

1 December 2010

Innovation in Companies Survey

Year 2009. *Final results*

Main results

- **Expenditure on technological innovation decreases 11.5%** in 2009, reaching 17,637 million euros.
- **33.9% of Spanish companies** with 10 or more employees **are innovative during the 2007-2009 period**. This percentage includes non-technological (organisational and commercial) innovations.
- 20.5% of Spanish companies with 10 or more employees innovate a product or process during the 2007-2009 period.
- The Autonomous Communities that go to the **greatest expense in performing technological innovation activities** in 2009 are **Comunidad de Madrid, Cataluña and País Vasco**.
- **Aragón and Castilla y León** are the Autonomous Communities with the **highest growth rates** in technological innovation expenditure.

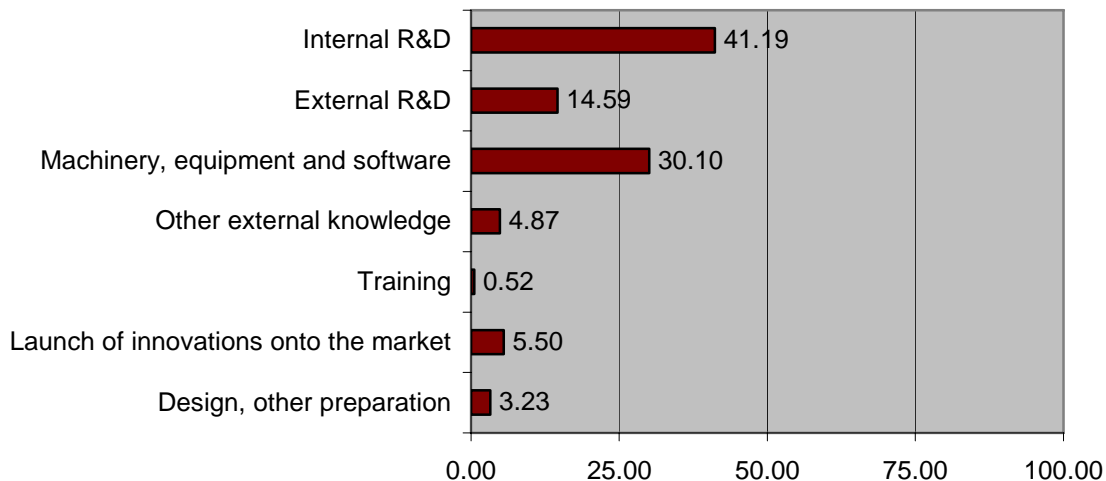
Expenditure on technological innovation activities

Expenditure on technological innovation activities reached 17,637 million euros in 2009, representing a decrease of 11.5%, as compared with the year 2008.

Expenditure on technological innovation reached 2.2% of turnover of the companies that carried out technological innovation activities in 2009.

Among the innovative activities, internal or external R&D activities were particularly noteworthy, representing 55.8% of total expenditure on technological innovation activities, as was the acquisition of machinery, equipment and software for technological innovation (30.1%).

Distribution of expenditure on technological innovation activities, by type of expenditure, as a percentage. Year 2009



In the analysis by activity sector, *Telecommunications* companies represented the highest percentage of total expenditure on technological innovation, with 11.9%, followed by *R&D services* companies, with 9.5%, and *Transport and storage* companies, with 9.2%.

Expenditure on technological innovation, by Autonomous Community

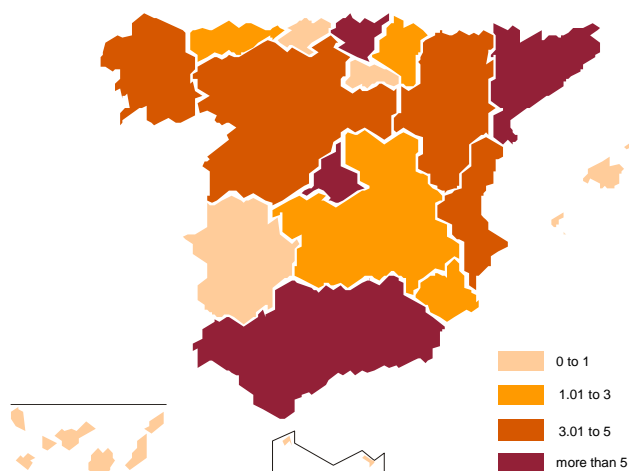
The Autonomous Communities with the greatest expenditure on technological innovation in 2009 were Comunidad de Madrid (38.8% of total expenditure), Cataluña (19.8%) and País Vasco (10.1%).

