



COVID-19

An Employer's Guide to Income & Business Supports



PENINSULA

Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Contents..... | 0 |
| Introduction | 1 |
| 1. Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme | 2 |
| 2. Wage Subsidy Childcare Scheme | 6 |
| 3. Pandemic Unemployment Payment | 8 |
| 4. Illness Benefit for COVID-19 Absences | 10 |
| 5. Short Time Work Support | 11 |
| 6. Recruitment Supports | 12 |
| 7. Workers who need to take time off work to care for a person affected by COVID-19..... | 13 |
| 8. Supports for Business | 14 |

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Introduction

On the 24 March, the Government announced a National COVID-19 Income Support Scheme. Its aim is to provide financial support to Irish workers and companies affected by the crisis.

This document is intended to consolidate practical guidance that is available at time of writing on what supports employers can implement and inform their employees of during the COVID-19 pandemic and will be updated regularly in line with the latest Government advice. These supports are designed to assist employers in reopening their workplaces and as such this guide can be read in conjunction with [Coronavirus: An employer's guide to reopening the workplace](#)

This guide addresses the following areas:

- Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme
- Wage Subsidy Childcare Scheme
- Pandemic Unemployment Payment
- Illness Benefit for COVID-19 Absences
- Short time Work Support
- Recruitment Supports
- Business Supports

Disclaimer: This document does not address every possible situation for all organisations and sizes. The information provided relates to a new, untested area of law arising out of extraordinary circumstances. The guidance is being updated regularly and it is important that you speak to our expert HR advisors on the subject. Reliance on any views expressed is specifically excluded.

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1. Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme

Timeline

24 March 2020: The Government announced new measures to provide financial support to workers affected by the Covid-19 crisis. The Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme is expected to run for 12 weeks.

26 March 2020: Revenue began operating a COVID-19 Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme (TWSS) for payroll submissions made to Revenue on or after 26 March with a pay date on or after 26 March. In order to expedite refunds to eligible employers Revenue operated a transitional phase of the Temporary Wage Subsidy scheme until 4 May 2020.

28 March 2020: The first refunds under the TWSS are made to eligible employers in respect of eligible employees.

15 April 2020: The Minister for Finance announced a new set of measures and rates under the TWSS. The new rates and measures for the TWSS as announced by the Minister provide increased supports to eligible employees who have an average Revenue net weekly pay (ARNWP) of up to €960. This is effective for payroll submissions made to Revenue on or after 4 May 2020.

16 April 2020: Employees with ARNWP €960 per week and where their current gross pay does not exceed €960 per week are included in the scheme. This is effective for payroll submissions made to Revenue on or after 16 April 2020, with a pay date on or after 16 April.

4 May 2020: TWSS moves to the Operational Phase. During the Operational Phase of the scheme Revenue will calculate the ARNWP and the maximum wage subsidy (MWWS) for each employee and provide these to employers, in the Employer CSV, for use in their payroll process. Revenue will refund the applicable wage subsidy having regard to the maximum wage subsidy and the level of gross pay reported by the employer for each eligible employee. At a later date, Revenue will reconcile the amount of the employer wage subsidy refunds from 26 March with the maximum wage subsidy applicable to each employee. This may involve recouping refunded amounts from employers.

29 May 2020: Following an announcement by the Minister for Finance and Public Expenditure and Reform, Revenue will implement a change to the operation of the Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme (TWSS) to accommodate employees returning to work following maternity or adoptive leave. Revenue will put in place the necessary processes to enable employers to receive appropriate subsidy payments in respect of affected employees. These are expected to be operational from 12 June 2020. Further guidance will be provided shortly.

05 June 2020: The Minister for Finance and Public Expenditure and Reform announced the government has agreed that, as matters stand at present, the TWSS will remain in place until the end of August.

Does my business qualify for the Scheme?

The TWSS is available to all private sector employers. To qualify for the scheme, employers must:

- be experiencing significant negative economic disruption due to Covid-19
- be able to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of Revenue, a minimum of a 25% decline in turnover
- be unable to pay normal wages and normal outgoings fully, and
- retain their employees on the payroll.

Employees will only be eligible if they were on payroll as at 29 February 2020, and you made a payroll submission to Revenue confirming the employee's pay in the period from 1 February 2020 to 15 March 2020.

How much will I need to pay employees?

There is no obligation to top up the state subsidy being paid to employees, but the government encourages all employers that can maintain their employees' salaries at their normal level to do so.

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How much of the employee's salary will be paid?

