

Directorate G :Global Business Statistics Unit G-4: Innovation and information society

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# Harmonised Data Collection for the CIS 2018

Final Version (as of 26 April 2018)

# 1 Enterprise identification

Name of enterprise	
Address	
Postal code	
Main activity*	

\* NACE rev. 2 classes (4 digit code)

## If your enterprise is part of an enterprise group:

- Please answer all further questions about your enterprise only for its own activities in CYPRUS
- Exclude the activities of all subsidiaries or parent enterprises

# 2 Strategies and Knowledge Flows

# 2.1 During the three years 2016 to 2018, <u>how important were the following strategies</u> to the economic performance of your enterprise?

# Degree of importance

	High	Medium	Low	Not important
	3	2	1	0
Focus on improving your existing goods or services				
Focus on introducing new goods or services				
Focus on <u>low-price</u> (price leadership)				
Focus on <u>high-quality</u> (quality leadership)				
Focus on a broad range of goods or services				
Focus on one or a small number of <u>key goods or services</u>				
Focus on satisfying established customer groups				
Focus on reaching out to <u>new customer groups</u>				
Focus on standardised goods or services				
Focus on customer-specific solutions				

## 2.2 During the three years 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise:<sup>1</sup>

	Yes	No
	1	0
Apply for a <u>patent</u>		
Register an <u>industrial design right</u>		
Register a <u>trademark</u>		
Claim a <u>copyright</u>		
Use <u>trade secrets</u>		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Those countries where 'utility models' are relevant can include a respective category.

2.3 During the three years 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise	):	
	Yes	No
	1	0
License out its own intellectual property rights (IPRs) to others		
Sell its own IPRs (or assign IP rights) to others		
Exchange IPRs (pooling, cross-licensing, etc.)		

# 2.4 During the three years 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise <u>purchase machinery</u>, equipment or software based on

	Yes	No	
	1	0	_
The <u>same</u> or improved technology used in your enterprise before			
New technology that was not used in your enterprise before			

# 3 Innovation

A **product innovation** is a new or improved good or service that differs significantly from the firm's previous goods or services and which has been implemented on the market.

## Include:

- ✓ significant changes to the design of a good
- ✓ digital goods or services

**Exclude:** — the simple re-sale of new goods and changes of a solely aesthetic nature

# 3.1 During the three years 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise introduce any:

	Yes	No
	1	0
New or improved goods		
New or improved services		

1: For NSIs: Digital goods and services, see OM4 Chapter 3, paragraph 32 where they are referred to as knowledge-capturing products. These products can have the characteristics of either a good or service and concern the provision, storage, safekeeping, communication and dissemination of digital information that users can access repeatedly.

# If 'no' to all options go to question 3.5 Otherwise go to question 3.2

## 3.2 In the three years 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise <u>introduce any new or improved</u> products (goods or services) that were:

	Yes	No	
	1	0	_
Not previously offered by any of your competitors? <sup>2</sup>			
Identical or very similar to products already offered by your competitors? <sup>3</sup>			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Not previously available on the market. (Wording can be adapted to national circumstances, e.g. to 'New to the market').

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Already previously available on the market. (Wording can be adapted to national circumstances, e.g. to 'New to the enterprise').

5.5 Trease estimate the <u>percentage</u> of	your enterprise's tot	ui tui	mover m 2010 nom	i pi (	Juucis	
(goods or services) that were, in the three years 2016 to 2018: <sup>5</sup>						
<u>New or</u>	improved products		<u>Unchanged</u> <u>products</u> (or with only minor changes)*		<u>Total</u> <u>turnover</u> in 2018	
	%	+	%	=	100 %	
If possible, separate turnover from new or improved products into products that were:	=					
<u>Not previously offered</u> by any of your competitors <sup>6</sup>	%					
	+					
Identical or very <u>similar to products</u> <u>already offered</u> by your competitors	%					

3.3 Please estimate the percentage of your enterprise's total turnover<sup>4</sup> in 2018 from products

\* Includes the resale of new products purchased from other enterprises.

3.4 <u>Who developed</u> these product innovations?	
Tic	k all that apply
Your enterprise by itself	
Your enterprise together with other enterprises or organisations	* 🗆
Your enterprise by adapting or modifying products originally developed by other enterprises or organisations*	
Other enterprises or organisations*	п

\* Include independent enterprises plus other parts of your enterprise group (subsidiaries, sister enterprises, head office, etc.). Organisations include universities, research institutes, non-profits, etc.

A **business process innovation** is a new or improved business process for one or more business functions that differs significantly from the firm's previous business processes and which has been implemented within the firm.

# **3.5** During the three years 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise introduce any of the following types of <u>new or improved processes</u> that differ significantly from your previous processes?

	Yes 1	No 0
Methods for producing goods or providing services (including methods for developing goods or services)		
Logistics, delivery or distribution methods		
Methods for information processing or communication		
Methods for accounting or other administrative operations		
Business practices for organising procedures or external relations		
Methods of organising work responsibility, decision making or human resource management		
Marketing methods for promotion, packaging, pricing, product placement or after sales services		

If 'no' to all options go to question 3.7 Otherwise go to question 3.6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Turnover is defined as the market sales of goods and services (Include all taxes except VAT). For Credit institutions: Interests receivable and similar income, for insurance services: Gross premiums written.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> This question can be designed according to national needs provided it delivers the described information, in particular the percentages for 'new or improved products' and 'unchanged products'.

# 3.6 <u>Who developed</u> these process innovations?

Tick all	
Your enterprise by itself	
Your enterprise together with other enterprises or organisations*	
Your enterprise by adapting or modifying processes originally developed by other enterprises or organisations*	
Other enterprises or organisations*	

\* Include independent enterprises plus other parts of your enterprise group (subsidiaries, sister enterprises, head office, etc.). Organisations include universities, research institutes, non-profits, etc.

**'Innovation activity'** includes all developmental, financial and commercial activities, undertaken by a firm, which are intended to or result in an innovation.

**Research and Development (R&D)** comprises creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge – including knowledge of humankind, culture and society – and to devise new applications of available knowledge.

# 3.7 During the three years 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise have any of the following types of <u>innovation activities</u>? (Activities leading to expenditures)

	Yes 1	No 0
Completed activities on product or process innovation		
Ongoing innovation activities at the end of 2018		
Abandoned innovation activities		
In-house research and development (R&D) activities*?		
if 'yes': did your enterprise perform during the three years 2016 to 2018:		
Continuously (your enterprise had permanent R&D staff)		
Occasionally (as needed only)		
<u>Contract-out R&amp;D</u> to other enterprises (include enterprises in your own group) or to public or private research organisations)		

\* Please see the annex for definitions of internal and external R&D.

If 'no' to all options go to question 3.10 Otherwise go to question 3.8

# 3.8 How much did your enterprise spend on <u>innovation and research and development</u> (R&D) in 2018?

- Please note that question 3.10 refers, exceptionally, only to the year 2018, not the three year period 2016 to 2018.
- Please tick 'none' for all categories if you enterprise did not have any expenditure on innovation and/or R&D in 2018.

	Please estimate if you lack precise accounting data	Please tick, if there were no such expenditures in 2018
<b>R&amp;D</b> <u>performed in-house</u> (Include current expenditures including labour of and capital expenditures (buildings, machinery, equipment, software etc.) specifically for R&D)	costs ,, <b>,000</b> *	€ □ none
<u><b>R&amp;D</b> contracted out</u> to others (including enterprises in own enterprise gro	oup),, <b>000 €</b>	E □ none
All <u>other innovation expenditures</u> * (i.e. excluding R&D)	,,000 €	E □ none

\* include:

- Acquisition of machinery equipment, software, IPRs or buildings for innovation activities other than R&D

- Acquisition of external knowledge for innovation activities other than R&D (e.g. patents, licenses, trademarks)

- Product design, service design, preparation of production / distribution for innovation activities other than R&D

- Training and professional development for innovation activities other than R&D (e.g. employee training or continued education)

Marketing of innovations (marketing activities directly related to innovations, including market research)
More notes can be found as an annex to this questionnaire.

## 3.9 How much do you expect your enterprise's <u>total innovation expenditures</u>\* to <u>change</u> in 2019 and 2020?

### 2019 compared to 2018

□ Increase

□ Stay about the same (+/- 5%)\*\*

Decrease

□ No innovation expenditures expected

Don't know

- \* Total innovation expenditures include those for R&D and all other innovation activities.
- \*\* If there were no innovation expenditures in 2018 please only indicate if these will increase in 2019.

# 3.10 During the three years from 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise try to obtain the following types of funding? If funding was obtained successfully, was this funding used for R&D or other innovation activities?

	<u>Try to ob</u>	<u>tain funding</u>		<u>obtaine</u> was thi fully us <u>or other</u>	enterprise d funding, s partly or ed for <u>R&amp;D</u> innovation vities?
	<b>Yes</b> , successfully obtained some funding of this type	<b>Tried,</b> but not successfully	No	Yes 1	No <b>0</b>
Equity finance (finance provided in exchange for a share in the ownership of the enterprise)					
Debt finance (finance that the enterprise must repay)					

# 3.11 During the three years from 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise receive any <u>public financial</u> <u>support</u> from the following levels of government?

Include financial support via grants, subsidised loans, and loan guarantees. Exclude revenues from public sector\* procurement contracts.

			If your enterprise received financial support: was part of this <u>used for R&amp;D or other</u> <u>innovation activities?</u>		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
	1	0	1	0	
Local or regional authorities*					
National government*					
Other financial support from a European Union institution*					
EU Horizon 2020 Programme for Research and Innovation					

\* Include financial support via grants, subsidised loans, and loan guarantees. Exclude financing of activities under contract by the public sector\*. The public sector includes government owned organisations such as local, regional and national administrations and agencies, schools, hospitals, and government providers of services such as security, transport, housing, energy, etc.

## 3.12 During the three years from 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise use <u>tax incentives or</u> <u>allowances</u> for the following purposes?

	Yes 1	No 0
Tax credits or allowances for R&D or other innovation activities		
Tax credits or allowances for all other types of activities		

# 3.13 During the three years 2016 to 2018, <u>did your enterprise co-operate\* with other</u> enterprises or organisations?

	Yes	No	
	1	0	_
a) On R&D			
b) On other innovation activities (excluding R&D)			
c) On any other business activities			

\* Co-operation is active participation with other enterprises or organisations. Partners do not need to commercially benefit. Exclude pure contracting out of work with no active co-operation.

### If 'yes' to either option a) or b), go to question 3.14

Otherwise go to question 3.15

### 3.14 Please indicate the type of innovation co-operation partner by location

	Tick all that apply		
Type of co-operation partner	CYPRUS	Other EU* or EFTA**	All Other countries
Private business enterprises outside your enterprise group			
Consultants, commercial labs, or private research institutes			
Suppliers of equipment, materials, components or software			
Enterprises that are your <u>clients or customers</u>			
Enterprises that are your <u>competitors</u>			
Other enterprises			
Enterprises within your enterprise group			
Universities or other higher education institutions			
<u>Government</u> or public <u>research institutes</u>			
Clients or customers from the public sector***			
Non-profit organisations			

The Member States of the European Union (EU) are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

\*\* Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland.

\*

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> The public sector includes government owned organisations such as local, regional and national administrations and agencies, schools, hospitals, and government providers of services such as security, transport, housing, energy, etc.

# 3.15 During the three years 2016 to 2018, how important were the following <u>factors in hampering</u> your enterprises' decision to start innovation activities\*, or its execution of innovation activities\* ?

activities ?	Degree of importance			
	High	Medium	Low	Not a constraint
	3	2	1	0
Lack of internal finance for innovation				
Lack of credit or private equity				
Difficulties in obtaining public grants or subsidies				
<u>Costs too high</u>				
Lack of skilled employees within your enterprise				
Lack of collaboration partners				
Lack of access to external knowledge				
Uncertain market demand for your ideas				
Too much competition in your market				
Different priorities within your enterprise				

\* Any activity on new or improved products or processes, including ongoing or abandoned activities.

# Notes in implementing the expenditure questions

### The allocation of staff for each activity can be used as reference for providing expenditures.

### Research and Development (R&D)

R&D comprise creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge – including knowledge of humankind, culture and society – and to devise new applications of available knowledge.

Performed in-house: R&D undertaken by your enterprise to create new knowledge or solve scientific or technical problems.

Include: current expenditures including labour costs and capital expenditures on buildings and equipment specifically for R&D)

**<u>R&D</u> contracted out:** Your enterprise contracted-out R&D to **other** enterprises (include enterprises in your own group) or to public or private research organisations.

### Other innovation expenditure

All other activities related to the development of new or significantly improved products and processes.

### Machinery, Equipment and Buildings

Expenditures for purchasing physical capital goods (land and buildings, machinery and instruments, transport equipment and other equipment) and current costs for lease of tangible assets.

Exclude leasing costs for other capital goods (not contributing to asset creation).

### Marketing and Branding

Internal or external work intended to enhance reputation or brand values, either of the business as a whole or individual goods or service lines, as well as to support the market placement of new goods and services. For example: market research, market tests, development of marketing strategies and methods, product launches, promotional campaigns, 'rebranding' of business, development of promotional materials, etc..

**Include**: (a) staff costs of all staff involved (b) associated costs, including office facilities, overheads and materials but not capital items; (c) external costs of advertising and marketing campaigns to agencies, media organisations, trade fairs, suppliers of marketing databases, etc.

### Staff Training

Activities to training the skills and teaching of knowledge related to the specific activities of the firm, including on-the-job training and jobrelated education at training and education institutions. For example, training on IT systems, new production equipment, ISO accreditation, skills development, etc..

**Include**: (a) staff costs of trainers, including development and delivery of training; (b) travel and subsistence payments; (c) associated costs, including providing facilities, overheads and materials but not capital items; (d) training provided by external suppliers, whether provided on-site or elsewhere; (e) levy payments for training organisations; (f) the cost of staff time whilst being trained and therefore absent from work and on-the-job training.

### Product design

The design of goods or services to develop a new or modified form, appearance or function for goods or services. Design involves a series of iterative steps to create functional products. Product design activities may also include involving potential users in the design process, pilot testing, and post-implementation studies to identify or solve problems with a design.

**Include**: (a) staff costs of all staff involved, e.g. graphic designers, product designers, architects, design engineers, etc.; (b) associated costs, including office facilities, overheads and materials used for these design activities but not capital goods. Estimates based on proportions of staff time are acceptable.

**Exclude** (a) costs of design embedded in other items of current or capital expenditure (b) design of scientific prototypes (part of R&D), design of software and other engineering activities (civil engineering, chemical engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering).

### Software and databases

Purchase of external software and development of software in-house. For example, operating systems, general purpose office applications (e.g. word processing), special purpose applications (e.g. financial accounting systems, databases, production control systems), etc. **Include**: (a) staff costs of all staff involved, excluding contractors; (b) associated costs, including office facilities, overheads and materials used for but not capital items; (c) off-the-shelf software; software licenses and license renewals; generic and bespoke software. **Exclude**: (a) software embedded in other items of current or capital expenditure, e.g. software pre-installed on IT hardware; (b) software development conducted as part of R&D.

### Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

Administrative and legal costs incurring to apply or register, document, manage, monitor, trade & enforce own intellectual property rights (IPRs). And expenditures made to acquire others' intellectual property (patents, industrial designs, etc.) through purchase or licensing.