

A photograph of a city street at dusk or dawn. A vibrant rainbow arches across the sky, which is filled with soft, colorful clouds. In the foreground, a set of wide stone stairs leads up a bridge with ornate white metal railings. The bridge spans over a street. In the background, there are several buildings, including a brick building on the left and a modern multi-story building on the right. A street lamp is visible on the bridge. The overall scene is a mix of old and new architecture under a dramatic sky.

R|B|K

**Doing
Business
in Ireland**

2026





RBK, Termini, 3 Arkle Road, Sandyford, Dublin, D18 C9C5, Ireland.

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Disclaimer

While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of information within the guide at the time of going to print in March 2026, RBK does not accept any responsibility for any errors, omissions or misinformation whatsoever in this guide and shall have no liability whatsoever.

The information contained in this publication is not intended to be an advice on any particular matter. No reader should act on the basis of any matter contained in this publication without considering appropriate professional advice.

Introduction: Why Ireland?

As the only native English-speaking member of the Eurozone, Ireland is ideally positioned to access the internal EU market of 450 million people.

A competitive economy in many respects, Ireland offers a globally competitive corporation tax rate of 12.5%, high overall productivity levels, a well-educated and young workforce and a business-friendly regulatory environment. Ireland's pro-business approach has consistently attracted foreign direct investment and contributed to strong economic growth.

The fact that Ireland continues to be a prime location for many of the world's leading businesses is demonstrated by the continuous reinvestment of multinational businesses in Ireland. Among the leading investments secured in the last year were Sony Interactive, Datavant, Toast, Quest Software, RxSense, Fixify, Openchip, SS&C, Payrails, Aiven, Workday, Foodhub and HarbourVest Partners.

Stable, competitive, secure and pro-business, Ireland is a committed member of the EU single market. It has been one of the fastest-growing economies in the Eurozone in recent years, with well-managed public finances and strong 'A' credit ratings from major agencies.

The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2025, which evaluates the key measures influencing foreign direct investment, ranked Ireland:

7th
for most competitive economy

[The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2025](#)

9th
in economic performance

[The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2025](#)

2nd
in attitudes and values

[The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2025](#)

7th
in international investment

[The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2025](#)

5th
in business legislation

[The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2025](#)

Introduction

Ireland remains one of the most attractive European locations for Foreign Direct Investment.

Welcome to the 2026 edition of “Doing Business in Ireland” which outlines the tax and business incentives for those planning on doing business in Ireland.

Over 1,800 overseas companies have chosen Ireland as their base for European and global operations. These companies operate in diverse sectors including engineering, information and communications technology (ICT), pharmaceuticals, healthcare, financial services and internationally traded services.

The following are some of the reasons why Ireland is a prime location for many of the world's leading businesses.

Workforce

- > Ireland has the most highly skilled, educated, young and multi lingual workforce in Europe
- > Excellent third level graduate skills availability
- > Reputation for flexibility and responsiveness, the Irish 'can do' attitude
- > Commitment to team work and high productivity.

Tax

- > A very competitive corporate tax rate of 12.5% (see section 2.2 below).

Other

- > Ireland offers a stable, competitive, pro-business environment
- > A robust legal system that makes Ireland one of the best places in the world to protect intellectual property
- > Ease of global communication (language and time differences and communications structure).

These are some of the reasons why Ireland has been able to remain in the top 10 most attractive European locations for foreign direct investment.

As the largest independently branded Accountancy and Business Advisory Firm in Ireland, RBK we are here to help you do business in Ireland.



Ronan McGivern

Head of Tax

International Tax &
Business Advisory Partner

A prime location...

9 of the top **10** global pharmaceutical companies



15 of the top **15** global med tech companies



16 of the top **20** global technology companies



22 of the top **25** financial services companies



8 of the top industrial automation companies



.... are all based in Ireland

US Investment: The US is the single largest source of foreign direct investment in Ireland. There are now 972 US companies in Ireland, employing 245,000 people directly and indirectly and spending more than €40 billion in the Irish economy annually (American Chamber of Commerce).

Key US companies which have invested in Ireland include AirBnB, Dropbox, Mastercard, Citrix, LinkedIn, Dell, Groupon, Teleflex, Amazon, Bristol-Myers Squibb, PayPal, Hollister Incorporated, Survey Monkey, Hewlett-Packard and Amazon.

1 Business Organisation

Government policy is to welcome and encourage investment by non-residents; accordingly, almost no restrictions apply to direct inward investment or to the repatriation of profits, dividends or liquidation proceeds.

Business entities that exist in Ireland include unincorporated bodies such as a sole proprietorship or partnership and incorporated bodies (i.e. that exist independently of their members) such as private limited companies, designated activity companies, limited partnerships, public limited companies and unlimited liability companies.

In practice, a non-resident setting up business in Ireland will choose between a branch of an existing non-resident company or an Irish incorporated company. Filing requirements for financial statements and domestic and home country taxation will influence this decision.

Branch

A foreign company setting up a branch in Ireland is required to file basic information with the Registrar of Companies, including, name and legal form of the company, company number, place of incorporation, name, address and activities of branch, company directors and secretary, persons resident in the State responsible for ensuring compliance and persons resident in the State authorised to accept service of process.

A certified and apostilled copy of the company's constitutional documents, a copy of the certificate of incorporation including any change of company name and a copy of the latest accounting documents must also be filed.

In Ireland, separate branch financial statements are not required to be filed.

Irish Incorporated Company

Private limited companies are the most common form of business entity used in Ireland. RBK can assist you in the formation of an Irish incorporated company, a process which typically takes up to 10 days.

The company must demonstrate that it will carry on a business activity in Ireland and have at least one EEA resident director (or alternatively secure a bond to the value of €25,000).

All directors are required from the 11 June 2023 to have their identity verified, for directors that have been issued with an Irish Personal Public Service Number, 'PPSN' this verification is done by checking the directors' personal details with the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection, 'DEASP'.

Where a director does not have a PPSN, they will be required to arrange an appointment with a Notary Public in their relevant Jurisdiction and have their identity verified by the Notary Public and a VIF form duly completed and stamped. Upon the application for an Identified Persons Number 'IPN', the director will be issued with a unique filing number and will only have to apply once.

Annual accounts and an accompanying directors' report (where abridgement thresholds are not met) must be submitted to the Registrar of Companies and are then available for inspection by the public. Depending on the size of the company, these accounts may need to be audited (see thresholds below for guidance).

Corporate update – Latest Company Law Changes

A fundamental review of Irish company law has been undertaken by the Government over the last number of years. Set out below is a high-level overview of the recent company law changes introduced by (i) '**Companies Act 2014**'; and (ii) '**Companies (Accounting) Act 2017 in Ireland**'.



1.1 Companies Act 2014

The Companies Act 2014 consolidated the existing 17 Companies Acts from 1963 to 2013, into one Act and it introduced a number of reforms which are designed to simplify company law in Ireland.

These reforms included, inter-alia: -

- > The introduction of two new types of private companies, a private company limited by shares 'LTD' and a designated activity company DAC'.
 - > A LTD is a very simplified type of company and the key characteristics include unlimited legal capacity, a simple one document constitution and the ability to have only one director however that director cannot also act as company secretary.
 - > A DAC is similar to private companies before the 2014 Act came into effect and the key characteristics include capacity is limited by objects clause, a memorandum and articles of association is required and there must be a minimum of 2 directors.
- > The codification of Directors statutory and fiduciary duties
- > The introduction of a summary approval procedure to streamline various types of restricted transactions. The restricted activities are:

- > financial assistance for the acquisition of shares (Section 82);
- > reduction in company capital (section 84);
- > variation of company capital on re-organisations (section 91);
- > prohibition on pre-acquisition profits or losses being treated in holding company's financial statements as profits available for distribution (section 118);
- > prohibition of loans to directors and connected persons (section 239);
- > domestic merger (section 464); and
- > members voluntary winding up (section 579).

1.2 Filing of Financial Statements

Unlimited Companies

Effective from 1 January 2022, an unlimited company that has been a holding company of an undertaking which at any time during the relevant financial year had limited liability subsidiaries will have to file financial statements with the CRO (which will include comparative figures where applicable).

In the event that an Irish unlimited company does not have any limited liability protection, then the unlimited company can still avail of the exemption from filing financial statements.

Other Key Changes

The CAA 2017 has amended the definition of a Credit Institution to 'a company or undertaking engaged in the business of accepting deposits or other repayable funds from the public and granting credit for its own account'. This is a welcome clarification for companies and removes the uncertainty under the previous 2014 Act. Any company that meets the above definition is required to register as a Designated Activity Company and directors should carefully consider the filing and preparation of financial statement requirements with the CRO.

Accounting thresholds under the Companies (Accounting) Act 2017

1.3 Companies (Accounting) Act 2017

The Companies (Accounting) Act 2017 (CAA 2017) transposes the EU Accounting Directive 2013/34/EU into Irish law, amending the Companies Act 2014 to give effect to the provisions in the Accounting Directive relating to the statutory financial statements and related reports of companies.

Essentially, the purpose of this Accounting Directive is to simplify and reduce the administrative burdens associated with the preparation of financial statements for enterprises, in particular SMEs.

Key changes under this Act include, inter-alia:

- > Increase in size thresholds for qualification of a company as 'small' or 'medium' and the introduction of a new 'micro' category (see table 1.3.1 for thresholds);
- > Simplified financial statement preparation and filing for micro companies;
- > Broader definition of 'designated ULC' such that the scope for unlimited companies to avoid filing publicly available financial statements has been significantly reduced; and
- > Narrowing the definition of a 'credit institution'

Table 1.3.1 'Thresholds to qualify as (i) a micro / small / medium company; and (ii) a small group

Company Size	Criteria	Before 1 July 2024	After 1 July 2024	Change
Micro Company	Turnover	Not exceeding €700,000	Not exceeding €900,000	€200,000
	Balance Sheet Total	Not exceeding €350,000	Not exceeding €450,000	€100,000
	Employees	Less than 10	Less than 10	No change
Small * Company	Turnover	Not exceeding €12 million	Not exceeding €15 million	+ €3 million
	Balance Sheet Total	Not exceeding €6 million	Not exceeding €7.5 million	+ €1.5 million
	Employees	Less than 50	Less than 50	No change
Medium** Company	Turnover	Not exceeding €40 million	Not exceeding €50 million	+ €10 million
	Balance Sheet Total	Not exceeding €20 million	Not exceeding €25 million	+ €5 million
	Employees	Less than 250	Less than 250	No Change
Small *** Company (Group)	Aggregate Turnover	Not exceeding €12 million	Not exceeding €15 million net (or €18 million gross)	+ €3 million net (or €6 million gross)
	Aggregate Balance Sheet Total	Not exceeding €6 million	Not exceeding €7.5 million net (or €9 million gross)	+ €1.5 million net (or €3 million gross)
	Employees	Less than 50	Less than 50	No change



Increase in Company Size Thresholds – Effective from July 1, 2024

From 1 July 2024, the financial thresholds for classifying companies in Ireland have increased by approximately 25%. This change reflects inflation since the previous limits were set and aligns with updates to the EU Accounting Directive (see table 1.3.1 previous for threshold changes);

This change aims to reduce the regulatory and administrative burden on companies by allowing more of them to qualify for exemptions such as audit requirements and simplified financial reporting.

* In order to qualify as small and avail of the audit exemption, the company must meet 2 or more of the above criteria for a micro/small company in respect of the financial year concerned and the preceding year. In addition to availing of an audit exemption, the company will also be eligible for certain reduced disclosure exemptions under FRS 105/ Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (Irish GAAP).

** A company that is part of a medium/large size group cannot avail of the audit exemption. Additionally, the CAA 2017 removes the exemption available to medium sized companies of filing abridged financial statements.

*** Separately a group that qualifies as a small group is exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

1.4 Investment Limited Partnership (ILP)

The ILP is a common-law partnership, specifically updated by the Investment Limited Partnership (Amendment) Act 2020. The long-overdue amendments seek to align the ILP to U.S. Limited Partnerships as well as other leading international investment fund domiciles within Europe and the Cayman Islands, providing a structure familiar to international investors, lenders, and finance professionals. An ILP must be authorized by the Central Bank as either a Qualifying Investor AIF (QIAIF) or Retail Investor AIF (RIAIF), providing a regulated vehicle that is highly attractive to institutional investors.

Ireland has recently modernised its Investment Limited Partnership (ILP) legislation in conjunction with amendments made to Central Bank of Ireland's (Central Bank) AIF Rulebook in order to provide a more flexible fund structure for global investment managers and position Ireland as a more attractive destination for private equity, private credit, real estate and real asset investors.

Starting in 2025, the European Union will require large and listed companies to disclose information on risks and opportunities related to their Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practices.

1.5 Loans to Directors

The general rule in accordance with S. 239 of the CA 2014 Act provides a company shall not:

- > Make a loan or quasi-loan to a director of the company or its holding company or to a person connected with such director;
- > Enter into a credit transaction as creditor for such a director or a person so connected;
- > Enter into a guarantee or provide any security in connection with a loan, quasi-loan or credit transaction made by any other person for such director or persons connected.