The scheme is being rolled out in two phases. During the first phase, organisations will be refunded 70% of employees' wages up to a maximum of €410 for each qualifying employee beginning on 26 March 2020 up until 3 May 2020. New rates apply from 4 May.

During this phase, organisations are to be refunded as follows based on the employee's average net weekly pay:

- 70% of previous average weekly take home pay, to a maximum of €410 per week
- €350 per week for employees where their previous average net weekly pay is greater than €586 but less than €960, and
- no subsidy will be payable to employees whose previous average weekly net take home pay is greater than €960 per week.

On 15 April, Minister Paschal Donohoe announced that:

- for incomes that are less than approximately €24,400 per year, the state will increase the subsidy available to employers from 70% to 85%, and
- for those employees with previous average net pay between €412 and €500 per week (equivalent to €24,400-€31,000), the subsidy will be up to €350 per week.

It is important that organisations pay employees no more than the normal weekly net pay of the employee.

How do I apply for the scheme?

You will need to apply through the Revenue's online ROS system and click on the Covid-19 Temporary Wage Subsidy category.

How do I prove that turnover is down 25%?

To prove your business is experiencing significant economic disruption, Revenue will seek proof:

- that your turnover is likely to decrease by 25% for quarter 2, 2020, and
- that the business is unable to meet normal wages or normal outputs.

For some businesses that have been forced to close, it will be straightforward to demonstrate a 25% decline in turnover.

You can also prove the 25% decline in turnover by showing a decline in orders from March 2020 as against February 2020.

Revenue will also accept a comparison with your 2019 turnover figures from the same period, or any other basis that is reasonable.

You must have made efforts to keep employees on payroll

You will only be able to use this scheme for employees who were on your payroll on the 29th February 2020. Revenue will examine your payroll submission for that pay period to confirm this.

If you laid off employees after 29 February 2020, you will be permitted to put them back on the payroll for the purposes of this scheme.

No immediate proofs required

Revenue will not be looking for proof of your qualification for the scheme immediately, but you must retain your documentary evidence/basis for entering the scheme.

Revenue will be carrying out subsequent checks based on their risk profiling to retrospectively confirm employers' eligibility for the scheme.

It is a good idea to have your financial records relating to this difficult trading period ready for inspection at any time in the next six years.

What financial records do I need?

In general, Revenue will take account of the nature and scale of the business when determining what level of financial records are required.

If you submitted financial records to your bank to renegotiate loan repayments for example, Revenue will accept those records that you submitted to the bank as evidence of the financial downturn you suffered. This will avoid unnecessary duplication.

The guiding principle is that you must be able to show that your business suffered significant negative economic disruption due to COVID-19.

Examples of documents that will be sufficient proof for Revenue might be:

- Copies of documentation submitted to a bank to renegotiate a loan.
- Copies of communications to employees, Trade Unions or staff representative bodies regarding salary/wage cuts owing to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Copies of documentation that show that cash reserves in the business are required to fund debt that is equal or greater than the reserve amount.
- Evidence of reliance on the Government Credit Guarantee Scheme or overdraft facilities or other borrowings for capital purposes.
- For start-up businesses, evidence of a decline in investment by at least 25% arising from the COVID-19 crisis.

Employer's declaration

The TWSS will operate in line with the Revenue's normal basis of self-assessment.

You will be required to make a declaration, stating that, based on reasonable projections, there will be, as a result of disruption to the business caused or to be caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, a decline of at least 25% in the future turnover of, or customer orders affecting your business for the duration of the pandemic which is preventing you from paying normal wages and outgoings fully but nonetheless wants to retain its employees on the payroll.

What are the wage subsidy rates effective for the Operational Phase, from 4 May 2020?

For eligible employees the wage subsidy rates are:

1. For Average Revenue Net Weekly Pay (ARNWP) not more than €586
 - Where the ARNWP does not exceed €412, a subsidy of 85% of ARNWP, to a maximum of €350, is applicable.
 - Tapering Exception. Where the ARNWP does not exceed €412, the employer may pay an additional gross payment (gross pay) such that the gross pay plus the temporary wage subsidy does not exceed €350 per week. The effect of this is that an employee earning less than €412 per week will not have their wage subsidy tapered where the combined wage subsidy plus their gross pay does not exceed €350.
 - Where the ARNWP is more than €412 but not more than €500; a subsidy of €350 is applicable.
 - Where the ARNWP is more than €500 but not more than €586, a subsidy of 70% of ARNWP is applicable to a maximum of €410.
2. For ARNWP greater than €586 per week but not more than €960 per week and the employee's current gross pay, as reported in the payroll submission, is:
 - not more than 60% of the ARNWP, a subsidy of €350 is applicable (This is Tier 1).

