

Funding for national research via budgetary credits in France absorbs 0.75% of state budget resources through public R&D institutions and business support measures and incentives. Local governments and the European Union contribute to supporting innovation.

Budget funding of research and development (R&D) by the State falls mainly within the framework of the MIRES (*Mission interministérielle recherche et enseignement supérieur*: Inter-ministerial Mission for Research and Higher Education.). Government budget credits for R&D (CBPRD) cover R&D in public institutions, as well as in other sectors of activity in France and abroad. They include public service subsidies and credits to finance targeted research programmes for public R&D bodies, university research and research project funding agencies, various R&D assistance schemes and incentives and public/private partnership research. They also concern the financing of measures for the dissemination of scientific and technical culture (*Graph 01*).

Indirect support for R&D is implemented through various mechanisms - financial and repayable advances - which are not accounted for in CBPRD.

In 2008, the MIRES R&D budget amounted to €15 billion.

The local government budget for research and technology transfer (R&T) is estimated at €1.07bn. These loans are partly allocated under state regional project contracts (CPER).

The EU works with public and private actors of R&D through research programmes including the European Framework Programme for Research and Development (FP7), which covers the period 2007-2013. In 2007, France received €0.5bn or 15% of these funds.

The R&D achievement of a country is measured by indicators of two different kinds, one relating to the implementation of R&D, the other to its funding. The first indicator, selected for international

comparison, tracks domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD), which relates to R&D carried out nationally, in all institutional sectors and regardless of the source of funds.

The second indicator notes, without duplication, national research and development expenditure (NRDE) whether in terms of funding by French administrative entities or companies of research carried out in France or abroad. For each R&D operator, external spending (EERD) corresponds to relationships with outsourcing partners.

In 2008, GERD amounted to €41.1bn. The R&D effort measured by GERD/GDP ratio stood at 2.11%.

Administration research expenditure represents 37% of national GERD and business research (Business-funded GERD), 63%. The implementation of R&D in France for the benefit of stakeholders abroad represents 8.0% of national GERD.

NRDE rose to €42.2bn in 2008. 46% is provided by government and 54% by companies. The foreign sector represents 10.4% of French funding for research (*Graph 02*).

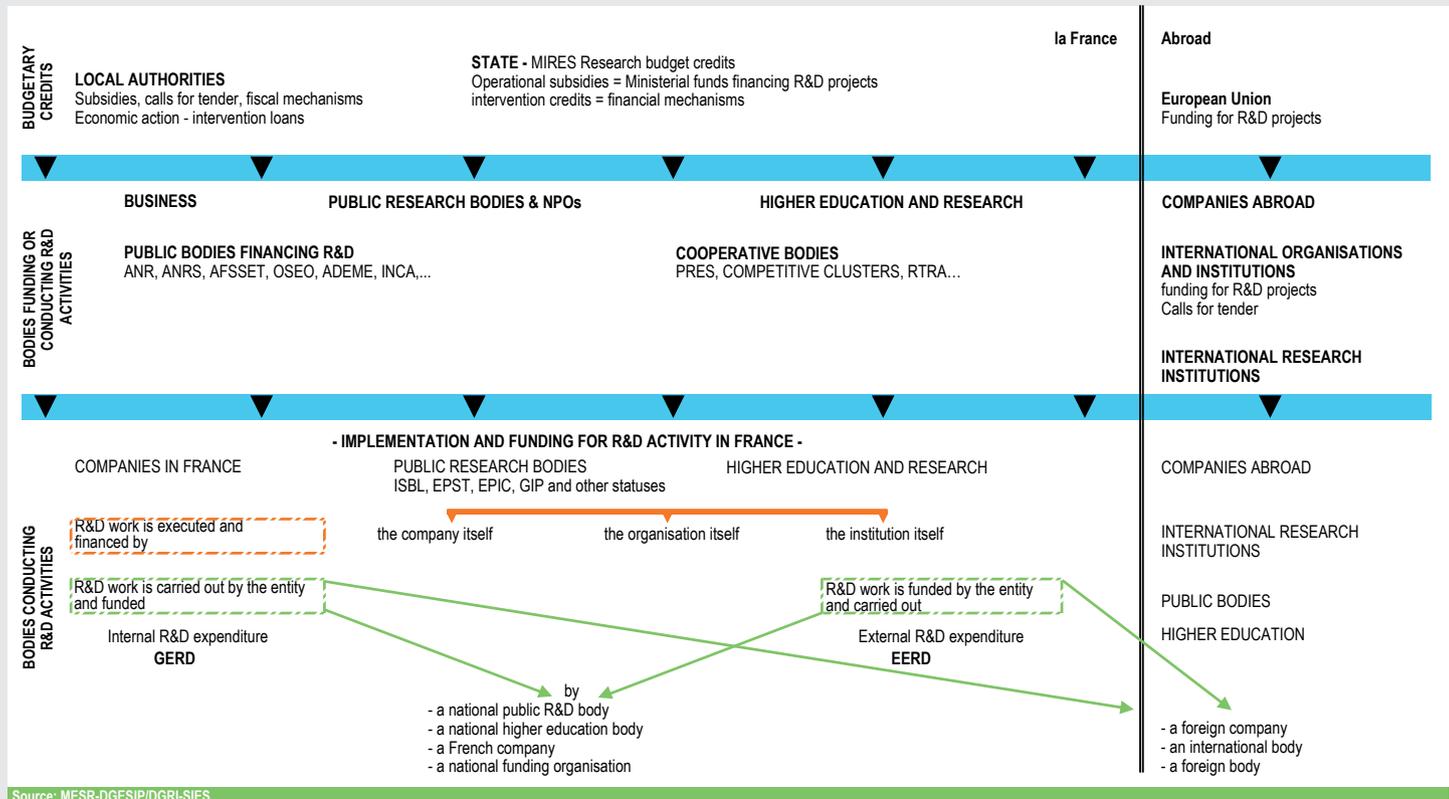
Resources devoted to carrying out R&D for companies are 71% self-funded and for the public sector, budgetary credits account for 73% (*Graph 03*).

