

D Enterprises and ICT

Data given in this chapter are based on results of the **Annual Statistical Survey on the ICT Use in Enterprises (ICT 5-01)**, which has been carried out by the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) since 2002 when the first (pilot) survey was performed to obtain data for 2000 and 2001.

Since 2006, the survey has been conducted in accord with the **Regulation (EC) No 808/2004** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 concerning Community statistics on the information society. This allows obtaining of internationally comparable data within the EU27 Member States.

The survey is every year conducted in the first quarter of the reference year in the sample of approximately **8 000 enterprises having 10+ employees** in selected economic activities. The results are then grossed up to the whole population of the measured enterprises, which is around 40 000 enterprises with 10+ employees.

The data obtained are available **broken** by prevailing economic activities by the CZ-NACE classification, by size of enterprises measured, and by their mutual combination.

Notes

The reference period is, in case of majority of data on equipment or ICT use in enterprises, **current month** of a given year (in this issue it is **2020**) when the enterprise is filling the questionnaire. In case of indicators on e-commerce, use of big data analyses and 3D printing the reference period is the whole year (in this issue it is 2019 although the survey was carried out in 2020).

Comparability of the CZSO and Eurostat Data

Since 2016 the data published by Eurostat and by the CZSO have been identical. Data for **international comparisons** are taken from the Eurostat database for digital economy and society, data of which are every year updated in January. Detailed information can be found at: <https://bit.ly/2SBKIs9>

Definitions (sorted alphabetically)

- **3D printing** (additive production) is a process of making three-dimensional objects in a 3D printer. 3D objects are formed by laying down many thin layers of a material in succession from a three-dimensional digital model.
- **A configuration of goods or services** is a possibility for visitors of web pages to customise products or to design tailored products according to their wishes or requirements. E.g. choice of composition, materials used.
- **A CRM (Customer Relationship Management)** is based in an intensive use of IT to collect, integrate, process and analyse information related to the customers.
- **A service robot** is a machine that has a degree of autonomy that enables to operate in complex and dynamic environment. It may require interaction with persons, objects or other devices, excluding its use in industrial automation applications. Service robots are designed to fit their tasks, working in the air (e.g. drones), under water, or on land, using wheels or legs to achieve mobility, using arms and end effectors to physically interact and are often used in inspection and maintenance tasks.
- **A virtual server/computing power** is e.g. processor power, RAM, hard disk space, or the operating system.
- An **access to the internet total** includes any type of fixed internet connection (e.g. xDSL line, leased data line, fiber) or connection via mobile telephone networks (via a data tariff in a mobile phone).
- An **enterprise website** shall mean a web page(s) presenting the enterprise on the internet. The enterprise is expected to have control over the contents - it may be changed or modified by authorised persons only. Information on only enterprises' contacts published in internet databases or catalogues of enterprises are excluded.

- An **industrial robot** is an automatically controlled, reprogrammable, multipurpose manipulator which is programmable in three or more axes and which may be either fixed in place or mobile for use. Most existing industrial robots are based on the robot arm with a solid base and a series of links and joints with an end effector that carries out the task.
- **Big Data** shall mean extremely large data sets without any structure. They may be generated by people (e.g. by their activities in social networks) or by machines (from machine-to-machine communication, from production processes, etc.). Basic characteristics of big data are extremely huge volume, extreme variety (different format of complex data), and velocity - extreme speed at which data is generated. The basic method of the big data analysis is data mining or using advanced analytics algorithms (e.g. predictive analyses).
- **Big Data analysis** refers to the use of technologies, techniques or SW tools such as data or text mining, machine learning, etc. for analysing Big Data extracted from enterprise's or other data sources.
- **Cloud computing** refers to ICT services that are used over the internet to access software, computing power, storage capacity, etc. where the services have all of the following characteristics: are delivered from servers of service providers, can be easily scaled up or down, can be used on-demand by the user and are paid for (either per user, by capacity used or they are pre-paid).
- **Electronic commerce, e-commerce (purchase or sale)** shall mean placing or accepting electronic orders via the internet or other computer networks by means of websites or EDI regardless of the method of payment or delivery. *Purchases (sales) implemented on the basis of orders prepared from information obtained on the internet but placed in a traditional way (by phone, fax, or written order) or by e-mail are not included.*
- **Social media** shall mean on-line communication tools enabling the enterprises to create their own user profiles by means of which they can communicate with other users, share information or multimedia content. The most famous and most used type of social media is social networks. Other types of social media are enterprise blogs or microblogs, multimedia content sharing websites and also Wiki based knowledge-sharing tools.
- The **digital circuit (leased data line)**, shall mean a data line leased from telecommunication operators and serving enterprises needs to get connected to the internet. The enterprise leases a transmission line with guaranteed (contracted) transmission velocity and other parameters as transmission security and encrypting from the provider (telecommunication company or operator).
- The **electronic data interchange (EDI)** refers to the transmission of structured messages, as orders, invoices, etc., for instance, between two computer applications, information or database systems, implemented over the internet or other network using in advance agreed format of the data messages based on standards enabling their automatic processing (EDI, EDIFACT, XML, cXML, etc.). That means the EDI is always implemented without any manual typing, retyping, or copying of the messages.
- **The Internet of Things** refers to interconnected devices or systems, often called "smart" devices or systems. They collect and exchange data and can be monitored or remotely controlled via the internet. Examples of usage are smart thermostats, RFID or IP tags applied or incorporated into a product in order to track them. Another example is sensors for tracking the movement of vehicles or their maintenance needs

Detailed information on methodology of the survey can be found in the publication **Information and Communication Technologies in the Business Sphere in 2020** (code **062005-20**) accessible on the CZSO website at <https://bit.ly/3o0lZ7T> (in the Czech language only).

Further information on the ICT use by enterprises can be found at: https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/podnikatelsky_sektor (in the Czech language only).

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Tab. D1 Enterprises in Czechia with internet access; 2020

Percentage

	Total	of which by:	
		DSL	Fiber
Total	98,6	54,3	23,5
Small enterprises (10-49)	98,4	55,1	18,7
Medium enterprises (50-249)	99,3	49,8	35,7
Large enterprises (250+)	99,6	57,9	64,4
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	99,2	52,5	19,8
Electricity, gas and water supply	99,9	56,4	31,2
Construction	98,1	52,3	17,2
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	99,5	46,2	20,1
Wholesale trade	100,0	52,1	28,0
Retail trade	99,9	77,8	19,6
Transport and storage	99,3	59,1	20,5
Accommodation	99,4	54,0	23,1
Food and beverage services	95,2	68,2	9,9
Travel agency and related activities	100,0	66,6	33,6
Media industries incl. publishing activities	100,0	43,2	46,8
Telecommunications	100,0	33,3	73,7
Computer programming and related act.	99,8	36,8	58,0
Professional, scientific and technical act.	98,5	43,4	35,1

Figure D1 Enterprises with access to the internet via a leased line

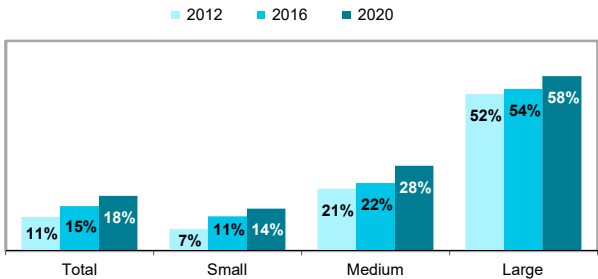
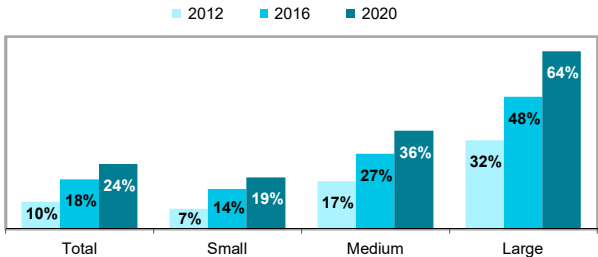


