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Harmonised Data Collection for the CIS 2018

Final Version (as of 26 April 2018)

Prepared by the CIS 2018 Task Force

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Introduction

This document specifies the information (variables and categories) to be collected with the Community Innovation Survey (CIS) 2018 at the enterprise level.

National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) are not required to

- collect all variables (or all particular items of variables) with an enterprise survey using this data collection form, as <u>some (items of) variables can originate from other sources</u>, such as the Statistical Business Register or other business surveys.
- design the questionnaire for the national enterprise survey exactly as it is presented in this document. However, in order to produce internationally comparable statistics and indicators, the NSIs should ensure that the information that would become available with this data collection form will become available <u>at the enterprise level</u> for their county. For the same reason, questions 3.1 to 3.10 and 3.15 to 3.16 have to be presented in a questionnaire in the order as presented in this data collection form.

There are two types of footnotes in this data collection form. Footnotes that are denoted with

- asterisks are proposed to appear in the questionnaire
- numbers are for information purpose for NSIs

The questions are marked in three categories:

- Questions marked in *violett* are *obligatory* under Regulation (EU) 995/2012
- Questions marked in <u>blue</u> are not obligatory under Regulation (EU) 995/2012, but <u>VERY</u> important
- Questions marked in <u>yellow</u> are not obligatory under Regulation (EU) 995/2012, but important

1 Enterprise identification

The enterprise identification should be extracted from the Business Register. Whenever possible, this information should be used, and consistency with the Business Register should be assured.

Name of enterprise	
Address*	
Postal code	
Main activity**	
If available: BR number	
* NUTOL 1 1 (0 11 11 1)	

- * NUTS basic regions (2 digit code)
- ** 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 [your country]
- 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</u> strategies to the economic performance of your enterprise?

Degree of importance

	High	Medium	Low	Not important
Focus on improving your existing goods or services				
Focus on introducing new goods or services				
Focus on low-price (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 key goods or services				
Focus on satisfying established customer groups				
Focus on reaching out to new customer groups				
Focus on standardised goods or services				
Focus on customer-specific solutions				

2.2 During the three years from 2016 to 2018, <u>did your enterprise offer any of the</u> following types of goods or services to meet user requirements?

A user can be an end customer or an enterprise which uses a product as an intermediate product.

	Yes	No
Goods or services <u>co-created* with users</u> , i.e. <u>the user had an active role in the</u> creation of the idea, design and development of the product (co-creation)		
Goods or services designed and developed* specifically to meet the needs of particular users (customisation). This excludes mass customisation, i.e. customised versions of standard products.		
Standardised goods or services offered to different users in the same way. This includes mass customisation.		

* A difference between customisation and co-creation is that for <u>'customisation' the enterprise designed and developed the product</u> <u>alone</u>, whereas for '<u>co-creation' the enterprise designed and developed the product together with the user**.</u>

If 'yes' to at least one of the options 'co-creation' or 'customisation, go to question 2.3

Otherwise go to question 2.5

2.3 For the products resulting from 'customisation'* or 'co-creation', <u>the users**</u> included

	Yes	No
Private business enterprises		
Public sector organisations***		
Individuals or households		
Non-profit organisations		

* This excludes mass customisation, i.e. customised versions of standard products.

** A <u>user can be an end customer</u> or an enterprise which uses a product as an intermediate product.

*** Public sector organisations include government owned organisations such as local, regional and national administrations and agencies, universities, schools, hospitals, and government providers of services such as security, transport, housing, energy, etc.

2.4 Please provide an estimate for the percentage of turnover in 2018 from

Products resulting from 'customisation' or 'co-creation'	%
Standardised products	%
Total turnover	100 %

2.5 During the three years 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise:¹

	Yes	No
Apply for a <u>patent</u>		
Register an industrial design right		
Register a <u>trademark</u>		
Claim a <u>copyright</u>		
Use trade secrets		
2.6 During the three years 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise:		

	Yes	No
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.)		

