

D Enterprises

Data given in this chapter are based on results of the **Annual Statistical Survey on the ICT Use in Enterprises**, which has been carried out by the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) since 2002. Since 2006, this survey has been mandatory for all EU member states according to the relevant regulation of the European Parliament and the Council.

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 activity 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, is the month, in which the enterprise filled in the report (questionnaire), i.e. usually February to April of the relevant year. In case of indicators on e-commerce and for other selected indicators the reference period is the entire relevant year (in this issue it is 2022 although the survey was carried out in 2023).

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/EurostatDatabase>

Definitions (sorted alphabetically)

- **Advanced text analytics** in AI is text data mining technology, such as natural language processing or other advanced text generative techniques that can create formats from different types of data to enable deeper analysis.
- A **CRM system/application** (Customer Relationship Management) is focused on the relationship between the enterprise and its customers. CRM applications allow to estimate, predict and meet the needs of customers, their buying habits and consumer behaviour.
- An **ERP system/application** (Enterprise Resource Planning) is used to manage and share information between enterprises' activities (e.g. production, logistics, purchasing, warehousing, sales, distribution, asset management, invoicing, accounting etc.). ERP can be a software package or a customized application using only some of its modules according to specific enterprises' activities.
- An **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** refers to systems that use technologies such as: text mining, computer vision, speech recognition, natural language generation, machine learning, deep learning to gather and/or use data to predict, recommend or decide, with varying levels of autonomy, the best action to achieve specific goals. Artificial intelligence systems can be purely software based, e.g. chatbots and business virtual assistants based on natural language processing, face recognition systems based on computer vision or speech recognition systems, machine translation software, or embedded in devices, e.g. autonomous robots or drones.
- An **enterprise website** is a location on the World Wide Web identified by a Web address. Collection of Web files on a particular subject that includes a beginning file called a home page. Information on only enterprises' contacts published in internet databases or catalogues of enterprises are excluded.
- **Data analytics** involves the extraction of information from Big Data, the storage and processing of which exceeds the capabilities of conventional means of enterprise information technology. Special

programs such as Business Intelligence tools, SQL, Tableau, Python, SAS, Apache Spark, Excel VBA, etc. are used for it.

- Enterprises **conducting online meetings** are those whose employees use applications such as Skype, MS Teams, Google Meet, for video calls, chats or online lectures. They are used via the Internet, users can be connected from anywhere and communication can take place internally, but also between the company and its clients or business partners.
- **Employee access to mobile internet** on portable devices means that the enterprise provides mobile connectivity to employees with the understanding that the charges are at least partially (up to an agreed limit) the enterprise's expense and not the employees'. Employees can also connect to the internet from their personal device, but the data plan charges must be at least partly paid by the enterprise.
- **Fixed Internet connection** includes an external Internet connection supplied by the provider. This includes DSL connection, optical fiber connection, cable modem 'cable TV network connection', leased lines 'frame relay, ATM, digital multiplex' and also fixed wireless connection from a fixed location using WiFi or LTE technology. *This does not include mobile internet connection.*
- **Mobile connection** is an Internet connection via a data plan from mobile operators. Internet access takes place via the mobile telephone network, most often via a data SIM card inserted in a mobile phone / smartphone or tablet. The volume of transmitted data corresponds to the agreed data tariff.
- **Remote access** is the possibility of using the e-mail system of the enterprise, enterprise application or documents for users (employees) located outside the premises of the company, usually in the form of a secure connection via the Internet.
- **Robots/ Robotics:** according to their intended application, robots may be industrial or service. An industrial robot is an automatically controlled, reprogrammable, multipurpose manipulator programmable in three or more axes, which may be either fixed in place or mobile for use in industrial automation applications. A service robot is a machine that has a degree of autonomy and is able to operate in complex and dynamic environment that may require interaction with persons, objects or other devices, excluding its use in industrial automation applications.
- Facebook, the professional network LinkedIn or websites sharing multimedia content (e.g. YouTube, Instagram) are considered **social networks** in this survey. An **enterprise using social networks** has its own profile or account based on them.
- **The use of paid cloud services** means that enterprises use tools, softwares, servers or even storage space that they have bought from cloud providers and use these services over the internet. The advantage of cloud applications is that they don't need to be installed or downloaded anywhere, they only require a web browser to use, and they can be accessed from any device and any location with internet access.
- **Web (e-commerce) sales** include sales via the enterprise's website (e.g. e-shop), mobile apps or online marketplaces. **An online marketplace** is a website where sellers can offer their goods or services for an agreed commission.
- **3D printing** is the process of creating three-dimensional material objects on a 3D printer. 3D objects are usually created layer by layer, by gradually adding continuous layers of material (most often thermoplastics, metals or resins), according to a digital template.

Detailed information on methodology of the survey can be found in the publication **Information and Communication Technologies in the Business Sphere in 2023** (code **062005-23**) accessible on the CZSO website at <https://bit.ly/PodnikyPublikace2023> (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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Table D1 Enterprises in Czechia with internet access; 2023

	Percentage		
	Fixed	Mobile, total	Mobile only
Total (10+ employees):	93,0	85,4	4,1
Small enterprises (10-49)	92,0	83,4	4,6
Medium enterprises (50-249)	96,5	91,6	2,6
Large enterprises (250+)	99,6	98,5	0,3
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	95,3	87,4	2,9
Electricity, gas and water supply	97,4	95,0	2,3
Construction	89,5	84,6	6,6
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	98,5	89,5	1,5
Wholesale trade	94,8	88,5	3,8
Retail trade	94,4	80,1	1,8
Transport and storage	86,7	86,8	8,6
Accommodation	97,2	82,3	2,1
Food and beverage services	89,4	71,1	5,4
Travel agency and related activities	97,8	93,6	.
Media industries including publishing activities	98,2	89,0	.
Telecommunication and ICT activities	97,9	89,1	1,6
Professional, S&T activities	95,7	88,1	2,9
Administrative and support service activities	82,9	77,5	6,9

Figure D1 Enterprises using fixed internet connection

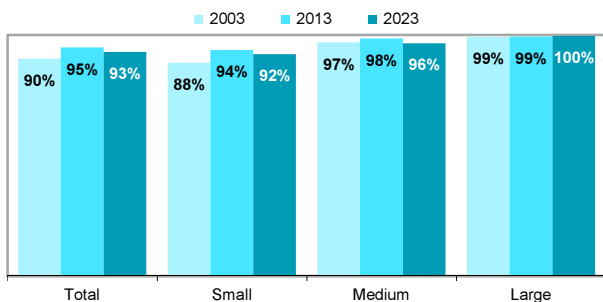
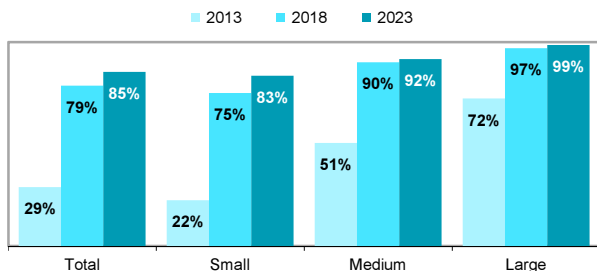


Figure D2 Enterprises using mobile internet connection



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

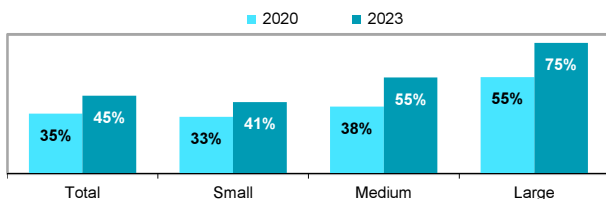
Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Table D2 The maximum contracted download speed of fixed internet connection used by enterprises in Czechia; 2023

