 November 2020

What's New

Additions and clarifications have been made since the last guidelines were issued on 27 October. Significant additions and amendments, which are highlighted in yellow in the guidelines below, include:

- Amendments to how claim is made for CRSS, in the case of a partnership
- Amendment of Section 4.1.1 “What is a business premises”
- Addition of Section 4.1.3 “Business exempt from the charge to tax”
- Amendment to Section 4.3.1 “Turnover of a relevant business activity”
- Amendment to Section 4.3.2 “Relevant turnover amount”
- Amendment to Section 9 “Contact Us”
- Addition of Appendix I “eRegistration Screens”

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1. Overview of the CRSS

Details of the proposed Covid Restrictions Support Scheme (“CRSS”) were published in the Finance Bill 2020. The CRSS is a targeted support for businesses significantly impacted by restrictions introduced by the Government under public health regulations to combat the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The key features of the proposed scheme are:

- The CRSS will provide support for companies, self-employed individuals and partnerships carrying on a trade or trading activities, the profits from which are chargeable to tax under Case I of Schedule D, from a business premises located in a region subject to restrictions introduced in line with the Living with Covid-19 Plan, with the result that the business is required to prohibit or considerably restrict customers from accessing their business premises. Generally, this refers to Covid restrictions at Level 3, 4 or 5 of the Government’s Plan for Living with Covid-19 but certain businesses may qualify for the support where lower levels of restrictions are in operation.
- Where a company, self-employed individual or partnership is either forced to temporarily close their business, or the business is required to operate at significantly reduced levels, because of the restrictions, the company, self-employed individual or partnership will qualify for the support.
- To qualify under the scheme, a business must be able to demonstrate that, because of the Covid restrictions, the turnover of the business in the period for which the restrictions are in operation, and for which a claim is made, will be no more than 25% of an amount equal to the average weekly turnover of the business in 2019 (or average weekly turnover in 2020 in the case of a new business) multiplied by the number of weeks in the period for which a claim is made.
- A qualifying person will be able to make a claim to Revenue under the CRSS for a cash payment to be known as an “Advance Credit for Trading Expenses”. This payment will be equal to 10% of their average weekly turnover in 2019 up to €20,000 and 5% thereafter, subject to a maximum weekly payment of €5,000, for each week that their business is affected by the Covid restrictions. For businesses established between 26 December 2019 and 12 October 2020, the claim will be based on their weekly average turnover in the period between the date of commencement and 12 October 2020 (subject to the weekly cap of €5,000).
- The qualifying person (the precedent partner in the case of a partnership) must register to claim on the Revenue Online Service (ROS), provide certain information and make a declaration that they satisfy the conditions to make a claim. Where Covid restrictions for a geographical region are extended beyond the date on which they were due to expire, a new claim may be made.

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- To make a claim under the scheme, a number of other conditions must be satisfied including that the person (the precedent partner in the case of a partnership) has an up to date tax clearance certificate and complied with their VAT obligations.
- Provision is made for the publication of the names of claimants on the Revenue website.

The scheme will operate on a self-assessment basis. A person registering their details and the details of their business activity for the purposes of a making a claim should retain evidence supporting their basis for making a claim under the scheme, which may be requested by Revenue under future eligibility checks.

The scheme will operate from 13 October 2020 to 31 March 2021 and there is provision for the Minister for Finance to vary aspects of the scheme by order, specifically the restrictions, the end date, the percentage rate payable and the turnover test to determine a person's eligibility.

In this document, information is provided on how the CRSS will operate, based on proposed legislation contained in Finance Bill 2020, as initiated.

2. Who is eligible to make a claim under the CRSS?

Companies, self-employed individuals and the precedent partner on behalf of a partnership will be eligible to make a claim for an Advance Credit for Trading Expenses (“ACTE”) under the CRSS where:

- (a) the company, self-employed individual or partnership carries on a trade or trading activities, from a business premises located wholly within a region of the country for which restrictions announced by the Government to combat the effect of Covid-19 are in operation – referred to as a ‘**relevant business activity**’ (refer to section 4.1), and
- (b) under the specific terms of the **Covid restrictions** in operation for the region in which the relevant business activity is carried on, members of the public are either prohibited from accessing, or restricted from accessing, the business premises in which the relevant business activity is carried on (refer to section 4.2), and
- (c) as a result of the Covid restrictions, the company, self-employed individual or partnership’s turnover from the relevant business activity in the period for which the restrictions are in operation, will be **no more than 25%** of an amount based on the average turnover of the business in 2019 (or in the case of a new business, an amount based on the average turnover of the business in 2020) (refer to section 4.3), and
- (d) the company, self-employed individual or the precedent partner on behalf of a partnership meets **certain other conditions** such as having a tax clearance certificate and having complied with obligations in relations to VAT (refer to section 4.4).

The above eligibility criteria must be met by a claimant in respect of each period for which an ACTE is being claimed under the CRSS, referred to as a “claim period” (refer to section 5 for information on how a claim period is determined). Where a person meets the eligibility criteria, the person will be able to make a claim under the CRSS (section 4).

A person in receipt of other Government support is not restricted from availing of the CRSS where they meet the eligibility criteria.

3. How to make a claim

Where a company, self-employed individual or precedent partner on behalf of a partnership is eligible to make a claim under the CRSS, a **claim may be made through the Revenue Online System (ROS)** for an ACTE.

Detailed guidance on the eligibility criteria is provided in Section 4. The amount of an ACTE that a qualifying person can claim for a claim period will be calculated by reference to a weekly amount based on the qualifying person's previous turnover in respect of the business activity, subject to a weekly cap of €5,000. Further information on the computation of the amount of an ACTE that can be claimed is set out in section 6.

A claim may be made through ROS as early as the beginning of the claim period (see Section 5 for guidance on the term "claim period") and no later than 8 weeks from the date on which the claim period commences.

A two-step process is necessary to make a claim under the CRSS. The qualifying person must:

1. first register for CRSS on ROS, and
2. then complete a claim in respect of a claim period or claim periods.

Where a qualifying person is satisfied that they are eligible to claim the CRSS, having regard to the eligibility criteria outlined in Section 4 and will maintain the necessary supporting documentation to demonstrate that eligibility, they may register for the CRSS on ROS. Once successfully registered, it will be necessary for the person to complete a claim on ROS in respect of each claim period as outlined in Section 3.2. While supporting documentation is not required to be submitted with the claim, Revenue may request documentation to substantiate the claim at a later date (see Section 4.4.2 for details of the type of documentation Revenue will expect in support of a claim).

3.1. Step 1: Registration

It is necessary to register for CRSS via the eRegistration system on ROS. It is important to note that the person must have an up to date tax clearance certificate in order to successfully register (see Section 4.4.1 for details on how to obtain a tax clearance certificate). **In the case of a partnership, registration can only be made by the precedent partner, on behalf of the partnership. The precedent partner will register under the tax reference number of the partnership trade.**

As part of the registration process, the person will be required to provide details in respect of the business premises from which the person carries on their relevant business activity or, if there is more than one, each business premises from which the person carries on a relevant business activity.

The following information is required for registration;

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- Business / Premises Name (required for each business premises in which a relevant business activity is carried on and for which a claim will be made),
- Address including Eircode (required for each business premises in which a relevant business activity is carried on and for which a claim will be made),
- Business Sector,
- If the registration is being made by a precedent partner on behalf of a partnership, the partnership number,
- Average weekly turnover in respect of 2019 (required for each business premises in which a relevant business activity is carried on and for which a claim will be made) for business established before 26 December 2019 (see Section 4.3.1 for details on how to calculate average weekly turnover in respect of 2019),
- Average actual weekly turnover for 2020 (required for each business premises in which a relevant business activity is carried on and for which a claim will be made) for businesses established on or after 26 December 2019 and before 13 October 2020,
- Date of commencement for new business,
- VAT in respect of T1 on VAT 3 (i.e. VAT on outputs),
- Other Income in respect of which VAT was charged.

