### Additional modules and questions (with Eurostat codes)

### From The Community Innovation Survey CIS2016

## 1.4 During the three years 2014 to 2016, how important were each of the following strategies to your enterprise?

	Degree of importance				
	3	2	1	0	
	High	Medium	Low	Not important	
Focus on improving your existing goods or services					FIMPGS
Focus on introducing entirely new goods or services					FNWGS
Focus on reaching new customer groups Focus on customer specific solutions Focus on low-price					FNWCUS FCSOL FLOWP

## 2.5 To the best of your knowledge, were <u>any</u> of your product innovations during the three years 2014 to 2016:

	Please tick one option in ever				
	1	0	2		
	Yes	No	Don't		
	Tes	No	know		
A first in [your country]				INPDFC	
A first in Europe*				INPDFE	
A world first				INPDFW	

\*: Include the following European Union (EU) and associated countries: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Ireland, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, FYR Macedonia, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom.<sup>1</sup>

## 5.3 How much do you expect your enterprise's total innovation expenditures to change in 2017 and 2018?

2017 compared to 2016			2018 compared to 2017		
□ Increase	lf yes, by approximately	%	INCREXA	□ Increase	INCREXB
□ Stay about the	e same (+/- 5%)	INCREPC	SAMEXA	□ Stay about the same (+/- 5%)	SAMEXB
Decrease	lf yes, by approximately	DECREPC %	DECEXA	Decrease	DECEXB
No innovation expected	expenditures		NOEXA	No innovation expenditures expected	NOEXB
Don't know (ye	et)		UNEXA	Don't know (yet)	UNEXB

<sup>1</sup> Each NSO needs to remove their own country from the list of European countries.

### 11. Effect of legislation or regulations on innovation activities

## 11.1 Please assess the effect of the following legislation or regulations on <u>your</u> <u>enterprise's innovation activities</u> during the three years 2014 to 2016.

		Tick all that apply										
Legislation or regulation		Stimulated innovation		Created no major problems		Created uncertainty		excessive		Lacked consistency across the EU <sup>2</sup>		ot relevant
Product safety / consumer protection		STIMPRS		NPBPRS		UNCPRS		BURPRS		CONPRS		NRPRS
Operational and worker safety		STIMOPS		NPBOPS		UNCOPS		BUROPS		CONOPS		NROPS
Environmental		STIMENV		NPBENV		UNCENV		BURENV		CONENV		NRENV
Intellectual property		STIMIP		NPBIP		UNCIP		BURIP		CONIP		NRIP
Tax		STIMTAX		NPBTAX		UNCTAX		BURTAX		CONTAX		NRTAX
Employment or social affairs		STIMEMP		NPBEMP		UNCEMP		BUREMP		CONEMP		NREMP
Other		STIMOTH		NPBOTH		UNCOTH		BUROTH		CONOTH		NROTH

E.g. prescriptive legislation; requires more burden/cost in your enterprise than would be needed to fulfill its objectives.
Nationally fragmented regulation, i.e. (too many) different rules in different countries.

## 11.2 During the three years 2014 to 2016, has legislation or regulations affected your enterprises' innovation activities in the following ways?

	1	0	
	Yes	No	
Initiated one or more innovation activities			REGINI
Refrained from starting one or more innovation activities			REGRFR
Stopped one or more ongoing innovation activities			REGSTP
Delayed the completion of one or more innovation activities			REGDLY
Increased the costs of one or more innovation activities			REGINC

### 14. Innovations in logistics

Logistics is a set of services including the planning, organisation, management, execution and monitoring of an enterprise's entire material, goods and related information flows (flows from purchasing, production and warehousing, to added value services, distribution and reverse logistics).

## 14.1 During the three years from 2014 to 2016 did your enterprise introduce any of the following innovations in logistics?