The 6 exceptions to the general rule (outlined above) are as follows:

1. **10% Rule** – total amount outstanding under all arrangements is less than 10% Net Relevant Assets (“NRA” determined by latest accounts laid before AGM); or
2. **Reduction in the amount of the company’s NRA** – breaches 10% because of value of the assets have fallen – directors must amend the terms to fall under the 10% but must be done within 2 months when they become aware; or

3. The arrangement is with a **group company** (e.g. holding company, subsidiary); or
4. The arrangement is a **reimbursement of the directors’ expenses** (i.e. expenses properly incurred for the discharge of their duties as officers of the company); or
5. **Business transaction** – if transaction in ordinary course of business and value is no more favourable than would be offered to a normal person (e.g. market rate); or
6. **Summary Approval Procedure** (SAP) – a formal procedure to enter into a number of Restricted Activities under the Act which require all or a majority of the directors to sign a declaration confirming they have made a full enquiry into the affairs of the company and have formed the opinion that the company will be able to pay or discharge its debts and liabilities in full as they fall due during the period of 12 months after entering into the Restricted Activity. The director’s declaration in most cases will need to be accompanied by a report from an Auditor providing an opinion that the director’s declaration is not unreasonable and entry into the restricted activity must be approved by the shareholders by special resolution.

1.6 Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)

What is the CSRD?

Starting in 2025, the European Union will require large and listed companies to disclose information on risks and opportunities related to their Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practices, with a particular focus on the impact of their activities on people and the environment.

The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) replaces the EU’s legacy ESG reporting program – the NFRD – and raises the bar for breadth and robustness in sustainability reporting, covering categories beyond just carbon, including pollution, water, waste, and biodiversity.

The CSRD’s technical rules known as the ESRS lay out what companies need to disclose and how. Disclosures on these topics will need to exist in annual reports alongside financials, and will also be subject to audit assurance.

Who does CSRD apply to?

- > Large listed companies, banks, and insurance companies already subject to the NFRD
- > Large EU Companies or Groups with net turnover above EUR 450 million and an average workforce exceeding 1,000 employees.
- > Non-EU where an EU subsidiary or branch generates net turnover exceeding EUR 200 million and the non-EU group generates more than EUR 450 million in EU turnover.

Requirements?

The CSRD requires companies to disclose a broad range of data relating to their environmental, social, and governance practices, according to the ESRS technical standards released in July 2023.

Timeline

Under the CSRD, the first wave of impacted companies began reporting in 2025, based on data from 2024. For companies that haven't previously measured their carbon footprint or are worried about the audit-readiness of their data, starting early is essential.

See Appendix VIII for Regulatory and Implementation Timelines.



2 Company Taxation

We can assist you in determining whether and to what extent your proposed business activities would be regarded as active business income, thereby qualifying for the 12.5% rate of corporation tax.

2.1 Liability to Irish Corporation Tax

Ireland operates a self-assessment basis of taxation which means that it is up to a company to determine whether it is liable to Irish taxation. An Irish resident company is liable to Irish corporation tax on its worldwide profits (income and gains). A non-resident company carrying on business in Ireland through a branch is liable to Irish corporation tax on profits attributable to that branch (see section 2.5 below).

With effect from 1 January 2022, a non-resident company in receipt of Irish rental income is subject to Irish corporation tax on Irish rental profits (previously they were subject to income tax) at the 25% rate. Capital gains tax applies on gains arising from the disposal of certain Irish property (principally land) subject to any treaty relief that may be available.

Under Irish legislation a company is tax resident in Ireland if either:

- > it is incorporated in Ireland (place of incorporation test). The place of incorporation test does not apply however if the company is regarded as a resident of another country and not a resident of Ireland for the purposes of a tax treaty or

- > it is managed and controlled in Ireland regardless of where it is incorporated. This is a question of fact to be determined in each case but the following factors are indicative of management and control being in Ireland:
 - > A clear majority of Irish resident directors on the board
 - > Major policy decisions being taken in Ireland
 - > All board meetings being held in Ireland.

2.2 Rates of Corporation Tax

Low corporation tax rates form the cornerstone of Ireland's tax regime. Currently, the rate of corporation tax on active trading profits is 12.5% in almost all sectors. However, the Minister for Finance announced a change to Ireland's corporation tax rate for certain companies in his Budget 2022 speech.

This change, brought into effect by Finance (No 2) Bill 2023, sets down a minimum effective corporation tax rate of 15% on trading profits of "large" corporates (global consolidated turnover in excess of €750 million).

The Bill provides for the implementation of the Pillar Two minimum effective tax rate for large groups and companies by transposing the EU Minimum Tax Directive.

The 15% rate came into effect for any businesses within the scope for accounting periods beginning on/after 31st December 2023 onwards.

The new rules are very complex and we at RBK can assist you in determining whether they apply to your business and, if so, the implications of same.

Importantly, the 12.5% rate will continue to apply to the vast majority of companies carrying on business in Ireland.

Non-active (i.e. passive) income such as interest and rental income are taxed at 25%. Certain land dealing activities are taxed at a special rate of 25%.

Certain new companies that set up and commence a trade between 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2026 can avail of a relief for the first five years of trading, subject to certain conditions.

12.5%

Rate of Corporation Tax

The relief granted is linked to job creation in Ireland and the maximum relief available to claim in a given year is €40,000 but the company must have paid a corresponding amount of Employer's PRSI (social insurance) capped at €5,000 per employee. If the PRSI paid exceeds the company's corporation tax in the start-up phase (not unusual) the excess unutilised relief may be carried forward for offset against future corporation tax liabilities of the qualifying trade.

Finance Act 2024 made updates to the relief, which apply to accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2025. In addition to providing the current relief relevant to the amount of employer's PRSI borne by the company, relief will also be available by reference to the amount of Class S PRSI paid by a director of the company, up to a maximum of €1,000 Class S PRSI per company director. This is in addition to the maximum of €5,000 employer's PRSI per employee and (is subject to the €40,000 limit overall). Therefore, the total tax relief available is the lower of €40,000 or the employer PRSI/Class S PRSI paid in the period, subject to a maximum employer PRSI payment of €5,000 per employee and a maximum of €1,000 of Class S PRSI per director.

Essentially, this incentive means that a company can earn up to €320,000 of trading income in each of the first five years of trading without paying any corporation tax. If profits are between €320,000 and €480,000 a tax rate of between 0%-12.5% applies.

2.3 Computation of Taxable Profits

The starting point is accounting profit determined in accordance with Irish GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) or IFRS. This profit must then be adjusted in accordance with tax law. In general, expenses are deductible if they are non-capital in nature and are incurred wholly and exclusively for the purposes of the trade.

Certain expenses are not tax deductible however, such as book depreciation, non-staff entertainment, general provisions, dividends and distributions.

Non-capital pre-trading expenditure incurred in the 3 years prior to the commencement of trading is deductible for tax purposes. Interest on money borrowed for trading purposes is deductible on an accruals basis, subject to certain limited exceptions.

Whilst book depreciation is not deductible, tax depreciation allowances are available in respect of certain capital expenditure such as:

- > Plant and machinery - 12.5% per annum (includes computer software)
- > Certain specified intangible assets - in line with accounting policy for depreciation or over 15 years (see Section 4.2A)
- > Industrial buildings (i.e. factories) - 4% per annum
- > Accelerated allowances (100% upfront) are available for expenditure on certain energy efficient items of plant and machinery (extended until 31 December 2030 by Finance Act 2025)
- > Accelerated capital allowances for gas vehicles and refuelling equipment (extended until 31 December 2030 by Finance Act 2025)

12.5%

Tax depreciation allowance
Plant & Machinery

4%

Tax depreciation allowance
Industrial Buildings

2.4 Transfer Pricing

Ireland has had formal transfer pricing legislation since 2011. Finance Act 2022 updated the definition of transfer pricing, such that Irish transfer pricing rules are in accordance with the 2022 OECD transfer pricing guidelines (replacing the 2017 version). This is effective from 1 January 2023.

At present there is a specific exclusion for small and medium size enterprises. To fall within this exemption, the enterprise (including group companies) must have less than 250 employees and either turnover of less than €50m or assets of less than €43m. However, it is proposed that transfer pricing legislation will be extended to SMEs. The date of implementation is subject to a Ministerial Order.

In the main the transfer pricing rules require an additional layer of compliance with a greater need for documentary evidence to be created and retained. Specific advice on transfer pricing should always be obtained and our specialist team at RBK are available to assist.

2.5 Taxation of Branch Profits

Ireland introduced the Authorised OECD Approach (AOA) to the attribution of profits to branches of non-resident companies into law with effect from 1 January 2022. The AOA seeks to attribute to a permanent establishment or branch the profits that it would have earned at arm's length if it were a legally distinct and separate enterprise performing the same or similar functions under the same or similar conditions. Therefore, it incorporates separate entity and arm's-length principles.

There are also documentation requirements ("relevant branch records") as may reasonably be required for determining whether the relevant branch income has been computed. However, documentation is not required for either (a) a small enterprise; or (b) a medium enterprise where relevant branch income attributable to the branch for the accounting period is less than €250k.

2.6 Losses

Losses are computed in the same way as taxable business profits. Trading losses may be used to shelter trading income in the current year or previous accounting period of corresponding length. The amount of loss required depends on the tax rate applicable to the income being sheltered. Any unused trading losses may be carried forward indefinitely for offset against profits from the same trade.

2.7 Group Relief

Ireland does not have a concept of "fiscal unity" or consolidated group tax. However, trading losses may be offset against taxable trading profits of another group company on a current year basis. A group consists of a parent company and all of its direct or indirect 75% subsidiaries, all companies being resident either in Ireland, in another member state of the EEA or a DTA country.

Following the European Court of Justice's decision in the Marks and Spencer case, Irish legislation now provides that losses of a foreign subsidiary resident for tax purposes in the EU may be offset against profits of the Irish resident parent company, in certain circumstances. The main conditions for relief are that the losses must not be otherwise available for relief and would be available for relief under Irish rules if the surrendering company was Irish resident.

2.8 Administration - Filing and Payment deadlines

When a company first comes within the charge to Irish tax it is obliged to file a TR2 form to register for corporation tax. This form can also be used to register for PAYE/PRSI (Social Insurance) and VAT if required (see further Section 7).



A tax return must be filed within 9 months of the accounting year end. Revenue generally has a 5-year period in which to audit a tax return.

A payment on account of tax (known as preliminary tax) must in general be paid on the 21st day (23rd day for electronic payments) of the sixth month of the accounting period. The payment must amount to 45% of the corporation tax liability for the current year, or 50% of the prior year's final corporation tax payable. One month before the year-end a top up payment must be made to bring the total payment up to 90% of the final liability for the current year. The balance of the tax is paid when the tax return is filed i.e. 9 months after the year end.

Different rules apply to small companies. A "small company" is defined as a company whose corresponding corporation tax liability for the preceding accounting period does not exceed €200,000. A start-up company can be regarded as a "small company" if its estimated tax liability for the first year of trading will not exceed €200,000. A small company can base its preliminary tax payment on 100% of the prior year's liability. The payment must be made one month before the end of its accounting period with the balance of the tax payable when the tax return is filed i.e. 9 months after the year end.

2.9 Stock Exchange Listing Expenditure

Finance Act 2024 introduced a Corporation Tax deduction for 2025, for expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively for the purpose of admitting to trading the shares of a company on a stock exchange in the European Economic Area (EEA). Relief will apply to first-time listings only. The maximum amount of expenditure that will be deductible is €1 million.

2.10 Capital Gains

Chargeable gains are taxed at a rate of 33%. An allowance for inflation up to 31 December 2002 only is given in computing the gain. An Irish resident company is taxable on its worldwide gains.

A non-resident is liable to Irish taxation in respect of certain specified Irish assets (mainly land, mineral / exploration rights and shares in unquoted companies deriving their value from Irish land and mineral / exploration rights) and assets used for the purposes of an Irish branch trade.

3 International Issues

There is no withholding tax on the remittance of branch profits to the foreign head office.

3.1 Double Taxation Treaties

Ireland has an extensive double taxation treaty network and has signed treaties with 78 countries, of which 75 are in effect- see further Appendix iv.

An Irish resident company can avail of Ireland's tax treaties which can be used in many instances to reduce withholding taxes on inbound or outbound dividend, royalty or interest payments to NIL.

3.2 Outbound Payments

The Irish Government's approach in dealing with outbound payments has been to reduce where possible the withholding tax obligation on cross border payments by companies. There are therefore numerous domestic withholding tax exemptions as well as provisions of EU legislation and double taxation agreements.

Finance (No. 2) Act 2023 introduced additional withholding tax measures on certain outbound payments (including dividends, royalties and interest payments) to associated entities in zero-tax/no-tax jurisdictions or to those included on the list of EU non-cooperative jurisdictions (see further Appendix v). Broadly speaking, an entity is associated with another if one has control of the other or both entities are under mutual control of a third entity.

The aim of the new measures is to prevent double non-taxation of income by disapplying exemptions from withholding tax in certain transactions. A payment will not be within the scope of the new legislation if it constitutes an "excluded payment" i.e. in scenarios where there is no double non-taxation.

The new rules will apply to outbound payments made on or after 1 April 2024. However, 'grandfathering' provisions permit a deferral of the new measures to 1 January 2025 for any pre-existing arrangements. The rules are complicated and advice should be obtained.

A. DIVIDENDS

A common method of repatriating profits from Ireland is payment of dividends. Under domestic law withholding tax (DWT) of 25% must be deducted from dividend payments made subject to certain exemptions.

The domestic exemptions are very generous and obviate the requirement for most inward investors to withhold tax on dividend payments.

Exemption is granted in respect of dividends paid to the following:

- > Companies entitled to benefit from the EU parent subsidiary directive
- > Individuals resident in a tax treaty country or EU member state
- > Companies resident of tax treaty countries that are not under the control of Irish residents
- > Companies which are ultimately controlled by residents of tax treaty countries or EU Member States
- > Companies the principal class of shares of which are substantially and regularly traded on a recognized stock exchange in a DTA country or EU Member State
- > Companies that are 75% subsidiaries of another company the principal class of shares of which are substantially and regularly traded on a recognized stock exchange in a DTA country or EU Member State
- > Companies that are wholly owned by two or more companies the principal class of shares of which are substantially and regularly traded on a recognized stock exchange in DTA countries or EU Member States.

