

## METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

1. The data source is the “**Integrated Statistical Survey on Research & Development and Innovation in 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 in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 995/2012 of 26 October 2012 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Decision No 1608/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of Community statistics in science and technology.

The questionnaire is divided in four parts. Part I and Part IV of the questionnaire refer to innovation in enterprises and are based on the European questionnaire “**Community Innovation Survey**” (CIS), which is used in all EU Member States, with the collection taking place every two years. At European level, the CIS data are the main source of information for the study of the behaviour of enterprises in terms of innovation.

The results of the statistical survey meet the guiding principles proposed by OECD/Eurostat and included in the “Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data” – the Oslo Manual, 2005 Edition.

**2. The statistical survey is a sample survey.** The type of sampling used/the procedure for drawing the sample is the stratified sampling with simple random selection without replacement within each stratum, where the stratification variables are the following: the economic activity, the size class of the enterprise according to the number of employees, the development region.

The statistical survey is addressed to all enterprises, regardless of size class and economic activity. The enterprises with 100 employees and over are exhaustively surveyed. The size classes according to the number of employees are: 0-9 (micro), 10-49 (small), 50-249 (medium) and 250 and over (large).

The total population of enterprises covered by the survey amounted to 28562, out of which the number of units observed in the statistical survey **CDI-BES 2016** was 11 388. Out of them, **7177 enterprises with more than 9 employees** were selected from the whole industry and part of services (wholesale, transport and storage, information and communications, financial intermediation and insurance, architecture and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis, research & development and advertising and market research), **which represented the coverage of enterprises for innovation statistics**, divided in the following size classes of enterprises according to the number of employees: 10-49 (small), 50-249 (medium), 250 and over (large).

The sampling frame ensures a representativeness (calculated according to turnover) of 95% of the total number of active units. The maximum admitted error of estimation is  $\pm 3\%$ . **The unweighted response rate was 90.0% for the coverage of innovation statistics.**

### 3. Concepts and definitions

**Innovation** is the introduction of a **new or significantly improved product, process, of a new organisational or marketing method** in the enterprise.

Innovation should have characteristics or intended uses that are new or 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 organisational or marketing methods.

**The term applies to all types of innovators: innovators of products, of processes, of organisational or marketing methods**, as well as the enterprises with **uncompleted or abandoned innovations**.

The **non-innovative enterprises** are the enterprises that did not have an innovative activity during the period analysed. These enterprises answered to a limited set of questions of the statistical survey, which regarded the lack of innovative activity.

**Co-operation in the field of innovation** means active participation in common research & development projects and other innovation-related projects conducted together with other enterprises or institutions. This co-operation shouldn't necessarily lead to immediate common commercial benefits for both partners. The contracting of works without active collaboration does not mean co-operation.