

CLARITAS



Venture Capital Schemes SEIS/EIS/VCT

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Delivering professional tax advice with clear conclusions

Quick poll

- In what capacity are you interested in Venture Capital Schemes?
 - An investor
 - Company seeking investment
 - Advising on equity raise
 - Advising on tax relief
 - Preparing the legal documentation

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Background



Background & history

What they are

- Tax-advantaged & HMRC approved
- High risk!
- Aimed principally at wealthy investors
- Provide tax relief for investments into “qualifying companies”



The three schemes

1. Enterprise Investment Scheme (EIS) - 1994
2. Venture Capital Trust (VCT) - 1995
3. Seed Enterprise Investment Scheme (SEIS) - 2012

Tax relief for the investors



Income Tax

- 30% tax reduction!
- Claim in the current or previous tax year
- Beware of possible clawback of IT relief

CGT

- CGT exemption where shares sold at a gain
- Reinvestment relief - deferring the gain (not the tax) by way of “freezing” it for a period

Losses - if it goes wrong!

- Can offset against income
- Net cost only - any income tax relief obtained reduces the loss
- Any deferred gain (reinvestment relief) comes back into charge

Income Tax

- 50% tax reduction!
- Claim in the current or previous tax year
- Beware of possible clawback of IT relief

CGT

- CGT exemption where shares sold at a gain
- Reinvestment relief - 50% of a gain is exempt

Losses - if it goes wrong!

- Can offset against income
- Net cost only - any income tax relief obtained reduces the loss
- Any exempt gain (Reinvestment Relief) does not come back into charge (if no proceeds)

Income Tax

- 30% tax reduction!
- Current year only
- Beware of possible clawback of IT relief
- Dividends received are exempt (on the first £200k invested)