See Appendix I for screen shots of the eRegistration system

3.1.1. Registration Declaration

As part of the registration process, the person registering will be required to declare that they meet the eligibility criteria for the scheme and that the information provided is correct and complete (See Appendix I Section 10.4)

3.2. Step 2: Making a claim for CRSS

A claim portal in respect of CRSS will be available via the eRepayments system on ROS from mid-November. It is important to note that the CRSS 'Tax Head' will only be visible to those persons who have successfully completed the CRSS eRegistration process.

Qualifying persons can make a claim for each claim period in which they meet the eligibility criteria and a new claim should be made for each claim period. Before any new claim, taxpayers should review the eligibility criteria in Section 4 and ensure they meet all conditions before making a claim for each claim period.

The following information will be required at the claim stage:

- Business Premises (in which a relevant business activity is carried) in respect of which a claim is made,
- Claim period start week,
- Claim period end week.

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3.2.1. Claim Declarations

As part of the claim process, a person making a claim will be required to declare that the information provided is correct and complete and to acknowledge that, as a recipient of the CRSS, details of the business will be published on the Revenue website.

4. Eligibility criteria for making a claim under the CRSS

4.1. Requirement 1 – Relevant business activity

To make a claim under the CRSS, a person must carry on a relevant business activity. A person for these purposes is a company, self-employed individual or a precedent partner on behalf of a partnership.

A **relevant business activity** is a **business activity** carried on by a person in a **business premises** located in a geographical region subject to Covid restrictions.

Where a person carries on a business activity from multiple business premises, then the business activity carried on from each business premises located in a geographical region subject to Covid restrictions will be regarded as a relevant business activity.

4.1.1. What is a business premises?

For the purposes of the CRSS, a **business premises** is the building, or similar fixed physical structure, in which a business activity is ordinarily carried on. Mobile premises, or premises which are not permanently fixed in place, do not meet the definition of business premises. Examples of what would not meet the definition of a business premises for these purposes include taxis, vans, trucks or similar vehicles, stalls such as market stalls or trade fair stalls, and circuses or fun fairs which are not permanently in place.

4.1.2. What constitutes a business activity?

A **business activity** is, depending on the circumstances, a person's trade or trading activities carried on from a business premises, the profits from which are chargeable to tax under Case I of Schedule D.

Where customers of the person's trade acquire goods or services from the person from a single business premises, then the person's business activity is the trade carried on from that business premises. Where customers of the person's trade acquire goods or services from that person from multiple business premises, trading activities carried on from each of the business premises will be regarded as a business activity.

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Example 1

Mr. B carries on a retail trade, a gift shop, from a premises in Westport, Co. Mayo. In this example, Mr. B's business activity is the trade carried on from that business premises.

Where Covid restrictions (see Section 4.2) apply for Co. Mayo, that business activity will be regarded as a relevant business activity.

Example 2

Ms. C carries on a retail trade consisting of the sale of Aran jumpers from two small shops, one in Co. Galway and the other in Co. Clare. For the purposes of the CRSS, Ms. C has two business activities, one relating to the trading activities carried on from her business premises in Co. Galway and the other relating to her trading activities carried on from her business premises in Co. Clare.

Where Covid restrictions are in operation for both Co. Galway and Co. Clare, Ms C will have two relevant business activities.

Where customers of the trade acquire goods and services otherwise than by attending a business premises, for example, online shopping delivered to the customer or goods or services ordered by telephone, those transactions are deemed to be part of the trade relating to the business premises. If the person has more than one business premises, such customer transactions are apportioned to each business premises on a just and reasonable basis. This ensures that these sales are taken into account in determining whether the person's turnover from the relevant business activity (or each relevant business activity) in the claim period does not exceed 25% of the average weekly turnover in 2019 (or, in the case of a new business, 2020) (see Section 4.3).

4.1.3. Businesses exempt from the charge to tax under Case I Schedule D

Businesses that are exempt from the charge to tax under Case I of Schedule D, which would generally include charities and those business that have been granted a sports body tax exemption, are not eligible for the CRSS.

4.1.4. More than one relevant business activity carried on from the same business premises

A person may carry on more than one relevant business activity from the same business premises, such as where the person carries on separate trades from that premises. Depending on the particular circumstances, some or all of those relevant business activities

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may qualify for an ACTE under the CRSS. However, where a person qualifies for an ACTE in respect of more than one relevant business activity carried on from the same business premises, the maximum amount of an ACTE that can be claimed in respect of all of them cannot exceed the cap of €5,000 per week (see Section 6).

Example 3

Mr. S operates two trades from the same premises in Rosslare, Co. Wexford – a pub and a supermarket (which is attached but with a separate entrance). The Government Covid restrictions in force for Co. Wexford are such that the pub must prohibit customers from entering the premises, although a takeaway and delivery service is allowed. There are no restrictions in place which would require Mr. S to significantly prohibit customers from entering the supermarket, although general public health advice does apply around social distancing and general protective measures. Mr. S is not set up to operate a takeaway or delivery service from the pub, so he is forced to temporarily close the pub, and although he continues to run the supermarket, he has noticed a significant drop in turnover.

Mr. S has two relevant business activities operating from the same business premises. However, only one relevant business activity, being the pub trade, is eligible for support under the CRSS. This is because, under the terms of the Covid restrictions, customers of the pub trade are prohibited from accessing the part of the premises in which the pub trade is carried on (see Section 4.2.1 below). No such restrictions apply in connection with the supermarket.

To make a claim under CRSS, Mr. S must satisfy the turnover conditions in relation to the relevant business activity (pub trade), and other qualifying criteria (see Section 4.4).

4.2. Requirement 2 – Impact of Covid restrictions; access to the business premises

In order to be eligible to make a claim for an ACTE under the CRSS in a claim period, a person must be able to demonstrate to Revenue that, as a direct consequence of **Covid restrictions**, customers are prohibited or significantly restricted from accessing their business premises (see 4.1.1 for what is regarded as a business premises for these purposes), and as a result, that person’s relevant business activity in the claim period (see Section 5) will either be temporarily suspended or disrupted, with the result that turnover for that claim period will be no more than 25% of the average weekly turnover in 2019 for a period equal to the same number of weeks in (or using 2020 turnover figures for new businesses) (see Section 6.2).

4.2.1. What are the Covid restrictions?

On 15 September 2020, the Government published “[Resilience and Recovery 2020-2021 – Plan for Living with Covid-19](#)” for managing the Covid-19 pandemic in the short to medium term. Included in the publication is a “Framework for Restrictive Measures” which was developed based on a five “Levels” approach. Each level contains guidelines which are intended, collectively, to contribute to lowering the risk of transmission of Covid-19 and which aligns with the deemed risk level at the time. The various measures apply to society as a whole with many also having direct impact on the business community. In certain

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instances, the public health restrictive measures introduced by the Government may result in businesses having to close completely for a period of time and, in other instances, they may significantly restrict how customers may access a business premises, and they may impact the goods and services offerings that can be provided by a business from its business premises.