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- more than 60% and not more than 80% of the ARNWP, a subsidy of €205 is applicable (This is Tier 2).
 - more than 80% of the ARNWP, no subsidy is payable and J9 PRSI class should not be applied (This is Tier 3).
3. The wage subsidy is available to support employees whose ARNWP is more than €960, and their current gross pay is below €960 per week. Where the employee's current gross pay, as reported in the payroll submission, represents:
- not more than 60% of the ARNWP, a subsidy of up to €350 is applicable (This is Tier 1).
 - more than 60% and not more than 80% of the ARNWP, a subsidy of €205 is applicable (This is Tier 2).
 - more than 80% of the ARNWP, no subsidy is payable and J9 PRSI class should not be applied (This is Tier 3).
 - For such employees, the maximum additional gross payment an employer can make, to receive the full subsidy, is the difference between €960 and their maximum weekly wage subsidy.

Subsidy Tapering

In addition to receiving the wage subsidy, where an employee receives additional gross payments that bring the gross pay above the ARNWP then the subsidy payable is reduced to prevent the ARNWP being exceeded.

Tapering (or restriction) of the subsidy shall apply to all cases (see exception where the ARNWP does not exceed €412) where the gross pay paid by the employer, and reported on their payroll submission, plus the wage subsidy amount exceeds the lower of the ARNWP or €960.

Where the subsidy is tapered to €0, as the subsidy is not payable, J9 PRSI class should not be applied and the normal PRSI class applicable to the employee should be applied.

2. Wage Subsidy Childcare Scheme

What is the Wage Subsidy Childcare Scheme?

The Department of Children and Youth (DCYA) has established the Temporary COVID-19 Wage Subsidy Childcare Scheme (WSCS).

The WSCS was developed to supplement the Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme in order to provide additional support to the Early Learning and Care (ELC) and School Age Childcare (SAC) sector at this time of crisis and in conjunction with the wider Government / Revenue Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme. The Scheme is an exceptional measure, taken in response to the economic impact of COVID-19. It will lapse after no more than 12 weeks.

Specifically, the WSCS is seeking to address the following concerns:

- That ELC and SAC workforce may be lost from the sector which was already experiencing recruitment, retention and capacity difficulties
- That ELC and SAC services would not be in a position to reopen following the crisis, denying children access to early education and having a significant detrimental effect on the economy as parents could be prevented from returning to the workplace.
- That parents might be expected to continue to pay fees or risk losing their child's place

The DCYA Temporary COVID-19 Wage Subsidy Childcare Scheme is a supplement to the Temporary COVID-19 Wage Subsidy Scheme, to enhance its provisions for the particular needs of the ELC and SAC sector. Many of the questions that have been received are questions about the operation of the Temporary COVID-19 Wage Subsidy Scheme first and foremost. Answers to questions like these can be found in the FAQ published by Revenue. It is strongly recommended that providers and employees check these FAQ regularly as there may be important updates.

How will the Wage Subsidy Childcare Scheme work?

There are three key elements to the new Scheme:

1. In addition to the wage subsidy provided by Revenue under the Temporary COVID-19 Wage Subsidy Scheme, DCYA will top-up of wages of ELC and SAC staff to pre COVID levels, to a limit of €585 per week as per the Revenue scheme. In addition to the wage subsidy provided by Revenue under the Temporary COVID-19 Wage Subsidy Scheme, DCYA will top-up of wages of eligible ELC and SAC staff to the maximum additional payment an employer can make to receive full Temporary COVID-19 Wage Subsidy Scheme subsidy¹, to a limit of €586 per net weekly pay in line with the Revenue scheme.
2. Where a staff member's pre-12 March weekly wage was below the DEASP set rate for temporary Pandemic Unemployment Payment (€350 net per week), DCYA will on a temporary basis top-up the Revenue payment of 70% wage to a value of €350 p/week, meaning that all staff will be encouraged to remain with their employer rather than sign on with the DEASP. Where an employee previously laid off has been re-hired, the employee will qualify for the Subsidy scheme and their DEASP claim will be closed. In order to ensure correct payment of the wage subsidy, employees should use <https://services.mywelfare.ie/> to close their claim immediately they are taken back onto the business payroll.
3. To reflect the unique circumstances of the sector, in addition to 100% funding of staff wages, services will receive a further payment which will be a percentage of their total staff wage costs (gross) to be used towards ongoing / unavoidable operational costs. The standard rate will be 15% of staff wages with a minimum payment of €300 per week. This 15% is calculated based on payroll submissions made to Revenue by the employer by 15 March 2020. January/February payroll, for all staff eligible for the WSCS.