Finance (No. 2) Act 2023 also amended the DWT rules to treat residents of EEA states similarly to residents of EU Member States.



Depending on the applicable exemption a declaration in the Revenue prescribed form may be required to be provided to the Irish paying company to enable the dividend be paid gross. This is a procedural matter. Self-certification applies to foreign corporate shareholders thereby reducing administration.

B. INTEREST

A 20% withholding tax also applies to interest payments on loans lasting more than one year. However, where the interest is paid in the course of a trade to a company resident in the EU or tax treaty jurisdiction no withholding tax applies under domestic law.

This relief is now subject to the additional requirement that the country in question imposes a tax that generally applies to interest income receivable by companies from sources outside that country.

Alternatively, the EU Interest and Royalties Directive or applicable tax treaty may provide an exemption from withholding tax – see Appendix IV.

C. ROYALTIES

A patent royalty or royalty which is regarded as an “annual payment” (i.e. pure income profit earned by the recipient without incurring any expense) is subject to 20% withholding tax under domestic law. This is subject to a number of important exemptions that have the effect of reducing the withholding tax to nil in many scenarios, including:

- > Alternatively, if the recipient is resident in a treaty jurisdiction, the applicable treaty may reduce or eliminate the withholding tax.
- > A payment of royalties by a company in the course of its trade or business, may be made without the deduction of withholding tax if the recipient company is resident in an EU member state (other than Ireland) or in a country with which Ireland has a double tax treaty and which imposes a tax that generally applies to royalties receivable in that country by companies from sources outside that country. This relief is subject to the condition that the royalty is paid for bona fide commercial reasons and is not paid to the recipient company in connection with a trade or business carried on by it in Ireland through a branch or agency
- > A royalty payment to a connected company may be exempt under the EU Interest and Royalties directive

D. GROUP PAYMENTS

Under Irish tax law, certain payments treated as charges on income, including specific interest payments and patent royalties, may be made without the deduction of withholding tax where they are made between companies within the same group and the relevant statutory conditions are satisfied.

The Finance Act 2025 expands the definition of “group” for the purposes of this relief.

One of the key conditions requires the companies to form part of a 51% group. This means that one company must be a 51% subsidiary of another, or both must be 51% subsidiaries of a third company. In determining whether this 51% group relationship exists, the legislation has historically required that any share capital held directly or indirectly by a company not resident in an EU Member State, the UK, Iceland or Norway be disregarded.

An Irish based entity may be able avail itself of a tax exemption on dividends received from companies based in other jurisdictions

The Finance Act 2025 broadens this rule by providing that share capital held by a company that is tax resident in a jurisdiction with which Ireland has concluded a double tax treaty (for example, the United States) will no longer be disregarded when determining whether a qualifying group relationship exists.

This amendment extends access to the withholding tax exemption to a wider range of international group structures, particularly those headed by companies' resident in treaty jurisdictions outside the EU and EEA.

E. IRISH BRANCH PROFITS OF A NON-RESIDENT

There is no withholding tax on remittance of branch profits to foreign head office.

F. PROFESSIONAL FEES / SERVICES

Ireland does not levy withholding tax on professional fees being paid across border.

3.3 Inbound Payments

A. DIVIDENDS

Ireland operates both a credit and exemption system in respect of dividend received from a foreign subsidiary. Under the credit system, dividends received by an Irish parent from trading profits of a foreign subsidiary resident in an EU country or Treaty state are taxed at 12.5% with credit for tax paid by the subsidiary on the profits from which the dividend was paid (underlying tax) and withholding tax.

Recent amendments to tax law ensure similar treatment for dividends received from non EU Treaty locations provided the company paying the dividend is quoted on a recognised stock exchange (in an EU or Treaty state) or is owned directly or indirectly by such a company.

Portfolio dividends (shareholding of 5% or less) are taxed at 12.5%. Portfolio dividends are exempt from Irish tax if they are trading income of the recipient company. Other foreign dividends are taxed at 25%, again with credit for withholding tax and underlying tax subject to certain conditions.

Irish legislation was amended in 2013 due to a decision of the European Court of Justice. The amendment effectively provides an additional foreign tax credit (AFTC) against Irish corporation tax on dividend income from EU/EEA subsidiaries up to the amount of the nominal (statutory) rate of corporation tax in that jurisdiction rather than the foreign effective tax rate applicable to the dividend. As Ireland's 12.5% rate of corporation tax is one of the lowest in the EU/ EEA, this effectively provides for an exemption from Irish corporation tax in many instances in respect of dividends from EU/EEA subsidiaries.

Ireland permits pooling of tax credits domestically and offshore which often serves to eliminate residual Irish tax on profits remitted here – see further Section 4.

Most dividends received from Irish resident companies are exempt from Irish tax. However, dividends received from a connected company which has moved tax residence to Ireland in the 10-year period prior to the date the dividend is paid, may no longer qualify for the exemption to the extent that the dividend is paid out of profits earned before the company became Irish tax resident.



B. PARTICIPATION EXEMPTION - FOREIGN DIVIDENDS

Finance Act 2024 provided for a new Corporation Tax exemption for certain foreign dividend income. As referred to above, this exemption applies to dividends, or other distributions received from 'relevant territory' resident companies from 1 January 2025 onwards.

A 'relevant territory' for the purposes of this exemption includes EEA and Tax Treaty territories as well as territories where a Tax Treaty with Ireland has been made but is not yet in force. The treatment available under the newly introduced regime is optional and is available upon election and, if the election is made, then all income receipts which meet the conditions to qualify for the Participation Exemption will be exempted and all income receipts that do not will continue to be taxed under the existing 'tax and credit' regime.

Where the election is not made double taxation relief may still be available under the old rules, i.e. potential credit in respect of withholding tax and underlying tax. Please refer to the section above for further details.

This exemption will apply to all in-scope foreign distributions received by a company during the accounting period for which the election is made. Key conditions to qualify for the exemption include, but are not limited to, the following:

- > The company paying the dividend must be resident in an EEA state, i.e. EU member states together with Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, or a country with which Ireland has a double tax treaty. Finance Act 2025 broadened the scope of the exemption by allowing distributions received from a company resident in a jurisdiction with which Ireland does not have a double tax agreement to now avail of the exemption, provided that non-refundable withholding tax has been paid on the full amount of the distribution.
- > There is a 5% ownership requirement, by reference to ordinary share capital, profits available for distribution and assets on a winding up
- > There is a requirement that the parent satisfy a holding requirement for an uninterrupted period of at least 12 months.
- > The distribution must be made in respect of share capital, which can include preference share capital and must be income in the hands of the recipient.
- > Distribution must be made "out of profits" or "out of the assets" (for example out of a capital reserve) of the payer company
- > The required "relevant period" (the period during which the distributing company must be resident in a qualifying territory prior to making the distribution) has been reduced from five years to three years

This piece of legislation brings Ireland in line with many other countries that offer a similar exemption and removes the impediment that had previously been an issue in the past regarding doing business in Ireland.

The Finance Act 2025 introduces a number of welcome amendments to broaden and clarify the scope of the participation exemption for foreign distributions. The majority of these changes took effect from 1 January 2026.

An Irish-based entity may be able to claim a credit for foreign tax applied to interest and royalty income received, which could eliminate or reduce the Irish tax liability

Key amendments include:

- > The required “relevant period” (the period during which the distributing company must be resident in a qualifying territory prior to making the distribution) has been reduced from five years to three years

C. INTEREST & ROYALTY PAYMENTS

Interest and royalties are taxed at 25% (unless received in the course of an active trade). Foreign withholding tax may apply depending on the domestic tax legislation in the paying company’s jurisdiction. However, the EU Interest and Royalties Directive may reduce the withholding to NIL or the domestic rate may be eliminated / mitigated under the terms of any applicable double taxation agreement. Double tax relief is available for any tax withheld at source. Unilateral credit relief in respect of foreign withholding taxes on royalty income from non-treaty countries is available to all trading companies in respect of royalties which are taxable as trading income and received on or after 1 January 2010.

D. FOREIGN BRANCH PROFITS OF AN IRISH RESIDENT COMPANY

See Section 4 below.

3.4 Transfer Pricing

Ireland introduced transfer pricing legislation – refer to Section 2.4 above. In addition, payments that are excessive may be disallowed under the “wholly and exclusively” rule that determines entitlement to tax deductibility.

3.5 Controlled Foreign Companies (CFC) Rules and Thin Capitalisation

Ireland introduced as part of Finance Act 2018 CFC rules as required under the Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive (ATAD) adopted by the EU. The CFC rules have been designed with the intention of preventing the shifting of profits to offshore entities based in low tax regimes.

Under Irish legislation a CFC is defined as:

- > an entity that is not resident in Ireland, and
- > is under the control of an Irish company / companies.

However, even if an entity meets these conditions, it still may not fall to be charged under the CFC rules. A CFC charge under the legislation will only arise to a chargeable company (being a controlling company or a company connected with it which performs activities in Ireland on behalf of the CFC group) where in an accounting period:

- > the company in question has undistributed income, and
- > the Irish activities in relation to the CFC group are performed by a chargeable company.

There are also a number of exemptions from the CFC charge which are outlined in brief below:

- > Effective tax rate exemption – this exemption applies where the tax paid by the CFC in its place of residence is more than half of the tax that would have been paid in Ireland had the CFC been Irish tax resident
- > Low profit margin exemption – where in an accounting period of a CFC the accounting profits are less than 10% of its operating costs, subject to certain restrictions, this exemption should be available to claim



- > Low accounting profit exemption – this exemption applies if in an accounting period the accounting profits of a CFC are less than €750,000 and the amount of the profits representing non trade income is less than €75,000. Also, if the accounting profits are less than €75,000 there is an exemption
- > Exempt period exemption – this exemption applies to CFC's and grants a 12-month period whereby newly acquired companies that qualify as a CFC are exempt from the CFC rules.

Please note that with effect from 1 January 2021 these exemptions will not be available for an accounting period of a CFC where the CFC is resident in a jurisdiction that is listed in the “EU list of non-cooperative jurisdiction for tax purposes”.

If after considering all the circumstances and exemptions from CFC a charge arises then it should be computed based on the undistributed income of the CFC. The tax rate applicable depends on how the income subject to the charge is earned, if it is earned through trading tax at a rate of 12.5% will apply and in all other cases a rate of 25% will apply. RBK can assist with the computation.

Under current legislation where it can be shown that the CFC relies on Irish activities to generate its income, no CFC charge will be due if it can be shown to the satisfaction of Revenue that, in summary, the arrangement was entered into on arm's length terms and not part of an arrangement to avoid tax.

3.6 Exit Charge on Migration

Finance Act 2018 has transposed into Irish law new rules regarding an exit charge as required under the EU's Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive. The new rules fully replace exit charge rules that existed prior to its introduction.

In summary the new legislation imposes a tax charge on companies that transfer assets to another jurisdiction or transfer the entire business to a foreign jurisdiction.

The rules will apply in the following circumstances:

- > Where a company resident in the EU transfers assets from a permanent establishment in Ireland to its head office or to another permanent establishment in another country

- > Where a company resident in the EU transfers its business from a permanent establishment in Ireland to its head office or to another permanent establishment in another country
- > Where a company transfers its residence from Ireland to another country, excluding any assets that remain in Ireland.

Should the company fall under the exit tax charge then the company is deemed to have disposed and immediately reacquired its assets/business at market value. Any gain arising as a result will be taxable at 12.5% and, if so chosen, can be paid over a five-year period.

In certain circumstances a company is permitted to pay the exit tax in equal annual instalments over a five-year period, although interest will apply over the period of the deferral.

3.7 Interest Limitation

Finance Act 2021 introduced new Interest Limitation Rules (ILR) in accordance with the EU's Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive (ATAD). These new rules may impact any company with debt funding that is liable to corporation tax in Ireland and are effective for accounting periods commencing 1 January 2022.

The purpose of the ILR is to limit base erosion by utilising excessive interest deductions. ILR acts to limit the amount of tax relief on net borrowing costs to 30% of the taxpayer (company or group) EBITDA (subject to increased % in the case of a group ratio).

Net borrowing costs is the net amount arrived at by netting taxable interest income against deductible interest expense.

There are a number of exceptions provided for under the legislation. The exceptions are designed to address circumstances where there is a limited risk of base erosion or profit shifting.

These exceptions are:

- > where the Irish taxpayer's net borrowing costs are less than €3 million;
- > where a company is a standalone company, being a company that has no associated enterprises or permanent establishments;
- > Long-Term Public Infrastructure Projects, being a project to provide, upgrade, operate or maintain a large-scale asset in the general public interest; and

- > interest on legacy debt, being debt the terms of which were agreed prior to 17 June 2016 (can be lost if there are modifications to the loan).

The rules are extremely complicated and we recommend specific tax advice is obtained.

3.8 Country-by-country reporting

The legislation requires large multinational enterprises to file what is known as a country-by-country report to provide a breakdown of revenue, profit, taxes etc. for each jurisdiction in which the group operates. It only applies to groups with annual consolidated group revenue in excess of €750 million in the preceding fiscal year. While the principal reporting obligation may fall on the ultimate parent company of the Group in their home jurisdiction, there is also a "notification" obligation on subsidiary companies to notify Revenue in their home jurisdiction.

Public country by country reporting obligations have also been introduced in Ireland by way of statutory instrument. These rules only apply to financial periods beginning on or after 22 June 2024. The new reporting rules require certain pieces of information to be disclosed in the public domain.