The public health restrictive measures, as referenced in the Level 1-5 Framework for Restrictive measures broadly apply to the following business:

- Commercial wedding venues
- Commercial indoor and outdoor events
- Commercial sporting events
- Gyms, leisure centres and swimming pools
- Museums, public galleries and other similar cultural attractions
- Bars, cafes and restaurants (including Hotel bars, cafes and restaurants)
- Pubs, Nightclubs, discos and casinos
- Hotels, B&B's, Guesthouses and similar accommodation providers
- Retail (inclusive of services)
- Commercial park, commercial children's play centres and theme parks

The CRSS scheme is targeted at those businesses which, under the specific terms of public health restrictions, introduced in line with the Living with Covid-19 Plan, **are required to prohibit or considerably restrict customers from accessing their business premises** such that the business is required to temporarily suspend its activities or its business is significantly disrupted. Generally, this refers to restrictions at Level 3, 4 or 5 of the Government's Plan for Living with Covid-19 but certain businesses may qualify for the support where lower levels of restrictions are in operation, and as a result they have had to temporarily suspend their business or they have been significantly disrupted as a result of having to prohibit or considerably restrict customers from accessing their business premises.

The general public health guidelines around social distancing and related protective measures apply to society as a whole and are important and necessary measures for lowering the risk of transmission of Covid-19. However, these measures are not the level of Covid restrictions that are required to demonstrate eligibility for the CRSS. For the CRSS, the restrictions must require the person to either prohibit, or significantly restrict, customers from accessing their business premises.

4.2.2. A business must ordinarily operate from a fixed business premises to which specific Covid restrictions apply

Where businesses ordinarily operate from a fixed business premises (generally a building) located in a region for which restrictions are in operation, they may qualify under the

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scheme provided they meet the eligibility criteria, including the requirement that customers are either prohibited, or significantly restricted, from accessing their business premises to purchase goods or services due to the specific terms of the Covid restrictions announced by Government.

Example 4

Showtime Theatres Limited operates a large theatre in Dublin city centre. The business premises encompass a 1,000-seat theatre, a bar and cloakroom facilities. The Covid-19 restrictions in place in Co. Dublin in October 2020 prohibit all theatres from opening their doors to the public and as a result Showtime Theatres Limited has temporarily closed but does intend to re-open when allowed in the future.

As the company ordinarily operates from a fixed business premises and, under the terms of Covid restrictions, it is not permitted to allow customers to access its business premises, the company will be entitled to make a claim under CRSS provided all other criteria of the scheme are met.

Where a person does not ordinarily operate from a fixed business premises to which Covid restrictions apply, that person will not meet the eligibility criteria.

Example 5

Ms P runs an online gift store. She operates the website from her home in Bray Co. Wicklow and rents a small unit in a local warehouse for storing her stock. All of Ms. P's business is transacted through her website, and all of the products are delivered directly to the customer.

Although there are Government restrictions in place for Co. Wicklow, there are no restrictions on Ms. P running her business. Ms. P does not have a fixed business premises to which Covid restrictions apply and therefore does not meet the eligibility criteria to claim under the CRSS.

4.2.3. What if a business is prohibited or significantly restricted from allowing customers to access parts of a business premises in which a trade is carried on?

There may be cases where, under the terms of Covid restrictions, customers of a relevant business activity may be restricted from accessing substantial elements of the business premises in which a relevant business activity is carried on, with the result that substantial parts of the relevant business activity will either be suspended or significantly disrupted. In those circumstances, provided that all other eligibility criteria are met (as outlined in this

section 4) in relation to the entire relevant business activity, it will be accepted that the business will be eligible to make a claim under the CRSS.

Example 6

Large Hotels Limited operates a hotel in Kilkenny city. The hotel business premises incorporate 200 hotel rooms, a large banqueting hall used for weddings and conferences, a hotel bar and a restaurant. Whilst the hotel has separate revenue streams, these are all part of the one trade of hotel keeping.

Government restrictions in place for Co. Kilkenny are such that while the hotel may remain open, hotel services are restricted to residents only. As a result, Large Hotels Limited is significantly restricted from allowing customers into parts of its premises given that conferences are prohibited, weddings are restricted to 25 patrons and restaurants and bar service to non-guests is restricted to takeaway and delivery only.

Large Hotels Limited will be entitled to make a claim under CRSS provided all other eligibility criteria of the scheme are met. For these purposes, turnover from all trading activities carried on from the hotel will be taken into account for the purposes of determining eligibility.

4.2.4. What if a business is not prohibited or significantly restricted from allowing customers to access its business premises but its customer base has significantly reduced because of Covid-19?

The business must meet the requirement that it ordinarily operates from a fixed business premises and, under the specific terms of the Covid restrictions announced by the Government, customers of the business are prohibited, or significantly restricted, from accessing those business premises.

It is not sufficient that the trade of a business has been impacted because of a reduction in customer demand as a consequence of Covid-19, or that the business supplies goods or services to another business that qualifies for the support because, under the Covid restrictions, that other business is required to temporarily close, or significantly reduce, its business activity.

Example 7

StockUp Limited is a wholesaler to the catering and restaurant industry. The company operates from a premises in Clones, Co. Monaghan and delivers to customers nationwide. Under the restrictions in place across the country, many of the customers in the restaurant trade have cancelled their upcoming orders. While StockUp Limited has spotted an opportunity for additional business in the delivery and take-away sector, the company is experiencing a significant drop in turnover in the interim.

Whilst StockUp Limited has experienced a reduction in turnover as a result of Government restrictions impacting its customers, the business itself, is not subject to restrictions prohibiting or restricting customers to its business premises. Therefore, it does not meet the eligibility criteria.

4.3. Requirement 3 - Impact of Covid restrictions; turnover requirements

To make a claim for an ACTE under the CRSS, the claimant must be able to demonstrate that, because of the Covid restrictions, the **turnover** of the relevant business activity in the claim period will be no more than 25% of the **relevant turnover amount** (see Section 4.3.2 below for the meaning of that term).

4.3.1. Turnover of relevant business activity

For the purposes of the CRSS, turnover will include any amount recognised as turnover in a particular period of time in accordance with the correct rules of commercial accounting, with the exception of any amount recognised as turnover in that particular period of time due to a change in accounting policy. Where applicable, companies should have regard to the meaning given to turnover in the Companies Act 2014.

For the majority of claimants, turnover will simply be the total sales made by the person (exclusive of VAT) in respect of the relevant business activity in a particular period of time. Where the person is in receipt of other types of income, such as grants and public funding, whether that income is included in turnover will depend on the specific nature and terms of the funding arrangement, having regard to the applicable accounting standards and required recognition treatment of such income.

For the purposes of the CRSS, a self-employed individual in receipt of the Pandemic Unemployment Payment will not include the payment as part of turnover as the payment will form part of the individual's Schedule E income.

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4.3.2. Relevant turnover amount

Relevant turnover amount will be calculated by reference to the claimant's average weekly turnover (VAT exclusive) for the relevant business activity in a **prior period**.

For **established businesses** (i.e. businesses that commenced prior to 26 December 2019), the relevant turnover amount will be calculated by reference to turnover for the period from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019, as follows:

Average weekly turnover for 2019 x Number of weeks in claim period

For established businesses with an accounting period (companies) or basis period (individuals) ending on 31 December 2019, the relevant turnover amount will be based on the accounts made up to that date. The amount of the relevant turnover provided as part of the registration process (see Section 3.1) will be verified against information available on Revenue systems.

For established businesses with an accounting period or basis period that does not end on 31 December 2019 (or a business with an accounting period or basis period that ends on that date but it is less than 12 months in length), the calculation of the relevant turnover amount of the business may generally be determined on a pro-rata basis, by apportioning the turnover of the business included in two more sets of accounts that cover the period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019. The amount of the relevant turnover provided as part of the registration process (see Section 3.1) will be verified against information available on Revenue systems.