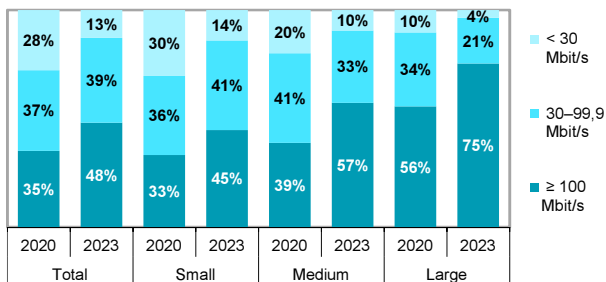
	Percentage		
	< 30 Mbit/s	30–99,9 Mbit/s	≥ 100 Mbit/s
Total (10+ employees):	81,0	44,7	7,5
Small enterprises (10-49)	79,0	41,0	6,9
Medium enterprises (50-249)	87,3	55,2	8,5
Large enterprises (250+)	96,0	75,0	16,3
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	80,8	40,8	5,8
Electricity, gas and water supply	83,8	52,4	7,7
Construction	75,0	36,9	3,9
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	88,0	42,8	8,9
Wholesale trade	85,7	47,7	6,7
Retail trade	80,0	43,6	11,3
Transport and storage	72,6	40,3	5,9
Accommodation	90,4	55,4	6,7
Food and beverage services	78,3	43,0	7,9
Travel agency and related activities	90,1	49,6	15,1
Media industries incl. publishing activities	91,4	64,4	19,2
Telecommunication and ICT activities	94,6	73,2	22,8
Professional, S&T activities	87,2	56,2	9,8
Administrative and support service activities	72,4	38,4	5,2

Figure D3 Enterprises using fixed internet connection with the maximum contracted download speed of at least 100 Mbit/s



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

Figure D4 The maximum contracted download speed of fixed internet connection used by enterprises by size



as a percentage of enterprises with fixed internet connection in a given group

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

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Figure D5 Enterprises in EU countries using fixed internet connection with the maximum contracted download speed of at least 100 Mbit/s; 2023

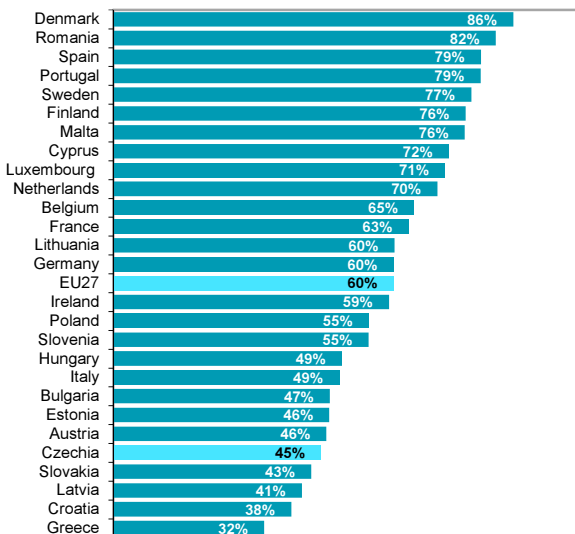
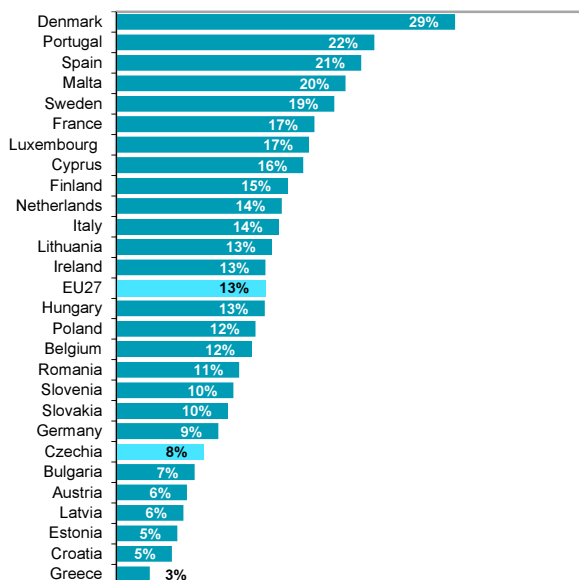


Figure D6 Enterprises in EU countries using fixed internet connection with the maximum contracted download speed of at least 1 Gbit/s; 2023



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Table D3 Employees of enterprises in Czechia with access to the internet for business purposes; 2023

	Total	Percentage via mobile networks
Total (10+ employees):	54,1	35,4
Small enterprises (10-49)	54,3	39,0
Medium enterprises (50-249)	54,4	37,1
Large enterprises (250+)	53,9	32,3
Industry (10+ employees):		
Manufacturing	46,8	26,7
Electricity, gas and water supply	66,0	44,2
Construction	48,9	39,7
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	77,0	49,2
Wholesale trade	80,0	58,4
Retail trade	47,7	20,8
Transport and storage	53,7	40,0
Accommodation	52,3	26,6
Food and beverage services	37,6	22,6
Travel agency and related activities	83,6	59,2
Media industries including publishing activities	93,2	61,0
Telecommunication and ICT activities	94,0	73,9
Professional, S&T activities	87,8	66,7
Administrative and support service activities	25,2	18,4

Figure D7 Employees of enterprises with access to the internet for business purposes

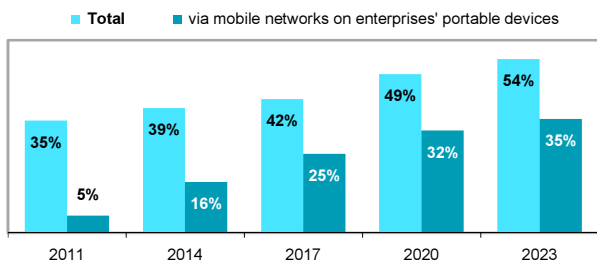
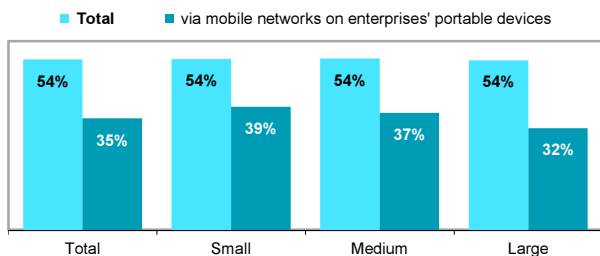


Figure D8 Employees of enterprises with access to the internet for business purposes; 2023