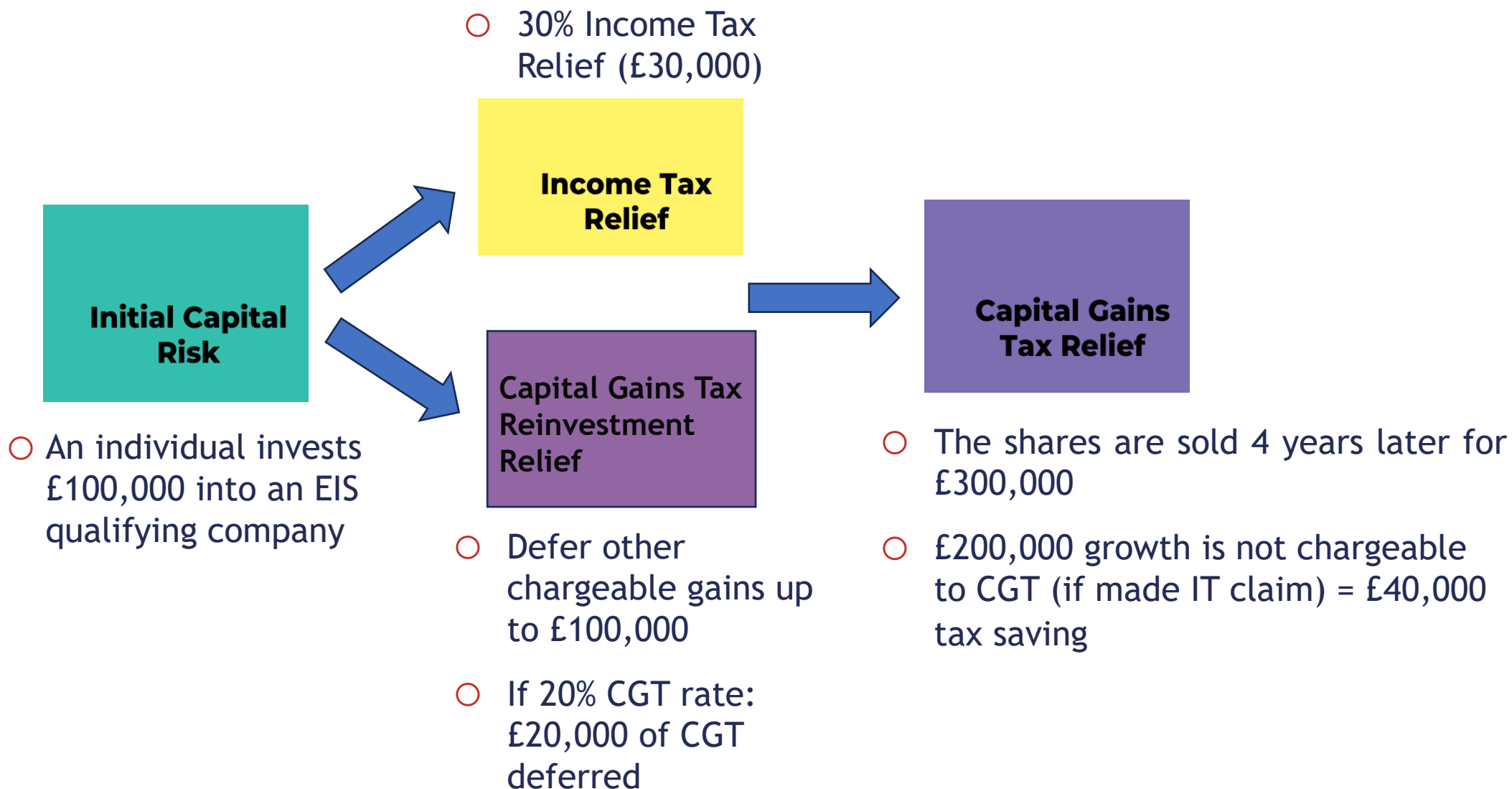
CGT

- CGT exemption where shares sold at a gain (ignore ownership period)
- No reinvestment relief