Example 8

Co. R has been in business for a number of years and has an accounting period end of 31 January. The average weekly turnover for 2019 may be determined as the sum of: 1/12th of Co. R's turnover for the accounting period ended 31 January 2019, plus 11/12^{ths} of Co. R's turnover for the accounting period ended 31 January 2020, divided by 52.

Example 9

Co. M started a business on 1 July 2019 and has an accounting period end of 31 December. The average weekly turnover for 2019 may be determined as the sum of: Co. M's turnover for the 6-month accounting period ended 31 December 2019, divided by 26.

It is appreciated that for certain businesses, in particular those with an accounting period or basis period ending in March 2020 or later, the relevant turnover amount calculated on a

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pro-rata basis, as described above, may not appropriately reflect the business's turnover in 2019 because part of the accounting period or basis period includes a period for which the business may have been adversely impacted by Covid restrictions introduced by the Government. In those cases, taxpayers may choose to use the actual turnover figures for their business in the period from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019.

Example 10

Co. H has been in business for a number of years and has an accounting period end of 30 June. The Government restrictions in place has meant that the business was forced to close in mid-March 2020 and as a result the turnover for March to June was almost nil. The average weekly turnover for 2019 determined on the basis of 6/12^{ths} of the accounting period ended 30 June 2019, plus 6/12^{ths} of the accounting period ended 30 June 2020 is disproportionately affected by the closure of the business in 2020. Co. H calculates the average weekly turnover for 2019 using information from the books and records to reflect the actual turnover in the period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019.

Taxpayers who choose not to determine the relevant turnover amount by pro-rating turnover figures in accounts that cover the period from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 must retain evidence supporting the basis for the actual turnover in the period from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019, and have this information available to Revenue should their registration be selected for verification.

For **new businesses** (i.e. businesses that commenced between 26 December 2019 and 12 October 2020), the relevant turnover amount will be calculated by reference to turnover for the period commencing on the date on which the business commenced and ending on 12 October 2020, as follows:

Average weekly turnover from commencement to 12 October \times Number of weeks in claim period

For new businesses who were prohibited from operating due to Government restrictions in a week or weeks in the period from commencement to 12 October, and can demonstrate to Revenue that the business received no turnover in that week or weeks, then that week or weeks can be excluded for the purposes of calculating the average weekly turnover.

Example 11

Mr. E has been operating a retail business since 2005. Most of the trade is carried on from a building in Galway city, however recently Mr. E launched his website and has started selling online and delivering direct to customers. For the purposes of the CRSS, Mr. E's relevant business activity is made up of the trade carried on from the premises in Galway city including that part of the trade carried on online.

His turnover from the clothes sales trade in 2019, was €115,700 (VAT exclusive), which means that his **average weekly turnover** for 2019 was €2,225.

Due to Government restrictions in place for Co. Galway prohibiting Mr. E from allowing customers on his premises, Mr. E is forced to temporarily close his shop for the 6 weeks the restrictions have been announced for. For the purposes of determining whether Mr. E is eligible to claim under the CRSS, on the basis that the turnover from his relevant business activity during the claim period will not exceed 25% of the average weekly turnover for 2019 over the same number of weeks, turnover from online sales in that period must be taken into account.

Based on his previous experience of the Government restrictions in place between March and June 2020, he expects that his turnover for this 6-week period will be approximately €2,700 from online sales, and nil from shop sales given that he will be closed to customers.

To qualify for an ACTE, Mr. E must be able to demonstrate that, as a result of having to close his premises to customers for 6 weeks, the turnover of the relevant business activity in that period will be no more than 25% of the relevant turnover amount.

Relevant turnover amount = €13,350 (i.e. €2,225 x 6)

$$\frac{€2,700 \times 100}{€13,350} = 20.23\%$$

Based on the expected turnover amount, Mr. E satisfies the 25% reduction in turnover condition and may proceed to make a claim for the ACTE, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

At the end of the claim period, Mr. E should review his actual turnover figure for that claim period to ensure that the reduction in turnover condition was met (See Section 4.3).

Example 12

Ms H. set up a café in January 2020 in Schull Co. Cork specialising in hand roasted coffees and home-made pastries. Ms. H rents a premises on the main street, and despite 10 weeks of complete closure (this is a hypothetical example) due to Government restrictions earlier on in the year, she was still operating her business until Government restrictions in place for Co. Cork from 22 October meant that her business is restricted to take-away service only. As a result, Ms. H must significantly restrict access to customers entering her business premises. As a relevant business activity set up in 2020, to be eligible to claim an ACTE under the CRSS, Ms. H must demonstrate that the turnover for the duration of the restrictions (the claim period) will not exceed 25% of the average weekly turnover for the same number of weeks, in the period from when she commenced to 12 October 2020.

Her turnover from the date of commencement to 12 October was €28,000, which means that her **average weekly turnover** during that period was €933 i.e. €28,000/30*

*There were 40 weeks since the date of commencement to 12 October. However, Ms H was prohibited from operating for 10 weeks due to Government restrictions and had no turnover in that period, so these weeks can be excluded from the calculation of the average weekly turnover.

Relevant turnover amount = €5,598 (i.e. €933 x 6)

Ms. H expects her turnover for this 6-week restricted period (the claim period) will be approximately €1,000.

$$\frac{€1,000 \times 100}{€5,598} = 18\%$$

Based on the expected turnover amount, Ms.H satisfies the 25% reduction in turnover condition and may proceed to make a claim for the ACTE, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

At the end of the claim period, Ms. H should review her actual turnover figure for that claim period to ensure that the reduction in turnover condition was met (See Section 4.3).

4.3.3. Relevant business activity carried on as part of a wider trade

Where a person carries on a relevant business activity as part of a wider trade, that relevant business activity is to be treated as a separate trade for the purposes of determining the relevant turnover amount. The total turnover of the trade must be allocated between the separate trade and the wider trader on a just and reasonable basis.

Example 13

NewCars Limited runs two car dealerships in Co. Donegal and Co. Roscommon.

Government restrictions in place in Co. Donegal have meant that NewCars Limited is prohibited from allowing customers into its premises in Donegal, and as a result, NewCars Limited is forced to temporarily close the dealership. Similar restrictions are not in place for Roscommon (this is a hypothetical example), and that dealership can operate without restrictions.

In this case, the Donegal dealership is a relevant business activity which is part of the wider trade of NewCars Limited. To determine the relevant turnover amount of the Donegal dealership to establish whether NewCars Limited is eligible to make a claim under CRSS, that relevant business activity is to be treated as a separate trade, and the total turnover of NewCars Limited's trade must be allocated between the separate trade (the Donegal dealership) and the wider trader on a just and reasonable basis.

NewCars Limited's total turnover in 2019 was €2,550,000 (VAT exclusive), of which 65% (€1,657,500) is attributable to the Donegal dealership. The **average weekly turnover** for 2019 for the Donegal dealership was €31,875.

Relevant turnover amount = €95,625 (i.e. €31,875 x3)

Due to Government restrictions in place for Co. Donegal, NewCars Limited expects that during the expected 3 weeks of restrictions that the Donegal dealership will be forced to be closed, turnover will be nil and therefore the company is eligible to make a claim under the CRSS in respect of that relevant business activity, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

4.3.4. Seasonal businesses

A relevant business activity which is “seasonal” in nature is not restricted from qualifying under CRSS where they are subject to Covid restrictions and as a result, are prohibited or significantly restricted from allowing customers access their business premises, and they meet all other qualifying criteria.

Example 14

YuleTime Limited runs a business specialising in Christmas decorations. For much of the year, the company would have very little turnover but is busy sourcing stock and preparing for the Christmas period. The company rents a vacant unit in a shopping centre in Co. Dublin every year from September to December, and it is during this period that the company makes its annual turnover.