R&D includes all activities undertaken "systematically to increase the stock of knowledge and use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications".

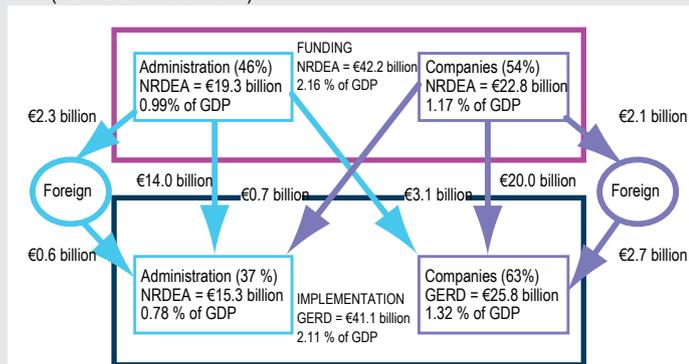
The five institutional sectors are:
the state (government departments and agencies for R&D - EPST, EPIC, EPA - civilian and military, government authorities), higher education (public higher education institutions including CNRS; hospitals and academic centres for the fight against cancer), **non-profit institutions** (NPIs); **businesses**; abroad (public or private operators located outside the national territory and international organisations including the European Union).

The main measure of the tax system for R&D is the research tax credit (CIR). . A repayable advance is a loan made by the State to companies engaging in experimental development activities. Its repayment is conditional upon the commercial success of new products. The research and technology (R&T) budget of local authorities is the totality of funding for R&D activities in universities and public bodies, to support innovation and research in business, to promote the transfer of technology, promote research results, develop scientific and technical culture. In 2008, regional councils primarily funded technology transfer (27.3% of loans), real estate (26.7%), and support for research projects (15.6%).

01 Research and development funding

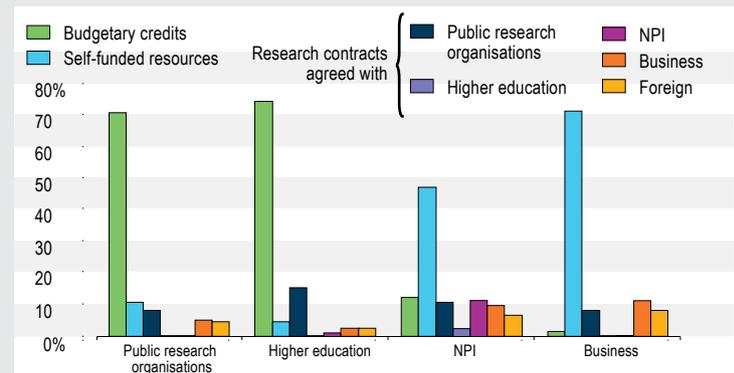


02 R&D funding and implementation in France 2008 (results semi-definitive)



Sources: MESR DGESIP/DGRI-SIES et INSEE.

03 Origin of R&D resources by activity sector 2008



Interpretation: resources devoted to R&D activity by companies are 71% self-funded

Source: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES.

Having doubled since 1981 at constant prices, domestic expenditure on research and development represented 2.11% of GDP on 2008, i.e. €4.1 billion; in 2009 it was estimated at 2.21% of GDP. Research is mainly undertaken by companies, who carried out 63% of R&D in France in 2008, and financed 54% of this work.

In 2008, R&D carried out in France represented expenditure amounting to €41.1bn — 2.11% of national wealth (GDP). In 2009, GERD amounted to €42.1bn (2.21% of GDP) with expenditure on R&D in companies maintained, despite the economic crisis and a rise in public funding. Companies carried out 63% of GERD (*Table 01*). Research activity was very concentrated geographically: in 2008, the four leading French regions (Île-de-France, Rhône-Alpes, Midi-Pyrénées and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) alone represented nearly 68% of regional GERD, while producing half of GDP.

Between 1981 and 1993, R&D initiatives in France (a volume of 4% per year on average) grew faster than GDP (2% per year on average). Since 1993, the trend has been reversed: over this period, the average annual rate of growth for GERD was 1.3% while GDP continued its annual average growth of 2.1%. A resumption of R&D effort was observed from 1999 to 2002 (*Graph 03*), GERD recorded a growth rate averaging 3.4% higher than GDP growth (2.3% on average per year).

In 2008, R&D funding by companies or French administrative entities reached €42.2bn — 2.16% of national wealth (GDP). In 2009, this would increase to €43.2 billion. Since 1995, funding by companies has exceeded funding by administrative entities (*Graph 02*). From 1981 to 2004, national R&D funding increased significantly at the same rate as research and development activity within the national territory (around 2.7% per year on average). Trends in national research and development expenditure (NRDE) over this period were marked by the slow erosion of public funding between 1992 and 1998 (average drop of 2% per year), and then its steady recovery as of 1999 (+2.5% per year on average between 1998 and 2004).