In short, the reporting obligations apply to multinational groups with turnover exceeding €750 million in each of the last two consecutive accounting periods (subject to certain exemptions).

If you are unsure whether you may have a reporting obligations under the new rules, our specialist team would be happy to assist you.

3.9 Anti hybrid rules

This piece of legislation was introduced into Irish legislation in order to comply with the EU's anti-tax avoidance directive (specifically ATAD 2). The purpose of the rules was to prevent companies from benefitting from differences in the tax treatment of payments on hybrid financial instruments and on payments by or to hybrid entities.

The implication is likely to be most visible when it comes to US shareholders and the structures they employ whereby, given certain elections, an entity may be treated as opaque or transparent for US tax purposes. The legislation governing hybrid entities is quite complex but our team would be happy to assist you in this regard.



3.10 DAC 6

DAC 6 imposes an obligation on intermediaries (and taxpayers in some circumstances) to notify the Revenue Authorities of cross border transactions that have certain hallmarks. Ireland has implemented the reporting obligation of DAC 6 into its domestic legislation.

3.11 DAC 8

The Finance Act 2025 gives domestic effect to DAC 8 by incorporating the OECD's Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF) into Irish law.

Under the new provisions, entities that qualify as Reporting Crypto-Asset Service Providers (RCASPs) will be required to:

- > Register with Revenue by 31 December 2026;
- > Conduct CARF-compliant due diligence procedures in respect of their customers; and
- > Submit detailed, transaction-level reports to Revenue.

The first CARF returns will be due by 31 May 2027 and will cover the 2026 reporting period.

Overall, these measures represent a significant expansion of tax reporting obligations within the crypto-asset sector and align Ireland with evolving international transparency standards.

3.12 DAC 9

Finance Act 2025 introduced the provisions of DAC 9, an EU directive designed to strengthen cooperation and information exchange between EU tax authorities in relation to the global minimum effective corporate tax rate.

In practical terms, DAC 9 introduces a standardised Top-Up Tax Information Return (TIR). This is the EU version of the OECD's Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) Information Return. Instead of large multinational groups having to file similar information separately in multiple EU Member States, the TIR will be filed in one EU country and then automatically shared with other relevant EU tax authorities. This reduces duplication and simplifies compliance within the EU.

4 Tax Incentives

Ireland is a well established location for holding companies. In addition, due to legislative changes, Ireland has become a popular location for the holding and exploitation of intellectual property.

4.1 Tax Incentives for Holding Companies / Headquarters

Ireland is very popular as a holding company location. The key features of the regime are as follows:

- > Participation exemption i.e. an exemption from capital gains tax in respect of the disposal by a company of shares in its subsidiaries in certain circumstances
- > Effective exemption for dividends received from trading profits of EU/Treaty subsidiaries in most cases
- > Onshore pooling of tax credits on foreign dividends which, with appropriate planning, can result in the tax-free repatriation of profits to Ireland.
- > Participation exemption in respect of foreign dividend income

A. PARTICIPATION EXEMPTION - CGT

There is no Irish capital gains tax on the disposal of substantial shareholdings. A substantial shareholding is a holding of at least 5% in an investee company, resident in an EU (including Ireland) or a double tax treaty jurisdiction. There is a minimum 12 month holding period required and the investee company itself must be a trading company or be a member of what is primarily a trading group.

The exemption does not apply to individuals and does not apply to any disposal of shares in a company which derives the greater part of its value from Irish land and buildings.

B. TAXATION OF FOREIGN DIVIDENDS

As set out at Section 3.3 above key features are as follows:

- > Dividends received by an Irish parent, paid out of trading profits of a foreign subsidiary resident in an EU country or Treaty state are taxed at 12.5% with credit for tax paid by the subsidiary on the profits from which the dividend was paid (underlying tax) and withholding tax
- > Additional foreign tax credit (AFTC) against Irish corporation tax on dividend income received from EU/EEA subsidiaries, resulting in an effective exemption in many instances
- > Portfolio dividends (shareholding of 5% or less) are taxed at 12.5%
- > Other foreign dividends are taxed at 25%, again with a credit for withholding tax and underlying tax subject to certain conditions

- > Irish tax law ensures similar treatment for dividends received from non-EU Treaty locations provided the company paying the dividend is quoted on a recognised stock exchange (in an EU or Treaty state) or is owned directly or indirectly by such a company
- > Dividends from both treaty and non-treaty jurisdictions can be pooled in a single dividend basket so that excess credits attaching to dividends from high taxed jurisdictions may be used to credit Irish tax on dividends from low tax jurisdictions. However, any surplus foreign tax credits arising on dividends taxable at 12.5% will not be available for offset against tax on dividends taxable at 25%. Any surplus foreign tax credits arising on dividends taxable at 25% will still be available for offset against tax on dividends at 12.5%. Total excess credits in any year can be carried forward to the following year. Note that the AFTC is not available for pooling.
- > Participation exemption available for certain foreign dividend income received from 'relevant territory' resident companies from 1 January 2025 onwards where certain conditions met. Recent changes in legislation introduced by Finance Act 2025 means distributions from



a company resident in a jurisdiction with which Ireland does not have a double tax agreement may qualify for the participation exemption where non-refundable withholding tax has been paid on the full amount of the distribution, subject to conditions.

Given Ireland's extensive treaty network, the above provisions can effectively result in little or no tax in Ireland on foreign dividends.

C. FOREIGN BRANCH PROFITS

An Irish resident company is taxed on its worldwide profits, including those of foreign branches. Finance Act 2007 provides for unilateral relief for foreign tax in respect of a company that has a branch in a country with which Ireland has no tax treaty (where there is a treaty in place the treaty will provide for credit for foreign tax paid on branch profits).

The Act also provides for pooling in the case of foreign branch profits such that surplus foreign tax (i.e. to the extent that it exceeds Irish tax on the same profits) from a high tax jurisdiction can be used to shelter Irish tax on branch profits from other low tax jurisdictions. Any remaining unutilized tax credits can be carried forward for offset against foreign branch profits in subsequent periods.

D. TAX DEDUCTION FOR INTEREST

Interest on borrowings used to acquire shares in or lend money to a trading company, an Irish rental company or a holding company of a trading or Irish rental income company is tax deductible on a paid basis, subject to certain conditions. The company paying the interest must have material interest (shareholding of greater than 5%) in, and at least one of its directors must be a director of, the acquired/ borrowing company.

Interest on connected party borrowings used to finance an intra group share transfer is only deductible in certain circumstances.

Finance (No. 2) Act 2023 introduced a new interest deduction measure for qualifying non-trading group finance companies i.e. qualifying finance companies. A qualifying finance company is a company which obtains third-party finance and advances this to certain direct 75% subsidiaries who use the funds for business purposes. This is subject to certain anti-avoidance provisions.

The Finance Act 2025 introduced amendments to the anti-avoidance provision that governs the deductibility of interest on connected party borrowings used to acquire assets from

a connected company. This provision is complex and advice should be obtained in relation to same. Please reach out to us if assistance is required.

4.2 Tax Incentives - Intellectual Property

Government policy is to attract research and development activity to Ireland and, in addition to the tax incentives below, there is also financial assistance in the form of cash grants to incentivise foreign investors to locate R&D activities here - see further Appendices i, ii and iii.

A. TAX DEDUCTION FOR ACQUIRED OR DEVELOPED IP

Expenditure incurred after 7 May 2009 on specified intangible assets qualifies for tax depreciation over the life of the asset (as reflected in the financial statements) or 15 years, provided the company uses the assets acquired actively in its trade.

The definition of specified intangibles is very broad and includes, amongst others, patents, copyright, computer software acquired for commercial exploitation and goodwill (only to the extent that it is attributable to other qualifying intangibles). Finance Act 2014 extended the definition to include customer lists (subject to certain conditions).

In addition to tax incentives, there is also financial assistance available to investors looking to locate R&D activities here.

Finance Act 2020 introduces a clawback of the capital allowances where the IP is disposed of by the taxpayer. Under the change, companies who move their intellectual property outside of Ireland or sell it on after holding it here for five years will face clawback on any capital allowances they have claimed. Prior to this change, the clawback only affected companies who decided to move their intellectual property within five years.

Finance Act 2025 provides that balancing allowances on specified intangible assets, which arise on balancing events such as the disposal or transfer of the specified intangible asset, are also subject to the ring-fencing and 80% cap provisions. This will apply in respect of balancing events which occur on or after 8 October 2025.

B. R & D TAX CREDIT

In addition to the normal corporate tax deduction (at 12.5%) for expenditure on R&D, an additional tax credit of 25% (this has been increased to 30% in respect of accounting periods commencing on/after 1 January 2024) is available for qualifying expenditure on R&D i.e. total value of tax breaks is 42.5%. Subject to certain restrictions, sub-contracted R&D expenditure may

also qualify. Finance Act 2019 increased the limit on which relief can be claimed on payments for R&D made to third parties (e.g. Universities) from 5% to 15% of the entity's own internal qualifying R&D expenditure or €100,000, whichever is the greater, subject to the company incurring at least the same level of expenditure on qualifying activity which it carries out itself.

Finance Act 2022 introduced changes to the operation of the R&D tax credit. Restrictions which were previously in place in respect of the amount of tax credit which could be refunded in cash have been removed. Finance (No. 2) Act 2023 built on these changes, increasing the rate of the credit from 25% to 30% in respect of accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2024 and Finance Act 2025 has further increased the credit from 30% to 35% in respect of accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2026.

Companies may now claim the credit in three fixed instalments. A company must specify in respect of each instalment whether the instalment, or a portion of the instalment, is to be

- > treated as an overpayment of tax, or
- > paid to the company by Revenue

The specification in respect of each instalment must be made on the Form CT1 when a company is making a claim for the credit.

The three-year fixed payment regime operates as follows:

- 1. Year one:** Companies can make a claim of the greater of up to 50% of the R&D tax credit or €50,000 or the amount of the R&D corporation tax credit claimed, if lower. Finance (No. 2) Act 2023 increased the maximum first instalment credit to €50,000 (previously €25,000). This is particularly beneficial for companies with small R&D tax credit claims. Finance Act 2024 further increased the maximum first instalment credit to €75,000. Finance Act 2025 further increased the threshold from €75,000 to €87,500.
- 2. Year two:** Three-fifths of the balance may be claimed in the second instalment.
- 3. Year three:** Companies may make a claim for the balance.

This differs from the previous regime whereby companies utilised their R&D tax credit in the first instance to reduce their corporation tax liability. In addition, under the new regime, companies that incur R&D expenditure in pre-trading periods may make an R&D credit claim upon commencement of trade.



A valid claim must be made to the Revenue Commissioners before any amount of the credit shall be paid or offset. Finance (No. 2) Act 2023 also introduced a pre-notification requirement for companies intending to claim the R&D credit for the first time or for companies who have not claimed the credit in the previous 3 years. A notification must be submitted to Irish Revenue 90 days before making a claim. The Revenue Commissioners may require the company claiming the credit to furnish any relevant information in respect of the claim.

The new regime is in effect for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2022. Transitional rules are also in place which allow for R&D tax credits which have been carried forward from accounting periods prior to 1 January 2022 to be claimed in 2022 tax returns.

The ability for companies (in certain circumstances) to surrender the R&D credit to key employees engaged in R&D activities, thereby reducing their Irish income tax liabilities, remains in place.

Under recent changes, where an employee performs not less than 95% of their duties in the carrying on of qualifying R&D activities, 100% of that

employee's emoluments may now be treated as qualifying R&D expenditure for the purposes of the credit.

Expenditure will not qualify if it is eligible for relief, a credit, or an allowance for tax purposes in another jurisdiction, consistent with existing restrictions.

Expenditure on buildings or structures used for qualifying R&D activities may also qualify for a 35% R&D tax credit. This credit is available in addition to any capital allowances claimed on the same expenditure. Depending on the company's circumstances, the credit may either be offset against other tax liabilities or paid by Revenue.

C. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS

There is an exemption from stamp duty (a form of transfer tax at rates up to 7.5%) on the transfer of specified intellectual property.

D. KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT BOX

As part of Finance Act 2015, the Irish government introduced the Knowledge Development Box as another means of attracting companies with intellectual property to exploit it within Ireland. The

types of intellectual property that qualify for the relief include computer programs, inventions protected by a qualifying patent and intellectual property for small companies.

A number of conditions need to be met before qualifying for the relief. Assuming the company does qualify, the profits earned by the Irish company through the exploitation of the R&D undertaken are effectively taxed at a rate of 6.25%. Finance Act 2022 contained amendments to increase the effective tax rate on profits which are within the scope of KDB to 10% (from the 6.25% rate currently in place). The amendments are subject to Ministerial commencement order.

Profits taxable at this lower rate are restricted by the proportion of the Irish based company's R&D costs to the total R&D costs incurred on the qualifying asset.

As a result of Finance Act 2022, the availability of this relief is to be extended for a further 4 years until 31 December 2027.

E. DIGITAL GAMING TAX CREDIT

As part of Finance Act 2021, the government introduced the Digital Gaming Tax Credit. Finance (No. 2) Act 2023 introduced various amendments to the operation of the credit, effective for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2024. The Digital Gaming Tax Credit offers companies developing digital games a tax credit of up to 32% of eligible expenditure up to a limit of €25 million of expenditure. Companies may now choose between claiming the credit as a cash payment or as an offset against tax liabilities, similar to R&D rules.

Claims must be made within 12 months from the end of the accounting period in which the expenditure was incurred. This credit is available to Irish resident companies and to companies' resident in another EEA state who operate in Ireland through a branch or agency.