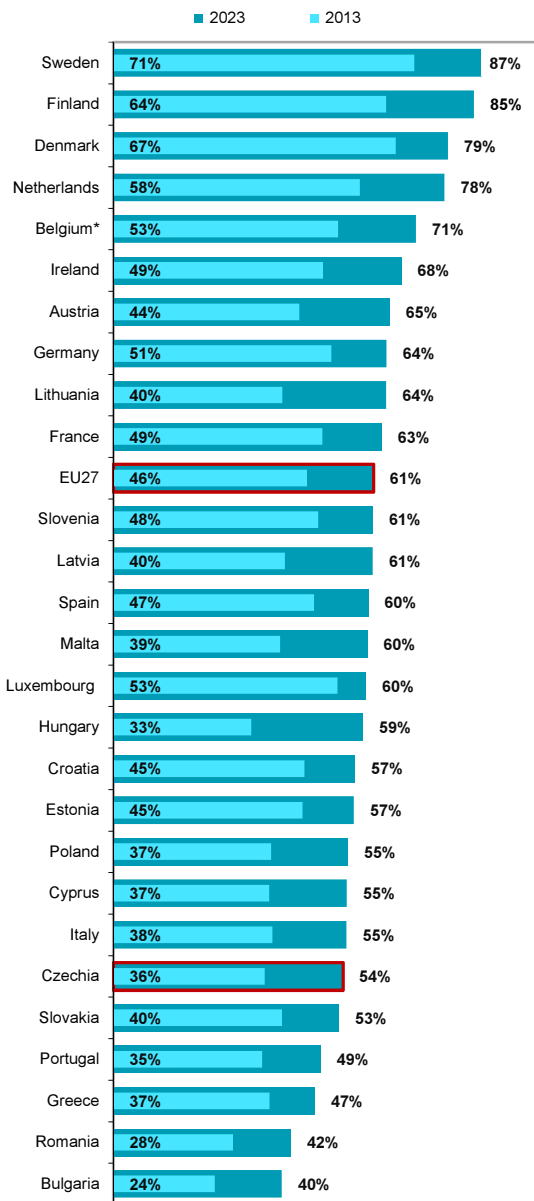


as a percentage of all employees in enterprises in a given group

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

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Figure D9 Employees of enterprises in EU countries with access to the internet for business purposes



* data for 2015

Source: Eurostat

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Table D4 Enterprises in Czechia that allow employees to work remotely; 2022

	Percentage	
	Allowing remote access to the documents and business applications	Conducting remote meetings via the internet
Total (10+ employees):	53,4	42,0
Small enterprises (10-49)	46,0	33,4
Medium enterprises (50-249)	78,3	69,9
Large enterprises (250+)	94,8	94,2
Industry (10+ employees):		
Manufacturing	57,6	45,9
Electricity, gas and water supply	58,9	49,9
Construction	40,0	18,5
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	65,8	48,4
Wholesale trade	64,1	54,3
Retail trade	43,7	29,4
Transport and storage	38,5	23,0
Accommodation	48,4	29,2
Food and beverage services	20,7	9,8
Travel agency and related activities	70,9	68,8
Media industries incl. publishing activities	81,8	78,2
Telecommunication and ICT activities	90,5	92,9
Professional, S&T activities	72,8	74,9
Administrative and support service activities	42,7	34,4

Figure D10 Enterprises with employees having remote access to the enterprises' documents and business applications

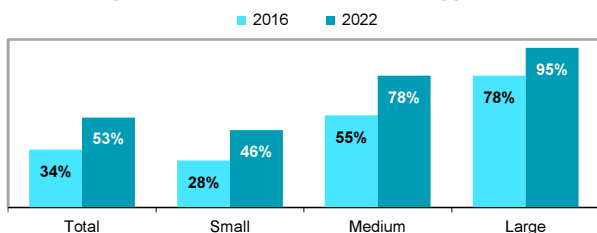
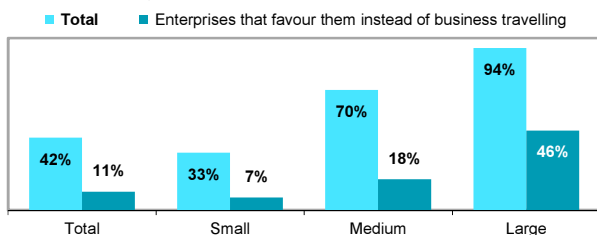


Figure D11 Enterprises conducting remote meetings via the internet; 2022



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 D12 Enterprises in EU countries with employees having remote access to the e-mail system, documents and business applications of the enterprise; 2022

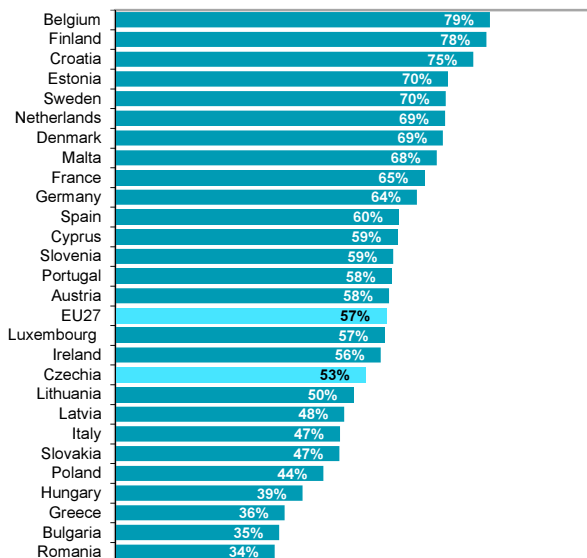
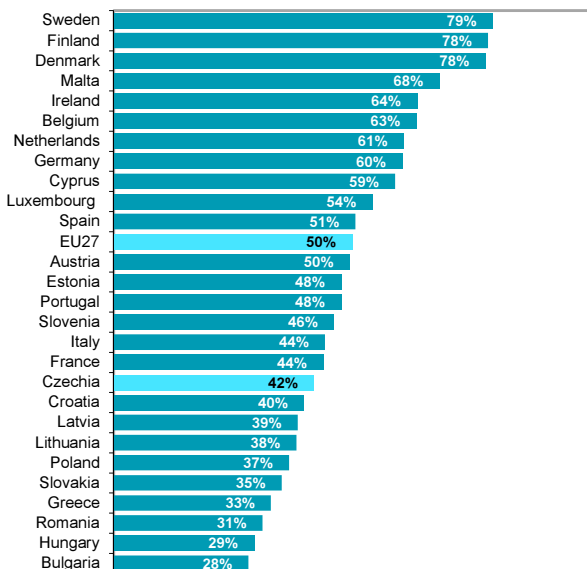


Figure D13 Enterprises in EU countries conducting remote meetings via the internet; 2022



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Table D5 Enterprises in Czechia having a website; 2023

Percentage

	Total	website content available	
		only in Czech	in at least two languages
Total (10+ employees):	82,9	50,9	30,2
Small enterprises (10-49)	80,8	54,0	25,2
Medium enterprises (50-249)	90,8	42,0	46,1
Large enterprises (250+)	93,3	26,2	64,4
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	86,4	41,9	42,9
Electricity, gas and water supply	93,8	72,0	20,4
Construction	81,1	71,8	8,9
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	97,0	82,0	14,0
Wholesale trade	88,0	59,5	28,3
Retail trade	70,1	50,1	19,9
Transport and storage	68,3	42,9	23,9
Accommodation	95,9	22,3	73,2
Food and beverage services	79,4	52,2	27,3
Travel agency and related activities	94,6	49,7	38,1
Media industries incl. publishing activities	94,9	52,3	34,1
Telecommunication and ICT activities	93,1	36,1	44,3
Professional, S&T activities	89,4	42,5	41,7
Administrative and support service activities	66,3	50,1	14,2

Figure D14 Enterprises having a website

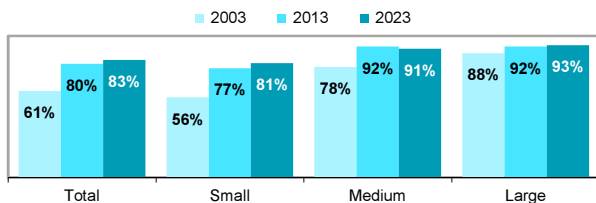
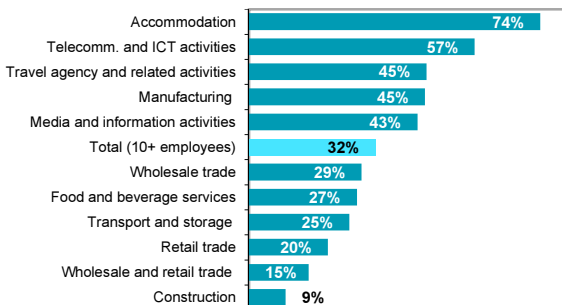