In covering 54% of NRDE in 2008, companies remain the main source of funding for R&D activity.

The difference between GERD and NRDE represents the balance of R&D exchanges between France and foreign countries, including international organisations. In 2008, funding received from foreign countries and international organisations (€3.3bn) was less than expenditure by administrative entities and French companies abroad (€4.4bn). The main international players, apart from the large multinational groups, are the European Space Agency, the European Union and the European Organisation for Nuclear Research.

With 2.11% of GDP devoted to domestic research in 2008, France is below the 3% target set by the EU in 2000 as part of the "Lisbon strategy" and occupies 5th place among the five largest countries of the OECD (*Graph 04*), behind Japan (3.42%), South Korea (3.37%), United States (2.77%) and Germany (2.64%), and ahead of the United Kingdom (1.77%). But within the OECD, the two countries spending the largest share of their GDP on R&D: Sweden (3.75%) and Finland (3.73%) are of average economic size.

Research and experimental development (R&D) activity includes all development activity systematically engaged in order to increase the amount of knowledge available for new applications.

To calculate global R&D expenditure, we refer either to implementation of R&D activity or to its funding by the two major economic players: administrative entities and companies. Administrative entities refers here to ministerial departments, public research organisations, higher education and non-profit organisations. This is the classification used by the organisations responsible for international comparisons.

Two main indicators are thus used:

*- **Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD)** which concerns R&D carried out on the national territory (Metropolitan France and overseas departments) whatever the origin of funds;*

*- **National research and development expenditure (NRDE)** concerning funding by French administrative entities or companies of research carried out in France or abroad.*

These totals are mainly based on the results of annual surveys concerning the means dedicated to R&D in companies and administrative entities.

R&D data in France are taken from an annual survey in each institutional sector, a survey carried out in 2009 and 2010 for the 2008 exercise.

Sources: Sources: MESR-DEPP, INSEE and OECD.

Scope: All of France (Metropolitan France + DOM + COM + New Caledonia).

01 R&D funding and implementation in France

All of France

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (sd)	2009 (e)
R&D implementation					
GERD					
at current prices (€m)	36,228	37,904	39,303	41,053	42,080
at 2000 prices (€m)	32,857	33,576	33,971	34,590	35,272
% of GDP	2.10%	2.10%	2.07%	2.11%	2.21%
Business-funded GERD					
% of GERD	62.1%	63.1%	63.0%	62.8%	61.9%
Government-funded GERD *					
% of GERD	37.9%	36.9%	37.0%	37.2%	38.1%
R&D funding					
NRDE					
at current prices (€m)	36,654	38,738	40,106	42,150	43,205
at 2000 prices (€m)	33,244	34,315	34,665	35,514	36,215
% of GDP	2.12%	2.14%	2.12%	2.16%	2.27%
NRDE					
% of NRDE	53.8%	54.7%	55.1%	54.2%	53.1%
Government-funded NRDE *					
% of NRDE	46.2%	45.3%	44.9%	45.8%	46.9%
International R&D exchanges					
at current prices (€m)					
Resources	2,727	2,645	2,940	3,304	3,525
Expenditures	3,154	3,479	3,743	4,401	4,649
Balance	- 427	- 834	- 803	- 1 097	- 1 125

— Break in the sequence: from 2006 companies employing less than 1 full-time equivalent researcher are included in the results

* Public and private administrative entities (State, higher education and non-profit organisations).

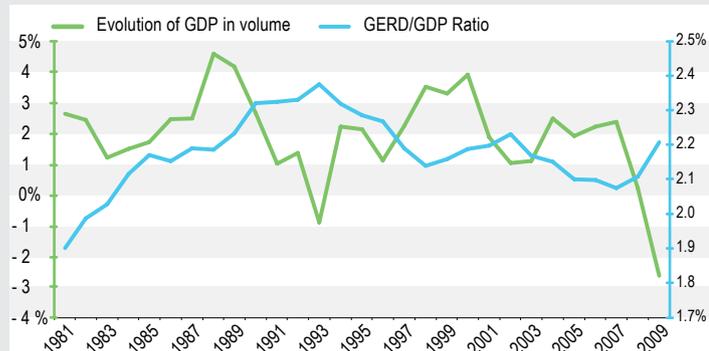
(sd): semi-definitive, (e): estimation.

Value of GDP calculated in May 2010

Sources: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES and MEN-MESR-DEPP.

03 Evolution (1981-2009) in proportion of gross domestic expenditure on R&D in GDP

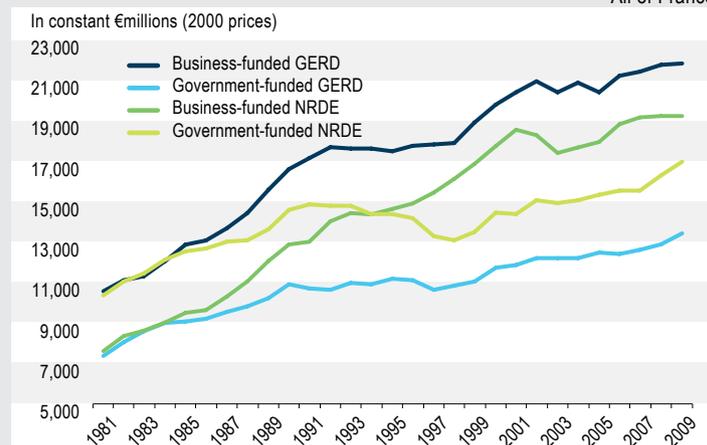
All of France



Sources: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES and MEN-MESR-DEPP.