This new scheme, once operational, will replace ECCE, NCS, CCS and TEC for up to 12 weeks.

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Eligibility

The Department of Children and Youth Affairs (DCYA) announced a new scheme (DCYA COVID-19 Temporary Wage Subsidy Childcare Scheme (WSCS)) as a supplement to the broader temporary wage subsidy scheme, to address the particular needs of the Early Learning and Care (ELC) and School Age Childcare (SAC) sectors. The DCYA WSCS is designed to enhance the supports available to ELC and SAC providers and their employees. It provides ELC and SAC providers with a contribution to overhead costs that are still being incurred during COVID-19 closures and, for ELC and SAC providers with employees, it enables these providers to retain their employees through the provision of additional funding to be used to top-up employees under the TWSS.

The Department of Children and Youth Affairs has opened applications for the WSCS to registered providers within the meaning of the Child Care Act 1991 (Section 58C, as amended by the Child and Family Agency Act 2013) which were contracted with the Department of Children and Youth Affairs to provide ELC and SAC Programmes on 12 March 2020. ELC and SAC providers that apply for and are approved for the WSCS will receive a contribution from the Department of Children and Youth Affairs to overhead costs that are still being incurred during COVID-19 closures. ELC and SAC providers with employees will receive additional funding from the Department of Children and Youth Affairs to be used to top-up employees under the TWSS.

An “employee”, in relation to the WSCS, means a person who has entered into or works under a contract of employment with the ELC and SAC provider participating in TWSS/WSCS. It includes staff, including ancillary staff, employed by the participating ELC and SAC provider for the purpose of ELC and SAC provision.

The TWSS cannot be applied retrospectively. A participating ELC and SAC provider must not amend a payroll submission already reported to Revenue. The original payroll has already been processed and employees paid.

However, where ELC and SAC providers have provided additional payments to employees under the TWSS on payrolls submitted since 6 April, the Department of Children and Youth Affairs will reimburse the providers for these additional payments.

To benefit from the new DCYA scheme, participating ELC and SAC providers must register for the Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme and operate the Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme in accordance with the Revenue TWSS guidance.

During the Operational phase, from 4 May 2020 “registered providers” will operate the revised standard TWSS scheme in line with general scheme guidance.

3. Pandemic Unemployment Payment

The COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment is available to employees and the self-employed who have lost their job on (or after) March 13 due to the COVID-19 (Coronavirus) pandemic. The Payment will be in place until August 10.

Employees temporarily placed on a shorter working week, may qualify for Short Time Work Support.

How to qualify

You can apply for the new COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment if you:

- are aged between 18 and 66 years old **and**
- currently living in the Republic of Ireland **and**
- have lost your job due to the COVID-19 pandemic **or**
- have been temporarily laid off due to the COVID-19 pandemic **and**
- worked in the Republic of Ireland or were a cross border frontier worker **and**
- are not in receipt of any employment income

Confirmation of Eligibility

Where employees are currently in receipt of the COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment they now need to confirm their continued entitlement to this payment. If they don't confirm, their payment may be affected.

To continue receiving this payment they must be:

- Fully unemployed - permanently or temporarily as a result of COVID-19
- Living in the Republic of Ireland

Eligibility must be confirmed by 13 July. The quickest and easiest way to do this is online at www.mywelfare.ie

The payment also applies to

- self-employed and your trading income has ceased due to COVID-19
- a non EU/EEA worker who has lost employment due to the COVID-19 pandemic
- a student (or a non-EU/EEA student) who has lost employment due to the COVID-19 pandemic
- part-time worker

If you voluntarily left your employment or self-employment or do not meet the above criteria, you cannot claim the COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment.

Rate of payment

The COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment will be paid at a flat rate of €350 per week until the beginning of Phase 3 of the Roadmap (June 29).

From Phase 3 of the Roadmap (June 29) the Pandemic Unemployment Payment will be paid at two rates, aligned to prior earnings. :

- For those whose prior employment earnings were €200 per week or higher (about 75% of recipients), the rate will remain at €350 per week;

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- For those whose prior employment earnings were up to €199.99 per week (about 25% of recipients), the rate will be €203 per week - the primary rate of payment of the Jobseeker's Benefit scheme

This change to the rates of payment will take effect from June 29. For those who will receive the €203 rate this will be visible in your payment on Tuesday July 7.