Finance Act 2025 extends the relief to 31 December 2031. The credit will also be enhanced to allow for claims in respect of post-release content work, subject to certain conditions.

A qualifying digital game is one that integrates digital technology, can be published on an electronic medium, is interactive/built on an interactive software and incorporates at least three of the following:

- a. Text
- b. Sound
- c. Still images
- d. Animated images.

Before a company can avail of this new tax credit, there is a requirement to attain certification from the Minister for Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media.

F. FILM TAX CREDIT

The Finance Act 2025 introduces an enhancement to the Film Tax Credit to support the production of visual effects (VFX) within Ireland. An enhanced rate will be introduced for productions with a minimum eligible expenditure of €1 million on eligible relevant VFX work. For qualifying projects, the credit will be calculated at 40% up to a maximum eligible expenditure of €10 million.

Eligible expenditure in excess of €10 million will continue to qualify for the standard tax credit rate of 32%.

4.3 Start Up Exemption

As noted at 2.2 above, certain start ups are exempt from corporation tax for their first five years, provided their annual corporation tax liability does not exceed €40,000 per annum (e.g. €320,000 of tax adjusted trading profits). Marginal relief applies where the liability is between €40,000 and €60,000 per annum.



5 Individual Taxation

33%

Rate of taxation on chargeable gains

Tax residence in Ireland is based purely on the number of days in Ireland. There are no subjective tests of residence.

5.1 Residence

Unlike other jurisdictions, tax residence in Ireland is based purely on the number of days in Ireland. There are no subjective tests of residence.

Under Irish tax legislation an individual is regarded as tax resident if either:

1. He/she spends 183 days or more in Ireland in a tax year, or
2. He/she spends 280 days or more over two consecutive tax years provided he/she is here for more than 30 days in each year.

A tax year for Irish tax purposes is akin to a calendar year. A day is counted if the individual is present in Ireland for any part of a day.

An individual is regarded as ordinarily resident in Ireland for a tax year if they have been an Irish resident for each of the three preceding tax years. Once ordinarily resident you will not cease to be ordinarily resident for a tax year until you have been non-resident in Ireland for each of the preceding three tax years.

5.2 Liability to Irish income tax

An individual that is not resident in Ireland is only liable to Irish income tax in respect of Irish source income and employment income, to the extent the duties are carried on in Ireland.

An individual that is Irish resident but not Irish domiciled is liable to Irish income tax on the following sources of income:

- > Irish source income,
- > Employment income, to the extent the duties are carried on in Ireland and
- > Foreign (non-Irish) source income only to the extent that such income is remitted to Ireland.

This is commonly referred to as the remittance basis of taxation. This provides that income from the foreign securities and possessions will be subject to income tax on the full amount of actual funds received in the State in the relevant tax year rather than the income arising in that year.

5.3 Special Assignee Relief Programme (SARP)

SARP relief provides for income tax relief on a portion of income earned by employees who are assigned by the relevant employer to work in Ireland for that employer (or for an associated company of that relevant employer). The Finance Act 2022 extended this relief for a further 3 years until 31st December 2025. The individual must have previously worked for that relevant employer for a minimum of 6 months in a country with which Ireland has a double taxation agreement immediately prior to arriving in Ireland.

Where certain conditions are satisfied, an employee can make a claim to have 30% of his or her income between €125,000 (lower threshold) and €1 million (upper threshold) disregarded for Irish income tax purposes. Finance Act 2022 increased the lower limit from €75,000 to €100,000 and Finance Act 2025 increased the lower limit to €125,000. However, such disregarded income for income tax purposes is not exempt from the Universal Social Charge (USC). The relief is available for a maximum period of five years. In addition, employees who qualify for relief under this section may also receive free of tax certain expenses of travel and certain costs associated with the education of their children.



The Finance Act 2025 extends SARP for a further five years until 31 December 2030 and the annual end of year employer return filing deadline is being extended from 23 February to 30 June following the end of the tax year. Where the notification occurs after 90 days but before 180 days, the relief will apply for only four consecutive years rather than five.

5.4 Foreign Earning Deduction

The Foreign Earnings Deduction (FED) was first introduced in Ireland in 2012 as part of the Finance Act 2012. It was designed to encourage Irish companies to expand overseas, particularly into emerging markets, by providing a tax deduction for Irish tax resident employees who spend a significant amount of time working abroad in specified jurisdictions.

The scheme provided a deduction from taxable employment income based on the number of qualifying days spent working overseas and was subject to a maximum amount of relief.

Although FED was originally introduced for the 2012 tax year, it has been extended multiple times and most recently was due to expire at the end of 2025. The Finance Act 2025 now extends the relief by a further five years and institutes additional updates,

including an increased maximum deduction to €50,000 from 2026 and changes to the list of qualifying jurisdictions.

5.5 Liability to Capital Gains Tax

Chargeable gains are taxed at a rate of 33%.

A non-resident is liable to Irish taxation in respect of certain specified Irish assets (mainly land, mineral/ exploration rights and shares in unquoted companies deriving their value from Irish land and mineral/ exploration rights) and assets used for the purposes of an Irish branch trade.

In the case of an individual who is resident or ordinarily resident but not domiciled in the State, they are liable to Irish CGT in respect of gains arising from the disposal of specified assets, as set out above. In addition gains realised on disposals of assets situated outside the State are liable to tax only to the extent that they are remitted to the State. Such gains are not chargeable to tax until so remitted.

5.6 Revised Entrepreneur Relief

Ireland's original Entrepreneur Relief was introduced in the Finance Act 2015 to provide a reduced CGT rate of 10% for individuals disposing of qualifying business assets. It applied to gains up to a lifetime limit of €1 million, meaning that the first €1m of qualifying gains could be taxed at 10% instead of the standard 33% CGT rate.

Under Finance Act 2025, the lifetime limit for Revised Entrepreneur Relief is increased from €1 million to €1.5 million, effective for disposals on or after 1 January 2026.

This means the first €1.5m of qualifying gains on the disposal of qualifying business assets will be taxed at 10% CGT, rather than the standard 33% rate.

5.7 Angel Investor Relief

Finance Act 2024 introduced an Investor Relief in relation to CGT which commenced on 1 March 2025. This measure provides CGT relief for third-party individuals who take significant minority shareholdings [For the purposes of this relief a significant minority is defined as one where the shares constitute between 5%-49% of the ordinary shares] for at least 3 years in certified innovative start-up SME companies who are less than 7 years old. These individuals can avail of an

effective reduced rate of CGT of 16%, or 18% for partnerships. The relief can be applied on a gain of up to twice the value of their initial investment and is subject to a lifetime limit of €10 million.

ordinarily resident in the State on the date of the gift or inheritance.

Tax advice should be obtained and RBK can assist in this regard.

5.8 Capital Acquisitions Tax (CAT)

CAT is a tax on the recipient of a gift/inheritance. Gifts or inheritances of Irish situate property remain within the charge to CAT regardless of the domicile or residence of the disponer or the beneficiary.

However, a charge to CAT only arises on gifts/inheritances of foreign located assets if either the disponer or the beneficiary is resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland in the tax year in which the date of the gift/inheritance falls. There is an exception to this rule which provides that a non-Irish domiciled disponer or beneficiary will not be treated for CAT purposes as being resident or ordinarily resident in the State unless:

1. The person has been resident in the State for the 5 consecutive years of assessment preceding the year of assessment in which the gift/inheritance falls; and
2. The person is either resident or

6 Pensions

Planning for the future is an important part of most people's financial goals, taking advantage of Ireland's generous pension rules may help.

6.1 Employer Benefits

Helping a key employee to plan for the future can be beneficial, below is a brief summary of how pension contributions are treated.

In general, it is possible for an employer to make generous contributions to a pension for an employee, in certain circumstances these contributions can match the employee's salary.

Employer contributions to a pension is treated as a trading expense for the company and therefore helps to reduce any potential corporation tax liability.

6.2 Employee Benefits

The Standard Fund Threshold, which is the maximum tax efficient size a pension can be funded to is currently €2.2m, this is due to increase incrementally to €2.8m by 2029.

Generous tax relief is available on Personal contributions to a pension plan & can help to reduce an employee's tax liability.

Depending on the pension structure used it may be possible to transfer a pension to another jurisdiction before retirement.

At retirement there will be an option to take a lump sum and then the remaining pension fund will provide an income to help ensure you are financially independent in retirement.

6.3 Pension Automatic Enrolment

Ireland introduced an Automatic Enrolment Retirement Savings Scheme at the start of 2026. This scheme was introduced to help increase the level of retirement savings in the country, up to that point there are over 800,000 employees without a private pension in Ireland.

Under this scheme, employees who are not already members of an active pension scheme, are aged between 23 and 60, and earn more than €20,000 per year will be automatically enrolled into the scheme.

Table 6.3.1 Auto-Enrolment Contribution Rates by Year

Year	Employer Contribution	Employee Contribution	Government Top-Up	Total Contribution
1-3	1.5%	1.5%	0.5%	3.5%
4-6	3.0%	3.0%	1.0%	7.0%
7-9	4.5%	4.5%	1.5%	10.5%
10 Onwards	6.0%	6.0%	2.0%	14.0%

The objective of Automatic Enrolment is to help employees build additional retirement savings through contributions from the employee, their employer, and the State.

6.4 Conclusion

Pensions are a tax efficient way to help ensure financial independence in retirement. There are a number of benefits for both the employer and employee. It is important that you get proper advice when choosing the best option for your circumstances as there are a number of pension structures available and it's not a one size fits all.

7 Other Issues

A posting to Ireland can result in tax savings for many seconded expatriate employees provided the assignment is properly structured from the outset.

7.1 Employer Issues

Below is a brief summary of employer tax obligations. A posting to Ireland can result in tax savings for many seconded expatriate employees provided the assignment is properly structured from the outset.

The earnings of employees of an Irish company are subject to tax at source known as PAYE (Pay As You Earn). This is deducted by the employer and paid over to the tax authorities directly.

Ireland's social security system is known as PRSI (Social Insurance). Contributions are made by both employers and employees as a percentage of earnings (with no cap in respect of employer contributions) and are obligatory for all employees aged 16 or over. Employer's top rate of contribution is 11.25% and employees are subject to PRSI of 4.2%. It may be possible to obtain an exemption for Irish social security if the employee is seconded to Ireland from an EU state or country with which Ireland has a reciprocal agreement in respect of Social Insurance (e.g. the US) for a temporary period provided certain administrative requirements are met.

The Universal Social Charge (USC) came into effect on 1st January 2011. Employers are responsible for deducting the charge from employees' salaries. The Irish

Revenue regard the USC as an income tax for the purpose of Ireland's double taxation agreements.

Non-domiciled foreign executives working for overseas companies in Ireland will be liable to tax under the PAYE regime regardless of their residency position in respect of their remuneration for duties performed in Ireland. If the employee spends less than 60 work days here, the employee may be exempt from Irish tax and the employer is not obliged to deduct PAYE.

In some circumstances, and subject to satisfying certain administrative requirements, PAYE need not be operated if the employee is here for more than 60 but less than 183 days and if they also suffer withholding taxes in the "home" country on the income attributable to the performance of duties in Ireland. If the above concession cannot be availed of, the employer is still obliged to deduct tax under PAYE and the employee must subsequently file a tax return to reclaim the tax deducted (if relieved under the Treaty). Advice should be obtained and RBK can assist employers in understanding and managing their obligations.

As set out in Section 5, the expatriate will not be liable to Irish tax in respect of income from duties performed outside Ireland and other sources of foreign

income unless it is remitted here. The structuring of employment contracts and designation and operation of foreign bank accounts is critical to minimise the Irish tax liability of the seconded employee. RBK can assist with the provision of Outsourced HR Services.

One important change that occurred to the payroll system in Ireland was a complete overhaul of how the PAYE system operates. Under the moniker "PAYE Modernisation" a system of real-time reporting was introduced whereby both employers and employees have access to the most up-to-date information. This means that it is more important than ever that information provided to Revenue is accurate as any corrections, while facilitated, will draw unwanted attention to the employer. RBK can assist with the provision of Outsourced Payroll Services.

7.2 Visas / Work Permits

Generally, EU/EEA Nationals, UK and Swiss Nationals do not require work permits or visas when doing business in Ireland. However, non-EU/EEA Nationals coming to Ireland will require visas and/or work permits.

The Employment Permit Act 2024 introduced new and amended provisions to the current legislation with effect from the 2nd of September 2024. The Act creates a more flexible employment

11.25%

Employer's top rate of contribution



permit system that is better able to respond to the changing needs of the labour market which ensures the protection of permit holders.