Figure D2 Enterprises with access to the internet via a fiber connection



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Table D2 Contracted download speed of the fixed internet connection used by enterprises in Czechia; 2020

	Percentage		
	Less than 30 Mbit/s	30–99,9 Mbit/s	At least 100 Mbit/s
Total	27,3	36,5	34,5
Small enterprises (10-49)	29,8	35,6	32,6
Medium enterprises (50-249)	19,9	40,9	38,5
Large enterprises (250+)	10,3	33,9	55,4
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	31,0	39,0	29,0
Electricity, gas and water supply	39,0	38,7	22,1
Construction	24,3	34,0	38,7
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	28,2	41,9	29,4
Wholesale trade	29,2	42,5	28,3
Retail trade	26,1	32,8	41,0
Transport and storage	29,2	37,2	32,9
Accommodation	21,0	35,0	43,4
Food and beverage services	26,8	27,4	40,2
Travel agency and related activities	22,5	34,3	43,1
Media industries incl. publishing activities	11,2	34,0	54,8
Telecommunications	5,5	12,8	81,7
Computer programming and related act.	8,6	29,7	61,5
Professional, scientific and technical act.	24,4	33,4	40,7

Figure D3 Contracted download speed of the fixed internet connection used by enterprises; 2020

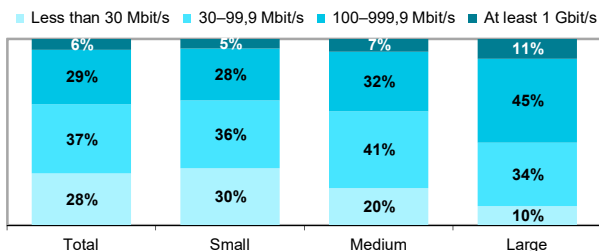
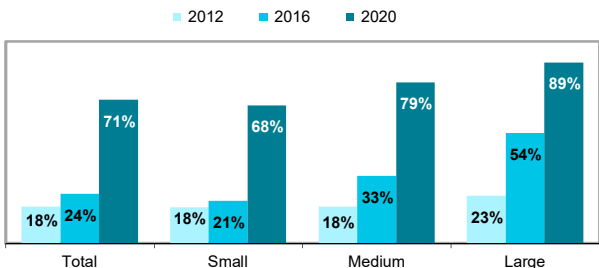


Figure D4 Enterprises with a fixed broadband contracted download speed at least 30 Mbit/s



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D5 Enterprises in EU countries with a fixed broadband contracted download speed at least 100 Mbit/s; 2020

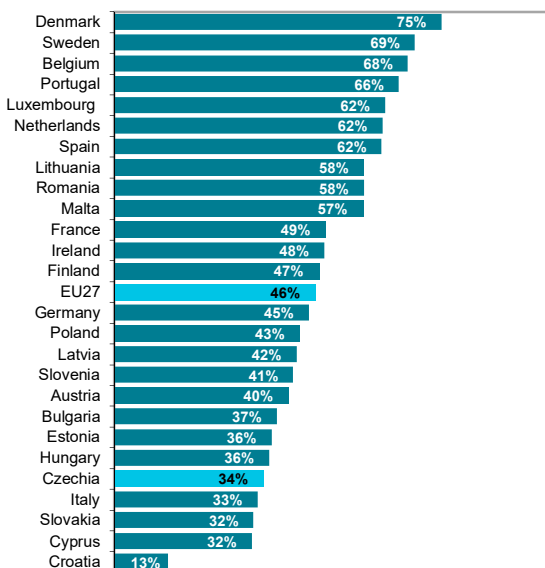
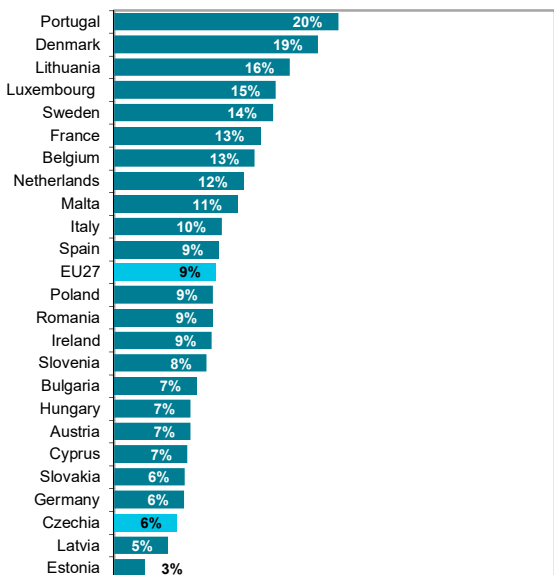


Figure D6 Enterprises in EU countries with a fixed broadband contracted download speed at least 1 Gbit/s; 2020



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Table D3 Enterprises in Czechia with a website

	2010	Percentage	
		2020	
		Total	customized for mobile devices
Total	74,0	83,4	56,9
Small enterprises (10-49)	70,2	81,3	54,5
Medium enterprises (50-249)	88,1	90,6	63,3
Large enterprises (250+)	92,2	93,4	74,7
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	76,9	85,1	53,5
Electricity, gas and water supply	73,3	93,9	65,8
Construction	72,0	81,4	52,2
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	84,8	94,5	73,6
Wholesale trade	83,3	94,2	68,7
Retail trade	53,5	74,0	53,6
Transport and storage	66,4	60,8	36,0
Accommodation	88,9	97,1	79,6
Food and beverage services	56,9	80,6	59,4
Travel agency and related activities	96,9	98,4	77,8
Media industries incl. publishing activities	96,3	98,0	80,5
Telecommunications	99,1	96,5	72,8
Computer programming and related act.	95,0	94,0	81,5
Professional, scientific and technical act.	85,3	88,4	62,2

Figure D7 Domains registered for enterprises' websites; 2020

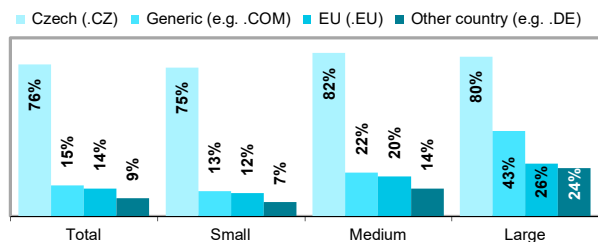
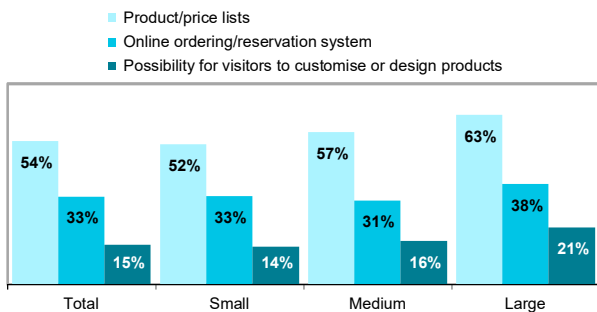