No person on the lower rate of payment will receive less on PUP than they were previously paid by their employer.

Payment is made by electronic transfer (for example, into your bank or credit union account) and only into accounts held in Irish financial institutions. Those applying on or after 8th April can also choose to collect their payment in a post office. They can nominate their local post office when applying online and they will need to bring a form of ID with them when collecting their payment at the post office. Payments will be made into a bank/credit union account or to a nominated post office every Tuesday once an application is processed.

4. Illness Benefit for COVID-19 Absences

What Illness Benefit for COVID-19 absences is

When a worker is told to self-isolate by a doctor or has been diagnosed with COVID-19 (Coronavirus) by a doctor, they can apply for an enhanced Illness Benefit payment of €350 per week.

To be eligible for this payment a person **must** be confined to their home or a medical facility.

Phone your GP. Do not go to a GP surgery, pharmacy or hospital. The GP will assess you over the phone.

How to qualify

- the enhanced Illness Benefit payment is not available to employees entitled to full sick pay
- must be self-isolating on the instruction of a doctor or diagnosed with COVID-19 (Coronavirus)
- must be absent from work and confined to your home or a medical facility
- where they are claiming be it self-employed/employed they are not allowed work, must follow medical advice and follow relevant guidelines on infectious diseases.
- a person can be disqualified from receiving the benefit if they “engage in employment, self-employment or training

An IB claim form must be submitted (on line or by post) and medical certification must be provided by your GP or relevant HSE documentation provided.

Rate of payment

The personal rate for this payment is €350, as compared with the normal Illness Benefit rate of €203. It was originally set at a rate of €305 but it was increased by Government on March 24. You may have received the €203 rate, however, if you are entitled to the payment of €350, you will receive the balance.

It will be paid for a maximum of 2 weeks where a person is self-isolating due to being a possible source of infection, and for a maximum of 10 weeks if a person has been diagnosed with COVID-19 (Coronavirus). If a person has been certified for less than 10 weeks, they will be paid for the duration of their certificate.

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5. Short Time Work Support

What Short Time Work Support is

Short Time Work Support is a form of Jobseeker's Benefit and is an income support payment if you have been temporarily placed on a shorter working week.

The payment is made in respect of your regular salary for the days that you are no longer working. For example, if your working week has been reduced from a 5 day work pattern to a 3 day work pattern, you can receive support for the other 2 days.

Short Time Work Support is paid for a maximum of 234 days. Your entitlement will depend on the number of social insurance contributions you have.

To qualify for Short Time Work Support, you must satisfy the two main PRSI Conditions for Jobseeker's Benefit.

Employees must work 3 days per week or less to qualify, having previously been employed on a full time basis.

How to qualify

To qualify for Short Time Work Support, you must be:

- temporarily working a standard reduced weekly work pattern
- working 3 days or less per week having previously worked full-time
- be under 66 years of age
- be capable of work and be available for full-time work
- have enough paid or credited social insurance (PRSI) contributions at class A, H, S or P

Rates of payment

Your rate of payment will depend on your average weekly earnings in the governing contribution year and the change in your work pattern. For example, if you are placed on a 3 day work pattern having previously worked 5 days, you may be entitled to up to €81.20 for the 2 days you are no longer working.

This represents two fifths of the maximum weekly rate of Jobseeker's Benefit of €203.

You may also get an increased rate of payment for a qualified adult and qualified children.

Short Time Work Support is not taxable.

6. Recruitment Supports

The Employer Relations National Team continues to help employers in recruiting campaigns during the COVID-19 pandemic by direct matching of customers to their staffing requirements in order to assist their recruitment needs and help employers fill vacancies.

The sectors being focused on for support are those providing critical services during this crisis. We will prioritise filling vacancies across:

- medical/pharma sectors
- healthcare
- retail/general operatives
- agri-food
- logistics/driving

[JobsIreland](#) provides expert guidance and resources for both employers and jobseekers; to finding a job, providing a downloadable CV, advertising employer vacancies and using the very latest technology, we also offer a job-matching service. This service is fully available at www.jobsireland.ie

If employ in a critical business sector and you have any questions please contact employer@welfare.ie

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7. Workers who need to take time off work to care for a person affected by COVID-19

If employee's need to take time off work to care for somebody with COVID-19, they can apply for Illness Benefit for COVID-19 absences. If they lose their job, they can apply for the COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment.