Key Changes Include:

Seasonal Employment Permit (SEP):

- > The introduction of a Seasonal Employment Permit (SEP), under a pilot scheme in 2025
- > Employment of up to 7 months per calendar year – Seasonally Recurrent Employees
- > Employers must make an annual application to the Minister of Enterprise, Trade & Employment to become an approved season employer

6 Month Rule:

- > A new provision under the Act requires foreign nationals to commence employment within 6 months of the permit being granted in an attempt to reduce delays in respect of filling critical roles and to ensure permits are being utilised

Change of Employer:

- > Under the Act, holders of a general employment permit or a critical

skills employment permit, can now change employers after 9 months subject to having two months remaining on their current permit

- > In this instance, an employee will be allowed to work for their new employer for the remainder of their current work employment permit
- > The employee must be employed within the same occupation classification as the original permit

50:50 Rule:

- > The 50:50 rule will now be waived for employers who do not have employees at the time of application
- > The 50:50 rule will now only be triggered when a second application is made for an employment permit for the same employer

Contract for Services - Employment Permit Extended to Sub-Contractors:

- > The eligibility for contract for services permits has now been extended to subcontractors
- > A contract for services permit was previously only granted to foreign national employees of a foreign company to provide services to an Irish entity under a contract for services

work with international and domestic businesses and individuals in securing many different types of permits, visas and corporate permissions such as:

> Contract for Services Employment Permit

- Designed for situations where a foreign-based company has won a contract to provide services to an Irish entity on a contract for services basis and to facilitate the transfer of non-EEA employees to work on the Irish contract in Ireland

> Intra-company Transfer Permits

- Facilitates the transfer of senior management, key personnel or trainees who are Non-EU/ EEA Nationals from an overseas branch of a multinational corporation to its Irish branch

> Critical Skills Employment Permit

- Available to highly skilled workers who are in significant short supply in the Irish labour market e.g. ICT professionals, professional engineers and technologists

> General Employment Permits

- A Non-EU/EEA national can be employed under a General Employment permit where a skills shortage has been identified by an Irish employer after having carried out a labour market needs test

RBK have a dedicated team who

All employers in Ireland are required to be compliant with Employment Legislation. Non-EU/EEA nationals who are approved to work legally in Ireland must enjoy the same employment and contractual entitlements as Irish workers.

> **Visas** – Some non-EEA nationals will require a visa to enter Ireland. The list of countries whose citizens do not require a visa to enter Ireland is defined in the Immigration Act 2004 (Visas).

- > Individuals should apply for a visa in the Irish embassy or consulate in their own country of residence.
- > A short stay 'C' visa is applicable for either a single entry or multiple entries up to a maximum stay of 90 days (i.e. business meeting).
- > A long stay 'D' visa is applicable for periods of entry over 3 months (for example work).
- > Individuals who stay in Ireland for more than 3 months, and who are not a citizen of the European Union (EU), the European Economic Area (EEA) or Switzerland, must register with The Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) to get an Irish Residence Permit (IRP)

> Please note that in order to be eligible for one of the work permits listed above, an individual must meet certain criteria around length of service and remuneration.

The salary thresholds increased from the 1st March 2026 as follows:

- > Salary threshold for Critical Skills Employment Permits increased from €38,000 to €40,904
- > Salary requirement for the majority of General Employment Permit holders increased from €34,000 to €36,605
- > Healthcare Assistants and Home Carers salary requirement increased from €30,000 to €32,691
- > Horticultural Workers and Meat Processors salary requirement increased from €30,000 to €32,691

Quotas have also been expanded for Dairy Farm Assistants, Butchers/Deboners, Meat Processors and Horticultural Workers.

A Labour Market Needs Test (LMNT) is still required for General Employment Permit applications, and will have to reflect the revised thresholds in order to be deemed valid. Salary thresholds will further increase in January 2026 for certain permits.

The requirement in primary legislation for employers to advertise job vacancies in print media has been removed. Under the Employment Permits Act 2024, job advertisements can now be published on "one or more online platforms." These platforms refer to electronic systems

for online information publication that are easily accessible to Irish and EEA citizens, including websites. This can include newspaper websites or specialised employment websites.

7.3 Irish Employment Rights & Contracts of Employment

All employers in Ireland are required to be compliant with Employment Legislation. Non-EU/EEA nationals who are approved to work legally in Ireland must enjoy the same employment and contractual entitlements as Irish workers. RBK has a dedicated HR Solutions Team that can assist companies setting up in Ireland to understand their Irish employment obligations.

Some key legislation includes:

> **Terms of Employment (Information) Acts 1994-2014**

- Employers are legally required to provide a written statement of terms of employment (i.e. contract of employment) to all employees within one month of their start date. Under the Employment (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2018 an employer is required to provide employees with a written statement of the core terms of their employment within five (5) days of



commencing employment, if the full Contract of Employment is not finalised. The Five Core Terms of Employment are:

- > Full names of the employer and employee
- > The address of the employer
- > The place of work, or where there is no fixed place of work, a statement specifying that the employee is employed at various places or free to determine their place of work
- > The date of commencement of the contract
- > The duration and conditions relating to a probationary period
- > In the case of a temporary contract of employment, the expected duration of that contract, or in the case of a fixed-term contract, the date on which the contract expires
- > The rate or method of calculation of the employee's remuneration, frequency and method of payment of the remuneration, together with the pay reference period for the purposes of the National Minimum Wage Act 2000
- > The number of hours which the

employer reasonably expects the employee to work per normal working day, and per normal working week

- > Any terms and conditions relating to hours of work (including overtime)
- > If applicable, the employer's policy on the manner in which tips or gratuities and mandatory charges are treated

Employers will still need to issue the remaining terms of employment within 1 month as per the existing Terms of Employment (Information) Acts 1994-2014:

- > **Payment of Wages Act 1991** - Employers are required to provide employees with a written statement of wages (payslip), detailing gross wages and all deductions
- > **The National Minimum Wage Act, 2000** - From 1st January 2026, the National Minimum Wage for employees is €14.15 per hour
- > **Organisation of Working Time Act 1997** - Provides for basic paid leave entitlement of up to 4 weeks/20 days holidays per annum plus 10 public holiday entitlements. Provides for a maximum average

working week of 48 hours, breaks and rest periods

- > **Pensions Amendment Act 2002** - There is no legislative requirement for an employer to provide an occupational pension scheme, however, employers must comply with their obligations under the Automatic Enrolment Retirement Savings Scheme, which was introduced in Ireland in January 2026. Under this scheme, eligible employees who are not members of a qualifying pension arrangement will be automatically enrolled, with contributions made by the employee, their employer, and the State.

“On the spot” fines that can be imposed on employers by a Workplace Relations Commission (“WRC”) inspector for employment law offences. Employers can be fined between €500 - €2,000 per breach, meaning large employers may be subject to significant penalties in this regard.

Statutory Leaves

Employers are obliged to allow employees (who meet relevant qualifying criteria, if any) to avail of certain statutory leaves, such as maternity, adoptive, parents, paternity, parental, health and safety leave, domestic violence leave, unpaid leave

Taxable businesses can recover VAT charged to them on purchases of most goods and services.

for medical care purposes and carer's leave. There is specific legislation setting down the rules for each entitlement and RBK have a dedicated HR Solutions Team who can advise international and domestic businesses and individuals in this area.

Statutory Sick Pay (SSP)

Employees are entitled to 5 days of SSP paid by the employer. The Government is currently reviewing ESRI research on the impact of statutory sick leave before deciding on any further increases for 2026.

Eligibility for SSP:

- > Employees must have completed 13 weeks' continuous service
- > Employees must be certified by a registered medical practitioner as unable to work
- > Sick days can be taken as consecutive or non-consecutive days
- > Any unused sick leave expires at the end of a calendar year
- > Sick pay is paid by the employer at 70% of the employee's normal pay up to a maximum of €110 a day

Remote Working/Flexible Working

The Work Life Balance and

Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 introduced the right for employees to request remote working. The WRC has published a Code of Practice, which includes guidance for employers and employees on their obligations. All employees with 6 months continuous service have the right to request remote working. Employers will have 4 weeks to respond to the request, and will need to consider the need of both the employee and the business.

The Act also introduced right to request flexible working arrangements for caring purposes. It follows a similar process to the right to request remote working, and guidelines are outlined in the Code of Practice.

The main changes introduced by this Act are as follows:

- > Right to Request Remote Working
- > Right to Request Flexible Working Arrangements
- > 5 Days x Paid Domestic Violence Leave in 12-months
- > 5 Days x Unpaid Leave for Medical Care purposes for Parents and Carers in any 12 consecutive months
- > Transgender men who have given birth can access maternity and pregnancy related leave and entitlements
- > 2 Years x Mothers entitlement to paid time off work for breastfeeding purposes after the birth of the child

Gender Pay Gap Reporting

The Gender Pay Gap Information Act and associated Regulations require employers in Ireland to publish information relating to their Gender Pay Gap (GPG). The reporting requirements have been introduced on a phased basis. Since 2025, employers with 50 or more employees are required to report on their Gender Pay Gap annually.

These regulations aim to promote transparency around pay differences between male and female employees and encourage organisations to address any identified gaps.

Employers must publish:

- > Details of the GPG
- > The employers' reasons for the GPG in their opinion
- > Measures being taken or proposed by the employer to eliminate/reduce the GPG
- > This required information must be published on or before December of each year
- > Findings will be published on the employer's website, and must be available to both employees and the public

The EU Pay Transparency Directive, set to take effect by June 2026, represents a major step toward closing the gender pay gap and promoting fair pay

practices across the European Union. This directive introduces mandatory pay transparency measures that will impact employers, particularly in recruitment, salary structures, and career progression.

Key Provisions of the Directive:

- > **Right to Pay Information** - Job applicants will be entitled to know the expected salary range for a position before applying, ensuring transparency from the outset
- > **Ban on Pay Secrecy** - Employers can no longer prohibit employees from discussing their salaries, fostering openness and fairness
- > **Right to Compensation** - Employees who experience pay discrimination will have the right to compensation, strengthening enforcement
- > **Burden of Proof Shift** - In disputes, the employer must prove compliance with equal pay laws, not the employee



Under Irish legislation REITS will be exempt from corporation tax on income and chargeable gains.

Protected Disclosures

All employers with 50+ employees must establish formal reporting channels for their workers to report any relevant wrongdoings. A person or function within the organisation must be designated to operate the channel, and follow the procedures set out in the legislation regarding communication, timelines and feedback as per the regulations. Failure to establish reporting channels and have an internal whistleblowing procedure in place may result in criminal penalties.

Collective Redundancies

The Employment (Collective Redundancies & Miscellaneous Provisions) & Companies (Amendment) Act 2024, effective from 1st July 2024, introduces enhanced protection for employees where there are collective redundancies in an insolvency situation. The 2024 Act extends the obligations of the employer and introduces the concept of a 'Responsible Person' (RP) which can include a liquidator, a receiver or any other person appointed by the Court where they assume full responsibility for the management of the business concerned.

Key changes include:

- > The obligations around consultation, information and notification now apply to RPs as well as employers
- > RPs are obliged to engage collectively with employee representatives in a collective redundancy scenario over a prescribed minimum 30-day period for the protection of employees
- > RPs duty to furnish the employee representatives with all of the relevant information pertaining to the proposed redundancies
- > The RP must notify the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment in writing of their intention to implement collective redundancies at the earliest opportunity and no less than thirty days before the first dismissal takes effect
- > The Act creates a new avenue of redress for employees who will be entitled to take a claim to the Workplace Relations Commission where they are dismissed prior to the expiry of the 30-day period following the notification to the Minister
- > The notification to the Minister of proposed collective redundancies

can now be sent electronically or by registered post (which was the case previously), which is a useful development

7.4 VAT

Ireland, as a member of the EU operates a form of consumption tax known as VAT (Value Added Tax) on the supply of most goods and services. In practice VAT is not a cost for most businesses as it is ultimately passed on to customers. Furthermore, taxable businesses can recover VAT charged to them on purchases of most goods and services. VAT exempt businesses (such as banking and insurance) are not required to charge VAT but equally cannot recover VAT on purchases.

Sales of goods from Ireland which are dispatched to business customers in other EU member states or exports to persons outside the EU may be zero rated. A special regime applies to businesses where 75% of revenues are derived from sale of goods to VAT registered customers in the EU or customers outside the EU whereby such companies can obtain a special authorization to purchase most goods and services free of VAT. This is valuable from a cash flow perspective as such companies would be predominately in a refund position as their supplies would be zero rated.



On 1 July 2021 the “VAT e-commerce package” came into effect. This brought with it a number of simplification measures to ease the administrative burden on e-commerce vendors when it comes to accounting for and remitting VAT within the EU.

However, care is required in respect of this package as it can also result in the company being required to register for VAT in other EU jurisdictions where they have breached a sales threshold in relation to distance sales of goods to customers of in excess of €10,000. This €10,000 threshold is a total distance sales threshold and not per jurisdiction.

7.5 Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT)

Ireland has recently introduced legislation facilitating the establishment of REITs. REITs are common vehicles for property investment in many other jurisdictions. A REIT must be incorporated in Ireland and must be quoted on a recognised stock exchange. It must distribute at least 85% of its net income annually.

Under Irish legislation REITs will be exempt from corporation tax on income and chargeable gains. Distributions out of the REIT will be liable to Irish dividend withholding tax at a rate of 25%. For non-resident shareholders it may be possible to mitigate the withholding tax with treaty relief.

Non-resident investors will not be liable to Irish capital gains tax on disposal of shares in the REIT. Finance Act 2019 introduced a range of anti-avoidance measures to ensure the appropriate level of tax is being paid.

7.6 Currency / Exchange Controls

Ireland is a member of the EU and since January 2002 has adopted the Euro as the national currency. There are no exchange controls restricting the movement of funds to or from Ireland.

8 How Can RBK Help?

If you have already done business outside your home country you will appreciate that expert local advice is essential and can make a huge difference both in terms of the time involved in getting your business up and running and maximizing the after-tax return on your investment.

We offer a 'one stop shop' for all services a business expanding into Ireland requires. We will work closely with you to assist you in determining the most appropriate structure for your venture with a view to maximising tax incentives in Ireland and deferring / minimizing home country taxation, bearing in mind your expected profit profile and long-term objectives with respect to utilization or repatriation of profits.

From a tax perspective we can also advise on some or all of the following, depending on your needs:

- > Location of a suitable holding company
- > Advice on repatriation of profits in a tax efficient manner
- > Appropriate financing structures
- > R&D tax credit claims
- > Tax efficient remuneration of expatriate employees (using the remittance basis, pension planning and stock option schemes, as appropriate).

