# Harmonised Data Collection for the CIS 2020

**Cyprus** 

## 1 Enterprise identification

1 Enterprise identification							
Name of enterprise							
Address							
Postal code							
Main activity							
<ul> <li>If your enterprise is part of an enterprise group:</li> <li>Please answer all further questions about your enterprise only for its own activities in Cyprus</li> <li>Exclude the activities of all subsidiaries or parent enterprises</li> </ul>							
2 Strategies and Business Environment							
2.1 During the three years 2018 to 2020, how imports	ant wer	e the fol	lowing stre	ategies to the eco			
performance of your enterprise?	uni wen	c the idi	owing suc	to the eco			
	High	Degr Mediu	ee of import	tance Not important			
Focus on improving your <u>existing goods or services</u>							
Focus on introducing <u>new goods or services</u>							
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 <u>customer-specific solutions</u>							
2.2 Domino dhe dha a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a							
2.2 During the three years 2018 to 2020, did your ent	terprise	:					
Apply for a patent  Register an industrial design right  Register a trademark  Claim a copyright  Use trade secrets							
2.3 During the three years 2018 to 2020, did your ent	_						
<u>License out its own</u> intellectual property rights ( <u>IPRs</u> ) to others	Yes □	No					
Sell its own IPRs (or assign IP rights) to others							
Exchange IPRs (pooling, cross-licensing, etc.)							
2.4 During the three years 2018 to 2020, did your ent	terprise	purcha	se machine	ery, equipment o			
based on:	_						
The same or improved technology used in visur entermine bef			No				
The same or improved technology used in your enterprise bef	ore						

 $\underline{\text{New}}$  technology that was not used in your enterprise before

#### Innovation 3

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

#### Include:

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

Ex	<u>clude:</u> the simple re-sale	of new good	is and changes of	a solely a	estr	ietic r	nature	<b>!.</b>					
<b>3.</b> 1	During the three y	ears 2018 to	2020, did your	enterpris	e int	rodu	ce an	y:					
		Yes	No										
Ne	w or improved goods												
Ne	w or improved services												
<u>I</u>	f 'yes' to any options abov	e, then:										Yes	No
-	Did your enterprise introduc	e (partially or	fully) at least one p	roduct inn	ovati	on <u>sol</u>	ely due	e to the	Covid-19	) pande	emic?		Е
-	If the Covid-19 pandemic of period (therefore, you were		• •	•		f prod	uct inn	ovation	during th	ne 2018	3-2020		
			If 'no' to all opt Otherwise	•	•		5						
3.2			0, did your enter	prise <u>int</u>	rodu	ce an	y nev	v or in	proved	produ	ucts (go	ods or	
	services) that were	:							Yes	No			
No	t previously offered by any	y of your cor	npetitors?¹										
	entical or very similar to pr	-	•	r competi	tors?	2							
	on tory community pr												
3.3	3 Using the definition	ns above, pl	ease estimate the	e percent	of y	our e	nterp	rise's	total <u>tu</u>	rnovei	<u>r</u> in 202	0 from	ı <b>:</b>
											Please p	orovide a	
1.	Products introduced during the were <b>not previously offered</b>						%				combine	ed estimate om innovat	
2.	Products introduced during the									0/		when not iate betwe	
	were identical or very simila your competitors	r to products	aiready offered by				%			%	items 1		
3.	Products that were <b>unchange</b>	d or only mar	ginally modified										
	during the three years 2018 to	2020					%						
	(include the resale of new prod	ducts purchase	d from other enterpris	ses)			T 1						
To	tal turnover in 2020			1	0	0	%						
3.4	4 Who developed the	ese nroduct	innovations?										
•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	se product		k all that	app	oly							
- Y	our enterprise by itself				<u> </u>	_							
- Y	our enterprise together wi	th other ente	rprises or organis	sations*		]							
	our enterprise by adapting leveloped by other enterpr	•	• •	ally		]							
- O	Other enterprises or organi	sations*				]							
	nclude independent enterprises plu esearch institutes, non-profits, etc.		your enterprise group (	subsidiaries,	sister	enterpr	ises, he	ad office	, etc.). Orga	anisation	s include	universitie	<b>?</b> S,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</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>2</sup> Already previously available on the market. (Wording can be adapted to national circumstances, e.g. to 'New to the enterprise').

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 brought into use by the firm.

3.5	During the three years 2018 to 2020, did your enterprise introduce any of the following types of new or
	improved business processes that differ significantly from your previous business processes

	Yes		No	
- Methods for producing or developing goods or providing 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 'yes' to any options above, then:	•	Yes	No	
<ul> <li>Did your enterprise introduce (partially or fully) at least one business process innovation <u>solely</u> due to th Covid-19 pandemic?</li> </ul>				
- If the Covid-19 pandemic of 2020 didn't happen, would you have any kind of business process innovation during the 2018-2020 period (therefore, you were <b>not forced to innovate</b> due to the pandemic)?	_			
If 'no' to all options go to question 3.7 Otherwise go to question 3.6				
3.6 Who developed these business process 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\*

<sup>\*</sup> 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 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 2018 to 2020, did your enterprise have any of the following types of innovation activities?

Research and Development (R&D):

	Yes	No			
<u>In-house</u> research and development ( <u>R&amp;D</u> ) activities*?					
if 'yes' did your enterprise perform in-house R&D during the three y	ears 2018 to 2	020:			
Continuously (your enterprise had permanent R&D staff) □					
Occasionally (as needed only)					
Contract-out R&D to other enterprises (include enterprises in your own group or to public or private research organisations) □					
Innovation activities that did not lead to any innovation introdu	uced during 20	)18 to 2020:			
	Yes	No			
Ongoing innovation activities at the end of 2020**					
Abandoned or suspended innovation activities***					
Completed innovation activities ****					

If 'no' to all options in questions 3.1, 3.5, and 3.7, go to question 3.9.

Otherwise, go to question 3.8.

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

<sup>\*\*</sup> The innovation activity was not completed at the end of 2020 and will be continued in 2021.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> The innovation activity was discontinued during 2018 and 2020 either with plans to resume the activity later ('suspended activity') or without such plans ('abandoned activity')

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup> The innovation activity was completed at the end of 2020 but has not resulted in the introduction of an innovation by the end of 2020, e.g. because it concerned only a part of a new or improved product or business process, or because the introduction is foreseen to happen later.

## 3.8 How much did your enterprise spend on innovation and research and development (R&D) in 2020?

- Please note that question 3.8 refers, exceptionally, only to the year 2020, not the three year period 2018 to 2020.
- Please tick 'none' for all categories if your enterprise did not have any expenditure on innovation and/or R&D in 2020.

# Expenditures on innovation and R&D in 2020

	Please estimate it you lack precise accounting data	·	Please tick, if there were no such expenditures in 2020
<b>R&amp;D</b> <u>performed in-house</u> (Include current expenditures including labour costs and capital expenditures (buildings, machinery, equipment, software etc.) specifically for R&D)	,,,,	,000 €	□ none
<b>R&amp;D contracted out</b> to others (including enterprises in own enterprise group)		_,000 €	□ none
All other innovation expenditures* (i.e. excluding R&D)	,,	_,000 €	□ none
include:			
- Acquisition of machinery equipment, software, IPRs or buildings for innovation activi	ties other than R&D		
- Acquisition of external knowledge for innovation activities other than R&D (e.g. pater	nts, 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)

## 3.9 During the three years from 2018 to 2020, did your enterprise try to obtain the following types of <u>funding</u>?

	Try to obtain funding				If your enterprise obtained funding, was this partly or fully used for R&D or other innovation 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)			_	_		
<b>Debt finance</b> (finance that the enterprise must repay)	0	0				

# 3.10 During the three years from 2018 to 2020, did your enterprise receive any <u>public financial support</u> from the following levels of government? - Include financial support via grants, subsidised loans, and loan guarantees.

