

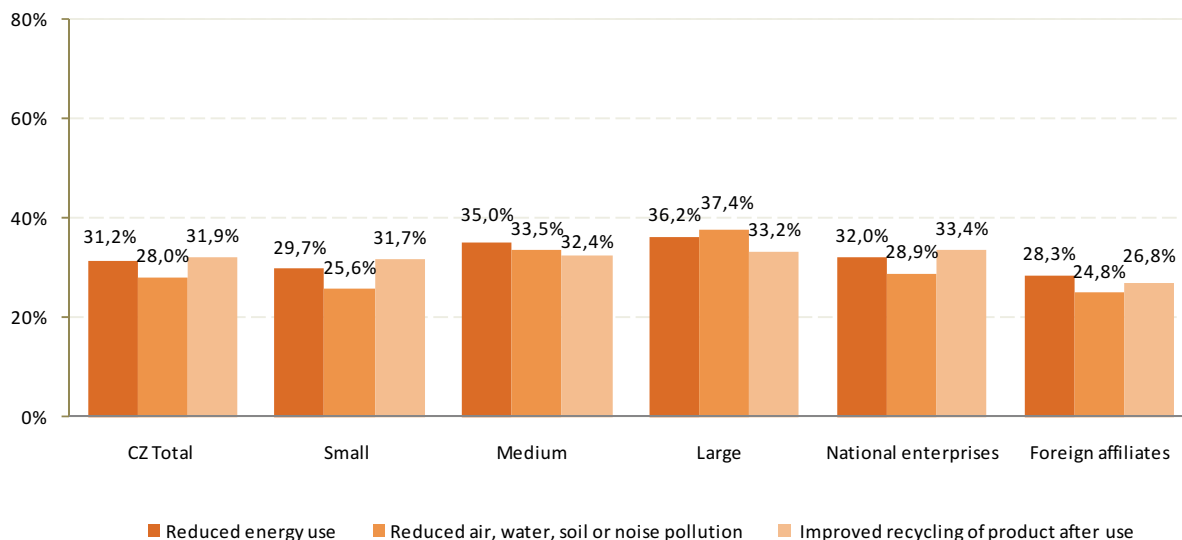
2.7.2 Eco-innovations associated with the after sales use of goods or services by the end user

In the period 2006–2008, innovative enterprises in the Czech Republic put the heaviest emphasis on improving recycling of product after use (31.9 %) when introducing eco-innovations from the after sales use of goods or services by the end user. Almost the same percentage, namely 31.2 % of innovative enterprises tried to cut down on their energy use. To reduce air, water, soil or noise pollution was the aim of 28 % of innovative enterprises.

Medium-sized innovative enterprises focused especially on reducing the use of energy (35 %) within their eco-innovative activities, while large innovative enterprises focused on cutting down on air, water, soil and noise pollution (37.4 %).

National enterprises focused on introducing innovations that lead to improved recycling of products after their use (33.4 %), whereas foreign affiliates put the biggest emphasis on reducing energy use (28.3 %).

Figure 2.74: Eco-innovation associated with the after sales use of goods or services by the end user – by type, size-class and ownership (as a percentage of innovative enterprises); 2006–2008



The largest shares of innovative enterprises which introduced eco-innovations related to reducing energy use were recorded in “electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” (52.1 %) and in “accommodation and food service activities” (49.3 %). The highest proportion of enterprises which tried to limit air, water, soil or noise pollution was found in “electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” (58.1 %). In “water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities”, innovative enterprises aimed at improving recycling of product after use (44.4 %).

In “manufacturing”, innovative enterprises introduced all three kinds of eco-innovations related to environmental benefits from the after sales use of goods or services by the end user, with roughly the same proportions ranging from 30 to 34 percent.

Environmental benefits from the after sales use of goods or services by the end user were the most frequent type of eco-innovation in “construction” and “transportation and storage”.

On the contrary, this type of eco-innovation was least frequently introduced in “financial and insurance activities”, in “real estate activities” and in “information and communication”. The same pattern could already be observed with eco-innovations in 2.7.1.

For more details see the Figure 2.75 on the next page.

Figure 2.75: Eco-innovation associated with the after sales use of goods or services by the end user – by type and NACE (as a percentage of innovative enterprises); 2006–2008