Figure D8 Enterprises with selected websites facilities; 2020



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D9 Enterprises in EU countries with a website; 2020

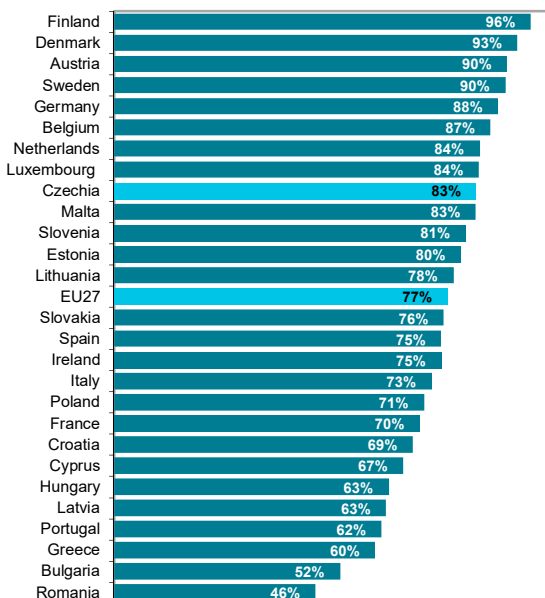
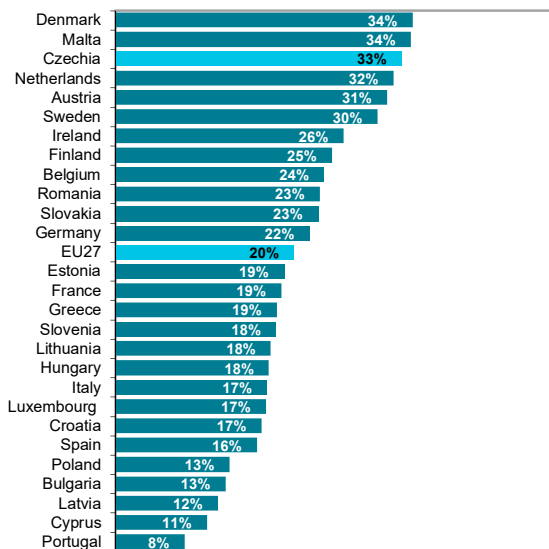


Figure D10 Enterprises in EU countries having online ordering or reservation system on their websites; 2020



Source: Eurostat

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Tab.D4 Enterprises in Czechia making web sales; 2019

	Percentage	
	Total	> 10 % of their total turnover
Total	23,2	15,2
Small enterprises (10-49)	22,9	15,4
Medium enterprises (50-249)	23,3	13,9
Large enterprises (250+)	28,5	17,5
Industry (10+ employees):		
Manufacturing	16,4	9,3
Electricity, gas and water supply	20,3	6,3
Construction	9,0	4,9
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	36,1	21,5
Wholesale trade	43,1	27,6
Retail trade	44,9	29,8
Transport and storage	11,3	9,2
Accommodation	75,2	64,3
Food and beverage services	27,4	21,9
Travel agency and related activities	73,1	67,8
Media industries incl. publishing activities	61,5	43,5
Telecommunications	54,8	40,0
Computer programming and related act.	22,7	15,1
Professional, scientific and technical act.	15,5	10,2

Figure D11 Enterprises making web sales

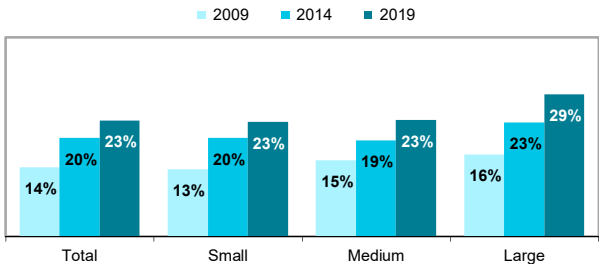
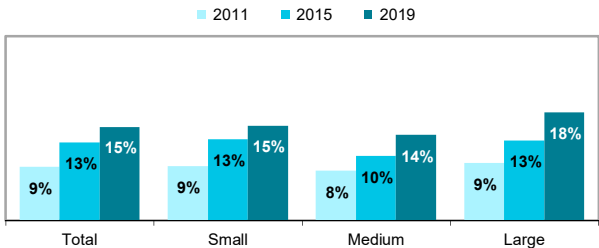


Figure D12 Enterprises where web sales making more than 10 % of their total turnover



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D13 Enterprises in EU countries making web sales; 2019

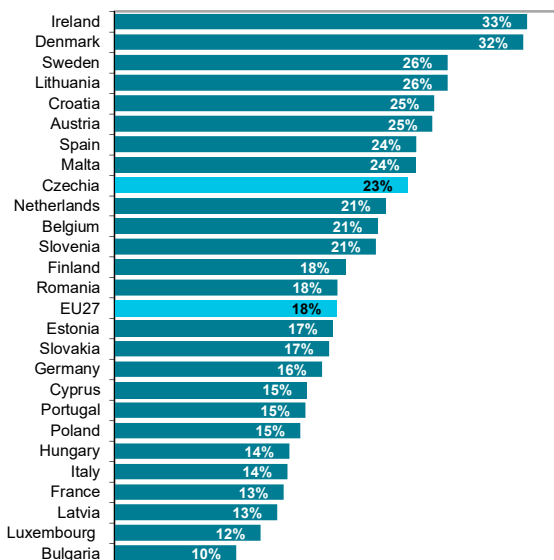
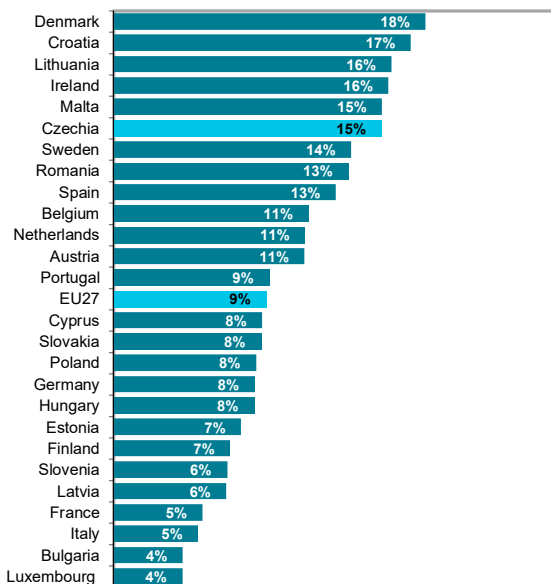


Figure D14 Enterprises in EU countries with web sales making more than 10 % of their total turnover; 2019



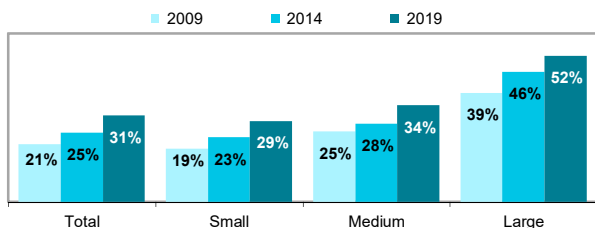
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Table D5 The enterprises' turnover generated from electronic sales in Czechia; 2019

