

2 December 2009

## **Technological Innovation in Companies Survey 2008**

*Provisional results*

### **Main results**

- Expenditure on technological innovation increases 10.1% in 2008 and reaches 19,919 million euros.
- 34.8% of Spanish companies with 10 or more employees are innovative. This percentage includes, for the first time in 2008, non-technological (organisational and commercial) innovations.
- 20.8% of Spanish companies with 10 or more employees innovate a product or process during the 2006-2008 period.
- The Autonomous Communities that go to the greatest expense in performing technological innovation activities in 2008 are Comunidad de Madrid, Cataluña and País Vasco.
- Extremadura, Comunidad de Madrid and Aragón are the Autonomous Communities with the highest rates of growth in technological innovation expenditure.

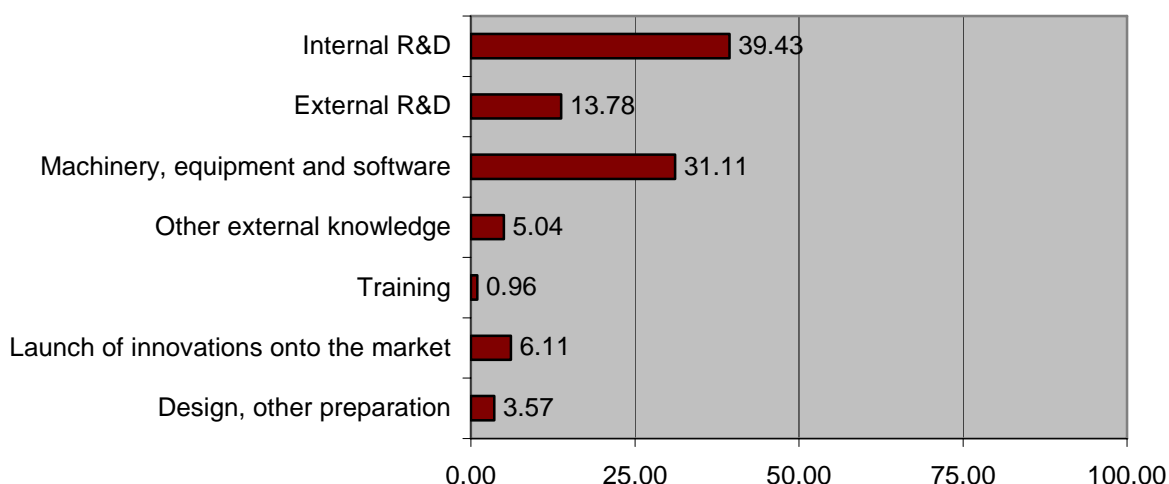
## Expenditure on technological innovation activities increases 10.1% during the year 2008

Expenditure on technological innovation activities rose to 19,919 million euros in 2008, representing an increase of 10.1% as compared with the year 2007.

**Expenditure on technological innovation reached 1.9% of turnover of the companies** that performed technological innovation activities in 2008.

Among the innovative activities, internal or external R&D activities were particularly noteworthy, (representing 53.2% of total expenditure on technological innovation activities), as was the acquisition of machinery, equipment and software for technological innovation (31.1%).

## Distribution of expenditure on technological innovation activities, by type of expenditure, as a percentage. Year 2008



In analysis by activity sector, *Telecommunications* companies (CNAE 61) represented the highest percentage of total expenditure on technological innovation, with 13.8%, followed by *R&D services* companies (CNAE 72), with 9.2%, and *Transport and storage* companies (CNAE 49 to 53), with 7.4%.

## Comunidad de Madrid, Cataluña and País Vasco, the Autonomous Communities with the highest degree of expenditure on technological innovation