The Government restrictions in place means that after only a few weeks of opening, YuleTime Limited is forced to close its unit as a non-essential retail outlet prohibited from allowing customers access its premises. For the purposes of determining whether YuleTime Limited is eligible to claim under the CRSS, the company must be able to demonstrate that the turnover from its relevant business activity during the claim period will not exceed 25% of the average weekly turnover for 2019 over the same number of weeks (i.e. $(\text{total turnover in 2019} / 52) \times \text{number of weeks in the claim period}$). YuleTime Limited is not restricted from CRSS on the basis that the company has a seasonal business, where all qualification criteria are met.

4.4. Requirement 4 – Other Qualification Conditions

A company or self-employed individual must meet certain other conditions in order to be eligible for an ACTE with respect to a claim period. The following other conditions must be met by the claimant for each claim period:

1. The claimant has been issued a **tax clearance certificate** (see Section 4.4.1) for the claim period and has complied with any obligations in relation to registering for and accounting for VAT;
2. The claimant intends to resume trading after the Covid restrictions are lifted;
3. The claimant has registered for the CRSS on ROS, providing all of the information requested by Revenue (see Section 3.1 above for further details);
4. The claimant applies for the ACTE on the Revenue Online Service (ROS), providing all of the information requested by Revenue and making a declaration that they qualify for the ACTE (see Section 3.2 above for further details).

4.4.1. Tax Clearance

Claimants must possess an up to date tax clearance certificate and continue to maintain tax clearance for the duration of the claim period. Claimants can check their current tax clearance status through ROS. After logging in, current tax clearance status is displayed in blue writing above the grey banner for “My Frequently Used Services”.

If a claimant does not currently hold tax clearance, an application can be made online and assessed in real-time through the ROS e-Tax clearance service by selecting “Manage Tax Clearance” under the “Other Services” section on the ROS home screen and following the online instructions.

Tax Clearance will be granted if the tax affairs of the claimant and, where applicable, their connected parties, are up to date. Connected parties for tax clearance purposes are as follows:

- Business Partners (not civil partner or spouse);
- Partnerships;
- Directors/Shareholders of a company;
- Previous Business Entity/Licence holder where the applicant is succeeding to the licenced trade;
- Employer where the applicant is SPSV Driver or CAB applicant; and
- VAT Group remitter if the applicant is a member of a VAT Group.

Further information can be found at <https://www.revenue.ie/en/online-services/services/manage-your-record/apply-for-tax-clearance-online-using-etc.aspx>.

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If there are outstanding returns or debts for the claimant or any of their connected parties, tax clearance will be refused. Therefore, it is imperative that all tax returns are filed, and payments made, or payment arrangements entered into to cover all outstanding debts.

Claimants with COVID-19 related tax debts which are warehoused, or non-COVID-19 debts which are included in a phased payment arrangement (PPA), will not be prevented from qualifying for tax clearance. Further information on these initiatives and all Covid-19 related information and advice for taxpayers and agents, can be found at the following link on the Revenue website;

<https://www.revenue.ie/en/corporate/communications/covid19/index.aspx>

4.4.2. Books and Records

Any person making a claim for an ACTE is required to maintain and have available such books and records as may be reasonably required for the purposes of demonstrating that the person is eligible to make a claim under the scheme and to fully support any amount claimed. Should the person's claim be selected for verification by Revenue, these books and records will be examined by Revenue to verify the person's entitlement to the ACTE.

To avail of the CRSS the person must be in a position to demonstrate:

- the link between the Covid restrictions in operation for a geographical region at the time the claim was made and their impact on that person's relevant business activity during the claim period, and
- that turnover of the relevant business activity in the claim period will not exceed 25% of an amount equal to the average weekly turnover of the business in 2019 (or average weekly turnover in 2020 in the case of a new business) multiplied by the number of weeks in the claim period, and
- that the business intended to resume/ continue trading once the relevant Covid restrictions were removed, and
- that they would have operated the business in the Covid restriction claim period but for the Covid restrictions being in operation.

Where a person operates from a number of business premises, it will be necessary for the person to demonstrate the turnover directly attributable to each business premises. Example of records include till reports, copies of invoices, sales daybooks etc. Where a business carries on a number of different trades from one business premises it will be necessary to demonstrate the turnover of the trades separately. Where the person is trading through a partnership, the relevant partnership agreement(s) should be retained, specifying details of the partnership profit allocations.

Claimants should refer to Revenue's guidance on the requirement for persons who are registered for any tax to maintain proper books and records contained in [Tax and Duty Manual 38-03-17](#).

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In addition to the usual types of books and records that a tax-registered person is required to maintain to complete their tax returns, claimants must be able to demonstrate that, during the claim period (see Section 5 for details), members of the public were either prohibited from accessing, or restricted from accessing, the business premises in which the relevant business activity is carried on.

5. How to determine a claim period

5.1. Significance of a claim period

A person carrying on a relevant business activity will be required to assess whether they are eligible for support under the CRSS with respect to a **claim period** (see Section 5.2 below). If the person does qualify for support with respect to a claim period, then the amount they are entitled to claim will be determined by the number of full weeks the claim period covers. Therefore, determining the start and end dates of a claim period is important for the purposes of making a claim.

For a claim period that commences before mid-November 2020 (see Section 5.3 below), a person who meets the eligibility criteria will be able to make a claim from mid-November 2020, when the relevant portal on ROS is available to make a claim. As outlined in Section 5.4 below, for a claim period that commences after mid-November 2020, a person who meets the eligibility criteria will be able to make a claim as early as the first day of a claim period in respect of the number of weeks that are covered by that claim period.

5.2. What is a claim period?

A **claim period** comprises a period of time during which Covid restrictions¹ are in operation for a particular geographical region and will equate to either a **Covid restrictions period** or a **Covid restrictions extension period**.

A **Covid restrictions period** is generally a period which:

- begins on the date that Covid restrictions are in operation for a particular geographical area (or 13 October if restrictions are in operation prior to that date), and
- ends on the date on which the Covid restrictions in operation for the particular geographical area were, at the time they were introduced, due to end².

If the restrictions that are in operation in the **Covid restrictions period** are subsequently amended or extended, the Covid restrictions period will be immediately followed by a **Covid restrictions extension period**.

A **Covid restrictions extension period** is generally a period which:

- begins on the day after the day on which the Covid restrictions period was due to end, and

¹ **Covid restrictions** are restrictions introduced by Government regulations for the purpose of preventing or reducing the risk of the transmission of Covid-19 and which restrict certain business activity (see Section 4.2 for further details).

² The exception to this is where the Covid restrictions are ended before the date on which they were due to end (and they were not amended or extended). In such a case, the Covid restrictions period will end on the date they actually ended.

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- ends on the date on which the extended period of Covid restrictions is, at the time the period is extended, due to end.

If the period during which restrictions are in operation is further amended or extended, there will be a further Covid restrictions extension period, the beginning and end dates of which will be determined in the same way.

With the exception of claim periods commencing prior to mid-November 2020, the design of a claim period, based on a Covid restrictions period or a Covid restrictions extension period, allows a person to make a claim as early as the first day of a claim period (where they meet the eligibility criteria) for the number of full weeks that are expected to comprise the period in which Covid restrictions are in place. Therefore, where Covid restrictions are extended for a geographical region, it is appropriate that a new claim period should only begin after the end of a period for which support may have already been claimed under the CRSS.

