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Innovation Activities of Enterprises in the Czech Republic in 2006–2008

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METHODOLOGY

INNOVATION SURVEY

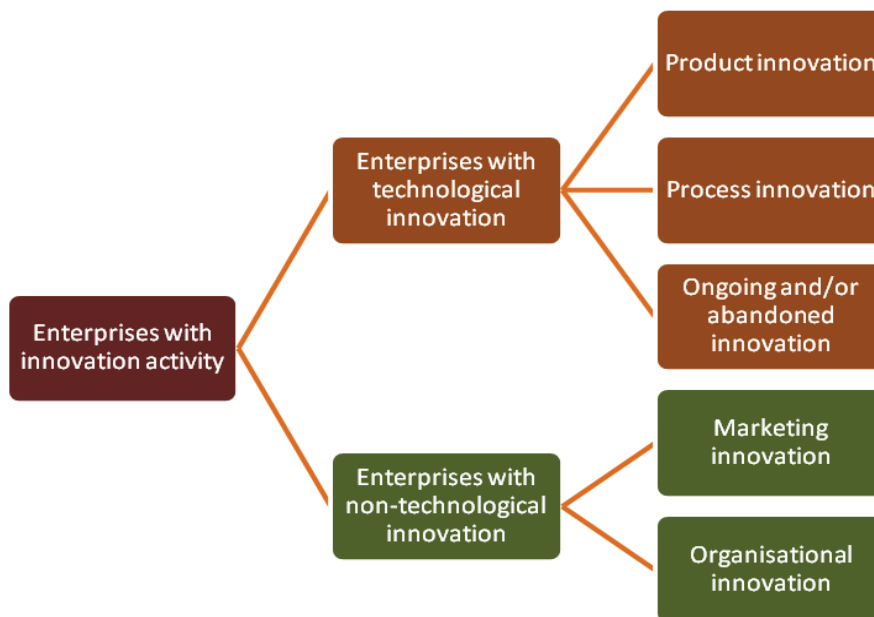
– METHODOLOGY –

1.1 General background of innovation survey

Research, development and support of innovation environment are one of the most important means for rising competitive advantage of products and services. Assuring of functional environment in this field is therefore naturally comprehended as a crucial presumption of a country's economic prosperity. Rising quality of scientific and development base and ensuring its innovation function leads to increasing interest in investment into sunrise industries. Increasing costs and risks connected with innovation creation cause that private economic subjects invest into this sphere less than it is socially desirable. From those and also many other reasons, the innovation field of the entrepreneurship is a part of support and focus of economic policy of the government. It mainly concerns assuring enough risk and development capital, qualified labour force, research background and availability of information sources. Measures focusing on support of innovative entrepreneurial environment include list of regulation tools that positively affect entrepreneurs' behaviour, and their willingness to take necessary risk. Innovative entrepreneurial environment is determined mainly by stable macroeconomic policy, and favourable and transparent legislative. Innovation policy is, however, significantly different from traditional economic policy, because it concentrates mainly on rising quality and competitive strength of products and services through innovations.

The term innovation comes from Latin word „innovare“ – recover. From its meaning it is clear, that it means novelty, newness or renewal in human activity, and from this reason, innovation is a necessary part of the human's life. In this meaning we will not focus on a general human activity, but on an activity that is connected with improving and developing of production of goods and services, production process and economic potential of enterprises. Whilst in the past innovations based on experiences from practice prevailed, these days it is innovations obtained by applying scientific and technological knowledge that prevail. Innovations in their widest meaning go beyond abilities of quantitative statistical survey, they present improvement in quality of progress of production, ecological and social spheres of the life. In the survey that was carried out in the Czech Statistical Office, we concentrated on the narrow meaning of innovations, on so called **technological innovations (product and process)**, it means on the creation of new or improving of existing products and services, production technologies and processes. Innovation in this meaning therefore means a process of carrying out continual changes (in technical layout of the product, production technologies, used materials etc.), and **non-technological innovations (marketing and organizational)**.

For better understanding, see the following scheme with the breakdown of innovation activities according to the OECD methodological manual (Oslo manual 2005).



1.2 Classification of innovations

According to the new conception of innovation by the revised Oslo manual 2005, we have four main types of innovations: **product innovations, process innovations, marketing innovations and organizational innovations**. This classification keeps the highest possible degree of continuity (that is ensuring comparability of data) with the previous definition of technological product and process innovation used in the previous second edition of the Oslo manual 1997. Product and process innovations are closely related to the concept of **technological product and process innovations**. Marketing and organizational innovations compared with the previous definition extend the range of innovations covered by the Manual under **non-technological innovations**.

A product innovation means implementation of goods or services that are new or significantly improved with regard to their characteristics or intended use. It covers important improvements in technical specifications, components and materials, software, user-friendliness or other functional characteristics. Unlike process innovation, it is sold directly to the customer.

Product innovations can utilise new knowledge or technologies, or can be based on new uses or combinations of existing knowledge or technologies. The term “product” is used to cover both goods and services. Product innovations include introduction of new goods and services as well as significant improvements in the functional characteristics or user characteristics of existing goods and services.

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New products are goods and services that differ significantly in their characteristics or intended uses from products previously produced by the enterprises. Significant improvements to existing products can occur through changes in materials, components and other characteristics that enhance performance.

Product innovations in services can include significant improvements in how they are provided (for example, in terms of their efficiency or speed), the addition of new functions or characteristics to existing services, or the introduction of entirely new services.

A process innovation is the implementation of a new or significantly improved production or delivery method. This includes significant changes in production techniques, equipment and/or software, as well as minimizing damage to the environment or safety risks.

Process innovations include new or significantly improved methods for creation and provision of services. They can involve significant changes in the equipment and software used in services-oriented enterprises or in the procedures or techniques that are employed to deliver services.

Process innovations also include new or significantly improved techniques, equipment and software in associated supporting activities such as purchasing, accounting, computing and maintenance systems.

A marketing innovation is the implementation of a new marketing method involving significant changes in product design or packaging, product placement, product promotion or pricing.

Marketing innovations are aimed at better addressing customer needs, opening up new markets, or new positioning of an enterprise’s product on the market, with the objective of increasing the enterprise’s sales.

The distinguishing feature of a marketing innovation compared to other changes in an enterprise's marketing instruments is the implementation of a marketing method not previously used by the enterprise. It must be part of a new marketing concept or strategy that represents a significant departure from the enterprise’s existing marketing methods. The new marketing method can either be developed by the innovating enterprise or adopted from other enterprises or organisations. New marketing methods can be implemented for both new and existing products.

Marketing innovations include significant changes in *product design* that are part of a new marketing concept. Here, product design changes refer to changes in product form and appearance that do not alter the product’s functional or user characteristics. They also include changes in the packaging of products such as foods, beverages and detergents,

where packaging is the main determinant of the product's appearance. An example of a marketing innovation in product design is the implementation of a significant change in the design of a furniture line to give it a new look and broaden its appeal. Innovations in product design can also include introduction of significant changes in the form, appearance or taste of food or beverage products, such as introduction of new flavours for a food product in order to target a new customer segment. An example of a marketing innovation in packaging is the use of a fundamentally new bottle design for a body lotion, which is intended to give the product a distinctive look and appeal to a new market segment.

New marketing methods in *product placement* primarily involve introduction of new sales channels. Here, sales channels refer to methods used to sell goods and services to customers, and not to logistics methods (transport, storing and handling of products), which deal mainly with efficiency.

New marketing methods in *product promotion* involve the use of new concepts for promoting an enterprise's goods and services. Innovations in *pricing* involve the use of new pricing strategies to market the enterprise's goods or services.

Seasonal, regular and other routine changes in marketing instruments are generally not considered as marketing innovations. For such changes to be marketing innovations, they must involve marketing methods not previously used by the enterprise.

An organisational innovation is the implementation of a new organisational method in the enterprise's business practices, workplace organisation or external relations. Its aim is to improve the quality of the enterprise's innovation capacity or performance characteristics.

The distinguishing feature of an organisational innovation compared to other organisational changes in an enterprise is the implementation of an organisational method (in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations) that has not been used in the enterprise before and is the result of a strategic decision taken by the management.

Organisational innovations in *business practices* involve implementation of new methods for organising routines and procedures for the conduct of work. These include, for example, implementation of new practices to improve learning and knowledge sharing within the enterprise.

Innovations in *workplace organisation* involve implementation of new methods for distributing responsibilities and decision making among employees for the division of work within and between enterprise activities (and organisational units), as well as new concepts for structuring of activities, such as integration of different business activities.

New organisational methods in an enterprise's external relations involve the implementation of new ways of organising relations with other enterprises or public institutions, such as the establishment of new types of collaboration with suppliers, and first outsourcing or subcontracting of business activities in production, procuring, distribution, recruiting and ancillary services.

Changes in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations that are based on organisational methods already in use in the enterprise are not organisational innovations. Nor is the formulation of managerial strategies considered an innovation.

Mergers with, or the acquisition of, other enterprises are not considered organisational innovations, even if an enterprise merges with or acquires other enterprises for the first time.

Definition of an innovative enterprise:

By methodology of Eurostat of 2010, innovative enterprises are the enterprises that have implemented a product and/or process innovation or have had ongoing and/or abandoned innovation activities (technological innovation), or have introduced a marketing or organizational innovation in the given period (non-technological innovation). The Community Innovation Survey of 2008 made non-technological innovations equal with technological innovations.

1.3 Coverage, sample size and population

To the data collection we used a harmonized questionnaire of the EU Member States for the innovation survey CIS 2008 (Community Innovation Survey 2008).

The survey was carried out on the basis of the Commission Regulation No. 1450/2004 of 13th August 2004, by which the Decision of the European Parliament and the Council No. 1608/2003/EC about creation and development of the Community statistics in the field of innovation is carried out. Under this obligatory legal act, the national version of statistical **survey CIS 2008** was carried out covering years **2006–2008** and the **reference year of 2008**.

Taking regional dimension into account, we used the sample survey and by the innovation questionnaire CIS 2008 we addressed 8 638 reporting units of the business enterprise sector from the selected fields of manufacturing and services (financial and non-financial sectors) that have at least 10 employees. For a more detailed structure of the population and sample see Table 1 in the table part.

Reporting units were economic subjects (enterprises) that belong to one of the following branches of economic activities (NACE Rev 2.), according to their prevailing activity:

Code	CZ-NACE
B	Mining and quarrying
C	Manufacturing
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Transportation and storage
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication (except NACE 59, 60)
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities (except NACE 75)
N	Administrative and support service activities

Sample of the reporting units was extracted from the Czech Business Register by combination of census and stratified sampling in the particular sectors. Their responding duty is under the Regulation No. 421/2007 by which the Program of statistical surveys for year 2008 is established.

The data published in this publication were obtained on the basis of 79 % response rate; (8 638 questionnaires were sent out, 6 804 questionnaires were collected); final results from the sample were calculated on the population using mathematical-statistical methods. Also, variables of sales and number of employees were adopted or estimated. The source of the data was the Structural Business Survey.

The data are published according to the classification NACE Rev 2. by sections and in three size classes according to the number of employees.

- Small enterprises with 10-49 employees,
- Medium-sized enterprises with 50-249 employees,
- Large enterprises with more than 250 employees.

Regional data are published according to NUTS 2 (representative stratification of sample) and NUTS 3 (regions). Eurostat requires data at the level of NUTS 2. For public innovation support from the EU, CZ-NUTS 3 regions are considered too small regions.

Under the EC Regulation and on the basis of treaty, the Czech Republic is under obligation to provide Eurostat with aggregate data and, by conditions of grant contract CIS 2008 within the grant programme EU Grant 2009, provide it with anonymous micro-data (for scientific reasons) . Required outputs include the quality data report (QR CIS 2008). [For further information see the Eurostat website – metadata for innovation statistics]¹

¹ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=0,1136250,0_45572555&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

1.4 The comparison of innovation surveys (CIS)

In the Czech Republic, already 5 innovation statistical surveys have been carried out. In CIS 2001 and CIS 2003, only product and process innovations were surveyed. Since statistical survey CIS 2005, due to the methodological changes initiated by EU/OECD, marketing and organizational innovations have been implemented into surveys. In the case of the CIS 2005 survey, sample size increased up to 8 370 respondents, which was caused by the inclusion of new (recommended) industries, and by the fact that the regional aspect of NUTS 2 was respected, requiring a larger sample in order to ensure representative and quality results.

A basic comparison of all innovation surveys that have been carried out is shown in the following table, where you can find not only the information about the number of reporting units in surveys, but also the proportion of enterprises with technological innovations.

Figures concerning the total share of innovative businesses in surveys cannot be compared easily, because surveys CIS 2001 and CIS 2003 cover only technological (product and process) innovations. On the other hand, surveys CIS 2005 and CIS 2006 cover also non-technological (marketing and organizational) innovations in the total number of innovative enterprises. These figures are affected by the inclusion of new industries in CIS 2005 and CIS 2006. Stratification according to NACE Rev 2. and the extended list of recommended industries are quite a significant change. In the Czech Republic, it was preferred to maintain the comparability principle of industries between CIS 2006 and CIS 2008. Some of the recommended industries are not included in CIS 2008 (NACE 01-04, 59, 60, 75). Core industries are the same in all EU countries and the data are comparable internationally.

TAB 1.1 Comparison of innovation surveys (CIS)

Survey/ Period	Main type of innovation (% of the total of all enterprises)			Reporting units (Enterprises)		
	Product innovation	Process innovation	Product or process innovation	Number of reporting units in the survey	Coverage of population	Response rate
	(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)	(v %)
<i>CIS 3 (1999–2001)</i>	23	17	29	5 829	25	63
CIS Light (2002–2003)	22	12	26	4 678	20	81
CIS 4 (2003–2005)	20	24	29	8 370	20	74
CIS 2006 (2004–2006)	19	22	27	8 475	20	79
CIS 2008 (2006–2008)	19	25	29	8 638	20	79

The coverage of population by sample (based on used stratification) remains on 20 %, as can be seen above.

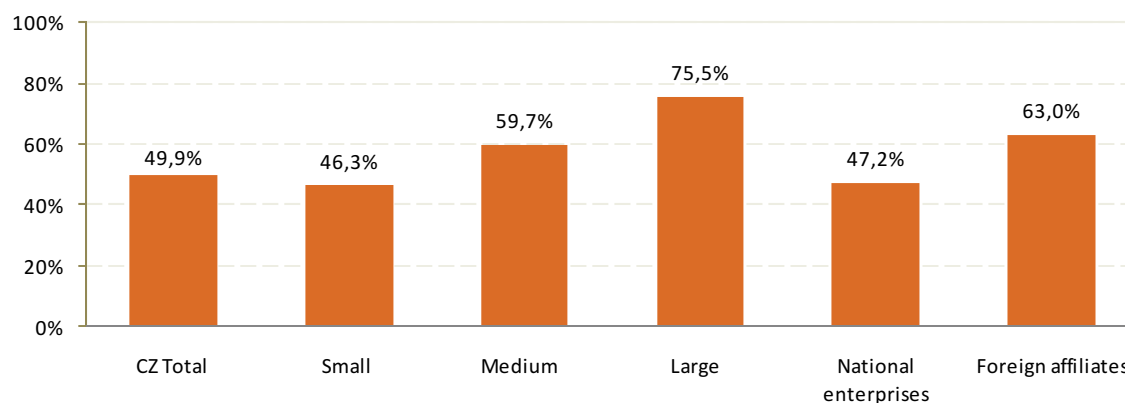
ANALYTIC PART

2.1 Innovative enterprises

In the Czech Republic, in the years of 2006–2008, 49.9 % of all economically active enterprises were found innovative, according to the Eurostat¹ definition. The proportion of non-innovative enterprises was 50.1 %. The highest proportion of innovative enterprises was in the group of large enterprises with more than 250 employees (75.5 %). The lowest proportion of innovative enterprises was among small enterprises (46.3 %). In the group of medium-sized enterprises, 59.7 % were performing innovation activities.

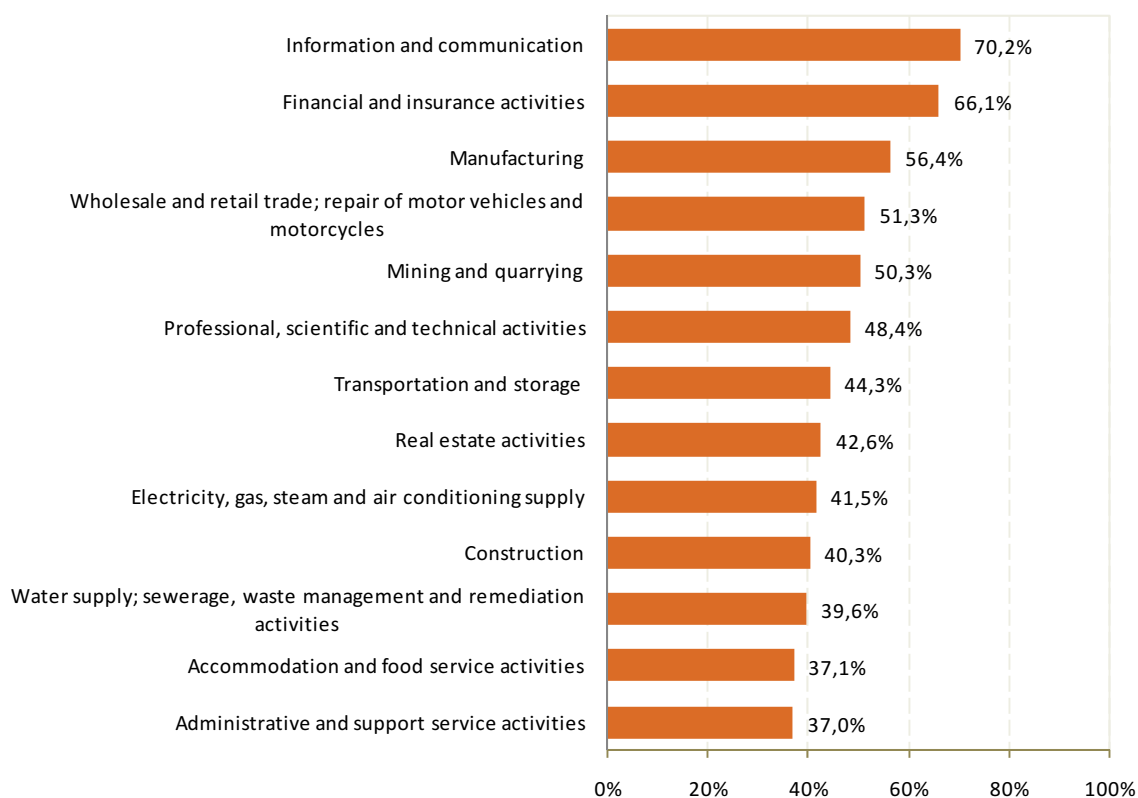
In terms of enterprise ownership, foreign affiliates were found more innovative (63 %) than national enterprises (47.2 %).

Figure 2.1: Innovative enterprises by size-class and ownership (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2006–2008



The highest proportion of innovative enterprises was found in the sector of “information and communication” (70.2 %), followed by “financial and insurance activities” (66.1 %). “Manufacturing”, with 56.4 % of innovative enterprises, ranked the third most significant industry in terms of proportion of innovative enterprises. On the other hand, the lowest shares of innovative enterprises were found in “administrative and support service activities” (37 %) and in “accommodation and food service activities” (37.1 %).

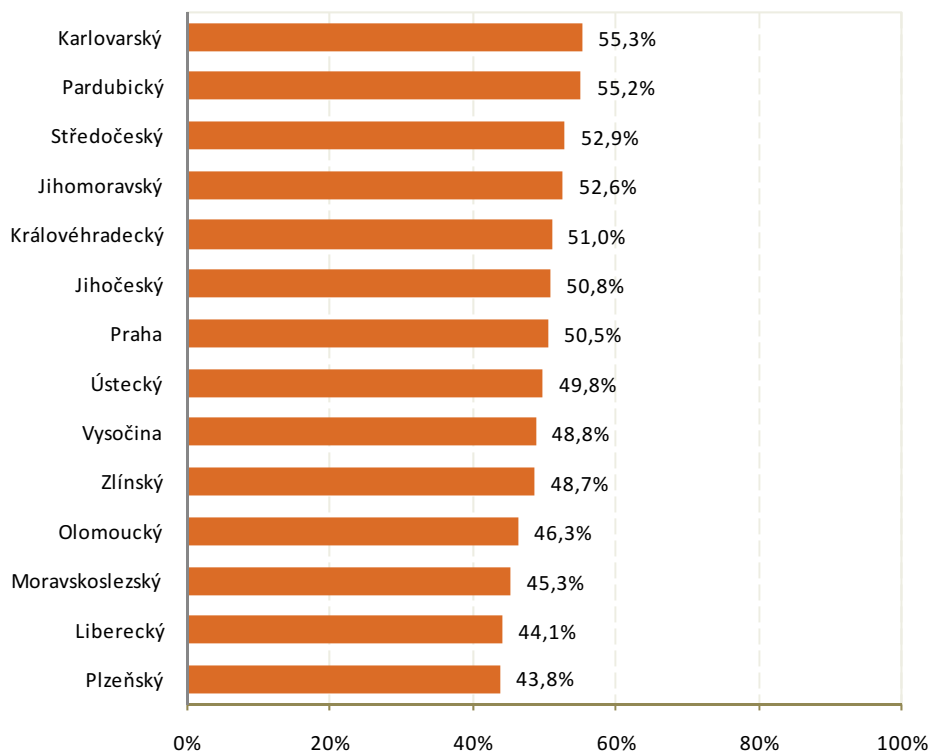
Figure 2.2: Innovative enterprises by NACE (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2006–2008



¹ For the Eurostat definition of an innovative enterprise, see Methodology.

On the regional level, enterprises in the Karlovarský region were the most innovative (55.3 % of innovative enterprises), followed by the Pardubický region (55.2 %) and the Středočeský region (52.9 %). Prague's share of 50.5 % of innovative enterprises ranked close to the average. The smallest proportions of innovative enterprises were found in the Plzeňský region (43.8 %) and in the Liberecký region (44.1 % of innovative enterprises).

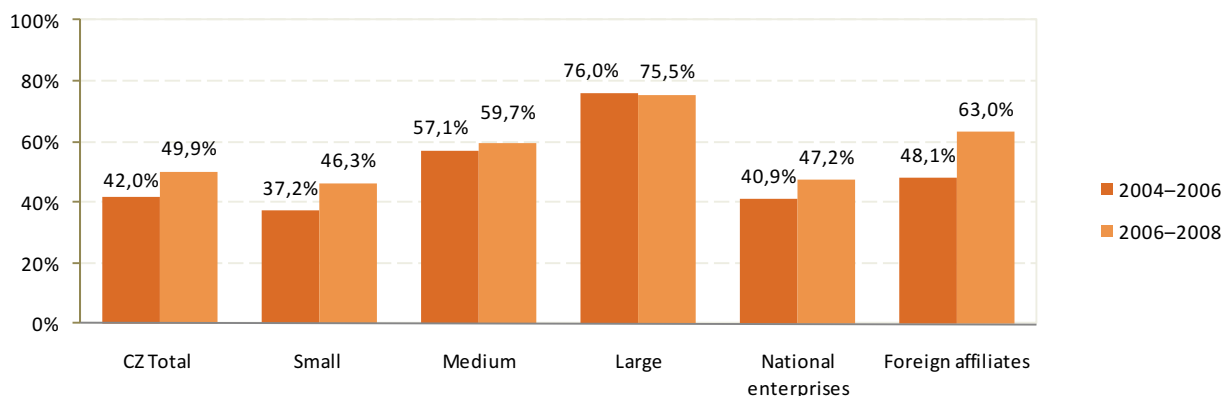
Figure 2.3: Innovative enterprises by region (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2006–2008



When we compare the periods of 2004–2006 and 2006–2008, the proportion of innovative enterprises rose from 42 % to 49.9 % in the latter. The biggest increase in the proportion of innovative enterprises was seen among small enterprises, the proportion rose from 37.2 % in 2004–2006 to 46.3 % in 2006–2008. The proportion of innovative enterprises within the category of medium-sized enterprises rose by 2.6 % between the two periods. The situation was, however, slightly different among large enterprises, where the proportion of innovative enterprises declined a little, from 76 % in 2004–2006 to 75.5 % in 2006–2008.

The rise in the proportion of innovative foreign affiliates was more significant than among national enterprises.

Figure 2.4: Innovative enterprises by size-class and ownership (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2004–2006 and 2006–2008



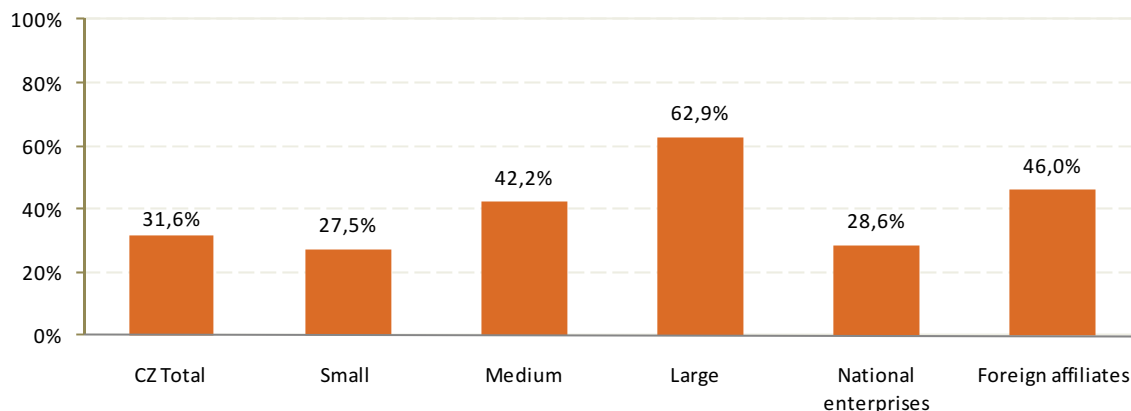
2.2 Enterprises with technological innovation

In years 2006 – 2008, the proportion of enterprises that implemented technological innovation was 31.6 % of all economically active enterprises in the Czech Republic. These enterprises are considered to be key innovators in implementing innovation.

The largest proportion of technologically innovative enterprises was among the group of large enterprises with more than 250 employees (62.9%). In the group of medium-sized enterprises, 42.2 % were found technologically innovative. The smallest proportion of technological innovation was found among small enterprises (27.5%).

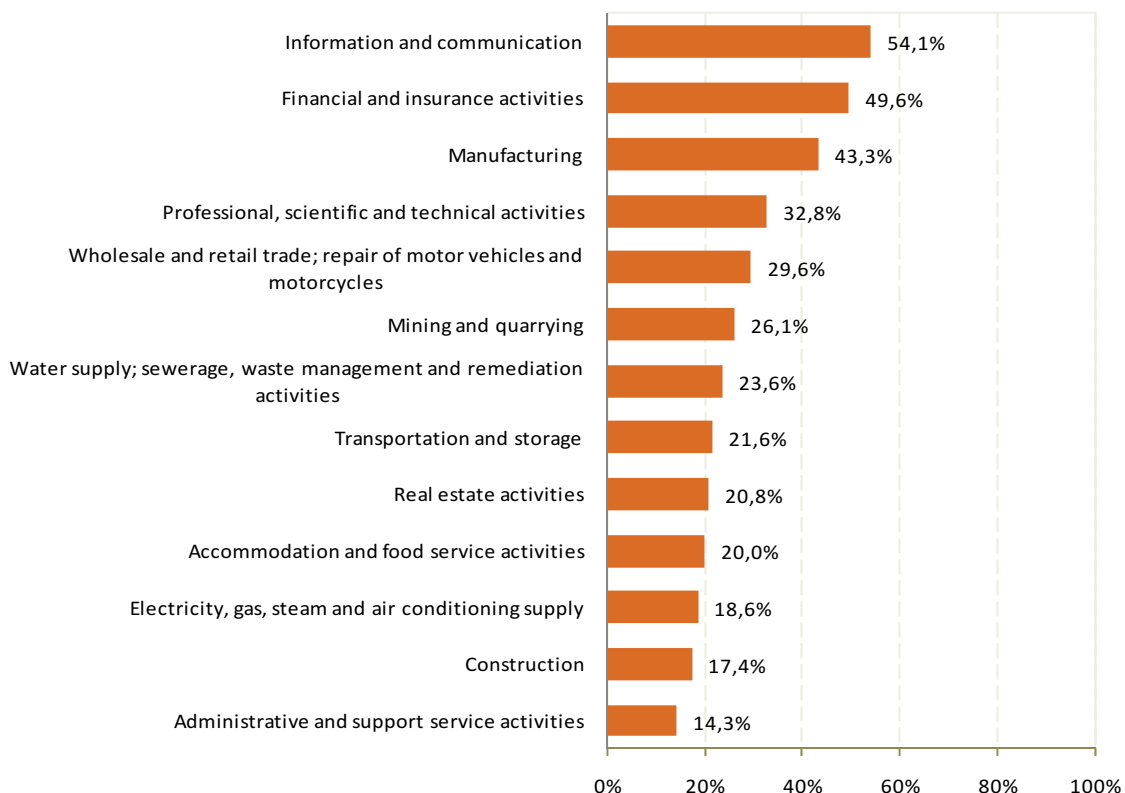
In terms of enterprise ownership, enterprises under foreign control were found more technologically innovative (46 %) than national enterprises (28.6 %).

Figure 2.5: Enterprises with technological innovation by size-class and ownership (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2006–2008



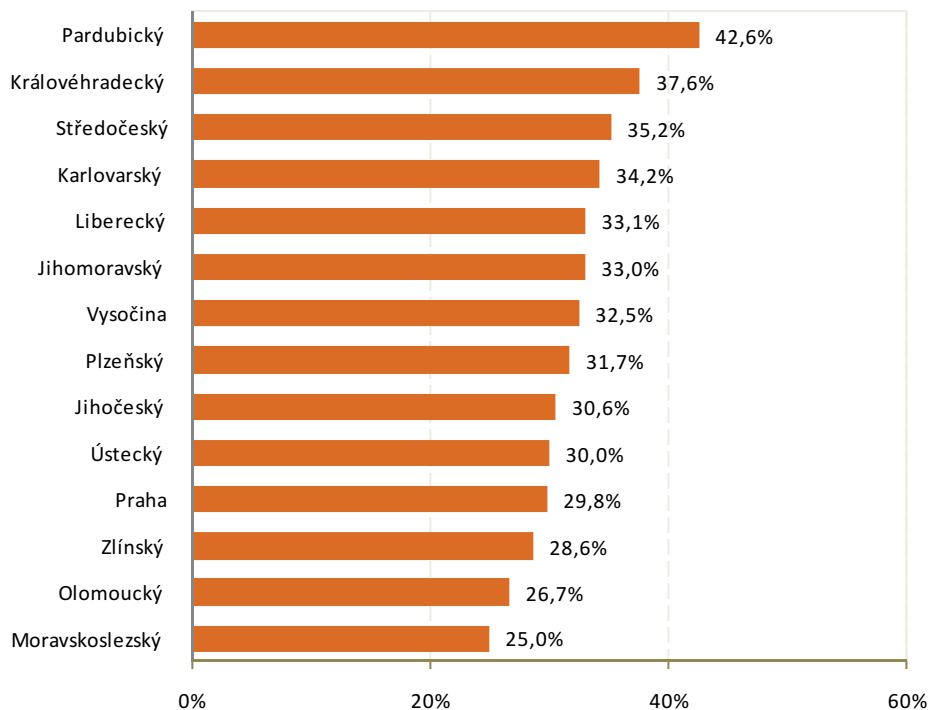
The sector of “information and communication” had the largest proportion of enterprises with technological innovation (54.1%), which was followed by enterprises in “financial and insurance activities” (49.6%). The third most important industry, “manufacturing”, was the key industry as far as the proportion of innovative enterprises is concerned, with the share of 43.3%. Enterprises with the smallest proportions of technological innovation were found in “administrative and support service activities” (14.3 %) and “construction” (17.4 %).

Figure 2.6: Enterprises with technological innovation by NACE (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2006–2008



The Pardubický region was the most technologically innovative of all regions (42.6 % of all enterprises), followed by the Královéhradecký region (37.6 %) and the Středočeský region (35.2 %). Prague ranked in the second half of the scale with the proportion of 29.8 % of enterprises with technological innovation. Enterprises where technological innovation was the least frequent were found in the Moravskoslezský region (25 %) and the Olomoucký region (26.7 %).

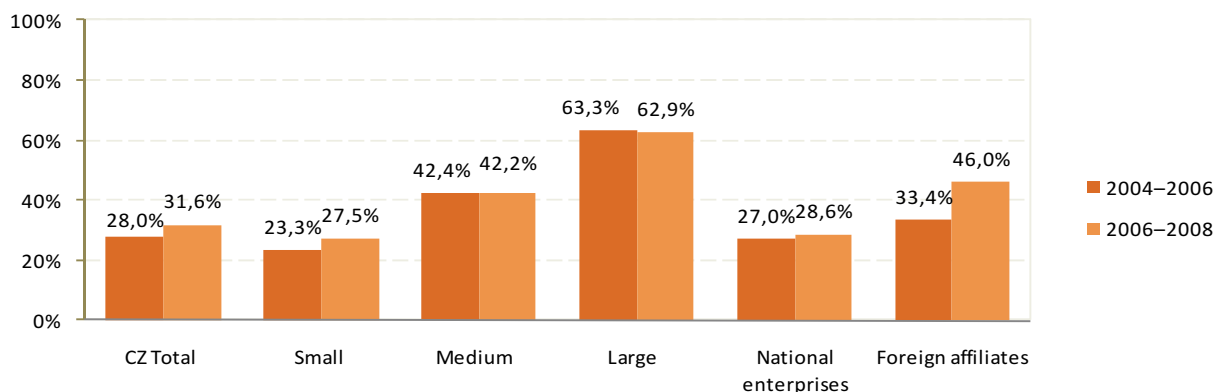
Figure 2.7: Enterprises with technological innovation by region (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2006–2008



When we compare the periods of 2004–2006 and 2006–2008, the proportion of enterprises with technological innovation rose (from 28 % to 31.6 %). The biggest increase in the proportion of enterprises with technological innovation was seen among small enterprises, where the proportion grew from 23.3 % in 2004–2006 to 27.5 % in 2006–2008. Among medium-sized enterprises, there was a slight decrease by 0.2 % between the two periods. Similarly, we can see a slight decline in the proportion of large enterprises with technological innovation, from 63.3 % in 2004–2006 to 62.9 % in 2006–2008.

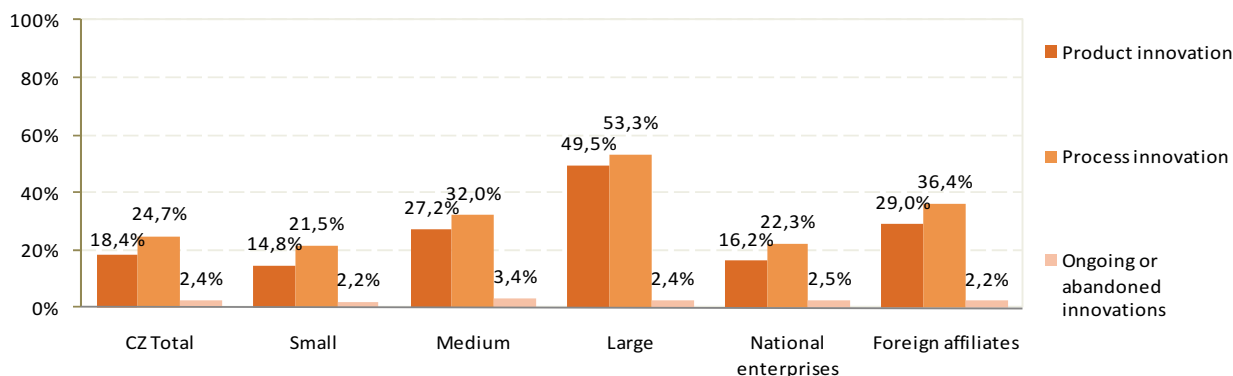
The proportion of national enterprises which implemented technological innovation increased by 1.6 % between the two periods. Enterprises under foreign control experienced a more significant increase in innovative activities associated with products and processes; the proportion grew from 33.4 % in 2004–2006 to 46 % in 2006–2008.

Figure 2.8: Enterprises with technological innovation by size-class and ownership (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2004–2006 and 2006–2008



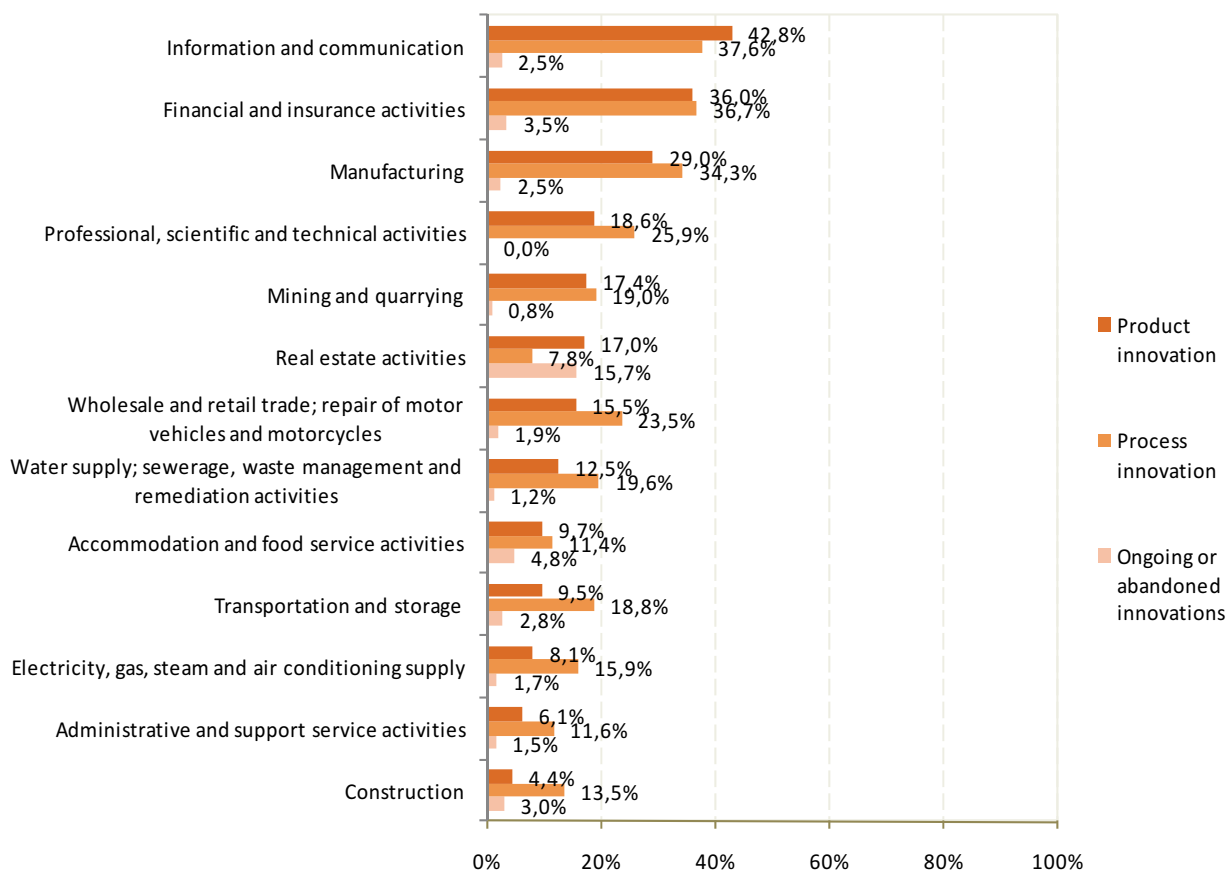
The breakdown by type of innovation shows that process innovation was implemented with 24.7 % of enterprises with technological innovation, while the proportion of enterprises that introduced product innovation was 18.4 % of all enterprises in 2006–2008. Only 2.4 % of all enterprises had ongoing or abandoned innovative activities. Process innovation prevails over product innovation in all size-classes. The difference in proportions of these two types of innovation is about 5 percentage points. For large enterprises that implemented process innovation, the proportion was more than 50 % of all enterprises. Foreign affiliates innovated more than national enterprises, with the proportion of process innovation up to 36.4 % and the proportion of product innovation up to 29.0 %.

Figure 2.9: Enterprises with technological innovation by type of technological innovation, size-class and ownership (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2006–2008



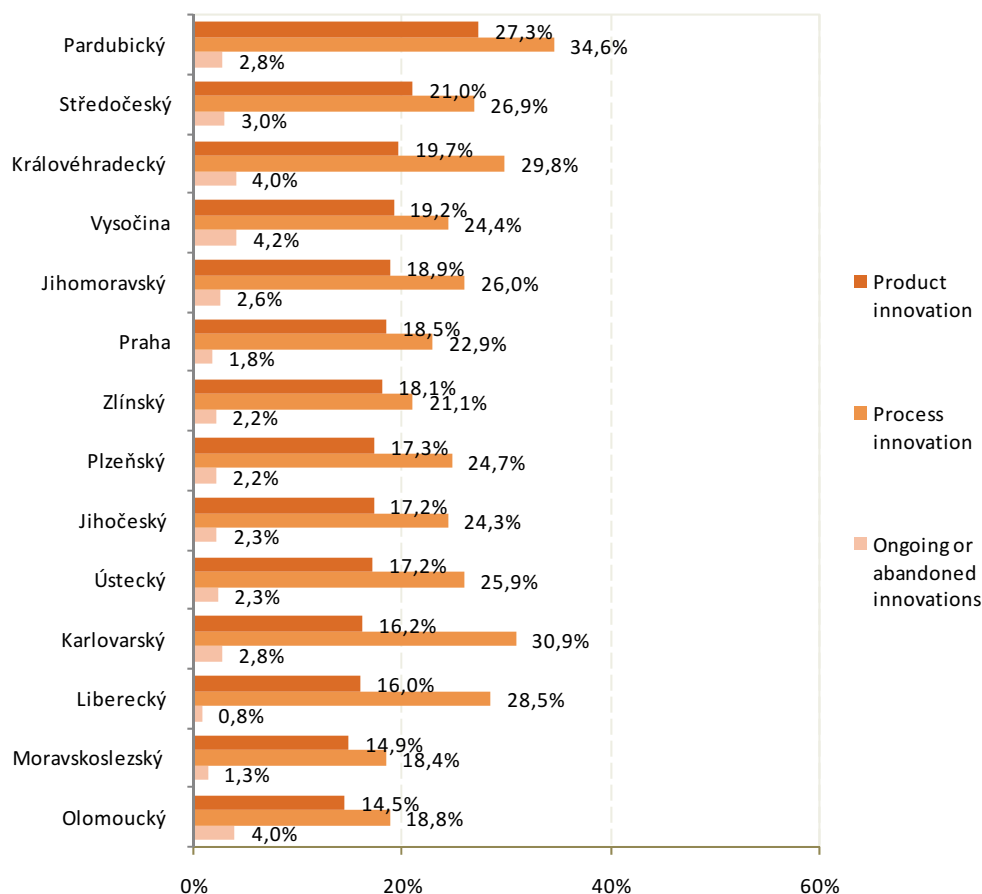
The biggest proportion of enterprises that introduced product innovation was found in “information and communication” (42.8 %). The same pattern can be observed with enterprises that introduced process innovation – the proportion was the biggest (37.6 %) in “information and communication”. The highest percentage of enterprises that had ongoing or abandoned innovations was found in the sector of “real estate activities”.

Figure 2.10: Enterprises with technological innovation by type of technological innovation and NACE (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2006–2008



On the regional level, most product innovators were found in the Pardubický region (the proportion of 27.3 % of all enterprises). Enterprises in the Olomoucký region innovated their products the least (15.4 %). The highest proportions of enterprises with process innovation were found in the Pardubický region (34.6 %), Karlovarský region (30.9 %) and Liberecký region (28.5 %). Again, enterprises in the Olomoucký region had the smallest proportion of process innovation (18.8 %). The highest percentage of enterprises with ongoing or abandoned innovation activities can be found in the Vysočina region (4.2 %), the smallest percentage in the Liberecký region (0.8 %).

Figure 2.11: Enterprises with technological innovation by type of technological innovation and region (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2006–2008



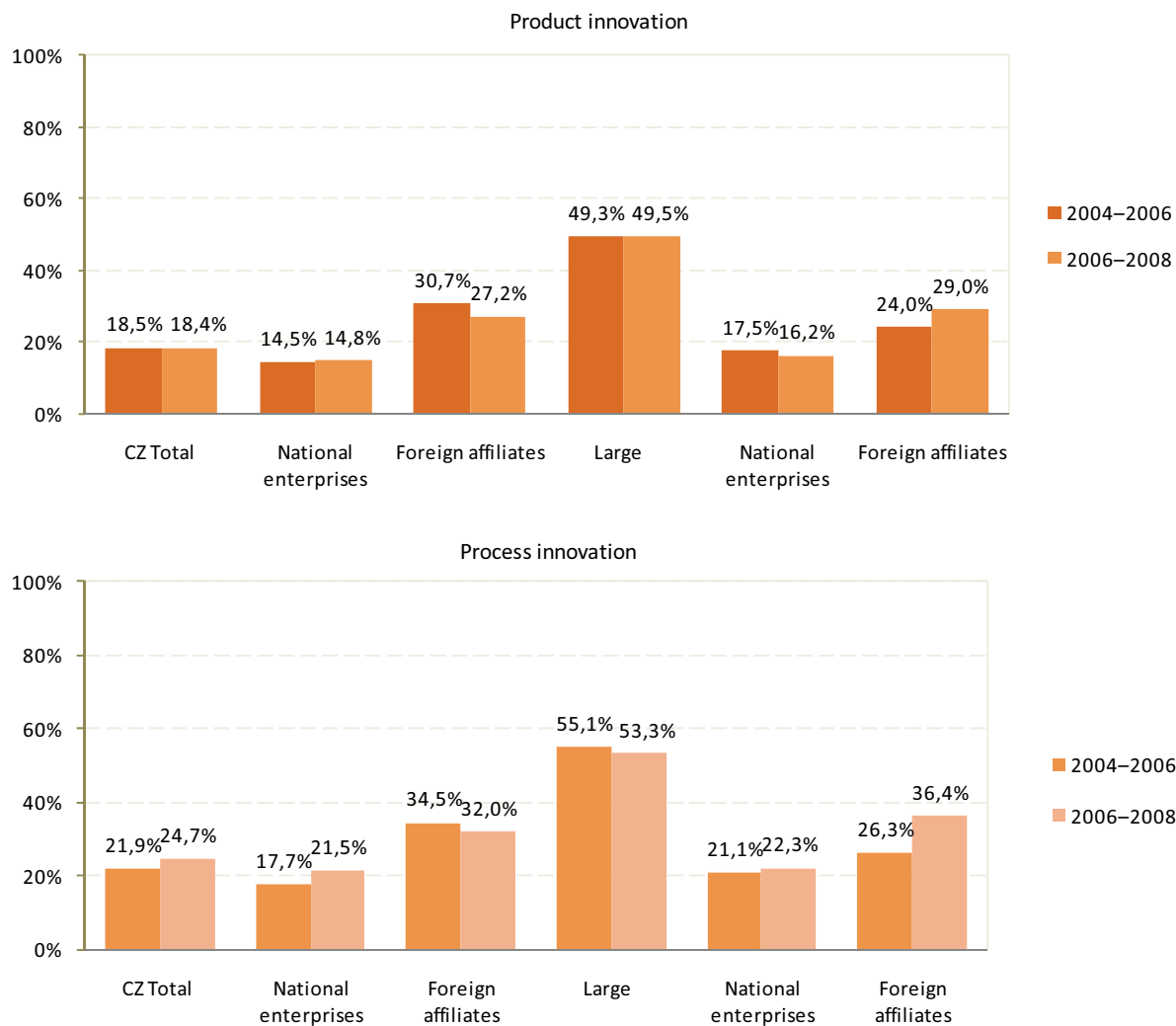
If we look at the product innovation between the periods of 2004–2006 and 2006–2008, the proportions of enterprises that introduced product innovation remained more or less the same; that is 18.4 %. The same development occurred among large enterprises. Product innovation decreased more significantly among medium-sized enterprises, when the proportion fell from 30.7 % in 2004–2006 to 27.2 % in 2006–2008. The proportion of national product innovators decreased by 1.3 %, while the proportion of foreign affiliates with product innovation increased by 5 %.

The proportion of enterprises that introduced process innovation rose from 21.9 % in the period of 2004–2006 to 24.7 % in the period of 2006–2008. Such a rise was brought about mainly by small enterprises, which increased their proportion of implemented process innovations by 3.8 %. On the contrary, there was a percentage fall in the proportion of large and medium-sized enterprises with process innovation.

Both national enterprises and foreign affiliates saw an increase in the proportion of enterprises that introduced process innovation between the two periods. The increase was, however, more considerable among the latter.

For more details, see Figure 2.12 on the next page.

Figure 2.12: Enterprises with technological innovation by type of technological innovation, size-class and ownership (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2004–2006 and 2006–2008

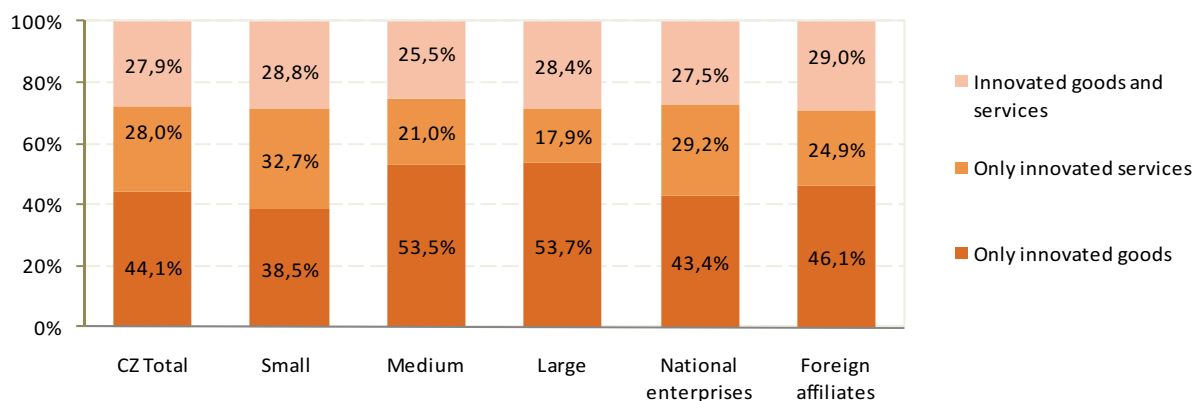


2.2.1 Product innovation

In the period of 2006-2008, enterprises in the Czech Republic innovated rather goods than services within their product innovation. 44.1 % of enterprises that implemented product innovation innovated only their goods. Out of all product innovators, only 28 % innovated their services. The proportion of enterprises that innovated both goods and services reached 27.9 % of all enterprises with product innovation. More than 50 % of large and middle-sized enterprises with product innovation innovated only goods.

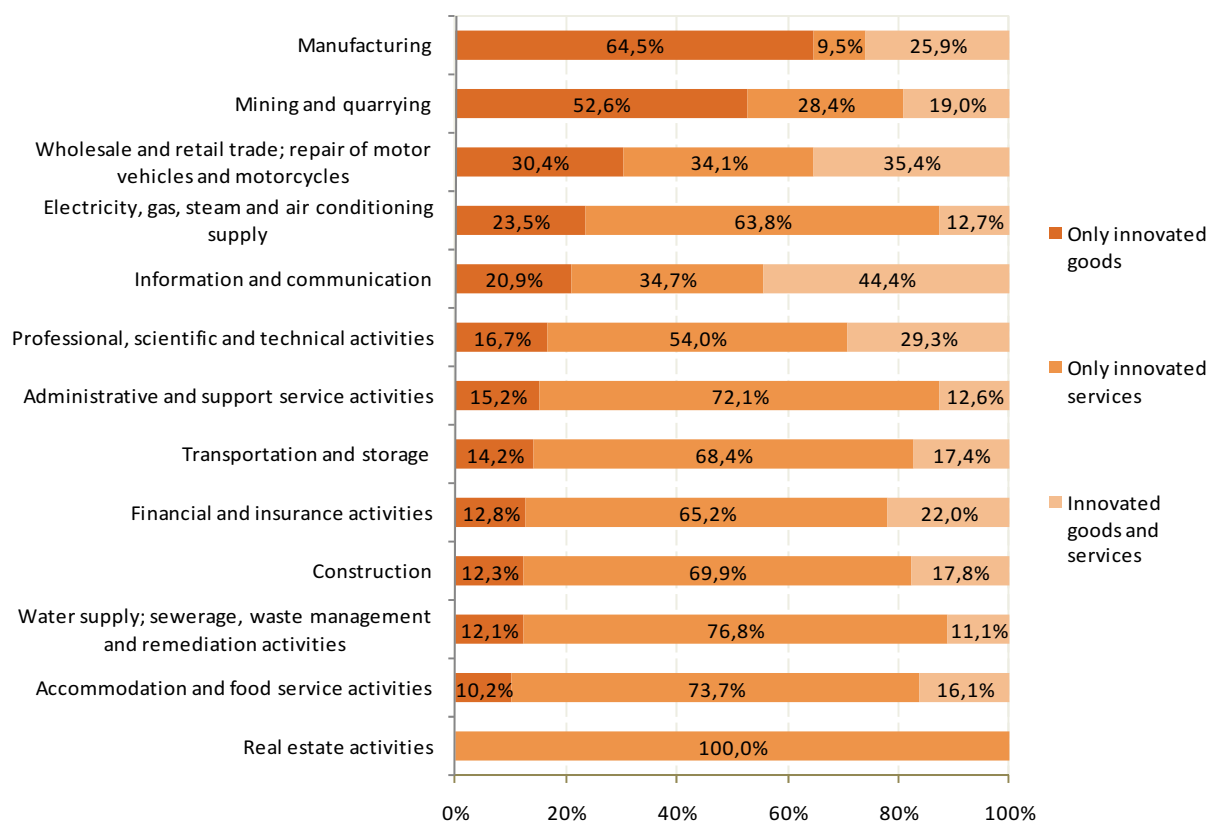
Both national enterprises and foreign affiliates had the highest share of enterprises innovating only their goods (within product innovation). With national enterprises, the proportion of enterprises innovating only their services (29.2 %) was higher than the proportion of enterprises innovating both goods and services (27.5 %).

Figure 2.13: Breakdown of product innovation by type, size-class and ownership (% of enterprises with product innovation); 2006–2008



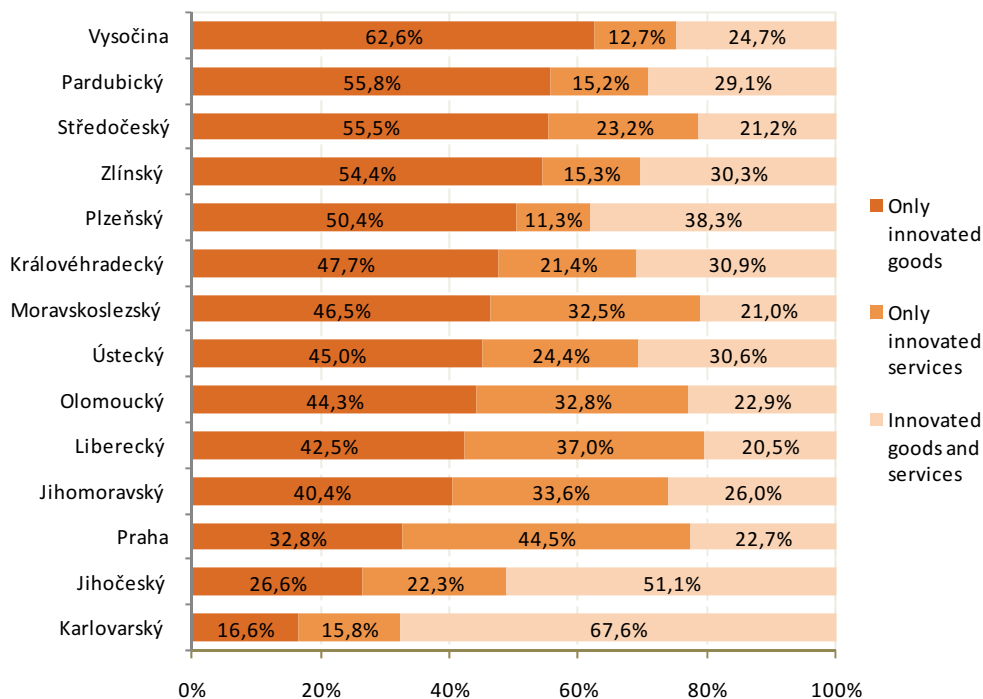
The highest proportion of enterprises that implemented only innovation of goods was found in “manufacturing” (64.5 %). Enterprises in the sector of “wholesale and retail trade” evenly innovated only goods (30.4 %), only services (34.1 %) as well as goods and services (35.4 %). Information and communication, which is the sector with most technological innovation, showed predominance of innovation of goods and services (44.4 %). Only innovation of services was found with real estate activities.

Figure 2.14: Breakdown of product innovation by type and NACE (% of enterprises with product innovation); 2006–2008



The largest shares of enterprises with product innovation that introduced only innovation of goods were found in the Vysočina region (62.6 %) and in the Pardubický region (55.8 %). Prague had the highest proportion of innovation of services (44.5 %). Innovation of both goods and services was prevalent in the regions of Karlovarský (67.6 %) and Jihočeský (51.1 %).

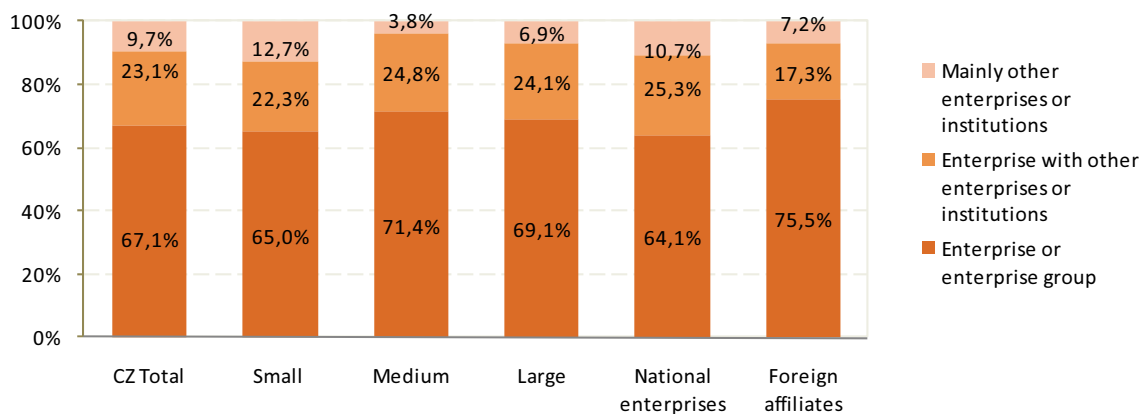
Figure 2.15: Breakdown of product innovation by type and region (% of enterprises with product innovation); 2006–2008



Enterprises developed product innovations mainly within their own enterprise or group. In the whole Czech Republic, 67.1 % of innovative enterprises developed product innovations within the enterprise or a group of enterprises. 23.1 % of enterprises developed product innovations together with other enterprises or institutions, whereas the proportion of enterprises where the product was developed by other enterprises or institutions reached 9.7 %. However, with small enterprises the proportion was 12.7 %.

The proportion of product innovation developed within the enterprise or group was higher with foreign affiliates (75.5 %) than with national enterprises (64.1 %). On the other hand, national enterprises developed more product innovation activity together with other enterprises or institutions (25.3 %). Also, it was more frequent for national enterprises (10.7 %) than foreign affiliates to have the product innovation of goods or services developed by other enterprises or institutions.

Figure 2.16: Breakdown of product innovation by developer, class-size and ownership (% of enterprises with product innovation); 2006–2008

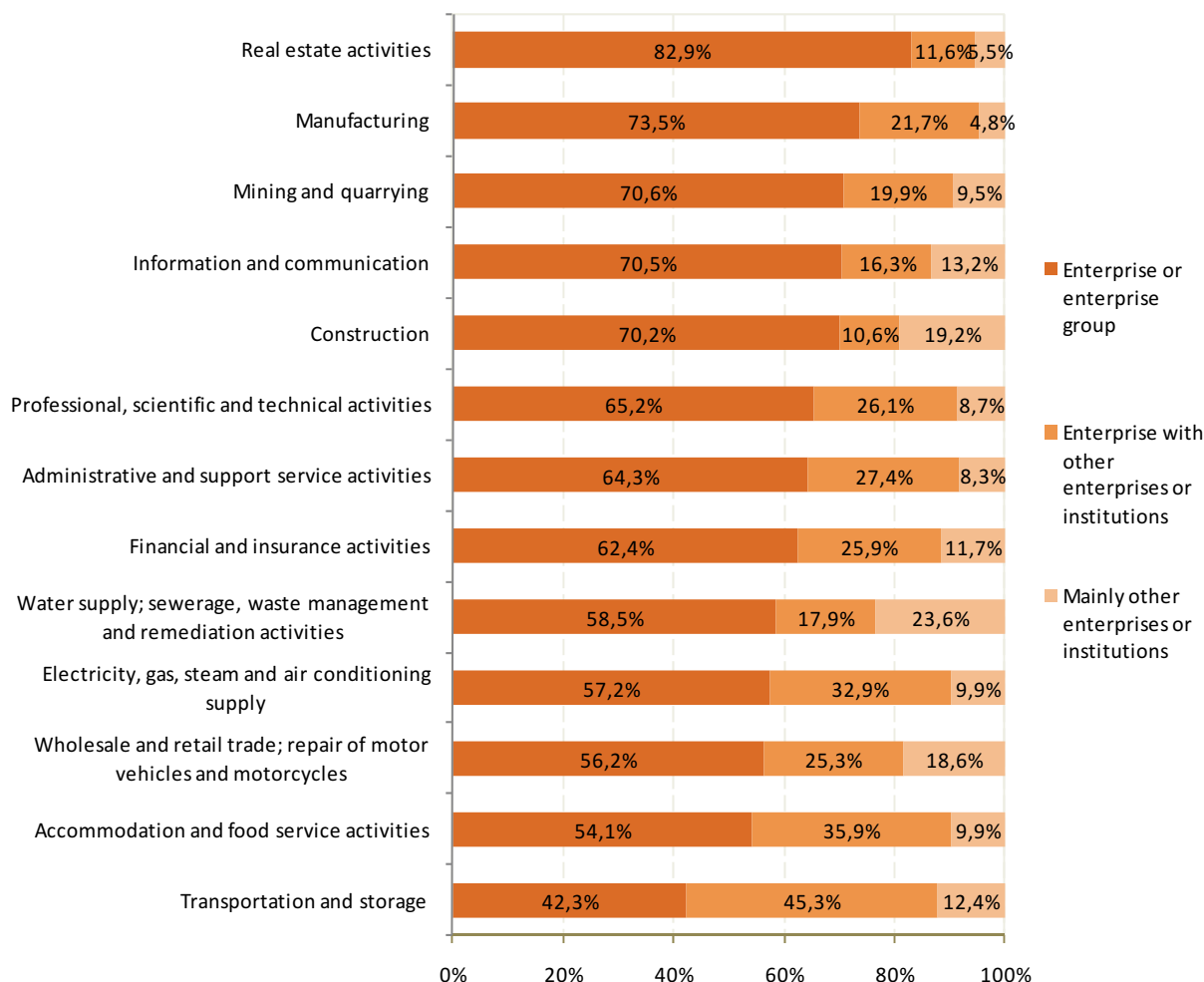


If we do not consider the sector of “real estate activities”, then the highest proportions of enterprises that developed their product innovation on their own, were recorded in “manufacturing” (the proportion of 73.5 % of enterprises with product innovation in this industry) and in “mining and quarrying” (70.6 %). “Transportation and storage” was the only industry with the share lower than 50 % (42.3 %). On the other hand, it had the highest share of enterprises that developed the product innovation together with other enterprises or institutions (45.3 %).

“Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” (23.6 %), and “construction” (19.2 %) were the industries with the largest proportions of enterprises that had the product innovations developed by other enterprises or institutions. The sector of “manufacturing” had the smallest share of enterprises for which the product innovations were developed by another enterprise or institution (4.8 %).

See the following figure for more details.

Figure 2.17: Breakdown of product innovation by developer and NACE (% of enterprises with product innovation); 2006–2008



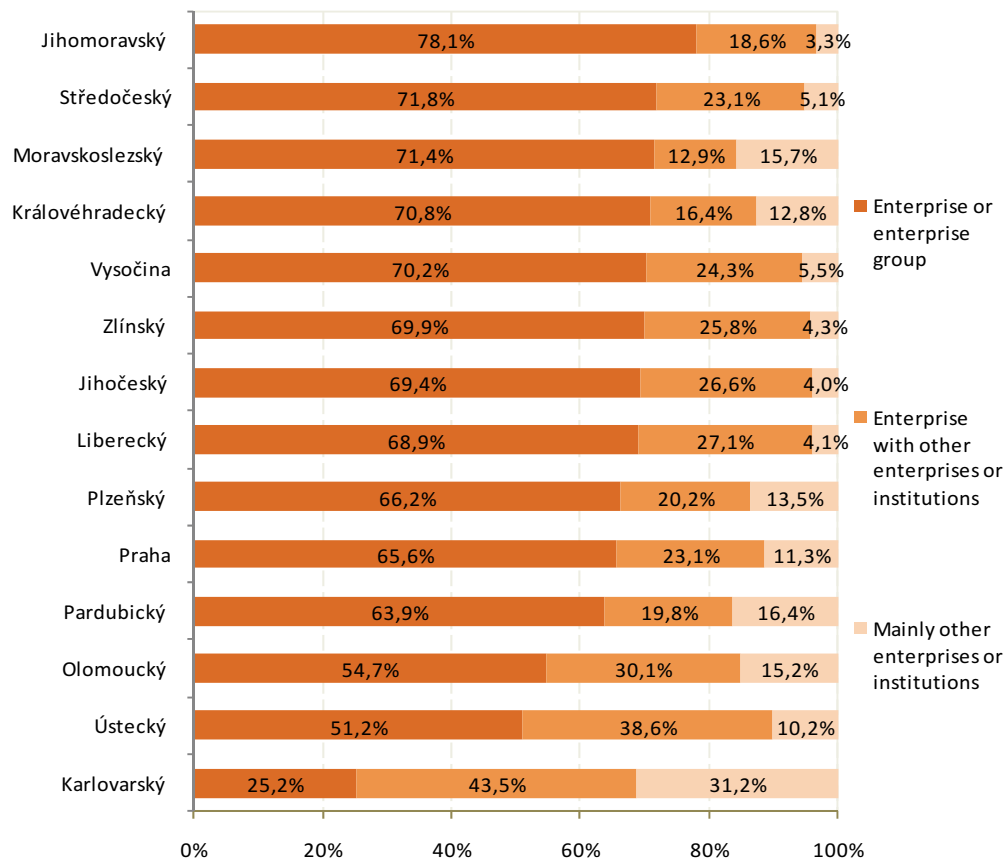
The breakdown by region shows that the highest shares of enterprises with product innovations developed within their own enterprise or group were found in the Jihomoravský region (78.1 %) and in the Středočeský region (71.8 %), whereas the lowest shares were recorded in the following regions: Karlovarský (only 25.2 %), Olomoucký (54.7 %) and Ústecký (51.2 %).

The Karlovarský region had the highest proportions of enterprises where the product innovations were developed together with as well as by other enterprises or institutions (45.3 % and 31.2 % respectively), which makes this region different from other regions in the development of product innovation.

When we look at all regions, it shows that the Jihomoravský, Středočeský, Zlínský, Jihočeský and Liberecký regions had lower proportions of product innovation developed outside the enterprises. Instead, they rather cooperated on the development of the product innovation with other enterprises or institutions than had the innovation of goods or services done by other enterprises or services.

For more details see Figure 2.18.

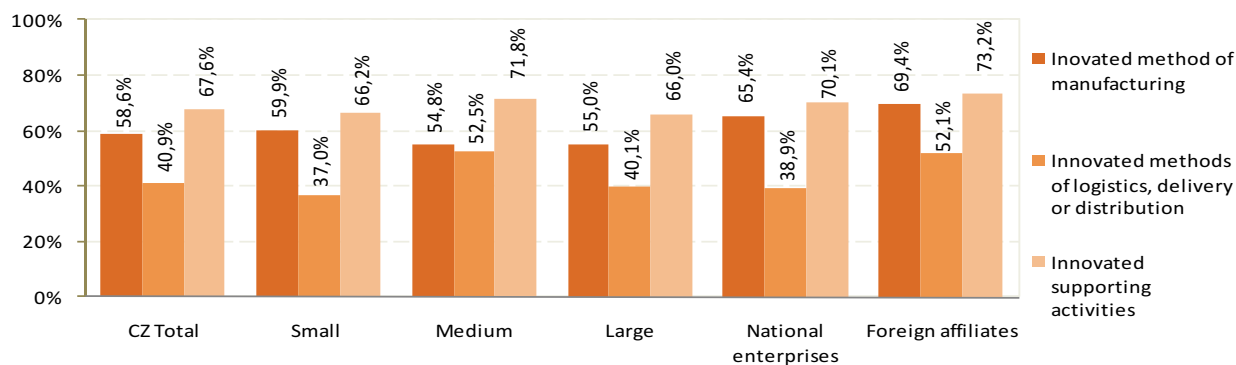
Figure 2.18: Breakdown of product innovation by developer and region (% of enterprises with product innovation); 2006–2008



2.2.2 Process innovation

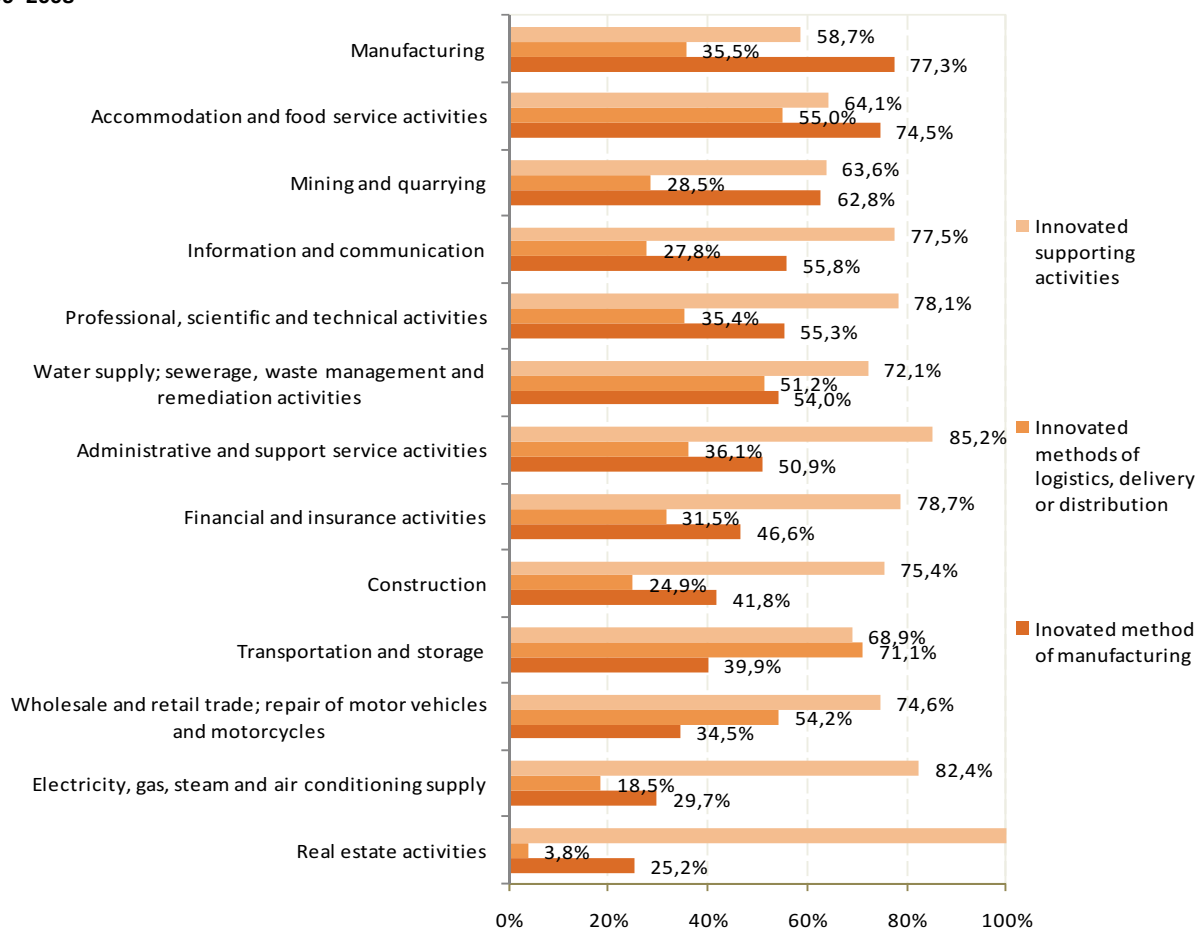
In the period of 2006–2008, enterprises in the Czech Republic innovated especially supporting activities within process innovation (67.6 % of enterprises with process innovation). 58.6 % of enterprises with process innovation innovated production methods and 40.9 % innovated methods of logistics, delivery and distribution. Small enterprises (59.9 %) innovated product methods more than large or medium-sized enterprises, and the same rule applies to foreign affiliates, where production methods were innovated by 69.4 % of enterprises with process innovation.

Figure 2.19: Breakdown of process innovation by type, size-class and ownership (as a percentage of enterprises with process innovation); 2006–2008



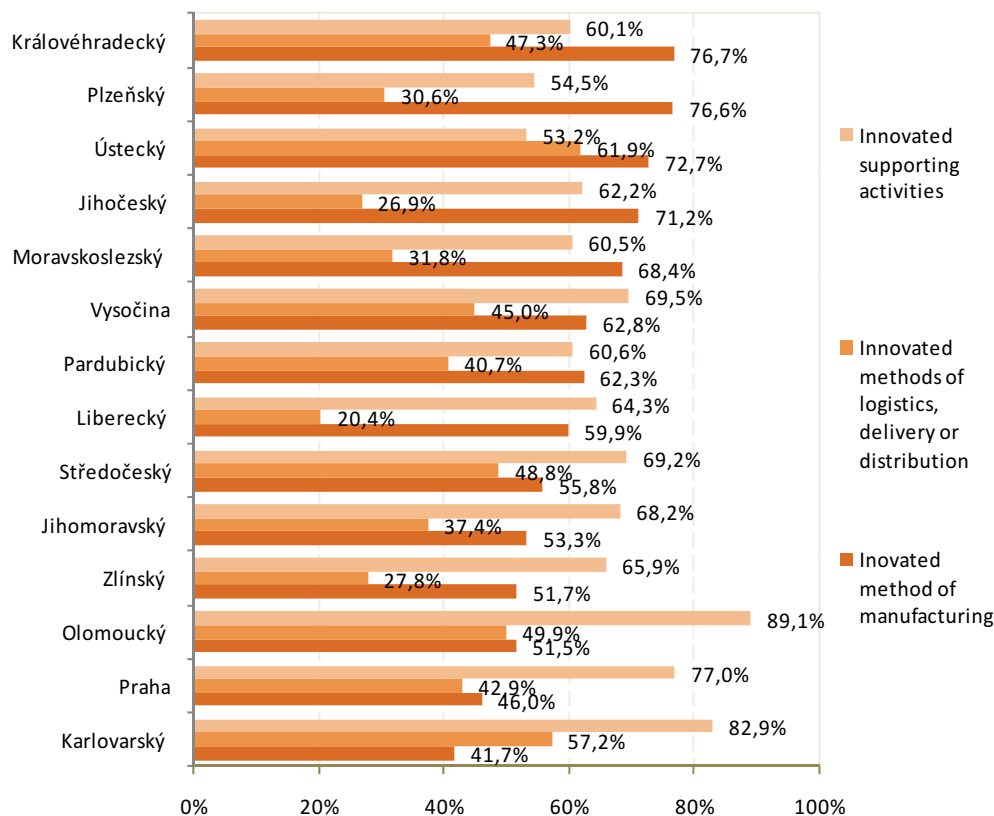
The largest proportion of enterprises innovating production methods was found among enterprises that implemented process innovation in “manufacturing” (77.3 %). “Transportation and storage” revealed the biggest share of innovation in methods of logistics, delivery and distribution (71.1 %). Innovation in supportive activities was most frequent among enterprises in the sectors of “administrative and support service activities” (85.2 %) and “electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” (82.4 %), when we do not take “real estate activities” into account (see Figure 2.20).

Figure 2.20: Breakdown of process innovation by type and NACE (as a percentage of enterprises with process innovation); 2006–2008



The largest proportion of enterprises with innovation of production methods was found in the Královéhradecký region (76.7%), the smallest proportions were found in the Karlovarský region (41.7%) and in Praha (46%). The Ústecký region had the biggest share of enterprises with innovation of methods of logistics, delivery and distribution (61.9%) and the Olomoucký region had the biggest share of enterprises that innovated supportive activities (89.1%).

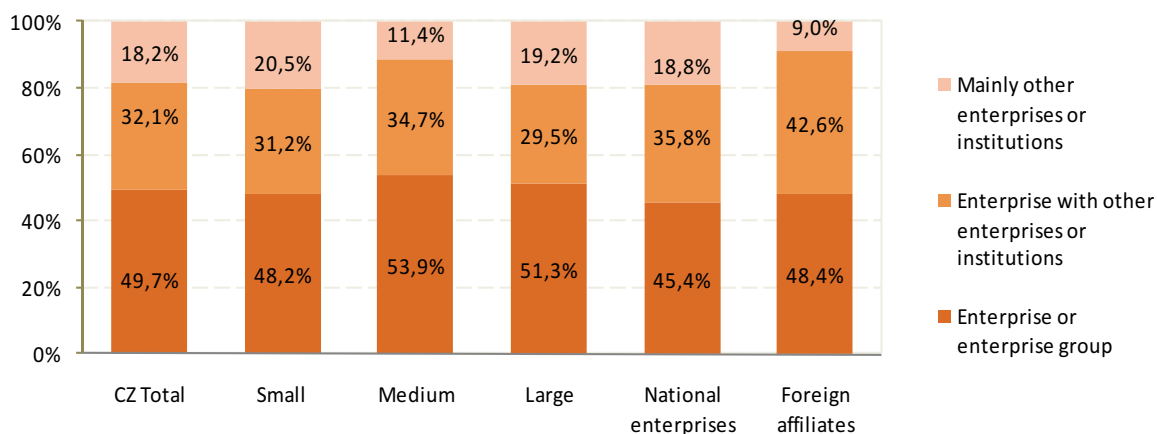
Figure 2.21: Breakdown of process innovation by type and region (as a percentage of enterprises with process innovation); 2006–2008



Almost half of the enterprises developed process innovation within their own enterprise or group. More specifically, the proportion was 49.7% in the whole of the Czech Republic. 32.1% of enterprises cooperated on the development of process innovation with another enterprise or institution, while 18.2% of enterprises left the development of process innovation entirely to other enterprises or institutions.

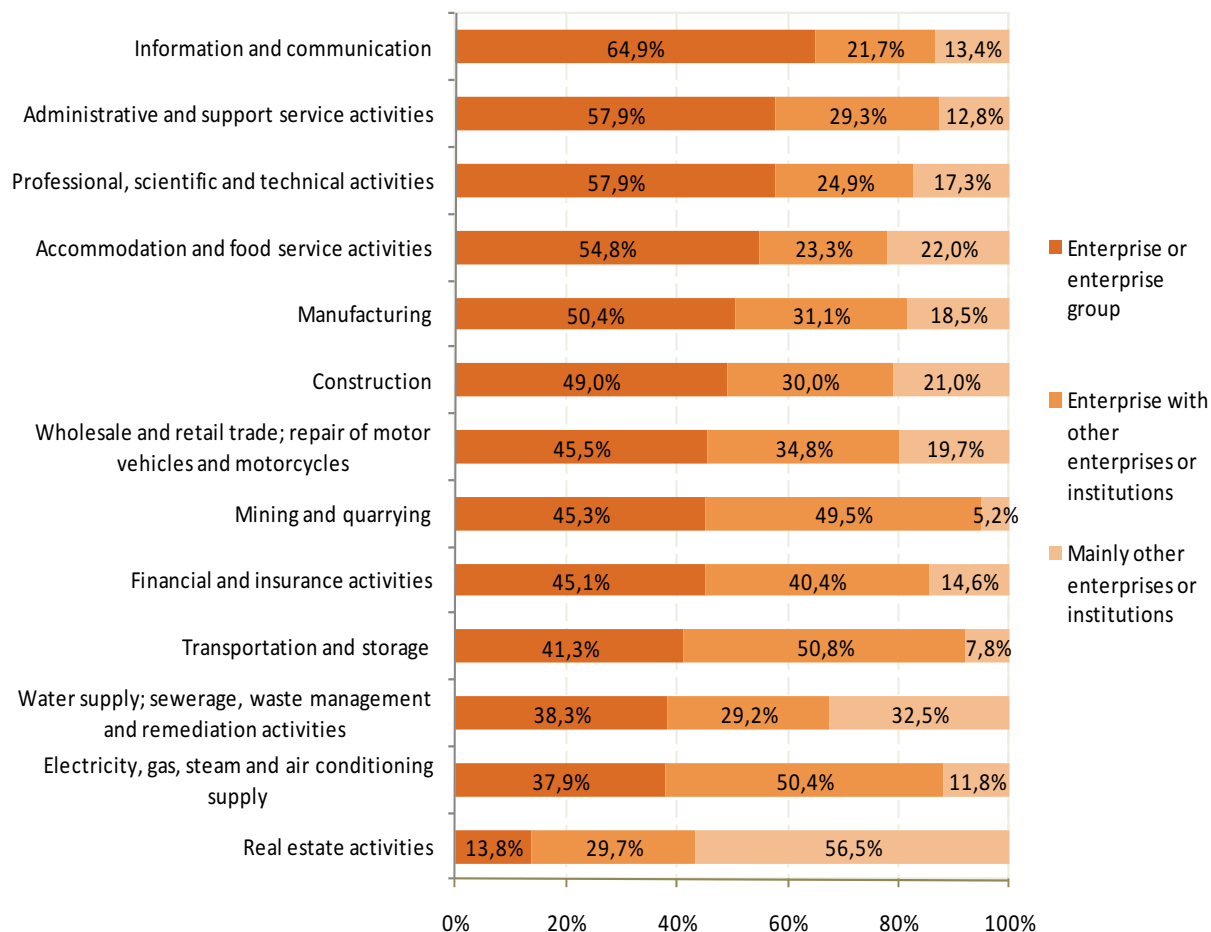
It was more common for national enterprises to have process innovation developed outside their own enterprise or group (18.8%) than it was for foreign affiliates (9%).

Figure 2.22: Breakdown of process innovation by developer, class-size and ownership (as a percentage of enterprises with process innovation); 2006–2008



Enterprises in “information and communication” reached the highest proportion of the development of process innovation within the enterprise or group (64.9 %), followed by “administrative and supportive activities” (57.9 %). The development of process innovation together with another enterprise or group prevailed in the sectors of “transportation and storage” (50.8 %) and “electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” (50.4 %). Large shares were also found in “mining and quarrying” (49.5 %) and “financial and insurance activities” (40.4 %). The largest proportions of enterprises that had the process innovation developed by another enterprise or institution were in the sectors of “real estate activities” (56.5 %) and “water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” (32.5 %). The sector of “mining and quarrying” showed the smallest proportion of enterprises that had their process innovation developed by another enterprise or institution (5.2 %).

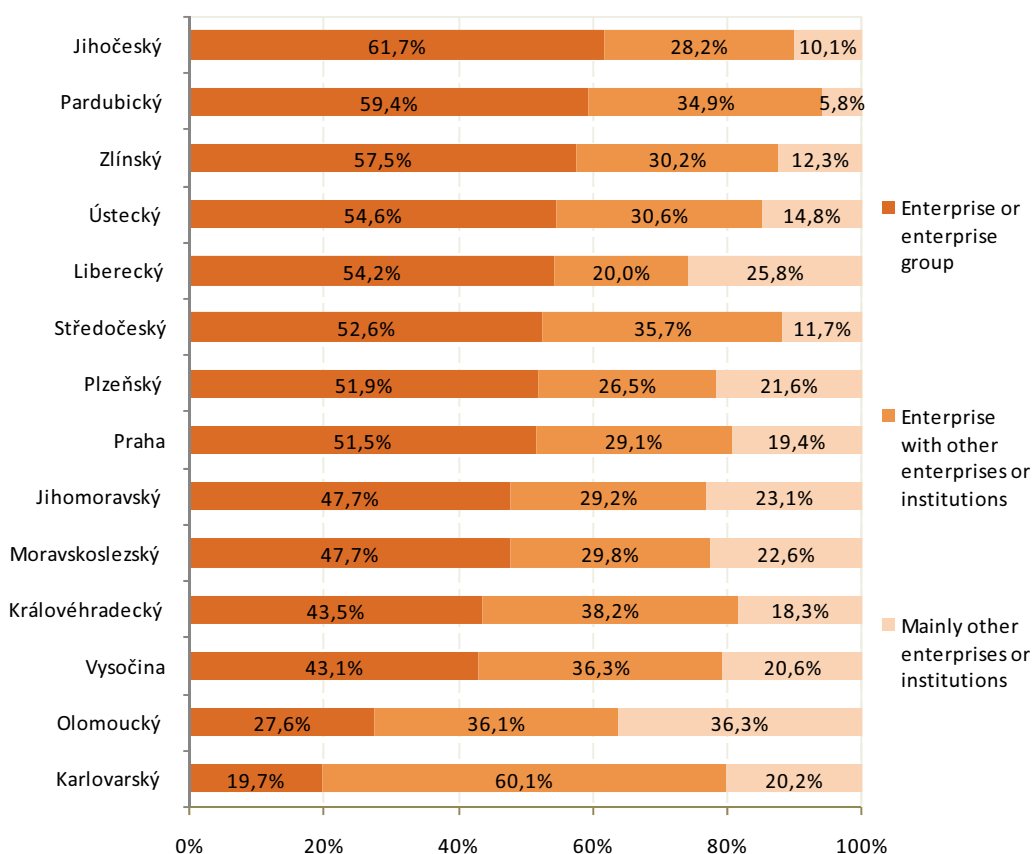
Figure 2.23: Breakdown of process innovation by developer and NACE (as a percentage of enterprises with process innovation); 2006–2008



The shares of enterprises that developed process innovation within their own enterprise or group reached the highest numbers in the Jihočeský region (61.7 %) and the Pardubický region (59.4 %). The smallest numbers were recorded in the Karlovarský region (only 19.7 %) and the Olomoucký region (27.6 %). Enterprises in the Karlovarský region cooperated on the development of process innovation with other enterprises or institutions with the proportion of 60.1 %, which is the highest in this category. In the category of enterprises whose process innovation development was carried out by another enterprise or institution, the largest shares were recorded especially in the Olomoucký region (36.3 %) and the Liberecký region (25.8 %), whereas the smallest shares were recorded in the Pardubický region (5.8 %) and the Jihočeský region (10.1 %). Praha stands in the ‘middle’ on the scale of regions with the share of 51.5 % of enterprises that innovated within their own enterprise or group.

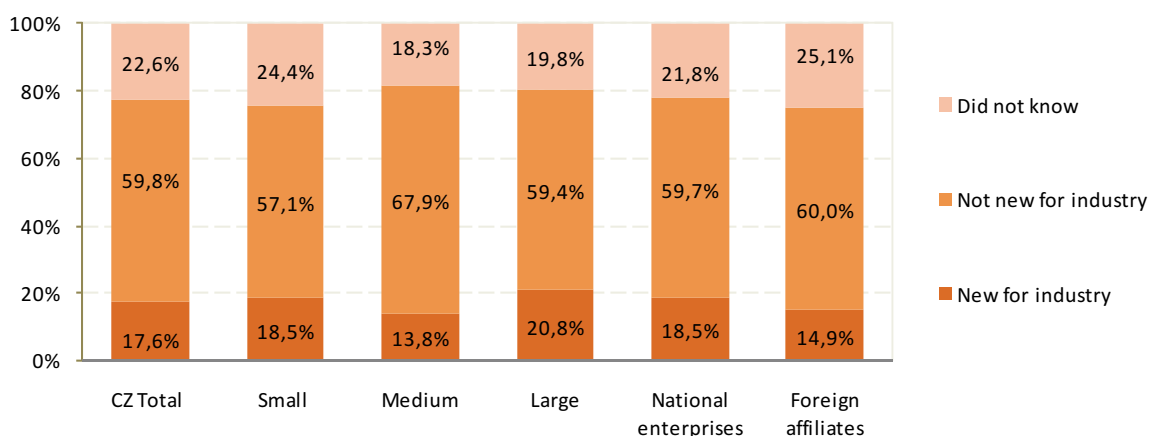
The breakdown of process innovation by regions in the Czech Republic can be seen in the figure on the next page.

Figure 2.24: Breakdown of process innovation by developer and region (as a percentage of enterprises with process innovation); 2006–2008



Of all enterprises that introduced process innovation, 17.6 % considered the process innovation as a novel innovation within their industry, for 59.8 % it was not new and 22.6 % answered that they did not know. In terms of size-class, large enterprises considered their innovations as novel with the proportion of 20.8 % within their sector.

Figure 2.25: Breakdown of process innovation by the novelty for industry, size-class and ownership (as a percentage of enterprises with process innovation); 2006–2008

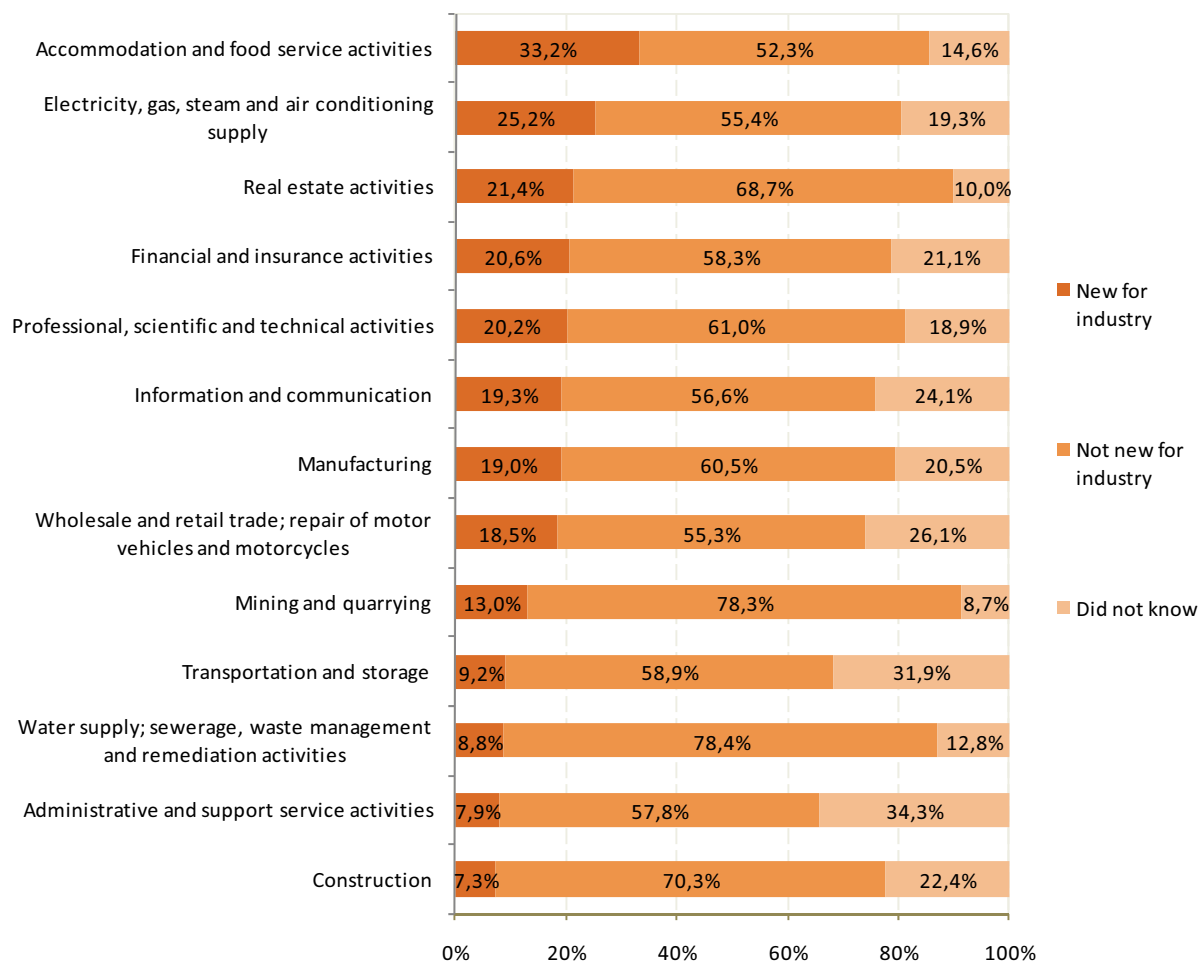


As far as different industries are concerned, there were most novel process innovators in “accommodation and food service activities” (33.2 %), followed by “electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” (25.2 %). In “manufacturing”, exactly 19 % of enterprises marked their process innovation as a novel one.

Much larger percentages of enterprises did not consider the process innovation as a new one, mainly in “water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” (78.4%), “mining and quarrying” (78.3%) and “construction” (70.3%).

The highest percentage of enterprises that were unable to judge the novelty of the process innovation was found in the sectors of “administrative and supportive activities” (34.3%) and “transportation and storage” (31.9%).

Figure 2.26: Breakdown of process innovation by the novelty for industry and NACE (as a percentage of enterprises with process innovation); 2006–2008

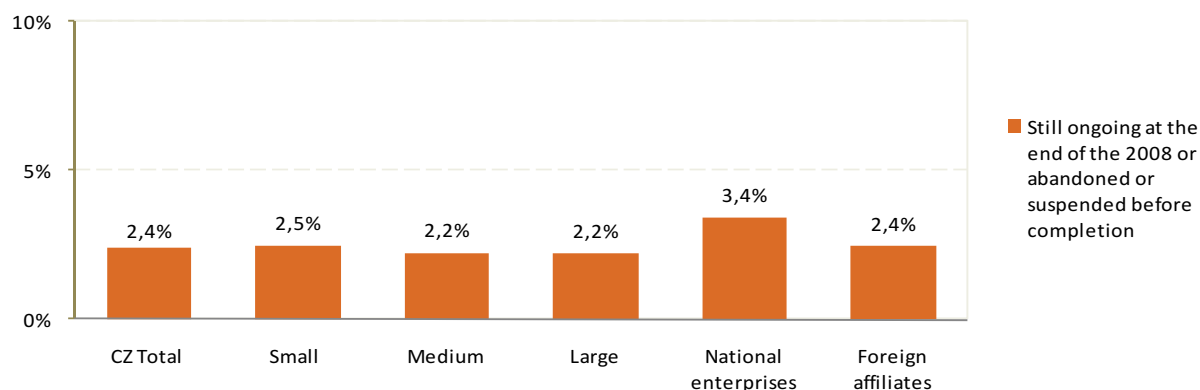


2.2.3 Ongoing or abandoned innovation activities

In the years 2006–2008, there were 2.4 % of enterprises that had ongoing, abandoned or suspended implementation of technological innovation by the end of 2008. Besides these innovation activities, the enterprises did not introduce any product or process innovation¹.

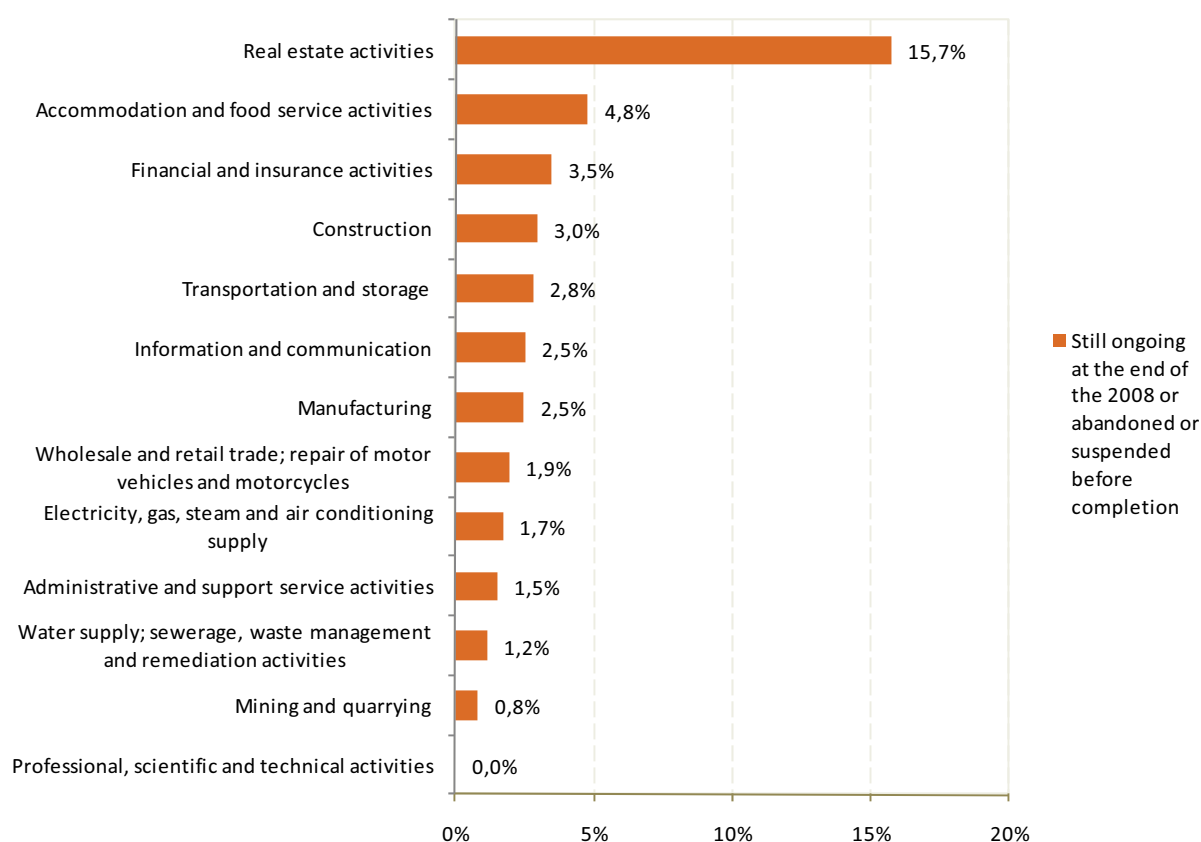
The largest proportion of enterprises with ongoing or abandoned technological innovation was found among small enterprises (2.5 %), and, in terms of ownership, among national enterprises (3.4 %).

Figure 2.27: Enterprises with ongoing or abandoned innovation by size-class and ownership (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2006–2008



As far as different industries are concerned, the proportion of enterprises with ongoing or abandoned innovation activities was the largest in “real estate activities” and reached 15.7 %. In “manufacturing”, the proportion was 2.5 %. “Professional, scientific and technical activities” showed no ongoing or abandoned innovation and “mining and quarrying” showed the proportion of only 0.8 %.

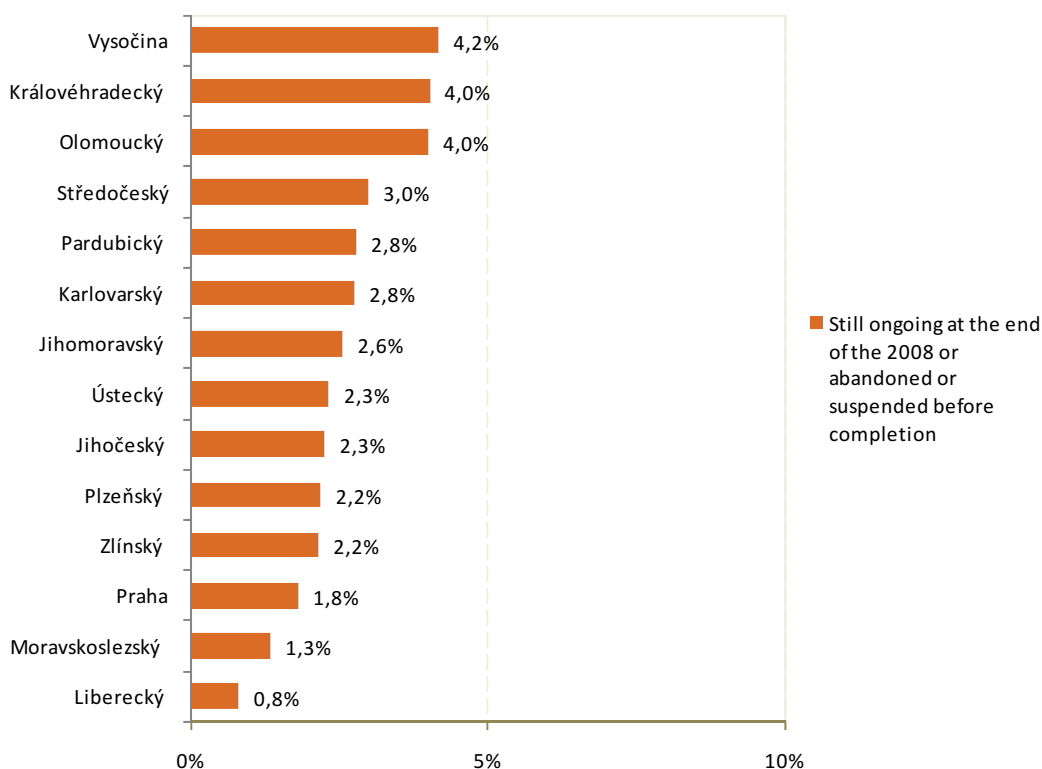
Figure 2.28: Enterprises with ongoing or abandoned innovation by NACE (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2006–2008



¹ The proportion of enterprises that had some ongoing or abandoned innovation and product and/or process innovation at the same time reached 16.5 %. Among small enterprises the proportion was 13.3 %, among medium-sized and large enterprises the proportions were 24.5 % and 43.7 % respectively.

The following figure (Figure 2.29) shows the proportions of enterprises with ongoing or abandoned innovation activities by region, with the biggest proportion in the Vysočina region (4.2 %) and the smallest proportion in the Liberecký region (0.8 %). The same proportion of 4 % was recorded in the Královéhradecký and Olomoucký regions.

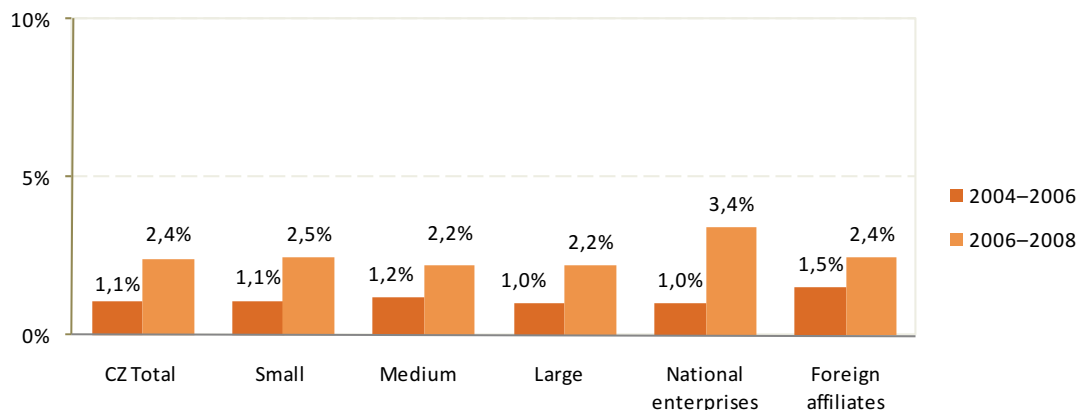
Figure 2.29: Enterprises with ongoing or abandoned innovation by region (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2006–2008



When compared to the previous period of 2004–2006², there was a twofold increase in the proportion of enterprises with ongoing or abandoned innovation in the Czech Republic in 2006–2008 (from 1.1 % to 2.4 %). A similar development could be observed in all size-classes of enterprises.

There was, however, a more substantial rise in the proportion among national enterprises, from 1 % in 2004–2006 to 3.4 % in 2006–2008. Foreign affiliates showed a smaller rise, similar to the rise in the total proportion in the Czech Republic.

Figure 2.30: Enterprises with ongoing or abandoned innovation by size-class and ownership (as a percentage of all enterprises); 2004–2006 and 2006–2008



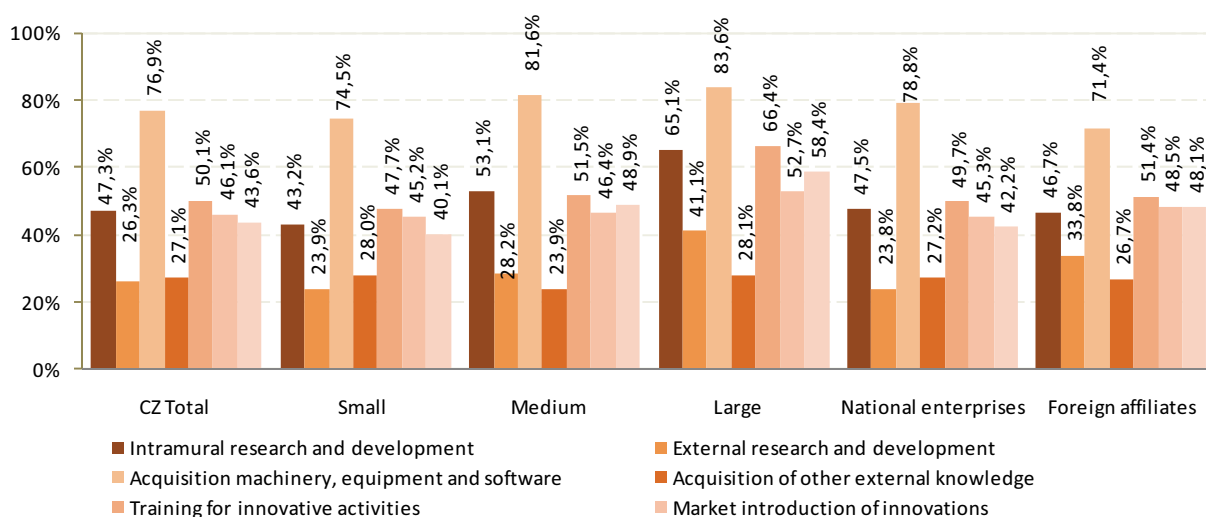
² The question in CIS 2006 was divided in two parts in CIS 2008 with no influence on comparability.

2.2.4 Expenditure on innovation activities

In the Czech Republic, between 2006 and 2008, 76.9 % of enterprises with technological innovation stated that expenditure on innovation activities was spent on acquisition of machinery and equipment. 50.1 % of innovative expenditure went on training and 47.3 % was spent on intramural research and development. Acquisition of other external knowledge made up 27.1 % of innovation expenditure. The lowest share (26.3 %) of innovation expenditure was used for extramural research and development.

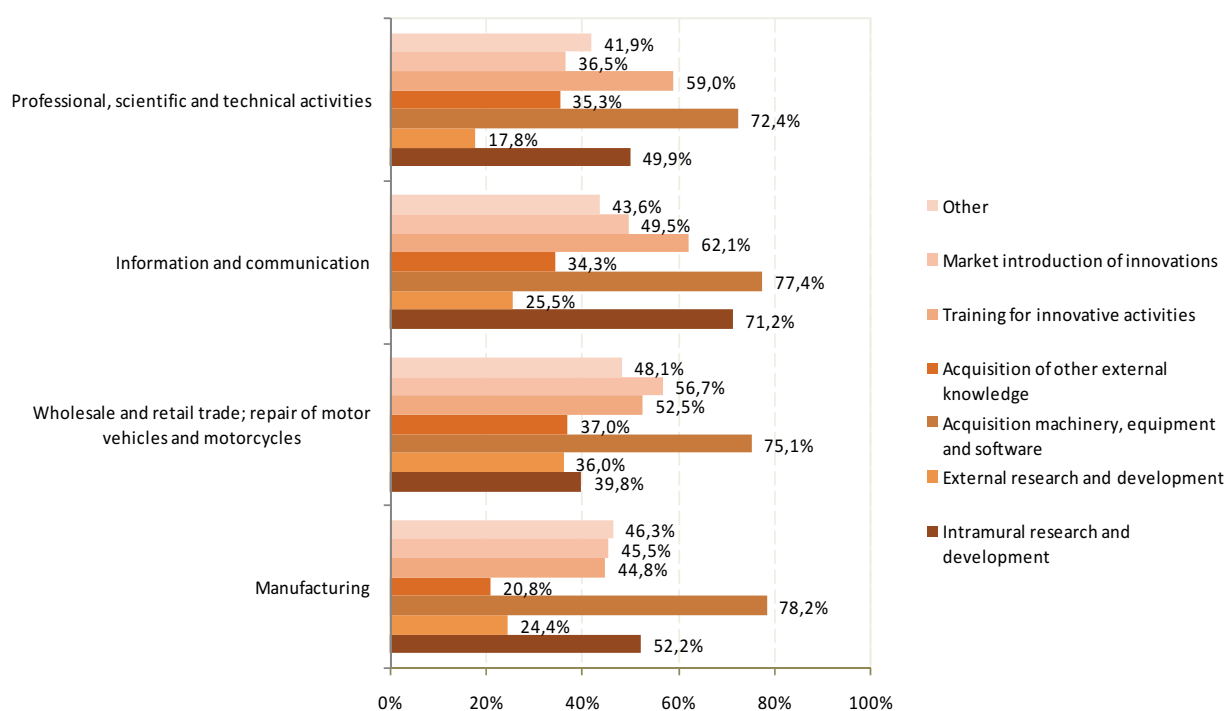
When we compare national enterprises and foreign affiliates, it shows that there was a considerable difference in innovation expenditures that was used on intramural research and development (33.8 % and 23.8 % respectively).

Figure 2.31: Breakdown of innovation by type of activities, size-class and ownership (as a percentage of enterprises with technological innovation); 2006–2008



The highest share of innovation expenditure on acquisition of machinery and equipment was used by enterprises in “manufacturing” (78.2 %). Intramural research and development made up the biggest share (71.2 %) of innovation expenditure in the sector of “information and communication”, where the proportion of expenditure spent on training (62.1 %) was also among the highest within enterprises with technological innovation.¹

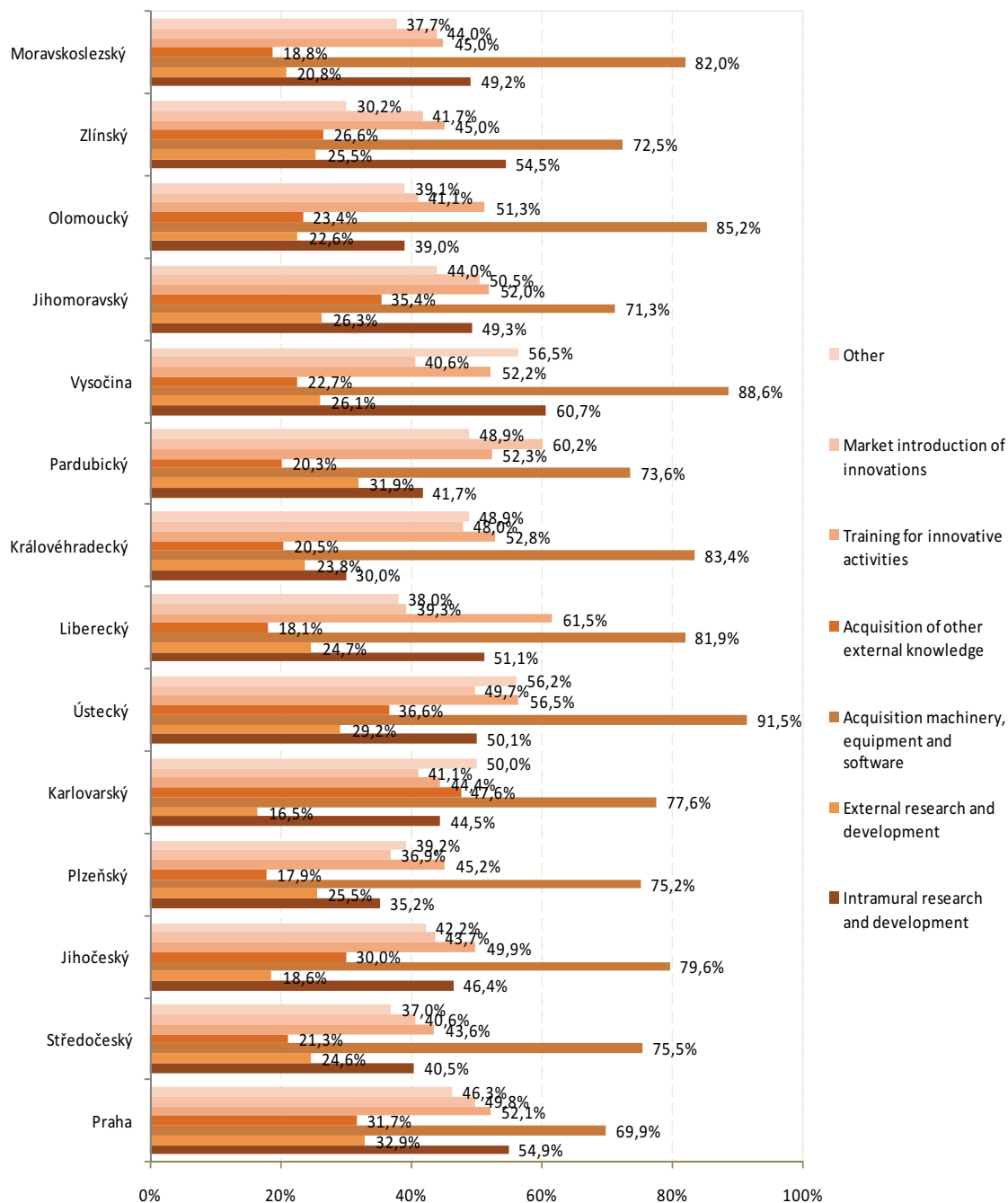
Figure 2.32: Breakdown of innovation by type of activities and selected NACE (as a percentage of enterprises with technological innovation); 2006–2008



¹ The rest of the proportions in the breakdown by industry (NACE) can be found in Table 17 (see the table part).

Enterprises with technological innovation showed the highest shares of innovation activities connected with acquisition of machinery and equipment in the Ústecký region (91.5 %) and the Vysočina region (88.6 %). The Vysočina region also had the biggest proportion of enterprises that carried out research and development (60.7 %) within their innovation activities. Praha followed with 54.9 %. The proportion of training was the largest in the Liberecký region (61.5 %). External research and development was used with the biggest proportion in Praha (32.9 %). The following figure (2.33) shows proportions of expenditure in other types of innovation activity.

Figure 2.33: Breakdown of innovation by type of activities and region (as a percentage of enterprises with technological innovation); 2006–2008



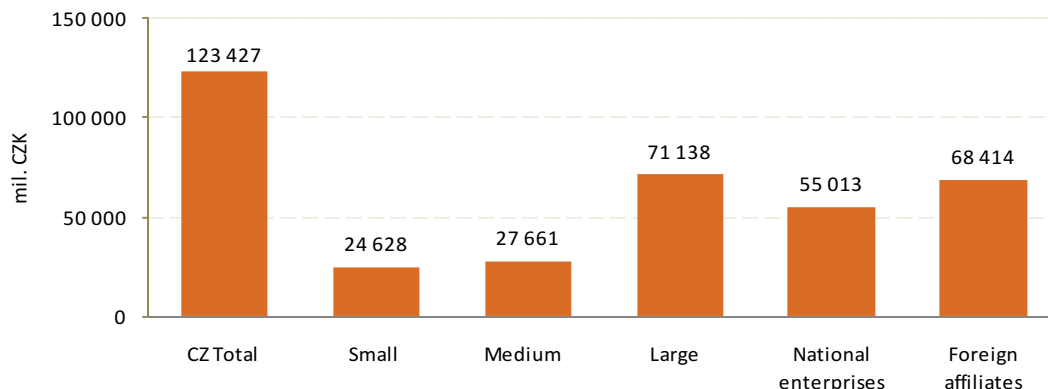
Financial expenses on innovation activities are identified only with four types of innovation activity: intramural research and development, external research and development, acquisition of machinery, equipment and software, and acquisition of other external knowledge. The rest of cost items is not enquired into in terms of the sum of money in thousands of Czech crowns. Enterprises were asked to calculate their costs for the year of 2008. The exact amounts of money spent on innovation activities can be seen in Table 19 in the table part.

The total expenditure on innovation activities related to technological innovations amounted to CZK 123 427 million in 2008 in the Czech Republic. More than half of the total sum was spent by large enterprises (CZK 71 128 million).

Medium-sized enterprises spent CZK 27 661 million, which was closely followed by small enterprises (CZK 24 628 million).

Expenditure on innovation activities was higher among foreign affiliates (CZK 68 414 million) than among national enterprises (CZK 55 013 million).

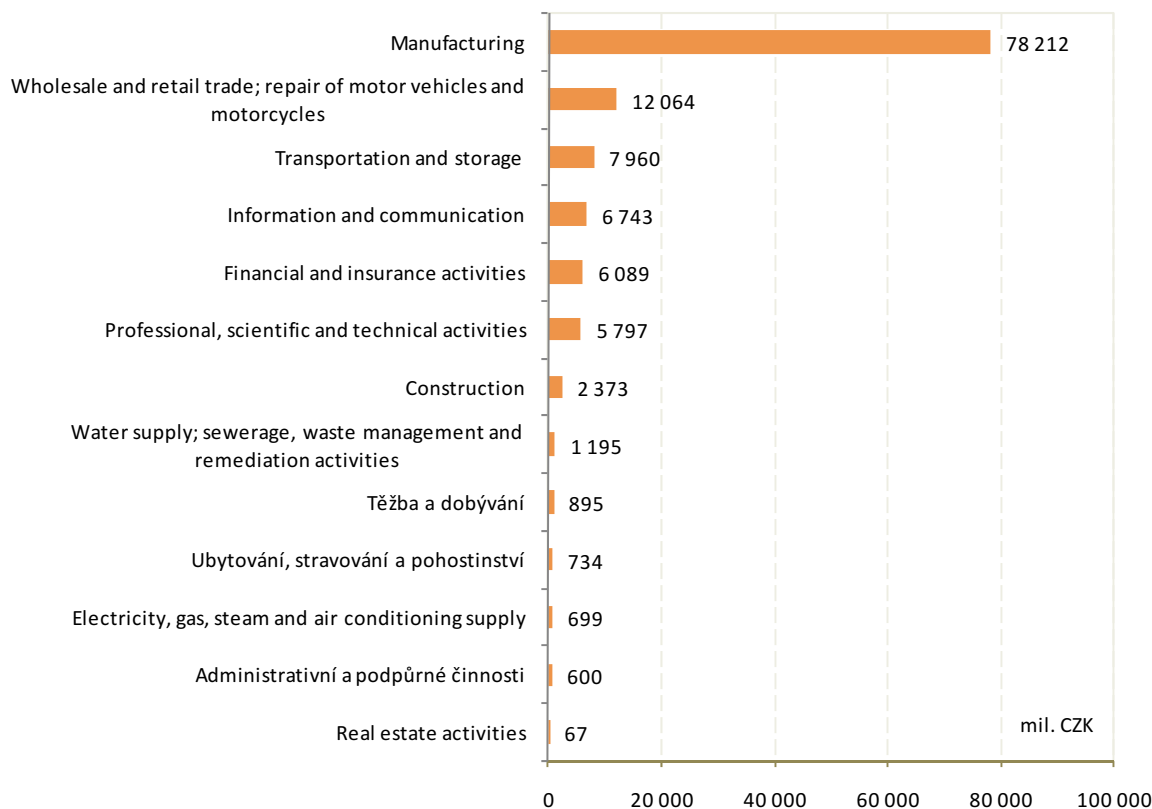
Figure 2.34: Total expenditure on innovation activities by size-class and ownership (enterprises with technological innovation) in mil. CZK; 2008



Now, if we look at expenditure on innovation activities spent by sectors, “manufacturing” ranked first with CZK 78 212 million, which constitutes for 63.4 % of the total expenditure on technological innovation. The second ranking industry was “wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles”, where CZK 1 064 million was spent, which equals to 9.8 % of the total expenditure. The rest of the industries did not spend more than CZK 10 000 million, with “real estate activities” having spent the least – CZK 67 million.

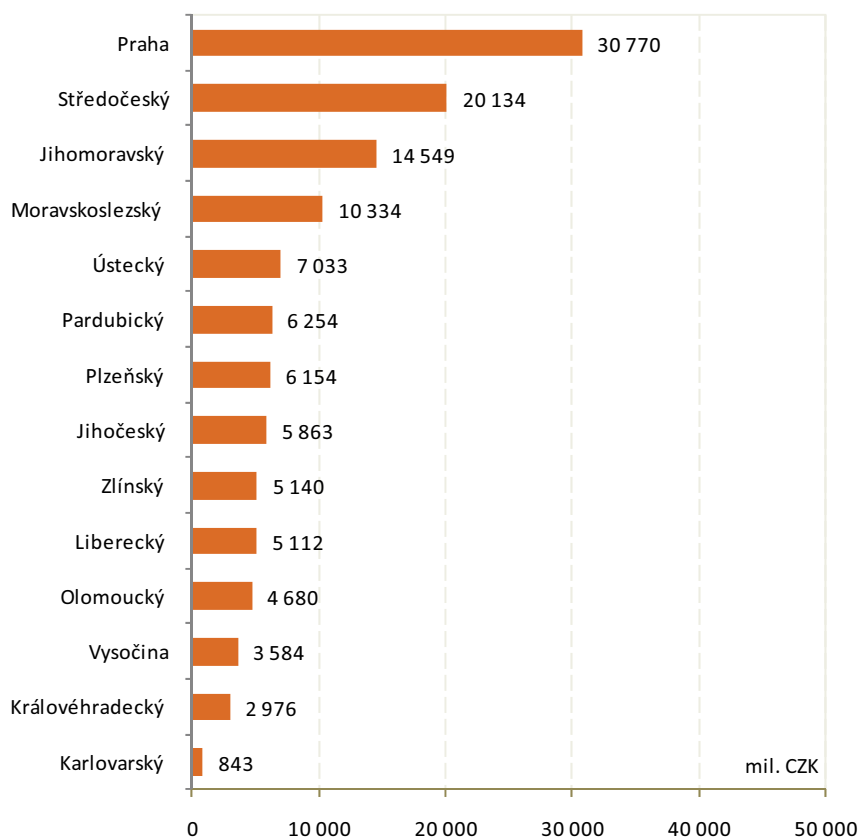
In “manufacturing”, large enterprises spent CZK 51 927 million, medium-sized enterprises spent CZK 16 349 million and small enterprises spent CZK 9 937 million. Expenditure spent by foreign affiliates on technological innovations reached CZK 50 619 million, while national enterprises spent CZK 27 593 million.

Figure 2.35: Total expenditure on innovation activities by NACE (enterprises with technological innovation) in mil. CZK; 2008



By regions, enterprises in Praha had the highest expenditure on technological innovation with the sum of CZK 30 770 million, which represents 24.9 % of the total expenditure of all enterprises with technological innovation in the Czech Republic. Large enterprises contributed to the sum spent in Praha with CZK 20 412 million. Prague is followed by the Středočeský region, where the expenditure was the second highest (CZK 20 134 million). The lowest share of innovation expenditure was recorded in the Karlovarský region and in the Královéhradecký region with CZK 843 million and 2 976 million respectively.

Figure 2.36: Total expenditure on innovation activities by region (enterprises with technological innovation) in mil. CZK; 2006–2008

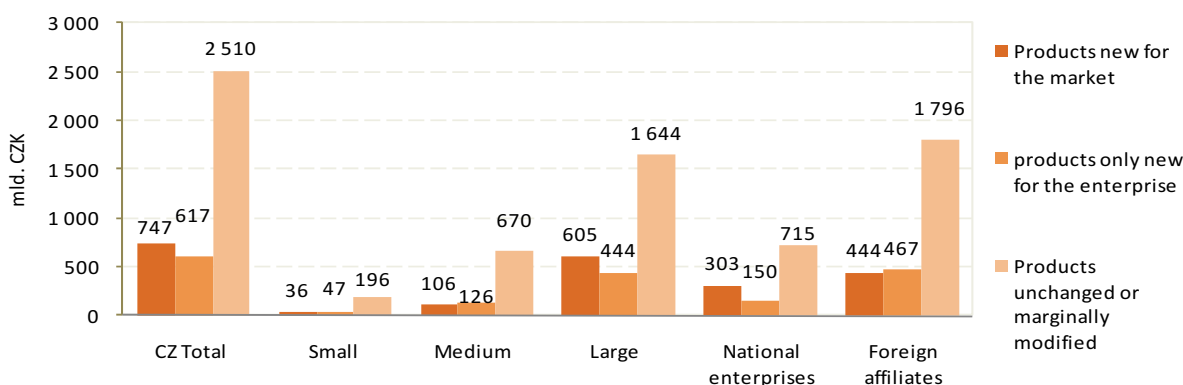


2.2.5 Turnover for innovative products

The total turnover among enterprises with product innovation reached CZK 3 873 000 million in the Czech Republic in 2008. Large enterprises had a turnover of CZK 2 693 000 million. The largest turnover (CZK 2 510 000 million, 64.8 % of the total turnover) was recorded with enterprises whose products were unchanged or marginally modified. Enterprises which introduced new products to the market reached the second highest turnover of CZK 747 000 million (19.3 % of the total turnover).

In a size-class breakdown it clearly showed that turnover for products unchanged or marginally modified prevailed among both small enterprises (CZK 196 000 million equals to 70.4 %) and medium-sized enterprises. The same development could be observed with large enterprises, too, where the share of turnover for unchanged or slightly modified products reached 61.1 % (CZK 1 644 000 million).

Figure 2.37: Turnover for products by size-class and ownership (enterprises with product innovation) in mld. CZK; 2008



The sector of “electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” had the highest share of turnover for innovative products that were new to the market (45.3 %). In “manufacturing”, this share reached 20 % of the turnover in the industry. Enterprises in the “mining and quarrying” sector generated the highest proportion of their turnover through products that were only new for the enterprise (84.3 %). Enterprises in the sector of “construction” derived their highest share of turnover from unchanged or marginally modified products (83.2 %).

Figure 2.38: Breakdown of turnover for products by NACE (enterprises with product innovation); 2008

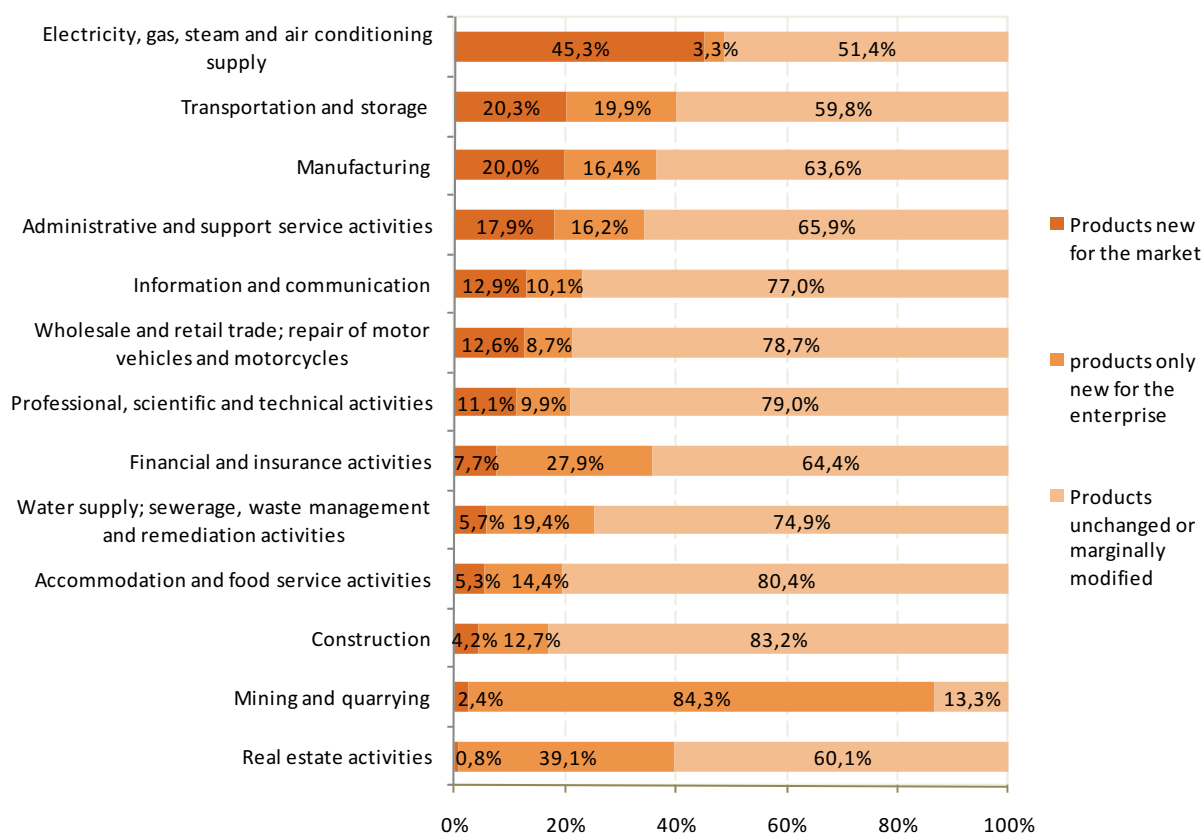
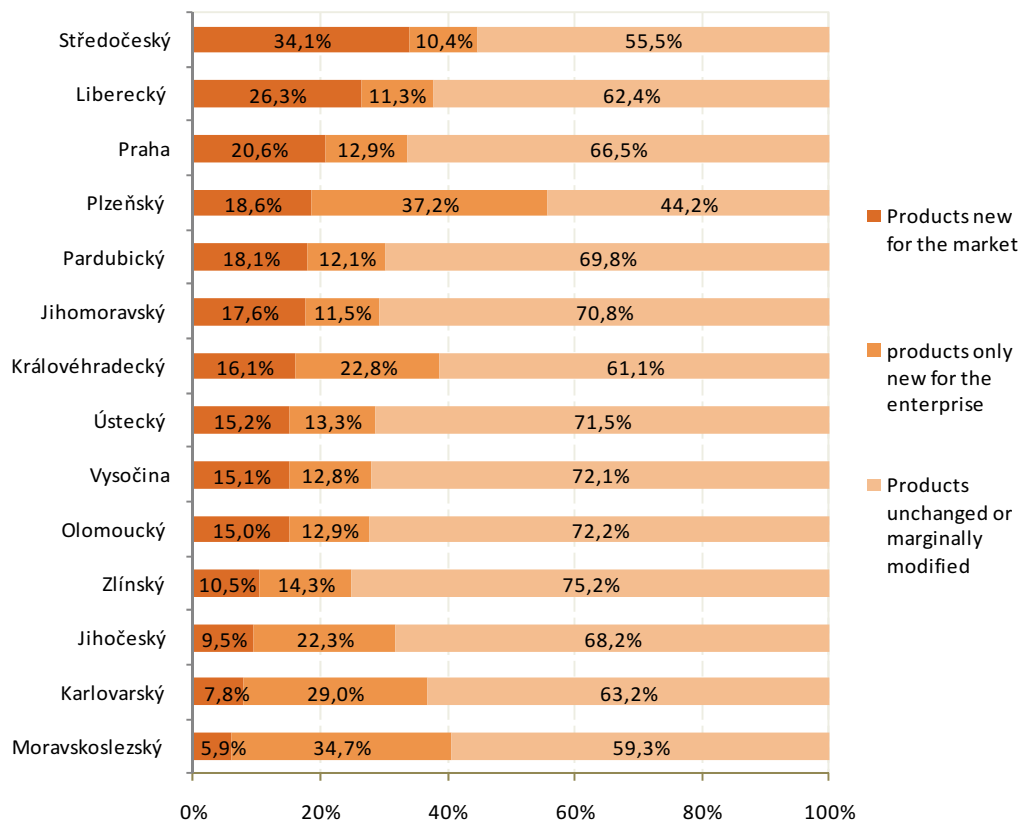


Figure 2.39 below provides a breakdown of turnover from innovative products by regions. Products that were new to the market generated the highest shares of turnover for enterprises in the Středočeský region (34.1 %) and in the Liberec region (26.3 %), but only 5.9 % in the Moravskoslezský region, which was the lowest share of turnover from new products by regions.

Enterprises in the Plzeňský region derived their highest share of turnover from products that were new only for the enterprises (37.2 %), while the share derived by enterprises in the Středočeský region was the lowest with 10.4 %.

Enterprises in the Zlínský Region reached their biggest proportion of turnover through unchanged or marginally modified products (75.2 %).

Figure 2.39: Breakdown of turnover for products by region (enterprises with product innovation); 2008

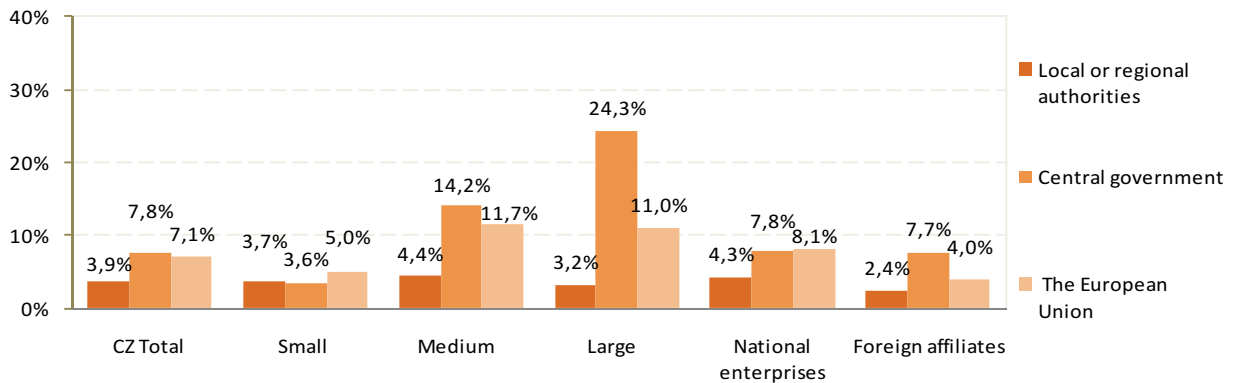


2.2.6 Public funding for innovation

During 2006–2008, 7.8 % of enterprises with technological innovation received some kind of public funding for their innovation activity from central government. The proportion of funding received from the EU (incl. Framework programmes) was 7.1 %. Nearly 4 % of innovative enterprises received funding from a local or regional authority.

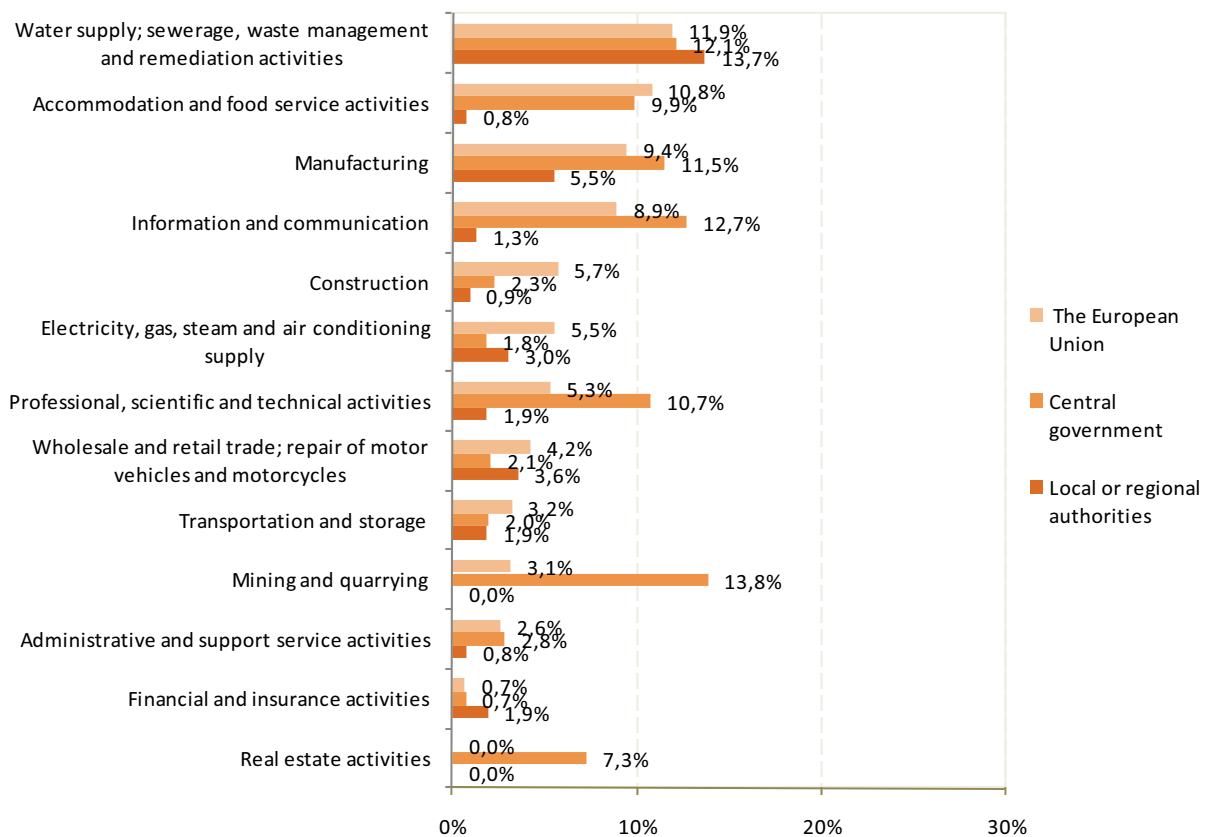
The proportion of enterprises receiving funding for innovation activity from central government increases with the average size of an enterprise, with 24.3 % for large enterprises and 14.2 % for medium-sized enterprises. However, both large and medium-sized enterprises were granted almost the same share of funding from the European Union (11 % and 11.7 % respectively). National enterprises received funding from the EU more frequently than foreign affiliates, with the shares of 8.1 % for national enterprises and 4 % for foreign affiliates.

Figure 2.40: Breakdown of enterprises receiving public funding for innovation by source of funds, size-class and ownership (as a percentage of enterprises with technological innovation); 2006–2008



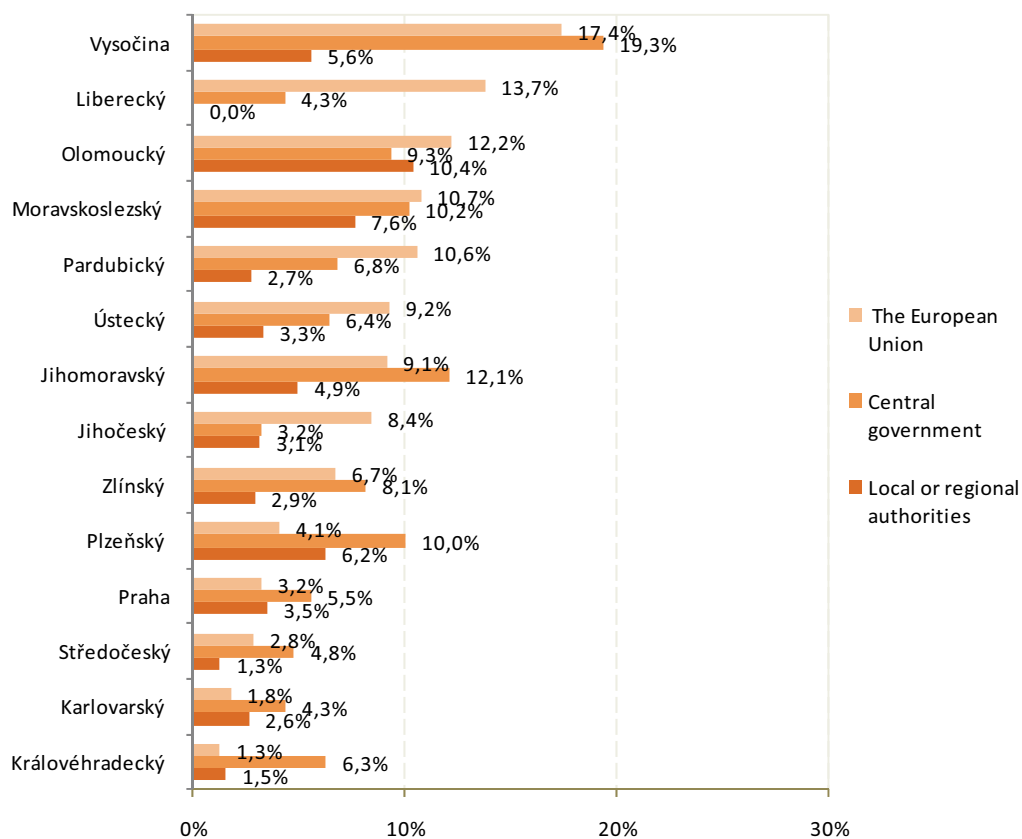
A breakdown by industry (see Figure 2.41) shows that EU funding was given to enterprises in “water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” with the highest proportion of 11.9 %. The biggest proportion of enterprises that received funding from central government was in “mining and quarrying” (13.8 %). Local or regional authorities granted funding to 5.5 % of enterprises in “manufacturing”.

Figure 2.41: Breakdown of enterprises receiving public funding for innovation by source of funds and NACE (as a percentage of enterprises with technological innovation); 2006–2008



Enterprises in the Vysočina (17.4 %) and Liberecký (13.7 %) regions had the largest shares of funding from the European Union, while the share in the Královéhradecký region was the lowest (1.3 %). Central government funded enterprises with technological innovation in the Vysočina region (the highest proportion of 19.3 %), in the Jihomoravský region (12.1 %) and Moravskoslezský region (10.2 %). The biggest proportions of enterprises that were given funding by a local or regional authority were found in the Olomoucký region (10.4 %) and Moravskoslezský region (7.6 %).

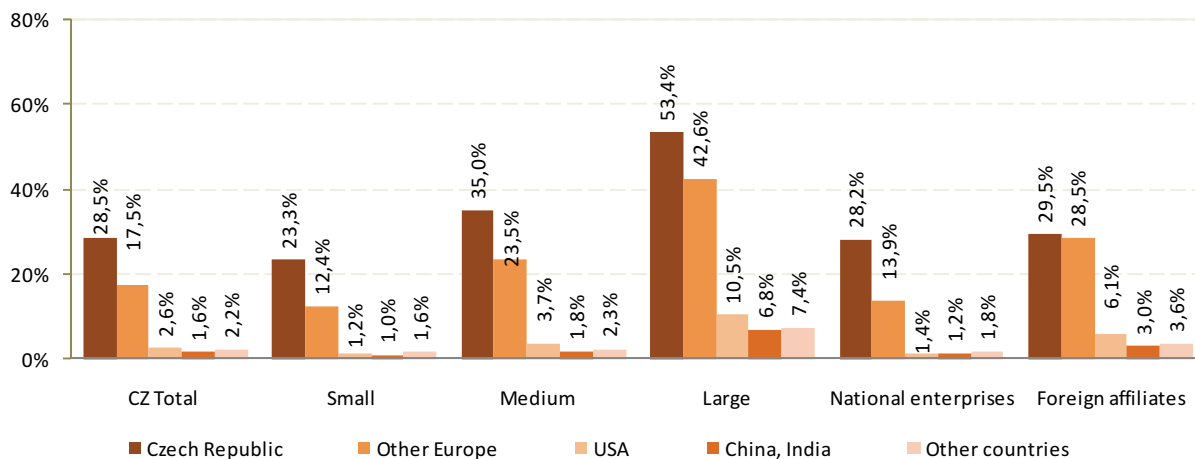
Figure 2.42: Breakdown of enterprises receiving public funding for innovation by source of funds and region (as a percentage of enterprises with technological innovation); 2006–2008



2.2.7 Innovation co-operation

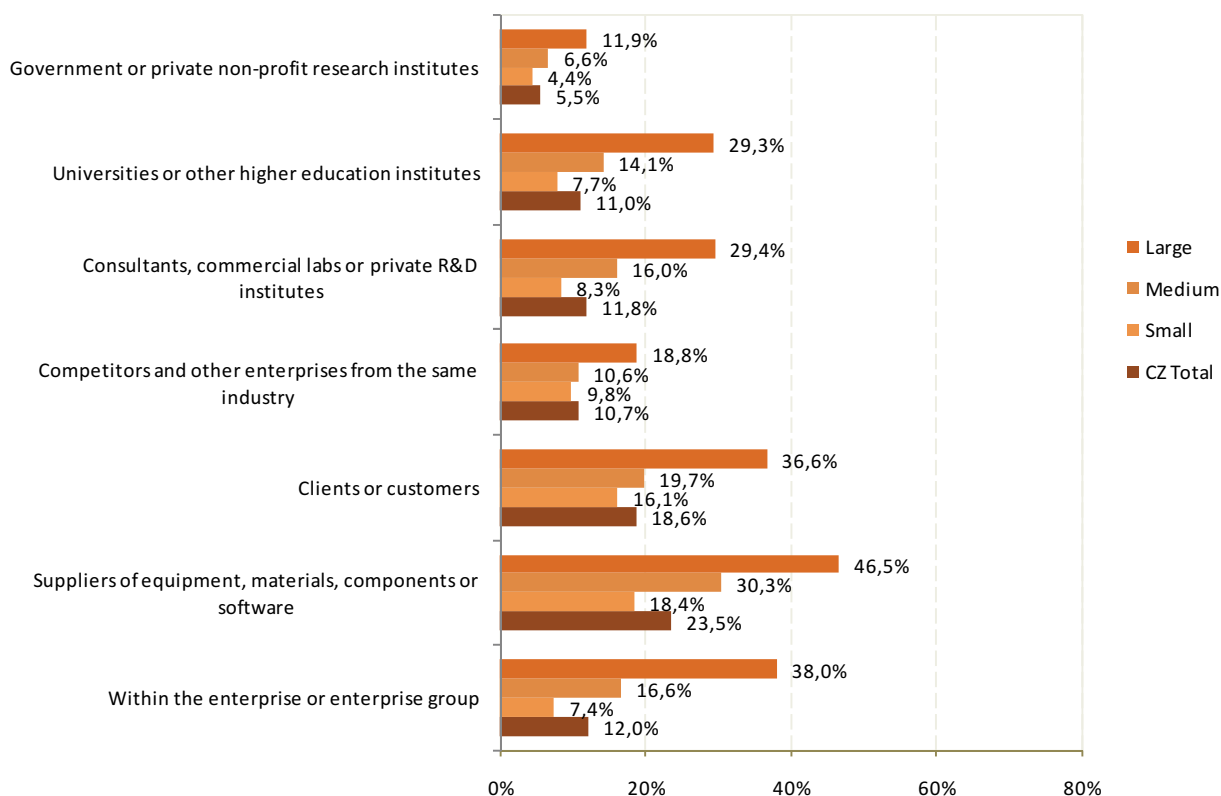
In the period of 2006–2008, enterprises engaged in innovation co-operation especially with enterprises located in the Czech Republic (28.5 %) and with enterprises located in the EU (17.5 %). Large enterprises followed the same pattern, 53.4 % of large enterprises participated in innovation cooperation with enterprises within the Czech Republic and 42.6 % with enterprises within the EU. Among small and medium-sized enterprises there is less innovation co-operation. Foreign affiliates differ significantly from national enterprises in innovation co-operation with EU-located enterprises, having more than a twofold difference in proportion of such co-operation.

Figure 2.43: Breakdown of enterprises co-operating in innovation by location of co-operation partner, size-class and ownership (as a percentage of enterprises with technological innovation); 2006–2008



The most frequent cooperation partners of innovative enterprises were suppliers of equipment, materials, components or software (23.5 %) and clients or customers (18.6 %), whereas innovative enterprises cooperated the least with government or private non-profit research institutes (5.5 %). Figure 2.44 provides more details on innovation co-operation.

Figure 2.44: Breakdown of enterprises co-operating in innovation by the type of the co-operation partner and size-class (as a percentage of enterprises with technological innovation); 2006–2008

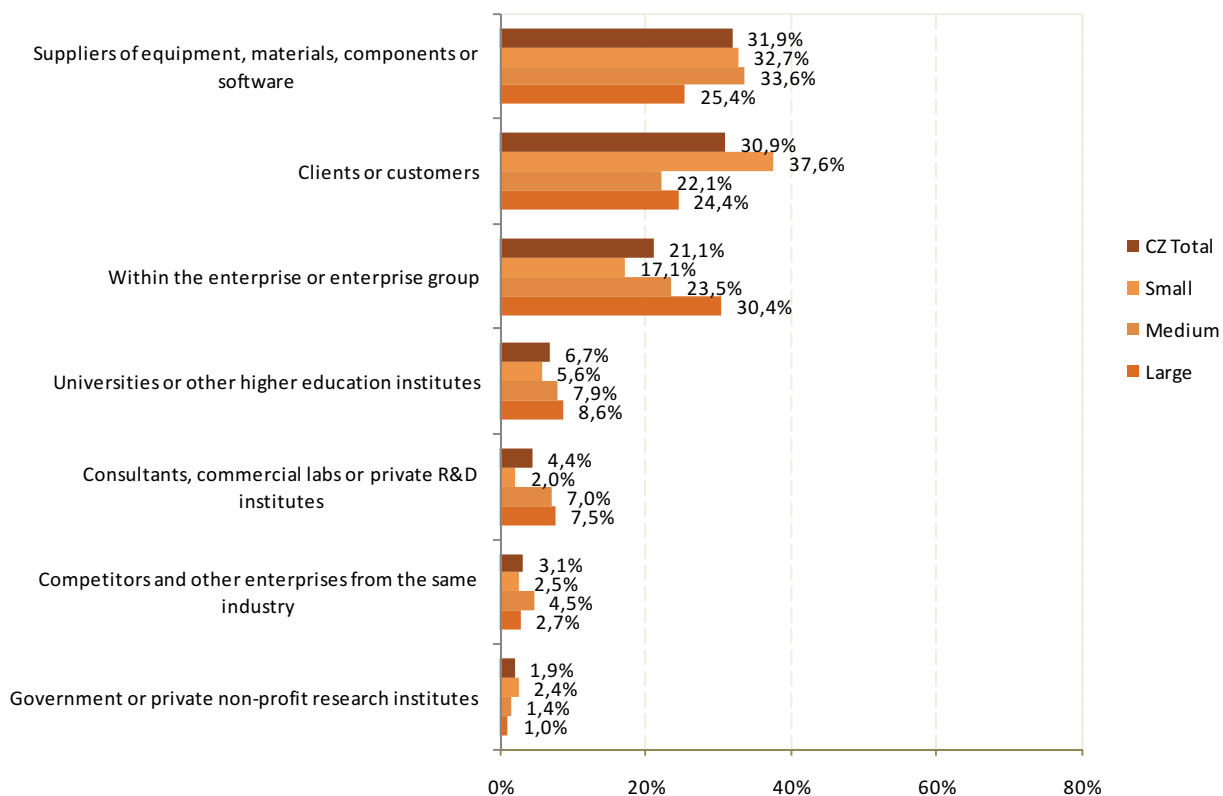


Suppliers of equipment, materials, components or software were considered the most valuable co-operation partners for 31.9 % of enterprises with technological innovation (and with a co-operation partner) in the Czech Republic. For 30.9 % of co-operation enterprises, clients and customers were the most valuable. On the contrary, government or private non-profit research institutes were considered as the least valuable cooperation partners (1.9 %).

The breakdown by size-class shows a different pattern. Large enterprises had the most valuable partners within the enterprise or enterprise group (30.4 %), in suppliers of equipment, materials, components or software (25.4 %) and in clients and customers (24.4 %).

For small enterprises with technological innovation, clients and customers proved to be the most valuable co-operation partners (37.6 %), whereas for medium-sized enterprises this place was taken by suppliers of equipment, materials, components or software (33.6 %).

Figure 2.45: Breakdown of enterprises co-operating in innovation by the most valuable co-operation partner and size-class (as a percentage of enterprises with technological innovation; 2006–2008)

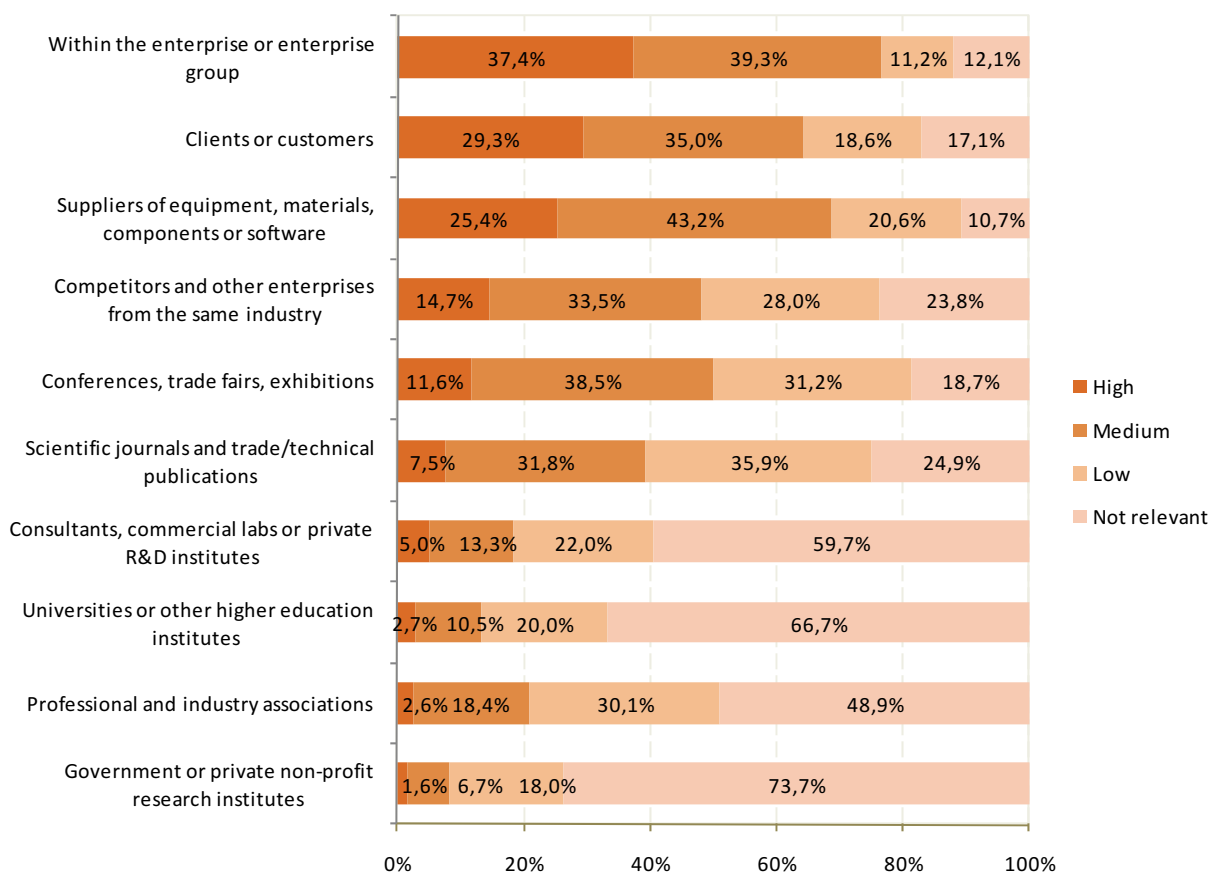


2.2.8 Information sources for innovation

If we look at the importance of information sources for innovation activities in 2006–2008, enterprises in the Czech Republic most frequently considered information obtained within the enterprise or enterprise group as the most important (37.4 % of enterprises with technological innovation). Medium importance was most frequently given to information from suppliers of equipment, materials, components or software (43.2 %). Scientific journals and trade/technical publications were most often considered sources with low importance (35.9 %). Some sources of information were used only little or not at all for innovation activity, for example government or private non-profit research institutes (73.7 %) and universities or other higher education institutes (66.7 %).

For more details see Tables 25 A-D in the table part.

Figure 2.46: Breakdown of information sources for innovation by the level of importance (as a percentage of enterprises with technological innovation); 2006–2008



As it was already mentioned above, 37.4 % of enterprises in the Czech Republic indicated the information source within the enterprise or enterprise group as the most important source for their innovation activity. Clients and customers were the next most important source of information (29.3 %). The proportion of 14.7 % of enterprises said that competitors and other enterprises from the same industry were their most important source of information.

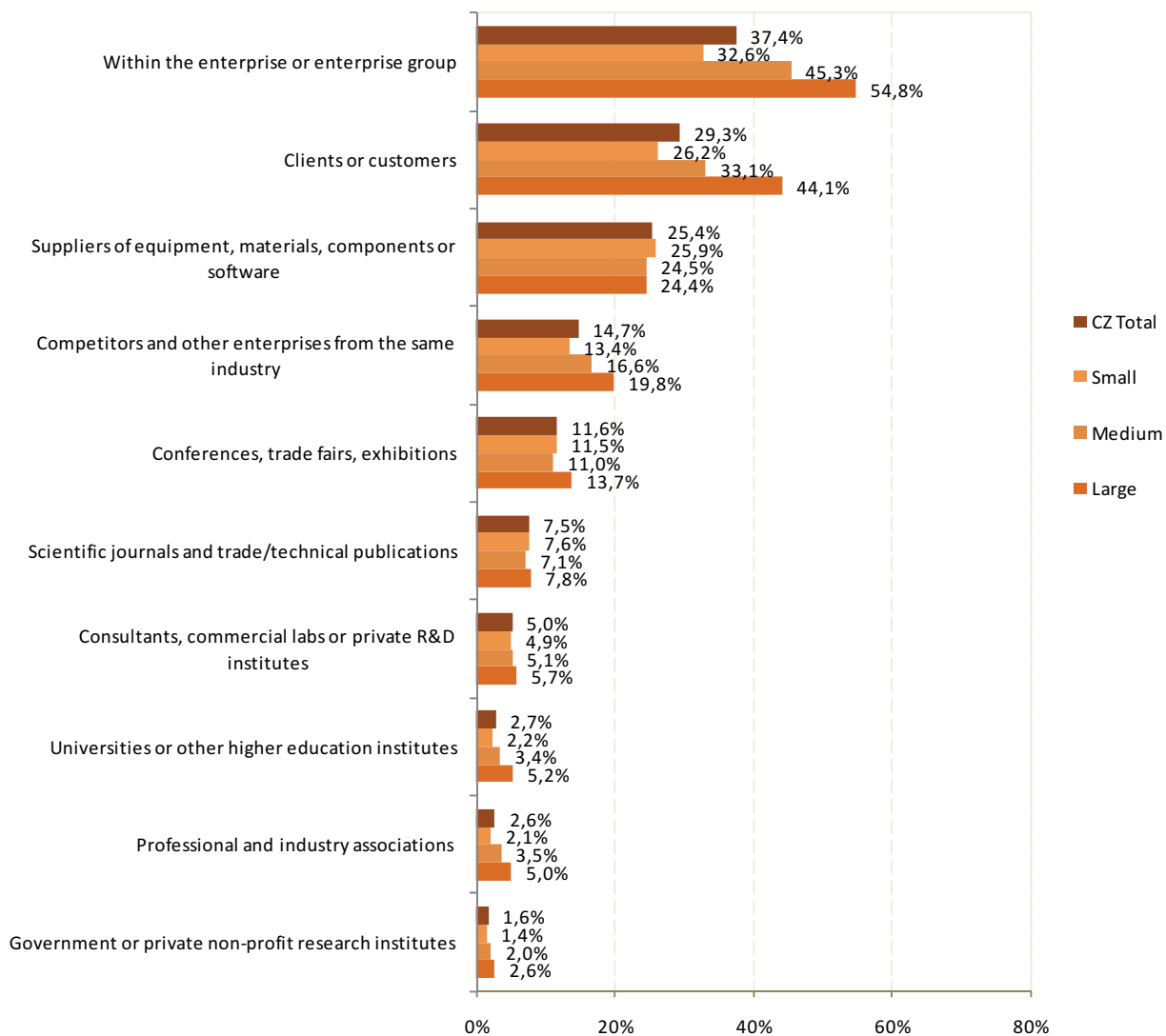
Only 1.6 % of enterprises considered government or private non-profit research institutes as the source with the highest importance for their innovation activity. Professional and industry associations were indicated as the most important source by 2.6 % of enterprises.

Figure 2.47 reveals that large enterprises consider all information sources as more beneficial for their innovation activity than small and medium-sized enterprises. Consequently, the proportions among large enterprises are higher.

The proportion of enterprises considering the information source within the enterprise or enterprise group as the most important was higher among foreign affiliates (49.3 %) than among national enterprises (33.5 %).

More details can be seen in Figure 2.47 and in Table 25A in the table part.

Figure 2.47: Information sources for innovation considered as highly important for enterprises (as a percentage of enterprises with technological innovation); 2006–2008



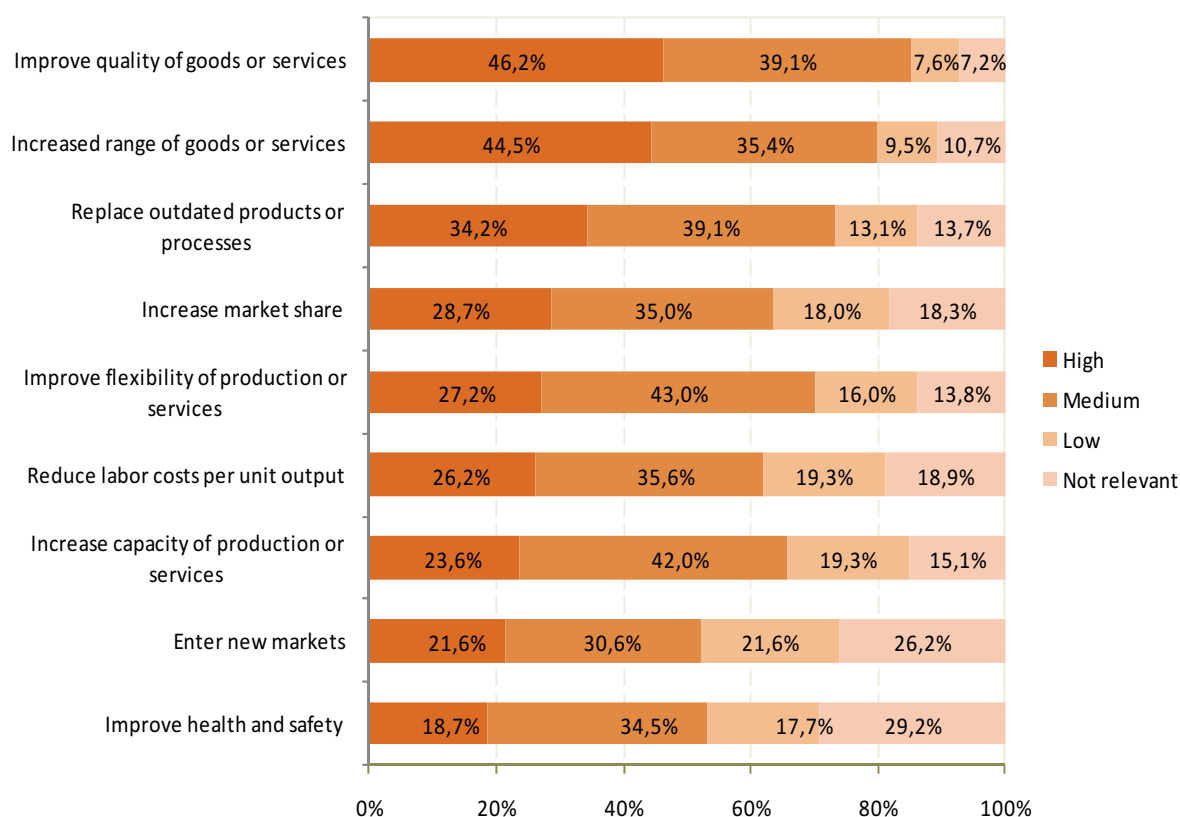
2.2.9 Innovation objectives

Between the years 2006 and 2008, 46.2 % of enterprises with technological innovation considered improving quality of goods or services as their key objective. Increasing range of goods or services was indicated as the next most important objective (44.5 %) and replacing outdated products or processes ranked third (34.2 %). At the other end of the scale, we can find the objectives of improving health and safety (18.7 %) and entering new markets (21.6 %).

Objectives that were given medium importance by enterprises were most frequently improving flexibility of production or services (43 %) and increasing capacity of production or services (42 %). The objective that was the least often given medium importance was entering new markets (30.6 %).

Among objectives with low or no importance, the following two objectives were most frequently found – improving health and safety (low importance for 17.7 % of enterprises, no importance for 29.2 %) and entering new markets (21.6 % with low importance, 26.2 % with no importance).

Figure 2.48: Breakdown of innovation objectives by the level of importance (as a percentage of enterprises with technological innovation); 2006–2008

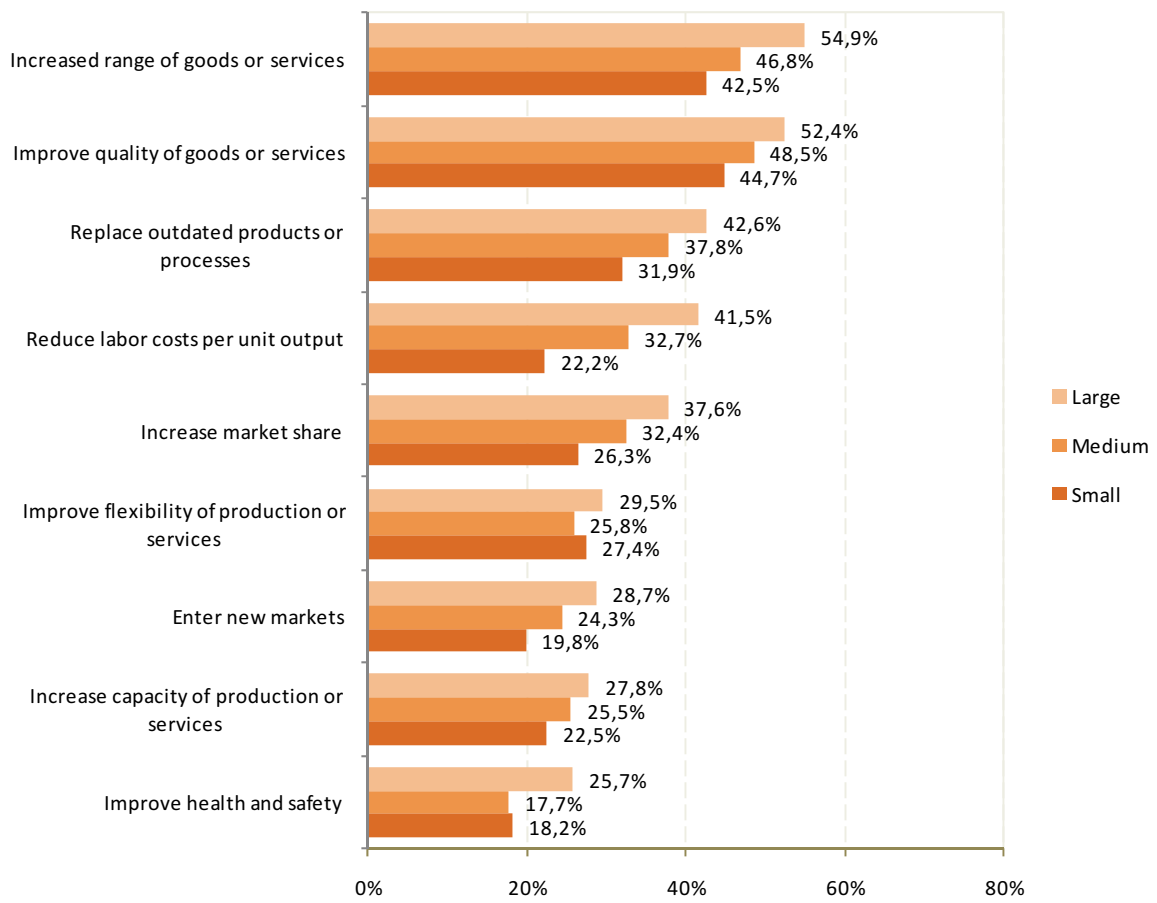


The first place on the scale of innovation objectives according to their importance for the enterprises was the same in all three size-classes, when increasing range of goods or services ranked first (54.9 % of large enterprises, 46.8 % of medium-sized enterprises and 42.5 % of small enterprises). The next most important objective for large enterprises was improving quality of goods or services (52.4 %) and comparison of the situation in large enterprises to the situation in the whole Czech Republic shows a reverse order of the first two most important objectives for innovation activity.

Also the other end of the scale shows the same pattern with all size-classes, with improving health and safety being the least important objective (25.7 % of large enterprises, 17.7 % of medium-sized enterprises and 18.2 % of small enterprises).

However, comparison of enterprises by ownership reveals a different attitude to setting innovation objectives. Foreign affiliates focus on increasing the range of goods or services (49.3 %), whereas national enterprises consider rather the improvement of quality of goods and services (46 %) as their primary objective.

Figure 2.49: Innovation objectives considered as highly important for enterprises (as a percentage of enterprises with technological innovation); 2006–2008



2.3 Enterprises with non-technological innovation

2.3.1 Marketing innovation

In the period of 2006–2008, enterprises in the Czech Republic most frequently used new media and techniques for promoting when implementing marketing innovation (76 % of all enterprises with marketing innovation). New methods of pricing goods or services ranked second with a much smaller proportion of 43 %. New methods for product placement were indicated as the least frequently used method for implementing marketing innovation (28.5 %). Comparison by size-class shows that large enterprises put a greater emphasis on significant changes to design or packing (52.4 %) than small or medium-sized enterprises did. It can also be observed that the proportions of new methods for product placement and new methods of pricing goods and services are almost the same among large enterprises. A more considerable emphasis was given on significant changes to design or packing by foreign affiliates (47.3 %) than by national enterprises (28.9 %).

Figure 2.50: Breakdown of marketing innovation by type, size-class and ownership (as a percentage of enterprises with marketing innovation); 2006–2008

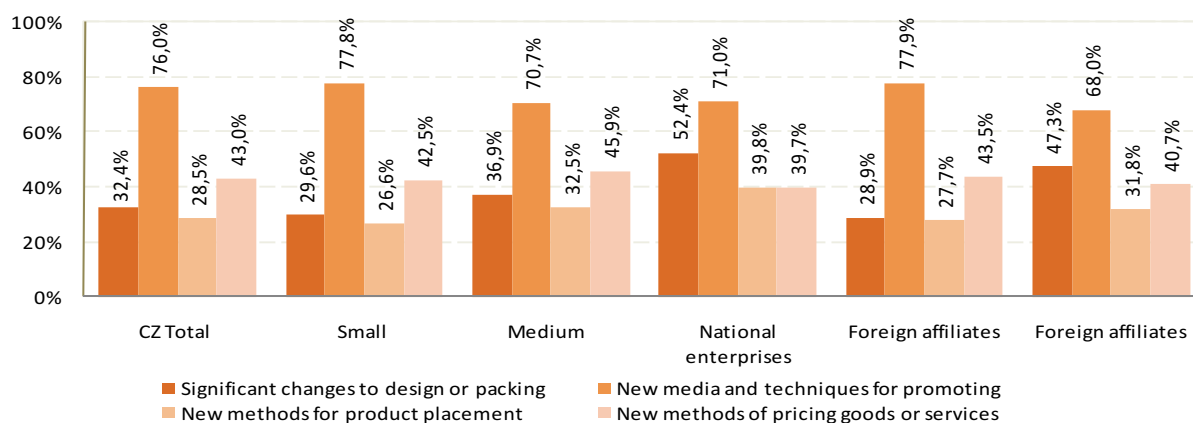
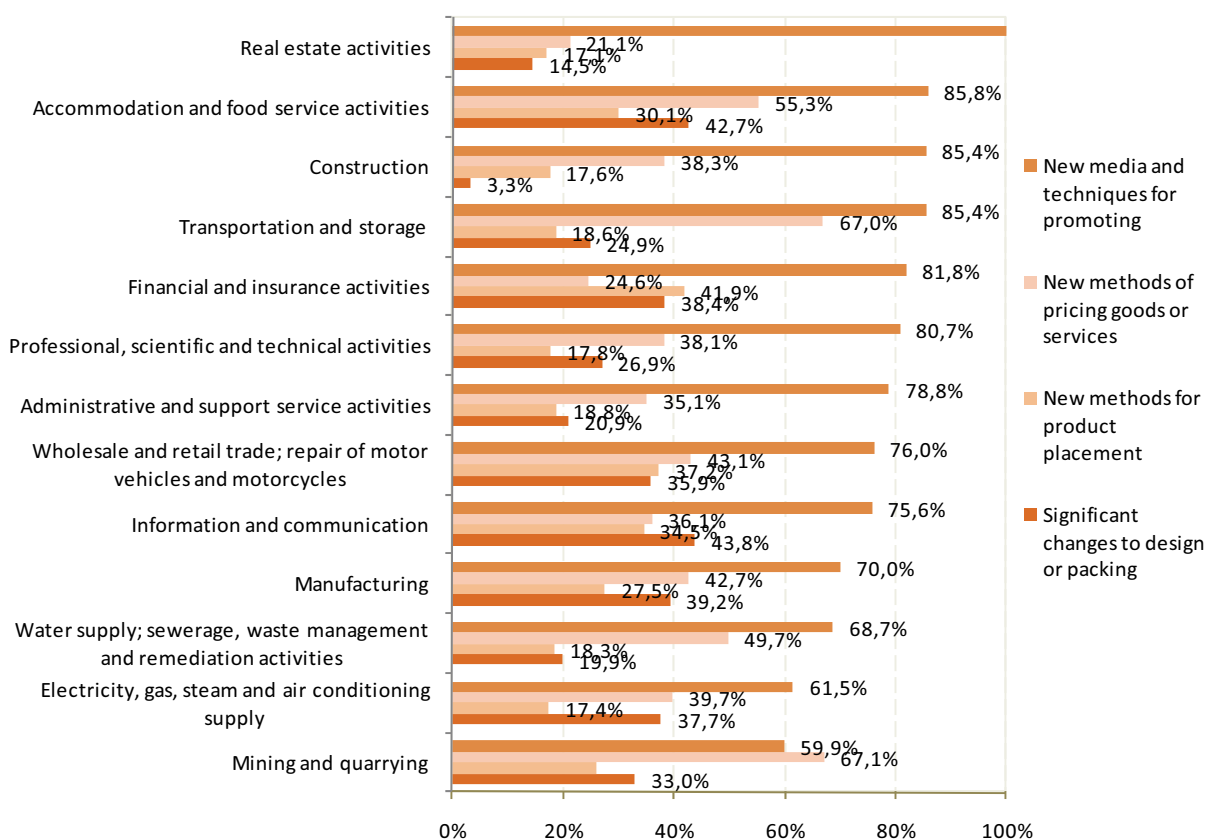


Figure 2.51: Breakdown of marketing innovation by type and NACE (as a percentage of enterprises with marketing innovation); 2006–2008



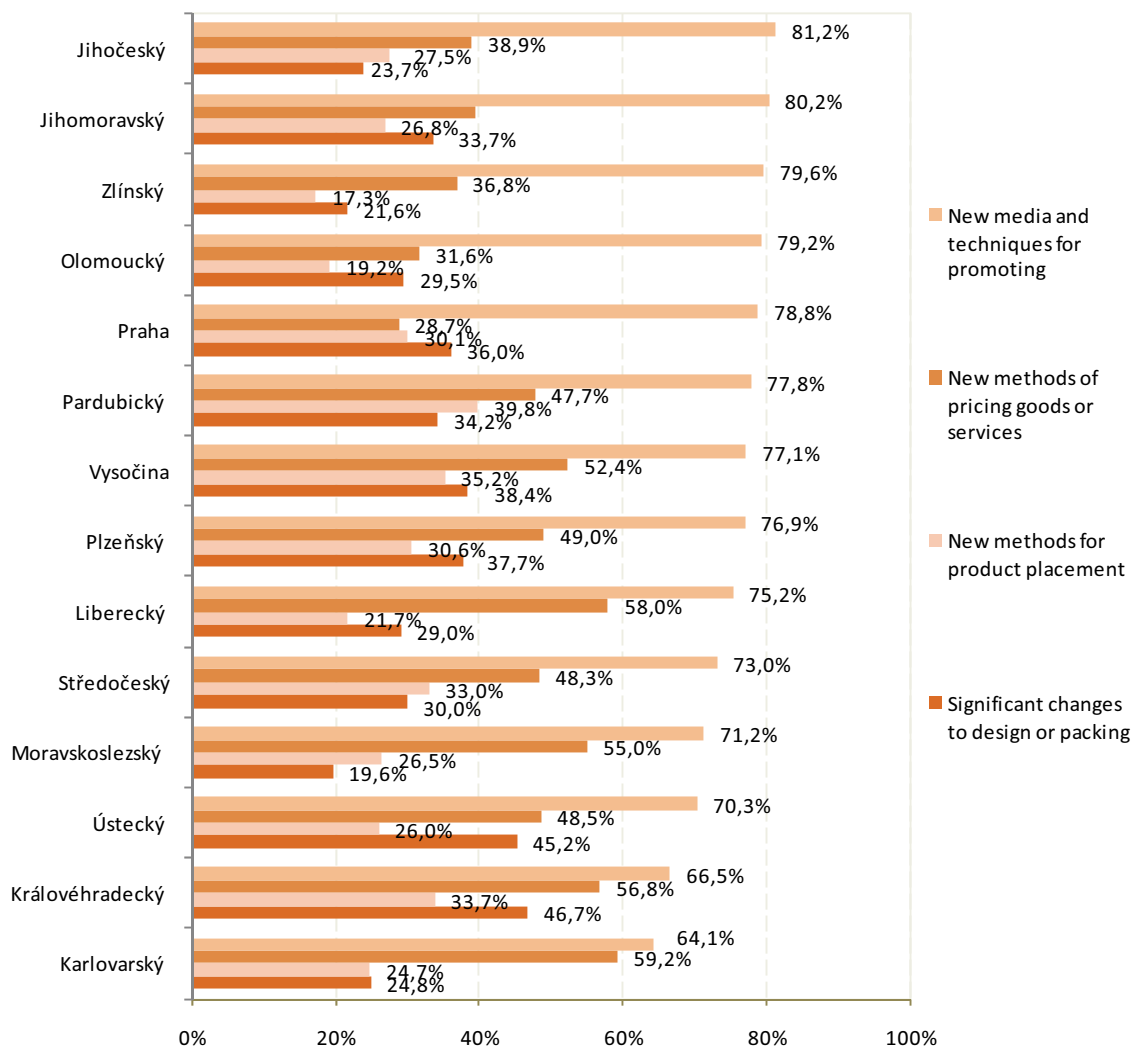
The breakdown by sectors (Figure 2.51) shows that new media and techniques for promoting was the most frequently used method by enterprises with marketing innovation in all industries (with the exception of “mining and quarrying”). Enterprises in “mining and quarrying” preferred new methods of pricing goods or services as the most useful method for marketing innovation (67.1 %).

In “manufacturing”, using new media and techniques for promoting was given primary importance by 70 % of enterprises. The proportion of new methods of pricing goods or services was much smaller (39.2 %). New methods for product placement had the lowest proportion of 27.5 %.

Enterprises in “information and communication” (43.8 %) and “accommodation and food service activities” (42.7 %) were the ones with the highest proportions of significant changes to design or packing. The lowest proportion of this method for marketing innovation was recorded in “construction” (3.3 %).

Figure 2.52 shows proportions of marketing innovations in different regions. Clearly, new media and techniques for promoting was the most common method for implementing marketing innovation in all regions, with the highest proportion in the Jihočeský region (81.2 %). However, proportions of other methods are quite different in different regions. For example, significant changes to design or packing scored the highest proportion in the Královéhradecký region (46.7 %) while the lowest proportion was recorded in the Moravskoslezský region (19.6 %).

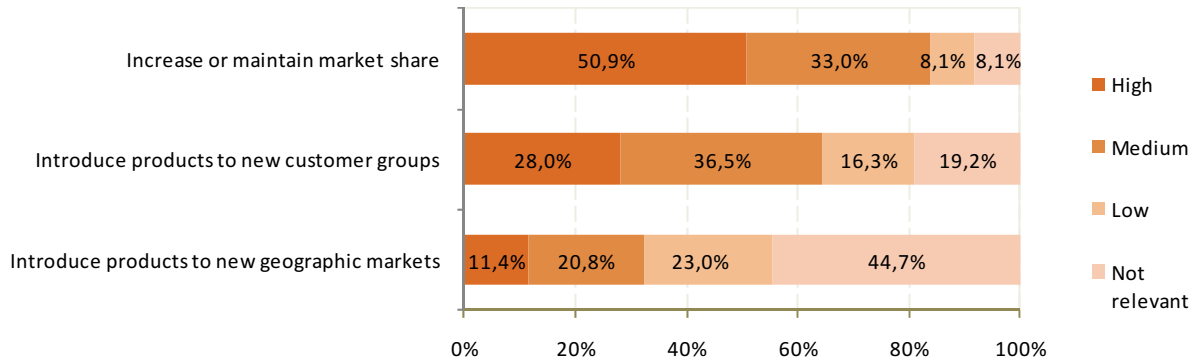
Figure 2.52: Breakdown of marketing innovation by type and region (as a percentage of enterprises with marketing innovation); 2006–2008



2.3.2 Objectives for marketing innovations

In the Czech Republic, enterprises with marketing innovation declared increasing or maintaining market share as their primary objective between 2006 and 2008 (50.9 %). The objective of introducing products to new customer groups was considered as the key objective by 28 % of enterprises. The objective with the smallest proportion was to introduce products to new geographic markets (11.4 %).

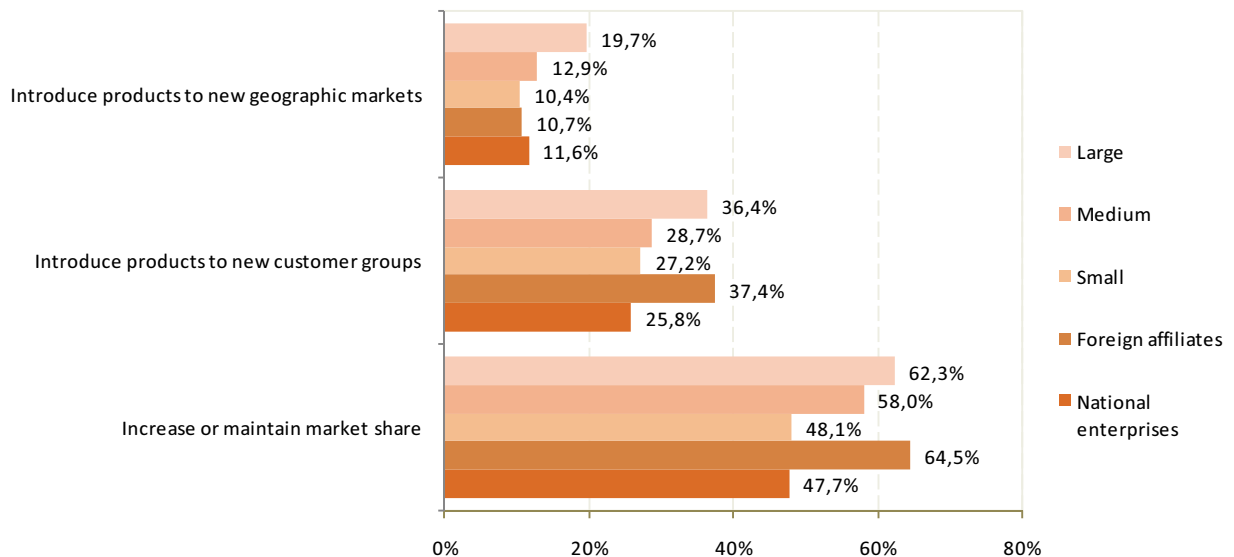
Figure 2.53: Breakdown of innovation objectives by the level of importance (as a percentage of enterprises with marketing innovation); 2006–2008



The breakdown by size-class reveals “increase or maintain market share” as the principal objective for marketing innovation by enterprises, with the proportions of 62.3 % of large enterprises, 58 % of medium-sized enterprises and 48.1 % of small enterprises. The least preferred objective which was given high importance was the objective “introduce products to new geographic markets” (19.7 % of large enterprises). The corresponding proportions for foreign affiliates and national enterprises were almost equal, with a 1.1 % difference.

Foreign affiliates gave higher priority (64.5 %) to increasing or maintaining market share than national enterprises (47.7 %).

Figure 2.54: Breakdown of innovation objectives considered as highly important by enterprises by size-class and ownership (as a percentage of enterprises with marketing innovation); 2006–2008



2.3.3 Organisational innovation

In the period of 2006–2008, enterprises in the Czech Republic introduced new methods of organising work responsibilities and decision making as the most common organisational innovation (80.6 % of enterprises with organisational innovation). The proportion of enterprises that introduced new business practices reached 70.7 %. The least often introduced type of organisational innovation was new methods of organising relations with 29.8 %. The same pattern emerged in all size-classes, and among national enterprises and foreign affiliates.

Figure 2.55: Breakdown of organisational innovation by type, size-class and ownership (as a percentage of enterprises with organisational innovation); 2006–2008

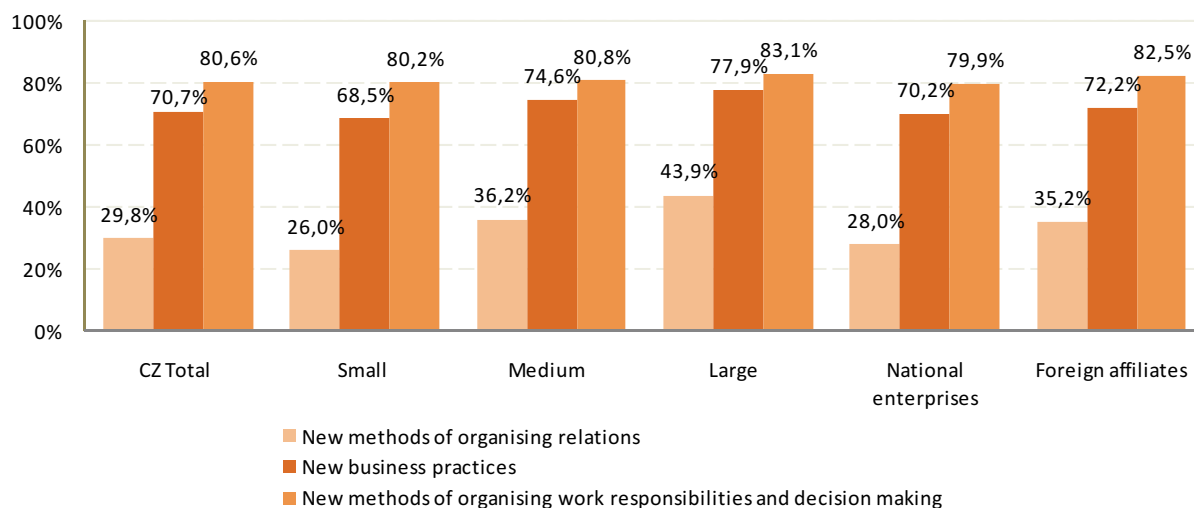
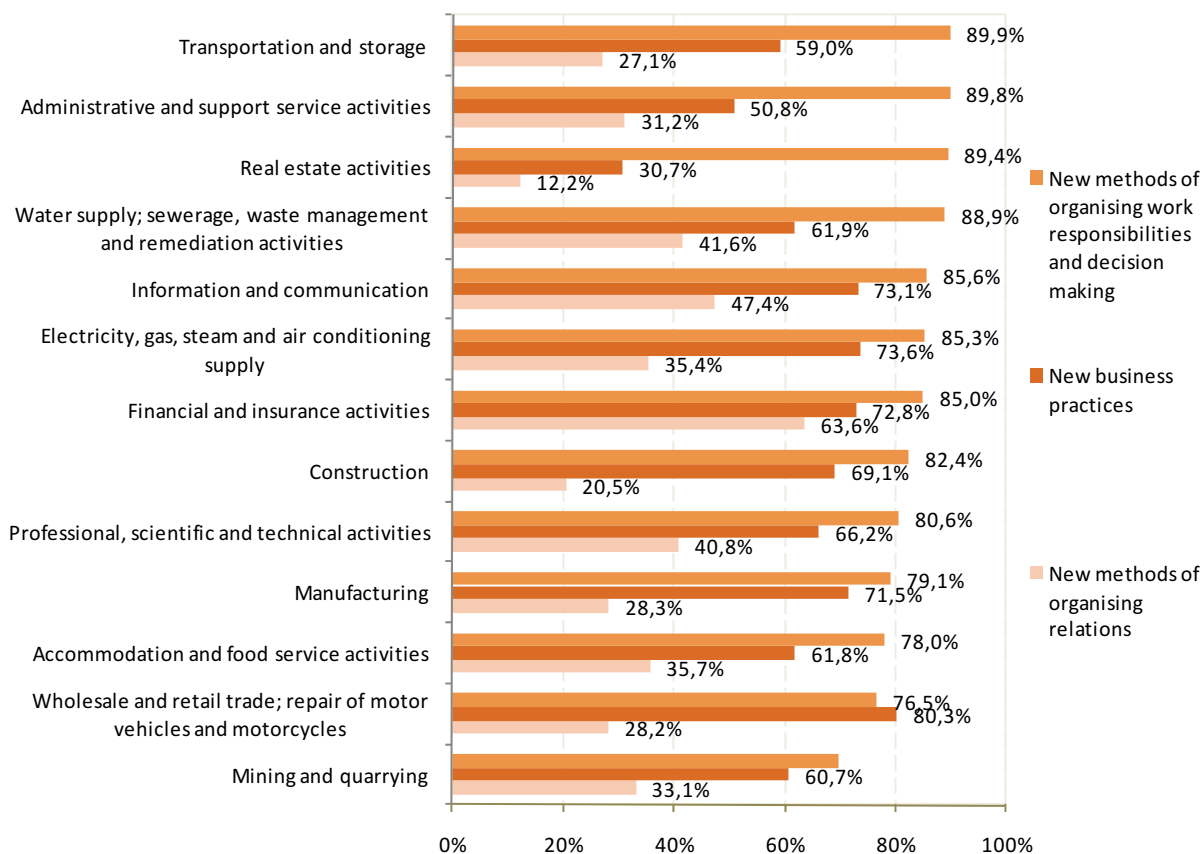


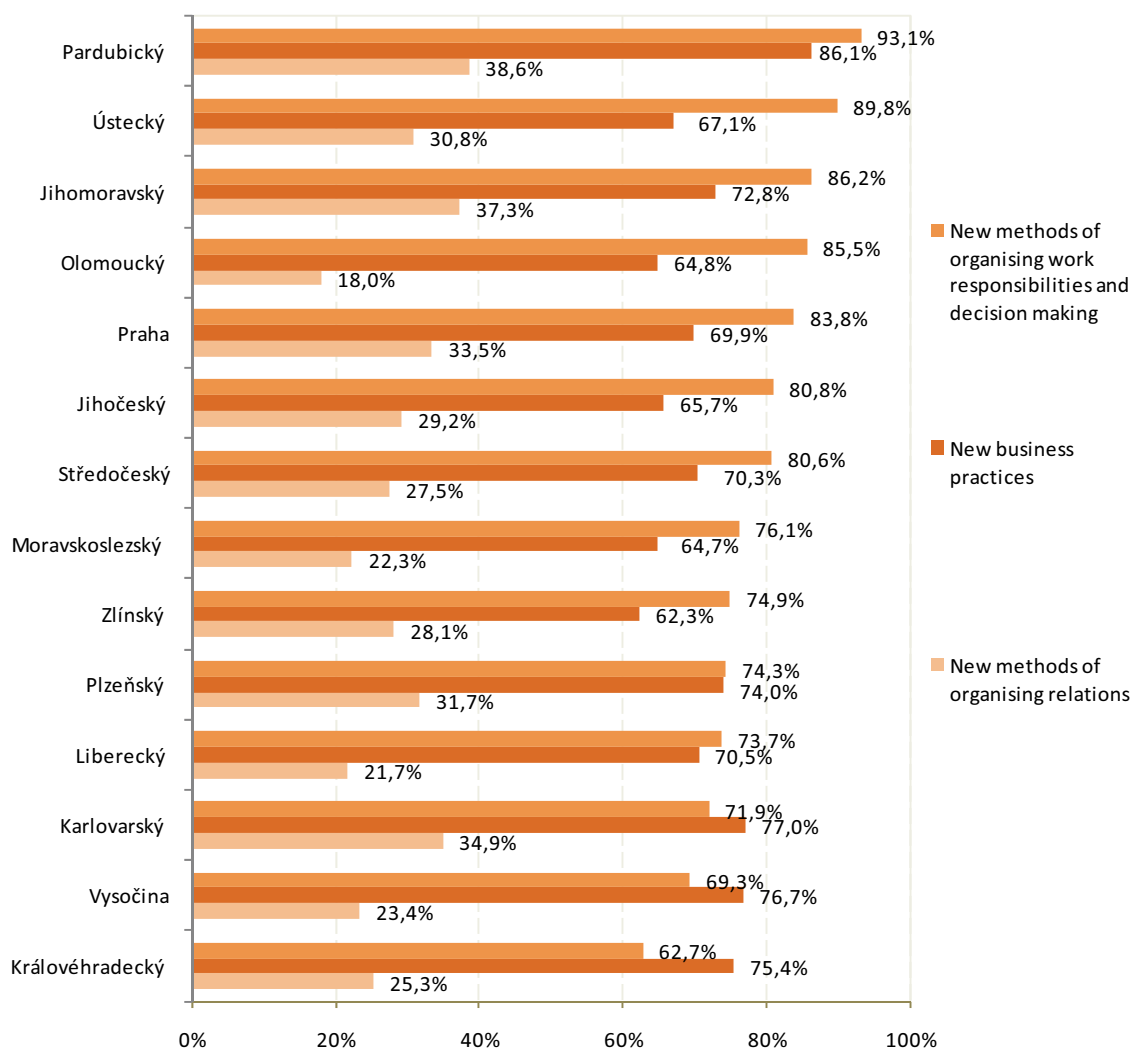
Figure 2.56: Breakdown of organisational innovation by type and by NACE (as a percentage of enterprises with organisational innovation); 2006–2008



As can be seen in Figure 2.56, new methods of organising work responsibilities and decision making was the most frequently introduced method of organisational innovation by enterprises in all sectors with the highest proportion of 89.9 % in “transportation and storage”. The only exception was enterprises in “wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles”, which introduced new business practices the most often (80.3 %). The highest proportion of enterprises that introduced new methods of organising relations was found among enterprises in “financial and insurance activities”.

Organisational innovations broken down by regions (Figure 2.57) do not show any change. Enterprises in 11 out of 14 regions preferred introducing new methods of organising work responsibilities and decision making. The highest proportion (93.1 %) was recorded in the Pardubický region. Enterprises in the remaining three regions most frequently introduced new business practices (77 % in the Karlovarský region, 75.4 % in the Královéhradecký region, 76.7 % in the Vysočina region). If we look at implementing new methods of organising relations, the highest proportions were recorded in the Pardubický region (38.6 %) and Karlovarský region (34.9 %).

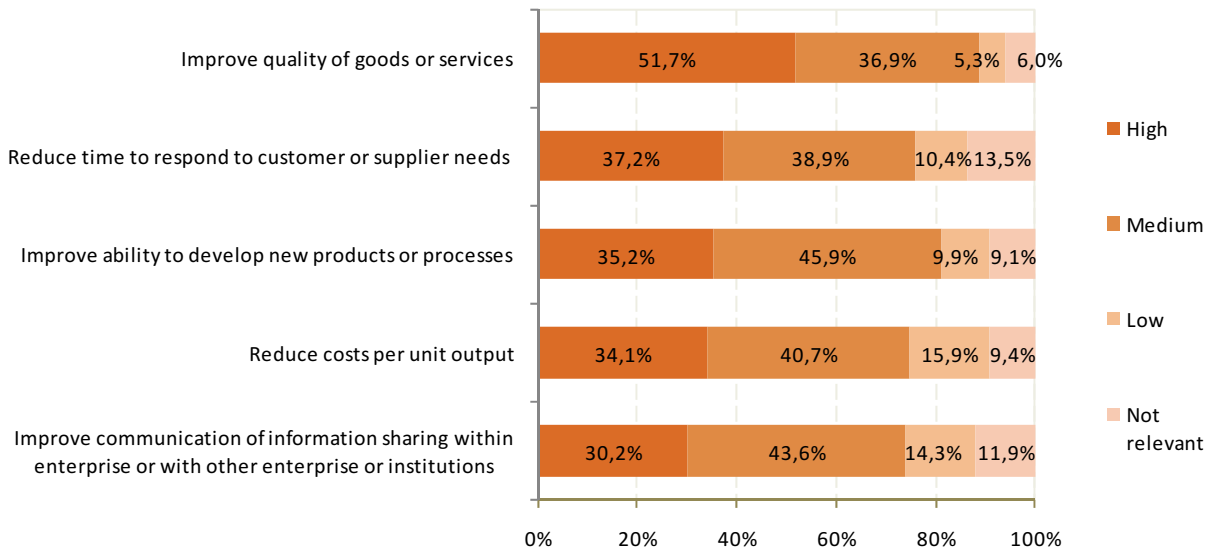
Figure 2.57: Breakdown of organisational innovation by region and by type (as a percentage of enterprises with organisational innovation); 2006–2008



2.3.4 Objectives for organisational innovations

Between 2006 and 2008, the objective “improve quality of goods or services” was given the highest importance by 51.7 % of enterprises with organisational innovation in the Czech Republic. To reduce time to respond to customer or supplier needs ranked second among objectives with high importance (37.2 %). The least preferred objective was to improve communication of information sharing within enterprise or with other enterprise or institutions (30.2 %).

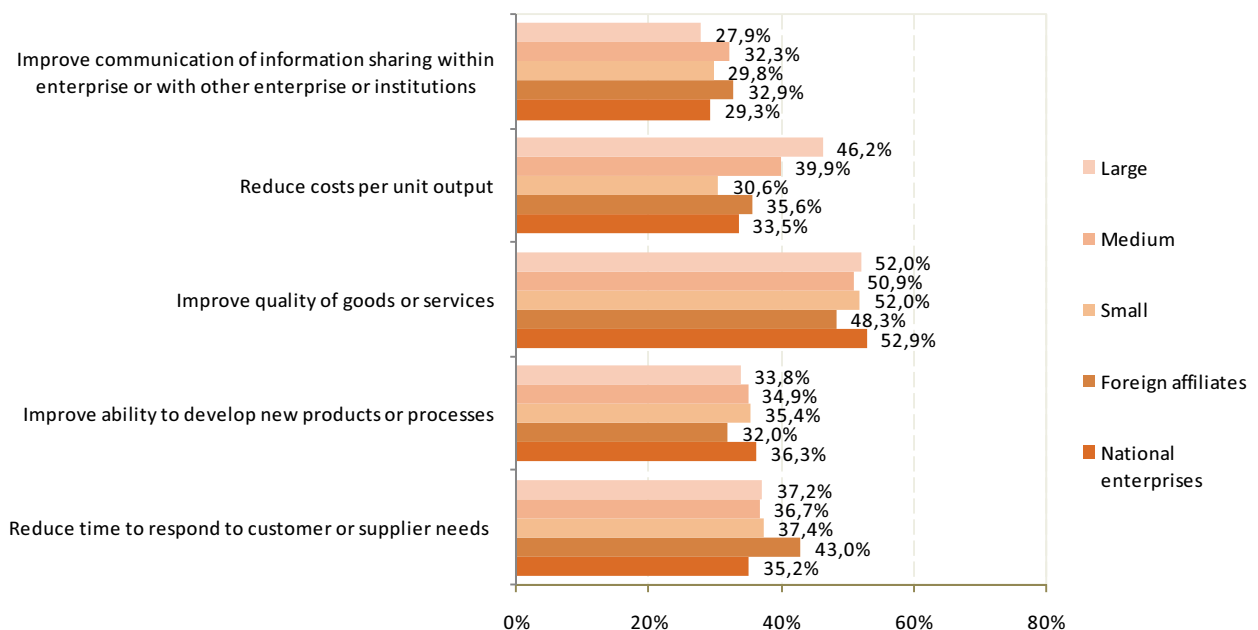
Figure 2.58: Breakdown of innovation objectives by the level of importance (as a percentage of enterprises with organisational innovation); 2006–2008



With all size-classes, the key objective of organisational innovation was to improve quality of goods and services. The proportion reached 50 % of enterprises in all size-classes. Also, for large enterprises, to reduce costs per unit output was of primary importance (46.2 %).

The comparison between foreign affiliates and national enterprises reveals that the biggest difference lies in rating “reduce time to respond to customer or supplier needs”. 43 % of foreign affiliates and 35.2 % of national enterprises considered this objective as of prime importance.

Figure 2.59: Breakdown of innovation objectives considered as highly important by enterprises – by size-class and ownership (as a percentage of enterprises with organisational innovation); 2006–2008



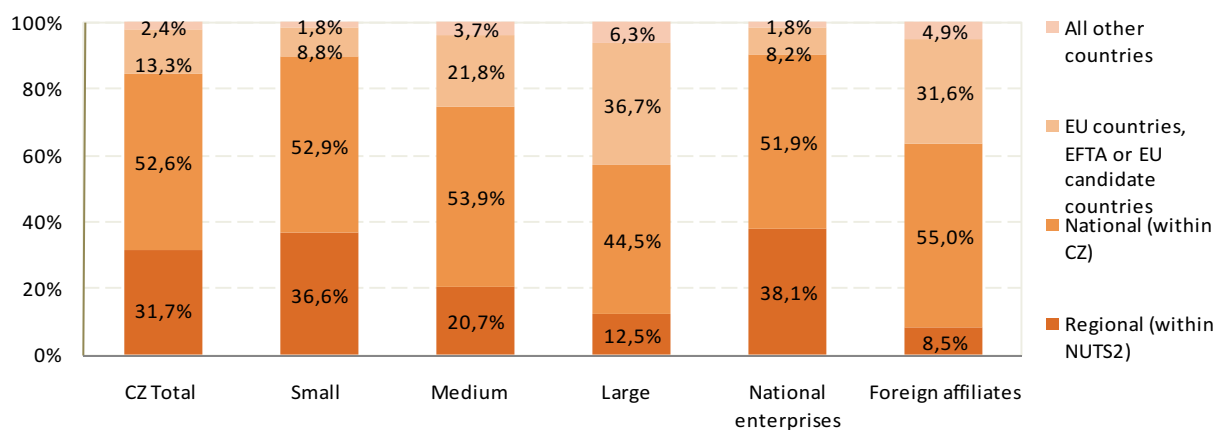
2.4 Market for innovative and non-innovative enterprises

2.4.1 Market for innovative enterprises

Between 2006 and 2008, innovative enterprises in the Czech Republic focused especially on national market (52.6 %). Regional market was the most significant for 31.7 % of enterprises. EU countries, EFTA or EU candidate countries were the most significant market for 13.3 % of enterprises, while only 2.4 % of enterprises indicated that they focused on markets in other countries.

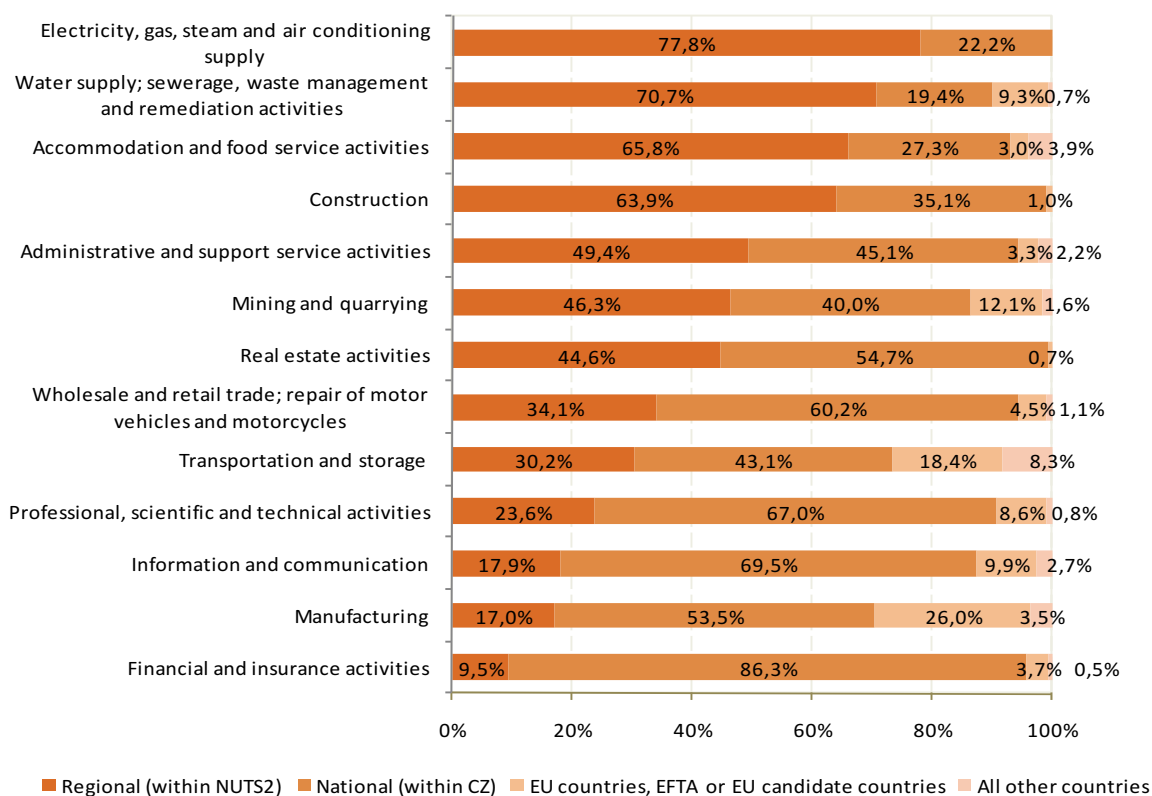
Large enterprises (36.7 %) regarded EU countries, EFTA or EU candidate countries as a more significant market than small and medium-sized enterprises. The same situation can be observed among foreign affiliates, where the proportion of enterprises that consider this market significant was much higher than in the case of national enterprises (31.6 % and 8.2 % respectively).

Figure 2.60: The most important market for innovative enterprises by size-class and ownership; 2006–2008



The breakdown by industry shows that innovative enterprises in “electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” considered regional market as the most significant (77.8 %), while enterprises in “financial and insurance activities” were most active on national market (86.3 %). EU countries, EFTA or EU candidate countries were the most significant for innovative enterprises in “manufacturing” (26 %) and “transportation and storage” (18.4 %).

Figure 2.61: The most important market for innovative enterprises by NACE; 2006–2008



2.4.2 Market for non-innovative enterprises

In years 2006 and 2008, non-innovative enterprises were most active on regional market (56.1 %). For 35.5 % of non-innovative enterprises, national market was the most significant. The proportions of non-innovative enterprises for which other markets are significant were much lower (7.5 % for EU countries, EFTA or EU candidate countries and only 0.9 % for markets in other countries).

Large enterprises were more active on national market than small and medium-sized enterprises. Foreign affiliates perceived national market as the most significant market (44.9 %), while regional market was the most significant market for 59.9 % of national non-innovative enterprises.

Figure 2.62: The most important market for non-innovative enterprises by size-class and ownership; 2006–2008

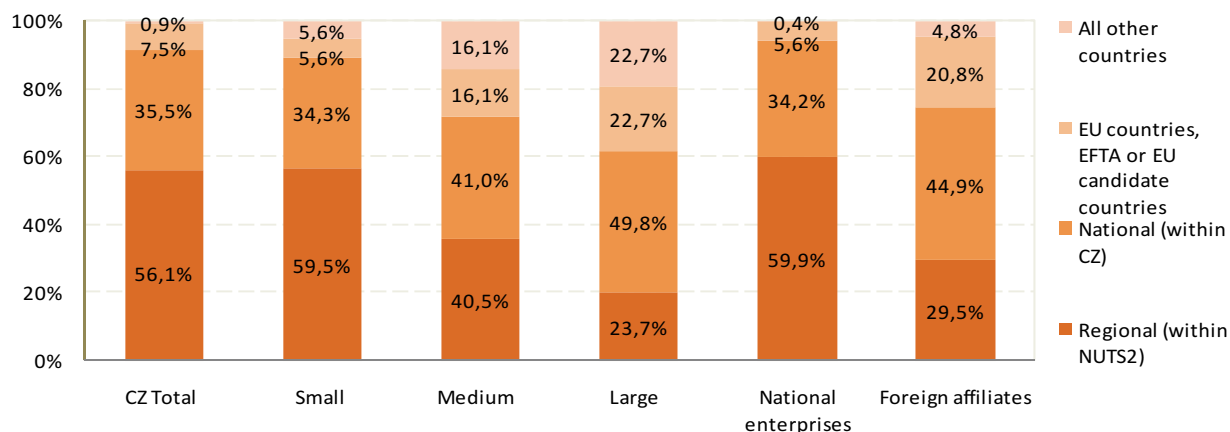
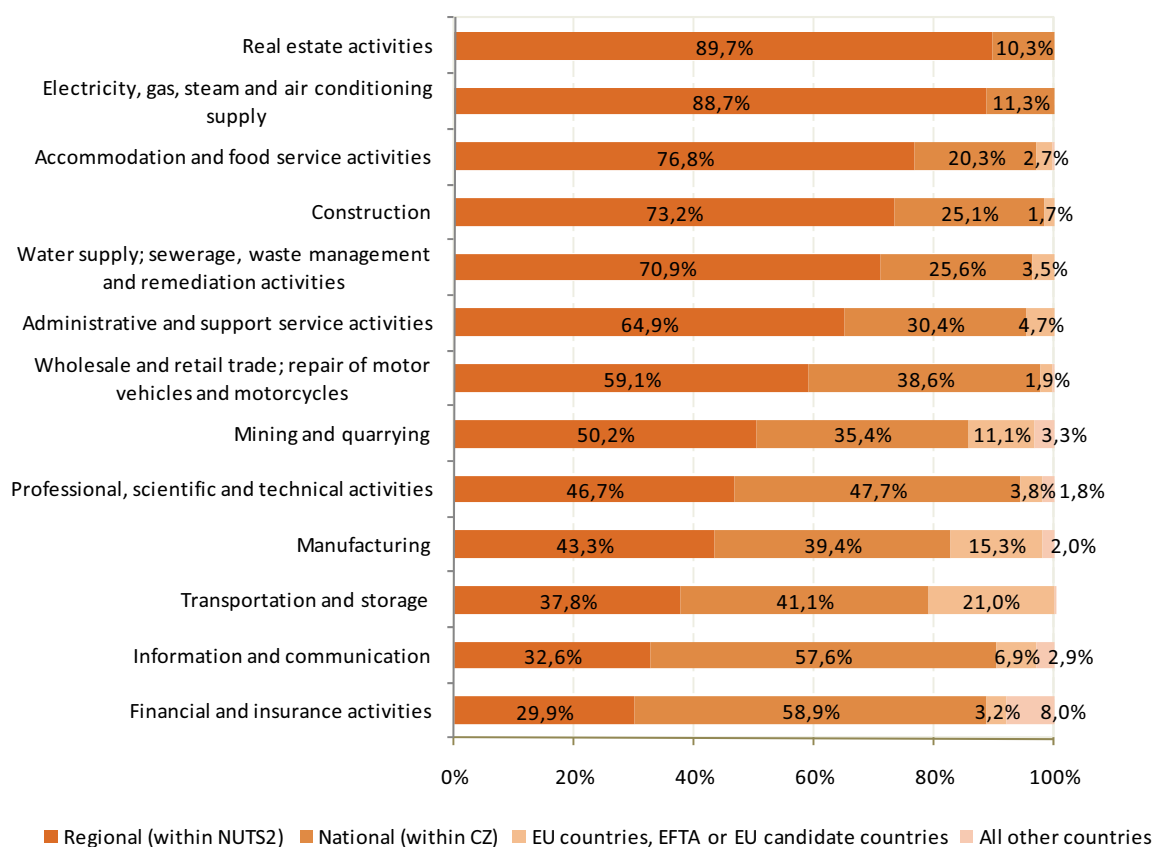


Figure 2.63 shows the importance of markets for non-innovative enterprises according to the breakdown by sector. Regional market was clearly the most important for enterprises in “real state activities” (89.7 %) and “electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” (88.7 %). Enterprises in “financial and insurance activities” regarded national market as the most significant (58.9 %). EU countries, EFTA or EU candidate countries were given the highest importance by enterprises in “transportation and storing” (21 %) and “manufacturing” (15.3 %).

Figure 2.63: The most important market for non-innovative enterprises by NACE; 2006–2008



2.5 Factors hampering innovation activity

2.5.1 Factors hampering innovation activity for innovative enterprises

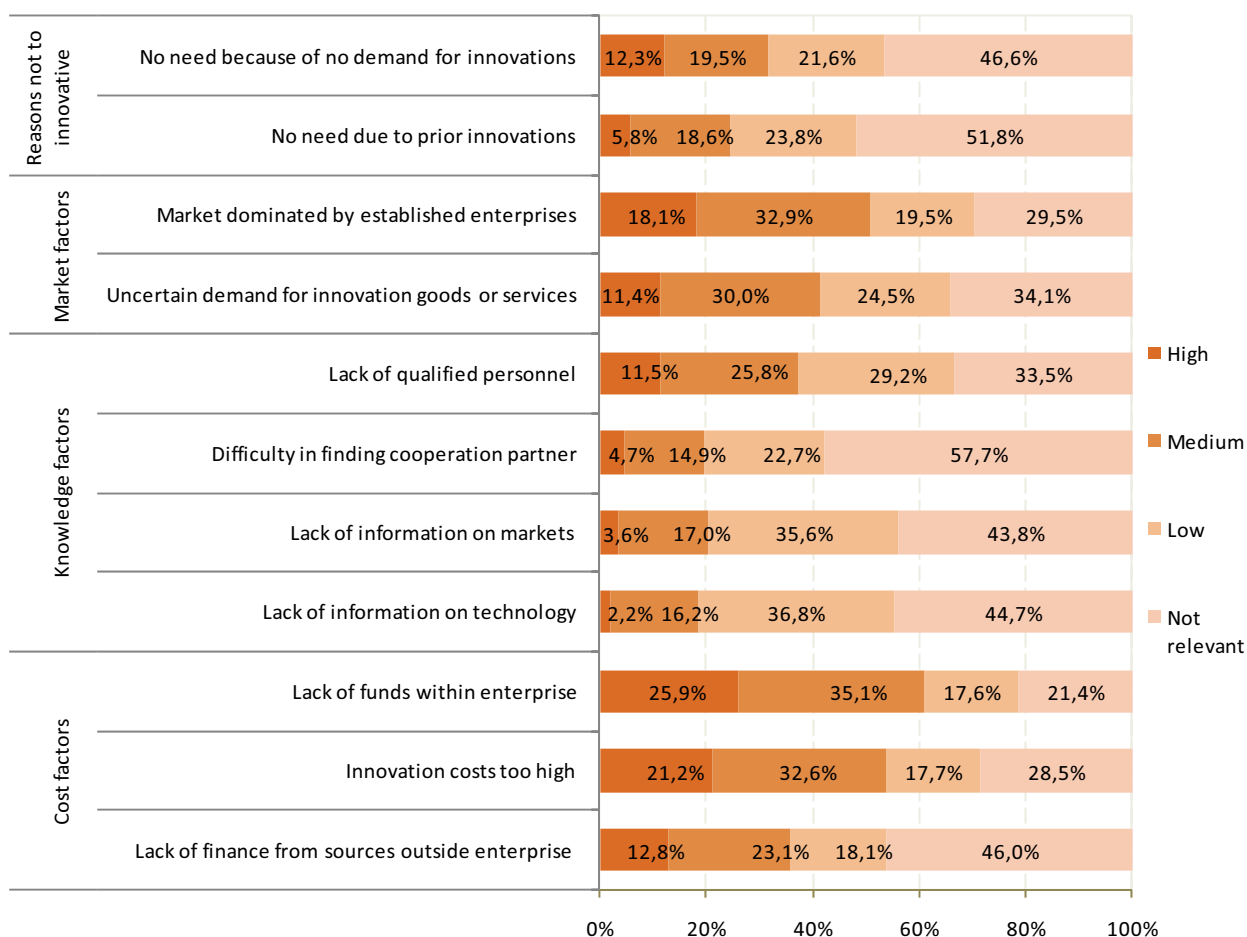
Between the three years of 2006 and 2008, innovative enterprises cited cost factors as the most significant factor hampering their innovation activities. To be more specific, 25.9 % of innovative enterprises considered the lack of funds within enterprise as a hampering factor of high importance. 21.2 % of enterprises regarded the fact that innovative costs were too high an extremely important factor hampering innovation. The third most common hampering factor regarded as highly important was “market dominated by established enterprises” (18.1 %), which belongs to the category of market factors.

Lack of information on technology was chosen by only 2.2 % of innovative enterprises as an important factor hampering innovation.

Out of the four knowledge factors “lack of qualified personnel” scored highest in the Czech Republic with the proportion of 11.5 % of innovative enterprises.

12.3 % of innovative enterprises indicated the factor of “no need because of no demand for innovations” as a highly important factor hampering innovation and the main reason why not innovate.

Figure 2.64: Breakdown of factors hampering innovation activities by the level of importance (as a percentage of innovative enterprises); 2006–2008

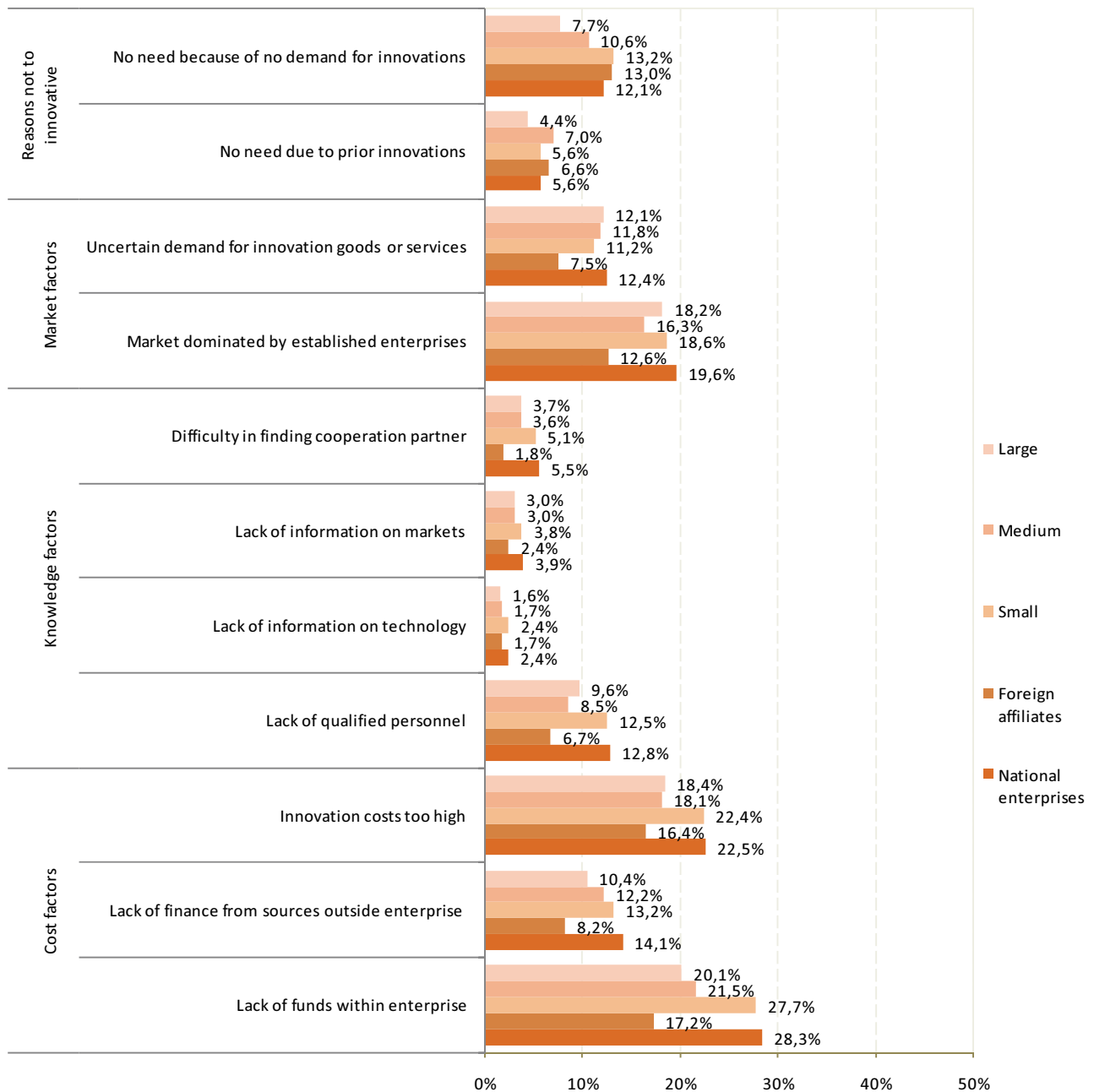


Cost factors were perceived as hampering factors of the highest importance also by large enterprises. Lack of funds within enterprise scored highest (21.1 %), which was followed by “innovation costs too high” (18.4 %). The third most important hampering factor as cited by large innovative enterprises was a market factor “market dominated by established enterprises” (18.2%). 7.7 % of large enterprises did not innovate because there was no demand for innovations.

A very similar situation as to the order of important factors hampering innovation was found among medium-sized enterprises. The factor least often perceived as hampering innovation was “lack of information on technology” (1.7 % of medium-sized enterprises).

Also small innovative enterprises followed the same pattern, with lack of funds within enterprise (27.7 %) and innovation costs too high (22.4 %) being the two most important hampering factors. For more details see Figure 2.65.

Figure 2.65: Breakdown of factors hampering innovation considered as highly important by enterprises – by size-class and ownership (as a percentage of innovative enterprises); 2006–2008



2.5.2 Factors hampering innovation activity for non-innovative enterprises

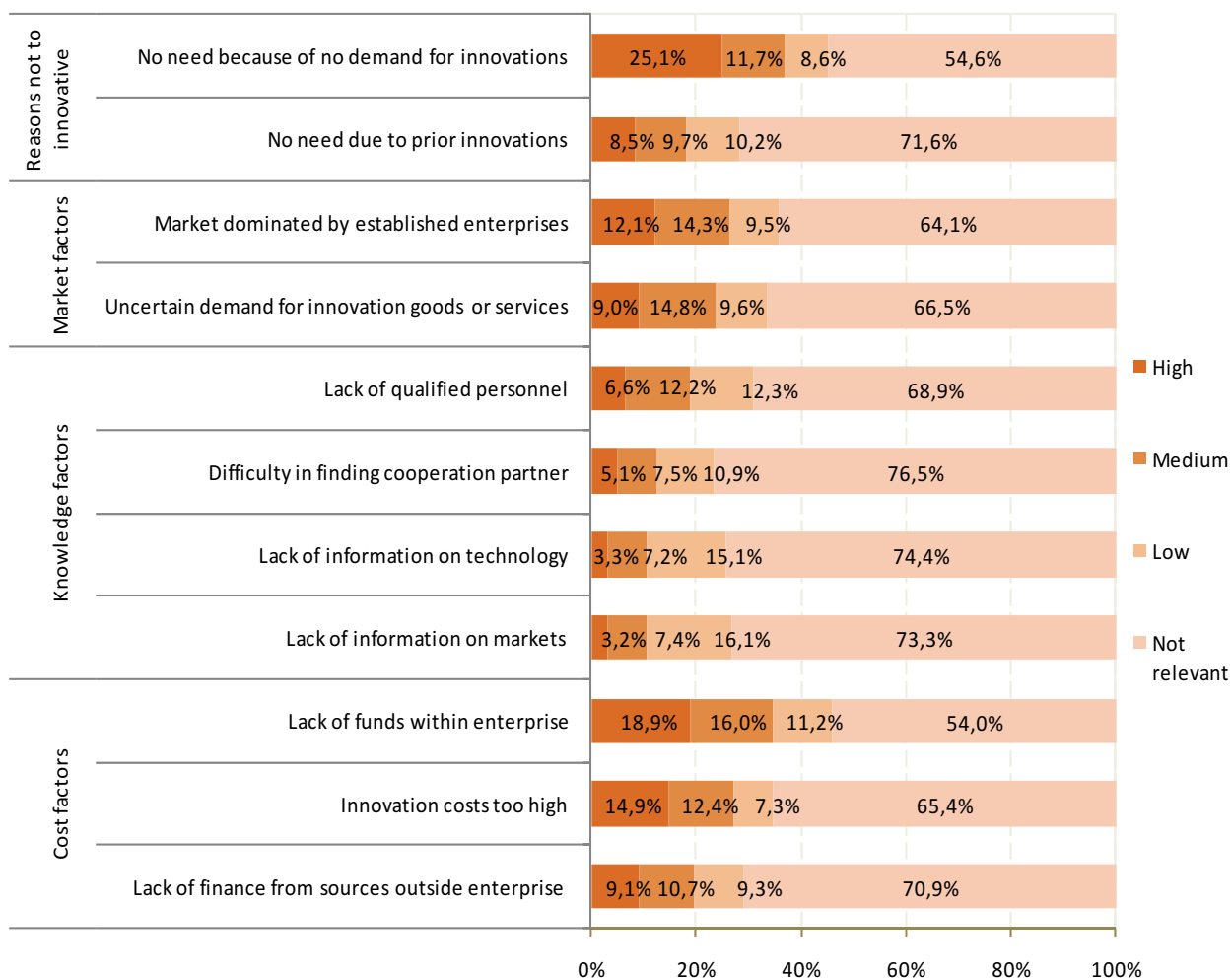
In 2006–2008, the most important barrier to innovation was the fact that there was no need of innovation because there was no demand as cited by 25.1 % of non-innovative enterprises in the Czech Republic. “Lack of funds within enterprise” was considered the second most significant factor hampering innovation (18.9 %), followed by “potential innovation costs being too high” (14.9 %).

On the other hand, the factor that was found the least hampering for eventual innovation was the “lack of information on markets” factor (3.2 %).

Out of knowledge factors, non-innovative enterprises most frequently cited the lack of qualified personnel as the most important factor hampering innovation (6.6 %).

Among market factors, “market dominated by established enterprises” was considered a highly important reason not to innovate by 12.1 % of non-innovative enterprises.

Figure 2.66: Breakdown of factors hampering innovation activities by the level of importance (as a percentage of non-innovative enterprises; 2006–2008)

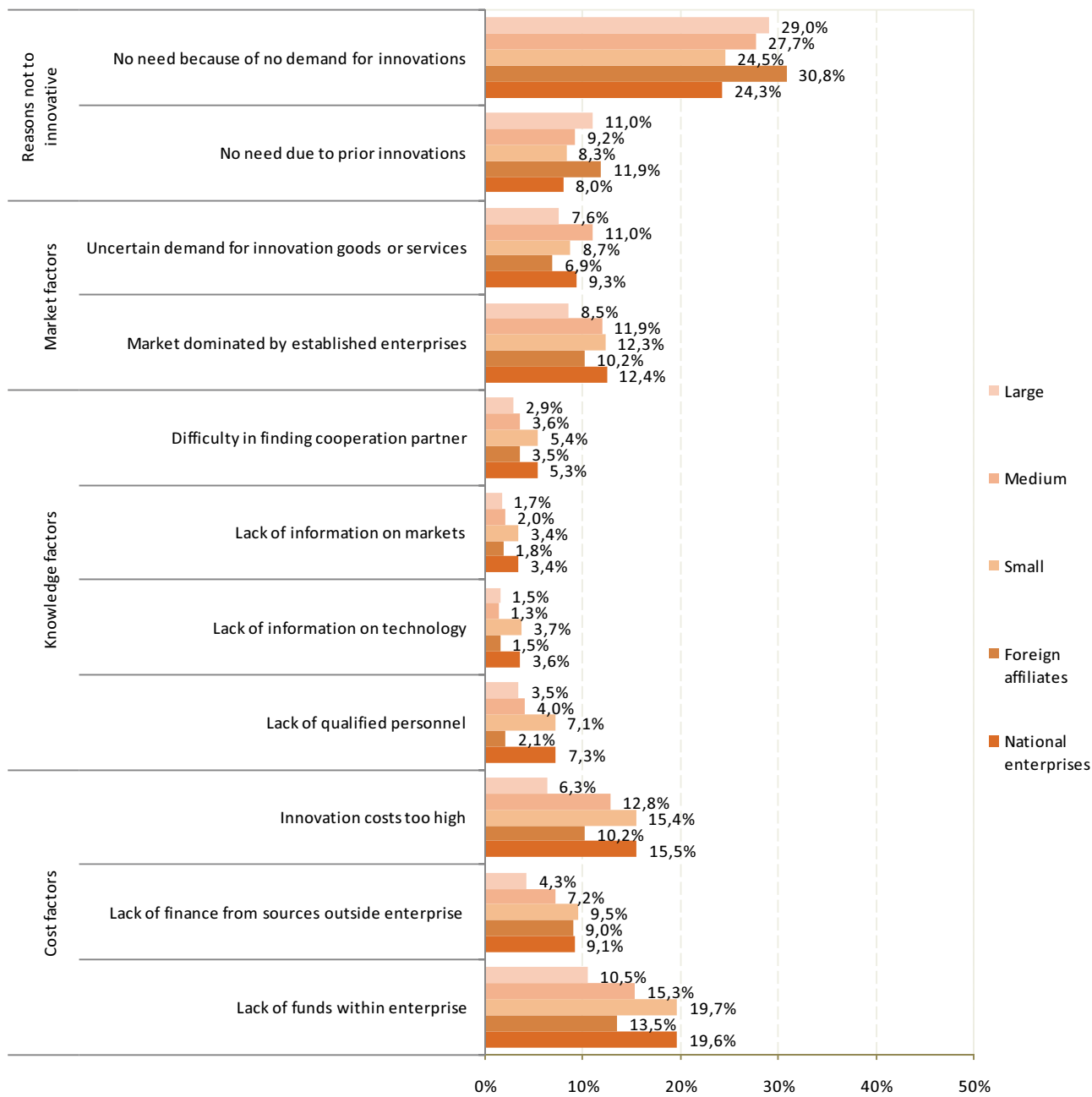


The breakdown by size-class shows that “lack or no demand for innovation” was a factor greatly hampering potential innovation with all size-classes. The second most important factor was a cost factor – “lack of funds within enterprise”. For example among large enterprises, the respective proportions were 29 % and 10.5 %.

Knowledge factors proved to be the least important factors hampering innovation with all size-classes. More specifically, these factors were “lack of information on markets” (1.7 % of large enterprises, 2 % of medium-sized enterprises, 3.4 % of small enterprises) and “lack of information on technology” (1.5 % of large enterprises, 1.3 % of medium-sized enterprises, 3.7 % of small enterprises)

See Figure 2.67 for more details.

Figure 2.67: Breakdown of factors hampering innovation considered as highly important by enterprises – by size-class and ownership (as a percentage of non-innovative enterprises); 2006–2008



2.6 Intellectual property rights

2.6.1 Intellectual property rights – innovative enterprises

In the period 2006–2008, innovative enterprises in the Czech Republic registered a trademark (12 % of innovative enterprises) in order to protect their inventions or innovations. A patent application was made by 2.3 % of innovative enterprises and 4 % of innovative enterprises requested registration of utility model.

For large companies, these shares were higher than in small and medium-sized innovative enterprises. 10.5 % of large enterprises submitted a patent application and a request for registration of a utility model was made by 11.1 % of large enterprises. While the share of innovative foreign affiliates, which applied for a patent, stood at 3.8 %, the share of national enterprises was 1.8 %.

Figure 2.68: Innovative enterprises that apply for intellectual property rights by type, size-class and ownership (as a percentage of innovative enterprises); 2006–2008

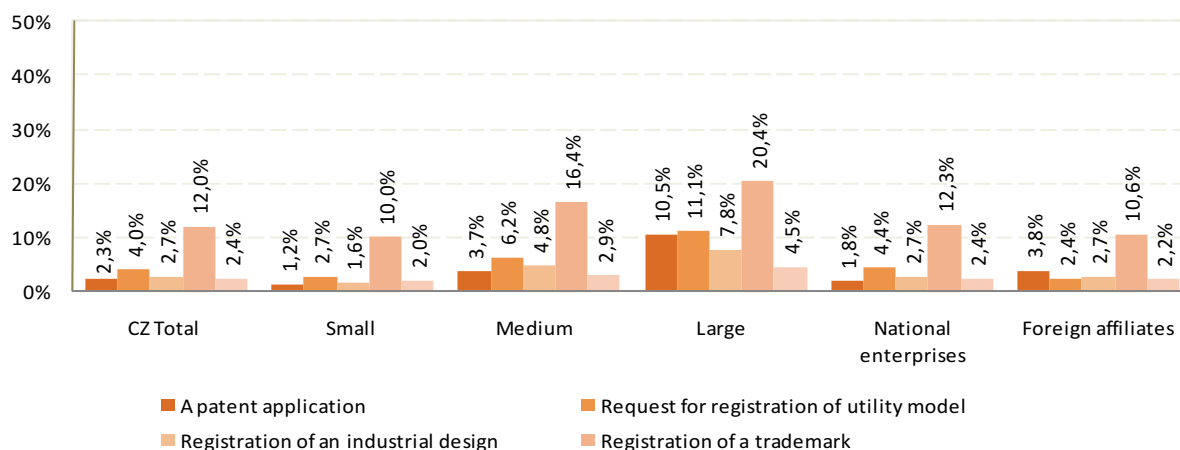
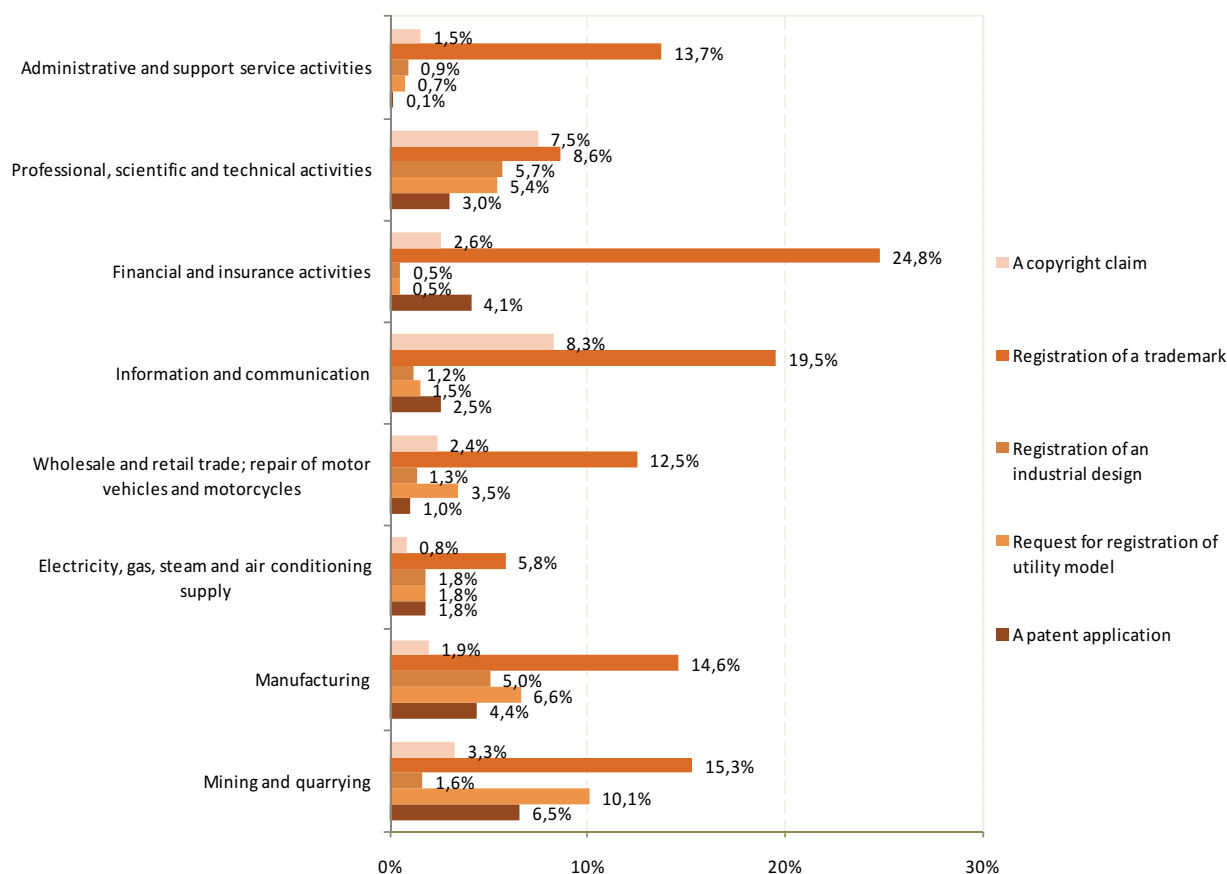


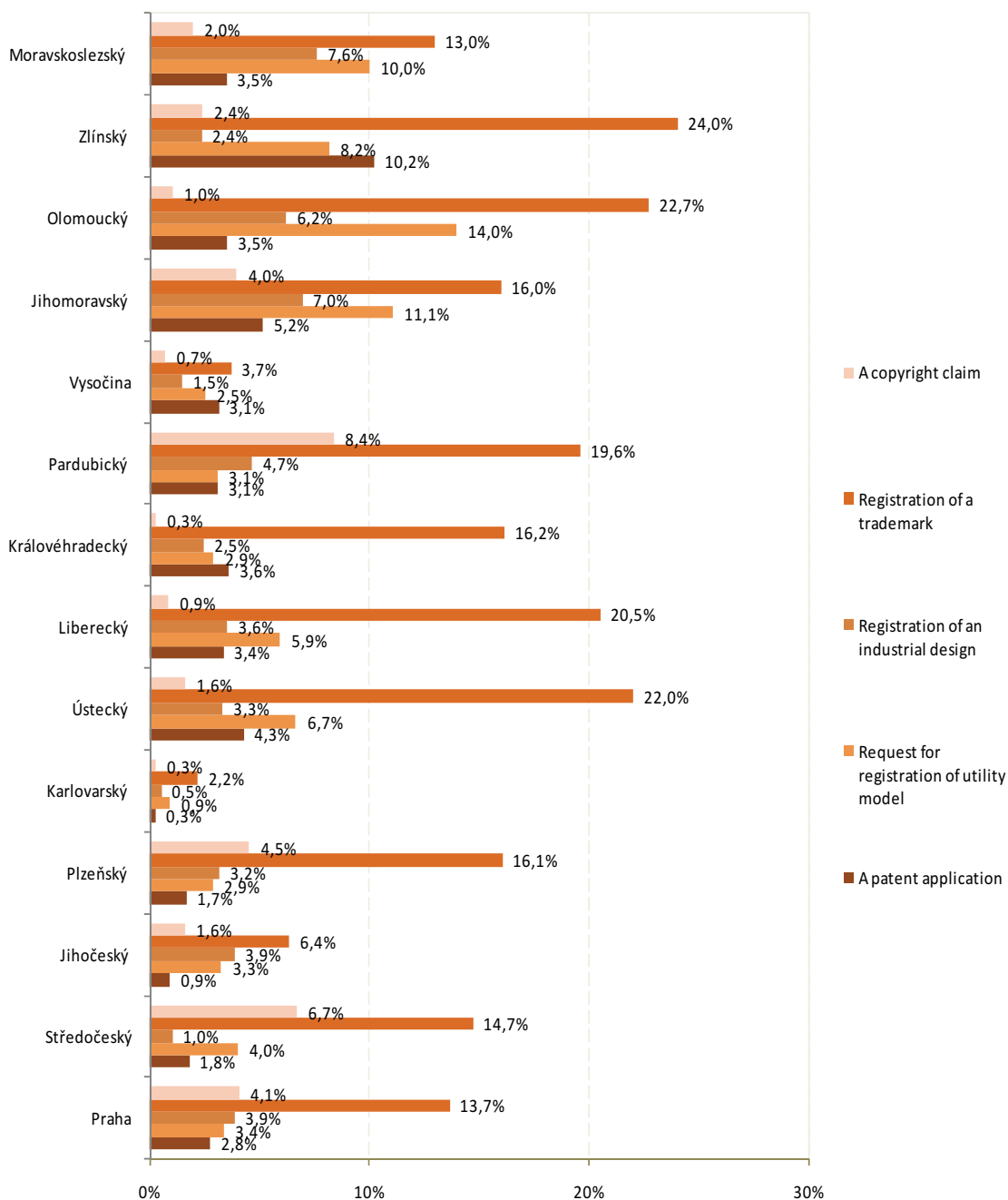
Figure 2.69: Innovative enterprises that apply for intellectual property rights by type and NACE (as a percentage of innovative enterprises); 2006–2008



The largest share of innovative enterprises which applied for a patent in 2006–2008, was recorded in “mining and quarrying” (6.5 %), “manufacturing” (4.4 %) and “financial and insurance activities” (4.1 %). The highest proportion of innovative enterprises, which were registered a trademark, was found in the sectors “financial and insurance activities” (24.8 %) and “information and communication” (19.5 %). In “professional, scientific and technical activities” was the highest share of innovative enterprises that demanded the right to print – copyright (7.5 %).

The highest percentage of innovative enterprises that applied for a patent was found in the Zlínský region (10.2 %). This region has also the highest proportion of innovative enterprises that applied for registration of a trademark (24 %). The largest share of innovative enterprises that requested a registration of a utility model was in the Olomoucký region (14 %). The Pardubický region recorded the highest share of innovative enterprises which made a claim to copyright (8.4 %).

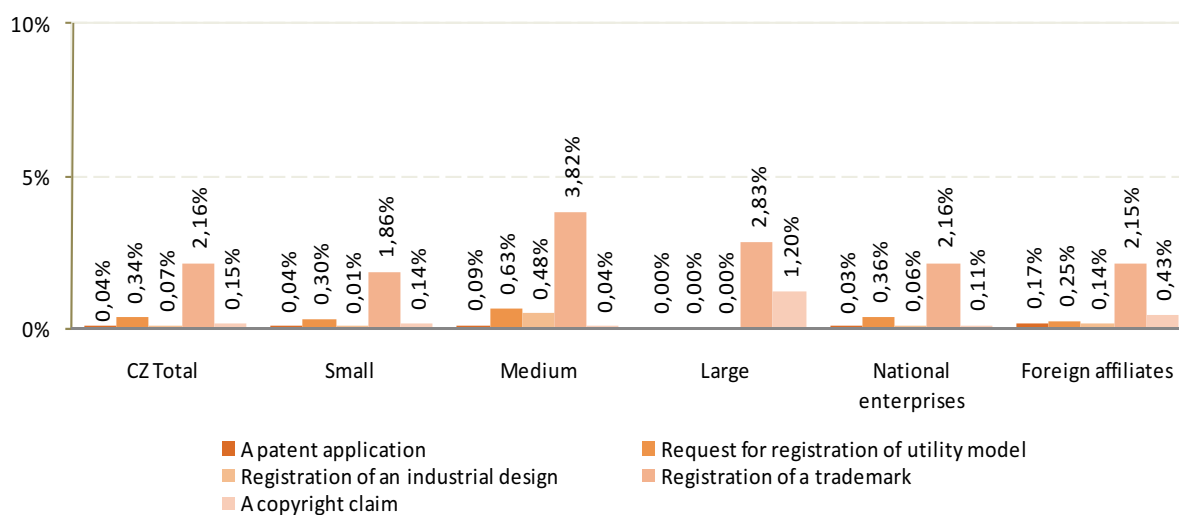
Figure 2.70: Innovative enterprises that apply for intellectual property rights by type and region (as a percentage of innovative enterprises); 2006–2008



2.6.2 Intellectual property rights – non-innovative enterprises

Unlike enterprises with innovation activity, non-innovative enterprises in the Czech Republic in 2006–2008 protected their innovative products or processes using protection methods only minimally. The share of non-innovative enterprises in the Czech Republic which requested a patent was almost equal to zero in the given period. We could observe a similar situation with other forms of intellectual property protection. A slightly higher proportion of 2.1 % was recorded among non-innovative enterprises which registered a trademark. There were no large non-innovative enterprises which applied for a patent, registration of a utility model or an industrial design.

Figure 2.71: Non-innovative enterprises that apply for intellectual property rights by type, size-class and ownership (as a percentage of non-innovative enterprises); 2006–2008



Due to very low proportions it is not possible to present the data by NACE section or regions. For details see Table 33B in the table part.

2.7 Eco-innovations with innovative enterprises

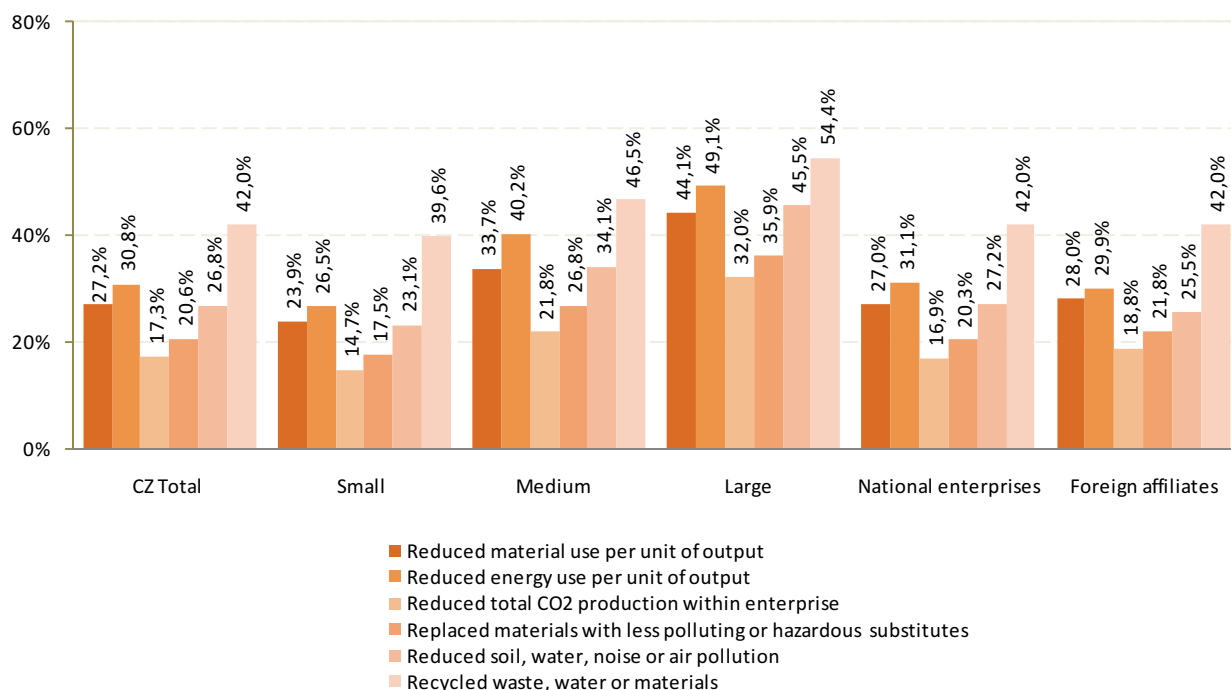
2.7.1 Eco-innovations associated with the production of goods or services within the enterprise

In the period 2006–2008, innovative enterprises in the Czech Republic most frequently focused on innovation in the recycling of waste, water and materials. The share of enterprises that introduced this type of innovation reached 42 % of the total number of innovative enterprises. The second most commonly introduced eco-innovation was reducing energy use per unit of output (30.8 % of innovative enterprises). The form of eco-innovation to have been introduced least often by innovative enterprises was reduction of total CO₂ production within enterprise (17.3 %).

The relationship between the size of enterprises and their eco-innovations reveals the following pattern: the larger the enterprise is, the greater the initiative to introduce eco-innovation is. The order of different kinds of eco-innovations as a percentage of innovative enterprises is the same for all size-classes. Recycled waste, water or materials ranked first as an eco-innovation introduced by 54.4 % of large innovative enterprises, 46.5 % of medium-sized enterprises and 39.6 % of small enterprises.

Both innovative foreign affiliates and national enterprises showed the same proportion (42 %) of eco-innovation associated with recycling waste, water and materials. National enterprises were focused on reducing energy use per unit of output (31.1 %) more than foreign affiliates (29.9%). By contrast, foreign affiliates put more emphasis on reducing total CO₂ production within the enterprise (18.8 %) than national enterprises (16.9 %).

Figure 2.72: Eco-innovation associated with the production of goods or services within enterprise by type, size-class and ownership (as a percentage of innovative enterprises); 2006–2008

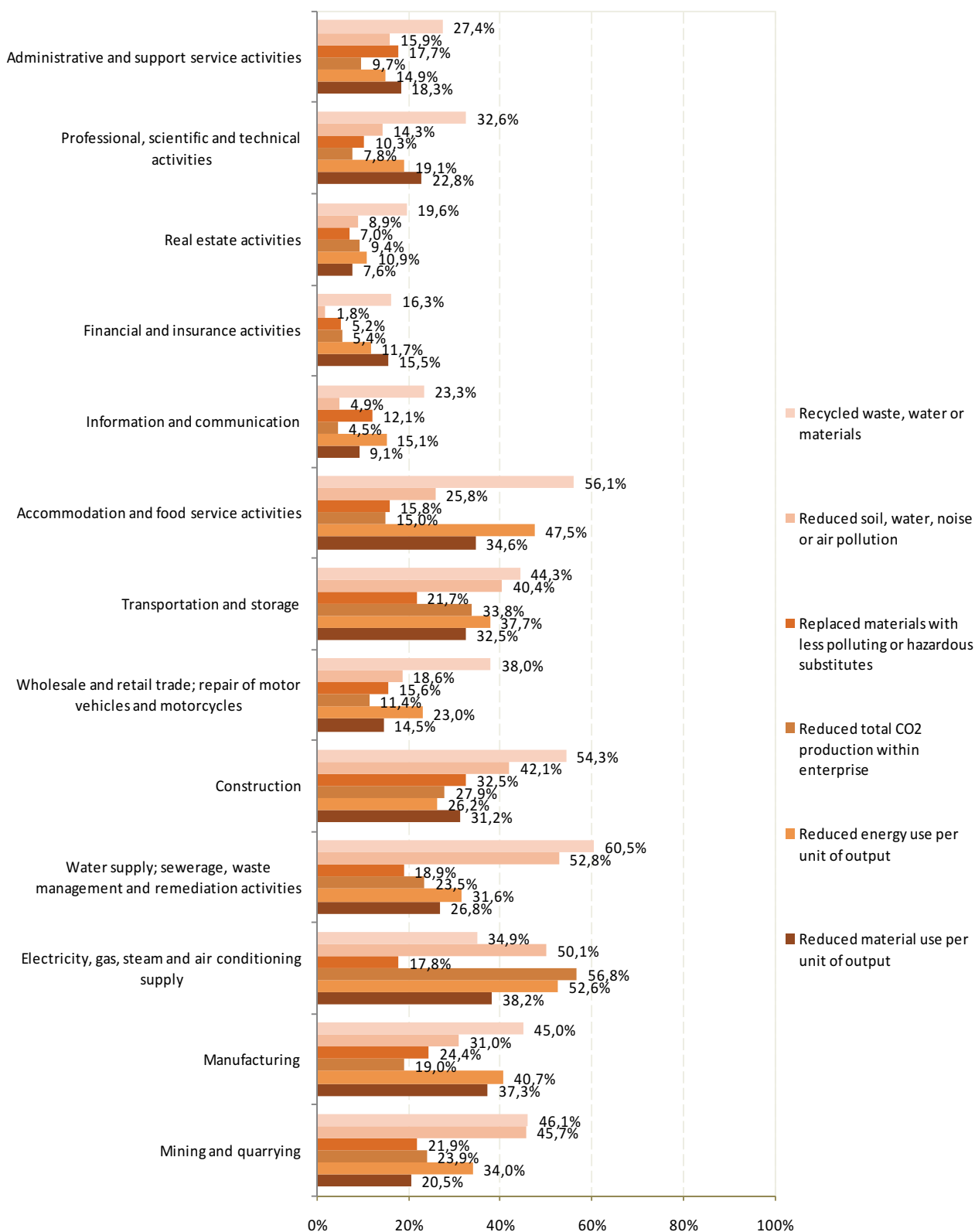


The largest share of innovative enterprises which introduced eco-innovations associated with reduction of material use per unit of output was recorded in the sector of “electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” (38.2 %) and in “manufacturing” (37.3 %). Most enterprises in “electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” tried to reduce their total CO₂ production within the enterprise (56.8 %). Innovative enterprises in “construction” tried to replace dangerous materials with less polluting or hazardous substitutes with the proportion of 32.5 %, which is the highest percentage for this type of eco-innovation. The highest share of innovative enterprises which introduced recycling waste, water or materials was in “electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” (60.5 %).

“Financial and insurance activities”, “real estate activities” and “information and communication” were some of the sectors with the lowest proportions of introduced eco-innovations associated with the production of goods or services within the enterprise.

For more details see Figure 2.73.

Figure 2.73: Eco-innovation associated with the production of goods or services within enterprise by type and NACE (as a percentage of innovative enterprises); 2006–2008



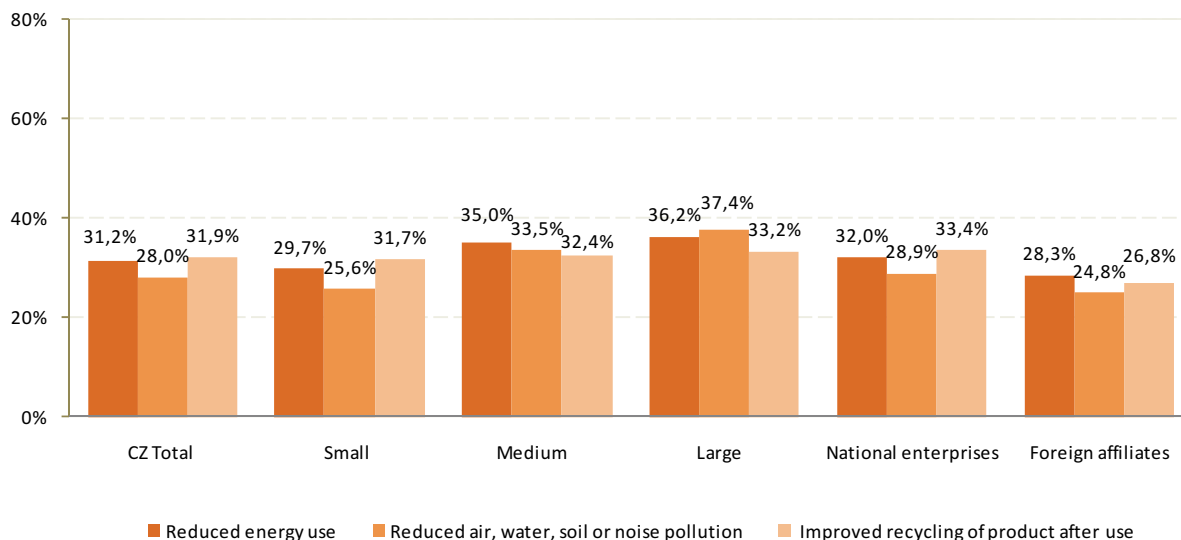
2.7.2 Eco-innovations associated with the after sales use of goods or services by the end user

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 %).

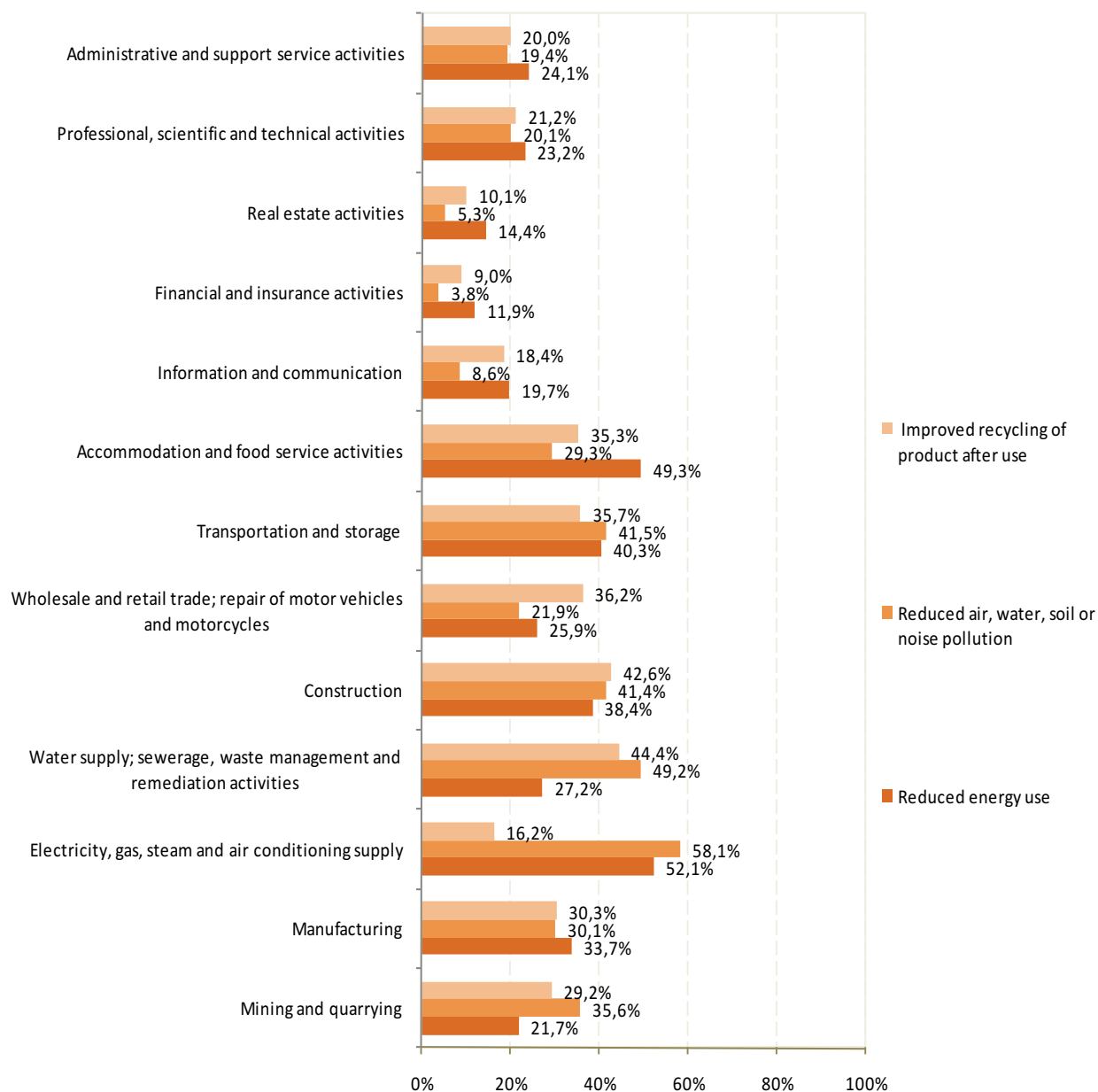
In “manufacturing”, innovative enterprises introduced all three kinds of eco-innovations related to environmental benefits from the after sales use of goods or services by the end user, with roughly the same proportions ranging from 30 to 34 percent.

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



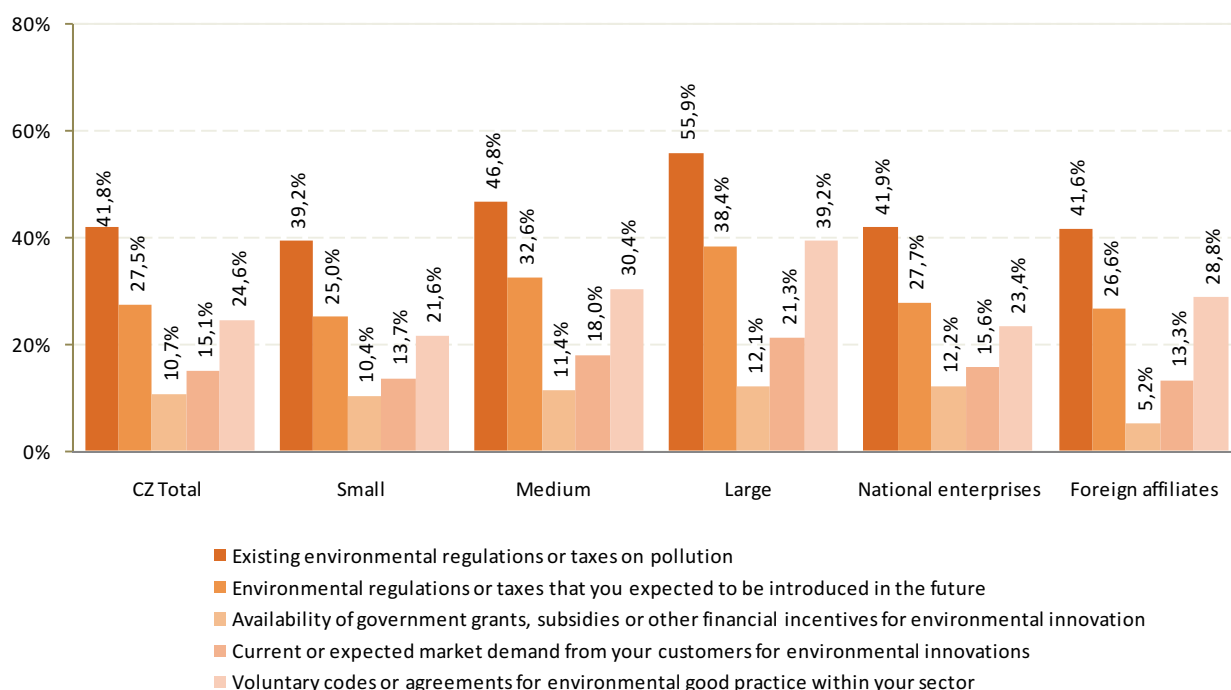
2.7.3 Reasons for introduction of eco-innovations within the enterprise

In the period of 2006–2008, innovative enterprises in the Czech Republic identified as the main reason for the introduction of eco-innovations the need to comply with existing environmental regulations on pollution (the proportion of 41.8 % of innovative enterprises). 27.5 % of innovative enterprises cited the need to comply with environmental regulations that are expected to be introduced in the future as the main reason for introducing eco-innovations. The smallest number of innovative enterprise (10.7 %) identified as the main reason for the introduction of eco-innovations the availability of government grants, subsidies or other financial incentives.

With all three size-classes, the need to comply with existing environmental regulations was cited as the most important reason for the introduction of eco-innovations. The least important reason was the availability of government grants, subsidies or other financial incentives for environmental innovation.

For national enterprises as well as for foreign affiliates, the order of reasons was the same as for the Czech Republic. The only difference lies in the availability of government grants, subsidies or other financial incentives for environmental innovation. The shares of enterprises that identified it as a reason for the introduction of eco-innovations were 12.2% of innovative national enterprises but only 5.2 % of foreign affiliates.

Figure 2.76: Reasons for introduction of eco-innovation within the enterprise by size-class and ownership (as a percentage of innovative enterprises); 2006–2008



The introduction of eco-innovations in response to the need to comply with existing environmental regulations was most often recorded in the sectors of “electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” (66 %) and “water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” (64.7 %). Innovative enterprises in those sectors also indicated the need to comply with environmental regulations or taxes that are expected to be introduced in the future as the second most important reason.

Voluntary codes or agreements for environmental good practice within the sector were stated as the reason for the introduction of eco-innovations by 43.1 % of innovative enterprises (highest percentage) in “water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities”.

Innovative enterprises in “construction” identified the availability of government grants, subsidies or other financial incentives for environmental innovation as the reason for the introduction of eco-innovations in 25.5 %. Such a high proportion stems from the fact that public contracts are significant for enterprises in “construction”.

See Figure 2.77 on the next page for more details.

Figure 2.77: Reasons for introduction of eco-innovation within the enterprise by NACE (as a percentage of innovative enterprises); 2006–2008

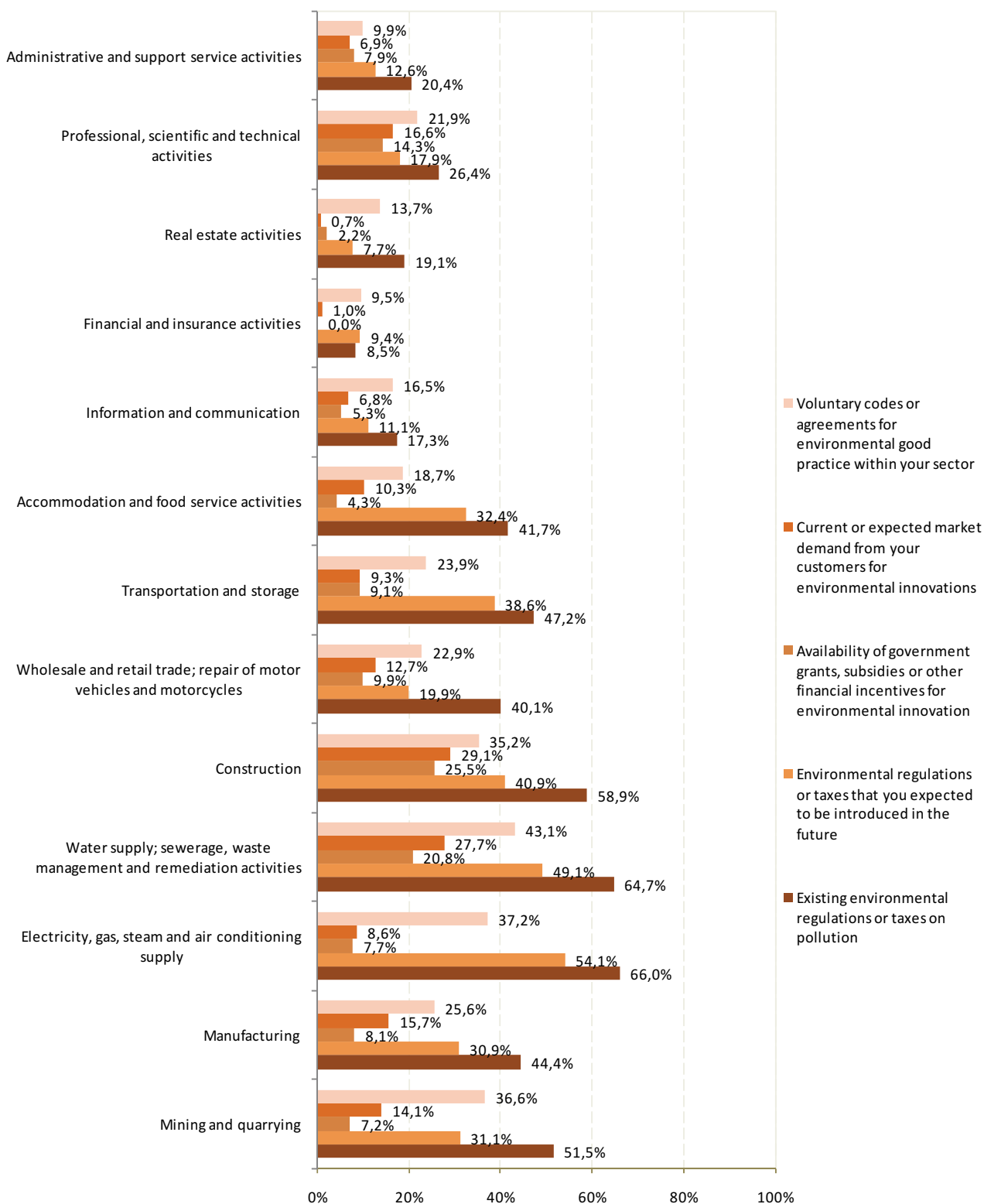


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TAB 1 Characteristics of the sample and frame population (CIS2008)

	Number of enterprises in sample	Number of enterprises in the frame population	Coverage in %	Number of enterprises in the realised sample	Estimated number of enterprises in the frame population	Coverage in %
CZ TOTAL	8 638	45 784	18,9%	6 804	38 696	17,6%
By ownership						
national enterprises	6 069	38 286	15,9%	4 639	32 098	14,5%
foreign affiliates	2 569	7 498	34,3%	2 165	6 598	32,8%
By size-class						
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	3 702	36 146	10,2%	2 883	30 266	9,5%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	3 208	7 910	40,6%	2 594	6 867	37,8%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	1 728	1 728	100,0%	1 327	1 563	84,9%
By industries						
B Mining and quarrying	133	133	100,0%	111	122	91,3%
C Manufacturing	3 260	13 804	23,6%	2 791	12 677	22,0%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	193	290	66,6%	176	292	60,4%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	325	626	51,9%	261	581	45,0%
F Construction	573	6 085	9,4%	452	5 340	8,5%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	963	11 314	8,5%	672	9 594	7,0%
H Transportation and storage	469	2 742	17,1%	391	2 467	15,8%
I Accommodation and food service activities	268	2 923	9,2%	164	1 666	9,8%
J Information and communication	629	1 204	52,2%	451	1 088	41,5%
K Financial and insurance activities	275	349	78,8%	221	318	69,5%
L Real estate activities	110	1 202	9,2%	76	336	22,6%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	811	3 193	25,4%	562	2 391	23,5%
N Administrative and support service activities	629	1 919	32,8%	476	1 825	26,1%
By regions NUTS 2						
Praha	1 985	10 166	19,5%	1 525	7 788	19,6%
Střední Čechy	890	4 365	20,4%	705	3 850	18,3%
Jihozápad	907	4 682	19,4%	712	3 868	18,4%
Severozápad	816	3 833	21,3%	631	3 294	19,2%
Severovýchod	1 000	5 882	17,0%	815	5 255	15,5%
Jihovýchod	1 223	7 403	16,5%	948	6 521	14,5%
Střední Morava	963	5 054	19,1%	791	4 427	17,9%
Moravskoslezsko	854	4 399	19,4%	677	3 691	18,3%

TAB 2 Basic economic information on enterprises in years 2006 and 2008

	Total turnover of goods and services			Total number of employees		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	mil. CZK	mil. CZK	mil. CZK	Number	Number	Number
CZ TOTAL	7 464 740	8 347 651	8 763 889	2 383 670	2 489 004	2 523 555
By ownership						
national enterprises	2 939 740	3 270 953	3 580 197	1 379 542	1 426 291	1 425 548
foreign affiliates	4 525 000	5 076 698	5 183 692	1 004 127	1 062 713	1 098 007
By size-class						
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	1 247 773	1 337 194	1 505 103	529 842	553 373	558 162
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	2 315 438	2 622 531	2 736 920	698 553	734 853	748 009
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	3 901 529	4 387 926	4 521 866	1 155 275	1 200 779	1 217 384
By industries						
B Mining and quarrying	79 463	91 016	99 791	43 006	41 982	39 061
C Manufacturing	2 903 899	3 230 894	3 228 868	1 091 146	1 136 383	1 140 815
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	513 323	556 874	694 353	33 605	33 151	30 535
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	76 534	83 784	93 500	47 951	48 448	50 518
F Construction	542 574	591 982	606 450	193 187	201 828	203 282
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2 022 602	2 284 332	2 427 698	341 395	366 142	387 386
H Transportation and storage	367 237	409 510	426 023	236 882	238 376	228 967
I Accommodation and food service activities	51 378	55 062	58 071	59 713	60 429	61 703
J Information and communication	241 432	257 181	272 711	64 255	68 861	73 745
K Financial and insurance activities	367 141	434 189	468 391	59 752	63 021	67 366
L Real estate activities	17 124	21 961	24 723	12 914	13 990	15 880
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	180 079	212 350	230 020	73 409	78 008	80 022
N Administrative and support service activities	101 953	118 518	133 290	126 454	138 385	144 274
By regions NUTS 2						
Praha	2 801 928	3 200 383	3 390 909	648 157	677 796	690 736
Střední Čechy	852 572	953 304	958 802	231 057	239 412	245 087
Jihozápad	572 708	642 101	673 443	224 887	235 344	239 502
Severozápad	534 828	568 158	579 753	185 019	192 962	192 313
Severovýchod	707 817	794 524	805 669	283 127	292 002	291 104
Jihovýchod	808 846	904 104	960 848	330 285	349 034	356 607
Střední Morava	507 265	536 515	595 495	230 616	238 567	243 268
Moravskoslezsko	678 775	748 562	798 970	250 523	263 886	264 939

TAB 3 Enterprises with technological and non-technological innovations during 2006–2008

	Enterprises with technological innovation		Enterprises with non-technological innovation		Enterprises with innovations		Enterprises without innovations	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	12 213	31,6%	16 334	42,2%	19 303	49,9%	19 392	50,1%
By ownership								
national enterprises	9 182	28,6%	12 741	39,7%	15 145	47,2%	16 953	52,8%
foreign affiliates	3 032	46,0%	3 593	54,5%	4 158	63,0%	2 439	37,0%
By size-class								
small enterprises (10–49 empl.)	8 331	27,5%	11 851	39,2%	14 023	46,3%	16 243	53,7%
medium enterprises (50–249 empl.)	2 899	42,2%	3 457	50,3%	4 100	59,7%	2 767	40,3%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	983	62,9%	1 026	65,6%	1 180	75,5%	383	24,5%
By industries								
B Mining and quarrying	32	26,1%	55	45,3%	61	50,3%	60	49,7%
C Manufacturing	5 495	43,3%	5 772	45,5%	7 154	56,4%	5 523	43,6%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	54	18,6%	114	39,0%	121	41,5%	170	58,5%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	137	23,6%	179	30,8%	230	39,6%	350	60,4%
F Construction	929	17,4%	1 834	34,3%	2 152	40,3%	3 187	59,7%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2 836	29,6%	4 402	45,9%	4 925	51,3%	4 670	48,7%
H Transportation and storage	534	21,6%	946	38,3%	1 093	44,3%	1 375	55,7%
I Accommodation and food service activities	334	20,0%	516	31,0%	618	37,1%	1 047	62,9%
J Information and communication	589	54,1%	609	56,0%	763	70,2%	325	29,8%
K Financial and insurance activities	158	49,6%	187	58,7%	210	66,1%	108	33,9%
L Real estate activities	70	20,8%	136	40,4%	143	42,6%	193	57,4%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	784	32,8%	963	40,3%	1 156	48,4%	1 235	51,6%
N Administrative and support service activities	261	14,3%	622	34,1%	675	37,0%	1 150	63,0%
By regions NUTS 2								
Praha	2 323	29,8%	3 420	43,9%	3 931	50,5%	3 857	49,5%
Střední Čechy	1 355	35,2%	1 732	45,0%	2 036	52,9%	1 814	47,1%
Jihozápad	1 203	31,1%	1 364	35,3%	1 838	47,5%	2 030	52,5%
Severozápad	1 036	31,4%	1 507	45,7%	1 701	51,6%	1 593	48,4%
Severovýchod	1 999	38,0%	2 273	43,2%	2 654	50,5%	2 602	49,5%
Jihovýchod	2 144	32,9%	2 837	43,5%	3 362	51,6%	3 159	48,4%
Střední Morava	1 231	27,8%	1 829	41,3%	2 110	47,7%	2 317	52,3%
Moravskoslezsko	922	25,0%	1 373	37,2%	1 671	45,3%	2 020	54,7%

[1] Percentage of all enterprises in the given group

TAB 4 Enterprises with technological and/or non-technological innovations during 2006–2008

	Enterprises <u>only</u> with technological innovation		Enterprises <u>only</u> with non-technological innovation		Enterprises with technological and non-technological innovations		Enterprises with innovations	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	2 969	7,7%	7 090	18,3%	9 245	23,9%	19 303	49,9%
By ownership								
national enterprises	2 404	7,5%	5 963	18,6%	6 778	21,1%	15 145	47,2%
foreign affiliates	565	8,6%	1 126	17,1%	2 467	37,4%	4 158	63,0%
By size-class								
small enterprises (10–49 empl.)	2 172	7,2%	5 692	18,8%	6 159	20,4%	14 023	46,3%
medium enterprises (50–249 empl.)	642	9,4%	1 201	17,5%	2 257	32,9%	4 100	59,7%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	154	9,9%	197	12,6%	829	53,0%	1 180	75,5%
By industries								
B Mining and quarrying	6	5,0%	29	24,1%	26	21,2%	61	50,3%
C Manufacturing	1 382	10,9%	1 659	13,1%	4 113	32,4%	7 154	56,4%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7	2,5%	67	22,9%	47	16,1%	121	41,5%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	51	8,8%	93	16,0%	86	14,9%	230	39,6%
F Construction	318	6,0%	1 223	22,9%	611	11,4%	2 152	40,3%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	523	5,5%	2 089	21,8%	2 313	24,1%	4 925	51,3%
H Transportation and storage	147	6,0%	559	22,6%	387	15,7%	1 093	44,3%
I Accommodation and food service activities	102	6,1%	285	17,1%	231	13,9%	618	37,1%
J Information and communication	154	14,2%	174	16,0%	435	40,0%	763	70,2%
K Financial and insurance activities	24	7,5%	53	16,5%	134	42,2%	210	66,1%
L Real estate activities	7	2,2%	73	21,8%	63	18,6%	143	42,6%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	193	8,1%	372	15,6%	591	24,7%	1 156	48,4%
N Administrative and support service activities	54	3,0%	414	22,7%	207	11,4%	675	37,0%
By regions NUTS 2								
Praha	511	6,6%	1 608	20,6%	1 812	23,3%	3 931	50,5%
Střední Čechy	304	7,9%	682	17,7%	1 050	27,3%	2 036	52,9%
Jihozápad	474	12,3%	635	16,4%	730	18,9%	1 838	47,5%
Severozápad	194	5,9%	665	20,2%	842	25,6%	1 701	51,6%
Severovýchod	381	7,3%	655	12,5%	1 618	30,8%	2 654	50,5%
Jihovýchod	526	8,1%	1 218	18,7%	1 619	24,8%	3 362	51,6%
Střední Morava	281	6,4%	879	19,9%	950	21,5%	2 110	47,7%
Moravskoslezsko	298	8,1%	749	20,3%	624	16,9%	1 671	45,3%

[1] Percentage of all enterprises in the given group

TAB 5 Innovative enterprises by type of innovations during 2006–2008

	Product innovation		Process innovation		Marketing innovation		Organisational innovation	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	7 114	18,4%	9 550	24,7%	12 406	32,1%	11 287	29,2%
By ownership								
national enterprises	5 203	16,2%	7 152	22,3%	10 068	31,4%	8 370	26,1%
foreign affiliates	1 911	29,0%	2 398	36,4%	2 337	35,4%	2 916	44,2%
By size-class								
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	4 475	14,8%	6 521	21,5%	9 236	30,5%	7 680	25,4%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	1 866	27,2%	2 197	32,0%	2 478	36,1%	2 725	39,7%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	773	49,5%	832	53,3%	691	44,2%	882	56,4%
By industries								
B Mining and quarrying	21	17,4%	23	19,0%	32	26,1%	40	32,6%
C Manufacturing	3 681	29,0%	4 353	34,3%	4 396	34,7%	4 134	32,6%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	24	8,1%	47	15,9%	69	23,5%	102	35,1%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	73	12,5%	114	19,6%	112	19,3%	120	20,7%
F Construction	236	4,4%	721	13,5%	1 336	25,0%	1 172	21,9%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 489	15,5%	2 256	23,5%	3 748	39,1%	2 713	28,3%
H Transportation and storage	235	9,5%	463	18,8%	569	23,0%	837	33,9%
I Accommodation and food service activities	161	9,7%	190	11,4%	466	28,0%	319	19,1%
J Information and communication	466	42,8%	409	37,6%	427	39,2%	480	44,2%
K Financial and insurance activities	115	36,0%	117	36,7%	139	43,5%	137	43,1%
L Real estate activities	57	17,0%	26	7,8%	74	22,0%	96	28,5%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	446	18,6%	619	25,9%	609	25,5%	766	32,0%
N Administrative and support service activities	112	6,1%	212	11,6%	431	23,6%	370	20,3%
By regions NUTS 2								
Praha	1 440	18,5%	1 786	22,9%	2 587	33,2%	2 407	30,9%
Střední Čechy	810	21,0%	1 035	26,9%	1 389	36,1%	1 262	32,8%
Jihozápad	669	17,3%	949	24,5%	946	24,4%	930	24,0%
Severozápad	555	16,9%	909	27,6%	1 109	33,7%	1 139	34,6%
Severovýchod	1 119	21,3%	1 634	31,1%	1 767	33,6%	1 613	30,7%
Jihovýchod	1 235	18,9%	1 667	25,6%	2 235	34,3%	1 896	29,1%
Střední Morava	734	16,6%	890	20,1%	1 320	29,8%	1 172	26,5%
Moravskoslezsko	551	14,9%	680	18,4%	1 054	28,6%	868	23,5%

[1] Percentage of all enterprises in the given group

TAB 6 Enterprises with technological innovations during 2006–2008

	Enterprises <u>only</u> with product innovation		Enterprises <u>only</u> with process innovation		Enterprises with product and process innovations		Enterprises <u>only</u> ongoing or abandoned innovations	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	1 723	4,5%	4 160	10,8%	5 390	13,9%	940	2,4%
By ownership								
national enterprises	1 238	3,9%	3 187	9,9%	3 965	12,4%	792	2,5%
foreign affiliates	486	7,4%	973	14,7%	1 425	21,6%	148	2,2%
By size-class								
small enterprises (10–49 empl.)	1 142	3,8%	3 188	10,5%	3 333	11,0%	668	2,2%
medium enterprises (50–249 empl.)	469	6,8%	800	11,7%	1 397	20,3%	233	3,4%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	113	7,2%	172	11,0%	661	42,3%	38	2,4%
By industries								
B Mining and quarrying	8	6,3%	10	8,0%	13	11,0%	1	0,8%
C Manufacturing	828	6,5%	1 500	11,8%	2 852	22,5%	314	2,5%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	0,9%	26	8,8%	21	7,1%	5	1,7%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16	2,8%	58	10,0%	56	9,7%	7	1,2%
F Construction	50	0,9%	535	10,0%	186	3,5%	158	3,0%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	393	4,1%	1 161	12,1%	1 096	11,4%	186	1,9%
H Transportation and storage	2	0,1%	230	9,3%	233	9,4%	69	2,8%
I Accommodation and food service activities	64	3,8%	93	5,6%	97	5,8%	80	4,8%
J Information and communication	152	14,0%	96	8,8%	313	28,8%	28	2,5%
K Financial and insurance activities	30	9,5%	32	10,1%	85	26,6%	11	3,5%
L Real estate activities	44	13,0%	13	3,8%	13	4,0%	53	15,7%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	112	4,7%	286	11,9%	334	13,9%	0	0,0%
N Administrative and support service activities	21	1,2%	122	6,7%	91	5,0%	28	1,5%
By regions NUTS 2								
Praha	396	5,1%	742	9,5%	1 044	13,4%	141	1,8%
Střední Čechy	204	5,3%	430	11,2%	606	15,7%	115	3,0%
Jihozápad	169	4,4%	448	11,6%	500	12,9%	86	2,2%
Severozápad	46	1,4%	399	12,1%	510	15,5%	81	2,5%
Severovýchod	224	4,3%	739	14,1%	895	17,0%	141	2,7%
Jihovýchod	282	4,3%	714	10,9%	953	14,6%	195	3,0%
Střední Morava	211	4,8%	367	8,3%	523	11,8%	130	2,9%
Moravskoslezsko	192	5,2%	322	8,7%	359	9,7%	50	1,3%

[1] Percentage of all enterprises in the given group

TAB 7 Enterprises with non-technological innovations during 2006–2008

	Enterprises <u>only</u> with marketing innovation		Enterprises <u>only</u> with organisational innovation		Enterprises with marketing and organisational innovations		Enterprises with marketing <u>or</u> organisational innovations	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	5 048	13,0%	3 929	10,2%	7 358	19,0%	16 334	42,2%
By ownership								
national enterprises	4 371	13,6%	2 673	8,3%	5 697	17,7%	12 741	39,7%
foreign affiliates	677	10,3%	1 256	19,0%	1 660	25,2%	3 593	54,5%
By size-class								
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	4 171	13,8%	2 615	8,6%	5 065	16,7%	11 851	39,2%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	732	10,7%	979	14,3%	1 746	25,4%	3 457	50,3%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	144	9,2%	335	21,4%	547	35,0%	1 026	65,6%
By industries								
B Mining and quarrying	15	12,7%	23	19,2%	16	13,3%	55	45,3%
C Manufacturing	1 639	12,9%	1 376	10,9%	2 757	21,8%	5 772	45,5%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11	3,9%	45	15,5%	57	19,6%	114	39,0%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	59	10,1%	67	11,6%	53	9,1%	179	30,8%
F Construction	662	12,4%	499	9,3%	673	12,6%	1 834	34,3%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 688	17,6%	654	6,8%	2 060	21,5%	4 402	45,9%
H Transportation and storage	109	4,4%	377	15,3%	460	18,6%	946	38,3%
I Accommodation and food service activities	197	11,8%	50	3,0%	269	16,2%	516	31,0%
J Information and communication	129	11,8%	182	16,8%	298	27,4%	609	56,0%
K Financial and insurance activities	49	15,5%	48	15,1%	89	28,0%	187	58,7%
L Real estate activities	40	11,9%	62	18,4%	34	10,1%	136	40,4%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	197	8,3%	354	14,8%	412	17,2%	963	40,3%
N Administrative and support service activities	251	13,8%	191	10,5%	179	9,8%	622	34,1%
By regions NUTS 2								
Praha	1 013	13,0%	833	10,7%	1 574	20,2%	3 420	43,9%
Střední Čechy	470	12,2%	343	8,9%	919	23,9%	1 732	45,0%
Jihozápad	435	11,2%	419	10,8%	511	13,2%	1 364	35,3%
Severozápad	367	11,2%	398	12,1%	742	22,5%	1 507	45,7%
Severovýchod	660	12,6%	506	9,6%	1 107	21,1%	2 273	43,2%
Jihovýchod	941	14,4%	602	9,2%	1 293	19,8%	2 837	43,5%
Střední Morava	657	14,8%	509	11,5%	663	15,0%	1 829	41,3%
Moravskoslezsko	505	13,7%	319	8,6%	549	14,9%	1 373	37,2%

[1] Percentage of all enterprises in the given group

TAB 8 The most important market for innovative enterprises (technological and non-technological innovation) during 2006–2008

	Market									
	Regional (within NUTS2)		National (within CZ)		EU countries, EFTA or EU candidate countries		All other countries			
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	6 123	31,7%	10 150	52,6%	2 558	13,3%	471	2,4%		
By ownership										
national enterprises	5 772	38,1%	7 863	51,9%	1 244	8,2%	266	1,8%		
foreign affiliates	352	8,5%	2 287	55,0%	1 314	31,6%	205	4,9%		
By size-class										
small enterprises (10–49 empl.)	5 126	36,6%	7 417	52,9%	1 233	8,8%	247	1,8%		
medium enterprises (50–249 empl.)	849	20,7%	2 208	53,9%	892	21,8%	151	3,7%		
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	148	12,5%	525	44,5%	433	36,7%	74	6,3%		
By industries										
B Mining and quarrying	28	46,3%	24	40,0%	7	12,1%	1	1,6%		
C Manufacturing	1 217	17,0%	3 826	53,5%	1 857	26,0%	253	3,5%		
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	94	77,8%	27	22,2%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%		
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	163	70,7%	45	19,4%	21	9,3%	2	0,7%		
F Construction	1 375	63,9%	755	35,1%	22	1,0%	0	0,0%		
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 681	34,1%	2 964	60,2%	224	4,5%	55	1,1%		
H Transportation and storage	330	30,2%	471	43,1%	201	18,4%	91	8,3%		
I Accommodation and food service activities	407	65,8%	169	27,3%	19	3,0%	24	3,9%		
J Information and communication	137	17,9%	530	69,5%	76	9,9%	20	2,7%		
K Financial and insurance activities	20	9,5%	182	86,3%	8	3,7%	1	0,5%		
L Real estate activities	64	44,6%	78	54,7%	1	0,7%	0	0,0%		
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	273	23,6%	774	67,0%	99	8,6%	10	0,8%		
N Administrative and support service activities	334	49,4%	305	45,1%	22	3,3%	15	2,2%		
By regions NUTS 2										
Praha	787	20,0%	2 703	68,8%	346	8,8%	94	2,4%		
Střední Čechy	771	37,8%	1 046	51,4%	157	7,7%	62	3,1%		
Jihozápad	555	30,2%	827	45,0%	398	21,6%	59	3,2%		
Severozápad	832	48,9%	436	25,6%	339	19,9%	94	5,5%		
Severovýchod	610	23,0%	1 653	62,3%	350	13,2%	41	1,5%		
Jihovýchod	1 200	35,7%	1 586	47,2%	490	14,6%	86	2,6%		
Střední Morava	696	33,0%	1 059	50,2%	338	16,0%	16	0,8%		
Moravskoslezsko	673	40,3%	839	50,2%	140	8,3%	19	1,1%		

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises in the given group

TAB 9 The most important market for non-innovative enterprises (without technological and non-technological innovation) during 2006–2008

	Market									
	Regional (within NUTS2)		National (within CZ)		EU countries, EFTA or EU candidate countries		All other countries			
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	10 872	56,1%	6 894	35,5%	1 448	7,5%	179	0,9%		
By ownership										
national enterprises	10 152	59,9%	5 799	34,2%	941	5,6%	61	0,4%		
foreign affiliates	719	29,5%	1 095	44,9%	507	20,8%	117	4,8%		
By size-class										
small enterprises (10–49 empl.)	9 660	59,5%	5 569	34,3%	916	5,6%	916	5,6%		
medium enterprises (50–249 empl.)	1 121	40,5%	1 134	41,0%	445	16,1%	445	16,1%		
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	90	23,7%	191	49,8%	87	22,7%	87	22,7%		
By industries										
B Mining and quarrying	30	50,2%	21	35,4%	7	11,1%	2	3,3%		
C Manufacturing	2 392	43,3%	2 173	39,4%	845	15,3%	113	2,0%		
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	151	88,7%	19	11,3%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%		
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	248	70,9%	90	25,6%	12	3,5%	0	0,0%		
F Construction	2 332	73,2%	801	25,1%	53	1,7%	0	0,0%		
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2 761	59,1%	1 803	38,6%	87	1,9%	18	0,4%		
H Transportation and storage	519	37,8%	565	41,1%	289	21,0%	2	0,2%		
I Accommodation and food service activities	804	76,8%	212	20,3%	28	2,7%	3	0,2%		
J Information and communication	106	32,6%	187	57,6%	22	6,9%	9	2,9%		
K Financial and insurance activities	32	29,9%	63	58,9%	3	3,2%	9	8,0%		
L Real estate activities	173	89,7%	20	10,3%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%		
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	576	46,7%	589	47,7%	47	3,8%	23	1,8%		
N Administrative and support service activities	746	64,9%	349	30,4%	54	4,7%	0	0,0%		
By regions NUTS 2										
Praha	1 793	46,5%	1 879	48,7%	148	3,8%	37	0,9%		
Střední Čechy	989	54,5%	723	39,8%	96	5,3%	7	0,4%		
Jihozápad	1 151	56,7%	670	33,0%	198	9,7%	12	0,6%		
Severozápad	1 021	64,1%	259	16,2%	270	16,9%	44	2,8%		
Severovýchod	1 589	61,1%	805	30,9%	194	7,5%	14	0,5%		
Jihovýchod	1 684	53,3%	1 202	38,1%	259	8,2%	14	0,4%		
Střední Morava	1 286	55,5%	811	35,0%	169	7,3%	51	2,2%		
Moravskoslezsko	1 359	67,3%	547	27,1%	115	5,7%	0	0,0%		

[1] Percentage of all non-innovative enterprises in the given group

TAB 10 Number of innovative enterprises (technological and non-technological innovation) which were part of enterprise group in 2008

	Enterprises which are part of an enterprise group		Enterprises which are part of an enterprise group and have a foreign head office	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	4 818	25,0%	2 747	14,2%
By ownership				
national enterprises	1 984	13,1%	283	1,9%
foreign affiliates	2 834	68,1%	2 464	59,2%
By size-class				
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	2 125	15,2%	1 057	7,5%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	1 822	44,4%	1 119	27,3%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	872	73,9%	571	48,4%
By industries				
B Mining and quarrying	30	48,9%	20	32,1%
C Manufacturing	2 063	28,8%	1 286	18,0%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	57	47,2%	30	24,5%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	74	32,4%	46	20,0%
F Construction	279	13,0%	124	5,8%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	999	20,3%	540	11,0%
H Transportation and storage	179	16,4%	92	8,4%
I Accommodation and food service activities	54	8,8%	23	3,7%
J Information and communication	283	37,1%	162	21,3%
K Financial and insurance activities	168	80,0%	128	60,7%
L Real estate activities	65	45,4%	21	14,4%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	427	36,9%	185	16,0%
N Administrative and support service activities	139	20,6%	90	13,4%
By regions NUTS 2				
Praha	1 487	37,8%	1 018	25,9%
Střední Čechy	438	21,5%	297	14,6%
Jihozápad	528	28,7%	285	15,5%
Severozápad	327	19,2%	195	11,4%
Severovýchod	514	19,4%	315	11,9%
Jihovýchod	820	24,4%	347	10,3%
Střední Morava	432	20,5%	185	8,8%
Moravskoslezsko	273	16,4%	106	6,3%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises in the given group

TAB 11 Number of non-innovative enterprises (without technological and non-technological innovation) which were part of enterprise group in 2008

	Enterprises which are part of an enterprise group		Enterprises which are part of an enterprise group and have a foreign head office	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	1 916	9,9%	1 163	6,0%
By ownership				
national enterprises	691	4,1%	39	0,2%
foreign affiliates	1 225	50,2%	1 124	46,1%
By size-class				
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	961	5,9%	519	3,2%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	755	27,3%	504	18,2%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	199	52,1%	141	36,8%
By industries				
B Mining and quarrying	11	18,4%	8	13,4%
C Manufacturing	565	10,2%	386	7,0%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	32	18,7%	6	3,4%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	58	16,6%	29	8,2%
F Construction	127	4,0%	46	1,4%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	543	11,6%	361	7,7%
H Transportation and storage	92	6,7%	36	2,6%
I Accommodation and food service activities	47	4,5%	33	3,2%
J Information and communication	71	22,0%	43	13,1%
K Financial and insurance activities	49	45,3%	37	34,7%
L Real estate activities	7	3,5%	6	2,9%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	240	19,5%	116	9,4%
N Administrative and support service activities	74	6,4%	57	5,0%
By regions NUTS 2				
Praha	763	19,8%	568	14,7%
Střední Čechy	137	7,5%	86	4,8%
Jihozápad	205	10,1%	137	6,7%
Severozápad	156	9,8%	94	5,9%
Severovýchod	165	6,3%	54	2,1%
Jihovýchod	226	7,2%	93	2,9%
Střední Morava	152	6,5%	75	3,2%
Moravskoslezsko	112	5,5%	57	2,8%

[1] Percentage of all non-innovative enterprises in the given group

TAB 12 Introduction of innovative products by enterprises with technological innovation (product innovation) during 2006–2008

	Enterprise introduced									
	Only innovated goods		Only innovated services		Innovated goods and services		Innovated goods and services*			
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	3 137	44,1%	1 994	28,0%	1 983	27,9%	7 114	100,0%		
By ownership										
national enterprises	2 255	43,4%	1 518	29,2%	1 430	27,5%	5 203	100,0%		
foreign affiliates	881	46,1%	476	24,9%	553	29,0%	1 911	100,0%		
By size-class										
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	1 724	38,5%	1 463	32,7%	1 288	28,8%	4 475	100,0%		
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	998	53,5%	393	21,0%	475	25,5%	1 866	100,0%		
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	415	53,7%	138	17,9%	220	28,4%	773	100,0%		
By industries										
B Mining and quarrying	11	52,6%	6	28,4%	4	19,0%	21	100,0%		
C Manufacturing	2 376	64,5%	350	9,5%	954	25,9%	3 681	100,0%		
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	23,5%	15	63,8%	3	12,7%	24	100,0%		
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9	12,1%	56	76,8%	8	11,1%	73	100,0%		
F Construction	29	12,3%	165	69,9%	42	17,8%	236	100,0%		
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	453	30,4%	508	34,1%	528	35,4%	1 489	100,0%		
H Transportation and storage	33	14,2%	161	68,4%	41	17,4%	235	100,0%		
I Accommodation and food service activities	16	10,2%	118	73,7%	26	16,1%	161	100,0%		
J Information and communication	98	20,9%	161	34,7%	207	44,4%	466	100,0%		
K Financial and insurance activities	15	12,8%	75	65,2%	25	22,0%	115	100,0%		
L Real estate activities	0	0,0%	57	100,0%	0	0,0%	57	100,0%		
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	74	16,7%	241	54,0%	131	29,3%	446	100,0%		
N Administrative and support service activities	17	15,2%	81	72,1%	14	12,6%	112	100,0%		
By regions NUTS 2										
Praha	472	32,8%	641	44,5%	327	22,7%	1 440	100,0%		
Střední Čechy	450	55,5%	188	23,2%	172	21,2%	810	100,0%		
Jihozápad	253	37,9%	114	17,1%	301	45,0%	669	100,0%		
Severozápad	199	35,8%	120	21,6%	236	42,5%	555	100,0%		
Severovýchod	561	50,2%	246	22,0%	312	27,9%	1 119	100,0%		
Jihovýchod	574	46,5%	345	27,9%	317	25,6%	1 235	100,0%		
Střední Morava	371	50,6%	160	21,8%	202	27,6%	734	100,0%		
Moravskoslezsko	256	46,5%	179	32,5%	116	21,0%	551	100,0%		

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with product innovation* in the given group

TAB 13 Development of innovative products according to subject which developed them – enterprises with technological innovation (product innovation) during 2006–2008

	The subject developing the innovated products							
	Enterprise or enterprise group		Enterprise with other enterprises		Mainly other enterprises			
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	4 774	67,1%	1 647	23,1%	692	9,7%		
By ownership								
national enterprises	3 332	64,1%	1 316	25,3%	554	10,7%		
foreign affiliates	1 442	75,5%	331	17,3%	138	7,2%		
By size-class								
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	2 907	65,0%	998	22,3%	569	12,7%		
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	1 333	71,4%	462	24,8%	70	3,8%		
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	534	69,1%	186	24,1%	53	6,9%		
By industries								
B Mining and quarrying	15	70,6%	4	19,9%	2	9,5%		
C Manufacturing	2 706	73,5%	797	21,7%	178	4,8%		
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	13	57,2%	8	32,9%	2	9,9%		
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	42	58,5%	13	17,9%	17	23,6%		
F Construction	165	70,2%	25	10,6%	45	19,2%		
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	836	56,2%	376	25,3%	276	18,6%		
H Transportation and storage	99	42,3%	107	45,3%	29	12,4%		
I Accommodation and food service activities	87	54,1%	58	35,9%	16	9,9%		
J Information and communication	328	70,5%	76	16,3%	61	13,2%		
K Financial and insurance activities	72	62,4%	30	25,9%	13	11,7%		
L Real estate activities	47	82,9%	7	11,6%	3	5,5%		
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	291	65,2%	116	26,1%	39	8,7%		
N Administrative and support service activities	72	64,3%	31	27,4%	9	8,3%		
By regions NUTS 2								
Praha	945	65,6%	332	23,1%	163	11,3%		
Střední Čechy	582	71,8%	187	23,1%	41	5,1%		
Jihozápad	454	67,9%	158	23,6%	57	8,5%		
Severozápad	238	42,8%	223	40,2%	94	17,0%		
Severovýchod	754	67,3%	226	20,2%	140	12,5%		
Jihovýchod	938	75,9%	249	20,1%	49	3,9%		
Střední Morava	471	64,2%	201	27,4%	62	8,4%		
Moravskoslezsko	394	71,4%	71	12,9%	86	15,7%		

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with product innovation in the given group

TAB 14 Introduction of innovative products – enterprises with technological innovation (product innovation) during 2006–2008

	Innovated products or services were:					
	Only new on market		Only new in enterprise		New on market and in enterprise	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	1 723	24,2%	2 825	39,7%	2 566	36,1%
By ownership						
national enterprises	1 149	22,1%	2 107	40,5%	1 946	37,4%
foreign affiliates	574	30,0%	717	37,5%	620	32,5%
By size-class						
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	1 012	22,6%	1 928	43,1%	1 535	34,3%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	531	28,5%	634	34,0%	701	37,6%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	180	23,3%	263	34,0%	330	42,7%
By industries						
B Mining and quarrying	4	18,5%	11	53,1%	6	28,5%
C Manufacturing	1 061	28,8%	1 228	33,4%	1 391	37,8%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8	35,5%	11	46,0%	4	18,5%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	23	32,1%	35	48,3%	14	19,6%
F Construction	23	9,6%	130	55,1%	83	35,3%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	227	15,2%	617	41,5%	644	43,3%
H Transportation and storage	4	1,8%	146	62,2%	85	36,0%
I Accommodation and food service activities	15	9,5%	118	73,2%	28	17,3%
J Information and communication	154	33,0%	176	37,8%	136	29,2%
K Financial and insurance activities	19	16,7%	67	58,6%	28	24,7%
L Real estate activities	0	0,0%	52	90,2%	6	9,8%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	154	34,5%	172	38,5%	120	26,9%
N Administrative and support service activities	31	27,3%	61	54,7%	20	18,0%
By regions NUTS 2						
Praha	365	25,3%	603	41,9%	473	32,8%
Střední Čechy	164	20,2%	411	50,7%	235	29,0%
Jihozápad	189	28,3%	205	30,6%	275	41,1%
Severozápad	111	19,9%	152	27,4%	293	52,7%
Severovýchod	316	28,2%	355	31,7%	448	40,0%
Jihovýchod	258	20,9%	473	38,3%	505	40,8%
Střední Morava	191	26,0%	322	43,9%	221	30,1%
Moravskoslezsko	129	23,5%	304	55,1%	118	21,4%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with product innovation in the given group

TAB 15 Implementation of innovative processes – enterprises with technological innovation (process innovation) during 2006–2008

	Enterprise implemented:					
	Innovated method of manufacturing		Innovated methods of logistics, delivery or distribution		Innovated supporting activities	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	5 601	58,6%	3 905	40,9%	6 456	67,6%
By ownership						
national enterprises	4 288	59,9%	2 646	37,0%	4 735	66,2%
foreign affiliates	1 313	54,8%	1 259	52,5%	1 722	71,8%
By size-class						
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	3 588	55,0%	2 617	40,1%	4 307	66,0%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	1 436	65,4%	855	38,9%	1 540	70,1%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	577	69,4%	433	52,1%	609	73,2%
By industries						
B Mining and quarrying	14	62,8%	7	28,5%	15	63,6%
C Manufacturing	3 366	77,3%	1 547	35,5%	2 553	58,7%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	14	29,7%	9	18,5%	38	82,4%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	62	54,0%	58	51,2%	82	72,1%
F Construction	301	41,8%	180	24,9%	544	75,4%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	778	34,5%	1 223	54,2%	1 683	74,6%
H Transportation and storage	185	39,9%	329	71,1%	319	68,9%
I Accommodation and food service activities	142	74,5%	105	55,0%	122	64,1%
J Information and communication	228	55,8%	114	27,8%	317	77,5%
K Financial and insurance activities	54	46,6%	37	31,5%	92	78,7%
L Real estate activities	7	25,2%	1	3,8%	26	100,0%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	342	55,3%	219	35,4%	484	78,1%
N Administrative and support service activities	108	50,9%	77	36,1%	181	85,2%
By regions NUTS 2						
Praha	822	46,0%	767	42,9%	1 375	77,0%
Střední Čechy	578	55,8%	505	48,8%	717	69,2%
Jihozápad	700	73,8%	272	28,6%	555	58,5%
Severozápad	555	61,1%	547	60,1%	585	64,4%
Severovýchod	1 092	66,8%	617	37,8%	1 002	61,3%
Jihovýchod	929	55,7%	656	39,4%	1 142	68,5%
Střední Morava	459	51,6%	326	36,6%	668	75,1%
Moravskoslezsko	465	68,4%	216	31,8%	412	60,5%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with process innovation in the given group

TAB 16 Development of innovative processes according to subject which developed them – enterprises with technological innovation (process innovation) during 2006–2008

	Innovative process developed by:					
	Enterprise or enterprise group		Enterprise with other enterprises		Mainly other enterprises	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	4 743	49,7%	3 064	32,1%	1 743	18,2%
By ownership						
national enterprises	3 451	48,2%	2 232	31,2%	1 469	20,5%
foreign affiliates	1 293	53,9%	832	34,7%	274	11,4%
By size-class						
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	3 344	51,3%	1 922	29,5%	1 255	19,2%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	997	45,4%	787	35,8%	413	18,8%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	403	48,4%	354	42,6%	75	9,0%
By industries						
B Mining and quarrying	10	45,3%	11	49,5%	1	5,2%
C Manufacturing	2 194	50,4%	1 355	31,1%	804	18,5%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18	37,9%	23	50,4%	5	11,8%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	44	38,3%	33	29,2%	37	32,5%
F Construction	353	49,0%	216	30,0%	152	21,0%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 026	45,5%	786	34,8%	445	19,7%
H Transportation and storage	191	41,3%	235	50,8%	36	7,8%
I Accommodation and food service activities	104	54,8%	44	23,3%	42	22,0%
J Information and communication	265	64,9%	89	21,7%	55	13,4%
K Financial and insurance activities	53	45,1%	47	40,4%	17	14,6%
L Real estate activities	4	13,8%	8	29,7%	15	56,5%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	358	57,9%	154	24,9%	107	17,3%
N Administrative and support service activities	123	57,9%	62	29,3%	27	12,8%
By regions NUTS 2						
Praha	920	51,5%	519	29,1%	346	19,4%
Střední Čechy	544	52,6%	370	35,7%	121	11,7%
Jihozápad	541	57,0%	260	27,4%	148	15,6%
Severozápad	377	41,5%	379	41,7%	153	16,8%
Severovýchod	856	52,4%	526	32,2%	252	15,4%
Jihovýchod	776	46,5%	518	31,1%	374	22,4%
Střední Morava	406	45,6%	289	32,5%	195	21,9%
Moravskoslezsko	324	47,7%	203	29,8%	154	22,6%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with process innovation in the given group

TAB 17 Innovation expenditures by type of enterprises with technological innovation during 2006–2008

	Intramural research and development		External research and development		Acquisition machinery, equipment and software		Acquisition of other external knowledge		Training for innovative activities		Market introduction of innovations		Other	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	5 779	47,3%	3 211	26,3%	9 398	76,9%	3 305	27,1%	6 123	50,1%	5 627	46,1%	5 330	43,6%
By ownership														
national enterprises	4 363	47,5%	2 187	23,8%	7 234	78,8%	2 496	27,2%	4 566	49,7%	4 158	45,3%	3 872	42,2%
foreign affiliates	1 417	46,7%	1 025	33,8%	2 164	71,4%	809	26,7%	1 557	51,4%	1 470	48,5%	1 458	48,1%
By size-class														
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	3 600	43,2%	1 989	23,9%	6 210	74,5%	2 336	28,0%	3 975	47,7%	3 764	45,2%	3 337	40,1%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	1 539	53,1%	819	28,2%	2 366	81,6%	693	23,9%	1 494	51,5%	1 345	46,4%	1 418	48,9%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	640	65,1%	404	41,1%	822	83,6%	276	28,1%	653	66,4%	518	52,7%	575	58,4%
By industries														
B. Mining and quarrying	17	54,3%	7	22,7%	26	83,2%	6	18,6%	15	46,7%	15	46,7%	13	41,7%
C. Manufacturing	2 866	52,2%	1 343	24,4%	4 298	78,2%	1 143	20,8%	2 459	44,8%	2 498	45,5%	2 542	46,3%
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15	28,4%	14	24,9%	41	76,4%	17	32,0%	33	61,7%	16	29,1%	30	54,6%
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	29	21,4%	34	24,4%	116	84,6%	20	14,4%	56	40,9%	46	33,9%	59	43,2%
F. Construction	366	39,4%	164	17,7%	732	78,8%	314	33,8%	597	64,3%	222	23,9%	300	32,3%
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 129	39,8%	1 020	36,0%	2 130	75,1%	1 048	37,0%	1 490	52,5%	1 607	56,7%	1 365	48,1%
H. Transportation and storage	209	39,0%	139	26,1%	453	84,7%	143	26,8%	287	53,8%	236	44,3%	198	37,1%
I. Accommodation and food service activities	92	27,7%	49	14,6%	254	76,0%	8	2,3%	121	36,3%	160	47,9%	91	27,3%
J. Information and communication	419	71,2%	150	25,5%	456	77,4%	202	34,3%	366	62,1%	292	49,5%	257	43,6%
K. Financial and insurance activities	75	47,8%	50	31,5%	109	68,8%	60	38,0%	104	65,9%	84	52,9%	74	46,6%
L. Real estate activities	50	71,7%	12	16,7%	23	32,4%	5	7,1%	19	27,1%	55	78,1%	10	14,9%
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	391	49,9%	139	17,8%	568	72,4%	277	35,3%	463	59,0%	286	36,5%	329	41,9%
N. Administrative and support service activities	118	45,3%	91	34,6%	191	73,2%	63	24,0%	112	43,0%	110	42,2%	62	23,8%
By regions NUTS 2														
Praha	1 275	54,9%	763	32,9%	1 623	69,9%	737	31,7%	1 209	52,1%	1 156	49,8%	1 076	46,3%
Střední Čechy	549	40,5%	333	24,6%	1 022	75,5%	288	21,3%	590	43,6%	550	40,6%	501	37,0%
Jihozápad	494	41,0%	264	21,9%	932	77,5%	291	24,2%	573	47,6%	486	40,4%	491	40,8%
Severozápad	498	48,1%	255	24,6%	895	86,4%	421	40,6%	539	52,1%	482	46,6%	559	54,0%
Severovýchod	794	39,7%	543	27,2%	1 585	79,3%	397	19,9%	1 094	54,7%	1 011	50,6%	924	46,2%
Jihovýchod	1 123	52,4%	563	26,3%	1 628	75,9%	686	32,0%	1 116	52,0%	1 026	47,8%	1 015	47,3%
Střední Morava	593	48,2%	299	24,3%	956	77,7%	312	25,3%	586	47,6%	510	41,5%	416	33,8%
Moravskoslezsko	454	49,2%	192	20,8%	756	82,0%	174	18,8%	415	45,0%	406	44,0%	348	37,7%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with technological innovation in the given group

TAB 18 Intramural research and development (R&D) of enterprises with technological innovation during 2006–2008

	Enterprises with technological innovation, which had R&D activities during 2006–2008		Enterprises with technological innovation, which were engaged R&D continuously during 2006–2008		Enterprises with technological innovation, which were engaged R&D occasionally during 2006–2008	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	5 779	47,3%	2 574	21,1%	3 206	26,2%
By ownership						
national enterprises	4 363	47,5%	1 818	19,8%	2 544	27,7%
foreign affiliates	1 417	46,7%	755	24,9%	661	21,8%
By size-class						
small enterprises (10–49 empl.)	3 600	43,2%	1 209	14,5%	2 391	28,7%
medium enterprises (50–249 empl.)	1 539	53,1%	899	31,0%	639	22,1%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	640	65,1%	466	47,4%	175	17,8%
By industries						
B Mining and quarrying	17	54,3%	6	19,4%	11	34,9%
C Manufacturing	2 866	52,2%	1 406	25,6%	1 460	26,6%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15	28,4%	5	9,2%	10	19,1%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	29	21,4%	13	9,5%	16	11,9%
F Construction	366	39,4%	104	11,2%	263	28,3%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 129	39,8%	389	13,7%	741	26,1%
H Transportation and storage	209	39,0%	53	9,9%	156	29,1%
I Accommodation and food service activities	92	27,7%	4	1,2%	89	26,5%
J Information and communication	419	71,2%	306	52,0%	113	19,2%
K Financial and insurance activities	75	47,8%	45	28,8%	30	19,0%
L Real estate activities	50	71,7%	2	2,9%	48	68,9%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	391	49,9%	211	26,9%	180	22,9%
N Administrative and support service activities	118	45,3%	29	11,2%	89	34,1%
By regions NUTS 2						
Praha	1 275	54,9%	671	28,9%	604	26,0%
Střední Čechy	549	40,5%	184	13,6%	364	26,9%
Jihozápad	494	41,0%	242	20,1%	252	20,9%
Severozápad	498	48,1%	109	10,5%	389	37,5%
Severovýchod	794	39,7%	416	20,8%	378	18,9%
Jihovýchod	1 123	52,4%	502	23,4%	621	29,0%
Střední Morava	593	48,2%	235	19,1%	357	29,0%
Moravskoslezsko	454	49,2%	213	23,1%	241	26,1%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with technological innovation in the given group

TAB 19 Innovation expenditures of enterprises with technological innovation in 2008

	Structure of expenditure on innovation										Total expenditure mil. CZK	Intensity of innovation [2]
	Intramural research and development		Acquisition of R&D		Acquisition of machinery and equipment		Acquisition of other external knowledge		Total expenditure			
	mil. CZK	% [1]	mil. CZK	% [1]	mil. CZK	% [1]	mil. CZK	% [1]	mil. CZK	% [1]		
CZ TOTAL	29 276	23,7%	17 566	14,2%	74 152	60,1%	2 433	2,0%	123 427	2,4%		
By ownership												
national enterprises	13 212	24,0%	4 432	8,1%	36 435	66,2%	934	1,7%	55 013	3,2%		
foreign affiliates	16 065	23,5%	13 134	19,2%	37 717	55,1%	1 499	2,2%	68 414	2,1%		
By size-class												
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	5 185	21,1%	3 843	15,6%	15 131	61,4%	469	1,9%	24 628	4,7%		
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	9 821	35,5%	1 706	6,2%	15 600	56,4%	534	1,9%	27 661	2,1%		
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	14 269	20,1%	12 017	16,9%	43 422	61,0%	1 430	2,0%	71 138	2,2%		
By industries												
B Mining and quarrying	31	3,5%	11	1,2%	851	95,1%	2	0,3%	895	1,4%		
C Manufacturing	17 914	22,9%	11 262	14,4%	48 028	61,4%	1 008	1,3%	78 212	3,2%		
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11	1,5%	27	3,8%	560	80,1%	102	14,5%	699	0,2%		
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	75	6,3%	36	3,0%	1 068	89,4%	17	1,4%	1 195	3,1%		
F Construction	399	16,8%	122	5,1%	1 814	76,4%	38	1,6%	2 373	1,1%		
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3 320	27,5%	3 705	30,7%	4 834	40,1%	204	1,7%	12 064	1,4%		
H Transportation and storage	191	2,4%	363	4,6%	7 347	92,3%	59	0,7%	7 960	3,4%		
I Accommodation and food service activities	390	53,2%	11	1,5%	331	45,1%	2	0,2%	734	3,6%		
J Information and communication	3 932	58,3%	532	7,9%	2 151	31,9%	128	1,9%	6 743	3,0%		
K Financial and insurance activities	740	12,2%	1 165	19,1%	3 485	57,2%	698	11,5%	6 089	1,6%		
L Real estate activities	52	77,5%	8	12,4%	7	10,1%	0	0,1%	67	1,5%		
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	2 116	36,5%	287	4,9%	3 236	55,8%	158	2,7%	5 797	7,1%		
N Administrative and support service activities	105	17,5%	36	6,0%	440	73,4%	19	3,2%	600	1,1%		
By regions NUTS 2												
Praha	8 404	27,3%	2 542	8,3%	18 549	60,3%	1 274	4,1%	30 770	1,6%		
Střední Čechy	3 361	16,7%	8 287	41,2%	8 374	41,6%	112	0,6%	20 134	3,3%		
Jihozápad	2 564	21,3%	1 199	10,0%	8 194	68,2%	61	0,5%	12 018	3,2%		
Severozápad	1 551	19,7%	412	5,2%	5 768	73,2%	145	1,8%	7 876	2,3%		
Severovýchod	4 336	30,2%	576	4,0%	9 347	65,2%	82	0,6%	14 342	3,5%		
Jihovýchod	5 286	29,2%	3 038	16,8%	9 553	52,7%	256	1,4%	18 133	3,1%		
Střední Morava	1 895	19,3%	871	8,9%	6 797	69,2%	257	2,6%	9 820	2,7%		
Moravskoslezsko	1 878	18,2%	640	6,2%	7 571	73,3%	246	2,4%	10 334	2,3%		

[1] Share of total expenditure

[2] Share of innovation expenditure in total turnover of enterprises with technological innovation

TAB 20 Turnover of innovated products with technological innovation (product innovation) in 2008

	Turnover of products new for the market		Turnover of products only new for the enterprise		Turnover of products unchanged or marginally modified		Total turnover of all enterprises with product innovation mil. CZK
	mil. CZK	% [1]	mil. CZK	% [1]	mil. CZK	% [1]	
CZ TOTAL	746 742	19,2%	616 558	15,8%	2 510 125	64,4%	3 894 721
By ownership							
national enterprises	303 106	26,0%	149 669	12,8%	714 580	61,2%	1 167 816
foreign affiliates	443 636	16,3%	466 888	17,1%	1 795 545	65,8%	2 726 905
By size-class							
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	35 772	12,8%	46 796	16,8%	196 193	70,4%	278 761
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	105 775	11,7%	126 130	14,0%	669 670	74,3%	901 574
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	605 195	22,3%	443 632	16,3%	1 644 262	60,6%	2 714 386
By industries							
B Mining and quarrying	1 429	2,4%	50 620	84,3%	7 996	13,3%	60 045
C Manufacturing	402 668	20,0%	328 805	16,3%	1 279 377	63,6%	2 011 312
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	174 361	45,3%	12 829	3,3%	197 679	51,4%	384 868
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	923	5,7%	3 114	19,4%	12 021	74,9%	16 058
F Construction	3 860	4,2%	11 771	12,7%	77 281	83,2%	92 912
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	60 617	12,6%	41 607	8,7%	377 818	78,7%	480 042
H Transportation and storage	38 675	20,3%	38 090	19,9%	114 210	59,8%	190 976
I Accommodation and food service activities	709	5,3%	1 922	14,4%	10 759	80,4%	13 390
J Information and communication	24 676	11,6%	19 277	9,1%	147 388	69,5%	212 176
K Financial and insurance activities	26 636	7,7%	96 318	27,9%	222 631	64,4%	345 584
L Real estate activities	25	0,8%	1 257	39,1%	1 934	60,1%	3 216
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	4 718	11,1%	4 225	9,9%	33 689	79,0%	42 632
N Administrative and support service activities	7 446	17,9%	6 723	16,2%	27 342	65,9%	41 511
By regions NUTS 2							
Praha	331 881	20,4%	207 265	12,7%	1 068 940	65,6%	1 628 921
Střední Čechy	161 721	34,1%	49 352	10,4%	262 814	55,5%	473 887
Jihozápad	39 311	15,1%	81 919	31,5%	138 386	53,2%	260 078
Severozápad	40 115	14,3%	42 373	15,2%	197 061	70,5%	279 549
Severovýchod	61 100	19,6%	47 119	15,1%	203 092	65,2%	311 310
Jihovýchod	63 073	16,9%	44 546	11,9%	266 292	71,2%	373 912
Střední Morava	30 847	12,2%	34 818	13,8%	187 052	74,0%	252 717
Moravskoslezsko	18 694	5,9%	109 165	34,7%	186 488	59,3%	314 348

[1] Share of total turnover of innovative enterprises with technological innovation (product innovation)

TAB 21 Financial support of innovation activities from public sources – enterprises with technological innovation during 2006–2008

	Enterprises received financial support from:											
	Local or regional authorities			Central government			The European Union			6 th or 7 th Framework Programme for R&D		
	Number	% [1]		Number	% [1]		Number	% [1]		Number	% [1]	
CZ TOTAL	471	3,9%		950	7,8%		866	7,1%		329	2,7%	
By ownership												
national enterprises	397	4,3%		716	7,8%		746	8,1%		239	2,6%	
foreign affiliates	74	2,4%		235	7,7%		120	4,0%		90	3,0%	
By size-class												
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	312	3,7%		301	3,6%		419	5,0%		100	1,2%	
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	128	4,4%		410	14,2%		338	11,7%		185	6,4%	
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	31	3,2%		239	24,3%		109	11,0%		44	4,5%	
By industries												
B Mining and quarrying	0	0,0%		4	13,8%		1	3,1%		1	3,1%	
C Manufacturing	301	5,5%		632	11,5%		519	9,4%		240	4,4%	
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	3,0%		1	1,8%		3	5,5%		1	1,8%	
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	19	13,7%		17	12,1%		16	11,9%		1	0,7%	
F Construction	9	0,9%		21	2,3%		53	5,7%		8	0,8%	
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	101	3,6%		59	2,1%		120	4,2%		7	0,3%	
H Transportation and storage	10	1,9%		10	2,0%		17	3,2%		2	0,4%	
I Accommodation and food service activities	3	0,8%		33	9,9%		36	10,8%		0	0,0%	
J Information and communication	8	1,3%		75	12,7%		53	8,9%		30	5,2%	
K Financial and insurance activities	3	1,9%		1	0,7%		1	0,7%		0	0,0%	
L Real estate activities	0	0,0%		5	7,3%		0	0,0%		0	0,0%	
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	15	1,9%		84	10,7%		42	5,3%		37	4,7%	
N Administrative and support service activities	2	0,8%		7	2,8%		7	2,6%		1	0,5%	
By regions NUTS 2												
Praha	81	3,5%		129	5,5%		75	3,2%		44	1,9%	
Střední Čechy	17	1,3%		64	4,8%		38	2,8%		34	2,5%	
Jihozápad	56	4,6%		78	6,5%		76	6,3%		57	4,7%	
Severozápad	32	3,1%		59	5,7%		67	6,5%		19	1,8%	
Severovýchod	32	1,6%		120	6,0%		158	7,9%		43	2,1%	
Jihovýchod	110	5,1%		300	14,0%		243	11,3%		68	3,2%	
Střední Morava	73	6,0%		106	8,6%		110	8,9%		33	2,7%	
Moravskoslezsko	70	7,6%		94	10,2%		99	10,7%		30	3,3%	

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with technological innovation in the given group

TAB 22 Co-operation for innovation activities by location of partner – enterprises with technological innovation during 2006–2008

	Enterprises with co-operating partner		Location of co-operating partner											
			Czech Republic		EU, EFTA		USA		China, India		Other countries			
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]		
CZ TOTAL	3 848	31,5%	3 480	28,5%	2 135	17,5%	313	2,6%	199	1,6%	275	2,2%		
By ownership														
national enterprises	2 718	29,6%	2 585	28,2%	1 272	13,9%	127	1,4%	107	1,2%	164	1,8%		
foreign affiliates	1 131	37,3%	895	29,5%	864	28,5%	186	6,1%	92	3,0%	110	3,6%		
By size-class														
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	2 103	25,2%	1 942	23,3%	1 036	12,4%	103	1,2%	80	1,0%	134	1,6%		
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	1 158	40,0%	1 014	35,0%	680	23,5%	108	3,7%	52	1,8%	68	2,3%		
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	587	59,7%	525	53,4%	419	42,6%	103	10,5%	67	6,8%	73	7,4%		
By industries														
B Mining and quarrying	12	37,9%	12	37,9%	6	18,9%	2	6,3%	0	0,0%	1	3,6%		
C Manufacturing	1 824	33,2%	1 620	29,5%	1 104	20,1%	155	2,8%	107	1,9%	129	2,3%		
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18	33,5%	18	33,5%	9	16,9%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%		
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	47	34,0%	47	34,0%	16	11,4%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	0,7%		
F Construction	205	22,1%	200	21,5%	50	5,4%	6	0,7%	1	0,1%	2	0,2%		
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	848	29,9%	778	27,4%	498	17,5%	60	2,1%	49	1,7%	80	2,8%		
H Transportation and storage	161	30,1%	127	23,7%	119	22,4%	1	0,2%	2	0,4%	1	0,2%		
I Accommodation and food service activities	63	19,0%	57	17,1%	41	12,3%	8	2,4%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%		
J Information and communication	203	34,4%	185	31,4%	114	19,3%	34	5,8%	18	3,1%	32	5,5%		
K Financial and insurance activities	67	42,6%	53	33,7%	45	28,4%	3	2,0%	2	1,3%	2	1,3%		
L Real estate activities	53	75,3%	53	75,3%	3	4,5%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%		
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	290	37,0%	278	35,5%	104	13,2%	40	5,1%	18	2,3%	25	3,2%		
N Administrative and support service activities	57	22,0%	53	20,2%	27	10,3%	4	1,5%	1	0,4%	1	0,4%		
By regions NUTS 2														
Praha	850	36,6%	737	31,7%	547	23,5%	95	4,1%	53	2,3%	105	4,5%		
Střední Čechy	341	25,2%	283	20,9%	209	15,4%	20	1,5%	7	0,5%	19	1,4%		
Jihozápad	380	31,6%	347	28,8%	247	20,5%	52	4,3%	27	2,3%	44	3,7%		
Severozápad	301	29,0%	264	25,5%	152	14,6%	20	1,9%	10	1,0%	11	1,0%		
Severovýchod	592	29,6%	550	27,5%	346	17,3%	48	2,4%	34	1,7%	31	1,5%		
Jihovýchod	708	33,0%	684	31,9%	341	15,9%	47	2,2%	43	2,0%	42	2,0%		
Střední Morava	432	35,1%	389	31,6%	178	14,5%	21	1,7%	19	1,5%	19	1,6%		
Moravskoslezsko	245	26,5%	225	24,4%	115	12,5%	10	1,1%	5	0,6%	4	0,4%		

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with technological innovation in the given group

TAB 23 Innovation co-operation by type of co-operating partner – enterprises with technological innovation during 2006–2008

	Within the enterprise or enterprise group		Suppliers of equipment, materials, components or software		Clients or customers		Competitors and other enterprises from the same industry		Consultants, commercial labs or private R&D institutes		Universities or other higher education institutes		Government or private non-profit research institutes	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	1 469	12,0%	2 867	23,5%	2 276	18,6%	1 309	10,7%	1 443	11,8%	1 342	11,0%	670	5,5%
By ownership														
national enterprises	655	7,1%	2 070	22,5%	1 682	18,3%	948	10,3%	966	10,5%	939	10,2%	473	5,1%
foreign affiliates	814	26,9%	797	26,3%	594	19,6%	361	11,9%	477	15,7%	403	13,3%	197	6,5%
By size-class														
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	616	7,4%	1 530	18,4%	1 344	16,1%	816	9,8%	690	8,3%	646	7,7%	362	4,4%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	480	16,6%	879	30,3%	572	19,7%	309	10,6%	464	16,0%	409	14,1%	191	6,6%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	373	38,0%	458	46,5%	360	36,6%	184	18,8%	289	29,4%	288	29,3%	117	11,9%
By industries														
B Mining and quarrying	10	31,2%	11	34,3%	5	16,8%	2	6,3%	3	10,5%	5	16,4%	2	6,3%
C Manufacturing	710	12,9%	1 352	24,6%	1 061	19,3%	648	11,8%	781	14,2%	765	13,9%	326	5,9%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	13	24,2%	17	31,0%	8	14,4%	5	8,7%	12	21,8%	9	16,3%	4	6,8%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	20	14,9%	42	30,7%	23	16,8%	17	12,1%	17	12,1%	22	15,8%	16	11,3%
F Construction	88	9,4%	146	15,7%	141	15,1%	84	9,1%	104	11,2%	44	4,7%	29	3,1%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	288	10,2%	642	22,6%	453	16,0%	196	6,9%	245	8,7%	198	7,0%	108	3,8%
H Transportation and storage	22	4,2%	151	28,3%	97	18,3%	68	12,7%	46	8,5%	43	8,1%	35	6,6%
I Accommodation and food service activities	11	3,3%	57	17,1%	51	15,2%	11	3,3%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
J Information and communication	77	13,1%	148	25,1%	142	24,2%	86	14,6%	67	11,3%	90	15,3%	38	6,5%
K Financial and insurance activities	48	30,5%	48	30,4%	37	23,4%	24	15,4%	30	18,8%	7	4,7%	8	5,4%
L Real estate activities	39	55,4%	15	21,6%	48	67,9%	52	73,6%	6	8,0%	8	11,0%	6	8,0%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	120	15,3%	191	24,3%	176	22,4%	96	12,3%	110	14,0%	142	18,1%	89	11,3%
N Administrative and support service activities	22	8,5%	48	18,5%	34	12,8%	20	7,6%	23	8,9%	9	3,3%	9	3,4%
By regions NUTS 2														
Praha	410	17,7%	704	30,3%	514	22,1%	318	13,7%	323	13,9%	246	10,6%	175	7,5%
Střední Čechy	144	10,6%	245	18,1%	159	11,7%	124	9,2%	114	8,4%	100	7,4%	58	4,3%
Jihozápad	149	12,4%	302	25,1%	282	23,5%	162	13,5%	181	15,0%	140	11,7%	78	6,5%
Severozápad	70	6,8%	219	21,2%	106	10,3%	47	4,5%	99	9,6%	57	5,5%	36	3,4%
Severovýchod	197	9,8%	395	19,8%	390	19,5%	216	10,8%	189	9,5%	285	14,2%	57	2,9%
Jihovýchod	289	13,5%	464	21,7%	454	21,2%	241	11,2%	267	12,5%	265	12,4%	141	6,6%
Střední Morava	136	11,1%	358	29,1%	244	19,8%	146	11,9%	188	15,3%	158	12,9%	101	8,2%
Moravskoslezsko	74	8,0%	179	19,4%	126	13,7%	54	5,9%	82	8,9%	91	9,8%	24	2,6%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with technological innovation in the given group

TAB 24 The most valuable co-operating partner – enterprises with technological innovation during 2006–2008

	Within the enterprise or enterprise group		Suppliers of equipment, materials, components or software		Clients or customers		Competitors and other enterprises from the same industry		Consultants, commercial labs or private R&D institutes		Universities or other higher education institutes		Government or private non-profit research institutes	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	811	21,1%	1 227	31,9%	1 191	30,9%	120	3,1%	168	4,4%	259	6,7%	72	1,9%
By ownership														
national enterprises	308	11,3%	949	34,9%	984	36,2%	102	3,8%	106	3,9%	201	7,4%	67	2,5%
foreign affiliates	503	44,5%	278	24,6%	206	18,2%	18	1,6%	61	5,4%	58	5,1%	5	0,4%
By size-class														
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	361	17,1%	688	32,7%	791	37,6%	52	2,5%	43	2,0%	118	5,6%	51	2,4%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	272	23,5%	390	33,6%	256	22,1%	52	4,5%	81	7,0%	91	7,9%	16	1,4%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	178	30,4%	149	25,4%	143	24,4%	16	2,7%	44	7,5%	50	8,6%	6	1,0%
By industries														
B Mining and quarrying	4	30,7%	5	43,2%	2	17,8%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	8,3%
C Manufacturing	387	21,2%	460	25,2%	568	31,1%	75	4,1%	129	7,1%	148	8,1%	58	3,2%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	33,3%	9	49,6%	2	11,0%	0	0,0%	1	6,1%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11	23,3%	24	52,0%	9	18,3%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	3	6,4%	0	0,0%
F Construction	42	20,3%	52	25,3%	80	38,9%	20	9,9%	4	2,1%	7	3,4%	0	0,0%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	157	18,5%	352	41,4%	283	33,3%	1	0,1%	4	0,4%	53	6,2%	0	0,0%
H Transportation and storage	15	9,4%	89	55,3%	51	31,5%	2	1,2%	2	1,3%	1	0,6%	1	0,6%
I Accommodation and food service activities	6	10,0%	50	79,2%	7	10,8%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
J Information and communication	41	20,5%	52	25,5%	82	40,6%	11	5,4%	5	2,2%	10	5,1%	2	0,7%
K Financial and insurance activities	26	38,3%	20	29,9%	15	22,1%	3	4,8%	3	4,9%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
L Real estate activities	39	73,5%	13	24,6%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	1,9%	0	0,0%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	64	21,9%	70	24,1%	85	29,2%	6	2,2%	19	6,4%	35	12,1%	11	4,0%
N Administrative and support service activities	14	24,4%	31	54,5%	8	14,7%	1	2,5%	1	2,1%	1	1,7%	0	0,0%
By regions NUTS 2														
Praha	240	28,3%	231	27,2%	276	32,5%	27	3,2%	34	4,0%	29	3,4%	12	1,5%
Střední Čechy	104	30,4%	123	36,0%	62	18,3%	21	6,2%	7	2,1%	17	5,1%	6	1,8%
Jihozápad	65	17,1%	152	40,1%	123	32,3%	23	6,0%	8	2,1%	8	2,2%	1	0,3%
Severozápad	45	14,9%	150	50,0%	73	24,4%	2	0,7%	12	4,0%	15	5,0%	3	1,1%
Severovýchod	94	16,0%	103	17,4%	254	42,9%	9	1,6%	29	4,9%	101	17,1%	1	0,2%
Jihovýchod	186	26,2%	201	28,4%	209	29,6%	11	1,5%	34	4,8%	59	8,3%	9	1,3%
Střední Morava	52	12,1%	182	42,2%	108	25,1%	19	4,4%	14	3,1%	17	4,0%	39	9,1%
Moravskoslezsko	25	10,4%	85	34,6%	84	34,4%	9	3,6%	30	12,1%	12	5,0%	0	0,0%

[1] Percentage of all co-operating innovative enterprises with technological innovation in given group

TAB 25A Importance of information sources for innovation in enterprises with technological innovation – High – during 2006–2008

	Information source [1]									
	Within the enterprise or enterprise group	Suppliers of equipment, materials, components or software	Clients or customers	Competitors and other enterprises from the same industry	Consultants, commercial labs or private R&D institutes	Universities or other higher education institutes	Government or private non-profit research institutes	Conferences, trade fairs, exhibitions	Scientific journals and trade/technical publications	Professional and industry associations
CZ TOTAL	37,4%	25,4%	29,3%	14,7%	5,0%	2,7%	1,6%	11,6%	7,5%	2,6%
By ownership										
national enterprises	33,5%	26,2%	27,5%	15,0%	4,9%	2,6%	1,4%	11,0%	7,1%	2,2%
foreign affiliates	49,3%	23,1%	34,8%	13,5%	5,6%	3,1%	2,2%	13,4%	8,6%	4,0%
By size-class										
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	32,6%	25,9%	26,2%	13,4%	4,9%	2,2%	1,4%	11,5%	7,6%	2,1%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	45,3%	24,5%	33,1%	16,6%	5,1%	3,4%	2,0%	11,0%	7,1%	3,5%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	54,8%	24,4%	44,1%	19,8%	5,7%	5,2%	2,6%	13,7%	7,8%	5,0%
By industries										
B Mining and quarrying	48,1%	32,1%	25,2%	10,1%	9,4%	3,1%	6,3%	9,4%	12,6%	12,6%
C Manufacturing	39,2%	27,5%	27,5%	14,2%	4,4%	2,8%	0,9%	9,4%	5,3%	1,7%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	39,1%	16,8%	23,1%	6,0%	14,9%	1,8%	0,0%	10,1%	1,8%	4,6%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	28,3%	23,3%	11,1%	8,2%	1,5%	1,5%	0,0%	8,6%	2,9%	10,3%
F Construction	19,7%	17,7%	10,4%	8,8%	1,2%	0,2%	0,8%	6,6%	14,4%	0,1%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	37,8%	28,8%	40,9%	21,6%	8,5%	2,5%	2,3%	17,8%	6,2%	2,9%
H Transportation and storage	25,4%	16,4%	28,6%	19,2%	6,9%	6,4%	6,4%	8,0%	13,1%	7,0%
I Accommodation and food service activities	18,1%	11,2%	17,9%	5,8%	3,1%	0,0%	0,0%	14,6%	6,9%	2,3%
J Information and communication	57,2%	22,1%	41,8%	9,9%	0,0%	2,7%	1,4%	8,8%	6,7%	3,7%
K Financial and insurance activities	64,2%	26,8%	37,2%	24,3%	9,3%	0,0%	1,4%	0,8%	1,3%	7,5%
L Real estate activities	18,7%	18,3%	62,3%	7,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	55,2%	14,0%	0,0%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	44,6%	25,2%	20,3%	6,6%	3,3%	6,3%	3,7%	14,1%	14,0%	4,6%
N Administrative and support service activities	34,2%	20,9%	20,9%	8,0%	8,9%	0,4%	0,0%	8,0%	8,7%	3,2%
By regions NUTS 2										
Praha	45,6%	28,9%	34,4%	16,8%	7,4%	3,4%	2,8%	14,5%	10,4%	4,5%
Střední Čechy	36,6%	19,6%	22,9%	15,5%	3,8%	4,3%	2,8%	9,7%	10,8%	2,5%
Jihozápad	33,6%	24,6%	35,2%	14,6%	5,0%	1,1%	1,1%	15,9%	5,1%	2,2%
Severozápad	35,7%	30,4%	27,6%	15,6%	5,4%	1,9%	0,0%	10,5%	2,0%	1,4%
Severovýchod	39,2%	28,3%	32,5%	15,5%	5,4%	1,3%	0,7%	8,0%	6,8%	0,6%
Jihovýchod	36,4%	24,5%	26,2%	11,3%	4,4%	3,3%	2,5%	13,8%	8,9%	3,2%
Střední Morava	28,8%	22,5%	26,3%	13,9%	3,9%	2,6%	0,9%	10,6%	6,5%	2,9%
Moravskoslezsko	34,8%	20,6%	24,6%	14,0%	3,1%	3,5%	0,7%	6,7%	4,2%	2,9%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with technological innovation in the given group

TAB 25B Importance of information sources for innovation in enterprises with technological innovation – Medium – during 2006–2008

	Information source [1]									
	Within the enterprise or enterprise group	Suppliers of equipment, materials, components or software	Clients or customers	Competitors and other enterprises from the same industry	Consultants, commercial labs or private R&D institutes	Universities or other higher education institutes	Government or private non-profit research institutes	Conferences, trade fairs, exhibitions	Scientific journals and trade/technical publications	Professional and industry associations
CZ TOTAL	39,3%	43,2%	35,0%	33,5%	13,3%	10,5%	6,7%	38,5%	31,8%	18,4%
By ownership										
national enterprises	40,8%	44,3%	35,7%	32,6%	12,2%	9,3%	5,5%	38,8%	31,9%	17,4%
foreign affiliates	34,8%	39,7%	32,7%	36,4%	16,3%	14,3%	10,4%	37,6%	31,5%	21,4%
By size-class										
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	40,1%	41,2%	34,9%	31,9%	10,2%	8,4%	5,5%	38,1%	30,0%	16,8%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	38,2%	46,8%	35,6%	36,5%	18,3%	13,2%	8,7%	38,7%	35,0%	20,1%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	35,9%	49,5%	33,7%	39,0%	24,7%	20,1%	11,0%	40,7%	37,5%	26,7%
By industries										
B Mining and quarrying	35,9%	37,1%	44,2%	22,0%	15,7%	18,9%	9,4%	38,3%	29,0%	23,6%
C Manufacturing	38,9%	42,0%	37,3%	35,4%	14,6%	12,7%	6,4%	42,2%	35,2%	17,6%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	39,9%	63,7%	19,6%	29,8%	21,2%	21,5%	11,1%	44,9%	52,9%	47,9%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	42,3%	49,9%	45,2%	26,7%	13,6%	5,8%	10,0%	44,0%	47,8%	32,3%
F Construction	45,4%	57,8%	51,3%	34,2%	16,6%	10,5%	5,4%	36,5%	26,6%	29,1%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	41,5%	42,5%	25,3%	32,9%	13,5%	7,3%	7,9%	39,1%	32,5%	15,1%
H Transportation and storage	30,1%	29,5%	26,3%	23,4%	2,3%	1,6%	1,6%	28,4%	13,1%	26,0%
I Accommodation and food service activities	56,4%	49,3%	61,5%	18,4%	2,7%	15,1%	6,6%	30,7%	8,4%	6,5%
J Information and communication	29,1%	45,9%	32,2%	43,0%	13,5%	12,0%	8,1%	32,2%	33,1%	13,1%
K Financial and insurance activities	24,4%	41,5%	31,4%	41,1%	14,2%	12,5%	7,4%	24,4%	22,0%	23,7%
L Real estate activities	64,6%	63,7%	14,3%	24,1%	8,0%	1,4%	0,0%	6,6%	14,1%	73,1%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	36,1%	40,1%	30,4%	31,3%	11,1%	12,8%	9,9%	35,5%	38,3%	16,6%
N Administrative and support service activities	32,0%	35,6%	39,4%	28,3%	10,5%	2,5%	1,7%	27,2%	14,1%	16,8%
By regions NUTS 2										
Praha	34,7%	35,9%	33,5%	36,3%	14,2%	13,9%	11,7%	32,3%	27,4%	18,8%
Střední Čechy	40,9%	42,9%	37,6%	33,4%	15,5%	6,8%	5,5%	34,0%	30,7%	19,8%
Jihozápad	36,5%	48,8%	30,2%	26,6%	10,4%	4,6%	4,1%	28,1%	30,5%	15,5%
Severozápad	39,8%	37,6%	31,4%	29,7%	13,3%	7,9%	5,1%	29,7%	37,4%	19,8%
Severovýchod	39,3%	42,3%	30,3%	30,1%	10,0%	9,5%	3,1%	45,1%	34,4%	17,5%
Jihovýchod	45,4%	49,9%	41,5%	38,1%	13,9%	13,6%	7,8%	44,4%	28,9%	14,9%
Střední Morava	38,5%	45,7%	31,2%	31,8%	12,4%	12,0%	6,7%	43,4%	35,7%	21,4%
Moravskoslezsko	38,4%	44,0%	44,7%	39,4%	18,0%	11,2%	6,4%	48,9%	35,6%	23,3%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with technological innovation in the given group

TAB 25C Importance of information sources for innovation in enterprises with technological innovation – Low – during 2006–2008

	Information source [1]									
	Within the enterprise or enterprise group	Suppliers of equipment, materials, components or software	Clients or customers	Competitors and other enterprises from the same industry	Consultants, commercial labs or private R&D institutes	Universities or other higher education institutes	Government or private non-profit research institutes	Conferences, trade fairs, exhibitions	Scientific journals and trade/technical publications	Professional and industry associations
CZ TOTAL	11,2%	20,6%	18,6%	28,0%	22,0%	20,0%	18,0%	31,2%	35,9%	30,1%
By ownership										
national enterprises	12,3%	20,2%	19,1%	28,3%	21,4%	20,4%	17,7%	31,1%	35,7%	29,7%
foreign affiliates	7,8%	22,1%	17,1%	27,3%	23,8%	19,0%	18,7%	31,5%	36,4%	31,1%
By size-class										
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	12,7%	21,1%	19,4%	28,7%	18,7%	18,1%	15,8%	29,7%	34,6%	27,8%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	8,6%	20,0%	18,7%	26,7%	26,4%	21,4%	20,2%	34,3%	38,0%	33,6%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	6,2%	19,0%	12,3%	26,4%	37,2%	33,1%	29,1%	35,3%	40,8%	39,1%
By industries										
B Mining and quarrying	6,3%	17,9%	11,4%	31,1%	38,6%	16,4%	12,6%	33,9%	30,0%	25,2%
C Manufacturing	13,2%	21,9%	20,7%	29,3%	26,6%	23,7%	21,0%	34,9%	37,9%	33,8%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	14,9%	13,3%	39,2%	37,4%	35,8%	17,2%	21,7%	23,0%	22,1%	19,9%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	13,4%	12,7%	20,0%	38,1%	22,1%	20,8%	14,2%	26,9%	25,6%	15,8%
F Construction	15,1%	18,4%	10,7%	25,5%	20,7%	20,9%	13,0%	35,8%	38,8%	24,7%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,6%	17,2%	16,4%	21,0%	15,4%	17,0%	15,7%	20,6%	29,6%	27,8%
H Transportation and storage	13,4%	34,8%	26,5%	26,7%	12,6%	4,6%	17,2%	41,8%	39,4%	20,6%
I Accommodation and food service activities	20,0%	22,3%	8,9%	50,4%	13,3%	15,8%	15,6%	43,3%	48,1%	25,4%
J Information and communication	9,1%	22,7%	17,5%	29,1%	35,4%	20,8%	15,5%	38,1%	42,1%	34,7%
K Financial and insurance activities	3,3%	18,2%	18,6%	14,8%	25,7%	14,9%	20,3%	37,2%	48,8%	25,5%
L Real estate activities	7,3%	0,0%	8,7%	53,8%	3,0%	0,0%	55,2%	10,6%	24,1%	10,4%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	9,6%	21,7%	22,4%	34,3%	18,2%	20,0%	12,9%	24,1%	28,9%	34,3%
N Administrative and support service activities	14,6%	13,3%	13,8%	33,8%	13,1%	18,8%	12,0%	27,8%	37,9%	16,3%
By regions NUTS 2										
Praha	12,7%	21,0%	17,4%	22,3%	23,9%	18,7%	14,9%	30,4%	33,9%	27,6%
Střední Čechy	9,4%	23,1%	19,0%	27,1%	14,2%	9,8%	13,9%	28,0%	27,6%	22,0%
Jihozápad	12,8%	18,7%	17,0%	31,2%	20,2%	22,7%	19,0%	36,7%	32,2%	22,5%
Severozápad	8,4%	23,4%	24,3%	30,9%	19,8%	21,5%	20,8%	39,6%	36,7%	33,1%
Severovýchod	7,8%	16,9%	18,6%	31,1%	21,5%	21,6%	19,4%	28,8%	38,8%	36,1%
Jihovýchod	9,7%	19,1%	17,8%	28,5%	21,2%	18,5%	16,1%	31,5%	42,1%	31,2%
Střední Morava	21,1%	26,6%	22,1%	33,1%	31,3%	30,3%	24,4%	31,7%	36,6%	36,5%
Moravskoslezsko	8,6%	19,1%	14,2%	22,2%	24,6%	20,1%	19,6%	25,2%	35,2%	30,5%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with technological innovation in the given group

TAB 25D Importance of information sources for innovation in enterprises with technological innovation – Not used – during 2006–2008

	Information source [1]									
	Within the enterprise or enterprise group	Suppliers of equipment, materials, components or software	Clients or customers	Competitors and other enterprises from the same industry	Consultants, commercial labs or private R&D institutes	Universities or other higher education institutes	Government or private non-profit research institutes	Conferences, trade fairs, exhibitions	Scientific journals and trade/technical publications	Professional and industry associations
CZ TOTAL	12,1%	10,7%	17,1%	23,8%	59,7%	66,7%	73,7%	18,7%	24,9%	48,9%
By ownership										
national enterprises	13,4%	9,3%	17,7%	24,1%	61,4%	67,7%	75,4%	19,1%	25,3%	50,7%
foreign affiliates	8,2%	15,0%	15,4%	22,8%	54,3%	63,7%	68,7%	17,6%	23,5%	43,5%
By size-class										
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	14,7%	11,9%	19,5%	26,1%	66,1%	71,3%	77,3%	20,7%	27,8%	53,4%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	7,8%	8,7%	12,6%	20,2%	50,2%	62,1%	69,1%	15,9%	20,0%	42,8%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	3,1%	7,0%	9,8%	14,8%	32,5%	41,6%	57,2%	10,3%	13,9%	29,2%
By industries										
B Mining and quarrying	9,7%	12,9%	19,2%	36,8%	36,3%	61,6%	71,7%	18,4%	28,4%	38,7%
C Manufacturing	8,7%	8,5%	14,4%	21,0%	54,5%	60,9%	71,7%	13,6%	21,5%	46,9%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,1%	6,2%	18,1%	26,7%	28,0%	59,4%	67,2%	21,9%	23,1%	27,5%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	15,9%	14,1%	23,7%	27,1%	62,9%	71,9%	75,9%	20,6%	23,7%	41,6%
F Construction	19,8%	6,0%	27,6%	31,6%	61,4%	68,4%	80,8%	21,1%	20,3%	46,1%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15,2%	11,5%	17,4%	24,6%	62,6%	73,2%	74,1%	22,4%	31,7%	54,3%
H Transportation and storage	31,0%	19,3%	18,5%	30,6%	78,2%	87,5%	74,8%	21,8%	34,3%	46,3%
I Accommodation and food service activities	5,4%	17,2%	11,7%	25,4%	84,0%	69,1%	77,8%	11,4%	36,6%	65,8%
J Information and communication	4,6%	9,3%	8,5%	18,0%	49,3%	64,5%	75,0%	20,9%	18,1%	48,5%
K Financial and insurance activities	8,1%	13,6%	12,8%	19,8%	50,8%	72,6%	70,9%	37,6%	27,9%	43,3%
L Real estate activities	9,5%	18,1%	14,7%	15,1%	89,0%	98,6%	44,8%	27,6%	8,0%	16,5%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	9,7%	13,0%	27,0%	27,9%	67,3%	61,0%	73,5%	26,3%	18,8%	44,6%
N Administrative and support service activities	19,2%	30,3%	25,8%	29,9%	67,6%	78,4%	86,3%	37,0%	39,3%	63,7%
By regions NUTS 2										
Praha	7,0%	14,1%	14,7%	24,6%	54,5%	64,0%	70,6%	22,7%	28,4%	49,1%
Střední Čechy	13,1%	14,4%	20,5%	24,0%	66,6%	79,1%	77,9%	28,3%	30,9%	55,7%
Jihozápad	17,1%	8,0%	17,7%	27,5%	64,3%	71,6%	75,9%	19,4%	32,3%	59,8%
Severozápad	16,1%	8,6%	16,7%	23,8%	61,5%	68,7%	74,1%	20,1%	23,8%	45,7%
Severovýchod	13,7%	12,5%	18,6%	23,4%	63,1%	67,7%	76,8%	18,1%	20,0%	45,9%
Jihovýchod	8,5%	6,4%	14,5%	22,1%	60,5%	64,7%	73,6%	10,2%	20,0%	50,7%
Střední Morava	11,5%	5,2%	20,3%	21,2%	52,4%	55,1%	68,1%	14,2%	21,3%	39,2%
Moravskoslezsko	18,2%	16,3%	16,5%	24,4%	54,3%	65,2%	73,2%	19,1%	25,0%	43,4%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with technological innovation in the given group

TAB 26A Innovation objectives by their importance in enterprises with technological innovation – High – during 2006–2008

	Innovation objectives [1]									
	Increased range of goods or services	Replace outdated products or processes	Enter new markets	Increase market share	Improve quality of goods or services	Improve flexibility of production or services	Increase capacity of production or services	Improve health and safety	Reduce labour costs per unit output	
CZ TOTAL	44,5%	34,2%	21,6%	28,7%	46,2%	27,2%	23,6%	18,7%	26,2%	
By ownership										
national enterprises	42,9%	33,3%	20,7%	26,4%	45,0%	27,3%	24,9%	18,5%	24,9%	
foreign affiliates	49,3%	36,7%	24,3%	35,7%	46,8%	26,9%	19,7%	19,2%	30,2%	
By size-class										
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	42,5%	31,9%	19,8%	26,3%	44,7%	27,4%	22,5%	18,2%	22,2%	
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	46,8%	37,8%	24,3%	32,4%	48,5%	25,8%	25,5%	17,7%	32,7%	
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	54,9%	42,6%	28,7%	37,6%	52,4%	29,5%	27,8%	25,7%	41,5%	
By industries										
B Mining and quarrying	53,8%	22,0%	35,4%	22,8%	47,6%	36,2%	39,2%	26,7%	35,2%	
C Manufacturing	51,6%	35,6%	27,9%	31,9%	49,4%	26,8%	25,6%	21,2%	36,3%	
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17,3%	31,9%	11,1%	18,9%	40,8%	22,7%	17,6%	26,2%	35,0%	
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	27,9%	25,5%	4,8%	10,2%	38,3%	13,9%	12,7%	25,2%	30,5%	
F Construction	17,8%	21,3%	9,9%	9,3%	32,7%	13,4%	13,4%	21,9%	12,2%	
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46,8%	34,9%	19,0%	34,5%	46,1%	31,1%	22,2%	19,7%	14,1%	
H Transportation and storage	15,9%	32,4%	13,4%	25,4%	39,3%	31,6%	30,8%	17,3%	29,2%	
I Accommodation and food service activities	46,5%	33,8%	11,1%	20,9%	48,9%	37,7%	50,4%	22,3%	28,6%	
J Information and communication	54,1%	39,7%	22,9%	27,9%	47,8%	23,4%	18,4%	3,4%	13,9%	
K Financial and insurance activities	63,6%	36,7%	18,2%	43,8%	56,9%	34,5%	20,2%	4,0%	20,5%	
L Real estate activities	76,0%	23,8%	15,1%	15,1%	22,2%	22,2%	9,9%	1,4%	2,9%	
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	29,6%	37,0%	16,1%	19,9%	43,9%	31,1%	20,0%	8,5%	25,7%	
N Administrative and support service activities	37,8%	31,9%	14,9%	20,7%	47,2%	20,1%	18,1%	12,8%	22,0%	
By regions NUTS 2										
Praha	51,5%	37,3%	21,7%	33,4%	52,9%	30,4%	22,5%	14,0%	27,8%	
Střední Čechy	36,8%	31,7%	17,7%	26,9%	36,2%	18,5%	17,9%	9,9%	22,0%	
Jihozápad	47,3%	36,0%	20,5%	32,4%	42,8%	25,4%	24,8%	13,5%	24,1%	
Severozápad	40,4%	31,2%	20,8%	25,5%	46,0%	36,9%	27,9%	26,4%	23,7%	
Severovýchod	42,0%	37,1%	24,3%	25,2%	50,3%	32,0%	24,9%	25,9%	25,1%	
Jihovýchod	43,3%	35,8%	22,2%	30,2%	48,1%	32,0%	32,0%	19,4%	33,2%	
Střední Morava	46,3%	22,1%	23,3%	24,5%	39,9%	24,3%	16,0%	22,0%	23,7%	
Moravskoslezsko	44,6%	36,7%	19,5%	27,8%	44,0%	23,9%	16,4%	19,3%	23,8%	

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with technological innovation in the given group

TAB 26B Innovation objectives by their importance in enterprises with technological innovation – Medium – during 2006–2008

	Innovation objectives [1]									
	Increased range of goods or services	Replace outdated products or processes	Enter new markets	Increase market share	Improve quality of goods or services	Improve flexibility of production or services	Increase capacity of production or services	Improve health and safety	Reduce labour costs per unit output	
CZ TOTAL	35,4%	39,1%	30,6%	35,0%	39,1%	43,0%	42,0%	34,5%	35,6%	
By ownership										
national enterprises	37,0%	40,4%	31,0%	35,4%	39,6%	43,7%	42,2%	35,0%	36,7%	
foreign affiliates	30,4%	35,0%	29,4%	33,7%	37,4%	40,7%	41,3%	33,1%	32,3%	
By size-class										
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	37,1%	40,3%	29,5%	34,4%	40,3%	43,0%	42,8%	34,0%	35,2%	
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	32,6%	35,6%	32,8%	35,9%	36,5%	42,5%	40,5%	35,9%	36,9%	
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	29,3%	39,3%	33,4%	36,7%	36,3%	44,0%	39,1%	34,4%	34,7%	
By industries										
B Mining and quarrying	20,1%	26,0%	16,5%	30,3%	30,2%	36,5%	22,0%	19,5%	26,1%	
C Manufacturing	34,4%	37,3%	31,7%	37,0%	36,9%	44,6%	44,6%	39,0%	35,6%	
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	35,0%	43,1%	18,0%	23,1%	35,2%	28,7%	28,9%	36,6%	24,3%	
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	47,3%	41,9%	30,0%	28,9%	40,1%	42,2%	51,4%	26,5%	39,9%	
F Construction	59,2%	32,6%	31,5%	36,3%	49,9%	47,7%	53,0%	39,6%	35,2%	
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	32,0%	45,3%	33,0%	29,4%	38,5%	41,8%	40,2%	33,6%	40,1%	
H Transportation and storage	31,0%	41,1%	23,2%	32,8%	48,7%	49,7%	39,4%	54,6%	37,3%	
I Accommodation and food service activities	36,0%	49,6%	18,0%	28,2%	32,8%	38,6%	21,3%	26,2%	35,7%	
J Information and communication	33,1%	35,6%	31,3%	40,6%	40,1%	37,6%	28,4%	10,9%	29,0%	
K Financial and insurance activities	29,6%	45,4%	24,5%	38,0%	33,7%	42,6%	34,5%	13,4%	32,5%	
L Real estate activities	15,2%	18,7%	4,7%	67,2%	65,2%	56,8%	64,8%	6,8%	7,1%	
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	36,5%	33,4%	29,3%	36,2%	40,7%	33,0%	36,1%	19,3%	30,3%	
N Administrative and support service activities	22,1%	41,8%	26,1%	40,8%	29,3%	40,4%	45,5%	25,9%	24,4%	
By regions NUTS 2										
Praha	25,1%	36,4%	34,5%	31,0%	32,6%	40,6%	36,8%	25,6%	29,6%	
Střední Čechy	40,1%	38,8%	21,4%	39,9%	46,5%	39,5%	42,9%	46,0%	32,8%	
Jihozápad	28,5%	36,0%	28,4%	27,2%	36,2%	42,6%	42,4%	28,9%	31,2%	
Severozápad	39,7%	39,0%	32,0%	44,1%	46,3%	38,9%	45,1%	37,5%	50,6%	
Severovýchod	38,3%	43,2%	38,8%	40,2%	33,5%	40,3%	43,3%	36,3%	37,9%	
Jihovýchod	41,3%	35,0%	27,4%	29,6%	40,8%	46,7%	40,2%	37,0%	32,8%	
Střední Morava	36,3%	50,1%	25,1%	34,3%	41,9%	50,5%	49,4%	30,2%	36,3%	
Moravskoslezsko	37,1%	36,1%	32,3%	39,3%	44,1%	46,6%	41,1%	40,0%	44,3%	

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with technological innovation in the given group

TAB 26C Innovation objectives by their importance in enterprises with technological innovation – Low – during 2006–2008

	Innovation objectives [1]									
	Increased range of goods or services	Replace outdated products or processes	Enter new markets	Increase market share	Improve quality of goods or services	Improve flexibility of production or services	Increase capacity of production or services	Improve health and safety	Reduce labour costs per unit output	
CZ TOTAL	9,5%	13,1%	21,6%	18,0%	7,6%	16,0%	19,3%	17,7%	19,3%	
By ownership										
national enterprises	9,4%	13,1%	22,3%	18,7%	7,8%	15,2%	19,4%	17,0%	18,9%	
foreign affiliates	9,6%	12,9%	19,6%	16,0%	6,7%	18,5%	18,9%	19,8%	20,5%	
By size-class										
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	9,3%	12,2%	22,1%	18,7%	7,4%	15,3%	19,7%	16,1%	20,8%	
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	9,9%	16,1%	21,0%	17,5%	8,1%	18,1%	18,0%	20,8%	16,3%	
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	9,2%	11,2%	19,5%	14,1%	7,0%	15,7%	19,3%	22,1%	15,4%	
By industries										
B Mining and quarrying	10,4%	20,1%	16,9%	24,9%	9,6%	8,5%	10,8%	19,5%	3,1%	
C Manufacturing	7,0%	14,8%	22,8%	18,4%	6,7%	16,8%	19,8%	18,3%	15,4%	
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15,0%	13,6%	15,0%	26,8%	12,0%	25,3%	20,4%	17,5%	18,8%	
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11,7%	15,2%	15,6%	28,2%	12,9%	20,2%	15,2%	19,9%	9,9%	
F Construction	8,5%	23,0%	16,3%	22,7%	7,8%	19,2%	15,9%	19,8%	29,4%	
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,9%	7,9%	16,3%	15,4%	8,4%	15,0%	18,5%	9,6%	23,5%	
H Transportation and storage	30,5%	4,6%	23,0%	21,3%	8,2%	2,2%	15,1%	17,0%	15,6%	
I Accommodation and food service activities	3,3%	13,3%	35,8%	13,6%	12,4%	16,8%	20,0%	22,8%	15,3%	
J Information and communication	9,9%	15,9%	30,0%	22,8%	5,6%	27,1%	33,9%	30,4%	22,5%	
K Financial and insurance activities	4,1%	11,8%	25,9%	10,9%	3,4%	10,3%	30,1%	34,8%	31,3%	
L Real estate activities	1,6%	0,0%	59,7%	5,9%	8,8%	4,5%	4,5%	55,2%	80,3%	
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	23,4%	12,1%	22,8%	18,6%	9,5%	13,3%	18,2%	21,5%	14,8%	
N Administrative and support service activities	17,8%	12,6%	24,3%	9,2%	4,8%	13,0%	6,8%	18,8%	22,7%	
By regions NUTS 2										
Praha	13,8%	15,4%	16,9%	21,0%	6,6%	14,8%	21,6%	19,6%	22,9%	
Střední Čechy	7,0%	15,2%	21,6%	8,7%	10,0%	26,6%	19,3%	15,1%	22,1%	
Jihozápad	10,3%	16,6%	22,8%	21,4%	9,3%	16,7%	15,0%	22,7%	20,9%	
Severozápad	10,6%	12,2%	27,8%	21,3%	4,5%	12,0%	19,8%	12,8%	16,2%	
Severovýchod	9,9%	8,4%	15,5%	11,6%	8,1%	12,6%	19,3%	11,0%	17,9%	
Jihovýchod	5,5%	13,9%	24,2%	19,9%	6,7%	17,1%	16,7%	23,2%	16,0%	
Střední Morava	8,9%	11,0%	28,6%	24,8%	7,1%	13,2%	18,1%	19,4%	23,1%	
Moravskoslezsko	9,0%	11,1%	23,4%	16,7%	9,2%	15,8%	25,9%	15,1%	13,3%	

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with technological innovation in the given group

TAB 26D Innovation objectives by their importance in enterprises with technological innovation – Not relevant – during 2006–2008

		Innovation objectives [1]									
		Increased range of goods or services	Replace outdated products or processes	Enter new markets	Increase market share	Improve quality of goods or services	Improve flexibility of production or services	Increase capacity of production or services	Improve health and safety	Reduce labour costs per unit output	
CZ TOTAL		10,7%	13,7%	26,2%	18,3%	7,2%	13,8%	15,1%	29,2%	18,9%	
By ownership											
	national enterprises	10,7%	13,1%	26,0%	19,5%	6,5%	13,8%	13,5%	29,6%	19,5%	
	foreign affiliates	10,7%	15,4%	26,7%	14,6%	9,1%	13,9%	20,0%	27,9%	17,0%	
By size-class											
	small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	11,1%	15,6%	28,6%	20,5%	7,6%	14,2%	15,0%	31,7%	21,8%	
	medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	10,7%	10,5%	21,9%	14,2%	6,9%	13,6%	15,9%	25,6%	14,1%	
	large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	6,7%	6,9%	18,4%	11,5%	4,3%	10,8%	13,8%	17,7%	8,5%	
By industries											
	B Mining and quarrying	15,7%	31,9%	31,1%	22,0%	12,6%	18,9%	28,0%	34,3%	35,5%	
	C Manufacturing	7,0%	12,4%	17,7%	12,8%	7,0%	11,8%	9,9%	21,5%	12,7%	
	D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	32,7%	11,4%	55,9%	31,3%	11,9%	23,4%	33,2%	19,7%	21,8%	
	E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	13,0%	17,4%	49,6%	32,8%	8,7%	23,7%	20,7%	28,3%	19,7%	
	F Construction	14,5%	23,1%	42,3%	31,8%	9,6%	19,7%	17,8%	18,8%	23,2%	
	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14,4%	11,9%	31,7%	20,7%	6,9%	12,1%	19,1%	37,0%	22,3%	
	H Transportation and storage	22,6%	21,9%	40,3%	20,5%	3,7%	16,6%	14,7%	11,1%	17,9%	
	I Accommodation and food service activities	14,2%	3,2%	35,1%	37,4%	5,9%	6,9%	8,3%	28,8%	20,5%	
	J Information and communication	3,0%	8,8%	15,7%	8,8%	6,5%	12,0%	19,3%	55,3%	34,6%	
	K Financial and insurance activities	2,6%	6,1%	31,5%	7,3%	6,0%	12,7%	15,2%	47,9%	15,7%	
	L Real estate activities	7,3%	57,5%	20,5%	11,8%	3,7%	16,5%	20,7%	36,6%	9,7%	
	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	10,6%	17,5%	31,9%	25,2%	5,8%	22,5%	25,7%	50,8%	29,2%	
	N Administrative and support service activities	22,3%	13,7%	34,7%	29,3%	18,8%	26,5%	29,6%	42,5%	31,0%	
By regions NUTS 2											
	Praha	9,6%	10,9%	26,9%	14,5%	8,0%	14,3%	19,1%	40,8%	19,8%	
	Střední Čechy	16,0%	14,3%	39,3%	24,5%	7,3%	15,4%	19,9%	29,0%	23,1%	
	Jihozápad	13,9%	11,4%	28,2%	18,9%	11,8%	15,4%	17,7%	34,9%	23,8%	
	Severozápad	9,2%	17,6%	19,4%	9,2%	3,2%	12,1%	7,1%	23,4%	9,5%	
	Severovýchod	9,8%	11,2%	21,5%	22,9%	8,0%	15,1%	12,5%	26,8%	19,2%	
	Jihovýchod	9,9%	15,3%	26,2%	20,3%	4,4%	12,1%	11,1%	20,5%	18,0%	
	Střední Morava	8,6%	16,9%	23,0%	16,4%	11,1%	12,1%	16,5%	28,3%	16,9%	
	Moravskoslezsko	9,3%	16,2%	24,8%	16,2%	2,8%	13,6%	16,6%	25,6%	18,5%	

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with technological innovation in the given group

TAB 27 Implementation of marketing innovation in enterprises with non-technological innovation during 2006–2008

	Enterprise introduced:											
	Significant changes to design or packing			New media and techniques for promoting			New methods for product placement			New methods of pricing goods or services		
	Number	% [1]		Number	% [1]		Number	% [1]		Number	% [1]	
CZ TOTAL	4 016	32,4%	9 432	76,0%	3 536	28,5%	5 332	43,0%				
By ownership												
national enterprises	2 909	28,9%	7 842	77,9%	2 793	27,7%	4 380	43,5%				
foreign affiliates	1 106	47,3%	1 590	68,0%	743	31,8%	952	40,7%				
By size-class												
small enterprises (10–49 empl.)	2 738	29,6%	7 190	77,8%	2 455	26,6%	3 921	42,5%				
medium enterprises (50–249 empl.)	915	36,9%	1 752	70,7%	806	32,5%	1 136	45,9%				
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	363	52,4%	491	71,0%	275	39,8%	274	39,7%				
By industries												
B Mining and quarrying	10	33,0%	19	59,9%	8	26,2%	21	67,1%				
C Manufacturing	1 724	39,2%	3 078	70,0%	1 211	27,5%	1 876	42,7%				
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	26	37,7%	42	61,5%	12	17,4%	27	39,7%				
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	22	19,9%	77	68,7%	20	18,5%	56	49,7%				
F Construction	44	3,3%	1 141	85,4%	235	17,6%	511	38,3%				
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 344	35,9%	2 849	76,0%	1 396	37,2%	1 615	43,1%				
H Transportation and storage	142	24,9%	486	85,4%	106	18,6%	381	67,0%				
I Accommodation and food service activities	199	42,7%	400	85,8%	140	30,1%	258	55,3%				
J Information and communication	187	43,8%	323	75,6%	147	34,5%	154	36,1%				
K Financial and insurance activities	53	38,4%	113	81,8%	58	41,9%	34	24,6%				
L Real estate activities	11	14,5%	74	100,0%	13	17,1%	16	21,1%				
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	164	26,9%	491	80,7%	108	17,8%	232	38,1%				
N Administrative and support service activities	90	20,9%	339	78,8%	81	18,8%	151	35,1%				
By regions NUTS 2												
Praha	932	36,0%	2 038	78,8%	779	30,1%	743	28,7%				
Střední Čechy	416	30,0%	1 014	73,0%	459	33,0%	671	48,3%				
Jihozápad	282	29,8%	750	79,3%	273	28,9%	410	43,3%				
Severozápad	428	38,6%	757	68,3%	284	25,6%	577	52,0%				
Severovýchod	652	36,9%	1 297	73,4%	583	33,0%	944	53,4%				
Jihovýchod	777	34,8%	1 777	79,5%	642	28,7%	946	42,4%				
Střední Morava	323	24,4%	1 048	79,4%	237	18,0%	461	35,0%				
Moravskoslezsko	207	19,6%	751	71,2%	279	26,5%	580	55,0%				

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with marketing innovation in the given group

TAB 28 Innovation objectives by their importance for marketing innovations during 2006–2008

	Innovation objectives [1]											
	Increase or maintain market share				Introduce products to new customer groups				Introduce products to new geographic markets			
	High	Medium	Low	Not relevant	High	Medium	Low	Not relevant	High	Medium	Low	Not relevant
CZ TOTAL	50,9%	33,0%	8,1%	8,1%	28,0%	36,5%	16,3%	19,2%	11,4%	20,8%	23,0%	44,7%
By ownership												
national enterprises	47,7%	35,3%	8,4%	8,6%	25,8%	37,4%	15,0%	21,7%	11,6%	19,8%	21,4%	47,3%
foreign affiliates	64,5%	23,1%	6,6%	5,9%	37,4%	32,8%	21,7%	8,1%	10,7%	25,2%	30,3%	33,8%
By size-class												
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	48,1%	34,0%	8,4%	9,5%	27,2%	35,6%	15,4%	21,8%	10,4%	19,1%	21,2%	49,3%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	58,0%	30,5%	7,3%	4,2%	28,7%	39,3%	20,1%	11,9%	12,9%	26,0%	29,6%	31,5%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	62,3%	27,5%	6,1%	4,0%	36,4%	38,5%	15,1%	10,0%	19,7%	25,5%	23,9%	30,9%
By industries												
B Mining and quarrying	55,4%	32,0%	6,3%	6,3%	29,7%	33,0%	21,1%	16,2%	9,5%	22,1%	35,1%	33,4%
C Manufacturing	53,4%	31,5%	7,9%	7,2%	34,8%	37,5%	15,7%	12,0%	16,9%	26,2%	24,4%	32,5%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	45,9%	45,3%	1,5%	7,3%	10,2%	50,6%	13,1%	26,1%	1,5%	17,1%	10,0%	71,5%
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	44,4%	32,6%	7,4%	15,6%	7,4%	35,3%	23,8%	33,5%	2,7%	13,1%	21,3%	62,9%
F Construction	36,1%	48,0%	4,8%	11,0%	13,8%	35,3%	21,6%	29,3%	2,0%	13,1%	28,6%	56,2%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	58,5%	28,7%	9,0%	3,8%	28,4%	35,5%	16,4%	19,6%	11,6%	19,7%	21,4%	47,2%
H Transportation and storage	37,5%	44,6%	11,5%	6,4%	14,8%	43,0%	8,3%	33,9%	3,8%	13,5%	17,7%	65,0%
I Accommodation and food service activities	54,1%	22,7%	1,6%	21,6%	23,5%	32,8%	16,3%	27,4%	2,6%	16,2%	17,5%	63,8%
J Information and communication	51,1%	34,2%	7,5%	7,3%	31,5%	45,6%	13,8%	9,0%	16,0%	22,1%	28,9%	33,0%
K Financial and insurance activities	62,0%	29,2%	0,7%	8,0%	39,2%	45,3%	10,9%	4,6%	3,5%	22,8%	16,9%	56,8%
L Real estate activities	24,1%	36,0%	2,7%	37,3%	8,4%	25,6%	12,8%	53,2%	8,9%	6,4%	7,0%	77,6%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	42,0%	35,5%	9,1%	13,4%	31,4%	36,7%	14,4%	17,5%	11,8%	18,6%	27,8%	41,8%
N Administrative and support service activities	34,0%	28,4%	17,5%	20,1%	22,0%	22,3%	21,4%	34,2%	3,6%	20,1%	13,4%	62,9%
By regions NUTS 2												
Praha	56,4%	28,8%	8,8%	6,0%	29,8%	34,3%	18,4%	17,5%	12,3%	18,3%	25,2%	44,2%
Střední Čechy	49,3%	30,0%	10,8%	9,9%	21,9%	39,4%	13,7%	25,0%	11,8%	17,4%	24,4%	46,4%
Jihozápad	59,0%	23,6%	11,8%	5,6%	23,9%	40,2%	15,4%	20,6%	8,2%	15,0%	24,7%	52,0%
Severozápad	39,6%	44,6%	2,0%	13,8%	20,9%	43,4%	14,7%	21,0%	11,4%	15,8%	12,7%	60,1%
Severovýchod	52,7%	32,8%	9,1%	5,4%	40,8%	35,1%	13,0%	11,1%	18,5%	30,9%	15,4%	35,2%
Jihovýchod	51,9%	32,9%	5,9%	9,3%	29,7%	34,6%	19,1%	16,6%	9,0%	22,4%	30,2%	38,3%
Střední Morava	46,1%	35,3%	10,4%	8,2%	24,2%	31,1%	20,2%	24,5%	8,4%	18,1%	28,2%	45,2%
Moravskoslezsko	44,5%	40,8%	5,7%	8,9%	22,9%	41,0%	11,6%	24,6%	8,5%	25,1%	16,6%	49,8%

[1] Percentage of innovative enterprises with marketing innovation in the given group

TAB 29 Implementation of organisational innovation in enterprises with non-technological innovation during 2006–2008

	Enterprise introduced:					
	New business practices		New methods of organising work responsibilities and decision making		New methods of organising relations	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	7 983	70,7%	9 094	80,6%	3 368	29,8%
By ownership						
national enterprises	5 879	70,2%	6 690	79,9%	2 342	28,0%
foreign affiliates	2 104	72,2%	2 405	82,5%	1 026	35,2%
By size-class						
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	5 264	68,5%	6 159	80,2%	1 994	26,0%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	2 032	74,6%	2 202	80,8%	986	36,2%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	687	77,9%	733	83,1%	387	43,9%
By industries						
B Mining and quarrying	24	60,7%	28	69,5%	13	33,1%
C Manufacturing	2 955	71,5%	3 268	79,1%	1 168	28,3%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	75	73,6%	87	85,3%	36	35,4%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	74	61,9%	107	88,9%	50	41,6%
F Construction	810	69,1%	965	82,4%	240	20,5%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2 178	80,3%	2 076	76,5%	764	28,2%
H Transportation and storage	494	59,0%	752	89,9%	227	27,1%
I Accommodation and food service activities	197	61,8%	249	78,0%	114	35,7%
J Information and communication	351	73,1%	411	85,6%	228	47,4%
K Financial and insurance activities	100	72,8%	117	85,0%	87	63,6%
L Real estate activities	29	30,7%	86	89,4%	12	12,2%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	507	66,2%	617	80,6%	313	40,8%
N Administrative and support service activities	188	50,8%	332	89,8%	115	31,2%
By regions NUTS 2						
Praha	1 681	69,9%	2 016	83,8%	805	33,5%
Střední Čechy	887	70,3%	1 018	80,6%	347	27,5%
Jihozápad	640	68,9%	728	78,3%	280	30,2%
Severozápad	803	70,4%	954	83,8%	367	32,2%
Severovýchod	1 263	78,3%	1 246	77,3%	476	29,5%
Jihovýchod	1 404	74,0%	1 535	81,0%	625	33,0%
Střední Morava	744	63,5%	937	79,9%	273	23,3%
Moravskoslezsko	562	64,7%	661	76,1%	194	22,3%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises with organisational innovation in the given group

TAB 30 Innovation objectives by their importance for institutional innovations during 2006–2008

		Innovation objectives [1]																				
		Reduce time to respond to customer or supplier needs				Improve ability to develop new products or processes				Improve quality of goods or services				Reduce costs per unit output				Improve communication of information sharing within enterprise or with other enterprise or institutions				
		High	Medium	Low	Not relevant	High	Medium	Low	Not relevant	High	Medium	Low	Not relevant	High	Medium	Low	Not relevant	High	Medium	Low	Not relevant	
CZ TOTAL		37,2%	38,9%	10,4%	13,5%	35,2%	45,9%	9,9%	9,1%	51,7%	36,9%	5,3%	6,0%	34,1%	40,7%	15,9%	9,4%	30,2%	43,6%	14,3%	11,9%	
By ownership																						
national enterprises		35,2%	39,0%	11,7%	14,1%	36,3%	45,9%	8,9%	9,0%	52,9%	36,6%	4,7%	5,9%	33,5%	41,2%	16,6%	8,7%	29,3%	43,4%	14,3%	13,0%	
foreign affiliates		43,0%	38,6%	6,8%	11,7%	32,0%	45,8%	12,7%	9,6%	48,3%	37,9%	7,2%	6,6%	35,6%	39,2%	14,0%	11,2%	32,9%	44,1%	14,2%	8,8%	
By size-class																						
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)		37,4%	38,7%	9,7%	14,2%	35,4%	47,4%	8,3%	8,8%	52,0%	36,9%	4,8%	6,3%	30,6%	42,4%	17,1%	9,9%	29,8%	43,1%	13,3%	13,8%	
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)		36,7%	39,1%	12,2%	12,1%	34,9%	40,8%	14,0%	10,3%	50,9%	37,2%	6,2%	5,8%	39,9%	37,4%	14,1%	8,5%	32,3%	42,8%	16,8%	8,1%	
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)		37,2%	40,5%	11,0%	11,3%	33,8%	47,6%	10,5%	8,1%	52,0%	36,2%	7,6%	4,2%	46,2%	35,4%	11,5%	6,9%	27,9%	50,0%	15,0%	7,0%	
By industries																						
B Mining and quarrying		24,4%	37,6%	10,1%	27,9%	26,2%	39,5%	21,7%	12,7%	38,0%	28,0%	29,0%	5,1%	23,3%	49,8%	18,7%	8,2%	21,5%	34,2%	27,0%	17,3%	
C Manufacturing		40,5%	37,6%	11,7%	10,2%	34,0%	46,1%	11,4%	8,5%	57,0%	34,8%	4,1%	4,1%	44,8%	37,4%	12,2%	5,6%	27,3%	44,1%	17,3%	11,3%	
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		38,1%	21,5%	15,3%	25,0%	34,4%	28,5%	19,0%	18,1%	42,3%	34,9%	8,3%	14,6%	46,1%	34,2%	7,0%	12,7%	38,2%	35,7%	17,6%	8,5%	
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		43,1%	29,9%	10,9%	16,1%	15,7%	47,0%	19,9%	17,4%	38,4%	34,5%	12,2%	14,9%	37,7%	43,3%	7,5%	11,5%	28,1%	52,2%	13,5%	6,3%	
F Construction		22,8%	53,0%	12,4%	11,8%	24,0%	57,5%	4,4%	14,2%	39,0%	46,0%	6,2%	8,9%	20,6%	46,5%	22,4%	10,5%	26,8%	54,3%	10,0%	8,8%	
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		42,2%	37,2%	6,2%	14,4%	38,9%	43,9%	9,1%	8,1%	52,1%	36,2%	4,5%	7,1%	27,6%	45,4%	15,7%	11,2%	33,3%	41,4%	13,5%	11,8%	
H Transportation and storage		35,2%	39,6%	8,6%	16,6%	46,1%	43,4%	4,1%	6,5%	54,0%	36,0%	4,1%	6,0%	39,2%	39,6%	12,4%	8,7%	37,0%	45,8%	4,3%	12,9%	
I Accommodation and food service activities		28,8%	55,4%	8,1%	7,7%	31,7%	55,5%	11,7%	1,0%	63,6%	33,4%	2,6%	0,4%	48,7%	21,1%	29,4%	0,8%	36,8%	37,5%	20,3%	5,4%	
J Information and communication		40,1%	40,1%	11,4%	8,5%	48,6%	41,9%	6,1%	3,4%	58,2%	34,1%	4,7%	2,9%	21,9%	47,5%	23,0%	7,6%	35,6%	46,3%	11,7%	6,3%	
K Financial and insurance activities		37,1%	36,1%	10,5%	16,3%	34,0%	47,2%	10,3%	8,5%	40,2%	42,7%	12,5%	4,6%	25,4%	47,1%	15,0%	12,4%	35,5%	44,0%	14,2%	6,3%	
L Real estate activities		42,4%	25,6%	9,2%	22,8%	17,3%	54,7%	6,3%	21,6%	21,5%	56,8%	4,7%	17,0%	6,3%	30,6%	2,2%	60,9%	19,5%	19,4%	40,5%	20,6%	
M Professional, scientific and technical activities		33,9%	25,0%	16,0%	25,0%	33,1%	43,5%	12,7%	10,7%	44,5%	40,1%	11,5%	4,0%	21,3%	41,8%	26,0%	11,0%	28,9%	41,0%	13,3%	16,8%	
N Administrative and support service activities		22,4%	44,2%	12,3%	21,1%	34,7%	29,5%	19,6%	16,2%	41,6%	33,8%	7,9%	16,8%	28,4%	32,2%	13,0%	26,4%	26,3%	28,0%	13,1%	32,5%	
By regions NUTS 2																						
Praha		38,3%	37,2%	11,9%	12,5%	41,7%	36,1%	12,1%	10,1%	51,3%	35,6%	6,8%	6,4%	27,3%	42,7%	21,0%	9,0%	32,3%	39,0%	16,8%	12,0%	
Střední Čechy		33,3%	47,4%	7,1%	12,2%	33,3%	51,7%	8,2%	6,8%	53,1%	41,0%	2,8%	3,1%	34,7%	35,7%	16,2%	13,4%	29,4%	45,1%	10,6%	14,8%	
Jihozápad		31,7%	45,1%	7,4%	15,8%	35,2%	51,4%	8,7%	4,8%	54,9%	39,5%	4,1%	1,5%	35,9%	39,0%	16,6%	8,5%	28,5%	44,3%	20,8%	6,4%	
Severozápad		37,8%	31,4%	12,0%	18,9%	27,5%	54,8%	4,8%	12,9%	44,1%	39,0%	4,8%	12,1%	30,6%	43,1%	19,0%	7,3%	26,7%	47,4%	9,2%	16,7%	
Severovýchod		40,8%	37,4%	12,0%	9,8%	35,5%	46,7%	8,4%	9,4%	49,2%	40,4%	6,5%	4,0%	34,4%	48,0%	10,4%	7,2%	28,0%	52,6%	12,9%	6,5%	
Jihovýchod		36,7%	41,4%	6,2%	15,7%	36,0%	47,3%	9,0%	7,8%	52,2%	36,6%	4,3%	6,8%	44,0%	30,0%	14,3%	11,7%	36,2%	39,6%	13,5%	10,7%	
Střední Morava		35,9%	32,5%	14,4%	17,3%	28,3%	42,3%	15,6%	13,7%	51,6%	33,3%	7,1%	8,0%	30,5%	47,0%	14,1%	8,4%	21,9%	39,2%	16,7%	22,3%	
Moravskoslezsko		40,9%	40,7%	12,9%	5,6%	37,0%	46,6%	10,7%	5,7%	61,0%	28,3%	5,0%	5,8%	37,1%	42,1%	12,8%	8,0%	35,0%	46,0%	13,2%	5,9%	

[1] Percentage of innovative enterprises with organisational innovation in the given group

TAB 31A Effect of factors hampering innovation activities by their importance for innovative enterprises – High – during 2006–2008

	Hampering factors [1]										
	Lack of funds within enterprise	Lack of finance from sources outside enterprise	Innovation costs too high	Lack of qualified personnel	Lack of information on technology	Lack of information on markets	Difficulty in finding cooperation partner	Market dominated by established enterprises	Uncertain demand for innovation goods or services	No need due to prior innovations	No need because of no demand for innovations
CZ TOTAL	25,9%	12,8%	21,2%	11,5%	2,2%	3,6%	4,7%	18,1%	11,4%	5,8%	12,3%
By ownership											
national enterprises	28,3%	14,1%	22,5%	12,8%	2,4%	3,9%	5,5%	19,6%	12,4%	5,6%	12,1%
foreign affiliates	17,2%	8,2%	16,4%	6,7%	1,7%	2,4%	1,8%	12,6%	7,5%	6,6%	13,0%
By size-class											
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	27,7%	13,2%	22,4%	12,5%	2,4%	3,8%	5,1%	18,6%	11,2%	5,6%	13,2%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	21,5%	12,2%	18,1%	8,5%	1,7%	3,0%	3,6%	16,3%	11,8%	7,0%	10,6%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	20,1%	10,4%	18,4%	9,6%	1,6%	3,0%	3,7%	18,2%	12,1%	4,4%	7,7%
By industries											
B Mining and quarrying	26,0%	19,1%	22,2%	8,8%	3,5%	3,3%	0,0%	17,5%	21,7%	6,9%	20,6%
C Manufacturing	32,2%	16,4%	24,9%	12,2%	2,5%	4,1%	4,4%	19,3%	12,6%	3,9%	7,4%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,4%	21,0%	22,0%	2,6%	0,0%	0,0%	2,5%	8,3%	5,5%	12,9%	12,7%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	15,5%	12,4%	21,9%	6,9%	1,3%	0,4%	3,4%	18,3%	8,9%	1,7%	8,5%
F Construction	19,9%	10,2%	13,8%	14,0%	3,8%	2,6%	8,0%	18,5%	12,9%	9,6%	19,6%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	23,5%	11,0%	21,6%	11,3%	1,0%	4,9%	3,9%	20,3%	10,3%	4,1%	14,3%
H Transportation and storage	22,6%	10,4%	18,5%	10,2%	3,9%	3,8%	8,9%	19,2%	13,3%	15,3%	19,7%
I Accommodation and food service activities	37,1%	14,0%	26,7%	18,9%	4,7%	1,1%	4,0%	5,3%	4,6%	6,8%	11,7%
J Information and communication	22,7%	11,8%	18,7%	10,0%	0,0%	2,6%	3,6%	16,2%	17,8%	5,5%	7,5%
K Financial and insurance activities	11,4%	1,5%	10,6%	3,6%	5,8%	0,5%	1,5%	11,4%	4,6%	4,1%	7,5%
L Real estate activities	27,0%	29,0%	27,7%	0,0%	1,9%	0,0%	0,0%	5,5%	4,5%	6,9%	8,2%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	17,8%	6,6%	18,5%	6,9%	1,4%	1,0%	3,0%	11,6%	7,0%	6,5%	12,0%
N Administrative and support service activities	21,2%	8,5%	11,5%	10,7%	1,7%	2,9%	4,9%	17,1%	8,4%	10,5%	23,0%
By regions NUTS 2											
Praha	17,1%	10,0%	15,9%	9,6%	2,8%	2,0%	1,2%	18,7%	9,4%	5,5%	13,9%
Střední Čechy	23,3%	13,4%	22,8%	11,8%	3,2%	5,6%	6,0%	23,6%	13,2%	6,6%	12,5%
Jihozápad	29,7%	10,3%	20,7%	15,5%	0,6%	1,2%	2,2%	20,1%	15,6%	8,8%	17,5%
Severozápad	26,5%	12,9%	20,1%	14,1%	0,5%	1,2%	7,0%	18,0%	6,5%	9,2%	10,9%
Severovýchod	34,2%	12,6%	17,6%	12,8%	0,8%	5,4%	3,9%	13,7%	9,1%	3,0%	9,0%
Jihovýchod	26,0%	14,4%	22,2%	8,3%	3,0%	4,7%	8,0%	17,3%	11,3%	6,4%	11,8%
Střední Morava	29,2%	14,5%	27,2%	8,1%	2,5%	5,2%	8,1%	18,8%	14,2%	3,8%	12,7%
Moravskoslezsko	27,9%	16,3%	29,7%	16,9%	3,7%	2,5%	2,7%	15,3%	14,2%	5,0%	9,5%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises in the given group

TAB 31B Effect of factors hampering innovation activities by their importance in innovative enterprises – Medium – during 2006–2008

	Hampering factors [1]										
	Lack of funds within enterprise	Lack of finance from sources outside enterprise	Innovation costs too high	Lack of qualified personnel	Lack of information on technology	Lack of information on markets	Difficulty in finding cooperation partner	Market dominated by established enterprises	Uncertain demand for innovation goods or services	No need due to prior innovations	No need because of no demand for innovations
CZ TOTAL	35,1%	23,1%	32,6%	25,8%	16,2%	17,0%	14,9%	32,9%	30,0%	18,6%	19,5%
By ownership											
national enterprises	35,5%	23,8%	33,3%	26,7%	16,2%	17,3%	16,2%	33,8%	31,9%	18,7%	19,6%
foreign affiliates	33,4%	20,4%	30,1%	22,4%	16,1%	15,8%	9,9%	29,6%	23,0%	18,1%	19,0%
By size-class											
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	35,2%	22,8%	31,2%	24,2%	15,0%	16,1%	14,5%	33,3%	29,1%	18,5%	19,8%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	34,3%	24,2%	35,8%	28,8%	18,5%	18,7%	16,3%	31,8%	32,6%	20,0%	19,8%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	35,8%	22,1%	37,6%	34,1%	21,9%	21,7%	14,0%	32,7%	32,3%	15,2%	15,4%
By industries											
B Mining and quarrying	25,8%	13,3%	16,6%	19,8%	17,0%	13,1%	13,1%	27,7%	28,5%	22,7%	24,2%
C Manufacturing	34,9%	22,7%	36,7%	27,7%	17,6%	17,5%	14,7%	33,2%	32,3%	16,4%	17,4%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	43,0%	16,9%	25,4%	21,8%	4,8%	5,0%	6,2%	19,3%	12,2%	30,8%	37,3%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	38,5%	16,9%	28,0%	22,7%	11,4%	11,8%	9,6%	26,9%	30,5%	16,5%	17,2%
F Construction	39,7%	26,0%	37,5%	26,1%	18,4%	25,4%	19,3%	34,4%	24,5%	23,5%	26,3%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	32,3%	22,9%	28,4%	26,5%	15,6%	17,0%	16,1%	32,7%	30,6%	20,3%	20,2%
H Transportation and storage	35,7%	29,9%	23,4%	16,1%	10,6%	11,0%	14,1%	36,7%	31,0%	22,4%	18,1%
I Accommodation and food service activities	42,2%	20,3%	33,5%	29,9%	21,3%	17,1%	8,3%	28,4%	25,4%	15,4%	14,3%
J Information and communication	35,0%	24,3%	26,6%	24,6%	14,0%	14,6%	14,1%	37,2%	33,4%	14,3%	13,5%
K Financial and insurance activities	27,2%	8,6%	35,2%	13,9%	7,2%	8,2%	13,4%	25,5%	19,1%	16,4%	14,4%
L Real estate activities	40,0%	3,9%	12,6%	19,1%	4,0%	5,5%	20,6%	58,7%	35,7%	8,7%	13,4%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	39,4%	21,6%	31,7%	28,3%	11,8%	11,7%	12,9%	31,5%	27,0%	17,9%	23,2%
N Administrative and support service activities	27,6%	24,9%	33,6%	16,4%	21,4%	16,6%	8,1%	24,0%	27,7%	17,4%	22,0%
By regions NUTS 2											
Praha	36,8%	23,6%	35,4%	20,2%	14,4%	15,2%	15,5%	27,5%	24,7%	19,3%	20,0%
Střední Čechy	39,1%	15,7%	30,5%	24,1%	13,1%	14,6%	18,2%	31,2%	32,5%	20,7%	19,1%
Jihozápad	28,9%	22,4%	36,5%	29,5%	17,7%	15,9%	13,6%	30,9%	30,5%	20,5%	19,2%
Severozápad	35,0%	19,6%	25,7%	30,3%	18,3%	14,3%	6,9%	30,6%	25,8%	20,1%	26,6%
Severovýchod	32,5%	25,3%	34,2%	27,5%	18,9%	20,0%	14,3%	36,5%	34,5%	18,3%	13,4%
Jihovýchod	34,4%	25,0%	32,3%	25,2%	13,8%	16,9%	14,7%	34,1%	30,1%	13,9%	18,4%
Střední Morava	36,1%	21,5%	26,9%	27,9%	15,3%	19,0%	13,0%	34,9%	32,0%	16,9%	21,4%
Moravskoslezsko	37,3%	29,9%	36,4%	28,1%	21,9%	21,1%	22,4%	41,6%	33,1%	22,6%	21,6%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises in the given group

TAB 31C Effect of factors hampering innovation activities by their importance in innovative enterprises – Low – during 2006–2008

		Hampering factors [1]										
		Lack of funds within enterprise	Lack of finance from sources outside enterprise	Innovation costs too high	Lack of qualified personnel	Lack of information on technology	Lack of information on markets	Difficulty in finding cooperation partner	Market dominated by established enterprises	Uncertain demand for innovation goods or services	No need due to prior innovations	No need because of no demand for innovations
CZ TOTAL		17,6%	18,1%	17,7%	29,2%	36,8%	35,6%	22,7%	19,5%	24,5%	23,8%	21,6%
By ownership												
national enterprises		16,2%	16,6%	17,1%	28,1%	37,3%	35,6%	22,0%	18,5%	23,1%	23,3%	21,8%
foreign affiliates		22,8%	23,7%	19,7%	33,3%	35,2%	35,7%	25,4%	23,0%	29,7%	25,5%	21,1%
By size-class												
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)		15,6%	15,6%	16,4%	28,8%	34,6%	34,1%	20,2%	18,5%	23,6%	23,4%	20,6%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)		22,1%	24,5%	20,3%	30,4%	41,9%	39,6%	28,5%	21,7%	26,3%	23,1%	23,8%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)		25,9%	26,7%	23,5%	30,8%	45,6%	39,4%	32,9%	23,4%	29,7%	30,1%	27,1%
By industries												
B Mining and quarrying		11,5%	13,5%	16,5%	24,3%	20,5%	26,3%	19,1%	22,4%	15,7%	18,1%	14,5%
C Manufacturing		15,3%	20,5%	16,1%	31,0%	41,7%	39,1%	27,8%	23,3%	26,2%	27,6%	24,9%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		21,8%	16,6%	15,5%	19,4%	37,3%	25,0%	14,5%	12,3%	20,3%	23,0%	22,8%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		21,1%	21,1%	14,6%	29,3%	32,4%	28,6%	17,7%	16,5%	19,8%	23,8%	24,5%
F Construction		21,0%	15,6%	14,8%	28,7%	35,4%	36,6%	22,1%	22,3%	26,3%	24,1%	20,3%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		20,5%	18,1%	18,4%	26,6%	31,5%	32,5%	18,8%	15,0%	23,5%	22,6%	20,0%
H Transportation and storage		7,0%	7,9%	17,1%	30,5%	26,6%	28,7%	16,1%	16,8%	19,5%	16,8%	22,9%
I Accommodation and food service activities		5,5%	10,2%	14,8%	13,0%	31,8%	35,4%	14,3%	14,7%	17,6%	13,6%	15,8%
J Information and communication		19,8%	24,7%	29,0%	40,2%	49,7%	45,2%	25,7%	22,4%	25,5%	22,2%	25,4%
K Financial and insurance activities		33,4%	32,4%	22,9%	43,4%	44,3%	38,0%	18,5%	24,0%	32,0%	23,3%	22,1%
L Real estate activities		11,2%	11,8%	35,1%	51,4%	61,1%	62,8%	34,3%	4,7%	8,6%	46,5%	23,1%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities		25,4%	19,1%	20,4%	25,0%	38,9%	31,5%	19,1%	18,7%	27,7%	17,8%	14,7%
N Administrative and support service activities		18,6%	12,4%	19,8%	32,8%	27,6%	23,7%	22,6%	14,0%	20,3%	19,2%	13,7%
By regions NUTS 2												
Praha		22,0%	22,9%	20,6%	35,1%	34,3%	32,0%	22,9%	19,2%	28,7%	19,8%	19,0%
Střední Čechy		14,0%	11,4%	13,2%	24,5%	33,6%	29,5%	12,2%	13,0%	16,2%	19,2%	19,0%
Jihozápad		21,8%	21,0%	15,5%	23,0%	37,8%	37,3%	23,2%	21,9%	18,8%	18,9%	15,8%
Severozápad		12,6%	17,9%	18,0%	25,0%	33,8%	34,0%	22,5%	19,6%	30,1%	29,4%	23,9%
Severovýchod		18,2%	19,7%	22,0%	29,6%	42,5%	43,3%	26,7%	20,9%	23,8%	31,5%	36,5%
Jihovýchod		14,5%	13,7%	16,3%	33,7%	40,4%	39,8%	24,1%	18,7%	25,2%	28,3%	18,0%
Střední Morava		17,4%	20,5%	21,3%	30,1%	40,1%	37,3%	28,2%	21,3%	23,3%	22,2%	20,2%
Moravskoslezsko		17,7%	15,9%	9,6%	21,9%	28,7%	28,1%	18,9%	22,2%	26,5%	18,7%	21,1%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises

TAB 31D Effect of factors hampering innovation activities by their importance in innovative enterprises – Not relevant – during 2006–2008

	Hampering factors [1]										
	Lack of funds within enterprise	Lack of finance from sources outside enterprise	Innovation costs too high	Lack of qualified personnel	Lack of information on technology	Lack of information on markets	Difficulty in finding cooperation partner	Market dominated by established enterprises	Uncertain demand for innovation goods or services	No need due to prior innovations	No need because of no demand for innovations
CZ TOTAL	21,4%	46,0%	28,5%	33,5%	44,7%	43,8%	57,7%	29,5%	34,1%	51,8%	46,6%
By ownership											
national enterprises	19,9%	45,5%	27,1%	32,4%	44,1%	43,2%	56,2%	28,1%	32,5%	52,4%	46,5%
foreign affiliates	26,6%	47,7%	33,8%	37,5%	47,0%	46,1%	62,9%	34,8%	39,9%	49,9%	46,9%
By size-class											
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	21,4%	48,4%	30,0%	34,5%	47,9%	46,0%	60,2%	29,6%	36,2%	52,5%	46,5%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	22,0%	39,1%	25,8%	32,3%	37,9%	38,6%	51,6%	30,2%	29,3%	49,9%	45,9%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	18,2%	40,8%	20,5%	25,5%	30,9%	35,9%	49,4%	25,7%	25,8%	50,3%	49,8%
By industries											
B Mining and quarrying	36,7%	54,1%	44,8%	47,1%	58,9%	57,4%	67,8%	32,4%	34,2%	52,3%	40,7%
C Manufacturing	17,7%	40,4%	22,2%	29,2%	38,1%	39,4%	53,0%	24,2%	28,8%	52,2%	50,3%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	28,9%	45,6%	37,2%	56,2%	57,9%	70,1%	76,9%	60,1%	62,0%	33,3%	27,2%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	24,9%	49,5%	35,4%	41,1%	54,9%	59,2%	69,4%	38,4%	40,8%	58,0%	49,8%
F Construction	19,3%	48,2%	33,9%	31,2%	42,5%	35,4%	50,6%	24,9%	36,3%	42,8%	33,7%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	23,8%	48,0%	31,7%	35,7%	51,9%	45,6%	61,2%	32,0%	35,6%	53,0%	45,5%
H Transportation and storage	34,7%	51,8%	40,9%	43,2%	59,0%	56,6%	60,9%	27,3%	36,2%	45,5%	39,4%
I Accommodation and food service activities	15,2%	55,5%	25,0%	38,2%	42,1%	46,4%	73,4%	51,7%	52,4%	64,2%	58,2%
J Information and communication	22,4%	39,1%	25,7%	25,2%	34,7%	37,6%	56,7%	24,2%	23,3%	58,0%	53,6%
K Financial and insurance activities	28,0%	57,5%	31,3%	39,1%	48,5%	53,4%	66,6%	39,1%	44,3%	56,3%	56,0%
L Real estate activities	21,9%	55,3%	24,6%	29,5%	32,9%	31,7%	45,1%	31,0%	51,1%	37,9%	55,3%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	17,3%	52,7%	29,4%	39,8%	47,8%	55,9%	65,0%	38,1%	38,3%	57,8%	50,0%
N Administrative and support service activities	32,6%	54,2%	35,2%	40,1%	49,4%	56,9%	64,3%	44,9%	43,5%	52,9%	41,2%
By regions NUTS 2											
Praha	24,0%	43,5%	28,1%	35,0%	48,5%	50,8%	60,4%	34,6%	37,1%	55,4%	47,1%
Střední Čechy	23,6%	59,5%	33,6%	39,7%	50,1%	50,2%	63,7%	32,2%	38,0%	53,6%	49,4%
Jihozápad	19,6%	46,4%	27,3%	32,0%	43,8%	45,6%	61,0%	27,0%	35,1%	51,8%	47,6%
Severozápad	26,0%	49,6%	36,2%	30,5%	47,4%	50,5%	63,7%	31,8%	37,5%	41,3%	38,7%
Severovýchod	15,2%	42,5%	26,2%	30,0%	37,8%	31,3%	55,1%	28,9%	32,6%	47,2%	41,1%
Jihovýchod	25,2%	47,0%	29,2%	32,8%	42,8%	38,6%	53,2%	29,8%	33,4%	51,4%	51,8%
Střední Morava	17,2%	43,5%	24,7%	33,8%	42,1%	48,5%	50,8%	25,0%	30,4%	57,0%	45,8%
Moravskoslezsko	17,0%	37,9%	24,3%	33,1%	45,8%	48,3%	56,0%	20,9%	26,2%	53,7%	47,8%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises in given group

TAB 32A Effect of factors hampering innovation activities by their importance for non-innovative enterprises – High – during 2006–2008

	Hampering factors [1]										
	Lack of funds within enterprise	Lack of finance from sources outside enterprise	Innovation costs too high	Lack of qualified personnel	Lack of information on technology	Lack of information on markets	Difficulty in finding cooperation partner	Market dominated by established enterprises	Uncertain demand for innovation goods or services	No need due to prior innovations	No need because of no demand for innovations
CZ TOTAL	18,9%	9,1%	14,9%	6,6%	3,3%	3,2%	5,1%	12,1%	9,0%	8,5%	25,1%
By ownership											
national enterprises	19,6%	9,1%	15,5%	7,3%	3,6%	3,4%	5,3%	12,4%	9,3%	8,0%	24,3%
foreign affiliates	13,5%	9,0%	10,2%	2,1%	1,5%	1,8%	3,5%	10,2%	6,9%	11,9%	30,8%
By size-class											
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	19,7%	9,5%	15,4%	7,1%	3,7%	3,4%	5,4%	12,3%	8,7%	8,3%	24,5%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	15,3%	7,2%	12,8%	4,0%	1,3%	2,0%	3,6%	11,9%	11,0%	9,2%	27,7%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	10,5%	4,3%	6,3%	3,5%	1,5%	1,7%	2,9%	8,5%	7,6%	11,0%	29,0%
By industries											
B Mining and quarrying	20,2%	8,6%	13,6%	1,7%	0,0%	0,0%	1,7%	8,6%	8,3%	6,6%	28,7%
C Manufacturing	26,7%	13,4%	21,5%	6,8%	4,0%	4,2%	7,2%	15,4%	13,3%	10,3%	25,5%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	13,8%	11,1%	14,7%	1,3%	1,3%	0,0%	0,0%	5,2%	3,5%	10,2%	22,3%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	12,2%	10,7%	12,1%	2,6%	0,6%	0,6%	1,7%	10,5%	8,0%	6,9%	24,0%
F Construction	10,9%	3,0%	10,6%	9,9%	3,5%	2,3%	4,8%	13,9%	8,6%	10,5%	27,2%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17,9%	8,8%	14,3%	7,4%	4,7%	5,1%	4,8%	12,9%	6,8%	5,6%	22,4%
H Transportation and storage	20,7%	8,1%	14,2%	6,4%	3,5%	3,5%	7,3%	10,5%	7,2%	8,7%	24,2%
I Accommodation and food service activities	28,2%	12,9%	18,1%	7,3%	0,6%	0,0%	1,7%	1,6%	5,2%	8,0%	31,6%
J Information and communication	13,3%	7,3%	9,5%	7,9%	2,5%	2,5%	6,2%	12,5%	9,6%	10,7%	22,0%
K Financial and insurance activities	2,4%	0,0%	2,4%	1,0%	1,0%	0,0%	0,9%	3,7%	6,8%	6,3%	13,2%
L Real estate activities	10,9%	0,5%	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1,0%	4,8%	2,1%	16,5%	25,6%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	11,6%	9,5%	7,4%	0,8%	0,1%	0,1%	1,7%	5,2%	5,6%	3,2%	22,1%
N Administrative and support service activities	11,6%	5,9%	9,3%	2,8%	2,2%	1,1%	4,4%	11,5%	10,4%	9,6%	29,0%
By regions NUTS 2											
Praha	16,7%	8,9%	12,4%	6,0%	1,7%	1,2%	3,5%	11,0%	5,9%	7,3%	19,9%
Střední Čechy	15,7%	4,7%	13,6%	3,5%	0,3%	0,6%	1,9%	12,9%	12,3%	11,1%	31,0%
Jihozápad	12,1%	4,8%	10,1%	3,5%	1,9%	1,9%	4,0%	9,2%	6,4%	5,4%	24,4%
Severozápad	15,7%	8,2%	12,4%	9,2%	5,8%	5,6%	7,6%	12,2%	10,7%	7,5%	26,3%
Severovýchod	19,2%	11,3%	13,0%	6,6%	6,6%	6,8%	5,0%	12,1%	11,1%	8,7%	29,8%
Jihovýchod	25,1%	11,2%	21,0%	7,7%	3,7%	3,1%	7,2%	15,3%	10,4%	8,5%	22,9%
Střední Morava	23,2%	12,6%	19,8%	7,2%	2,3%	2,5%	4,6%	12,2%	9,9%	7,9%	24,9%
Moravskoslezsko	20,1%	8,2%	14,6%	9,3%	4,9%	4,9%	7,7%	11,5%	7,5%	12,4%	26,7%

[1] Percentage of all non-innovative enterprises in given group

TAB 32B Effect of factors hampering innovation activities by their importance for non-innovative enterprises – Medium – during 2006–2008

	Hampering factors [1]										
	Lack of funds within enterprise	Lack of finance from sources outside enterprise	Innovation costs too high	Lack of qualified personnel	Lack of information on technology	Lack of information on markets	Difficulty in finding cooperation partner	Market dominated by established enterprises	Uncertain demand for innovation goods or services	No need due to prior innovations	No need because of no demand for innovations
CZ TOTAL	16,0%	10,7%	12,4%	12,2%	7,2%	7,4%	7,5%	14,3%	14,8%	9,7%	11,7%
By ownership											
national enterprises	16,4%	11,0%	12,5%	12,0%	7,3%	7,8%	7,8%	14,6%	15,0%	9,6%	11,6%
foreign affiliates	13,0%	9,3%	11,3%	13,7%	6,6%	4,8%	5,4%	11,9%	13,4%	10,1%	13,1%
By size-class											
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	15,3%	10,3%	11,7%	11,9%	7,0%	7,4%	7,3%	14,0%	14,6%	8,9%	10,5%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	20,2%	13,6%	15,6%	14,5%	8,2%	7,7%	8,8%	15,9%	16,2%	13,2%	18,4%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	16,3%	10,6%	18,4%	8,1%	7,1%	5,8%	5,0%	13,2%	13,6%	16,8%	16,2%
By industries											
B Mining and quarrying	13,0%	4,1%	3,6%	7,8%	6,2%	3,6%	3,6%	9,6%	7,2%	3,6%	6,9%
C Manufacturing	17,9%	12,2%	14,5%	16,5%	8,2%	9,6%	7,1%	17,2%	18,0%	9,4%	12,5%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8,3%	11,1%	17,0%	11,1%	5,8%	8,4%	12,7%	13,7%	13,0%	11,6%	11,8%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	15,1%	11,1%	15,2%	12,7%	7,7%	10,5%	12,4%	16,1%	18,0%	14,2%	12,8%
F Construction	22,1%	13,1%	13,3%	12,6%	6,0%	6,1%	8,2%	19,6%	17,0%	11,6%	12,4%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13,5%	9,0%	9,9%	11,1%	8,3%	7,5%	6,9%	8,0%	10,9%	9,1%	11,0%
H Transportation and storage	16,5%	4,7%	11,9%	4,7%	4,7%	4,6%	7,3%	17,8%	21,2%	9,5%	13,6%
I Accommodation and food service activities	5,2%	11,0%	15,3%	5,8%	5,3%	2,0%	5,1%	10,1%	8,9%	4,8%	5,7%
J Information and communication	17,9%	11,5%	13,0%	11,8%	4,7%	9,1%	10,3%	20,1%	23,5%	15,6%	18,2%
K Financial and insurance activities	6,9%	4,9%	9,9%	4,1%	4,0%	5,1%	4,9%	13,1%	7,4%	6,4%	17,9%
L Real estate activities	16,3%	20,6%	15,8%	17,3%	10,8%	1,0%	0,5%	0,9%	3,7%	13,7%	11,1%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	9,7%	10,9%	9,8%	9,9%	6,6%	9,2%	11,3%	12,2%	9,9%	10,4%	10,4%
N Administrative and support service activities	17,6%	9,8%	8,4%	11,9%	7,2%	6,4%	6,3%	12,8%	12,2%	8,4%	11,5%
By regions NUTS 2											
Praha	11,1%	10,6%	10,5%	11,6%	9,7%	6,9%	9,9%	11,8%	12,3%	10,1%	12,7%
Střední Čechy	15,6%	10,2%	8,4%	10,2%	6,8%	6,3%	5,8%	12,2%	10,9%	7,4%	9,7%
Jihozápad	13,4%	12,5%	10,3%	13,5%	4,2%	4,1%	6,4%	14,7%	12,5%	8,6%	11,9%
Severozápad	21,7%	10,3%	14,7%	12,8%	5,5%	4,8%	3,2%	10,4%	13,5%	11,5%	10,1%
Severovýchod	12,8%	6,4%	11,9%	10,0%	5,6%	5,7%	7,5%	15,3%	15,2%	8,7%	8,7%
Jihovýchod	17,2%	13,1%	15,9%	11,0%	6,1%	9,5%	7,0%	15,3%	20,6%	12,3%	13,7%
Střední Morava	23,2%	14,1%	13,9%	18,7%	9,1%	12,4%	8,2%	18,5%	12,8%	11,2%	13,3%
Moravskoslezsko	17,8%	8,0%	13,0%	10,4%	8,8%	7,7%	8,6%	15,4%	19,1%	5,9%	11,9%

[1] Percentage of all non-innovative enterprises in the given group

TAB 32C Effect of factors hampering innovation activities by their importance for non-innovative enterprises – Low – during 2006–2008

	Hampering factors [1]										
	Lack of funds within enterprise	Lack of finance from sources outside enterprise	Innovation costs too high	Lack of qualified personnel	Lack of information on technology	Lack of information on markets	Difficulty in finding cooperation partner	Market dominated by established enterprises	Uncertain demand for innovation goods or services	No need due to prior innovations	No need because of no demand for innovations
CZ TOTAL	11,2%	9,3%	7,3%	12,3%	15,1%	16,1%	10,9%	9,5%	9,6%	10,2%	8,6%
By ownership											
national enterprises	10,8%	9,2%	7,0%	12,3%	15,3%	15,6%	10,7%	8,8%	9,1%	10,4%	8,9%
foreign affiliates	13,7%	10,3%	9,9%	12,5%	13,5%	19,5%	12,6%	13,7%	13,3%	9,1%	6,0%
By size-class											
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	11,2%	8,9%	7,1%	11,8%	14,6%	15,5%	10,6%	9,3%	9,4%	10,1%	8,6%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	10,3%	10,9%	8,6%	14,8%	18,0%	19,5%	12,0%	10,1%	10,2%	11,2%	8,0%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	16,1%	15,2%	10,1%	16,1%	16,2%	16,4%	13,7%	13,0%	12,7%	9,6%	11,3%
By industries											
B Mining and quarrying	8,6%	11,3%	6,8%	8,8%	8,3%	7,5%	11,4%	14,5%	19,9%	10,4%	10,4%
C Manufacturing	9,7%	10,8%	7,1%	12,2%	17,2%	16,4%	11,7%	11,7%	11,8%	13,0%	9,0%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17,2%	8,4%	4,2%	12,8%	16,2%	16,9%	11,5%	5,8%	7,8%	11,5%	10,7%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10,9%	11,4%	5,9%	14,6%	17,5%	15,2%	11,0%	5,2%	6,3%	14,7%	12,3%
F Construction	9,2%	9,5%	4,5%	12,2%	18,8%	19,4%	12,7%	7,9%	8,4%	8,8%	7,9%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13,8%	6,2%	6,5%	9,4%	9,5%	12,1%	8,1%	6,9%	5,6%	7,8%	8,0%
H Transportation and storage	13,4%	15,9%	7,3%	16,0%	15,5%	18,1%	14,1%	9,1%	11,4%	8,1%	7,9%
I Accommodation and food service activities	9,0%	8,8%	9,1%	16,6%	18,7%	18,0%	9,3%	14,5%	12,6%	18,6%	10,4%
J Information and communication	13,3%	12,8%	10,0%	19,4%	25,0%	24,4%	8,4%	6,9%	5,2%	8,4%	9,0%
K Financial and insurance activities	12,2%	9,1%	8,1%	7,2%	6,4%	6,3%	4,4%	4,4%	6,0%	14,9%	6,9%
L Real estate activities	12,9%	12,4%	13,0%	20,8%	25,9%	14,9%	12,4%	15,5%	15,9%	13,4%	12,9%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	10,7%	7,2%	14,5%	19,1%	19,5%	17,0%	11,1%	10,9%	13,9%	10,1%	10,6%
N Administrative and support service activities	11,4%	6,9%	9,5%	5,8%	5,2%	16,1%	11,5%	10,0%	10,6%	4,0%	5,9%
By regions NUTS 2											
Praha	15,8%	13,0%	12,1%	15,1%	13,3%	19,2%	12,7%	8,9%	10,9%	13,2%	12,2%
Střední Čechy	14,2%	8,7%	7,9%	10,9%	12,1%	15,7%	10,1%	10,6%	7,5%	13,9%	9,2%
Jihozápad	11,8%	6,6%	5,7%	9,0%	12,8%	11,7%	7,7%	11,5%	15,0%	7,7%	7,6%
Severozápad	13,4%	13,5%	8,1%	12,6%	18,4%	18,5%	14,3%	11,1%	8,9%	8,9%	7,2%
Severovýchod	8,5%	7,1%	8,5%	13,0%	13,3%	11,9%	9,0%	8,8%	5,7%	10,7%	5,4%
Jihovýchod	7,3%	6,9%	4,7%	8,9%	15,7%	16,4%	9,2%	8,7%	7,9%	8,6%	7,1%
Střední Morava	7,7%	9,6%	5,5%	16,1%	22,6%	22,3%	15,9%	9,8%	16,3%	10,1%	9,4%
Moravskoslezsko	10,9%	8,5%	3,5%	11,4%	13,8%	10,9%	8,1%	7,8%	4,4%	7,1%	8,7%

[1] Percentage of all non-innovative enterprises in the given group

TAB 32D Effect of factors hampering innovation activities by their importance for non-innovative enterprises – Not relevant – during 2006–2008

	Hampering factors [1]										
	Lack of funds within enterprise	Lack of finance from sources outside enterprise	Innovation costs too high	Lack of qualified personnel	Lack of information on technology	Lack of information on markets	Difficulty in finding cooperation partner	Market dominated by established enterprises	Uncertain demand for innovation goods or services	No need due to prior innovations	No need because of no demand for innovations
CZ TOTAL	54,0%	70,9%	65,4%	68,9%	74,4%	73,3%	76,5%	64,1%	66,5%	71,6%	54,6%
By ownership											
national enterprises	53,1%	70,8%	65,0%	68,5%	73,8%	73,3%	76,2%	64,1%	66,6%	72,0%	55,2%
foreign affiliates	59,8%	71,4%	68,6%	71,7%	78,4%	73,9%	78,4%	64,2%	66,4%	68,9%	50,1%
By size-class											
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	53,9%	71,3%	65,9%	69,2%	74,7%	73,7%	76,6%	64,5%	67,2%	72,7%	56,3%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	54,1%	68,3%	63,0%	66,6%	72,4%	70,8%	75,6%	62,1%	62,6%	66,4%	45,9%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	57,1%	70,0%	65,2%	72,4%	75,3%	76,1%	78,4%	65,2%	66,1%	62,7%	43,5%
By industries											
B Mining and quarrying	58,3%	76,0%	76,1%	81,7%	85,6%	88,9%	83,4%	67,4%	64,6%	79,3%	54,0%
C Manufacturing	45,6%	63,6%	56,9%	64,5%	70,7%	69,9%	74,0%	55,7%	56,9%	67,3%	53,0%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	60,7%	69,4%	64,1%	74,8%	76,8%	74,7%	75,8%	75,3%	75,7%	66,6%	55,2%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	61,8%	66,9%	66,8%	70,1%	74,2%	73,8%	74,9%	68,3%	67,6%	64,1%	50,9%
F Construction	57,8%	74,4%	71,6%	65,2%	71,8%	72,1%	74,3%	58,7%	65,9%	69,0%	52,5%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	54,8%	76,0%	69,3%	72,2%	77,5%	75,3%	80,2%	72,2%	76,7%	77,5%	58,6%
H Transportation and storage	49,3%	71,4%	66,6%	72,8%	76,3%	73,9%	71,3%	62,6%	60,2%	73,7%	54,3%
I Accommodation and food service activities	57,7%	67,2%	57,5%	70,3%	75,4%	80,0%	83,9%	73,7%	73,2%	68,6%	52,3%
J Information and communication	55,5%	68,3%	67,5%	60,8%	67,7%	64,0%	75,1%	60,5%	61,7%	65,3%	50,8%
K Financial and insurance activities	78,5%	86,0%	79,6%	87,6%	88,6%	88,6%	89,7%	78,8%	79,9%	72,4%	62,0%
L Real estate activities	59,9%	66,5%	70,6%	61,8%	63,2%	84,1%	86,1%	78,8%	78,3%	56,3%	50,4%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	68,0%	72,3%	68,3%	70,2%	73,8%	73,7%	75,9%	71,8%	70,6%	76,3%	57,0%
N Administrative and support service activities	59,3%	77,4%	72,8%	79,5%	85,4%	76,4%	77,8%	65,7%	66,8%	78,0%	53,6%
By regions NUTS 2											
Praha	56,5%	67,5%	65,0%	67,3%	75,3%	72,7%	73,8%	68,2%	70,9%	69,4%	55,1%
Střední Čechy	54,5%	76,4%	70,1%	75,3%	80,8%	77,3%	82,2%	64,3%	69,2%	67,6%	50,1%
Jihozápad	62,6%	76,1%	73,9%	74,0%	81,1%	82,3%	81,9%	64,5%	66,1%	78,2%	56,1%
Severozápad	49,1%	67,9%	64,9%	65,4%	70,4%	71,1%	74,8%	66,3%	66,9%	72,1%	56,4%
Severovýchod	59,6%	75,1%	66,6%	70,4%	74,5%	75,7%	78,5%	63,8%	68,0%	72,0%	56,1%
Jihovýchod	50,4%	68,9%	58,4%	72,3%	74,4%	70,9%	76,7%	60,7%	61,1%	70,6%	56,3%
Střední Morava	46,0%	63,7%	60,8%	58,0%	66,0%	62,8%	71,2%	59,5%	61,0%	70,8%	52,4%
Moravskoslezsko	51,2%	75,3%	69,0%	68,9%	72,5%	76,5%	75,6%	65,3%	69,0%	74,5%	52,7%

[1] Percentage of all non-innovative enterprises in the given group

TAB 33A Intellectual property rights for innovative enterprises with technological and non-technological innovation during 2006–2008

	Type of intellectual property rights											
	A patent application		Request for registration of utility model		Registration of an industrial design		Registration of a trademark		A copyright claim			
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]		
CZ TOTAL	438	2,3%	767	4,0%	520	2,7%	2 309	12,0%	459	2,4%		
By ownership												
national enterprises	279	1,8%	666	4,4%	408	2,7%	1 869	12,3%	366	2,4%		
foreign affiliates	160	3,8%	101	2,4%	112	2,7%	440	10,6%	93	2,2%		
By size-class												
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	162	1,2%	383	2,7%	230	1,6%	1 396	10,0%	286	2,0%		
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	152	3,7%	254	6,2%	199	4,8%	672	16,4%	120	2,9%		
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	124	10,5%	131	11,1%	92	7,8%	241	20,4%	53	4,5%		
By industries												
B Mining and quarrying	4	6,5%	6	10,1%	1	1,6%	9	15,3%	2	3,3%		
C Manufacturing	313	4,4%	471	6,6%	360	5,0%	1 043	14,6%	138	1,9%		
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	1,8%	2	1,8%	2	1,8%	7	5,8%	1	0,8%		
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	0,4%	1	0,4%	2	0,7%	7	3,1%	4	1,7%		
F Construction	2	0,1%	33	1,5%	6	0,3%	148	6,9%	21	1,0%		
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	49	1,0%	170	3,5%	64	1,3%	615	12,5%	116	2,4%		
H Transportation and storage	3	0,3%	4	0,4%	3	0,3%	49	4,4%	4	0,3%		
I Accommodation and food service activities	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	29	4,7%	4	0,6%		
J Information and communication	19	2,5%	11	1,5%	9	1,2%	149	19,5%	63	8,3%		
K Financial and insurance activities	9	4,1%	1	0,5%	1	0,5%	52	24,8%	5	2,6%		
L Real estate activities	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	7	5,0%	3	2,1%		
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	35	3,0%	63	5,4%	66	5,7%	100	8,6%	87	7,5%		
N Administrative and support service activities	1	0,1%	5	0,7%	6	0,9%	93	13,7%	10	1,5%		
By regions NUTS 2												
Praha	67	1,7%	91	2,3%	93	2,4%	526	13,4%	104	2,6%		
Střední Čechy	28	1,4%	54	2,7%	14	0,7%	218	10,7%	95	4,6%		
Jihozápad	16	0,8%	37	2,0%	43	2,3%	139	7,5%	38	2,1%		
Severozápad	30	1,8%	49	2,9%	39	2,3%	195	11,5%	35	2,1%		
Severovýchod	68	2,6%	90	3,4%	79	3,0%	403	15,2%	72	2,7%		
Jihovýchod	99	3,0%	200	6,0%	131	3,9%	345	10,3%	72	2,2%		
Střední Morava	98	4,6%	153	7,3%	51	2,4%	338	16,0%	25	1,2%		
Moravskoslezsko	32	1,9%	92	5,5%	70	4,2%	145	8,7%	18	1,1%		

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises in the given group

TAB 33B Intellectual property rights for non-innovative enterprises during 2006–2008

	Type of intellectual property rights											
	A patent application		Request for registration of utility model		Registration of an industrial design		Registration of a trademark		A copyright claim			
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]		
CZ TOTAL	8	0,0%	67	0,3%	14	0,1%	418	2,2%	29	0,1%		
By ownership												
national enterprises	4	0,0%	61	0,4%	11	0,1%	366	2,2%	19	0,1%		
foreign affiliates	4	0,2%	6	0,3%	3	0,1%	52	2,1%	10	0,4%		
By size-class												
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	6	0,0%	49	0,3%	1	0,0%	302	1,9%	23	0,1%		
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	3	0,1%	17	0,6%	13	0,5%	106	3,8%	1	0,0%		
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	11	2,8%	5	1,2%		
By industries												
B Mining and quarrying	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,7%	..	..
C Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	2,2%	..	..
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0,0%	..	..
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0,0%	..	..
F Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	1,8%	..	..
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	2,6%	..	..
H Transportation and storage	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1,0%	..	..
I Accommodation and food service activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	0,8%	..	..
J Information and communication	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	9,9%	..	..
K Financial and insurance activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3,1%	..	..
L Real estate activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0,6%	..	..
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	3,7%	..	..
N Administrative and support service activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1,2%	..	..
By regions NUTS 2												
Praha	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	1,9%	..	..
Střední Čechy	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	0,9%	..	..
Jihozápad	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	0,5%	..	..
Severozápad	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2,4%	..	..
Severovýchod	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	2,7%	..	..
Jihovýchod	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	1,8%	..	..
Střední Morava	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	3,8%	..	..
Moravskoslezsko	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	3,1%	..	..

[1] Percentage of all non-innovative enterprises in the given group

NOTE: (..) not enough enterprises in the given group for publication

TAB 34A Introduction of eco-innovations in innovative enterprises during 2006–2008

		Environmental benefits from the production of goods or services within enterprise											
Reduced material use per unit of output		Reduced energy use per unit of output		Reduced total CO2 production within enterprise		Replaced materials with less polluting or hazardous substitutes		Reduced soil, water, noise or air pollution		Recycled waste, water or materials			
		Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]		
CZ TOTAL		5 246	27,2%	5 948	30,8%	3 337	17,3%	3 981	20,6%	5 175	26,8%	8 105	42,0%
By ownership													
national enterprises		4 082	27,0%	4 705	31,1%	2 554	16,9%	3 072	20,3%	4 116	27,2%	6 360	42,0%
foreign affiliates		1 163	28,0%	1 242	29,9%	782	18,8%	908	21,8%	1 059	25,5%	1 745	42,0%
By size-class													
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)		3 345	23,9%	3 720	26,5%	2 065	14,7%	2 458	17,5%	3 243	23,1%	5 558	39,6%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)		1 381	33,7%	1 648	40,2%	894	21,8%	1 098	26,8%	1 396	34,1%	1 905	46,5%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)		520	44,1%	579	49,1%	378	32,0%	424	35,9%	536	45,5%	642	54,4%
By industries													
B Mining and quarrying		13	20,5%	21	34,0%	15	23,9%	13	21,9%	28	45,7%	28	46,1%
C Manufacturing		2 670	37,3%	2 910	40,7%	1 362	19,0%	1 749	24,4%	2 217	31,0%	3 222	45,0%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		46	38,2%	64	52,6%	69	56,8%	22	17,8%	61	50,1%	42	34,9%
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		62	26,8%	73	31,6%	54	23,5%	44	18,9%	121	52,8%	139	60,5%
F Construction		673	31,2%	564	26,2%	601	27,9%	700	32,5%	905	42,1%	1 170	54,3%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		713	14,5%	1 134	23,0%	559	11,4%	766	15,6%	915	18,6%	1 870	38,0%
H Transportation and storage		355	32,5%	412	37,7%	370	33,8%	237	21,7%	442	40,4%	484	44,3%
I Accommodation and food service activities		214	34,6%	294	47,5%	93	15,0%	98	15,8%	159	25,8%	347	56,1%
J Information and communication		70	9,1%	115	15,1%	34	4,5%	92	12,1%	37	4,9%	178	23,3%
K Financial and insurance activities		33	15,5%	25	11,7%	11	5,4%	11	5,2%	4	1,8%	34	16,3%
L Real estate activities		11	7,6%	16	10,9%	13	9,4%	10	7,0%	13	8,9%	28	19,6%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities		264	22,8%	221	19,1%	90	7,8%	119	10,3%	165	14,3%	377	32,6%
N Administrative and support service activities		123	18,3%	101	14,9%	65	9,7%	119	17,7%	107	15,9%	185	27,4%
By regions NUTS 2													
Praha		791	20,1%	946	24,1%	679	17,3%	699	17,8%	739	18,8%	1 459	37,1%
Střední Čechy		639	31,4%	650	31,9%	480	23,6%	532	26,1%	648	31,8%	1 007	49,4%
Jihozápad		428	23,3%	508	27,6%	319	17,4%	339	18,4%	450	24,5%	580	31,5%
Severozápad		615	36,2%	617	36,3%	346	20,3%	330	19,4%	553	32,5%	802	47,2%
Severovýchod		765	28,8%	990	37,3%	398	15,0%	571	21,5%	720	27,1%	1 188	44,8%
Jihovýchod		998	29,7%	1 053	31,3%	486	14,5%	746	22,2%	966	28,7%	1 538	45,7%
Střední Morava		581	27,5%	617	29,2%	334	15,8%	456	21,6%	651	30,9%	882	41,8%
Moravskoslezsko		428	25,6%	568	34,0%	294	17,6%	308	18,4%	448	26,8%	648	38,8%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises in the given group

TAB 34B Introduction of eco-innovations in innovative enterprises during 2006–2008 (cont.)

	Environmental benefits from the after sales use of goods or services by the end user							
	Reduced energy use		Reduced air, water, soil or noise pollution		Improved recycling of product after use			
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	6 023	31,2%	5 404	28,0%	6 166	31,9%		
By ownership								
national enterprises	4 845	32,0%	4 371	28,9%	5 053	33,4%		
foreign affiliates	1 178	28,3%	1 033	24,8%	1 113	26,8%		
By size-class								
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	4 161	29,7%	3 591	25,6%	4 444	31,7%		
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	1 435	35,0%	1 372	33,5%	1 330	32,4%		
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	428	36,2%	442	37,4%	392	33,2%		
By industries								
B Mining and quarrying	13	21,7%	22	35,6%	18	29,2%		
C Manufacturing	2 410	33,7%	2 150	30,1%	2 167	30,3%		
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	63	52,1%	70	58,1%	20	16,2%		
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	63	27,2%	113	49,2%	102	44,4%		
F Construction	826	38,4%	891	41,4%	916	42,6%		
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 276	25,9%	1 079	21,9%	1 781	36,2%		
H Transportation and storage	440	40,3%	454	41,5%	390	35,7%		
I Accommodation and food service activities	305	49,3%	181	29,3%	218	35,3%		
J Information and communication	151	19,7%	65	8,6%	141	18,4%		
K Financial and insurance activities	25	11,9%	8	3,8%	19	9,0%		
L Real estate activities	21	14,4%	8	5,3%	14	10,1%		
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	268	23,2%	232	20,1%	245	21,2%		
N Administrative and support service activities	163	24,1%	131	19,4%	135	20,0%		
By regions NUTS 2								
Praha	1 139	29,0%	981	25,0%	1 126	28,6%		
Střední Čechy	633	31,1%	617	30,3%	686	33,7%		
Jihozápad	454	24,7%	498	27,1%	435	23,7%		
Severozápad	668	39,3%	565	33,2%	660	38,8%		
Severovýchod	838	31,6%	785	29,6%	1 067	40,2%		
Jihovýchod	1 262	37,5%	933	27,7%	1 119	33,3%		
Střední Morava	575	27,3%	573	27,2%	613	29,0%		
Moravskoslezsko	453	27,1%	452	27,1%	461	27,6%		

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises in the given group

TAB 35 Reasons for introduction of eco-innovations in innovative enterprises during 2006–2008

	Reasons for introduction of eco-innovations within the enterprise									
	Existing environmental regulations or taxes on pollution		Environmental regulations or taxes that you expected to be introduced in the future		Availability of government grants, subsidies or other financial incentives for environmental innovation		Current or expected market demand from your customers for environmental innovations		Voluntary codes or agreements for environmental good practice within your sector	
	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]
CZ TOTAL	8 077	41,8%	5 301	27,5%	2 069	10,7%	2 914	15,1%	4 742	24,6%
By ownership										
national enterprises	6 346	41,9%	4 196	27,7%	1 853	12,2%	2 359	15,6%	3 544	23,4%
foreign affiliates	1 731	41,6%	1 105	26,6%	216	5,2%	555	13,3%	1 198	28,8%
By size-class										
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	5 500	39,2%	3 512	25,0%	1 460	10,4%	1 923	13,7%	3 034	21,6%
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	1 918	46,8%	1 335	32,6%	467	11,4%	740	18,0%	1 246	30,4%
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	660	55,9%	454	38,4%	143	12,1%	252	21,3%	463	39,2%
By industries										
B Mining and quarrying	31	51,5%	19	31,1%	4	7,2%	9	14,1%	22	36,6%
C Manufacturing	3 180	44,4%	2 212	30,9%	581	8,1%	1 121	15,7%	1 828	25,6%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	80	66,0%	65	54,1%	9	7,7%	10	8,6%	45	37,2%
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	149	64,7%	113	49,1%	48	20,8%	64	27,7%	99	43,1%
F Construction	1 268	58,9%	880	40,9%	550	25,5%	627	29,1%	758	35,2%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 974	40,1%	981	19,9%	488	9,9%	624	12,7%	1 127	22,9%
H Transportation and storage	516	47,2%	422	38,6%	100	9,1%	102	9,3%	261	23,9%
I Accommodation and food service activities	258	41,7%	200	32,4%	26	4,3%	63	10,3%	116	18,7%
J Information and communication	132	17,3%	85	11,1%	41	5,3%	52	6,8%	126	16,5%
K Financial and insurance activities	18	8,5%	20	9,4%	0	0,0%	2	1,0%	20	9,5%
L Real estate activities	27	19,1%	11	7,7%	3	2,2%	1	0,7%	20	13,7%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	306	26,4%	207	17,9%	165	14,3%	192	16,6%	254	21,9%
N Administrative and support service activities	138	20,4%	85	12,6%	53	7,9%	47	6,9%	67	9,9%
By regions NUTS 2										
Praha	1 212	30,8%	775	19,7%	416	10,6%	494	12,6%	929	23,6%
Střední Čechy	904	44,4%	606	29,8%	241	11,9%	354	17,4%	534	26,2%
Jihozápad	645	35,1%	431	23,5%	150	8,2%	247	13,4%	418	22,8%
Severozápad	875	51,4%	586	34,5%	210	12,3%	260	15,3%	407	23,9%
Severovýchod	1 420	53,5%	852	32,1%	432	16,3%	555	20,9%	669	25,2%
Jihovýchod	1 388	41,3%	961	28,6%	284	8,5%	427	12,7%	905	26,9%
Střední Morava	971	46,0%	660	31,3%	161	7,6%	319	15,1%	476	22,6%
Moravskoslezsko	663	39,7%	429	25,7%	175	10,5%	258	15,5%	404	24,2%

[1] Percentage of all innovative enterprises in the given group

TAB 36 Implementation of procedures for eco-innovations in innovative enterprises during 2006–2008

	Implementation of procedures in place to regularly identify and reduce enterprise's environmental impacts							
	YES: implemented before January 2006			YES: Implemented or significantly improved after January 2006			NO	
	Number	% [1]		Number	% [1]	Number	% [1]	
CZ TOTAL	2 064	10,7%		2 566	13,3%	14 674	76,0%	
By ownership								
national enterprises	1 363	9,0%		1 883	12,4%	11 899	78,6%	
foreign affiliates	701	16,9%		683	16,4%	2 775	66,7%	
By size-class								
small enterprises (10-49 empl.)	883	6,3%		1 547	11,0%	11 592	82,7%	
medium enterprises (50-249 empl.)	811	19,8%		732	17,8%	2 557	62,4%	
large enterprises (above 250 empl.)	369	31,3%		287	24,3%	524	44,4%	
By industries								
B Mining and quarrying	15	25,2%		17	27,8%	29	46,9%	
C Manufacturing	946	13,2%		1 034	14,5%	5 175	72,3%	
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17	13,9%		21	17,4%	83	68,7%	
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	61	26,6%		64	27,7%	105	45,7%	
F Construction	380	17,7%		399	18,5%	1 374	63,8%	
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	380	7,7%		535	10,9%	4 010	81,4%	
H Transportation and storage	75	6,9%		177	16,2%	840	76,9%	
I Accommodation and food service activities	80	12,9%		19	3,1%	519	83,9%	
J Information and communication	19	2,5%		73	9,5%	671	88,0%	
K Financial and insurance activities	1	0,5%		6	3,0%	203	96,4%	
L Real estate activities	5	3,5%		10	6,8%	129	89,7%	
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	60	5,2%		125	10,8%	971	84,0%	
N Administrative and support service activities	24	3,6%		86	12,8%	565	83,6%	
By regions NUTS 2								
Praha	400	10,2%		468	11,9%	3 062	77,9%	
Střední Čechy	309	15,2%		377	18,5%	1 350	66,3%	
Jihozápad	187	10,2%		224	12,2%	1 427	77,6%	
Severozápad	180	10,6%		296	17,4%	1 225	72,0%	
Severovýchod	223	8,4%		360	13,6%	2 070	78,0%	
Jihovýchod	417	12,4%		309	9,2%	2 637	78,4%	
Střední Morava	180	8,5%		276	13,1%	1 653	78,4%	
Moravskoslezsko	167	10,0%		255	15,2%	1 249	74,8%	

ANNEX

LITERATURE AND INFORMATION SOURCES

1. Oslo manual 2005 (OECD) [EN]

Link:

http://www.oecd.org/document/23/0,3343,en_2649_201185_35595607_1_1_1_1,00.html



2. Meta-data CIS - Eurostat [EN]

Link:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/inn_esms.htm

3. Data source – New Cronos (Eurostat) [EN]

Link:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/science_technology_innovation/data/database

The screenshot displays the Eurostat website's database interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Statistics', 'Publications', 'About Eurostat', and 'Help'. The main content area is titled 'Database' and features a search bar and a 'Search' button. Below the search bar, there is an 'Explanation' section with a 'Table of Content' link. The table of contents lists several categories: 'Science and technology', 'Research and development (research)', 'Community innovation survey (inn)', 'High-tech industry and knowledge-intensive services (htec)', 'Patent statistics (pat)', and 'Human Resources in Science & Technology (hrst)'. The 'Community innovation survey (inn)' category is expanded, showing sub-items like 'Results of the second community innovation survey (CIS2)', 'Results of the third community innovation survey (CIS3)', 'Results of the fourth community innovation survey (CIS4)', 'Results of the community innovation survey 2006 (CIS2006)', and 'Results of the first community innovation light survey - CIS light'.

4. National innovation policy of the Czech Republic – R&D&I Council of the Czech Republic [EN]

Link:

<http://www.vyzkum.cz/FrontClanek.aspx?idsekce=14438>