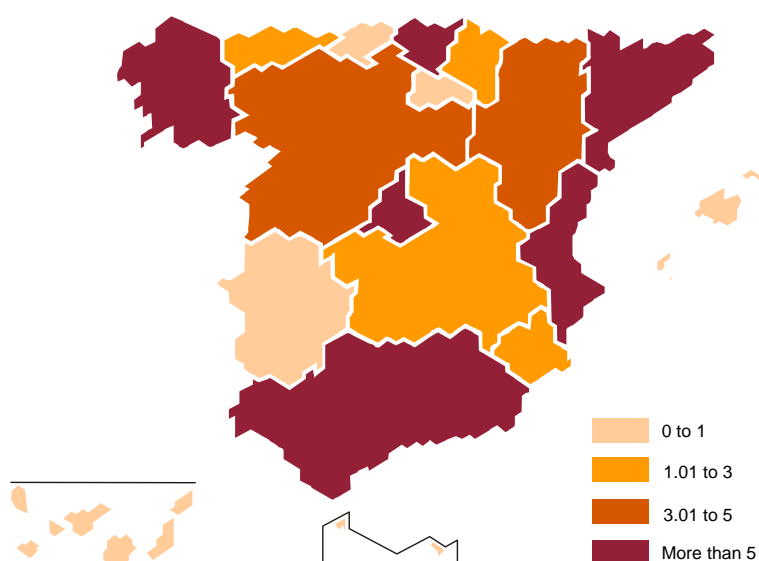
The Autonomous Communities with the greatest expenditure on technological innovation in 2008 were Comunidad de Madrid (38.5% of total expenditure), Cataluña (19.0%) and País Vasco (9.0%).

In turn, those showing the greatest increases as compared with 2007 were Extremadura (48.1%), Comunidad de Madrid (32.8%) and Aragón (17.9%).

## Technological Innovation. Year 2008

Autonomous Communities	Innovating companies		Regionalised expenditure on innovation		% of turnover for new and improved products	Growth rate
	Total	Percentages	Total (thousands of euros)	Percentages		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42,206</b>	<b>20.81</b>	<b>19,918,946</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12.69</b>	<b>10.08</b>
Andalucía	6,207	19.56	1,058,925	5.32	5.74	-23.97
Aragón	1,470	25.22	673,853	3.38	20.13	17.88
Asturias (Principado de)	684	18.95	343,933	1.73	11.31	16.26
Balears (Illes)	753	14.36	79,570	0.40	3.31	-7.00
Canarias	1,323	15.31	192,542	0.97	3.86	-25.91
Cantabria	437	19.67	115,051	0.58	9.41	0.38
Castilla y León	1,783	20.65	798,060	4.01	16.85	5.51
Castilla-La Mancha	1,616	20.36	355,530	1.78	6.45	5.76
Cataluña	9,180	23.69	3,780,644	18.98	11.70	-3.73
Comunitat Valenciana	4,663	20.18	1,180,627	5.93	6.19	16.53
Extremadura	489	14.17	115,615	0.58	5.30	48.11
Galicia	2,152	19.93	1,002,938	5.04	11.29	3.83
Madrid (Comunidad de)	6,073	20.15	7,665,642	38.48	15.57	32.81
Murcia (Región de)	1,150	16.04	250,739	1.26	9.63	-20.01
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	878	27.95	408,044	2.05	22.26	16.81
País Vasco	2,844	27.11	1,791,097	8.99	14.58	2.07
Rioja (La)	473	29.41	104,538	0.52	9.37	-1.41
Ceuta	15	9.38	987	0.00	2.76	157.70
Melilla	16	11.66	608	0.00	5.01	-67.22

## Percentage distribution of expenditure on innovation by Autonomous Community



### 34.8% of companies innovate during the 2006-2008 period

34.8% of Spanish companies were innovative during the 2006-2008 period, including technological (product or process) innovations and non-technological (organisational or commercial) innovations.

20.8% of Spanish companies innovated a product or process in the 2006-2008 period. This percentage rose to 23.6% when also considering companies with technological innovations underway or unsuccessful innovations.

**Innovation of a product in the 2006-2008 period represented 12.7% of the sales by all companies.** This percentage decreased to 5.7% when exclusively considering products which were new to the market.

In turn, turnover due to product innovations involving unaltered or slightly modified products represented 87.3% of the total.

On analysis of innovating companies, by branch of activity, it could be observed that, in the case of the industrial sector, 66.9% of *Pharmacy* companies and 61.8% of *Chemical* companies were innovative. In the services sector, *R&D companies* were of particular note (with 75.9% of companies innovating), as were those involved in *Information and communications* (with 39.7%).