2.7 During the three years 2016 to 2018*, did your enterprise <u>purchase or license-in</u> patents or other IPRs?

<u>Yes</u>		<u>if yes:</u>	<u>from private business enterprises</u> or individuals <u>from public research organisations, universities</u> or other high education institutions	tick all that apply □ er □
<u>No</u>				
	time of the lice n this survey is	o 1	hase is relevant, not the use of patents or IPRs during the three years 2016 to 2018	or at the time
<mark>2.8</mark>	scientific	<mark>s?</mark> Technical or engineering	years 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise <u>purchase tech</u> I service' includes any consulting activity that involves any kind of tech g information, e.g. engineering services, measurement and testing se res, R&D services, certification services, installation, refitting and retro	nnical, rvices,
	<i>301 11003.</i>			tick all that apply
<u>Yes</u>		<u>if yes:</u>	from private business enterprises	
			from public research organisation, universities or other higher education institutions	
<u>No</u>				

¹ Those countries where 'utility models' are relevant can include a respective category.

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

	Yes	No
The same or improved technology used in your enterprise before		
New technology that was not used in your enterprise before		

2.10 During the three years 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise use any of the following channels to acquire knowledge?

	Yes	No
Conferences, trade fairs or exhibitions		
Scientific/technical journals or trade publications		
Information from professional or industry associations		
Information from published patents		
Information from standardisation documents or committees		
Social web-based networks or crowd-sourcing		
Open business-to-business platforms or open-source software		
Extracting knowledge or design information from goods or services (reverse engineering)		

2.11 During the three years 2016 to 2018, how important to the management of your business were the following methods of organising work ?

	Degree of importance			
	High	Medium	Low	Not important
Planned job rotation of staff across different functional areas				
Regular <u>brainstorming sessions</u> for staff to think about improvements that could be made within the business				
<u>Cross-functional work groups or teams</u> (combined across different working areas or functions)				

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
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 3.6 Otherwise go to question 3.2

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

	Yes	No
Not previously offered by any of your competitors ? ²		
Identical or very similar to products already offered by your competitors ?3		

3.3 Please estimate the <u>percentage</u> of your enterprise's <u>total turnover⁴ in 2018</u> from products (goods or services) that were, in the three years 2016 to 2018:⁵

New or 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:	=				
Not previously offered by any of your competitors ⁶	%				
Identical or very <u>similar to products</u> <u>already offered</u> by your competitors	+ %				

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

² Not previously available on the market. (Wording can be adapted to national circumstances, e.g. to 'New to the market').

³ Already previously available on the market. (Wording can be adapted to national circumstances, e.g. to 'New to the enterprise').

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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'.

3.4 Who developed these product innovations?

Tick 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*	

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

3.5 <u>How did the new or improved product(s), introduced during 2016 to 2018, meet</u> your enterprise's expectations by the end of 2018:

	Tick only one
Expectations were exceeded	
Expectations were adequately met	
Expectations were met only to some extent	
Expectations were not met at all	
Too early to assess	

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.

3.6 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	No
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 3.9 Otherwise go to question 3.7

3.7 Who developed these process innovations?

Tick all that apply

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 a	ffice atc.)

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

3.8 <u>How did the new or improved processes introduced during 2016 to 2018 meet</u> your enterprise's expectations by the end of 2018:

	Tick only one
Expectations were exceeded	
Expectations were adequately met	
Expectations were met only to some extent	
Expectations were not met at all	
Too early to assess	

'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.

3.9 During the three years 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise have any of the following types of innovation activities? (Activities leading to expenditures)

	Yes	No
Completed activities on product or process innovation ¹		
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 in-house R&D during the three years 2016 to 2018:		
Continuously (your enterprise had permanent R&D staff)		
Occasionally (as needed only)		
<u>Contract-out R&D</u> to other enterprises (include enterprises in your own group) or to public or private research organisations)		

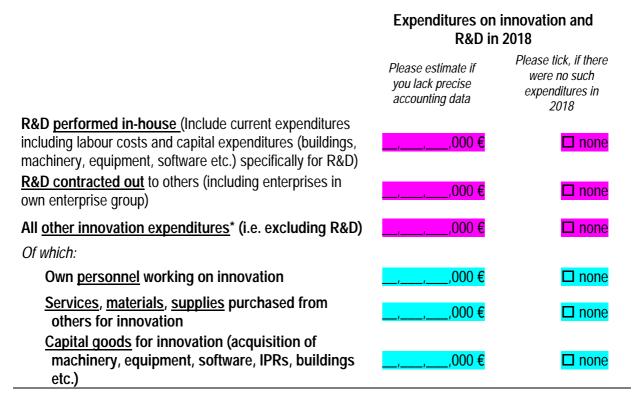
1 For NSIs that use an online survey: For all enterprises: For all enterprises that reply 'yes' to any category in any of the questions 3.1 or 3.6, pre-set the answer to 'yes'.