	1 Yes	0 No	
Inventory management systems (for example automatic (& real-time) monitoring, tracking / tracing delivery of goods.			LGMGSY
Digital supply chain management (includes paperless, transparent supply chain transactions, manage supplier relationships, and control associated business processes).			LGDSMGT
E-procurement (for example new forms of purchasing and selling materials and goods through internet and other information systems between suppliers and enterprises)			LGEPROC
Unique and automatic identification of products within the whole supply chain			LGUAID
Reverse logistics (all operations related to the re-use and return of products and materials)			LGREV
New delivery models, including the use of alternatively fueled vehicles or multi-modal logistics (for example combined use of road transport and inland navigation)			LGNWDM
Improved shipment by redesign (packaging, weight, density) Other			LGIMPS LGOTH

### **14.2** Approximately what percent of your operating expenses were for logistics in 2016? Include all operating expenses related to the planning, organisation, management, execution and monitoring of your enterprise's entire material, goods and related information flows.

Please insert '0' if your enterprise had no costs for logistics

% LGPC

## 14.3 How important were the following reasons for your enterprise to introduce innovations in logistics?

		Degree of ir	nportance	;	
	3	2	1	0	
	High	Medium	Low	Not important	
Open up new market opportunities (e.g. new customers, new or significantly improved goods and/or services)					LGINWMT
Improve your enterprise's performance (increased market share, turnover, profit)					LGIMPF
Respond to market pressures (risk of losing customers and/or turnover)					LGRESMT
Respond to cost pressures (need to reduce costs or limit cost increases)					LGIRESC
Respond to existing or forthcoming regulatory provisions					LGRSPRV

## **14.4 Approximately how much did your enterprise spend on innovations in logistics in 2016?** Include expenditures for any of the innovations in logistics listed in question 14.1.

		LGEXP	
		Tick one only	
Α.	Not applicable as no innovations in logistics were made in 2016		0
В.	less than 10,000 Euros		1
C.	10,000 to less than 50,000 Euros		2
D.	50,000 to less than 100,000 Euros		3
E.	100,000 to less than 250,000 Euros		4
F.	250,000 to less than 500,000 Euros		5
G.	500,000 to less than 1 million Euros		6
H.	Over 1 million Euros		7
I.	Don't know		8

### Go to section 15

## 14.5 Which of the following best describes why your enterprise did not introduce any innovations in logistics during 2014 to 2016?

	Tick one only	
No compelling reason		LGNORE
We outsourced logistics to another enterprise		LGOUTS
We considered innovating, but faced one or more of the following obstacles:		LGOBS
	Tick <b>all</b> that apply	
Financial obstacles		LGFIN
Technical obstacles		LGTEC
Regulatory obstacles		LGREG
Other		LGOTHO

### **10.** Public sector contracts and innovation

### 10.1 During the three years 2012 to 2014, did your enterprise have any contracts to provide goods or services for:

	Yes	No	
Domestic public sector organisations*			PUBDOM
Foreign public sector organisations*			PUBFOR

\*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.

#### If no to both options, go to section 11

#### Otherwise go to question 10.2

**10.2 Did your enterprise undertake any innovation activities as part of a contract to provide goods or services to a public sector organisation?** (Include activities for product, process, organisational and marketing innovations)

No	□ ( <b>Go to section 11)</b> 0	
PBINN		
Yes	1	

If yes, did one or more of your public sector contracts:

	(If your enterprise had several contracts, tick all that apply)	
Specifically require innovation as part of the contract		PBINCT
Not require innovation as part of the contract		PBNOCT

### 13. Innovations with environmental benefits

An innovation with environmental benefits is a new or significantly improved product (good or service), process, organisational method or marketing method that creates environmental benefits compared to alternatives.

- The environmental benefits can be the primary objective of the innovation or a by-product of other objectives.
- The environmental benefits of an innovation can occur during the production of a good or service, or during its consumption or use by the end user of a product. The end user can be an individual, another enterprise, the Government, etc.