### Partnerships in technological innovation

15.7% of innovating companies or companies with innovations underway or unsuccessful innovations (EIN) were involved in an innovation partnership during the 2006-2008 period. Partnerships were primarily with suppliers (48.6% of the total), universities (31.4%) and consultants, commercial laboratories or private R&D institutions (25.8%)

### Partnerships in technological innovation, by EIN companies in the 2006-2008 period

Type of partner with whom they cooperated	Total	Percentages
<b>Total EIN companies which cooperated in innovation* in the 2006-2008 period</b>	<b>7,497</b>	<b>100</b>
Other companies from the same group	1,622	21.6
Suppliers of equipment, material, components or software	3,641	48.6
Clients	1,751	23.4
Competitors or other companies in the sector	1,479	19.7
Consultants, commercial laboratories or private R&D institutions	1,936	25.8
Universities or other higher education centres	2,352	31.4
Public research bodies	1,250	16.7
Technology centres	1,897	25.3

\* A company can cooperate with more than one unit

### **Information sources for technological innovation**

9.7% of companies considered internal information sources (within the company or group) to be of the greatest importance for carrying out innovation projects.

Conversely, 10.1% of companies believed market sources (suppliers, clients, competitors, etc.) to be highly relevant.

### **Objectives of technological innovation**

40.4% of EIN companies expressed that a priority objective of their innovative activities was to increase the quality of goods or services.

35.1% indicated the goal of increasing production capacity or provision of services.

---

For further information see **INEbase**-[www.ine.es/en/welcome\\_en.htm](http://www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm) All press releases at: [www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa\\_en.htm](http://www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm)

**Press Office:** Telephone: 91 583 93 63 / 94 08 – Fax: 91 583 90 87 - [gprensa@ine.es](mailto:gprensa@ine.es)

**Information Area:** Telephone: 91 583 91 00 – Fax: 91 583 91 58 – [www.ine.es/infoine](http://www.ine.es/infoine)

---

## Methodological note

The Technological Innovation in Companies Survey is a study which is integrated in the European Union statistics plans, the objective of which is to provide information on the so-called technological innovation process, compiling indicators that allow for ascertaining the different aspects of this process (economic impact, innovative activities, cost, etc.) **It is a study carried out on a sample of more than 47,800 companies, with 10 or more employees, from the industrial, construction and services sectors, including for the first time in 2006, research in the branch of agriculture, livestock breeding, hunting, forestry and fishing.**

**Innovative activities** are all types of scientific, technological, organisational, financial and commercial activities, including the investment in new knowledge, which leads truly or potentially to the implementation of innovations. Parting from this definition, it is possible to distinguish two types of innovation: technological innovation and non-technological innovation.

*Technological innovations* include technologically new products (goods or services) and processes, as well as significant technological improvements to them. An innovation is considered as such when it has been launched onto the market (product innovation) or it has been used in the production process of goods or in the rendering of services (process innovation). The technological innovations referred to in this study are from the three years prior to conducting the Survey (2006-2008 period).

*Non-technological innovations*, included for the first time in 2008, comprise the new commercialisation methods of products (goods or services) or new organisational methods of the business practices implemented by companies, as well as the significant improvements in already existing methods. Likewise, these innovations refer to the 2006-2008 period.

**Technological innovation activities** constitute the set of activities leading to the development or introduction of technological innovations. They include the following seven activities:

- *Scientific research and technological development (internal R&D)*
- *R&D acquisition (external R&D)*
- *Acquisition of machinery, equipment and software*
- *Acquisition of other external knowledge*
- *Training*
- *Introduction of innovations on the market*
- *Other preparations for production and/or distribution*

Technological innovation activities refer to the year immediately prior to conducting the Survey (year 2008).

**Adaptation to new National Classification of Economic Activities 2009 (CNAE 2009)**

The European Parliament and Council passed the new classification of economic activities for statistical purposes within the European Union, called NACE Rev.2, on 20 December 2006, via Regulation (EC) no. 1893/2006. This Regulation also stipulates the use of the new classification in the community statistics, for the purpose of ensuring a harmonised implementation of the same.

The adaptation to the new European classification (NACE Rev.2) and to the national version of the same (CNAE 2009) has caused changes in the Technological Innovation in Companies Survey. These changes are reflected in the results by branch of activity.