



# Grants and R&D Tax Credits for Research & Innovation

Guinness Enterprise Centre, Dublin 10<sup>th</sup> April 2018







#### **R&D Tax Credits**

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Guinness Enterprise Centre, Dublin 10<sup>th</sup> April 2018

#### Welcome



#### Objectives

- Help you understand what R&D Tax Credits scheme in Ireland offers you
- Help you understand scheme requirements
- Help you maximise your claims, and minimise your efforts





#### **About Myriad Associates**

#### **Myriad Associates**



# A specialist advisor helping businesses secure and maximise R&D tax credits

#### 100% Success

Hundreds of claims processed, over **€100M** of R&D tax credits claimed since 2001

#### Team / Expertise:

In-house technical writers, tax specialists and cost accountants.

#### **Clients:**

SMEs (50 to 500 staff)
Large enterprises (500+ staff)

#### **Irish Office**

GEC, Dublin

#### **UK Office**

Regent Street, London







#### **R&D Tax Credits in Ireland**

#### **R&D Tax Credits**





- 25% corporation tax saving on R&D expenditure
- Profit and loss making businesses can claim
- Not required to hold the IP rights
- Qualifying R&D activities within the European Economic Area (EEA)

Source: Research and Development Tax Credit Guidelines, Irish Tax and Customs, April 2015

## Quick check for "is it R&D"?



- When you started your project did you know exactly how to reach your goal?
  - -If you did, it's probably not R&D
  - -If you didn't it may be R&D

# What work qualifies as R&D? (1)



- Not just for scientists in white coats in laboratories
- Work that seeks advance in science and technology in almost any industry
- Work that involves systematic investigation and experimental development
- Where knowledge of an advance in science or technology is not reasonably available (not in the public domain) then companies can still claim
- You can claim for the costs of a failed project!



# What work qualifies as R&D? (2)



- Work in Science and Technology
  - Natural Sciences
  - Engineering and Technology
  - Medical Sciences
  - Agricultural Sciences
- Research types
  - Basic Research
  - Applied Research
  - Experimental Development

# What work qualifies as R&D? (3)



- Systematic, Investigative, and Experimental Activities
  - Logical sequence of activities following a recognised methodology
  - Relevant measurement, with distinct milestones
- Importance of contemporaneous, relevant documentation

# What work qualifies as R&D? (4)



- Advance in overall knowledge or capability
  - "competent professional" test
  - But may be the same as existing knowledge if that is a "trade secret"
- Seeking to achieve an advance
  - You can claim for a failed project
- Work that tries to resolve a scientific or technological uncertainty
  - Not a commercial uncertainty

# What work qualifies as R&D? (5)



- Advances in software technology
  - Software architectures
  - Algorithms
  - Techniques and constructs
  - Not routine upgrades or use of existing technology
  - Not all phases of the SDLC qualify as R&D
  - Same systematic approach is expected

#### How much is it worth?



- Relief of 25% of qualifying expenses
  - Staff salaries, company pension contributions, employer's Pay-Related Social Insurance (PRSI), bonus payments, health insurance
  - Agency staff and individual consultant costs
  - Materials used in R&D or prototyping
- Costs covered by grants are excluded (deducted from qualifying expenditure)

## Capital expenditure



- Relief of 25% of costs of building construction and refurbishment
  - At least 35% of activities in the building over 4 years must be qualifying R&D
  - In proportion to the part of the building used for R&D
- Relief of 25% of expenditure on plant and machinery
  - In proportion to the time spent on R&D



#### Sub-contracted costs



- University or higher education institute
  - Restricted to 5% of R&D expenditure or €100,000, whichever is greater
- Unconnected sub-contractor
  - Restricted to 15% of R&D expenditure or €100,000, whichever is greater

#### How to claim R&D tax credits?



- Meet the "Science Test"
  - Show that you undertook qualifying R&D activities
- Meet the "Accounting Test"
  - Show that your R&D costs have been tracked and accounted for



#### Technical report



- Based on contemporaneous records (available for inspection)
- Describe goals and methods
- Field of science and technology and nature of advancement sought, and uncertainty to be resolved
- Evidence of research into existing alternatives
- Details of project work undertaken
- Qualifications and experience of key personnel

#### Accounting records



- Relevant dates when project started and ended
- Project plans and timeline
- Personnel records how much time they worked on R&D
- Payments to external parties (agency staff, universities, subcontractors)
- Costs associated with R&D location (portions of light, heat and so on)