	Total	Percentage carried out via:	
		EDI-type sales	Web sales
		Total	29,8
Small enterprises (10-49)	13,1	6,6	6,5
Medium enterprises (50-249)	22,4	15,1	7,3
Large enterprises (250+)	39,0	30,3	8,7
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	33,7	28,8	4,9
Electricity, gas and water supply	43,9	39,4	4,4
Construction	6,6	4,8	1,8
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	25,0	15,1	9,9
Wholesale trade	28,3	15,5	12,8
Retail trade	19,1	3,7	15,4
Transport and storage	29,9	21,9	8,0
Accommodation	42,9	10,0	32,9
Food and beverage services	11,4	1,8	9,6
Travel agency and related activities	66,3	8,3	58,0
Media industries incl. publishing activities	34,7	7,1	27,6
Telecommunications	13,5	6,1	7,4
Computer programming and related act.	23,3	13,2	10,0
Professional, scientific and technical act.	6,2	3,4	2,8

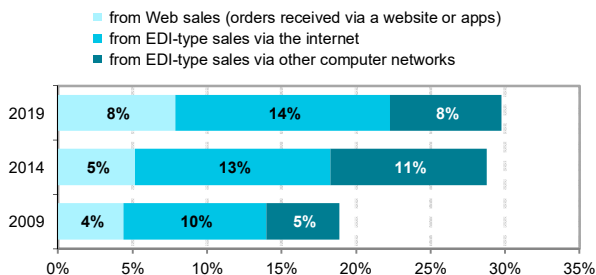
as a percentage of total enterprises' turnover in a given group

Figure D15 Enterprises making e-sales over computer networks



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Figure D16 The enterprises' turnover generated from e-sales



as a percentage of total enterprises' turnover in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D17 The enterprises' turnover generated from electronic sales in EU countries; 2019
(as a % of total enterprises' turnover)

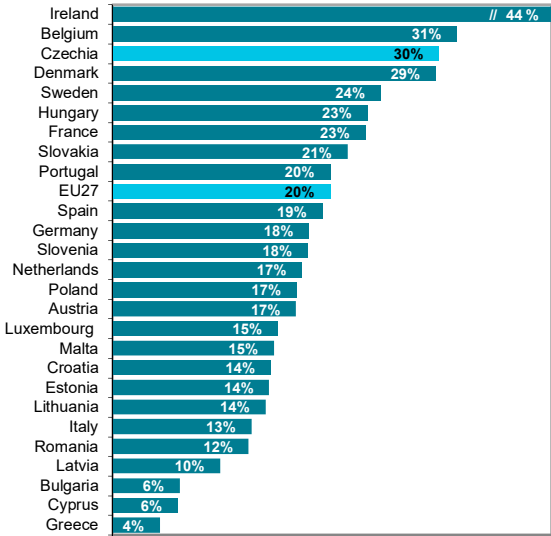
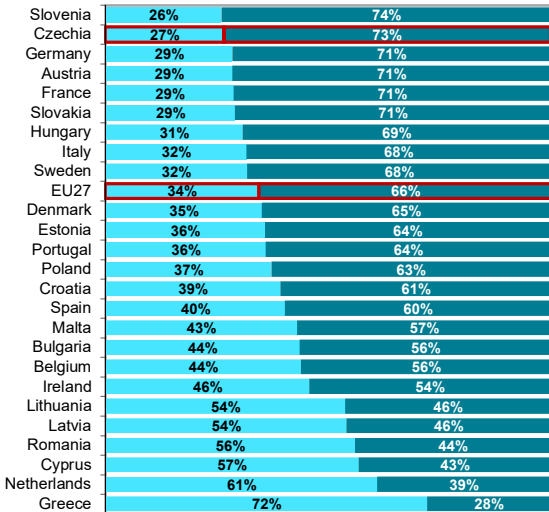


Figure D18 The enterprises' turnover generated from electronic sales in EU countries by type of order; 2019

- Orders received via a website or apps (Web sales)
- Automated orders received via EDI-type messages (EDI-type sales)



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Table D6 Enterprises in Czechia buying cloud computing services

	Percentage		
	2014	2017	2020
Total	15,2	22,0	28,8
Small enterprises (10-49)	14,7	20,0	25,7
Medium enterprises (50-249)	16,6	27,5	36,9
Large enterprises (250+)	19,4	38,7	55,7
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	13,2	19,1	26,5
Electricity, gas and water supply	13,5	24,6	31,1
Construction	13,9	17,0	17,8
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	18,1	22,9	29,7
Wholesale trade	18,5	28,4	38,7
Retail trade	17,3	23,1	27,6
Transport and storage	14,2	12,6	20,8
Accommodation	16,9	24,3	33,5
Food and beverage services	7,4	9,6	17,9
Travel agency and related activities	18,0	33,6	41,8
Media industries incl. publishing activities	29,9	44,0	48,5
Telecommunications	25,6	30,4	42,5
Computer programming and related act.	38,8	56,4	71,6
Professional, scientific and technical act.	16,3	30,9	38,6

Figure D19 Enterprises buying cloud computing services

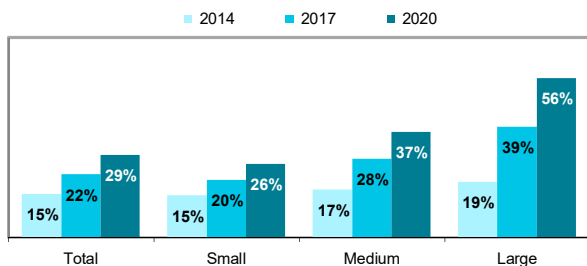
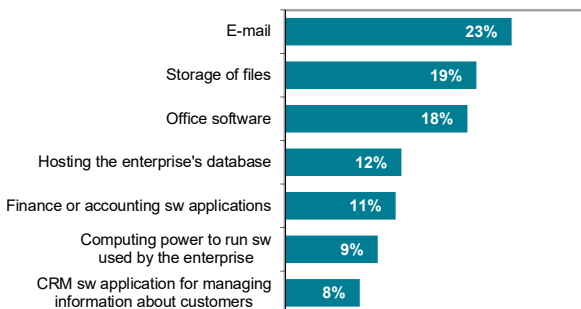


Figure D20 Cloud computing services bought by enterprises; 2020

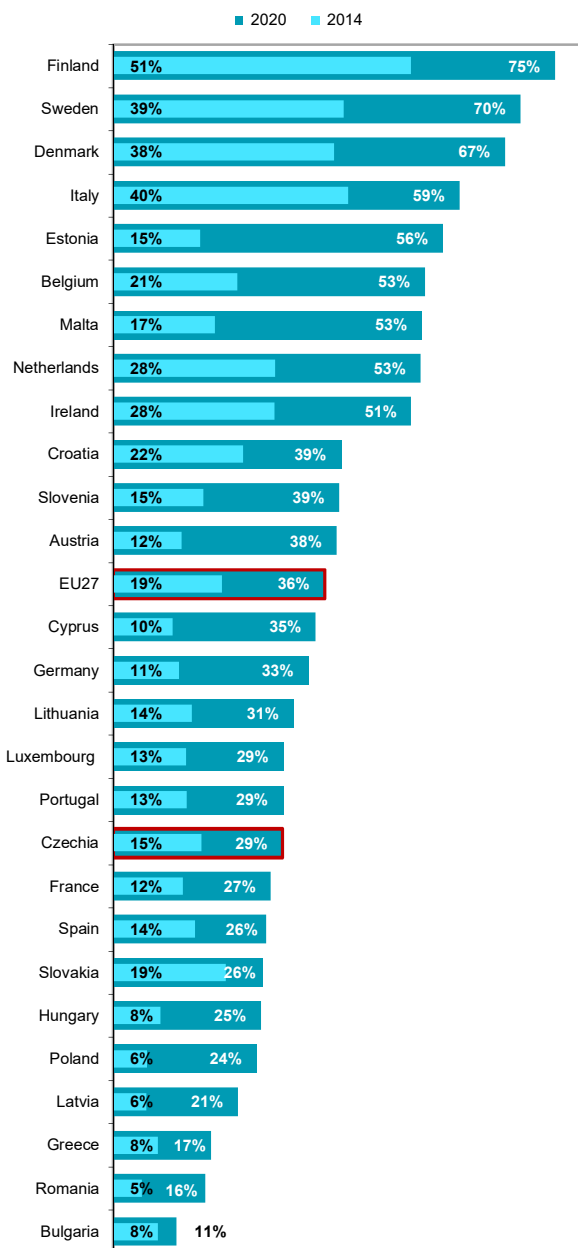


as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D21 Enterprises in EU countries buying cloud computing services