5.3. Claim periods commencing between 13 October and mid November 2020

Each Covid restrictions period and Covid restrictions extension period will constitute a separate claim period, with each claim period starting on the day after the previous claim period began. When the online CRSS system becomes operational on mid-November 2020, it will be possible for claimants to combine claims for claim periods commencing between 13 October and mid-November 2020 within one claim, provided that the claimant qualifies for support in respect of each claim period (see Example 15). From that point on, separate claims must be made for each claim period (see Example 16).

5.4. Claim period treated as commencing on an earlier date in certain circumstances

It is acknowledged that certain businesses that do not qualify for relief during an initial period of Covid restrictions may be significantly restricted from operating during a later period of Covid restrictions. For example, a clothes shop that is not required to prohibit or significantly restrict customers from accessing their business premises during an initial period of Covid restrictions (where the restrictions are at Level 3 under the Plan for Living with Covid-19), but is required to close during a later period of restrictions (where the restrictions are at Level 4 or 5 under the Plan for Living with Covid-19). To ensure that they can benefit fully from the CRSS, the claim period for such businesses will be treated as commencing on the day on which the later period of restrictions commences (rather than on the day after the initial period of Covid restrictions ends, which could be a later date) (see Example 17).

5.5. Claim period examples

Illustrative examples of how to determine a claim period are provided below.

Example 15 – Claim period commences on 13 October 2020

As of 13 October, Covid restrictions are in operation across Ireland, which were due to expire on 28 October in accordance with the Government regulations providing for the restrictions. Therefore, the period 13 to 28 October 2020 is a **Covid restrictions period** and constitutes a **claim period**.

On 22 October³, further restrictions are introduced by Government regulations across Ireland. They are due to end on 1 December 2020. The period 29 October (the day after the Covid restrictions period is due to end) to 1 December is a **Covid restrictions extensions period** and constitutes a new **claim period**.

A company running a nightclub located in Galway city, which has been closed in accordance with Government regulations since March 2020, qualifies for support in respect of both claim periods. When the online CRSS system becomes available in mid-November, and as a practical matter, the company may lodge **one claim** in respect of both claim periods. If there are further claim periods, the company will be required to lodge separate claims in respect of each one.

Example 16 – Claim period commences after mid-November 2020

Restrictions come into operation for Co. X on 3 January 2021 for a period of 3 weeks. In the Government regulations providing for the restrictions, they are due to expire on 23 January 2021. A **Covid restrictions period** runs from 3 January 2021 to 23 January 2021 and constitutes a claim period. Provided the eligibility criteria are met, Co. X can make a claim for the claim period as early as 3 January 2021 for an ACTE for a period of 3 weeks.

On 18 January 2021, the Government announces that the restrictions that have been in operation since 3 January 2021 are being extended to 6 February 2021. A **Covid restrictions extension period** runs from 24 January 2021 (the day after the Covid restrictions period ends) to 6 February 2021. This constitutes a new **claim period**. Provided the eligibility criteria are met, Co. X. can make a claim for the claim period as early as 24 January 2021 for an ACTE for a period of 2 weeks.

³ The Covid restrictions in operation at 13 October 2020 were varied and amended with effect from 18 October to 9 November 2020, before being further varied and extended with effect from 22 October to 1 December (with Level 5 restrictions coming into operation nationwide). For simplicity, the extension that came into effect on 18 October is not factored into this example (and Example 14). Of note, one claim can be made for the entire period from 13 October to 1 December 2020 where the person meets the eligibility requirements.

Example 17 – Claim period commences on 22 October 2020

As of 13 October, Covid restrictions are in operation across Ireland, which were due to expire on 28 October in accordance with the Government regulations providing for the restrictions. Therefore, the period 13 to 28 October 2020 is a **Covid restrictions period** and constitutes a **claim period**. These restrictions do not have a negative impact on a hairdressing business run by Mr. P and he does not qualify for support under the CRSS in respect of this claim period.

However, on 22 October, further restrictions are introduced by Government regulations across Ireland. They are due to end on 1 December. The period 29 October (the day after the Covid restrictions period ends) to 2 December is a **Covid restrictions extension period** and constitutes a new **claim period**.

Under the restrictions introduced on 22 October, Mr. P is forced to temporarily suspend his business. As Mr. P was only affected by the restrictions from 22 October (and did not qualify for support during the first claim period), he may use the 6-week period 22 October to 1 December 2020 as a claim period for the purposes of assessing his eligibility for the CRSS and, if he is eligible, the amount of an ACTE he can claim. From mid-November, he can make a claim for an ACTE in respect of that 6-week period.

6. Amount that can be claimed under the CRSS

Companies, self-employed individuals or precedent partners on behalf of a partnership that satisfy the eligibility criteria in relation to a relevant business activity for a claim period will be entitled to apply for an ACTE for the duration of that claim period. In the case of a partnership, a claim must be made by the precedent partner only, on behalf of the partnership.

Subject to a weekly cap of €5,000, the ACTE will be calculated by reference to a weekly amount based on the person's previous turnover in respect of the relevant business activity, as follows:

6.1. Established businesses

For **established businesses** (i.e. businesses that commenced prior to 26 December 2019), the weekly amount will be calculated by reference to turnover for the business activity for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2019:

- 10% of average weekly turnover for 2019, so long as it does not exceed €20,000, and
- 5% of so much of average weekly turnover for 2019 that exceeds €20,000.

-

The ACTE will comprise this weekly amount multiplied by the number of weeks in the claim period (up to the €5,000 weekly limit).

Where a person carries on more than one relevant business activity in the same business premises, the amount of an ACTE that can be claimed in respect of all relevant business activities will be capped at €5,000.

6.2. New businesses

For **new businesses** (i.e. businesses that commenced between 26 December 2019 and 12 October 2020), the weekly amount will be calculated by reference to turnover for the period commencing on the date on which the business commenced and ending on 12 October 2020 (referred to as 'the trading period'):

- 10% of average weekly turnover for the trading period, so long as it does not exceed €20,000, and
- 5% of so much of average weekly turnover for the trading period that exceeds €20,000.

The ACTE will comprise this weekly amount multiplied by the number of weeks in which the restrictions are in place (up to the €5,000 weekly limit).

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Where a person carries on more than one relevant business activity in the same business premises, the amount of the ACTE that can be claimed in respect of all relevant business activities will be capped at €5,000.

6.3. Examples of ACTE calculations

Illustrative examples of how an ACTE is calculated are set out below. Please note that the beginning and end dates of the claim periods referred to in these examples are hypothetical.

Example 18

Mr. A has been running a pub (that does not serve food) in Dublin City for many years. In the year ended 31 December 2019, his turnover from the business was €663,000 (excluding VAT). His VAT returns are up to date and he has tax clearance. On 15 March 2020, he closed the pub to customers in line with Government restrictions. The pub has remained closed for business since that time.

As of 13 October 2020 (the date the CRSS was announced), restrictions under the Living with Covid-19 Plan are in place for Co. Dublin and are expected to be in place for 6 weeks. The restrictions mean that the pub will have to remain closed until 3 December. As a result of these restrictions, Mr. A expects that he will have no turnover in the period 13 October to 2 December.

Based on:

- a) the fact that official Covid restrictions are in place which prohibit customers from accessing the pub, requiring him to temporarily close his pub between 13 October and 2 December, and
- b) Mr. A's reasonable expectation that he will have no turnover between 13 October and 2 December,

he is entitled to apply to Revenue for an Advance Credit for Trading Expenses (ACTE) for the period 13 October to 2 December, which constitutes a claim period.