Figure D15 Enterprises in selected industries having website content available in foreign languages; 2023



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 D16 Enterprises in EU countries having a website; 2023

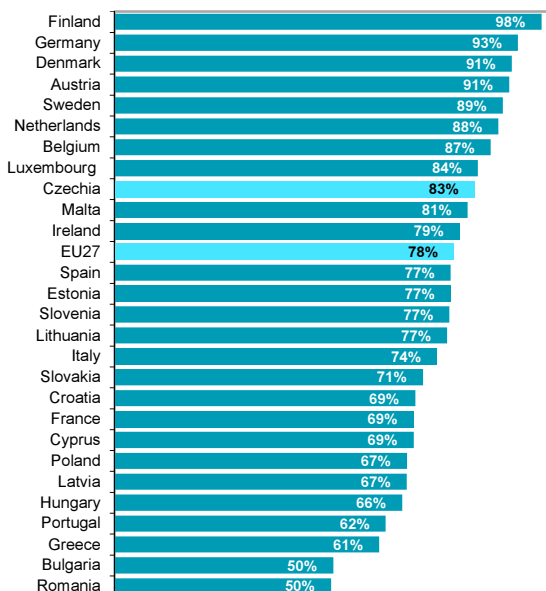
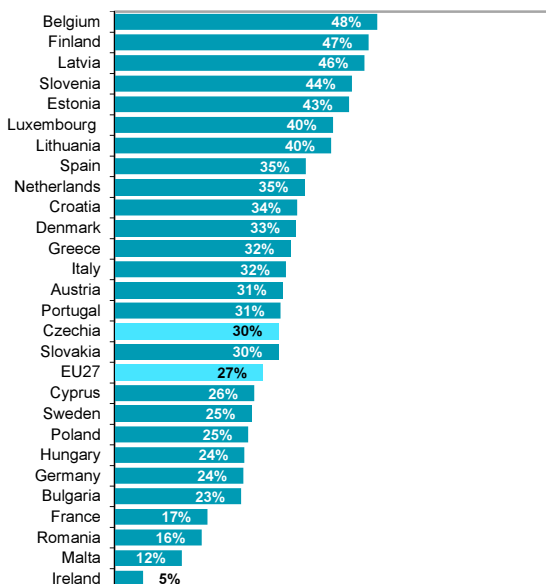


Figure D17 Enterprises in EU countries having website content available in at least two languages; 2023



Source: Eurostat

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Table D6 Enterprises whose websites enabling visitors to carry out selected activities; 2023

	Percentage		
	View the product description / price lists	View job vacancies	Customise or design products online
Total (10+ employees):	58,2	33,8	17,4
Small enterprises (10-49)	56,8	25,9	17,8
Medium enterprises (50-249)	63,3	61,1	14,7
Large enterprises (250+)	65,8	81,3	20,5
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	59,2	35,3	15,1
Electricity, gas and water supply	66,7	37,6	11,4
Construction	41,7	24,2	10,7
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	79,9	40,1	38,7
Wholesale trade	75,8	31,9	29,2
Retail trade	53,3	28,4	19,7
Transport and storage	42,2	31,9	13,7
Accommodation	90,3	27,9	44,8
Food and beverage services	76,2	19,5	14,3
Travel agency and related activities	90,0	34,3	55,8
Media industries incl. publishing activities	85,5	50,0	23,9
Telecommunication and ICT activities	66,2	64,8	18,7
Professional, S&T activities	51,3	46,7	13,0
Administrative and support service activ.	41,4	31,6	12,6

Figure D18 Enterprises whose websites enabling view job vacancies or online job application

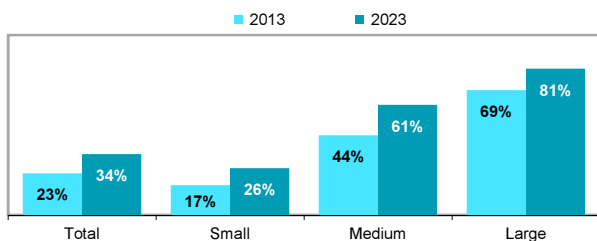
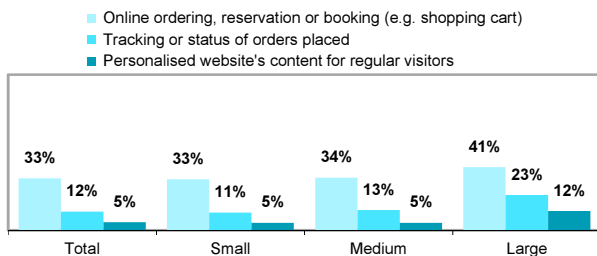


Figure D19 Enterprises whose websites enabling visitors to carry out selected activities; 2023



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 D20 Enterprises in EU countries whose websites enabling view job vacancies or online job application; 2023

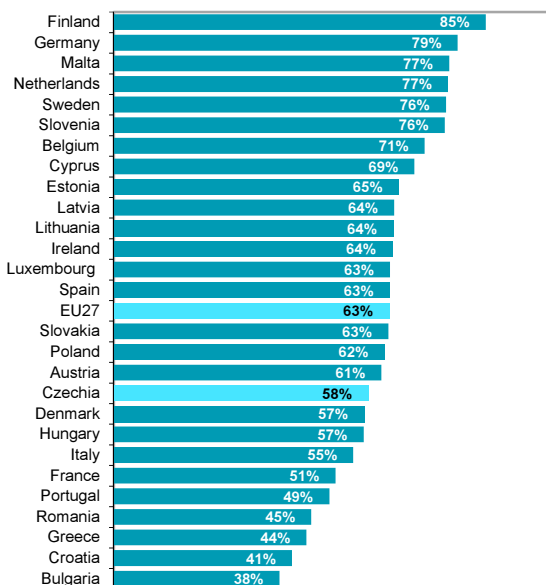
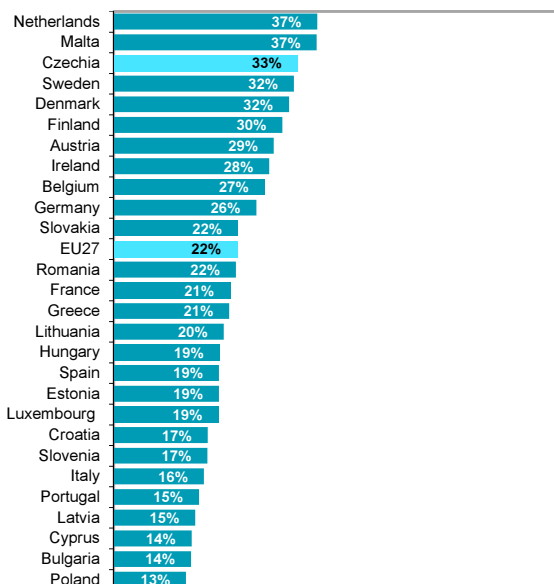


Figure D21 Enterprises in EU countries whose websites enabling online ordering, reservation or booking; 2023



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Table D7 Enterprises in Czechia having web sales*; 2022