Source: Eurostat

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Table D7 Enterprises in Czechia using social networks*

	Percentage		
	2015	2017	2019
Total	23,5	34,1	45,0
Small enterprises (10-49)	21,7	30,4	41,5
Medium enterprises (50-249)	27,6	44,1	54,1
Large enterprises (250+)	39,9	62,3	73,3
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	17,3	26,5	37,6
Electricity, gas and water supply	13,2	22,5	31,4
Construction	10,7	17,8	29,1
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	36,7	51,1	59,7
Wholesale trade	30,8	43,2	52,7
Retail trade	28,9	45,1	58,7
Transport and storage	13,2	23,9	39,2
Accommodation	66,1	78,5	82,4
Food and beverage services	40,5	52,3	64,6
Travel agency and related activities	72,9	.	79,4
Media industries incl. publishing activities	69,9	78,9	83,5
Telecommunications	55,8	69,4	70,6
Computer programming and related act.	45,2	62,1	66,7
Professional, scientific and technical act.	28,0	37,7	47,9

Figure D22 Enterprises using social networks*

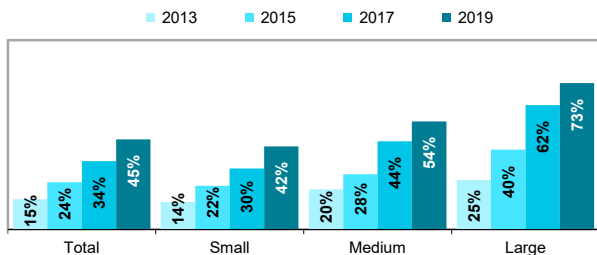
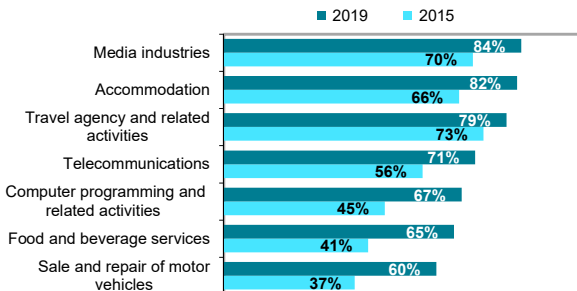


Figure D23 Industries with the highest shares of enterprises using social networks*



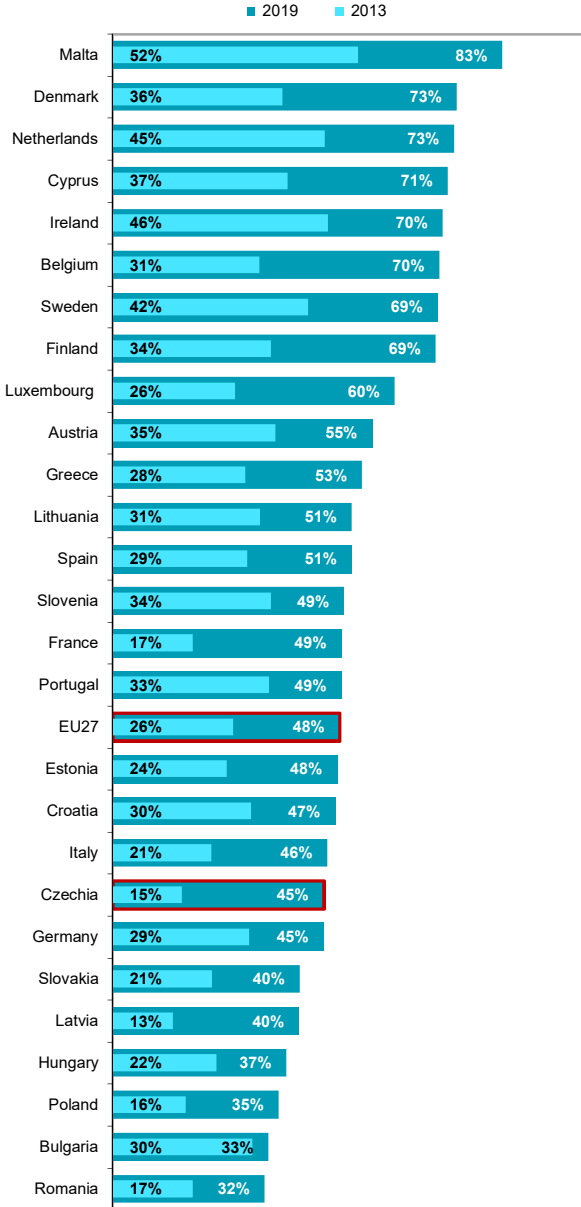
as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

* Having an account on Facebook, LinkedIn or similiar social networks.

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D24 Enterprises in EU countries using social networks*



* Having an account on Facebook, LinkedIn or similiar social networks.

Source: Eurostat

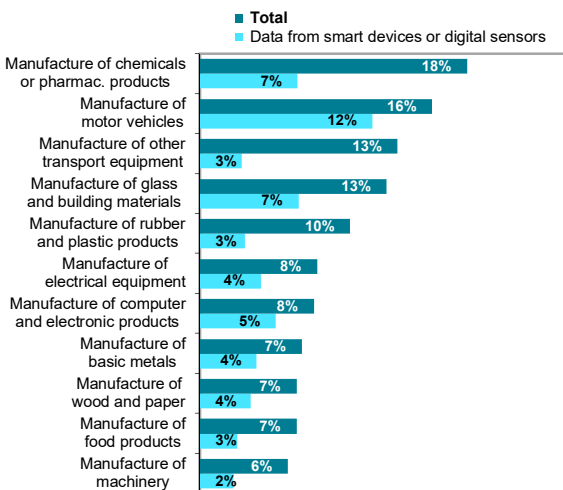
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Table D8 Enterprises in Czechia performing Big Data analysis; 2019

		Percentage	
	Total	Geolocation data from the use of portable devices	Data generated from social medias
Total	9,1	5,3	3,4
Small enterprises (10-49)	7,4	4,4	2,8
Medium enterprises (50-249)	13,5	7,8	4,9
Large enterprises (250+)	24,8	12,2	8,3
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	8,0	4,3	2,6
Electricity, gas and water supply	12,6	7,8	3,9
Construction	6,4	6,2	0,6
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	11,8	3,2	6,3
Wholesale trade	8,2	6,1	3,8
Retail trade	12,0	3,1	8,0
Transport and storage	15,1	14,9	1,1
Accommodation	8,1	.	5,7
Food and beverage services	2,7	0,9	2,0
Travel agency and related act.	11,1	.	10,2
Media industries	16,5	4,8	11,8
Telecommunications	11,7	8,3	4,4
Computer programming	27,0	9,8	10,5
Professional, S&T activities	9,0	3,4	5,3

as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Figure D25 Enterprises in Manufacturing performing Big Data analysis by industry; 2019