Where it is not possible to make appropriate compassionate leave arrangements, employees can call on some statutory entitlements.

An employee is entitled to paid leave, known as '**force majeure leave**' to provide urgent care for an immediate family relative such as a child, spouse, brother, sister, parent or grandparent. It is also available to a partner who is living with the employee. Force majeure is limited to a total of three days in a 12 month period or five days in a 36 month period. In the exceptional circumstances of Covid-19 it is expected that employers will, if at all possible, facilitate people by allowing them to take the full 5 days entitlement in one block, as required.

Parents are entitled, with 6 weeks' notice, to take up to 22 weeks unpaid **parental leave** to care for each child up to 12 years of age (16 years of age in the case of a child with a disability).

Parents are also entitled, with 6 weeks' notice, to take **parents leave** of 2 weeks for each child under 1 year of age born on or after 1 November 2019. Parents taking parents leave are eligible to apply for Parent's Benefit from the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection. Applications can be made online at www.mywelfare.ie or by post.

Employers are free to waive notice periods for parental/parents leave or to agree to provide paid leave as an alternative to parental/parents leave. Employers can also agree alternative leave/absence arrangements.

8. Supports for Business

The Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation has published measures and supports to assist affected enterprises which are facing acute liquidity pressures as a result of the pandemic with a brief summary contained in the table below.

Further details of key supports and resources available and the relevant contact details for ease of access to these supports can be accessed [HERE](#).

| COVID-19 Business Supports | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|--|
| Name of Support | Provider | Objective of Support | Amount of Support |
| Covid-19 Working Capital Scheme | SBCI | Provides working capital loans to Covid-19-impacted businesses | Loans from €25,000 up to €1.5m |
| Credit Guarantee Scheme | SBCI | Provides guarantees to participating lenders on loans | Loans from €10,000 up to €1m |
| COVID-19 Funding for Future Growth Loan Scheme | SBCI | Provides longer-term loans to COVID-19 impacted businesses | Loans from €100,000 to a maximum of €3,000,000 |
| Pandemic Stabilisation and Recovery Fund (PSRF) | ISIF | Investment in large and medium enterprises employing more than 250 employees or with annual turnover in excess of €50 million | €2 billion in total capital |
| Restart Grant | Local Authorities | Available to businesses with a turnover of less than €5m and employing 50 people or less, which were closed or impacted by at least a 25% reduction in turnover out to 30th June 2020. | The grants will be equivalent to the rates bill of the business in 2019, or a minimum grant of €2,000, whichever is the higher, with a maximum grant of €10,000. |
| Covid-19 loan | MFI | Provides loans to microenterprises that do not meet the conventional risk criteria of banks | Loans between €5,000 & €50k |
| Sustaining Enterprise Fund €180m | Enterprise Ireland & IDA | Sustain companies who have been impacted by a 15% or greater reduction in actual or projected turnover or profit, and/or have a significant increase in costs as a result of the Covid-19 outbreak. | Up to €800k repayable advance |

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| COVID-19 Business Supports | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Name of Support | Provider | Objective of Support | Amount of Support |
| The Businesses Continuity Voucher | LEOs | Provide support to firms who need assistance with business continuity and preparedness arising from the COVID-19 outbreak. | |
| Trading Online Voucher Scheme | LEOs | Offers financial assistance of up to €2,500 along with training and advice to help your business trade online. Businesses that have already received a Trading Online Voucher can now apply for a second voucher, where upgrades are required | |
| Online Retail Scheme €2m | Enterprise Ireland | The objective of the Scheme is to support companies in the indigenous retail sector with a pre-existing online presence to respond to both the domestic and international consumer demand for a competitive online offer. | Up to €40k grant aid |
| Covid-19 Business Financial Planning Grant | Enterprise Ireland | Grant to provide a strategic intervention to clients to work with third party consultants to prepare a detailed financial plan with forecasts and assumptions | €5000 grant aid |
| LEAN Business Continuity Offer | Enterprise Ireland | The Lean Business Continuity Voucher will support enterprises to access up to €2,500 in training or advisory services support related to the continued operation of their business during the current pandemic. | €2,500 grant aid |
| E-merge | Intertrade Ireland | Consultancy support & advice to help businesses develop online sales & ecommerce solutions. | €2500/€2800 |
| Emergency Business Solutions | Intertrade Ireland | Fully funded consultancy support & advice to address key business challenges in areas such as emergency cashflow, loan applications and HR/People | €2000/€2250 |



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