#### Submitting the claim



- Claims must be submitted within 12 months of the end of the accounting period during which the R&D activities took place
- Submitted by completing the CT1 Form through the Revenue Online System
- You do not need to submit the supporting documentation when you claim – but it may be inspected later

#### Payable credits



- R&D tax credit is automatically offset against corporation tax liabilities
- Unused credits may be offset against liabilities from previous years, or carried forward for subsequent years, or paid as a cash benefit
- Payable credits are paid in three instalments
  - 1<sup>st</sup> payment no earlier than 9 months after end of relevant period
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> payment 12 months after 1<sup>st</sup> payment
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> payment 24 months after 1<sup>st</sup> payment
- Certain payments can be made directly to key individuals

#### How much is R&D tax credits worth overall?



- The Irish gov't allowed €553M in R&D Tax Credits in 2014 (latest available data) equivalent to 12% of all CT receipts
- Of this €227M was offset against CT liability, and €326M was repayable credit
- 68% of claims from firms with < €1M income
- 14% of claims from firms with Nil or negative income

# Sounds complicated? Busy growing your business? We can help!





Barrie Dowsett ACMA CGMA
Chief Executive Officer

- ✓ Qualified Accountant (CIMA)
- √ 15+ years experience delivering R&D tax claims and securing grant funding
- √ 15+ years as FD for large manufacturing and engineering businesses



**David Farbey MA, FISTC**Senior Technical Consultant

- ✓ Leading Tech Comms Expert, Author & Speaker
- √ 20+ years industry experience
- ✓ Council Member, Institute of Scientific and Technical Communicators



Lauren Olson MA, MISTC Senior R&D Consultant

- ✓ Excellent Technical Writer
- ✓ Software expert
- Member of the Institute of Scientific and Technical Communicators



**Deborah Chapple AAT**Corporate Tax Senior Associate

- ✓ Specialist tax & costing expert
- ✓ 25+ years of Corporate and Personal tax experience
- ✓ Worked in 'Big 4' London firms

# Sounds complicated? Busy growing your business? We can help!





#### Client time minimised to just a few hours

✓ Maximised claims

✓ 100% success rate

✓ Software specialists

✓ Competitive fees





#### Thank you

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# Increasing your proposal scores and win more



**Marc Greatrex Commercial Director** 



### Purpose

- To leave you with the necessary tools and templates to write more concise, more logical and more impactful grant funding applications
- ► Increase your scores
- ► Win more

#### **Cresco Innovation**

Secured 9 SME Instrument Phase 2s

Secured 20 SME Instrument Phase 1s

- ► Secured 3 FTI proposals
- ➤ Secured approx. €55,000,000 as a team

#### What is the SME Instrument

#### PHASE1

Concept & Feasibility Assessment Idea to concept (6 months)

The SME will draft an initial business proposal.

The European Union will provide €50 000 in funding and business coaching.

#### PHASE2

Demonstration, Market Replication, R&D Concept to Market-Maturity (1-2 years)

The SME will further develop its proposal through innovation activities, and draft a more developed business plan.

The EU may contribute between
€0.5 million and €2.5 million\*
and provide business coaching.

#### PHASE3

Commercialisation
Prepare for Market Launch

The SME will receive extensive support to help polish its concept into a marketable product, and have access to networking opportunities.

The EU will not provide funding in this phase.

### What is the proposal format

- ▶ 1.Excellence
- In this section you will be required to present your technology and innovation.
- You need to convince the evaluators that your innovation is excellent, is disruptive in the market(s) of interest
- Impact
- ▶ Business Plan This is the most important section, as it has a weight of 50% in calculating the final score. This is not an R&D based proposal. The clear focus should be on the business side of things.
- Demonstrate the need! Know your market. Show how your solution answers these market needs.
- 3. Implementation
- Does your WP structure consider your business development?
- Make sure that your planned activities will promote you and that this activity is what the clients need!
- Make sure the work plan describes how you fill the existing gaps you mentioned in the 'market' section and will overcome the barriers specified.