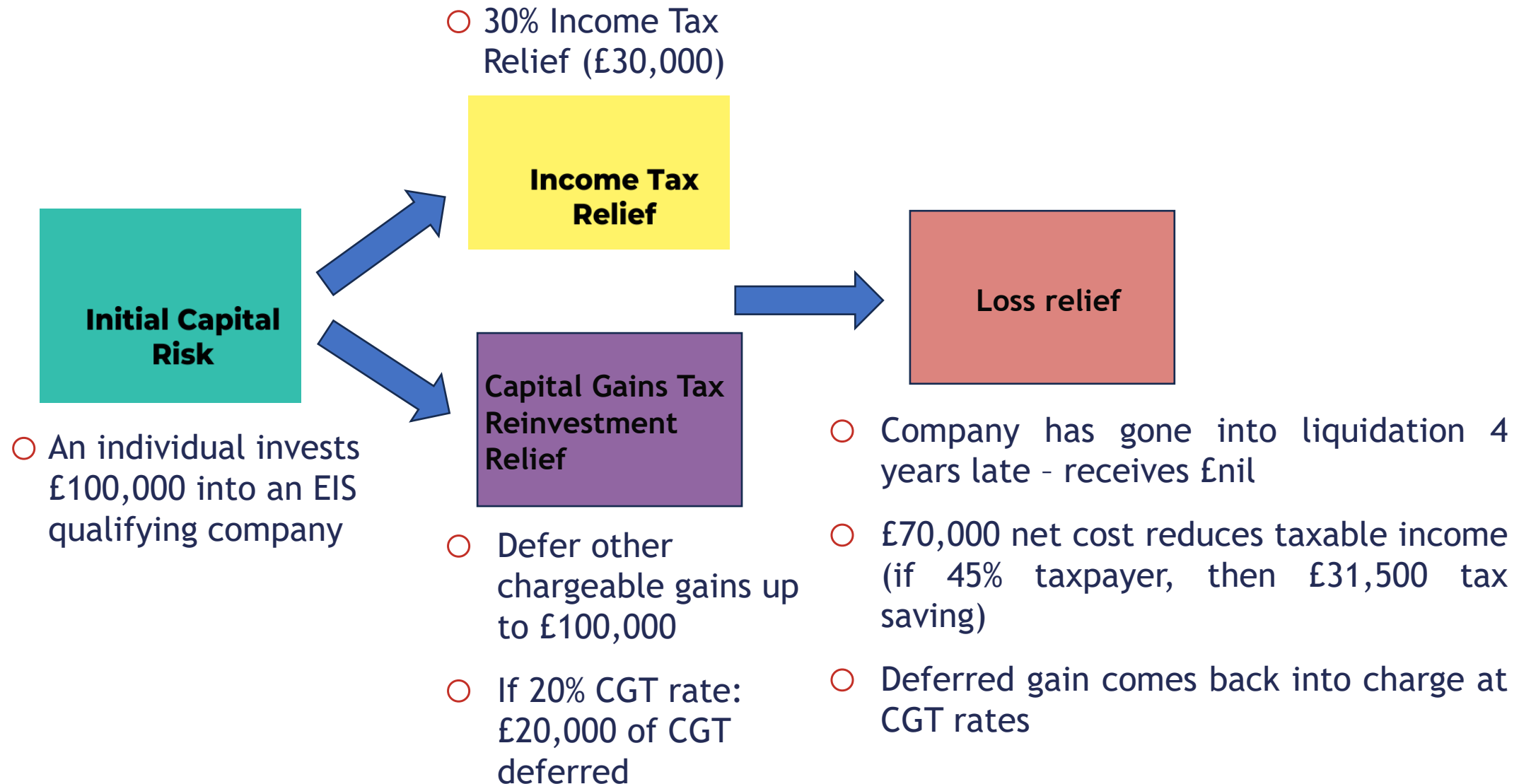
Losses

- Losses are never “allowable” (because of the reduced risk)
- VCT shares = exempt assets

Example - EIS (gain)



Example - EIS (loss)



Summary - table

	EIS	SEIS	VCT
Income Tax Relief	30%	50%	30%
Holding Period	3 years	3 years	5 years
Maximum Investment (per tax year)	£1,000,000 <i>(+ £1,000,000 in Knowledge Intensive Company ("KIC"))</i>	£200,000 <i>(£100,000 pre-April 2023)</i>	£200,000
Carry back 1 year?	Yes	Yes	No
Dividends	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt
Capital Gains Tax	Gain Exempt after 3 years	Gain Exempt after 3 years	Gains Exempt
CGT Deferral Relief	Yes	No	No
Tax Free Gain - 50%	No	Yes	No

Benefits for the companies



Company benefits

Access to:

- A wider range of investors
- Investors who can provide their expertise
- Funding for start-ups - accelerate growth

- Not just once, could be multiple rounds of investment

Qualifying conditions



Qualifying Conditions

Three areas:

- Company conditions
- Investor conditions
- General conditions (inc cash + shares)

Only covering some of the conditions today there are lots!

Important Note:

- Legislation is prescriptive
- Fail a condition + Investment made = No relief/clawback of relief
(often can't rectify afterwards)

Cash / share criteria



Cash conditions

Timing is key!

- Cash received before shares are issued - but not too long!

Documentation is essential

- HMRC can (and do!) ask to see company bank statements

Separate bank account

- Keep SEIS/EIS funds in a separate bank account!



Share conditions

Share rights

○ Shares must be:

- Newly issued (not transferred);
- Ordinary;
- Not carry any present/future preferential right to:
 - Dividends; or
 - Assets on a winding up
- *Preference on a sale is ok*
- Have no present or future rights to be redeemed



Company conditions



Company conditions (1)

○ **Qualifying activity**

- Can't carry on "excluded activity" (i.e. low risk)

○ **Age condition**

- SEIS : trade less than 3 years old
- EIS/VCT : less than 7 years (from first commercial sale)

Exceptions to 7 year

- KICs
- Follow on funding
- New market - geographical / product (?)
- Follow on funding for a previous new market

○ **Use of funds**

- Objectives to grow the business
(not for working capital, can't buy a business)
- Must use all within required timeframe

○ **Risk to capital** - Significant risk of loss of capital to the investor

Company conditions (2)

○ Ownership

- Can't be controlled by another company
(*or arrangements*)

○ Subsidiaries

- All subsid must be controlled by issuing company
(*> 50%, JV can be an issue!*)
- To use funds, must be $\geq 90\%$ subsid

○ Take care with any changes to shares - can impact relief

- Share buybacks
- Share for share exchanges (inserting a new HoldCo)
- Any changes to share rights - preference?



Company conditions - Size (3)

Qualifying conditions	SEIS	EIS/VCT	EIS/VCT Knowledge Intensive Companies (“KIC”)
Gross Assets before investment	< £350,000	< £15m	< £15m
Gross assets immediately after investment	< £350,000	< £16m	< £16m
Employees maximum (Full Time Equivalent)	< 25	< 250	< 500
Annual fundraising limit	£250,000	£5m	£10m
Lifetime fundraising limit	£250,000	£12m	£20m
Minimum Qualifying holding period	3 years	3 years EIS 5 years VCT	3 years EIS 5 years VCT

Investor conditions



Investor conditions (1)

Connection

- Investors can't be connected with company during "Period A"
- Period A
 - **Starts** : incorporation date (*EIS - if later, 2 yrs pre-share issue*)
 - **Ends** : on the "termination date"
(*typically 3 yrs, but can be later*)

Investor conditions (2)

What is connected?