In turn, those showing the greatest increases, as compared with 2008, were Aragón (1.9%), and Castilla y León (0.7%).

Technological innovation, by Autonomous Community.

Autonomous Communities	Innovating companies in the 2007-2009 period		2009 Regionalised expenditure on innovation		% of turnover for new and improved products	Growth rate of expenditure
	Total	Percentages	Total (thousands of euros)	Percentages		
TOTAL	39,043	20.54	17,636,624	100	14.87	-11.46
Andalucía	4,828	17.23	999,226	5.67	7.87	-5.64
Aragón	1,393	24.55	686,335	3.89	26.04	1.85
Asturias (Principado de)	686	19.22	243,380	1.38	7.82	-29.24
Balears (Illes)	691	14.24	54,922	0.31	6.02	-30.98
Canarias	1,170	15.06	113,962	0.65	6.11	-40.81
Cantabria	487	22.45	102,169	0.58	7.39	-11.20
Castilla y León	1,808	21.72	803,274	4.55	20.35	0.65
Castilla-La Mancha	1,245	17.09	229,305	1.30	8.65	-35.50
Cataluña	8,599	23.61	3,494,868	19.82	11.70	-7.56
Comunitat Valenciana	4,400	20.90	840,951	4.77	8.82	-28.77
Extremadura	465	14.87	50,421	0.29	5.92	-56.39
Galicia	2,082	20.20	706,328	4.00	9.46	-29.57
Madrid (Comunidad de)	5,778	19.65	6,848,209	38.83	17.73	-10.66
Murcia (Región de)	1,091	16.92	211,870	1.20	6.51	-15.50
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	802	25.49	400,728	2.27	29.54	-1.79
País Vasco	3,027	28.60	1,780,233	10.09	26.75	-0.61
Rioja (La)	441	27.81	64,962	0.37	12.62	-37.86
Ceuta	24	14.69	2,995	0.02	2.72	203.44
Melilla	24	16.50	2,487	0.01	1.82	309.05

Percentage distribution of expenditure on innovation by Autonomous Community



Innovating companies during the 2007-2009 period

33.9% of Spanish companies were innovative during the 2007-2009 period, including technological (product or process) innovations and non-technological (organisational or commercial) innovations.

20.5% of Spanish companies innovated a product or process in the 2007-2009 period. This percentage rose to 22.9% when also considering companies with technological innovations underway or unsuccessful innovations.