### What is the proposal format

- Do not treat each section in isolation
- ► Entire proposal is a story remember the executive summary
- ▶ When you are describing project outcomes in Section 1 or Steps required to commercialise or barriers to market entry always refer to the specific tasks in your work packages
- If you change something in any section, you must alter the story in the other sections

# Before you start writing any form of proposal, you need a plan:

- ► Have a logical reason for the project
- Confidence that you have the best people to commercialise the outputs
- ► A clear and appropriate commercial plan
- Clearly state how your project goes beyond the state of the art
- Confidence that your product/process addresses the specific needs of your customers

Quick tip – The evaluator makes a decision based in what is included in the proposal

Quick tip – try and get letters of support/validation from commercial partners, you need to show willingness to buy

Quick tip — work collaboratively when preparing a proposal

Quick tip – be honest and pragmatic – is this a winner for funding?

#### **Executive Summary**

- Intro to your company and your team
- ▶ What is the market need and how did you discover it?
- What is your solution?
- ▶ What are the failings of the current state of the art?
- ► How do you exceed the current state of the art?
- What are your main USPs?
- What is the business opportunity?
- How will you achieve this business opportunity?
- What major barriers are there and how will you overcome them?

Quick tip -no more than 1 page

Quick tip - be punchy and impactful, this is the first thing an evaluator will read

Quick tip – Evaluator has 25% perception score for each section in an EC proposal

Quick tip - Use an infographic if you can

#### You have the best and enough people to do it?

- Any gaps in skill set?
- Any gaps in experience?
- Would these people by key hires?
- Do you need a partner for this?
- Specific commercial, technical, clinical, operational achievements of the team
- What type of partner
- Subcontractor?
- ► Third Party?

#### State of the Art

- ► Pick the current state of the art and decide on what features/benefits you intend to compete or what their failing are?
- ▶ Performance?
- Availability?
- Usability?
- Environmental?
- Social?
- ► Inclusion?
- Price?

► Quick Tip - know who actually buys

Quick Tip - know what actually drives their decision to buy

## Structure of your work plan

Technical

Prototyping

Regulatory

Customer trials

Commercial

Marketing

BusinessDevelopment

**IP** 

Product Diversification?

New customer acquisition Project management

Post project scale up

Regulatory pathways

Market Diversification Quick tip – budgets are built on a task level and a resource level – spend a considerable amount of time here – we should be getting 4.7/5

Quick tip – budgets have several categories Labour, Goods and services, Equipment, Capex, Travel

Quick tip – budget and overall workplan needs to have everything that you need to develop, commercialise and scale up your business

## Financially viable

- ► The size and structure of the market we are targeting
- Quantify the market size meaning the size of the customer segment you are addressing
- Quantify how the market divides by territories
- Quantify how the market territories are trending
- Plan a P&L with sales forecast

General P&L	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Turnover	€236,000	€6,446,000	€15,521,000	€26,153,000	€39,188,000	€79,446,000
Grant Funding	€603,000	€1,473,000	€103,000	-	-	-
COS	€813,000	€5,629,000	€10,205,000	€17,000,000	€25,473,000	€51,640,000
Gross Margin	€26,000	€2,2909,000	€5,420,000	€9,153,000	€13,716,000	€27,806,000
Gross Margin	11%	36%	35%	35%	35%	35%
Salaries	€725,000	€1,743,000	€3,853,000	€4,708,000	€5,487,000	€7,945,000
Overheads	€218,000	€403,000	€561,000	€445,000	€416,000	€675,000
Net Margin €	-€917,000	€146,000	€1,007,000	€4,001,000	€7,814,000	€19,188,000
Net Margin %	-109%	2%	6%	15%	20%	24%

Cash Flow	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Worst Cash Position	€97,000	€791,000	€1,290,000	€500,000	€3,381,000	€10,108,000
Investment	€1,750,000	€1,000,000	€0	€0	€0	€0

QUICK TIP – Remember who the evaluator audience is? Especially in SME Instrument

QUICK TIP - Business Model Canvas is great for summarising Section 2

		Business Model Can	vas					
Key Partnerships Supply chain partners Customers	Key Activities (to create value)  Key Resources	Value Propositions	vas		ınnels (f	elations or deliv		Customer Segments and customers therein
Cost Structure Revenue Streams (capturing value)								
		Projected		YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	
		Revenues £ (000's)						
		Gross Mar Prod Sales (%)						
		Lic & Roxality Revs						
		No of Lic Agreements						
		Product Revs						
		Partner R&D Revs						
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Employment

#### Actions

- Distribute all tools and templates
- Distribute new H2020 workplan
- Distribute the updated H2020 Guidelines

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# Thank you!