- > 30% share capital (issued/ordinary), voting rights
- An employee unless also a director (director status overrides)
- Directors maybe - generally :
 - SEIS : unpaid or remuneration is deemed reasonable
 - EIS : unpaid (*exceptions*)

Associates - inc in connection tests:

- spouse, civil partners, ancestors & lineal descendants
- business partners
- trusts, personal representatives re estates



Investor conditions (3)

Other areas:

- Value received (12 mths before, to termination date)?
 - No dividends during this time - inc AoA

- Loans - Approach with caution!
 - Company → individual/associate
(more favourable terms?)
 - Investor/associate → Company
(value received on payments?)



The process - from start to finish!



Quick poll

- Have you been involved with an EIS/SEIS process before?
 - Yes - often
 - Yes - but only once or twice
 - Yes - but was a while ago
 - No - not yet

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The Process

1. Advance Assurance (AA)



2a. Investor pays the cash to the company
2b. The company issues shares to investor



3. EIS1/SEIS1



4. EIS2/SEIS2 and blank EIS3/SEIS3



5. Investor uses EIS3/SEIS3 for tax return

Advanced Assurance (AA) - online

- Can't be speculative
- Small boxes - attach detailed covering letter!
 - *Set out clearly how company meets all requirements*
 - *Full position minimises risk*
(risk of delay/subsequent challenge)
- Documentation required - **Review before sending**
 - Business Plan
 - Cashflow Forecasts
 - Proposed use of funds
 - Legal documentation
e.g. articles of association, investor agreements
Review drafts - do they meet requirements?
Any amendments needed?
- HMRC response - it may not be quick!
- SEIS1/EIS1 stage - factual & any changes from AA



HM Revenue
& Customs

Summary



Summary

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Thank you!

Any Questions?



Company 12 years old

- Age - advised by another party they wouldn't qualify
- If didn't qualify, no investment
- We reviewed position:
 - Confirmed it met KIC conditions; and
 - met extended age condition
 - Submitted AA to HMRC

Thus £2m investment received

Company less than 2 years old - £500k investment

- We advised to separate the investment (different dates):
 - SEIS on initial investment (up to max); and
 - EIS on subsequent investment
- Advised on timing and shareholdings, so no-one went over 30% at any stage
- Advised on various other matters - inc use funds (non-qualifying expenditure) and to keep SEIS/EIS funds separate to demonstrate use

Save the date

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WEBINAR



Sam Hart
Head of Private Client Tax

[Register Now](#)

 Tuesday
27th February  1 pm - 2 pm

claritastax.co.uk

Appendices



Appendix 1 - Excluded Activities overview

(Note - always read in conjunction with the guidance as there are exceptions to several of the below areas)

- dealing in land, in commodities or futures or in shares, securities or other financial instruments.
- dealing in goods otherwise than in the course of an ordinary trade of wholesale or retail distribution.
- banking, insurance, money-lending, debt-factoring, hire-purchase financing or other financial activities,.
- leasing (including letting ships on charter or other assets on hire).
- receiving royalties or licence fees.
- providing legal or accountancy services.
- property development.
- farming or market gardening.
- holding, managing or occupying woodlands, any other forestry activities or timber production.
- shipbuilding.
- producing coal.
- producing steel.
- operating or managing hotels or comparable establishments or managing property used as an hotel or comparable establishment.
- operating or managing nursing homes or residential care homes or managing property used as a nursing home or residential care home.
- all energy generating activities.
- any activities which are excluded activities under ITA07/S199 (provision of services or facilities for another business).

Appendix 2 - Knowledge Intensive Company ("KIC")

Definition

The issuing company is a KIC if:

- one or both of the “operating cost conditions” are met; and
- At least one of the following are met:
 - “the innovation condition”, or
 - “the skilled employee condition”

Appendix 2 - Knowledge Intensive Company ("KIC")

Operating cost conditions (one or both)

- The company must spend at least the following amount of its overall operating costs on R&D or innovation:
 - i) 10% a year for 3 years; or
 - ii) 15% in one of 3 years

Innovation condition

- The issuing company is engaged in IP creation (specific criteria); and
- Reasonable to assume that within 10 years of the share issue the greater part of the company's business activities will be from the exploitation/use of the IP

Skilled employee condition

- At least 20% of the company's full time equivalent employees are "skilled employees"
- *Skilled employees* = hold a relevant higher education qualification (e.g. a relevant master's degree, postgraduate certificate etc.), and are engaged directly in R&D or innovation activities carried on in the company

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