The amount of the ACTE that he is entitled to for this claim period will be calculated by reference to his turnover for 2019 and the number of full weeks that comprise the claim period, as follows:

Average weekly turnover 2019	€12,750 (i.e. €663,000 / 52)
10% of €12,750	€1,275
Number of full weeks	7
€1,275 X 7	ACTE is €8,925

If the restrictions are extended, with the result that his pub remains closed and the pub will have no turnover, he can make a subsequent claim for the extended period of restrictions, which will constitute a new claim period, and on making a further claim he will be entitled to a payment of €1,275 for every week of the new claim period.

Example 19

Yummy Nibbles LTD carries on a café trade operating from separate business premises, one located in Letterkenny and the other in Sligo town. Because the cafes are operated from separate business premises, they are treated as separate relevant business activities for the purposes of the CRSS.

Yummy Nibbles Letterkenny café

In the year ended 31 December 2019, turnover for the Letterkenny café was €195,000 (excluding VAT). As of 13 October 2020 (the date the CRSS was announced), restrictions under the Living with Covid-19 Plan are in place for Co. Donegal are expected to stay in place until 3 December, at which point the situation will be reviewed by the Government. In this period of restrictions, the café can stay open for take-away and delivery only. However, the café has a thriving take-away service. As a result, Yummy Nibbles LTD expects that while turnover in period of restrictions will be reduced, it will not be less than 25% of the relevant turnover amount for the cafe.

Yummy Nibbles Sligo town café

In the year ended 31 December 2019, turnover for the Sligo town café was €221,260 (excluding VAT). As of 13 October 2020, restrictions under the Living with Covid-19 Plan are in place for Co. Sligo and are expected to be in place for 6 weeks. While the restrictions are in place, the café can operate on a take-away only basis. Yummy Nibbles LTD expects that in the 7-week period of restrictions, turnover will be approximately €4,900. This represents 16.45% of the relevant turnover amount for the café, i.e. 16.45% of €29,785 (average weekly turnover for the café in 2019 x 7).

Yummy Nibbles LTD claim

Although both business premises from where the cafés operate are subject to Government restrictions, the company is not entitled to claim an ACTE in respect of the Letterkenny Café because turnover for the period during which the restrictions are in place will not be less than 25% for the comparable period in 2019. However, Yummy Nibbles LTD is entitled to apply to Revenue for an ACTE in respect of the Sligo Café for the claim period 13 October to 2 December. The amount of the ACTE that the company is entitled to for this claim period is calculated by reference to the Sligo town café's turnover for 2019 and the number of full weeks that comprise the claim period, as follows:

Average weekly turnover 2019	€4,255 (i.e. €221,260 / 52)
10% of €4,255	€425.50
Number of full weeks	7
€425.50 X 7	ACTE is €2,978.50

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If the restrictions for Co. Sligo are extended, Yummy Nibbles LTD can make a new claim for the extended period of restrictions, where the Sligo business continues to qualify. Yummy Nibbles LTD will be entitled to a payment of €425.50 for every week of the new claim period.

If it later transpires that the Letterkenny café did not do as well as had been expected, the company may then be entitled to apply for an ACTE, as long as a claim is made within 8 weeks of the commencement of the restricted period. Similarly, the company may be entitled to make a claim for an ACTE in respect of the Letterkenny café for a later period of restrictions.

The company has filed VAT returns and has tax clearance.

Example 20

Ms. Y runs a small dance studio from premises in Co. Clare, from which she teaches contemporary dance to groups of children and teenagers on a part-time basis. Her turnover in 2019 was €35,100 and she is not registered for VAT. As of 13 October (the date the CRSS was announced), Level 3 restrictions under the Living with Covid-19 Plan are in place for Co. Clare and are expected to be in place until 2 December. As dance classes may not take place during the period of restrictions, she cancels all classes for the 7-week period in which the restrictions are in place and issues refunds to affected customers. As a result, she expects to have no turnover for the 7-week period.

Based on the foregoing, she is entitled to apply to Revenue for an ACTE for the claim period, 13 October to 2 December (she will need to apply for tax clearance) as follows:

Average weekly turnover 2019	€675 (i.e. €35,100 / 52)
10% of €675	€67.50
Number of full weeks	7
€67.50 X 7	ACTE is €475.50

If the restrictions for Co. Clare are extended, Ms. Y can make a new claim for the extended period of restrictions, where her business continues to qualify. She will be entitled to a payment of €67.50 for every week of the new claim period.

Example 21

Style Ltd operates a clothing retail outlet from a business unit in the Cork Shopping Centre in Co. Cork.

The Covid restrictions in place require all non-essential retail outlets to close, Cork Shopping Centre will remain open for the period of these restrictions to the public as other essential retail outlets operate in the centre such as a pharmacy and food retail outlet.

Style Ltd is required to close as they are prohibited from allowing customers into the business premises, therefore Style Ltd may make a claim for the restricted period announced of 3 weeks.

Based on the foregoing, Style Ltd is entitled to apply to Revenue for an ACTE for the claim period, 8 November to 29 November (Style Ltd will need to apply for tax clearance) as follows:

Average weekly turnover 2019	€2,885 (i.e. €150,000 / 52)
10% of €2,885	€288
Number of full weeks	3
€288 X 3	ACTE is €864

7. Withdrawal and amendment of claims

7.1. Can a claim be withdrawn?

Where a person claims an ACTE and it later transpires that the person is not entitled to it, for example when the person's turnover for the claim period is greater than expected, the person can withdraw the claim by:

- notifying Revenue that the person is withdrawing the claim; and
- repaying the ACTE to Revenue.

Provided the person does so as soon as is reasonably practical, penalties and interest will not be applied.

7.2. Can a claim be reduced?

Where a person claims an ACTE and it later transpires that the amount claimed exceeded the amount that the person was entitled to, for example because the person miscalculated their average weekly turnover for 2019 (or 2020 for new businesses), the person can reduce the amount claimed by:

- notifying Revenue that the person is reducing the claim; and
- repaying to Revenue the amount that was claimed in error.

Provided the person does so as soon as is reasonably practicable, penalties and interest will not be applied.

7.3. Withdrawal of an ACTE by Revenue

Where a claim for an ACTE is subsequently found to be unauthorised or overstated, then there are implications relating to the following:

- Clawback of the additional tax due
- Interest
- Penalties
- Possible publication

Where a clawback arises on the ACTE amount, a Schedule D Case IV assessment will be made by Revenue.

7.3.1. Company clawback - Case IV of Schedule D

The clawback amount is calculated on the ACTE amount that is as unauthorised or overstated, which is an amount equal to 4 times the excess ACTE claimed. Where the ACTE is clawed back, a company is prohibited from offsetting any credits, losses, expenses or

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allowance against that tax liability. The clawback amount will not attract the close company surcharge.

Example 22

A company makes a claim for an ACTE in respect of a claim period. The amount of the ACTE for the year ended 31/12/2020 was €15,000. On a compliance review, the ACTE claim was amended to €5,000. The unauthorised claim related to the incorrect allocation of turnover from a business premises in a geographical location which was not significantly impacted by Government restrictions.

To recover this amount, an assessment is made under Case IV of Schedule D in the sum of 4 times the amount of the unauthorised amount [€10,000*4], which will be charged to corporation tax at 25%;

Assessed	
Case IV	€40,000
Charged to CT @ 25%	€10,000*

* This ensures that the amount that should not have been claimed is fully recovered. Interest and tax geared penalties will apply from the day the unauthorised claim was paid.

7.3.2. Individual clawback - Case IV of Schedule D

The clawback amount is calculated on the ACTE amount that is as unauthorised or overstated, which is an amount equal to 5 times the excess ACTE claimed. Where the ACTE is clawed back, no deduction, relief, tax credit or reduction in tax is permitted against that tax liability.