We also offer company formation and business registration services, accounts preparation and annual audit and tax compliance services. Other services that inward investors find useful include:

- > Commercial assistance in securing the best deals from banks and with grant applications
- > Payroll Bureau services
- > Recruitment of staff
- > Executive Search and Selection
- > HR Consultancy
- > I T - development of internal control procedures
- > VAT administration.

International Alliance LEA Global

Our membership of the LEA Global enables us to effectively operate as a world wide firm who can also advise on dividend repatriation, transfer pricing and controlled foreign company legislation in your home state and how they would interact with your investment in Ireland.

LEA Global, www.leaglobal.com, is an international professional association of independently owned accounting and consulting firms. LEA Global enables member firms such as RBK to access the resources of global professional services in accounting and consulting firms around the world to assist deliver professional and advisory services.

RBK chartered accountants and business advisers is one of Ireland's leading business advisory and accountancy firms, with over 65 years of experience providing professional services.

About RBK

RBK chartered accountants and business advisers is one of Ireland's leading business advisory and accountancy firms, with over 65 years of experience providing professional services.

Established in 1958, the firm offers a comprehensive nationwide service, and has grown rapidly over the last decade by placing particular emphasis on relationships, quality audit and tax advice combined with a range of advisory services and strong business support for its many successful clients.

Our team of experienced advisers are available to discuss how your business can gain competitive advantage by structuring their operations in Ireland.



Ronan McGivern
Head of Tax,
International Taxation &
Business Advisory Partner
T: +353 (0)1 6440100
E: rmcgivern@rbk.ie



Jackie Masterson
International Taxation
Partner
T: +353 (0)90 6480600
E: jmasterson@rbk.ie



Richard McAufield
Taxation Associate Partner
T: +353 (0)1 6440100
E: rmcaufield@rbk.ie

Trusted Advisers, We're by your side.



Appendices

Appendix I - Funding Landscape

Businesses in Ireland have access to a well-developed debt financing market comprising of traditional banks and a growing number of alternative lenders.

Historically, the market has been dominated by four main domestic banks: Allied Irish Banks (AIB), Bank of Ireland, Permanent TSB and Ulster Bank (withdrew from the market in 2023/2024). The remaining three institutions provide a wide range of lending products to businesses, including:

- > overdrafts
- > term loans
- > working capital facilities
- > property-backed lending

They remain the primary source of debt financing for many small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) operating in Ireland.

In recent years, however, the market has seen a significant growth of non-bank and alternative lenders and they have become an increasingly important source of capital. These include private credit funds, asset-based lenders and specialist SME finance providers. Such lenders typically focus on specific segments of the market that may be underserved or unavailable to certain borrowers.

Some of the alternative lenders that service the Irish market include:

Debt Funds

- > Dunport Capital Management
- > Apollo International (Quasi-Private Equity)
- > Beach Point Capital
- > Beechbrook Capital
- > Clashrock Capital
- > Relm Finance (property development)
- > Castlehaven Finance (property development)
- > Activate Capital (property development)

Asset Finance / Invoice Finance / Trade Finance / Other Providers

- > Close Brothers
- > Finance Ireland
- > GRID Finance (Peer-to-peer lender)
- > Linked Finance (Peer-to-peer lender)
- > Teybridge Capital
- > Tradefair
- > Capitalflow
- > Flender

Enterprise Ireland

Enterprise Ireland is a government agency responsible for supporting Irish businesses in global markets.

SBCI

Strategic Banking Corporation Ireland is a public bank that was established to provide finance for Irish SMEs, where it may not be otherwise possible.

RBK can assist you in identifying and sourcing suitable debt funding. We can manage the process from initial engagement with lenders through to completion. Our team works closely with clients to prepare funding proposals, identify appropriate banking and alternative lending partners, and support negotiations to secure the most appropriate financing structure.

Appendix II - IDA Ireland

State Support for Inward Investment

www.idaireland.com

IDA may provide financial assistance to companies wishing to locate in Ireland or expand their existing operations in Ireland.

A range of services and incentives, including funding and grants, are available to those considering foreign direct investment in Ireland. These are offered by IDA Ireland, Ireland's inward investment promotion agency, to both new and existing clients.

The IDA are focused on securing investment from new and existing clients in the areas of High-End Manufacturing, Global Services (including Financial Services) and Research, Development and Innovation.

Key sectors within these areas for investment are Life Sciences (Pharmaceutical, Biopharmaceutical and Medical Technologies), Information Communications Technology (ICT), Engineering, Professional Services, Digital Media, Consumer Brands and International Services.

The IDA may provide financial assistance to companies wishing to locate in Ireland or expand their existing operations in Ireland. The unique characteristics of any proposed project will determine the incentive package available, in particular its location.

IDA evaluates potential projects and funding is negotiated on a case-by-case basis in compliance with EU and Irish legislation.

The main criteria applied to determine the availability of incentives include:

- > The quality of employment created
- > Location chosen within Ireland
- > The types of grants that are available include:
 - > Employment Grants
 - > Business Assets Grants
 - > Research and Development Feasibility (R&D) Grants
 - > Training Grants
 - > Capital Grants

IDA Ireland also offers non-financial assistance to help companies assess Ireland's suitability as a location for a new investment or expansion project.

For further information visit: www.idaireland.com.

Table A2.1 IDA Grant Funding in relation to R&D

Grant Type	Summary	Value
Innovation Vouchers	Support for SMEs to build connections with Knowledge Providers (higher education institutes, public research bodies)	Capped at €10k
RD&I Feasibility Study Grant	Investigate the feasibility of developing a new product, process, technology or service	50% of eligible expenditure; capped at max grant of €250k
RD&I Grant Aid	For companies that are planning an expansion of their existing R&D activity in Ireland	% of the overall eligible costs on a case by case basis

Appendix III - Enterprise Ireland

Development of Irish Enterprises in World Markets

www.enterprise-ireland.com

Enterprise Ireland is the Irish government agency responsible for the development and promotion of the indigenous business sector. Enterprise Ireland has an extensive network of 40 international offices. The agency's key focus for Irish companies is covered under the following five areas of activity:

- > Achieving export sales
- > Investing in research and innovation
- > Competing through productivity
- > Starting up & scaling up
- > Driving regional enterprise

A key component of Enterprise Ireland's offering is to provide assistance to international entrepreneurs seeking to set up a new business in Ireland. Enterprise Ireland offers a comprehensive range of supports to high potential, export focused entrepreneurs and companies to make it as easy as possible to start a business in Ireland and to grow into global markets.

The available supports include:

- > **Pre-Investment Support** - including an Accelerator Programme for projects that aren't yet investor ready. Some participants can receive a grant to cover living costs and/or an equity investment.
- > **Company Funding** - For investor ready projects, a ring-fenced €10m fund has been made available to attract entrepreneurs to relocate to Ireland and establish their start-ups
- > **Advice, mentoring and introductions**
- > **Practical help to enter overseas markets** - Enterprise Ireland has 40 offices worldwide with 150 professionals available to provide a comprehensive range of export supports, designed to help plan and implement an international marketing strategy and in securing the first key reference customers.

With Ireland as a world leader in key innovative sectors (including ICT, Life Sciences, Gaming, Financial Services and Food & Beverages), Enterprise Ireland can help international companies who want to set up operations in these sectors in Ireland.

Enterprise Ireland also provides assistance to international companies who are searching for world-class Irish suppliers.

Table A3.1 Selection of Enterprise Ireland Grant Funding

For a comprehensive list of all funding available, visit:
<https://www.enterprise-ireland.com/en/supports/funding-and-grants>

Grant Type	Summary	Value
<i>Innovation Vouchers</i>	Provided to SMEs to explore a business opportunity	Up to €5,000
<i>Innovation Partnership Programme</i>	Covers the cost of research work towards development of new and improved products/services or for capital funding in certain cases	Up to 80% of eligible costs: capped at max grant of €200k
<i>Exploring Innovation Grant</i>	Supporting development of R&D strategy Determining the feasibility of a project	50% of eligible expenditure; capped at max grant of €35k
<i>R&D Fund</i>	Development of a new / improved processes, products, services	Up to 50% of funding; max grant varies
<i>R,D&I Fund</i>	'Non-routine' development of new products/ services	Vary depending on Company size (25% - 60% of eligible costs), max grant varies
<i>Market Discovery Fund</i>	For companies looking to expand into new markets	Four funding levels available. Maximum grant of €150k
<i>Employment Funding Support</i>	Support towards the recruitment of new employees	Maximum support of €15k per employee (minimum of 3 new jobs created)
<i>Key Manager Grant</i>	Support for a key employee hire (e.g. CFO, CTO, R&D Manager, Production Manager)	Maximum grant of €150k towards salary costs
<i>HPSU (High-Potential Start-Up) Feasibility Study Grant</i>	Support towards the production of a feasibility study and investor-ready business plan	70% of eligible costs (maximum grant of €30k)
<i>Commercialisation Fund Feasibility Grant</i>	Support for third-level researches conducting a market opportunity assessment	€15k grant for researchers
<i>Green Grants</i>	Green Start - support for introduction of environmentally friendly systems and practices Green Plus - support for training and implementation of environmentally friendly systems and practices	Green Start - maximum grant of €5k
<i>Intellectual Property Grants</i>	Supporting companies to obtain IP advice	IP Start (€2,160) IP Plus (€35k)
<i>Digital Process Innovation</i>	Supporting companies integrate digital technology (for larger-scale transformation projects)	50% of eligible costs (maximum grant of €150k). Minimum level of expenditure is €100k
<i>Digital Discovery Grant</i>	Support for introduction of new digital technology	Up to 80% of project cost (maximum grant of €5k)

Appendix IV - Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland (SBCI)

State Support for Inward Investment

<https://sbci.gov.ie>

The SBCI was established to offer low-cost credit to Irish SMEs. It was established in September 2014 following Ireland's exit from the EU/IMF programme, to ensure that businesses could access funding when the private sector could not or would not provide funding.

The SBCI's goal is to ensure access to flexible funding for Irish SMEs by facilitating the provision of:

- > flexible products with longer maturity and capital repayment flexibility
- > lower cost funding to financial institutions, the benefit of which is passed on to SMEs
- > market access for new entrants to the SME lending market, creating real competition

Some of their products include:

Growth and Sustainability Loan Scheme

- > Long-term, low-cost scheme for SME and Small Mid-Caps (including farmers and fishers) to;
 - > encourage the growth and resilience of their enterprise
 - > invest in climate action and environmental sustainability measures designed to improve their performance

- > Scheme is guaranteed by European Investment Bank Group (EIB) and supported by Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment and Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
- > Loans from €25k to €3m
- > Loan term from 7-10 years
- > Loans are unsecured under €500k, loans above €500k may be secured
- > Loan interest rates will vary but are reduced from standard rates
- > There is a further 0.25% interest rate discount for eligible environmentally sustainable businesses

Green Transition Finance

- > This scheme provides flexible finance to support the 'green and sustainable transition of SMEs and Small Mid-Cap companies
- > Businesses can qualify as eligible based on their operations under two main headings
 - > Companies that are already operating in a sustainable manner
 - > Investments in green and sustainable projects and assets
- > Loans from €500k to €5m
- > Loan term 3 of up to 10 years
- > Competitive interest rates

Loans can be tailored to meet the needs of businesses investing in a sustainable future

Leasing and Hire Purchase Funding Schemes

- > Leasing offers flexible asset finance funding solutions that allow SMEs finance assets including cars, commercial vehicles, plant and machinery.
- > Lease terms between 2-5 years
- > For hire purchase (HP), the capital asset is purchased by the leasing company on behalf of the customer and hired for an agreed term
- > Lease terms between 2-5 years

Invoice Financing

- > Working capital facility that provides flexible finance, which can grow in line with sales growth

Term Loans

- > Criteria include:
 - > Fewer than 10 full-time employees
 - > Annual Turnover up to €2m
 - > Unable to secure finance from banks/commercial lenders
- > Loans from €2k to €25k
- > Loan term 3-5years
- > Fixed interest rate is currently 6.5% (potential discount of 1% for some borrowers)
- > Interest-only for start-up loans



Appendix V - Double Taxation Agreements

Withholding Tax on Payments from Ireland

Please note that consideration should be given to the impact of the Multilateral Instrument (MLI), which Ireland has ratified and whether it has modified any of the treaties listed below.