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given industry group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D26 Enterprises in EU countries performing Big Data analysis; 2019

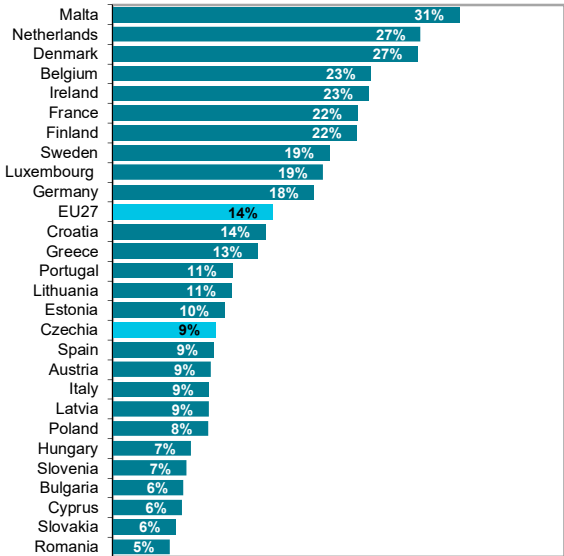
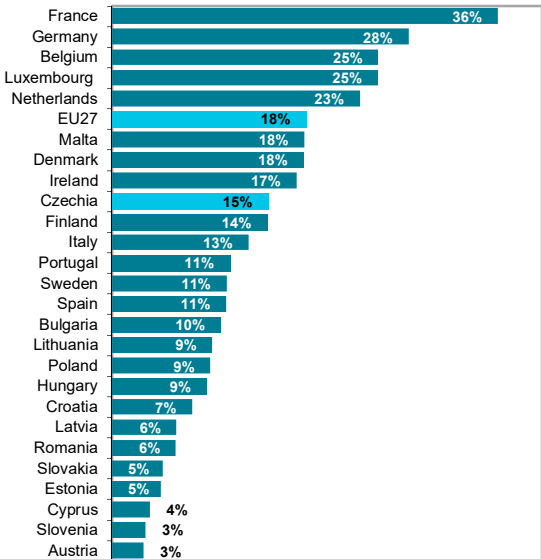


Figure D27 Enterprises in Transport and storage industry in EU countries performing Big Data analysis on geolocation data from portable devices; 2019



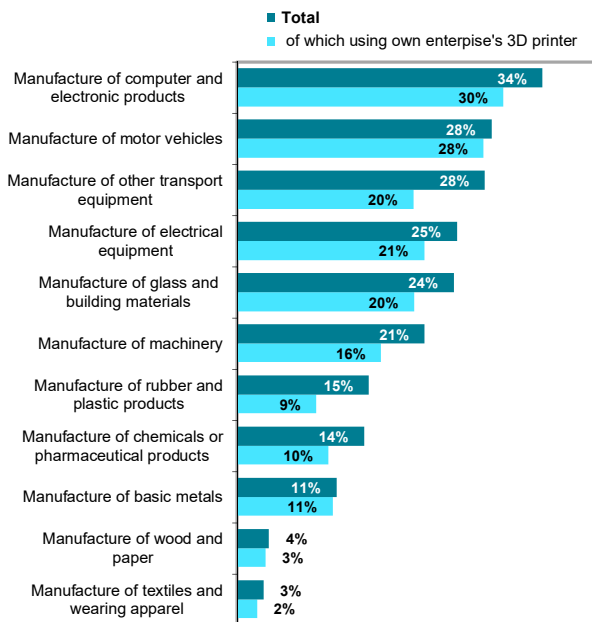
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Table D9 Enterprises in Czechia using 3D printing

	Percentage	
	2017	2019
Total	4,2	6,2
Small enterprises (10-49)	3,2	4,3
Medium enterprises (50-249)	6,0	10,4
Large enterprises (250+)	17,5	25,8
Industry (10+ employees):		
Manufacturing	7,6	12,9
Electricity, gas and water supply	.	.
Construction	1,0	2,2
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	2,6	3,6
Wholesale trade	5,3	5,1
Retail trade	3,8	3,2
Transport and storage	1,4	0,5
Accommodation	0,1	0,6
Food and beverage services	0,6	0,4
Travel agency and related activities	.	.
Media industries including publishing activities	3,0	7,2
Telecommunications	7,8	10,0
Computer programming and related activities	7,3	15,5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,1	5,8

as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Figure D28 Enterprises in Manufacturing using 3D printing; 2019



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given industry group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

D Enterprises and ICT

Figure D29 Enterprises in EU countries using 3D printing; 2019

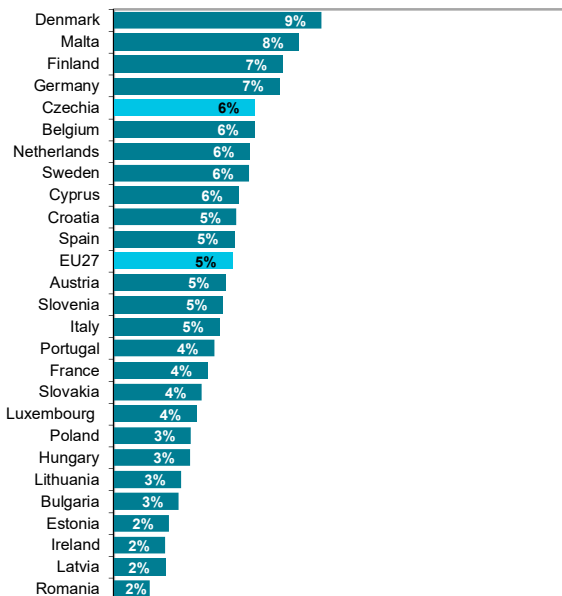
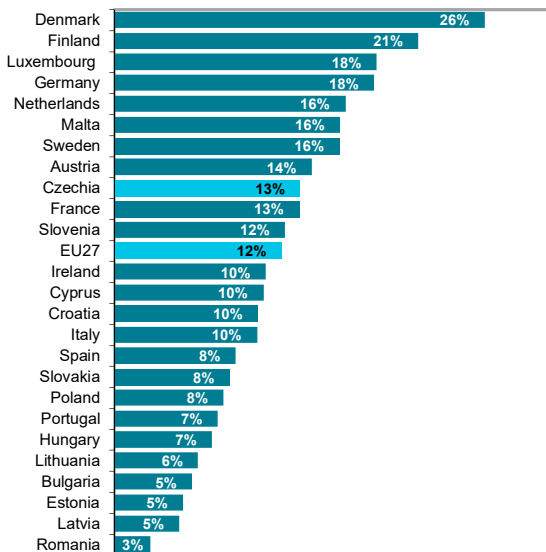


