

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

1. The data source is represented by „**The integrated statistical survey on the research-development activity and innovation of business enterprises**”– **CDI-BES**, questionnaire available at the address <http://www.insse.ro/cms/>, through which data on human resources and research-development expenses, as well as data on innovation in enterprises are collected according to the Regulation (EU) no. 995/2012 of the Commission of October 26, 2012, that establishes the implementing rules of Decision 1608/2003/EC of the European Parliament and Council of July 22, 2003, regarding the production and development of the Community statistics in the field of science and technology.

The questionnaire is divided in four parts. Part I and Part III of the questionnaire refers to the innovation in enterprises and is based on the European questionnaire “**Community Innovation Survey**” (**CIS**) used in all the Member States of the European Union; the collection taking place every two years. At European level, the data from CIS represent the main source of information for the study of the behaviour of enterprises on innovation.

The results of the survey meet the guiding principles proposed by OECD/Eurostat and included in – Guide for the collection and interpretation of data on technological innovation - OSLO Manual, Edition 2005.

2. The statistical survey is a selective type survey. The type of statistical survey used and the procedure of the sample extraction is that of the stratified survey with simple random selection without come back within each stratum, where the stratification variables are the following: the economic activity, the class size of enterprise by number of employees and development region.

The statistical survey regards all the enterprises, regardless of class size and/or economic activity. The enterprises with 100 employees and over are exhaustively researched. The class sizes by number of employees are as follows: 0-9 (micro), 10-49 (small), 50-249 (medium), and 250 and over (big).

The total population of the enterprises covered by the survey was 28380, out of which the units studied in the statistical survey **CDI BES 2014** was 14699 enterprises. Out of them, there was selected a number of **9640 enterprises with more than 9 employees** from the whole industry and part of the services (wholesale, transport and storage, information and communications, financial intermediation and insurance, architecture and engineering activities; testing activities and technical analysis, research-development and advertising and market research activities) **that represented the coverage of the enterprises for the innovation statistics**, divided in the following class sizes of enterprises, by the number of employees: 10-49 (small), 50-249 (medium), 250 and over (big).

The base of sample selection ensures representativeness calculated according to the turnover of 95% of the total active units. The maximum admitted error of estimations is of $\pm 3\%$. **The un-weighted response rate was of 85.1% for the coverage of the innovation statistics.**

3. Concepts and definitions

The innovation represents the introduction in the enterprise of a **new or significantly improved product, process** or of a **new organizational or marketing method**.

The innovation should have new characteristics or intentions of use or which provide a significant improvement over what was previously used or sold by the enterprise. Nevertheless, an innovation may fail or may take time to be established.

An innovation needs to be new or significantly improved only for the enterprise. It may be initially developed or used by other enterprises.

The innovative enterprises are the active enterprises that launched new or significantly improved products (goods or services) on the market or introduced new or significantly improved processes or new organizational or marketing methods.

The term applies to all types of innovators, innovators of product, of process, of organizational or marketing methods, as well as **the enterprises with ongoing or abandoned innovations**.

The non-innovative enterprises are the enterprises that did not have an innovative activity during the period under study. Those enterprises answered to a limited set of questions of the statistical survey regarding the lack of innovative activity.

Expenditure for innovative activities represents the expenses made by enterprises to achieve the following innovative activities: internal research-development, external research-development, purchase of machinery, equipment and software, purchase of other external knowledge (patents, licenses, know-how etc), as well as other activities.

Public financing of innovation includes the financial support the enterprise receives from various authorities: local/regional, government (ministries, governmental institutions), the European Union.

The cooperation in the field of innovation means the active participation to common research-development projects and to other projects regarding the innovation, achieved together with other enterprises or institutions. It is not necessary that both partners have common immediate commercial benefits out of the cooperation. Contracting works without an active collaboration means lack of cooperation.

Obstacles in achieving own objectives of enterprises refer to: lack of internal financing for innovation, lack of credit or private capital, lack of qualified personnel in enterprises, difficulties in obtaining governmental or innovation grants, lack of cooperation partners, uncertain market demand for innovative ideas and too much competition on the market.