For the most up to date list of Treaties see www.revenue.ie

Country	Dividends	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	Individual Companies	Qualifying Companies	%	%
Albania	10	5	0/7	7
Armenia	15	0/5	0/5/10	5
Australia	0/15	0/15	10	10
Austria	0/10	0/10	0	0/10
Bahrain	0	0	0	0
Belarus	10	5	0/5	5
Belgium	0/15 ³	0/15 ³	0/15	0 ⁴
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	0	0	0
Botswana	5	5	7.5	5/7.5
Bulgaria	10	5	0/5	10
Canada	15	5	0/10 ⁵	0/10 ⁶
Chile	15	5	4/5/10 ⁷	2/10 ⁸
China (Peoples Rep)	10	5	0/10	6/10
Croatia	10	5	0	10
Cyprus	0	0	0	0/5
Czech Rep	15	5	0	10
Denmark	0/15	0	0	0
Egypt	10	5	10	10
Estonia	15	5	10	0 ⁸
Ethiopia	5	5	5	5
Finland	0	0	0	0
France	0/15 ³	0/10 ³	0	0
Georgia	10	0/5	0	0
Germany	0/15 ³	0/5 ³	0	0
Ghana	0/7	0/7	0/7	8
Greece	15	5	5	5
Hong Kong	0	0	10	3
Hungary	15	5	0	0
Iceland	15	5	0	0/10 ⁹
India	10	10	0/10	10
Israel	0/10	0	5/10 ¹⁰	10
Italy	15	15	10	0
Japan	0/15 ³	0/10 ⁵	10	10
Kazakhstan	0/15	0/5	0/10	10
Kenya	8/15	8/15	12	10
Korea	0/15	0/10	0	0
Kosovo	10/15 ²²	0/5	0/5	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	5

Latvia	15	5	0/10	0 ⁸
Lithuania	15	5	0/10	0 ⁸
Liechtenstein	0/15	0/15	0	0
Luxembourg	0/15 ³	0/15 ³	0	0
Macedonia	10	0/5	0	0
Malaysia	10	10	0/10	8
Malta	15	5	0	5
Mexico	10	5	0/5/10 ¹³	10
Moldova	10	5	0/5	5
Montenegro	10	0/5	0/10	5/10
Morocco	10	6	0/10	10
Netherlands	15	0	0	0
New Zealand	0/15	0	10	10
Norway	15	0/5	0	0
Oman	10	0	5	8
Pakistan	10 ³	5	10	10
Panama	5	5	0/5	5
Poland	15	0/5	0/10 ¹⁰	10 ¹³
Portugal	15	15	0/15 ¹⁶	10
Qatar	0	0	0	5
Romania	3	3	0/3	0/3 ¹⁷
Russia	10	10	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5	0	0	5/8 ⁷
Serbia	10	5	0/10	5/10
Singapore	0	0	0/5	5
Slovak Rep	10	0	0	0/10
Slovenia	15	5	0/5	5
South Africa	10	5	0	0
Spain	0/15	0	0	5/8/10 ¹⁸
Sweden	0/15	0/5	0	0
Switzerland	0/15	0/10	0	0
Thailand	10	10	10/15	5/10/15
The Rep of Turkey	0/15	5	10/15	10
Ukraine	15	5	5/10/20 ²⁰	5/10/21 ²¹
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	15	5	0	0
United States	15	5	0	0
Uzbekistan	10	5	5	5
Vietnam	10	5	0/10	5/10/15 ¹⁸
Zambia	7.5	0	10	10

NOTES 1. Under domestic law, there is generally no withholding tax on dividends paid to residents of treaty countries. 2. Under domestic law, withholding tax is imposed on royalties only if they relate to the use of domestic patents. 3. The domestic rate applies; there is no reduction under the treaty. 4. The lower rate applies to interest payments between banks on current accounts and nominal advances and to interest on bank deposits not represented by bearer bonds. 5. The lower rate applies if the payer is the government or a local authority. 6. The lower rate applies to copyright royalties (excluding films), computer software, patents and know-how. 7. The lower rate applies to royalties for industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. 8. The lower rate applies to royalties for computer software, patents and know-how. 9. The lower rate applies to interest in connection with the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment merchandised or any loan granted by a bank. 10. The treaty does not apply to exempt Luxembourg holding companies. 11. The lower rate applies if the beneficial owner is a bank. 12. The domestic rate applies to interest paid, guaranteed or approved by the government of Ireland. 13. The lower rate applies to royalties for technical services. 14. The lower rate applies to copyright royalties. 15. The 5% rate applies to royalties for copyrights of literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work, the 8% rate applies to copyright royalties on films, etc. and to royalties for industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. 16. The lower rate applies if the payer is the government or a local authority. 17. The lower rate applies to copyright royalties. 18. The 5% rate applies to royalties for copyrights of literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work; the 8% rate applies to copyright royalties on films, etc. and to royalties for industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. 19. The 5% rate applies to royalties for any patent, design or model, plan, secret formula or process, or for information concerning industrial or scientific experience; the 10% rate applies to royalties for trademarks or for information concerning commercial experience. 20. The lower rate applies in connection with sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or any loan granted by a bank. 21. The lower rate applies to copyright of scientific work, any patent, trade mark, secret formula, process or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. 22. The 15% rate applies if the dividends are paid by a Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT).

Appendix VI - EU list of non-cooperative Jurisdictions

On 5th December 2017, the EU Member States agreed on a list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes. The list is composed of the following 10 countries as of 17 February 2026 (the EU list is regularly updated):

- > American Samoa
- > Anguilla
- > Guam
- > Palau
- > Panama
- > Russia
- > Turks and Caicos Islands
- > US Virgin Islands
- > Vanuatu
- > Vietnam

Appendix VII - Summary of Irish Taxation System

Corporate tax	
5-year exemption for certain startups re trading income extended to 31/12/26	0% (conditions re amount of employer PRSI, Director Class S PRSI and limited to corporation tax of €40k p.a. [€320k trading profit p.a.]
Corporate tax rate - Trading	12.5% (vast majority of corporates refer to S. 2 above)
Corporate tax rate - Non-trading (including interest, rental)	25%
Foreign dividends	- 12.5%/25% with credit for foreign tax (both direct and underlying tax). In many cases possible to obtain effective exemption - New Participation exemption for 2025 onwards on foreign dividends from a 'relevant territory'
CGT	
Standard	33%
Disposal of qualifying share holdings (by corporates)	0% (conditions to satisfy)
R&D	
Tax credit	25%/30%/35% of R&D spend
IP Regime	
Stamp duty	Exempt (for "specified intangible assets")
Tax amortisation (excludes goodwill)	Accounting basis/15 years
TF pricing	
Formal regime only applies to "large" companies at present	
Documentation required	
CFC	
A CFC is a company that is not resident in Ireland and is under the control of an Irish company/companies	Exemptions available include - Effective tax rate exemption, low profit margin exemption, low accounting profit exemption, exempt period exemption
Thin capitalisation rules	
None (but conditions to satisfy re non-trade borrowings)	

Income tax	
Income tax – Standard	20%
Income tax – Higher	40%
USC (income tax for DTA purposes)	Varies - 0.5%/2%/3%/8%
Employer PRSI (Social Insurance)	9.15% if income is €441 p/w or less 11.25% (no limit)
Employee PRSI (Social Insurance)	4.2%
Special Assignment Relief Program (SARP)	Relief for Irish income tax; 30% of earnings over €100k/€125k removed from Irish tax (conditions to satisfy) with ceiling of €1 million
Remittance basis of taxation	Available to non-domiciled individuals in relation to non-Irish source income and foreign employment income
Double Taxation Agreements	
Agreements in place	78 (75 currently in effect)
Withholding tax	
Standard rate on interest and royalties	20% (subject to below)
Rate on Dividends	25% (subject to below)
Dividends - domestic exemption for payments to treaty countries	0% (declaration required)
Interest- domestic exemption for payment of trading interest to qualifying companies	0% (conditions to satisfy)
Interest – EU Interest and royalty directive	0% (conditions to satisfy)
Interest – Double taxation agreement (DTA)	Reductions possible (0% in ROI/US treaty)
Royalties – EU Interest and royalty directive	0% (conditions to satisfy)
Royalties - DTA	Reductions possible (0% in ROI/US treaty)
VAT	
VAT – Standard rate	23%
VAT – lower rate	13.5%
VAT - Second reduced rate	9%
Exporting/cross border	Zero rate (subject to conditions)

Appendix VIII

Timeframes

Table 1.8.1 Regulatory Timeframe

Year	2023	2024	2025
Release	July 2023: Finalised ESRS technical standards with detailed CSRD requirements.	July 2024: Reporting standards for SMEs and non-EU firms; sector-specific disclosures and enacted into Irish law.	In December 2025 , EU institutions reached provisional agreement on the Omnibus I Directive which significantly reshape the EU’s sustainability reporting and due diligence regimes, with the stated aim of simplifying requirements, easing regulatory burdens and addressing concerns about competitiveness and implementation timelines.

Table 1.8.2 Implementation Timeframe

	EU Firms (and large non-EU subsidiaries)		Global Firms	
Report Due	2025 Based on FY24 data	2028 Based on FY27 data		
Scope	Companies already subject to NFRD, including large listed firms (500+ employees) and public interest entities	Large companies and parents of large groups, which have more than 1,000 employees and either a net turnover exceeding €50m or a total balance sheet exceeding €25m Non-EU group with a EU subsidiary or branch generates net turnover exceeding €450m in EU turnover		
Required standards	ESRS		Simplified ESRS reporting standards	Simplified ESRS reporting standards
Reporting level	One consolidated report added to the management section of your annual financial report in electronic reporting format, to be available in the public European Single Access Point			The subsidiary or branch is responsible for publishing CSRD reports for non-EU undertakings at a consolidated group level

* Large subsidiary = 2 or more of: 250+ workers; €40m+ net turnover; €20m+ assets

** Significant branch = generating €40m in revenue

Recently, the European Commission proposed changes to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) as part of the “Simplification Omnibus” initiative. These changes aim to reduce the reporting burden on businesses by increasing the employee threshold for mandatory sustainability reporting from 250 to 1,000 employees. This means that only larger companies will be required to comply with detailed ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) reporting standards under the CSRD, significantly reducing the number of companies affected. While these changes are still under review and require approval by the European Parliament and EU member countries, businesses should stay informed on how this will impact their reporting obligations in the future. For now, the existing reporting thresholds remain in place, and we encourage our clients to reach out if they have any questions or need guidance on their sustainability reporting.

RBK Office Locations

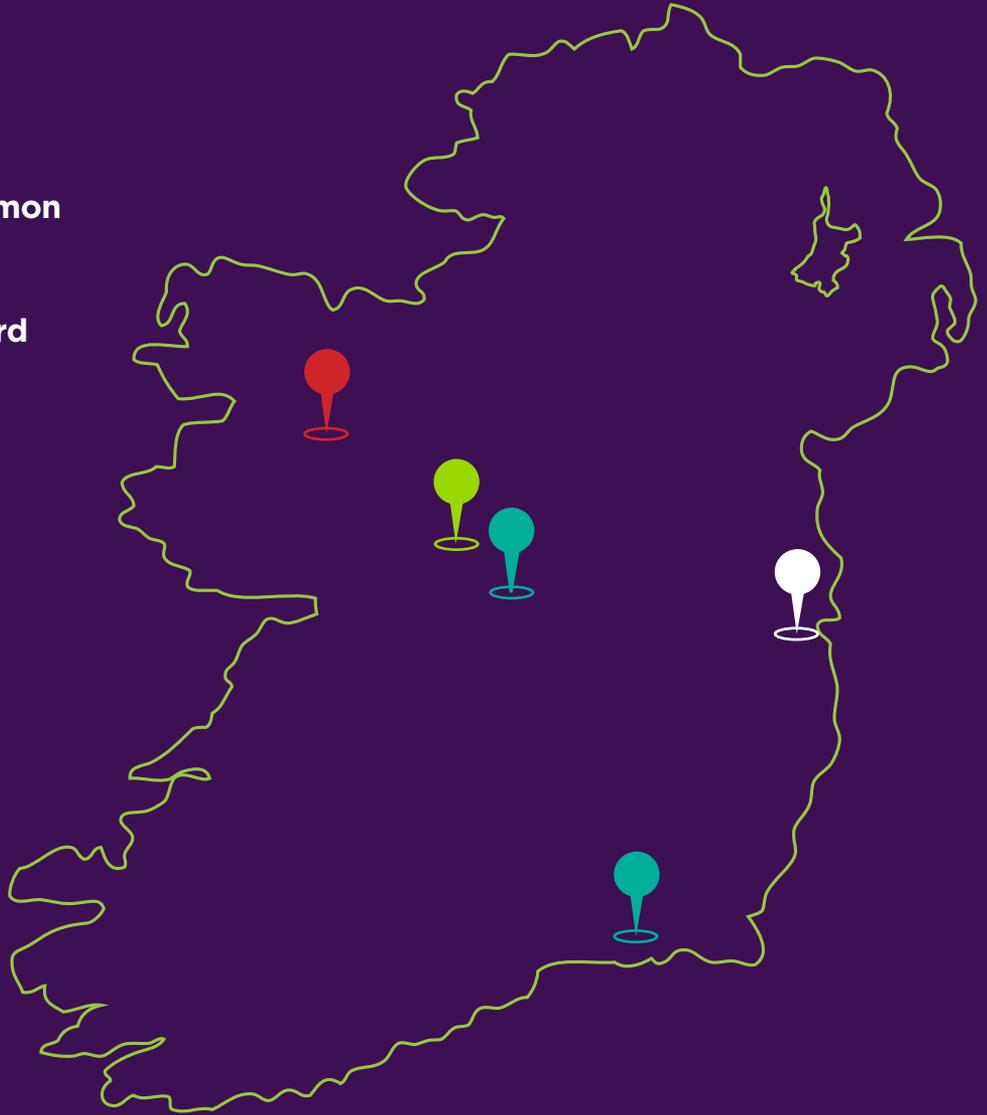
 **Athlone**

 **Castlebar**

 **Dublin**

 **Roscommon**

 **Waterford**



RBK Office Locations

DUBLIN

Termini,
3 Arkle Road,
Sandyford,
Dublin, D18 C9C5,
Ireland.

Tel: +353 (0)1 6440100

ATHLONE

RBK House,
Irishtown,
Athlone,
Co. Westmeath, N37 XP52,
Ireland.

Tel: +353 (0)90 6480600

ROSCOMMON

RBK House,
Castle Street,
Roscommon,
Co. Roscommon, F42 NR79,
Ireland.

Tel: +353 (0)90 6626750

CASTLEBAR

Upper Chapel Street,
Castlebar,
Co. Mayo, F23 PF21,
Ireland.

Tel: +353 (0)94 9023242

CASTLEBAR

Breaffy Road,
Castlebar,
Co. Mayo, F23 DY67
Ireland.

Tel: +353 (0)94 9022622