Figure D30 Enterprises in Manufacturing in EU countries using 3D printing; 2019



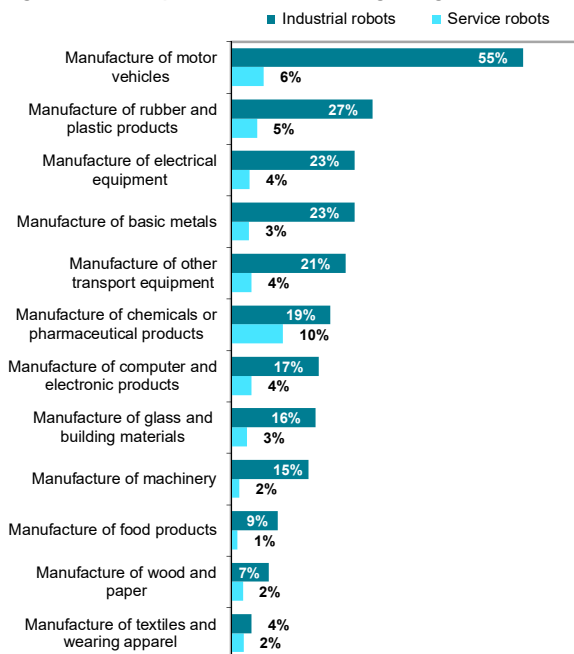
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Table D10 Enterprises in Manufacturing in Czechia using industrial robots

	Percentage	
	2018	2020
Total	15,6	17,5
Small enterprises (10-49)	6,0	9,1
Medium enterprises (50-249)	30,5	27,2
Large enterprises (250+)	52,8	61,4
Manufacturing industry (10+ employees):		
Manuf. of food products	7,3	8,8
Manuf. of textiles and wearing apparel	0,8	3,9
Manuf. of wood and paper	8,1	7,1
Manuf. of chemicals or pharmaceutical products	7,6	18,7
Manuf. of rubber and plastics products	30,9	26,6
Manuf. of glass and building materials	12,1	15,9
Manuf. of basic metals	19,8	23,2
Manuf. of computer and electronic products	16,8	16,5
Manuf. of electrical equipment	18,5	23,2
Manuf. of machinery	15,5	14,6
Manuf. of motor vehicles	42,9	54,7
Manuf. of other transport equipment	19,5	21,5

as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Figure D31 Enterprises in Manufacturing using robotics; 2020



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given industry group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D32 Enterprises in Manufacturing in EU countries using industrial robots; 2020

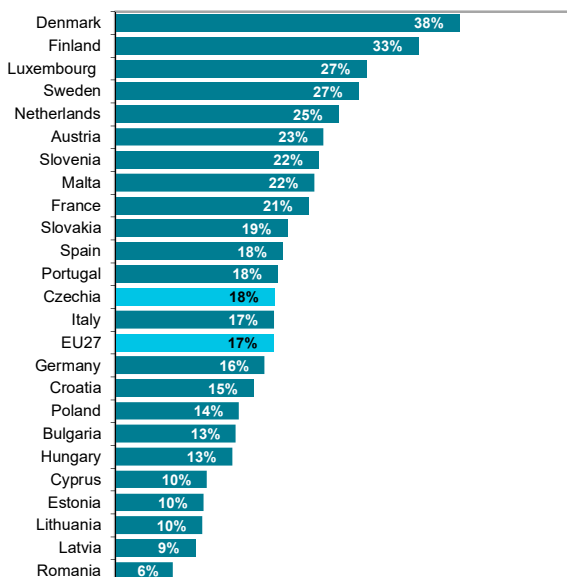
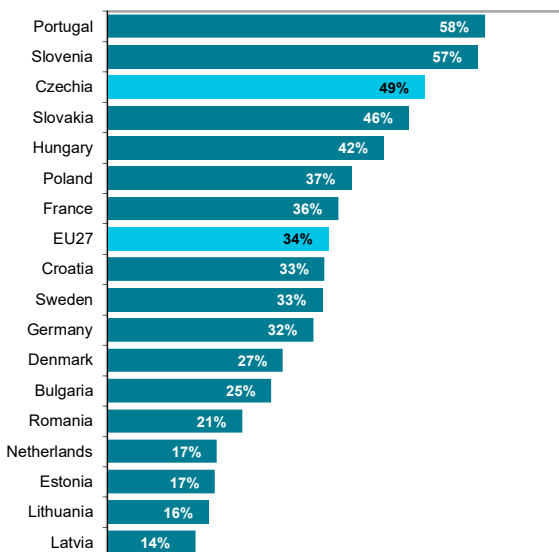


Figure D33 Enterprises in Manufacture of motor vehicles and other transport equipment (NACE 29-30) in EU countries using industrial robots; 2020



Source: Eurostat

D Enterprises and ICT

Tab. D11 Enterprises in Czechia providing access to the internet and IT training for their employees; 2020

%

	Access to the internet for business purposes		IT training
	Total	via mobile networks	
Total	98,4	90,1	24,7
Small enterprises (10-49)	98,1	88,3	17,7
Medium enterprises (50-249)	99,2	95,9	44,0
Large enterprises (250+)	99,6	98,2	77,1
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	99,1	91,1	27,6
Electricity, gas and water supply	99,7	95,4	33,6
Construction	98,1	89,7	17,4
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	99,5	94,9	21,8
Wholesale trade	100,0	95,5	31,0
Retail trade	99,3	78,3	15,3
Transport and storage	98,6	92,2	12,3
Accommodation	98,7	84,0	17,4
Food and beverage services	95,2	83,9	6,7
Travel agency and related act.	100,0	98,2	27,3
Media industries	100,0	91,0	48,8
Telecommunications	100,0	99,4	62,9
Computer programming	99,8	96,7	79,8
Professional, S&T activities	98,5	90,9	32,9

Figure D34 Enterprises providing employees with smartphones or other portable devices with mobile internet connection for business purposes

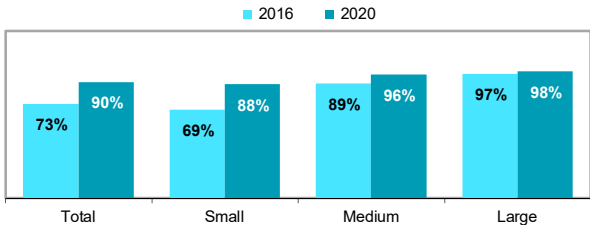
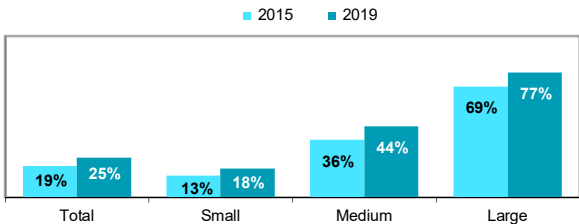


Figure D35 Enterprises providing IT training for employees



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

D Enterprises and ICT

Figure D36 Enterprises in EU countries providing employees with smartphones or other portable devices with mobile internet connection; 2020

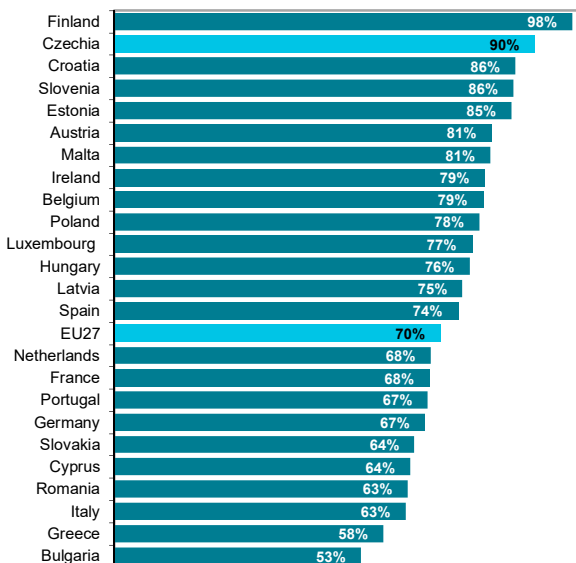
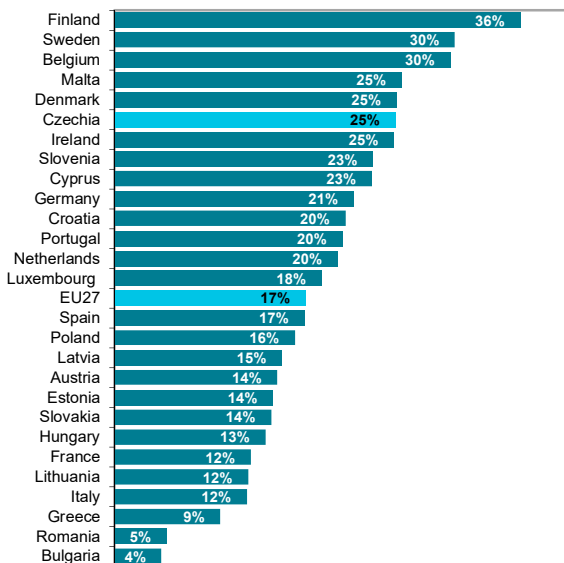