Example 23

An individual sole trader makes a claim for an ACTE in respect of a claim period. The amount of the ACTE for year ended 31/12/2020 was €10,000. On a compliance review, the ACTE claim was amended to €nil. The unauthorised claim related to a takeaway. The takeaway was not a relevant business as they were not restricted from customers attending their business premises under Government restrictions.

To recover this amount of tax, an assessment is made under Case IV of Schedule D in the sum of 5 times the amount of the unauthorised amount [€10,000*5], which will be charged at the standard rate of income tax;

Assessed	
Cases IV Income	€50,000
Charged to standard rate of income tax @ 20%	€10,000*

* This ensures that the amount that should not have been claimed is fully recovered. Interest and tax geared penalties will apply from the day the authorised claim was paid.

7.3.3. Penalty and publication application

Where a penalty is chargeable on the Case IV assessment, section 1077E of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 and the *Code of Practice for Revenue Audit and other Compliance Interventions* will apply. Publication on the list of tax defaulters under section 1086 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 may also apply, where the criteria in relation to tax, interest and penalties are met.

CRSS Guidelines – 3 November 2020

8. How is the Advance Credit for Trading Expenses treated for tax purposes?

An ACTE will be taken into account when calculating the taxable trading profits of a claimant by reducing the amount of deductible expenditure – expenditure which is revenue in nature, and incurred wholly and exclusively for the purpose of the trade – which would include all common business fixed costs such as rent, insurance, light & heat and wages.

Whilst an ACTE will reduce the amount of trading expenses that are deductible in computing the taxable income of a business, it will not result in an additional tax liability unless that business has trading profits for the year. Where a business is in a loss-making position, an ACTE will have the effect of reducing the amount of trading losses available for offset against future or previous profits of the business.

In the example below, a CRSS payment of €1,000 will result in additional tax of €125 for the profitable business. For the business in a loss-making position, the CRSS payment will have the effect of reducing the amount of trading losses available for offset against future or previous profits of the business, again a reduction in available tax losses of €125 for every €1,000 CRSS payment received.

Example 24	Profit Making Company	Loss Making Company
Income	€	€
Turnover from operations	100,000	50,000
Expenses		
Rent	25,000	25,000
Rates	5,000	5,000
Insurance	25,000	25,000
Utilities	10,000	10,000
CRSS Payment	(1,000)	(1,000)
	<hr/> 64,000	<hr/> 64,000
Profit / (Loss) per accounts	<hr/> 36,000	<hr/> (14,000)
Corporation Tax Charge:	4,500	NIL

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In the example below based on an individual, the CRSS payment will not result in additional tax unless the individual has trading profits for the year. In the example above, a CRSS payment of €1,000 resulted in additional tax of €240. This would increase for individuals at the marginal rate of tax.

Example 25	Profit Making Individual	Loss Making Individual
Income	€	€
Turnover from operations	30,000	50,000
Expenses		
Rent	2,500	25,000
Rates	500	5,000
Insurance	2,500	25,000
Utilities	1,000	10,000
CRSS Payment	(1,000)	(1,000)
	<u>5,500</u>	<u>64,000</u>
 Profit / (Loss)	 <u>24,500</u>	 <u>(14,000)</u>
 Standard rate of Income tax at 20%	 4,900	
PRSI @ 4%	980	
USC*	405	
Less tax credits **	<u>(3300)</u>	
Tax liability	<u><u>2,985</u></u>	NIL
 *based on rates applying from 1 January 2021		
** Single person credit plus Earned income credit (€1,650 from 1 January 2021)		

9. Contact Us

Any queries can be made through MyEnquiries using the following categories to ensure your query is immediately directed to the appropriate team thereby minimising delays:

eTax Clearance queries:

Select “Enquiry relates to” and “Tax clearance” and “More Specifically” – “Tax Clearance”

CRSS queries:

Select “Enquiry relates to” and “COVID restrictions support scheme (CRSS)” and “More Specifically” – “CRSS”

You can contact the Revenue Commissioners with queries in relation to CRSS on **01 738 3663**.

Call charges may vary depending on your telephone provider's service contract.

Telephone opening hours: 09.30 to 13.30 (Monday to Friday).

10. Appendix I – eRegistration Screens

To register for CRSS, a person will be required to provide details in respect of **each** business premises from which the person carries on their relevant business activity.

A person can register a business premises which is not subject to Government restrictions. Registering a business premises in advance will ensure that if the business premises is subject to Government restriction at a future date, the person will be in a position to make a claim once they meet all the qualification criteria.

The information required as part of the registration process is detailed in Section 3.1, and details and examples on how to calculate the average weekly turnover for 2019 is contained in Section 4.3.2

The information provided will be verified against information available on Revenue systems.

10.1. Registration Details Screen

– Trade Details (per premises)

* Denotes a required field

Note: A business carried on in Partnership should only be registered by the precedent partner

Address:

Business/Premises Name * 	<input type="text"/>
Address Line 1 *	<input type="text"/>
Address Line 2 *	<input type="text"/>
Address Line 3	<input type="text"/>
County *	<input type="text" value="Please Select.."/>
Eircode * 	<input type="text"/>
Business Sector *	<input type="text" value="Please select an option"/>

Is this registration on behalf of a Partnership? If 'Yes', this form should only be completed by the precedent partner * Yes No

CRSS Guidelines – 3 November 2020

10.2. Registration Details – existing business

A guide is available on the Revenue website to assist with completing these details: [Guidelines on the Operation of CRSS](#)

Trade Details (per premises)

* Denotes a required field

Address:

Business/Premises Name * 	Pub 1
Address Line 1 *	123 Main Street
Address Line 2 *	Naas
Address Line 3	
County *	Kildare 
Eircode * 	A11 1111
Business Sector *	Bar (Serving Food) 
Is this registered as a Partnership? *	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Business Account Details:

Did your Business Operate prior to 26 December 2019? *	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Average Weekly Turnover exclusive of VAT for 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 * 	10000
VAT on Sales (T1 Figure from the VAT Returns) for 1 January to 31 December 2019 * 	1300
Income Other than Trading Income for 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 * 	0

[Add/Update >](#)

Name	Address	Business Sector	Partnership	Year	Weekly Turnover	VAT Due	Other Income	Action
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[X Cancel](#) [Next >](#)

CRSS Guidelines – 3 November 2020

10.3. Registration Details – new business

A guide is available on the Revenue website to assist with completing these details: [Guidelines on the Operation of CRSS](#)

Trade Details (per premises)

* Denotes a required field

Address:

Business/Premises Name *	Pub 1
Address Line 1 *	123 Main Street
Address Line 2 *	Naas
Address Line 3	
County *	Kildare
Eircode *	A11 1111
Business Sector *	Bar (Serving Food)
Is this registered as a Partnership? *	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Business Account Details:

Did your Business Operate prior to 26 December 2019? *	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Average Weekly Turnover exclusive of VAT for 1 January 2020 to 12 October 2020 *	10000
VAT on Sales (T1 Figure from the VAT Returns) for 1 January to 12 October 2020 *	1300
Income Other than Trading Income for 1 January 2020 to 12 October 2020 *	0

[Add/Update >](#)

Name	Address	Business Sector	Partnership	Year	Weekly Turnover	VAT Due	Other Income	Action
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[Cancel](#) [Next >](#)

10.4. Registration Declaration

eRegistration

Registration Declaration

* I declare that I have read the eligibility criteria for the Covid Restrictions Support Scheme. I undertake that the business will abide by the terms and conditions of the scheme. I undertake that the business will retain all records relating to the scheme, including the basis of eligibility, for review by Revenue.

* I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information entered is correct and complete.

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