02 Evolution (1981-2009) in GERD and NRDE* for businesses and administrative entities in 2000 prices

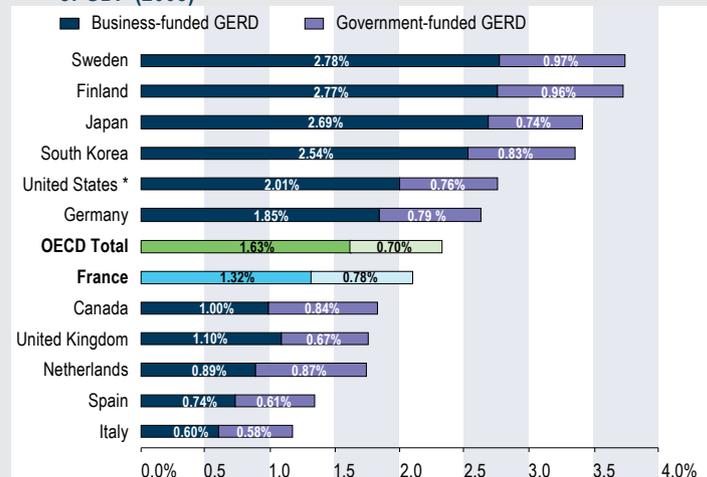
All of France



* Breaks in series in 1997, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2004 and 2006 (changes in methodology)

Source: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES.

04 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D in OECD as percentage of GDP (2008)



* Capital expenditure excluded (entirely or in part).

Sources: OCDE (PIST 2010-1) and MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES.

In the private sector, five research sectors (automotive, pharmaceuticals, aeronautics, chemistry and electronic components) account for 52% of gross domestic expenditure on R&D by businesses in 2008. In the public sector, (EPST and EPIC) research organisations account for 53% of gross domestic expenditure on R&D by public administrative entities in 2008.

In 2008, gross domestic expenditure on research and development by businesses (business-funded GERD) amounted to €25.8bn euros and by public administrative entities (Government-funded GERD), to €15.3bn (Table 01). Compared to 2007, the change in GERD resulted from the simultaneous increase in government spending (2.4% at constant prices) and that of companies (1.5%) (Table 01). According to recent estimates, government spending rose sharply in 2009 (+4.3% in volume) while that of companies rose more slowly (+ 0.6% by volume).

Distribution of business-funded GERD among the main research sectors shows that it was highly focused and specialised in high technology sectors (Table 02). Five research sectors attract 52% of research and development potential: automotive (17% of business-funded GERD), pharmacy (13%), aircraft construction (11%), chemicals (6%) and components, circuit boards, computers and peripheral equipment (5%). Among these industries, the automotive is the only one not defined as a high-technology activity and owes its first place to its importance in the national industrial base. In some ten years, the position of the automotive industry has gained in importance to the detriment of aeronautical construction (which was the leading research branch until 1997).

In 2008, the business share in R&D activity in France reached nearly 63%, ranking France on a par with the United Kingdom but behind Japan (75%), the United States and Germany (70%) (Graph 04). However, when making international comparisons it should be observed that research in French companies does not cover the country's entire technological and industrial range. A fair amount of high-level technological R&D is carried out within public research organisations or foundations.

Public-sector research is carried out mainly in research organisations (53% of Government-funded GERD in 2008), higher education institutions (36%) and Ministry of Defence laboratories (6%) (Graph 03). In 2008, 58% of domestic expenditure on R&D by public research organisations (€8.2 billion) was accounted for by EPSTs and 42% by EPICs. There are nine EPSTs of varying sizes: as a multidisciplinary agency, CNRS (*Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique*: National Council for Scientific Research) accounts for 59% of EPST Government-funded GERD, INRA (*Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique*: National Institute for Agricultural Research), 15% and INSERM (*Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale*: National Institute for Health and Medicine Research), 14%. EPIC research activity is also highly concentrated with 62% at the CEA (*Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique*: Atomic Energy Commission) and 13% at the CNES (*Centre National d'Études Spatiales*: National Space Agency), the remainder being carried out in the twelve other EPICs. Between 2007 and 2008, GERD grew at constant prices in higher education (+8.2%) but decreased in EPST (- 0.3%)*, INSERM, INRIA and IRD although there were positive trends in EPICs (- 1.8%) and in Defence (- 2.5%).

* This development is partly explained by the change in VAT in 2008 of EPSTs, automatically resulting in reduced spending. An estimate (from budget data) of the change of EPST GERD to a constant VAT regime would indicate a growth of + 3.1% rather than - 0.3%.

In R&D statistics, an institutional sector refers to a set of units with an equivalent economic performance. The five institutional sectors in selected international statistics are: the **State** (including Defence), **higher education**, **non-profit institutions (NPIs)**, **companies** (whether public or private) and **foreign** (including international organizations).

The state, higher education and NPIs are grouped under the term "government" or "public sector". The State institutional sector is composed of public scientific and technological bodies (EPST), public industrial and commercial bodies (EPIC), public administrative entities (EPA) and corporate services (including defence). The State institutional sector comprises EPSTs, EPICs, EPAs and Ministerial departments (including defence). The higher education sector comprises higher education institutions (universities and Grandes Ecoles), university hospitals (CHU) and cancer research centres (CLCC). For the purpose of international comparisons, CNRS comes under higher education. In the company institutional sector, domestic expenditure on R&D is distributed among one or several sectors of economic activity benefiting from R&D. These 32 research sectors are based on the classification of French economic activities (NAF Version 2).

Sources: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES et MEN-MESR-DEPP.
Scope: All of France.

01 R&D implementation in France by companies and public administrative entities

All of France

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (sd)	2009 (e)
Business-funded domestic expenditure on R&D					
at current prices (€m)	22,503	23,911	24,753	25,768	26,052
at 2000 prices (€m)	20,409	21,180	21,395	21,711	21,837
Annual growth rate in terms of volume *	- 2.1%	3.8%	1.0%	1.5%	0.6%
Government-funded domestic expenditure on R&D **					
at current prices (€m)	13,725	13,994	14,550	15,285	16,029
at 2000 prices (€m)	12,448	12,396	12,576	12,878	13,435
Annual growth rate in terms of volume *	2.1%	- 0.4%	1.5%	2.4%	4.3%

— Break in the sequence: from 2006 companies employing less than 1 full-time equivalent researcher are included in the results

* Evaluated on the basis of changes in the price of GDP (2000 base)

** State, higher education and non-profit organisations.

(sd): semi-definitive, (e): estimation.

Sources: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES.

02 Distribution of business-funded GERD by research user-branch in 2008

All of France

Main research sectors *	Business-funded domestic expenditures on R&D		
	In €m	% of total	2008-2005 evolution in volume % (1)
Industrial sectors	22,918	88.9%	- 0.7%
Automotive industry	4,306	16.7%	6.1%
Pharmaceutical industry	3,413	13.2%	- 4.8%
Aeronautical and space construction	2,738	10.6%	4.7%
Chemical industry	1,437	5.6%	- 3.2%
Components, circuit boards, computers, peripherals	1,377	5.3%	- 12.7%
Manu. of instruments and measuring apparatus, testing and navigation, watchmaking	1,187	4.6%	- 1.2%
Manu. of telecoms equipment	1,167	4.5%	- 8.8%
Manu. machinery and equipment	934	3.6%	7.4%
Telecommunications	847	3.3%	2.9%
Other industrial sectors	5,513	21.4%	- 1.5%
Service sectors	2,850	11.1%	23.6%
Specialised, scientific and technical equipment	1,067	4.1%	35.2%
IT and information service activities	947	3.7%	6.4%
Other service sectors	836	3.2%	33.4%
Total	25,768	100.0%	1.5%

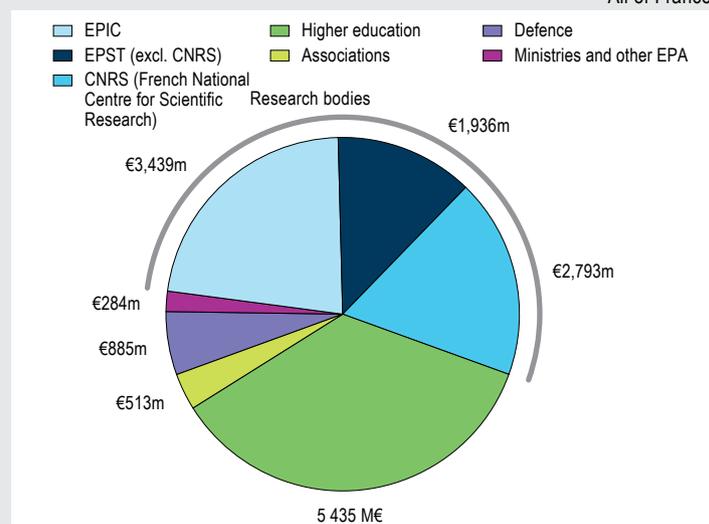
* From 2008, these research sectors were described using the revised NAF (French classification of economic activity)

(1) At constant Euro prices.

Sources: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES.

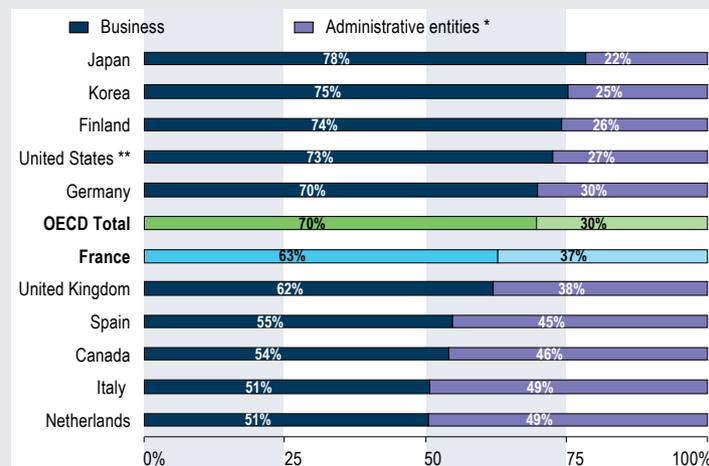
03 Public research players in 2008 (proportion of DIRDA)

All of France



Source: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES.

04 Share of GERD engaged by companies and public administrative entities in OECD in 2008



* State, higher education and non-profit organisations.

** Capital expenditure excluded (entirely or in part).

Sources: OCDE (PIST 2010-1) et Sources: OCDE (PIST 2010-1) and MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES..

In 2008, budgetary allocations used by administrative entities for research and development amounted to €16.2bn and funded 77% of their total R&D activity. Internal business R&D (Business-funded GERD) is 86% funded (€22bn) by companies located in France, with public resources funding 12%.

In 2008, the resources available to administration for their entire R&D activity (whether conducted in-house or outsourced) amounted to €21.1bn (*Table 01*). They consisted mainly of budgetary allocations (77%) supplemented by self-funded resources, most often contractual in nature. 76% of Budget allocations came from the MIREs budget, 19% from the ministry in charge of Defence while the balance of contributions came from other departments. 16% of resources, i.e. €3.3 bn, made available for government-funded R&D comes from contractual resources. In the first instance, this contractual activity was actually carried out in the public sector (€2bn) since public research organisations are all linked through a complex system for outsourcing research activity. Public administrative entities also entered into contracts with companies amounting to €692m and received €635m funding from abroad, including from the European Union. 34% of the contracts were carried out by EPICs, CEA and CNES being the key players in this respect. (*Graph 2*). And finally, public administrative entities' other self-funded resources finance 8% of their R&D activity. These come from intellectual property royalties, donations and legacies and provision of services amongst others. Their proportions are more significant in associations and EPICs (*Graph 02*).

In 2008, public funding received by companies for their internal R&D activities rose to €3.1bn (*Graph 03*). Public support for companies' R&D is allocated through two main channels: military research funds (€2bn and civilian contracts linked to major technological

programmes such as aeronautics and ICT (€0.3m). The remaining public allocations consist of incentive funds granted by ministries and agencies, parafiscal taxes and to a lesser degree, funding by regional authorities. In 2008, 12% of companies' in-house R&D was financed through public funding, 22% through funding provided by other companies (in France or abroad) and 2% through international organisation or European Union funding; the remainder (64%) consisted of self-funding. Altogether, businesses in France (whether their research is done in-house or not) finance nearly 78% of business-funded GERD; the major part of this funding being provided by the company itself or by one of the group's French subsidiaries.

In 2006 in France, businesses within the national territory financed approximately 51% of GERD, far less than in Japan (78%), Germany (68% in 2007) and the United States (67%) (*Graph 04*). In the United Kingdom, they financed less than half of domestic expenditure on research (45%), given the importance of foreign funding.

Contractual resources refer to resources from a third party under contracts, agreements or grants, resource categories that require the performer to maintain a research programme, or build a given piece of equipment. Funding from the National Agency (ANR) is classified in this category. Public funding of company R&D concerns direct payments made by public administrative entities. It does not take into account tax benefits (indirect expenditure) such as research tax credit (RTC) or "young innovative company" (YIC) status.

Sources: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES et MEN-MESR-DEPP.
Scope: All of France.

01 Nature and origin of public research funds in 2008 (millions of €)

All of France

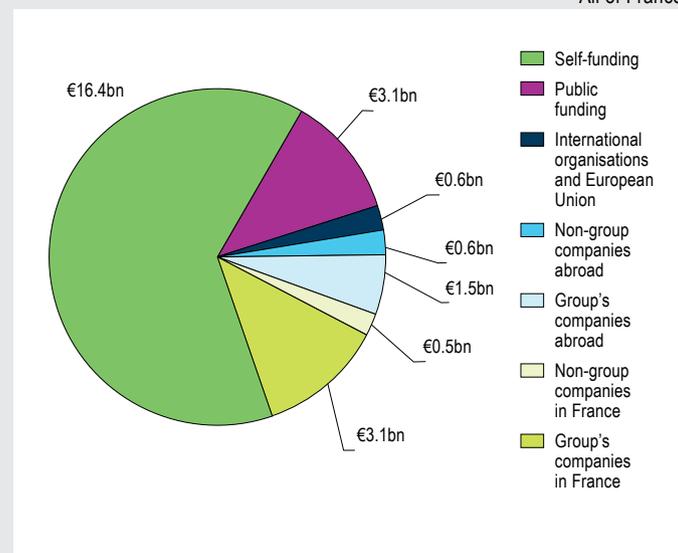
	Budgetary allocations in €m	Contractual resources in €m	Other self-funded resources in €m	Total in €m	2007-2008 Growth rate % of volume
State sector	9,718	1,517	860	12,094	5.5%
Civil	6,637	1,517	860	9,013	2.8%
EPST (excl. CNRS)	1,595	351	97	2,043	2.1%
EPIC	3,014	1,133	756	4,903	2.8%
EPA (excl. <i>Grandes écoles</i>)	212	30	6	248	-2.4%
Ministerial departments	1,816	3		1,819	4.2%
Defence	3,081			3,081	14.2%
Higher education sector	6,367	1,508	469	8,343	4.4%
CNRS and institutes	2,312	347	224	2,882	-2.0%
<i>Grandes écoles</i> not under MEN authority	143	92	8	244	-6.7%
Universities and higher ed. inst.	3,911	1,070	237	5,218	8.9%
Associations sector	87	281	327	695	9.5%
Total government	16,171	3,306	1,655	21,133	5.2%

* Budgetary provisions are the funds itemised for institutions in the State budget. According to the methodology used, this concerns provisions actually spent.

Source: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES.

03 Funding for DIRDE in 2008 (billions of euros)

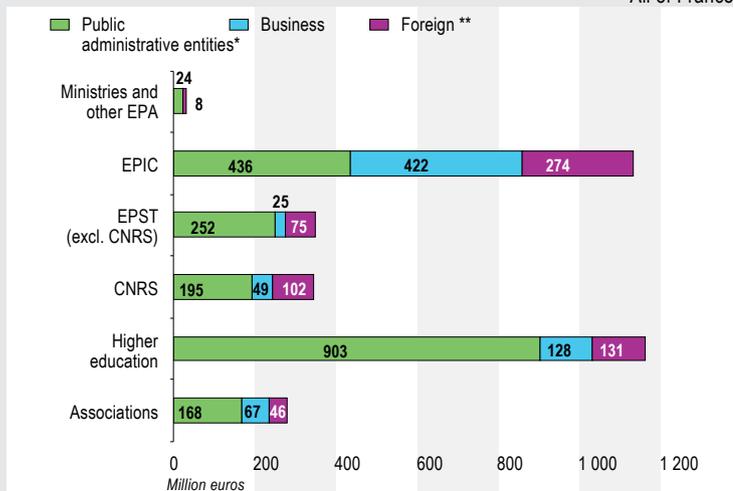
All of France



Source: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES.

02 Origin and amount of contracts won by the main public research players in 2008

All of France

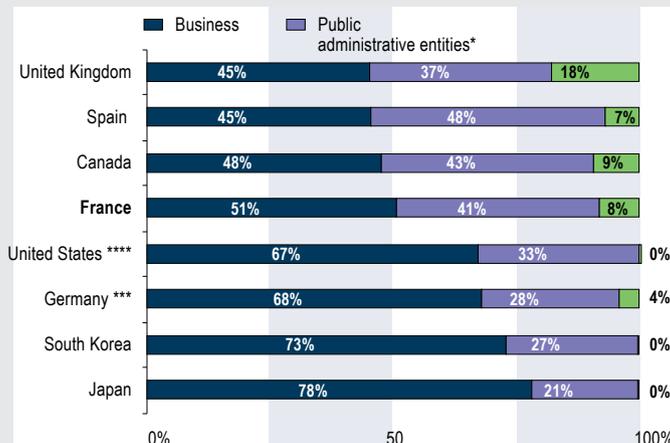


* State, higher education and non-profit organisations.

** Including international organisations.

Source: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES.

04 Share of GERD funded by companies, public administrative entities and foreign funds (2008)



* State, higher education and non-profit organisations.

** Including international organisations.

*** 2007 data.

**** Excl. capital expenses, "abroad" is included in other categories.

Sources: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES and OCDE (PIST 2010-1).

The research tax credit (RTC) represented an average annual expenditure of €465m between 1994 and 2003. The extension of this scheme in 2004 increased the debt to €1.8bn for the year 2007 and to €4.3bn after the reform came into force in 2008.

This fiscal instrument is used by a growing number of countries to boost spending on company research and development (R&D). This is true of many OECD countries, but also of emerging countries. Moreover, countries already using the instrument are tending to make it more generous. This spread of tax incentives is due in part to the fact that such aid is adapted to the contemporary context of innovation, which is both demanding and constantly changing. Thus the RTC, which does not target any sector or technology solutions, is suited to the complexity of innovation processes and their multidisciplinary nature.

The expansion of tax measures also reflects the competition between OECD countries on the siting of R&D units. Competition among countries to attract company R&D activities as such therefore becomes an additional challenge on top of the traditional issues linked to private research incentives to stimulate company competitiveness. This issue is not new because the U.S. system of tax credit was adopted in 1981, when the U.S. wanted to encourage research in the face of the rising technological power of Japan. This concern has, however, grown stronger given the changes in the mobility of company R&D over the last twenty years: the process of open innovation is organised on a global scale.

In the early 2000s, France stood, with the U.S., in the category of countries providing packages of direct aid and significant tax incentives to large companies. After a decline during the 1990s, the intensity of direct aid has remained relatively stable at around 0.15% of GDP (*Graph 01*). Similarly, aid for military R&D remains twice as large (0.10% of GDP) as aid to civil R&D

(0.05%). The importance of aid provided under the RTC, however, increased from 2004, becoming greater than that of civilian aid by 2005 and greater than all direct aid in 2008 at 0.21% of GDP (RTC debt/GDP).

In total, since the mid-2000s, the strength of direct aid to R&D has been maintained while the RTC has increased dramatically. For 2008, the sum of direct subsidies and tax breaks for R&D spending in France rose to 0.37% of GDP, an amount substantially higher than in the U.S. or Canada (0.22% according OECD), two countries which also strongly support business R&D. The rate of public support in other OECD countries is indeed substantially lower.

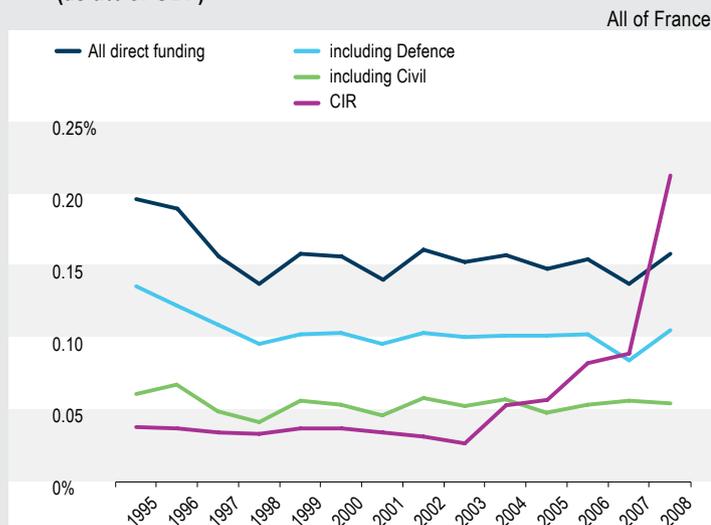
The strengthening of the RTC has prompted a growing number of companies to request it, especially small firms (*Graph 02*). Firms with fewer than 250 employees represent 84% of RTC beneficiaries and two thirds of small independent companies alone (*Table 03*). Very small firms with fewer than 50 employees themselves represent the majority of RTC beneficiaries. Small and very small businesses also receive a share of the RTC higher than their share of reported expenditure. Such is the modus operandi of the RTC which has increased rates for new entrants, mostly SMEs, and a reduced rate of 5% for expenses beyond €100m (see explanatory note opposite).

The research tax credit (RTC) is a tax incentive for research based on R&D company expenses. The tax credit is deducted from the tax payable by the company under the year the expenses were incurred. It is calculated on the basis of all company R&D expenses. This includes expenditure on human and material resources allocated to R&D within the company and outsourced research. Technological intelligence and certain expenses relating to patents and standardisation are also eligible.

Until 2007, the RTC included a volume equal to 10% of committed R&D expenses and an increase in share equal to 40% of additional expenses incurred (with a ceiling of €16m). From 2008, this scheme was simplified and derestricted: credits of 30% on expenses up to €100m and 5% thereafter

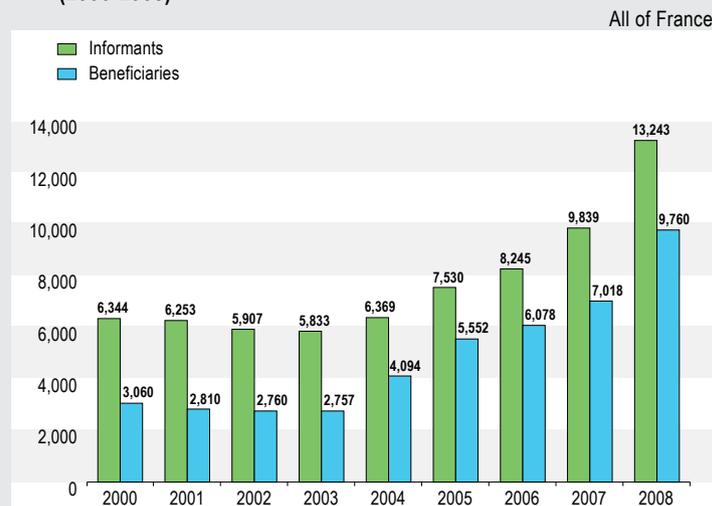
Source: MESR-DGRI.
Scope: All of France.

01 Trends in public funding of company R&D in France (as a % of GDP)



Sources: MESR-DGRI and MESR-DGSIP/DGRI-SIES.

02 Trends in the average number of students per class (2000-2008)



The number of beneficiaries is below that of informants because the fiscally integrated groups accumulate the RTC of their subsidiaries.

Source: MESR-DGRI-SETTAR (October 2010).

03 Distribution of eligible expenditure and RTC by size of beneficiary companies in 2008

	Beneficiary companies *			Declared expenditure			CIR			RTC/declared expenditure
	Number of companies	Breakdown by size %	Of which independents **	Amount in millions of euros	Proportion %	Of which independents **	Amount in millions of euros	Proportion %	Of which independents **	
1 to 9	3,087	31.6%	29.1%	466	3.0%	2.7%	182	4.2%	3.6%	39.1
10 to 49	3,118	31.9%	25.3%	1,294	8.3%	6.6%	454	10.6%	8.1%	35.1
50 to 249	1,963	20.1%	12.9%	1,767	11.4%	7.1%	568	13.2%	8.5%	32.2
Below 250	8,168	83.7%	67.3%	3,527	22.7%	16.4%	1,205	28.0%	20.2%	34.2
250 to 499	468	4.8%	2.1%	976	6.3%	3.4%	302	7.0%	3.9%	30.9
500 to 1,999	483	4.9%	1.5%	2,682	17.3%	4.4%	798	18.6%	4.9%	29.8
2,000 to 4,999	112	1.2%	0.2%	1,908	12.3%	0.8%	555	12.9%	0.9%	29.1
Over 5,000	75	0.8%	0.1%	6,159	39.7%	0.5%	1,335	31.1%	0.5%	21.7
Not supplied	454	4.7%	3.5%	268	1.7%	1.6%	102	2.4%	1.9%	38.1
Total	9,760	100%	75%	15,520	100%	27%	4,297	100%	32%	28.0

* The number of beneficiaries is below that of informants because the fiscally integrated groups also include the RTC of their subsidiaries. In this table, the numbers refer to beneficiaries, i.e. the sum of subsidiary numbers for the groups in fiscal terms.

** Independent companies: companies not part of a fiscally integrated group.

Source: MESR-DGRI-SETTAR (October 2010).