Figure D37 Enterprises in EU countries providing IT training for employees; 2019



D Enterprises and ICT

Table D12 Employees of enterprises in Czechia using computers or other ICT devices with internet access provided for business purposes; 2020

	Percentage	
	Total	Via mobile networks
Total	49,4	31,8
Small enterprises (10-49)	51,5	36,0
Medium enterprises (50-249)	47,6	30,5
Large enterprises (250+)	49,3	30,4
Industry (10+ employees):		
Manufacturing	43,0	23,9
Electricity, gas and water supply	59,5	37,5
Construction	50,8	38,7
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	71,4	41,6
Wholesale trade	72,0	51,9
Retail trade	42,5	21,0
Transport and storage	45,2	33,6
Accommodation	46,1	27,9
Food and beverage services	32,4	17,7
Travel agency and related activities	87,4	62,5
Media industries including publishing activities	91,2	65,3
Telecommunications	96,9	83,5
Computer programming and related activities	92,6	74,8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	83,2	64,4

Figure D38 Employees of enterprises using computers or other ICT devices with internet access provided for business purpose

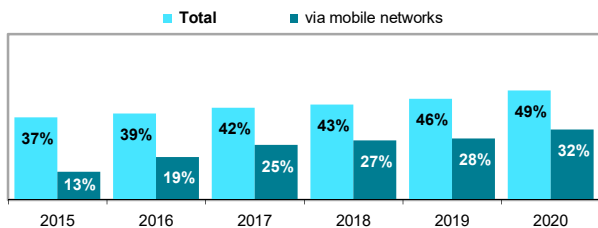
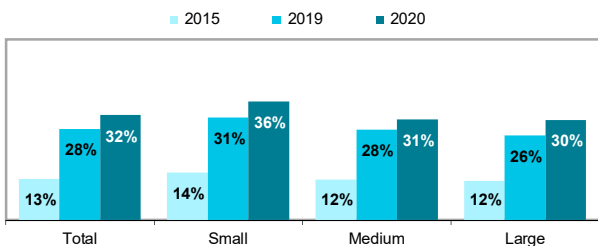


Figure D39 Employees of enterprises using smartphones or other portable devices with mobile internet connection provided for business purposes



as a percentage of all employees in enterprises in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

D Enterprises and ICT

Figure D40 Employees of enterprises in EU countries using computers or other ICT devices with internet access provided for business purposes; 2020

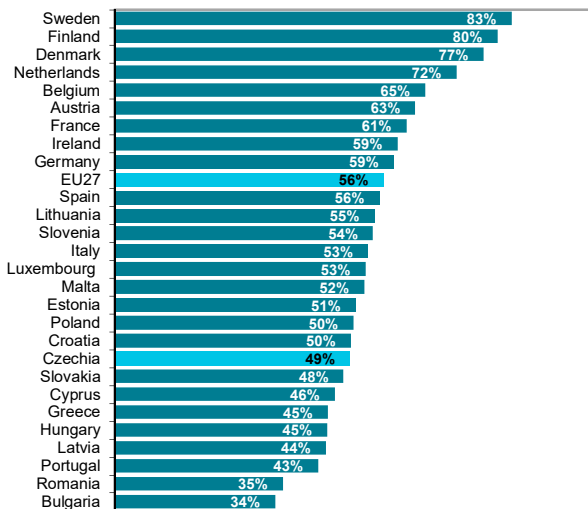
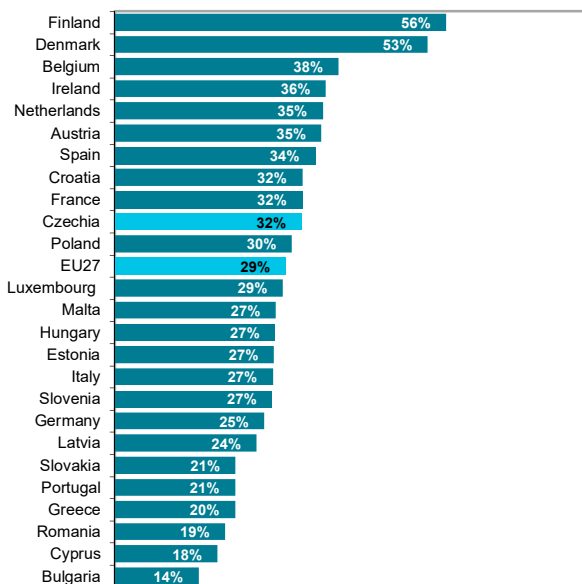


Figure D41 Employees of enterprises in EU countries using smartphones or other portable devices with mobile internet connection provided for business purposes; 2020



D Enterprises and ICT

Table D13 Enterprises in Czechia using interconnected devices or systems that can be monitored or remotely controlled via the internet (Internet of Things); 2020

	Percentage		
	Total	To monitor the operating condition of machines or vehicles	To optimize energy consumption in enterprise's premises
Total	44,0	20,4	12,3
Small enterprises (10-49)	40,0	17,7	9,7
Medium enterprises (50-249)	56,4	29,3	19,4
Large enterprises (250+)	67,4	34,5	34,0
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	45,9	19,5	16,1
Electricity, gas and water supply	57,4	33,5	16,5
Construction	46,2	29,0	9,2
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	46,4	18,2	13,6
Wholesale trade	46,0	25,8	11,7
Retail trade	38,9	10,6	12,8
Transport and storage	58,2	45,5	10,5
Accommodation	39,9	2,6	21,5
Food and beverage services	36,9	4,2	6,7
Travel agency and related activ.	28,6	9,1	2,5
Media industries	39,5	10,3	18,7
Telecommunications	56,4	35,4	21,2
Computer programming	52,5	13,3	18,7
Professional, S&T activities	34,7	9,7	9,1

Figure D42 Enterprises using interconnected devices or systems of Internet of Things to:; 2020

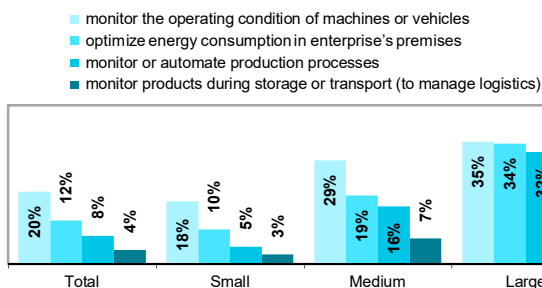


Figure D43 Industries with the highest shares of enterprises using Internet of Things; 2020



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises