



Making Tax Incentives Count

Navigating the RD&I policy maze



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Agenda

01 | Country and policy perspectives

02 | Company perspectives

03 | What this means for you



**The purpose of RD&I tax incentives is to
increase private investments in
innovation.**

Growth depends on private RD&I investments

U.S. National Bureau Of
Economic Research in 2020:

***Social rate of return of private
R&D investments is at least 67%***

Frontier economics
(commissioned by U.K.
government) in 2023:

***Social rate of return of private
R&D investments is at least 36%***



Growth depends on private RD&I investments

EU growth accounting report in 2016:

More than 1/3 of GDP growth due to investments in intangible assets

DIW (German national investment bank) in 2015:

Social rate of return of private R&D investments is between 40% and 90% (depending on discount rate chosen)



Private RD&I maintains a rich ecosystem

EU RTOs obtain between 30% and 50% of their revenue through private funding.

The funding is either contract research or participation in public-private partnerships.

Governments get up to twice the capacity they pay for.



Two types of tax incentives

Input

Tax credit on R&D expenditures

Exemption/reduction of income taxes

Increased deduction of R&D expenditures

Accelerated/flexible write-off on R&D facilities

Output

Innovation income deduction

Tax credit on R&D expenditures

How it works

Government pays a percentage of R&D expenditures directly to the company as a tax credit, even if the company makes a loss (i.e., pays no corporate tax).

Example incentives



Austria:

14% tax credit on in-house and outsourced R&D expenditures



France:

30% tax credit on outsourcing with recognized research institutes

Reduction of income tax

How it works

Companies are exempt from paying income tax on the wages of employees working on R&D projects.

This is often granted on a project basis. The effect is to reduce the gross labor costs in R&D.

Example incentives



Belgium:

80% reduction of income tax withholding for eligible employees



Sweden:

20% reduction of income tax withholding for eligible employees

Increased deduction of R&D expenditures

How it works

Companies can deduct a multiple of their R&D expenditures from their profits. This reduces the corporate tax and amounts to a tax credit that is a multiple of the corporate tax rate, provided the company makes enough profit.

Example incentives



Poland:

200% deduction of R&D costs



Greece:

200% deduction of R&D costs

Increased or flexible deduction

How it works

Capital investments on R&D facilities can be written off immediately or at a time of your choosing.

Effectively, this results in a tax credit equal to the corporate tax rate, provided the company makes enough profit.

Example incentives



U.S.:

Immediate deduction of R&D expenditure (federal)



Lithuania:

R&D assets can be written off in two years

Innovation income deduction

How it works

Revenue that can be linked to company IP (usually only patents) is subject to a different, lower, corporate tax rate.

Example incentives



Netherlands:

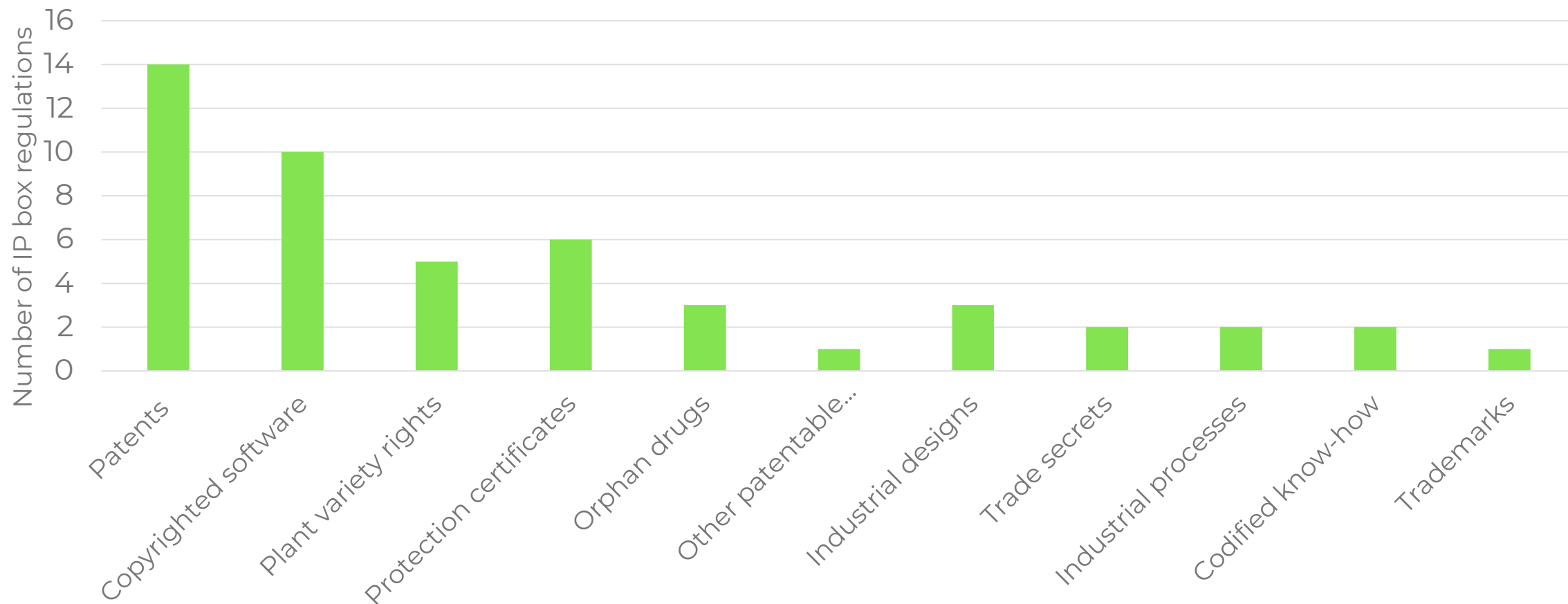
Innovation box revenue is subject to 9% of the corporate tax rate



Luxembourg:

80% tax exemption on revenue linked to qualifying IP

IP definitions vary

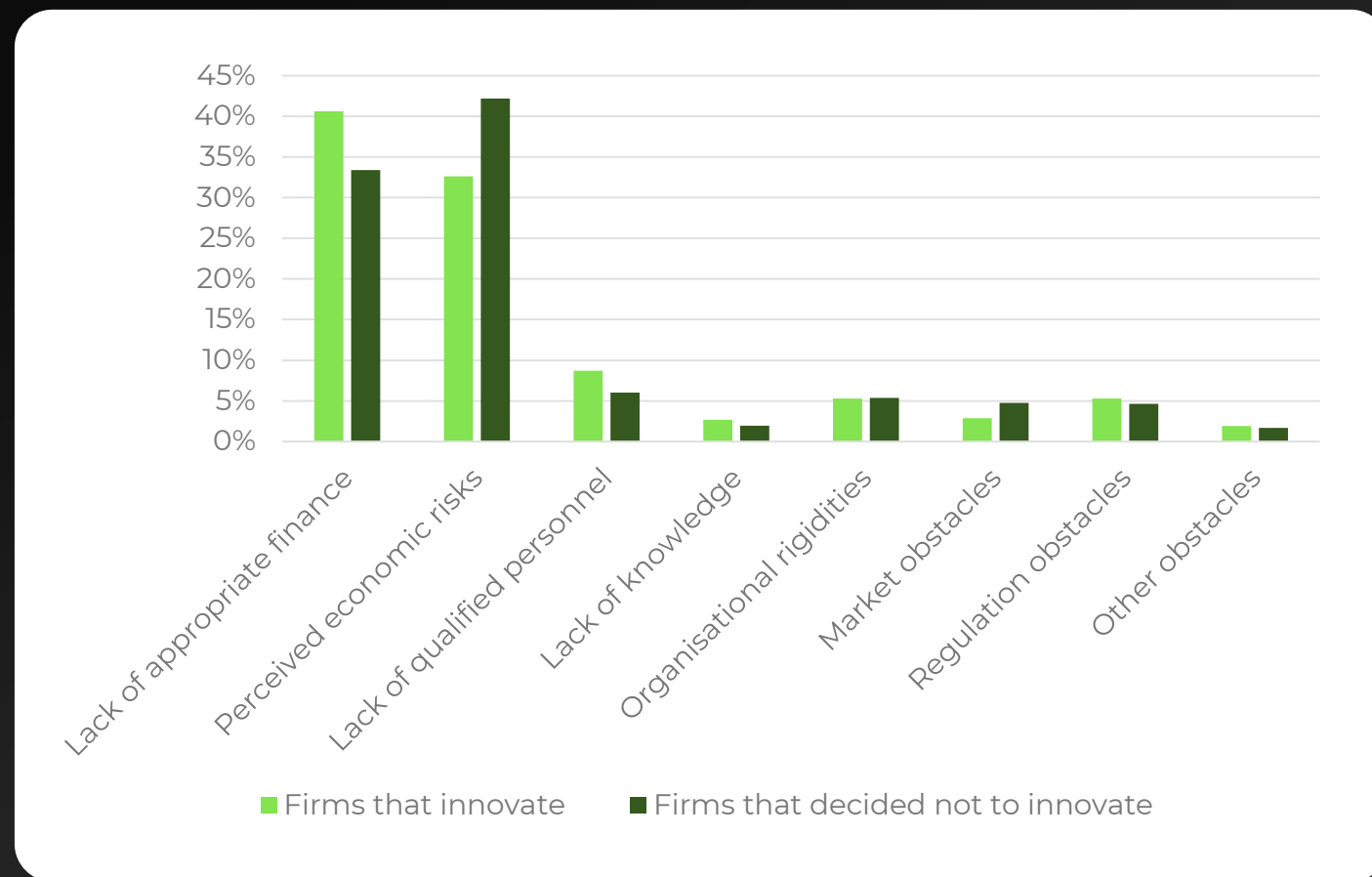




**RD&I tax incentives reduce risk and can
create a multiplier.**

Obstacles to innovate

Incentives address the two main obstacles head-on.





The average return on corporate R&D expenditure is 14%–20% by a conservative estimate.

Using the incentives wisely

Operational innovation

Must-do innovation

Key metric: efficiency

Tax incentive: cost reduction

Expansive innovation

Investment into business growth

Key metric: portfolio return

Tax incentive: multiplier, hedge

Example leverage

SMEs developing new equipment.

Project costs EUR 1.2 million

Applied for a EU regional development subsidy

Can still use the tax incentives in addition

Assume the company is profitable

Cost		Incentive
Total project costs	EUR 1.2 million	
Wages	EUR175,000	EUR 70,000
Out-of-pocket	EUR 1.025 million	EUR 150,000
Subsidy grant		EUR 500,000
Net project cost		EUR480,000
Multiplier		2.5

Build your assets and network

1

Tax incentives create a multiplier on your R&D expenditures.

Input tax incentives reduce overall R&D costs directly. You can use this to get more done with the same amount of money.

2

Tax incentives help you build your assets.

Long-term R&D success depends on two types of critical assets: your facilities and your network. Tax incentives help you build both.

3

Use the savings from input-based incentives for the front end.

Do not rely on incentives for your core innovation. Instead, use the additional funds to build a strong programming base.



Thank You



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The “Lux Take” is trusted by innovation leaders around the world, many of whom seek our advice directly before placing a bet on a startup or partner — our clients rely on Lux insights to make decisions that generate fantastic business outcomes. We pride ourselves on taking a rigorous, scientific approach to avoid the hype and generate unique perspectives and insights that innovation leaders can't live without.

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