Innovating companies in the 2007-2009 period

	Innovating companies		EIN companies	
	Total	%	Total	%
Total	39,043	20.54	43,513	22.90
Agriculture CNAE 01, 02, 03	1,069	15.16	1,187	16.83
IndustryTotal	14,187	32.39	15,759	35.98
Extractive and petroleum industries CNAE 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 19	187	20.24	220	23.87
Food, beverages and tobacco CNAE 10, 11, 12	2,185	31.71	2,432	35.28
Textile, manufacture, leather and footwear CNAE 13, 14, 15	850	21.78	976	25.03
Wood, paper Industry, publishing, graphic arts CNAE 16, 17, 18	1,529	33.76	1,624	35.85
Chemicals CNAE 20	844	60.12	950	67.63
Pharmacy CNAE 21	188	75.05	211	84.18
Rubber and plastic products CNAE 22	670	36.66	735	40.20
Various non-metallic ore products CNAE 23	977	28.11	1,056	30.39
Metallurgy CNAE 24	287	37.24	317	41.19
Metallic products CNAE 25	2,146	26.88	2,380	29.81
Computer, electronic and optical products CNAE 26	399	59.35	427	63.59
Electrical material and equipment CNAE 27	467	45.38	531	51.66
Other machinery and equipment CNAE 28	1,150	43.12	1,306	48.98
Motor vehicles CNAE 29	450	46.92	499	51.95
Other transport material CNAE 30	135	40.50	156	46.96
Furnitures CNAE 31	660	26.60	729	29.37
Other manufacture activities CNAE 32	295	30.92	338	35.45
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment CNAE 33	365	25.53	422	29.51
Energy and water CNAE 35, 36	189	35.74	208	39.29
Waste management and decontamination activities CNAE 37, 38, 39	215	27.14	242	30.66
Construction CNAE 41, 42, 43	4,054	11.22	4,562	12.62
Services total	19,732	19.15	22,004	21.35
Trade CNAE 45, 46, 47	6,559	18.00	7,470	20.50
Transport and storing CNAE 49, 50, 51, 52, 53	1,862	18.87	1,986	20.13
Catering CNAE 55, 56	1,380	10.66	1,504	11.61
Communications and information CNAE 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63	2,069	43.58	2,320	48.88
Financial and insurance activities CNAE 64, 65, 66	499	33.59	563	37.89
Real estate activities CNAE 68	240	15.23	247	15.70
R&D Services CNAE 72	336	77.88	432	100.00
Otras actividades profesionales, científicas y técnicas CNAE 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75	2,483	26.79	2,915	31.46
Administrative and support service activities CNAE 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82	1,484	11.97	1,520	12.26
Health activities and social services CNAE 86, 87, 88	2,108	23.41	2,270	25.21
Arts, recreation and entertainment activities CNAE 90, 91, 92, 93	306	12.83	318	13.30
Other services CNAE 85-854, 94, 95, 96	406	16.25	459	18.38

* EIN Innovating companies or companies with innovations underway or unsuccessful in

Innovation of a product in the 2007-2009 period represented 14.9% of the sales by all companies. This percentage decreased to 6.8% when considering only products which were new to the market.

In turn, turnover due to product innovations involving unaltered or slightly modified products represented 85.1% of the total.

On analysis of technologically innovating companies, by branch of activity, it could be observed that, in the case of the industrial sector, 75.1% of *Pharmacy* companies and 60.1% of *Chemical* companies were innovative. In the services sector, *R&D companies* were of particular note (with 77.9% of companies innovating), as were those involved in *Information and communications* (with 43.6%).

Partnerships in technological innovation during the 2007-2009 period

18.2% of innovating companies or companies with innovations underway or unsuccessful innovations (EIN) were involved in an innovation partnership during the 2007-2009 period. Partnerships were primarily with suppliers (49.8% of the total), universities (29.5%) and technology centres (27.0%)

Partnerships in technological innovation, by EIN companies in the 2007-2009 period

Type of partner with whom they cooperated	Total	Percentages
Total EIN companies which cooperated in innovation* in the 2007-2009 period	7,925	100
Other companies from the same group	1,511	19.1
Suppliers of equipment, material, components or software	3,948	49.8
Clients	1,968	24.8
Competitors or other companies in the sector	1,550	19.6
Consultants, commercial laboratories or private R&D institutions	2,061	26.0
Universities or other higher education centres	2,336	29.5
Public research bodies	1,254	15.8
Technology centres	2,137	27.0

* A company can cooperate with more than one unit

Information sources for technological innovation

10.2% of companies considered internal information sources (within the company or group) to be of the greatest importance for carrying out innovation projects.

In turn, 9.8% of companies believed market sources (suppliers, clients, competitors, etc.) to be highly relevant.

Objectives of technological innovation

42.6% of EIN companies expressed that a priority objective of their innovative activities was to increase the quality of goods or services. 37.1% indicated the goal of increasing production capacity or the provision of services.

For further information see INEbase-www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm All press releases at: www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm

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Methodological note

The 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 targeting** a sample of **more than 43,400 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 (2007-2009 period).

Non-technological innovations 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 2007-2009 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 2009).