	Percentage	
	Total	Web sales generate at least 10 % of turnover
Total (10+ employees):	20,5	13,1
Small enterprises (10-49)	19,9	13,4
Medium enterprises (50-249)	21,7	11,0
Large enterprises (250+)	27,0	14,8
Industry (10+ employees):		
Manufacturing	17,0	8,4
Electricity, gas and water supply	8,0	6,2
Construction	5,8	4,1
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	29,5	18,2
Wholesale trade	41,9	26,5
Retail trade	41,4	26,6
Transport and storage	7,5	4,5
Accommodation	72,3	66,1
Food and beverage services	25,1	18,2
Travel agency and related activities	69,9	65,3
Media industries including publishing activities	54,1	37,4
Telecommunication and ICT activities	22,8	15,8
Professional, S&T activities	13,0	7,8
Administrative and support service activities	8,4	5,5

Figure D22 Enterprises having web sales*

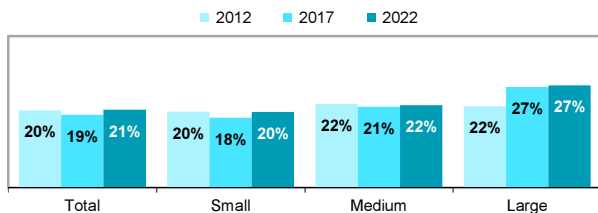
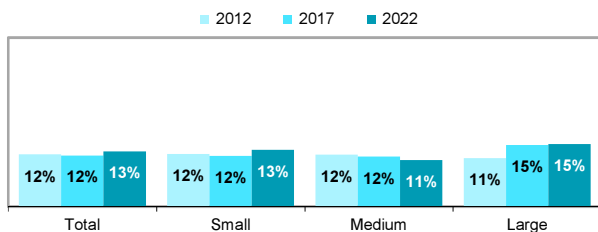


Figure D23 Enterprises for which web sales* generate at least 10 % of their total turnover



* Web sales cover orders, booking and reservations placed via enterprise's websites or apps (webshops) or e-commerce marketplace websites or apps. 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 D24 Enterprises in EU countries having web sales*; 2022

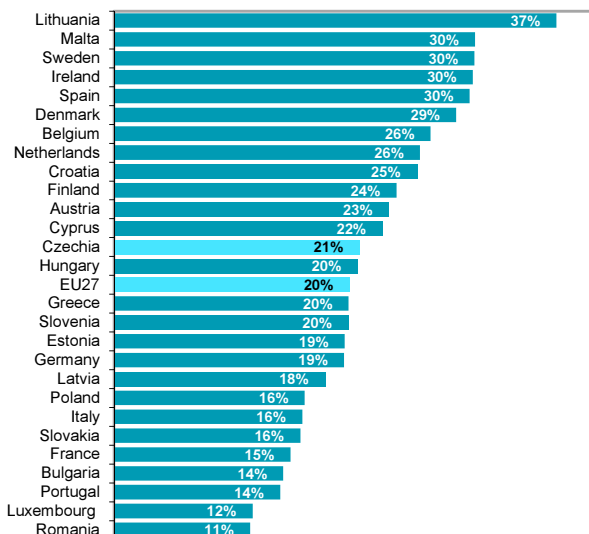
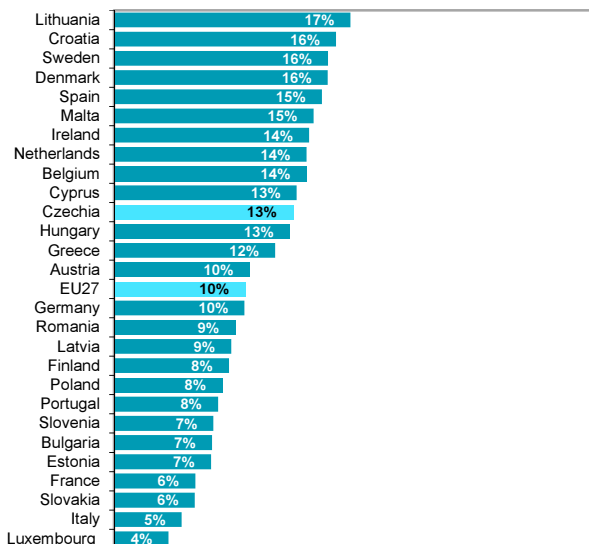


Figure D25 Enterprises in EU countries for which web sales* generate at least 10 % of their total turnover; 2022



* Web sales cover orders, booking and reservations placed via enterprise's websites or apps (webshops) or e-commerce marketplace websites or apps.

Source: Eurostat

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Table D8 Enterprises in Czechia having a user profile on social networks or multimedia content sharing websites; 2023

Percentage

	Facebook or LinkedIn	YouTube, Instagram etc.
Total (10+ employees):	51,5	29,1
Small enterprises (10-49)	47,5	26,0
Medium enterprises (50-249)	62,6	36,6
Large enterprises (250+)	86,6	61,3
Industry (10+ employees):		
Manufacturing	48,0	25,4
Electricity, gas and water supply	43,3	20,8
Construction	29,3	15,2
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	66,1	39,0
Wholesale trade	63,7	42,2
Retail trade	62,8	35,6
Transport and storage	38,0	12,4
Accommodation	86,3	62,1
Food and beverage services	68,4	44,2
Travel agency and related activities	85,5	64,9
Media industries including publishing activities	87,8	70,3
Telecommunication and ICT activities	76,5	47,6
Professional, S&T activities	57,2	32,5
Administrative and support service activities	36,8	15,6

Figure D26 Enterprises having a user profile on social networks like Facebook or LinkedIn

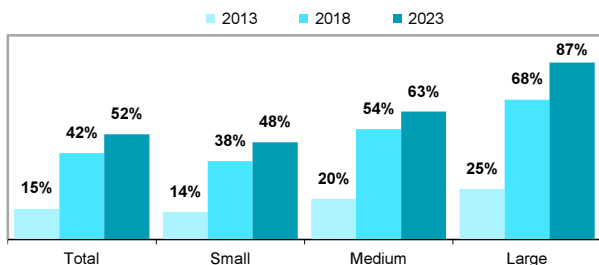
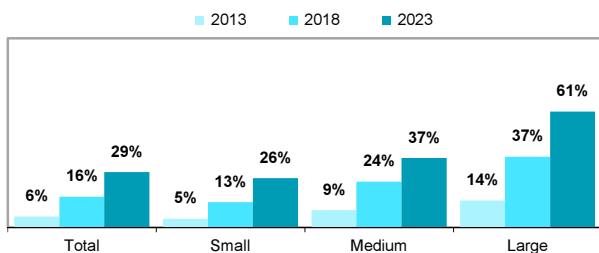


Figure D27 Enterprises having a user profile on multimedia content sharing websites or apps like YouTube or Instagram



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 D28 Enterprises in EU countries having a user profile on social networks like Facebook or LinkedIn; 2023