# 13.1 During the three years 2012 to 2014, did your enterprise introduce a product (good or service), process, organisational or marketing innovation with any of the following environmental benefits?

	tes	INO	
Environmental benefits obtained within your enterprise	1	0	
Reduced material or water use per unit of output			ECOMAT
Reduced energy use or CO <sub>2</sub> 'footprint' (reduce total CO <sub>2</sub> production)			ECOENO
Reduced air, water, noise or soil pollution			ECOPOL
Replaced a share of materials with less polluting or hazardous substitutes			ECOSUB
Replaced a share of fossil energy with renewable energy sources			ECOREP
Recycled waste, water, or materials for own use or sale			ECOREC

### Environmental benefits obtained during the consumption or use of a good or service by the end user

Reduced energy use or CO <sub>2</sub> 'footprint'		ECOENU
Reduced air, water, noise or soil pollution		ECOPOS
Facilitated recycling of product after use		ECOREA
Extended product life through longer-lasting, more durable products		ECOEXT

### If no to all options, go to question 13.4 Otherwise go to question 13.2

## 13.2 Were any of these environmental benefits due to the following types of your enterprise's innovations?

	Yes	No	
	1	0	
Product (goods or services) innovations			ECOPRD
Process innovations			ECOPRC
Organisational innovations			ECORG
Marketing innovations			ECOMKT

## 13.3 During 2012 to 2014, how important were the following factors in driving your enterprise's decisions to introduce innovations with environmental benefits?

	Degree of importance				
	High	Medium	Low	Not relevant	
	3	2	1	0	
Existing environmental regulations					ENEREG
Existing environmental taxes, charges or fees					ENETX
Environmental regulations or taxes expected in the future					ENREGF
Government grants, subsidies or other financial incentives for environmental innovations					ENGRA
Current or expected market demand for environmental innovations					ENDEM
Improving your enterprise's reputation					ENREP
Voluntary actions or initiatives for environmental good practice within your sector					ENAGR
High cost of energy, water or materials					ENCOST
Need to meet requirements for public procurement contracts					ENREQU

# **13.4 Does your enterprise have procedures in place to regularly identify and reduce your enterprise's environmental impacts?** (For example preparing environmental audits, setting environmental performance goals, ISO 14001 certification, ISO 50001 certification, etc).

No Yes		□ (Go to section 14) 1	0	ENVID
	If your enterprise had any implemented?	y procedures in place, when we	·	
			(Tick all t	hat apply)
Some procedures were implemented before 2012			ENVBF	
	Some procedures were impler between 2012 and 2014	nented or significantly changed		ENVBT

### From The Community Innovation Survey CIS2012

### 6. Sources of information and co-operation for product and process innovation

6.1 During the three years 2010 to 2012, how important to your enterprise's innovation activities were each of the following information sources? Include information sources that provided information for new innovation projects or contributed to the completion of existing projects.

		Degree of importance					
	Tick 'not used'	if no informa	ation was obt	ained fror	n a source.		
	Information source	High	Medium	Low	Not used		
		3	2	1	0		
Internal	Within your enterprise or enterprise group					SENTG	
	Suppliers of equipment, materials, components, or software					SSUP	
Market	Clients or customers from the private sector					SCLPR	
sources	Clients or customers from the public sector*					SCLPU	
	Competitors or other enterprises in your industry					SCOM	
	Consultants and commercial labs					SINS	
Education &	Universities or other higher education institutions					SUNI	
research institutes Government, public or private research institu	Government, public or private research institutes					SGMT	
	Conferences, trade fairs, exhibitions					SCON	
Other	Scientific journals and trade/technical publications					SJOU	
sources	Professional and industry associations					SPRO	

### 11. Strategies and obstacles for reaching your enterprise's goals

## 11.1 During the three years 2010 to 2012, how important were each of the following goals for your enterprise? (It does not matter if your enterprise was able to attain these goals)