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

If 'no' to all options go to question 3.12 Otherwise go to question 3.10

3.10 How much did your enterprise spend on innovation and research and development (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.



* 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.

3.11 How much do you expect your enterprise's total innovation expenditures* to change in 2019 and 2020 ?

2019 compared to 2018		2020 compared to 2019
□ Increase If yes, by approximately** □ Stay about the same (+/- 5%)**	%	☐ Increase☐ Stay about the same (+/- 5%)
 Decrease If yes, by approximately** No innovation expenditures expected Don't know 	%	 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 or 2019, please only indicate if these will increase in 2019 or 2020, respectively.

3.12 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?

	Try to obtain funding			funding, wa fully used fo	<u>prise obtained</u> s this partly or r <u>R&D or other</u> n activities?
	Yes, successfully obtained some funding of this type	Tried, but not successfully	No	Yes	No
Equity finance (finance provided in exchange for a share in the ownership of the enterprise)					
Debt finance (finance that the enterprise must repay)					

3.13 During the three years from 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise receive any public financial support 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&D or other</u> <u>innovation activities?</u>	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Local or regional authorities*				
National government*				
EU Horizon 2020 Programme for Research and Innovation				
Other financial support from a European Union institution*				

* 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.

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

	Yes	No
Tax credits or allowances for R&D or other innovation activities [name of national scheme]		
Tax credits or allowances for all other types of activities		

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

	Yes	No
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 3.16
Otherwise go to question 3.17

3.16 Please indicate the type of innovation co-operation partner by location					
	Tick	all that apply			
Type of co-operation partner	[Your country]	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 clients or customers					
Enterprises that are your competitors					
Other enterprises					
Enterprises within your enterprise group					
Universities or other higher education institutions					
Government or public research institutes					
Clients or customers from the public sector***					
Non-profit organisations					

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

** Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland.

*** 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.

3.17 During the three years 2016 to 2018, has <u>legislation or regulation affected your</u> enterprises' innovation activities in any of the ways shown in *columns A to C*?

Type of legislation or regulation	Initiated or facilitated innovation activities	Prevented, hampered or increased costs of innovation activities	Had no effect / not relevant
	Tick al		
	Column A	Column B	Column C
Product safety, consumer protection			
Environmental			
Intellectual property			
Тах			
Employment, worker safety or social affairs			

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

Degree of importance

		5		
	High	Medium	Low	Not a constraint
Lack of internal finance for innovation				
Lack of credit or private equity				
Difficulties in obtaining public grants or subsidies				
Costs too high				
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.

4 Basic information on your enterprise

The variables collected as part of Section 4 should be extracted from the Business Register and other surveys within FRIBS. Whenever possible, this information should be used, and consistency with the Business Register and other surveys within FRIBS should be assured. Only if this is not possible, NSIs should collect this information as part of the survey, and Member States have to assure that the concepts and terminology used is compliant to the one used in the Business Register and/or defined in FRIBS.

4.1 What was the <u>average number of persons employed*</u> by your enterprise in 2016 and 2018 ?⁶



2018

* Total number of persons (headcount) who work in the enterprise (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the enterprise's premises and are paid by it (e.g. sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams). It excludes manpower supplied to the enterprise by other enterprises, persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the enterprise on behalf of other enterprises, as well as those on compulsory military service.

4.2 Approximately what percentage of the persons employed in your enterprise in 2018 had a tertiary degree⁷?

	Tick only one
0%	
1% to less than 5%	
5% to less than 10%	
10% to less than 25%	
25% to less than 50%	
50% to less than 75%	
75% or more	

4.3 What was your enterprise's total turnover⁸ in 2016 and 2018?

2016	2018

4.4 Approximately, what was the percentage of turnover in 2018 from

Customers located in your country	%
Customers located in other EU* and EFTA** countries	%
Customers located in countries not included above	%
Total	100 %

* The Member States of the European Union (EU) are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, 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.

⁶ Please provide an integer number.

⁷ ISCED 2011 levels 5 to 8. Level 5: Short-cycle tertiary education, Level 6; Bachelor or equivalent, Level 7: Master or equivalent, Level 8: Doctoral or equivalent.

⁸ 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 give gross premiums written.

4.5 Age of enterprise

The concepts used in this question will have to be compliant with the one used in the Business Register. Two versions could be used for this question (see below). Version **A1** is the preferred version. Version A2 would be acceptable in cases where administrative data, e.g. form the Business Register, is not available.

When the age of the enterprise is obtained from business registers, the year of starting business activities should be used instead of the year the legal entity was established.

4.5.A1 In which year was your enterprise established?

Ask for the calendar date. If not possible:

4.5.A2 Was your enterprise established

	Tick only one
In 2016 or later	
In 2014 or 2015	
Between 2010 and 2013	
In 2009 or before	

4.6 How much did your enterprise spend in 2018 on the following items ?

	Total expenditure in 2018		
	Please estimate if you lack precise accounting data	Please tick, if there were no such expenditures in 2018	
Acquisition of machinery, equipment, buildings and other tangible assets	,€	□ none	
Marketing, brand building, advertising (include in-house costs and purchased services)	,,€	□ none	
<u>Training</u> own staff (include all in-house costs including wages and salaries of staff while being trained, and costs of purchased services from others)	,€	□ none	
Product <u>design</u> (include in-house costs and purchased services)	,€	□ none	
Software development, database work and data analysis (include in-house costs and purchased services)	,,€	□ none	
Registering, filing and monitoring own <u>Intellectual</u> <u>Property Rights</u> (IPRs) and purchasing or licensing IPRs from others	,€	□ none	

Notes for question 4.6 can be found as an annex to this questionnaire.

Answer questions 4.7 to 4.9 only if your enterprise is part of an enterprise group

4.7 In 2018, was your enterprise part of...

	Yes	No
(a) an enterprise group* with the head office9 located in [your country] ¹⁰		
If yes: Are all of the enterprises of that group located in your country		
(b) an enterprise group* with the head office ⁸ located abroad		
(funce Country in which hand office is leasted **		

. .

- -

If yes: Country in which head office is located**

* A group consists of two or more legally defined enterprises under common ownership. Each enterprise in the group can serve different markets, as with national or regional subsidiaries, or serve different product markets. The head office is also part of an enterprise group.

** Insert country code according to ISO standard.

4.8 During the three years from 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise engage in any of the following activities with one or more enterprises of your enterprise group ?

	Yes, other enterprise <u>in your country</u>	Yes, other enterprise <u>abroad</u>	No
Inflows from other enterprises in your group:	Tick all that apply		
Receiving technical knowledge*			
Receiving financial resources			
Receiving personnel			
In-sourcing of business activities			
Outflows to other enterprises in your group:			
Transferring technical knowledge*			
Transferring financial resources			
Transferring personnel			
Out-sourcing of business activities			

* Technical knowledge includes all knowledge needed to solve technical problems in the production process; it excludes all general knowledge not specifically needed to solve particular technical problems.

4.9 During the three years from 2016 to 2018, did your enterprise <u>try to obtain</u> funding in the form of intra-group loans? If <u>funding was obtained successfully</u>, was this funding <u>used for R&D or other innovation activities</u>?

Try to obtain intra-group loans			If your enterprise obtained funding in the form of intra-group loans, was this partly or fully used for <u>R&D or</u> other innovation activities?	
Yes, successfully obtained some funding of this type	Tried, but not successful	No	Yes	No

⁹ 'Head office' means the 'Ultimate controlling institutional unit of a foreign affiliate', i.e. the institutional unit, proceeding up a foreign affiliate's chain of control, which is not controlled by another institutional unit. Consistency with the Statistical Business Registers and Statistics on Foreign Affiliates (FATS) should be assured where possible.

¹⁰ For validation purposes, note that the 1st category (a) and 3rd category (b) of this question are mutually exclusive.

Part 2: Notes that can support Member States in implementing the expenditure questions 3.10, 3.11 and 4.6.

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

Question 3.10 – 3.11

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)

R&D 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.

Question 4.6

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 job-related 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.

Exclude: 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 and enforce own intellectual property rights (IPRs). And expenditures made to acquire others' intellectual property (patents, industrial designs, etc.) through purchase or licensing.