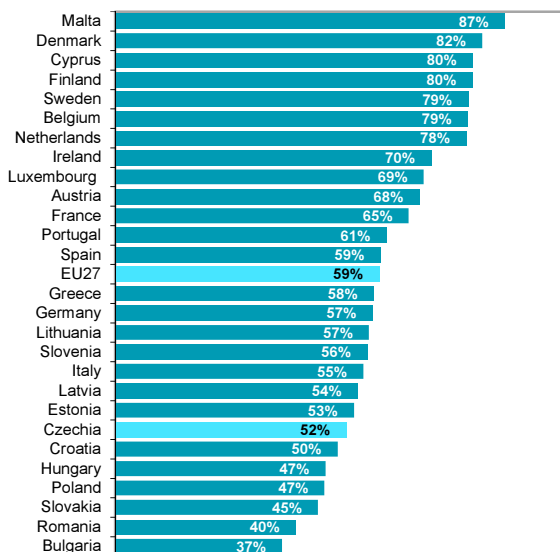
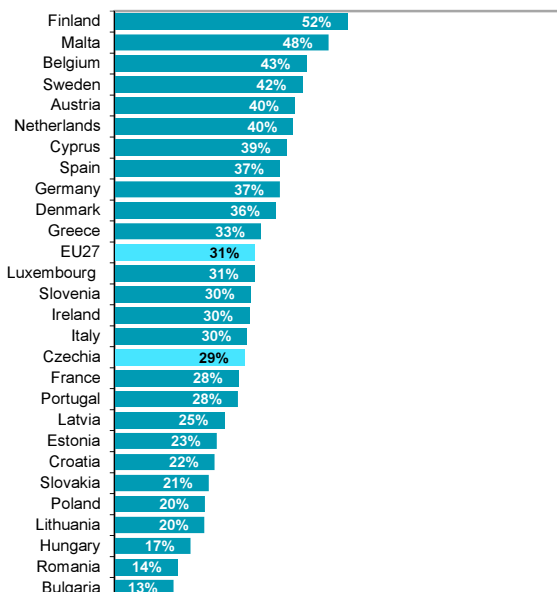


Figure D29 Enterprises in EU countries having a user profile on multimedia content sharing websites or apps like YouTube or Instagram; 2023



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Table D9 Enterprises in Czechia using paid cloud computing services

	Percentage		
	2017	2020	2023
Total (10+ employees):	22,0	28,8	47,1
Small enterprises (10-49)	20,0	25,7	42,9
Medium enterprises (50-249)	27,5	36,9	60,0
Large enterprises (250+)	38,7	55,7	78,9
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	19,1	26,5	45,7
Electricity, gas and water supply	24,6	31,1	44,0
Construction	17,0	17,8	43,0
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	22,9	29,7	42,3
Wholesale trade	28,4	38,7	58,0
Retail trade	23,1	27,6	41,3
Transport and storage	12,6	20,8	34,8
Accommodation	24,3	33,5	52,5
Food and beverage services	9,6	17,9	32,9
Travel agency and related activities	33,6	41,8	71,7
Media industries incl. publishing activities	44,0	48,5	70,9
Telecommunication and ICT activities	52,1	68,9	79,1
Professional, S&T activities	30,9	38,6	62,4
Administrative and support service activities	24,4	25,2	33,4

Figure D30 Enterprises using paid cloud computing services

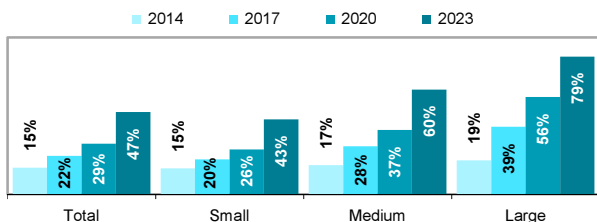
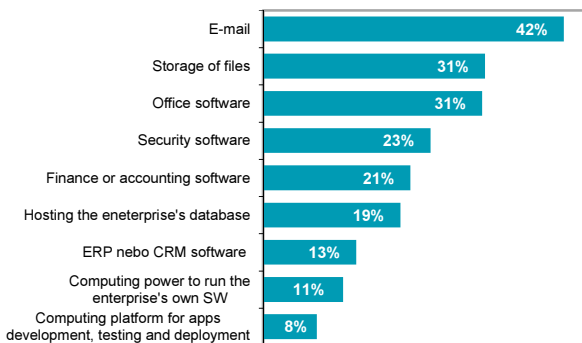


Figure D31 Enterprises using selected paid cloud computing services; 2023



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

Figure D32 Enterprises in EU countries using paid cloud computing services; 2023

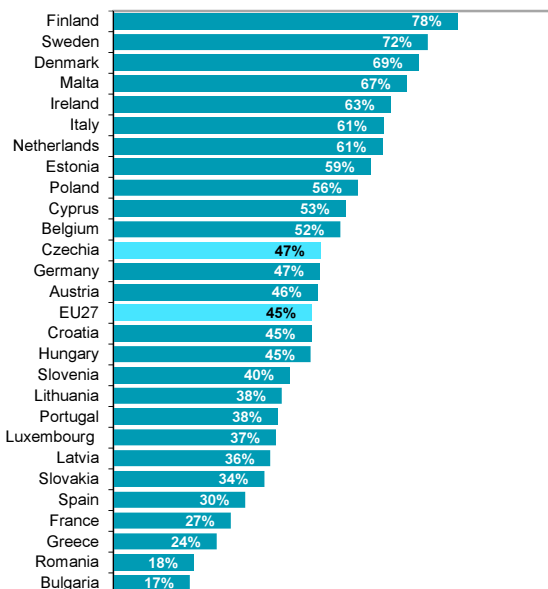
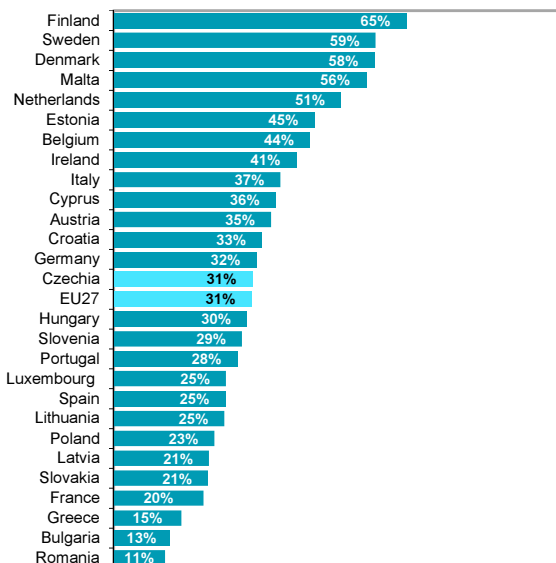


Figure D33 Enterprises in EU countries using storage of files as a paid cloud computing service; 2023

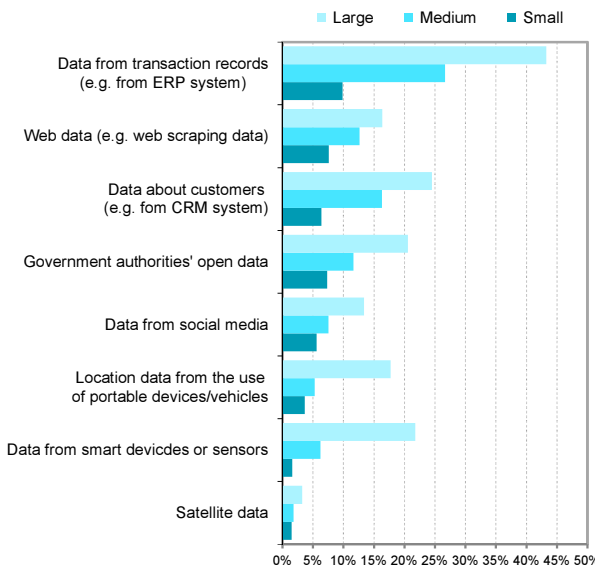


D Enterprises

Tab. D10 Enterprises in Czechia performing data analytics; 2023

	Percentage		
	Total	by own employees	by external enterprise
Total (10+ employees):	19,5	17,6	5,4
Small enterprises (10-49)	15,3	13,4	4,4
Medium enterprises (50-249)	32,3	30,5	8,6
Large enterprises (250+)	51,5	49,3	12,9
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	20,3	18,3	5,1
Electricity, gas and water supply	19,9	18,8	3,0
Construction	8,0	6,8	2,0
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	22,6	17,8	7,7
Wholesale trade	32,4	30,5	6,5
Retail trade	22,3	18,1	11,7
Transport and storage	14,6	12,4	4,0
Accommodation	19,5	16,8	8,6
Food and beverage services	11,6	9,4	5,2
Travel agency and related activities	28,9	28,9	6,5
Media industries incl. publishing activities	37,9	36,1	13,0
Telecommunication and ICT activities	38,5	37,2	7,7
Professional, S&T activities	20,2	19,3	5,6
Administrative and support service activ.	10,3	9,0	2,8