	Degree of Importance				
	High	Medium	Low	Not relevant	
	3	2	1	0	
Increase turnover					GOTURN
Increase market share					GOMKT
Decrease costs					GOCOS
Increase profit margins					GOPRF

## 11.2 During 2010 to 2012, how important were each of the following strategies for reaching your enterprise's goals?

	Degree of Importance				
	High	Medium	Low	Not relevant	
	3	2	1	0	
Developing new markets within Europe*					STMKEUR
Developing new markets outside Europe*					<b>STMKOTH</b>
Reducing in-house costs of operation					STIHCOS
Reducing costs of purchased materials, components or services					STEXCOS
Introducing new or significantly improved goods or services					STINNPD
Intensifying or improving the marketing of goods or services					STMKT
Increasing flexibility / responsiveness of your organisation					STFLEX
Building alliances with other enterprises or institutions					STALL

## 11.3 During 2010 to 2012, how important were the following factors as obstacles to meeting your enterprise's goals?

Joan enterprise e gemen	Degree of Importance				
	High	Medium	Low	Not relevant	
	3	2	1	0	
Strong price competition					OBSPR
Strong competition on product quality, reputation or brand					OBSQL
Lack of demand					OBSLDE
Innovations by competitors					OBSCP
Dominant market share held by competitors					OBSDMK
Lack of qualified personnel					<b>OBSPRS</b>
Lack of adequate finance					OBSFIN
High cost of access to new markets					OBSAMK
High cost of meeting government regulations or legal requirements					OBSREG

### From The Community Innovation Survey CIS2010

### 7. Objectives for your product and process innovations during 2008 to 2010

## 7.1 How important were each of the following objectives for your activities to develop product or process innovations during the three years 2008 to 2010?

If your enterprise had several projects for product and process innovations, make an overall evaluation							
	High	Medium	Low	Not relevant			
	3	2	1	0			
Increase range of goods or services					ORANGE		
Replace outdated products or processes					OREPL		
Enter new markets or increase market share					ONMOMS		
Improve quality of goods or services					OQUA		
Improve flexibility for producing goods or services					OFLEX		
Increase capacity for producing goods or services					OCAP		
Reduce labour costs per unit output					OLBR		
Reduce material and energy costs per unit output					ORME		
Reduce environmental impacts					OREI		
Improve health or safety of your employees					OHESY		

### 11. Creativity and skills

## 11.1 During the three years 2008 to 2010, did your enterprise employ individuals in-house with the following skills, or obtain these skills from external sources?

Tick both 'Employed in-house' and 'Obtained from external sources' if relevant.

	Employed in-house	Obtained from external sources*	Skills not used / not relevant	
	1	2	0	
Graphic arts / layout / advertising				SGALA
Design of objects or services				SDOS
Multimedia (combining audio, graphics, text, still pictures, animation, video etc)				SMED
Web design				SWDS
Software development				SSWD
Market research				SMKR
Engineering / applied sciences				SENAP
Mathematics / statistics / database management				SMSDM

\*: Include freelancers, consultants, other independent enterprises, other parts of your enterprise group, etc.

# 11.2 During the three years 2008 to 2010, did your enterprise use any of the following methods to <u>stimulate new ideas or creativity</u> among your staff? If yes, was the method successful in producing new ideas or increasing creativity?

	Λ	Method used and:			Method used and:			
	Successful	Not Successful	Don't know if successful	Method not used				
	1	2	3	0				
Brainstorming sessions					MBRST			
Multidisciplinary or cross-functional work teams					MMDCF			
Job rotation of staff to different departments or other parts of your enterprise group					MJBRT			
Financial incentives for employees to develop new ideas					MFIN			
Non-financial incentives for employees to develop new ideas, such as free time, public recognition, more interesting work, etc					MNFIN			
Training employees on how to develop new ideas or creativity					MTREM			