- Exclude revenues from public sector* procurement	- Exclude revenues from public sector* procurement contracts.								
				his <u>us</u>	ise received ed for R&D o				
	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.									
3.11 During the three years from 2018 to 2 following purposes?	2020, did	l your ent	erprise	use <u>ta</u>	x incentive			<u>s</u> for the	
						Yes	No		
Tax credits or allowances for R&D or other innov	ation act	<u>ivities</u>							
Tax credits or allowances for all other types of ac	ctivities								
Tax credits or allowances for combating the cons	sequence	es of the C	ovid-19 p	anden	nic of 2020				
3.12 During the three years 2018 to 20 organisations?	20, <u>did</u>	your ent	<u>erprise</u>	CO-0	oerate* w	ith other	ente	rprises or	
	Ye								
a) On R&D									
b) On other innovation activities (excluding R&I	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 3.13
Otherwise go to question 3.14

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

Tick all that apply

Cyprus	Other EU* or EFTA**	All other countries
e group		
	e group	e group

# 3.14 During the three years 2018 to 2020, how important were the following <u>factors in hampering</u> your enterprises' decision to start innovation activities\*, or its execution of innovation activities\*?

#### Degree of importance

	High	Medium	Low	Not a constraint
Lack of internal finance for innovation				
Lack of credit or private equity				
<u>Difficulties in obtaining public grants or subsidies</u>				
Costs too high				
<u>Lack of skilled employees</u> within your enterprise				
Lack of collaboration partners				
Lack of access to external knowledge				
<u>Uncertain market</u> demand for your ideas				
Too much competition in your market				
<u>Different priorities</u> within your enterprise				
The COVID-19 pandemic of 2020				

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

<sup>\*</sup> The Member States of the European Union (EU) are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden.

<sup>\*\*</sup> 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.

### 4 Innovations with Environmental Benefits

- An innovation with environmental benefits is a new or improved product or business process of an enterprise that
  generates positive or lower negative environmental impacts, compared to the enterprise's previous products or
  processes, and that has been made available to potential users or brought into use. The environmental benefit 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.
- 4.1 During the three years 2018 to 2020, did your enterprise introduce any innovations that benefited the environment?

Yes 1 → Go to question 4.2

No 0 → End of questionnaire

During the three years 2018 to 2020, did your enterprise introduce <u>innovations</u> with any of the following <u>environmental benefits</u>, and, if yes, was their contribution to environmental protection rather significant or insignificant?

Environmental benefits obtained within your enterprise	Yes, significant	Yes, but insignificant	No
Reduced material or water use per unit of output			
Reduced energy use or CO2 'footprint' (i.e. reduced total CO2 emission)			
Reduced soil, noise, water or air pollution			0
Replaced a share of materials with less polluting or hazardous substitutes			0
Replaced a share of fossil energy with renewable energy sources		_	0
Recycled waste, water, or materials for own use or sale			
Environmental benefits obtained during the consumption or use of a good or service by the end user	Yes, significant	Yes, but insignificant	No
Reduced energy use or CO2 'footprint'			
Reduced air, water, soil or noise pollution		_	0
Facilitated recycling of product after use	0	_	
Extended product life through longer-lasting, more durable products			0

If no to all options, this is the end of the questionnaire Otherwise go to question 4.3

# 4.3 During 2018 to 2020, how important were the following <u>factors in driving your enterprise's decisions to introduce innovations with environmental benefits?</u>

	Degree of importance					
	High	Medium	Low	Not relevant		
Existing environmental regulations						
Existing environmental taxes, charges or fees						
Environmental regulations or taxes expected in the future						
Government grants, subsidies or other financial incentives for environmental innovations						
Current or expected market demand for environmental innovations						
Improving your enterprise's reputation						
Voluntary actions or initiatives for environmental good practice within your sector						
High cost of energy, water or materials						
Need to meet requirements for public procurement contracts						
		<u> </u>		-		

NOTES

## Notes in implementing the expenditure questions

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.

<u>Performed in-house:</u> 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.

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