Figure D34 Enterprises by size performing data analytics on data from selected sources; 2023



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

Figure D35 Enterprises in EU countries performing data analytics; 2023

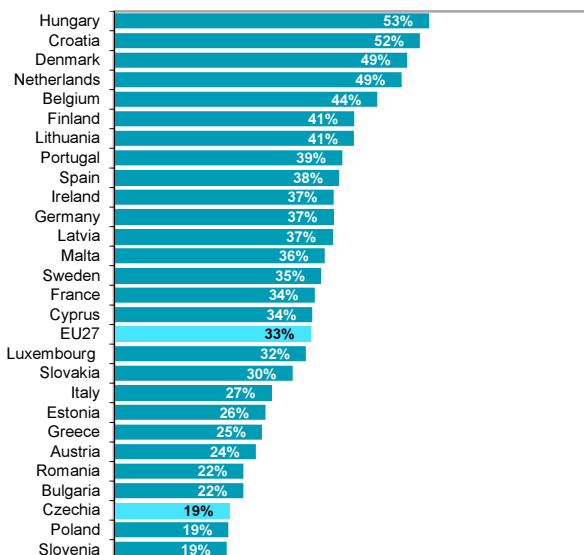
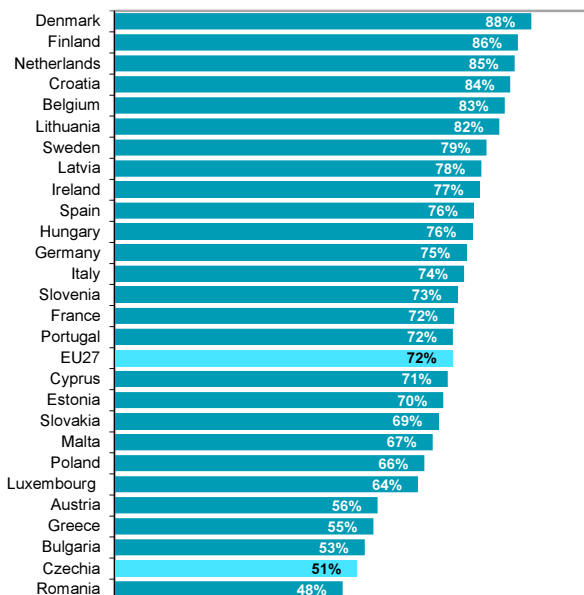


Figure D36 Large enterprises in EU countries performing data analytics; 2023



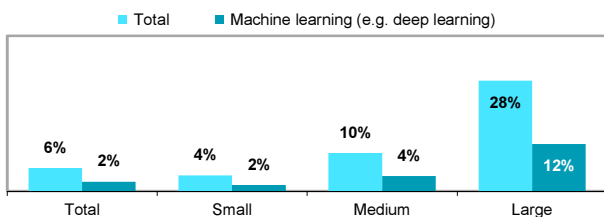
Source: Eurostat

D Enterprises

Tab. D11 Enterprises in Czechia using Artificial Intelligence; 2023

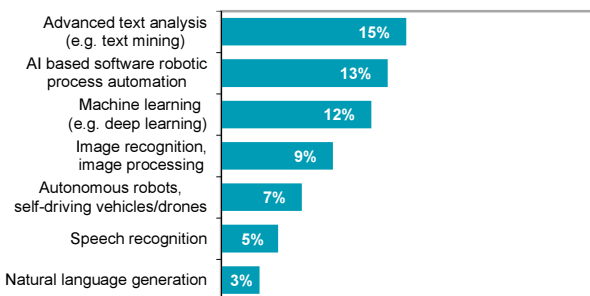
	Percentage		
	Total	Advanced text analysis	Machine (or deep) learning
Total (10+ employees):	5,9	3,0	2,3
Small enterprises (10-49)	4,0	2,0	1,5
Medium enterprises (50-249)	9,8	5,2	3,9
Large enterprises (250+)	28,4	14,9	12,1
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	6,0	2,2	2,0
Electricity, gas and water supply	5,2	3,0	2,3
Construction	1,3	0,8	0,4
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	3,5	1,3	1,2
Wholesale trade	5,1	0,9	0,5
Retail trade	6,1	5,3	2,5
Transport and storage	4,4	3,3	1,5
Accommodation	3,3	1,8	0,8
Food and beverage services	2,4	2,4	1,0
Travel agency and related activities	8,7	6,4	.
Media industries incl. publishing activities	13,1	7,7	8,9
Telecommunication and ICT activities	25,6	14,6	18,4
Professional, S&T activities	9,4	5,7	3,6
Administrative and support service activities	5,3	2,3	1,7

Figure D37 Enterprises using Artificial Intelligence; 2023



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

Figure D38 Large enterprises using selected Artificial Intelligence technologies; 2023



as a percentage of large enterprises with 250+ employees in a given group

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

D Enterprises

Figure D39 Enterprises in EU countries using Artificial Intelligence; 2023

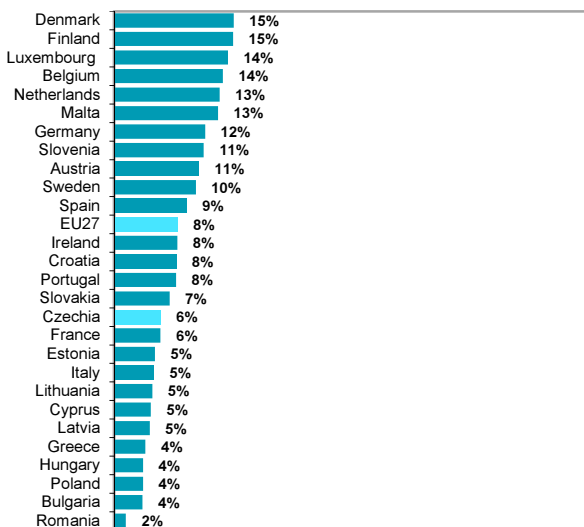
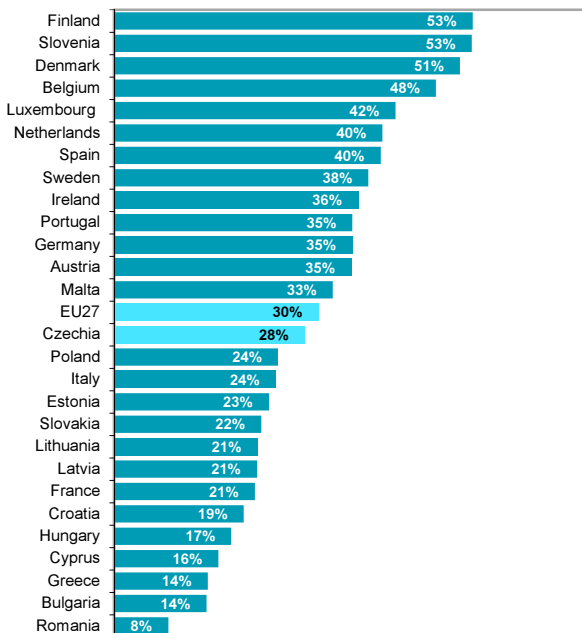


Figure D40 Large enterprises in EU countries using Artificial Intelligence; 2023

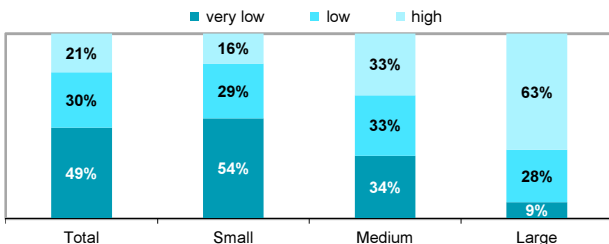


D Enterprises

Tab. D12 Enterprises in Czechia by level of digitalisation*; 2023

	Percentage		
	very low	low	high
Total (10+ employees):	49,1	29,9	21,0
Small enterprises (10-49)	54,2	29,5	16,4
Medium enterprises (50-249)	33,9	32,6	33,5
Large enterprises (250+)	8,8	28,3	62,8
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	51,9	30,7	17,4
Electricity, gas and water supply	60,3	24,1	15,6
Construction	65,7	28,8	5,5
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	38,9	33,7	27,4
Wholesale trade	28,3	32,6	39,1
Retail trade	44,9	22,2	32,9
Transport and storage	70,2	20,8	9,0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	48,4	33,1	18,5
Travel agency and related activities	12,1	28,4	59,4
Information and communication	11,2	31,5	57,3
Professional, S&T activities	34,0	40,1	26,0
Administrative and support service activities	69,7	22,2	8,2

Figure D41 Enterprises by level of digitalisation*; 2023



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

* The level of digitisation (so-called Digital Intensity Index) of enterprises is determined by the EC according to the number of digital technologies used by enterprises (or the conditions met) from the following 12-point list:

- 1/ at least 50% of employees use enterprises' devices with internet access
- 2/ enterprise uses fixed internet connection with maximum contracted download speed of at least 30 Mbit/s
- 3/ enterprise uses artificial intelligence
- 4/ enterprise performs data analytics
- 5/ enterprise uses at least one paid cloud service
- 6/ enterprise uses at least one of advanced paid cloud services
- 7/ enterprise has a user profile on at least one type of social media
- 8/ enterprise has a user profile on at least two types of social media
- 9/ enterprise uses an ERP system application to manage business processes
- 10/ enterprise uses a CRM system application to evaluate customer information
- 11/ enterprises' web sales or EDI sales exceed 1% of their sales
- 12/ enterprises' web sales exceed 1% of their sales and sales to end customers exceed 10% of web sales

Enterprises that don't use any of these digital technologies or use no more than 3 digital technologies (see list above) have a very low level of digitalisation, those who use 4 to 6 technologies have a low and who use at least 7 of the 12 digital technologies a high.

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

D Enterprises

Figure D42 Enterprises in EU countries with a high level of digitalisation*; 2023

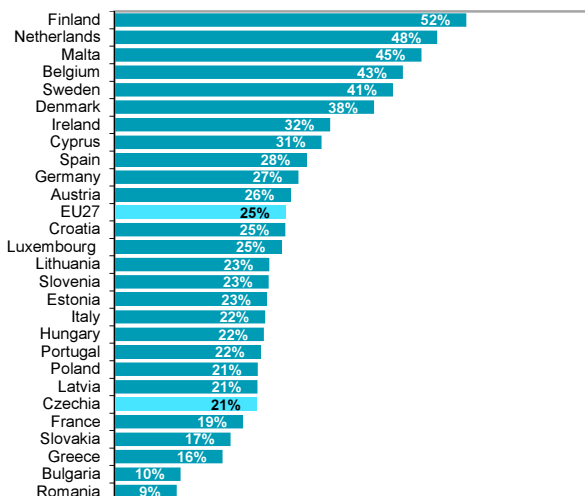
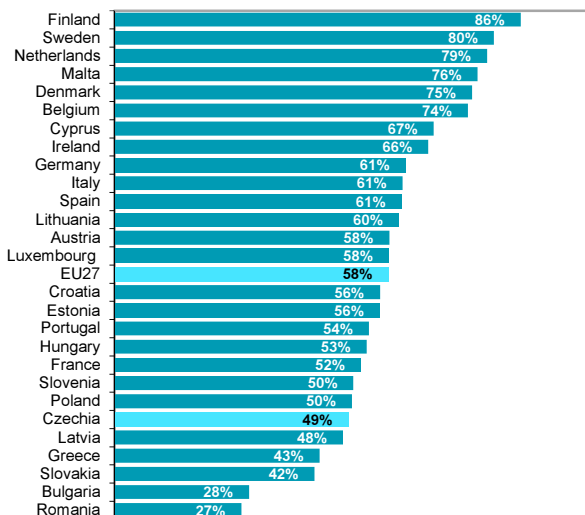


Figure D43 Small and medium enterprises in EU countries with at least a basic level of digitalisation; 2023**



* Enterprises that use at least 7 of the 12 selected digital technologies (see the list on the previous page) have a high level of digitalisation.

** At least a basic level of digitalisation is achieved by SMEs using at least 4 of the 12 selected digital technologies (see the list on the previous page).

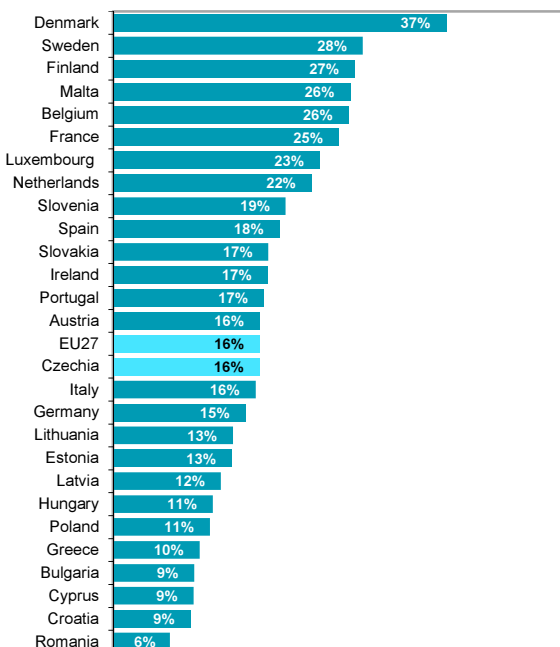
D Enterprises

Table D13 Enterprises in Manufacturing in Czechia using 3D printing and robotics; 2022

	Percentage	
	3D printing	Robotics
Manufacturing, total (10+ employees):	15,0	16,6
Small enterprises (10-49)	8,6	7,2
Medium enterprises (50-249)	21,6	28,2
Large enterprises (250+)	52,1	64,3
Manufacturing industry (10+ employees):		
Manufacturing of food products	2,9	10,6
Manufacturing of textiles and wearing apparel	5,2	3,8
Manufacturing of wood and paper	5,6	8,9
Manufacturing of chemicals or pharmaceutical products	13,9	12,3
Manufacturing of rubber and plastics products	14,6	30,4
Manufacturing of glass and building materials	10,6	20,0
Manufacturing of basic metals	10,8	18,3
Manufacturing of computer and electronic products	48,8	19,7
Manufacturing of electrical equipment	30,9	20,2
Manufacturing of machinery	27,3	17,0
Manuf. of motor vehicles or other transport equipment	34,7	42,8

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

Figure D44 Enterprises in Manufacturing in EU countries using industrial robots; 2022



Source: Eurostat