SURVEY ON ICT USAGE AND E-COMMERCE IN ENTERPRISES – 2023

	Module A: Access and use of the internet	
	(Scope: all enterprises)	
A1	How many persons employed have access to the internet for business purposes?	
	(including fixed line, fixed wireless and mobile telephone network connection)	
	(Filter question)	
	If you can't provide this value,	
	please indicate an estimate of the percentage of the total number of persons employed who have access to the internet for business purposes	%

The value is between 0-100. In case A1=0, an explanation for why none of the persons employed in the enterprise have access to the internet for business purposes. Thereafter, you can submit the survey.

For other questions in the survey. Scope: A1 > 0%

	Use of a fixed connection to the internet for business purp	ooses	
A2.	Does your enterprise use any type of fixed connection to the		
	internet? (e.g. ADSL, SDSL, VDSL, fiber optics technology (FTTP), cable technology, fixed wireless)		No □
	(Add national examples)		->go to A4
	(Filter question)	Yes □	
A3.	What is the maximum contracted download speed of the fastest fixed internet connection of your enterprise?		
	(additional categories at national level can be added, if needed)		
	(Tick only one)		
	a) less than 30 Mbit/s		
	b) at least 30 but less than 100 Mbit/s		
	c) at least 100 Mbit/s but less than 500 Mbit/s		
	d) at least 500 Mbit/s but less than 1 Gbit/s		
	e) at least 1 Gbit/s		

	Use of a website		
A4.	Does your enterprise have a website? (Filter question)	Yes □	No □ ->go to A 7
A5.	Does the website have any of the following?	Yes	No
	a) Description of goods or services, price information		
	b) Online ordering or reservation or booking, e.g. shopping cart		
	c) Possibility for visitors to customise or design online goods or services		
	d) Tracking or status of orders placed		
	e) Personalised content on the website for regular/recurrent visitors		
	f) A chat service for customer support (a chatbot, virtual agent or a person replying to customers)		0
	g) Advertisement of open job positions or online job application		
	h) Content available in at least two languages Please, consider a multilingual website within a single domain (e.g. ".com") or multiple domains of your enterprise in different languages (e.g. ".es", ".uk").		

	Use of social media		
	Enterprises <u>using</u> social media are considered those that have a user profile licence depending on the requirements and the type of the social media.	e, an accour	nt or a user
A7.	Does your enterprise use any of the following social media?	Yes No	
	(add national examples; replace existing examples if necessary)	Tes	No
	a) Social networks (e.g. Facebook, LinkedIn, Xing, Viadeo, Yammer)		
	b) Enterprise's blog or microblogs (e.g. Twitter)		
	c) Multimedia content sharing websites or apps (e.g. YouTube, Flickr, SlideShare, Instagram, Pinterest, Snapchat)		

The following question (A8) should only be answered if any of the above social media is used (i.e. A7 has at least one "Yes"), otherwise go to A9.

A8.	Does your enterprise use any of the above mentioned social media to:		
		Yes	No
	a) Develop the enterprise's image or market products (e.g. advertising or launching products)		
	b) Obtain or respond to <u>customer</u> opinions, reviews, questions		
	c) Involve <u>customers</u> in development or innovation of goods or services		
	d) Collaborate with <u>business partners</u> (e.g. suppliers) or <u>other organisations</u> (e.g. public authorities, non-governmental organisations)	0	
	e) Recruit employees		
	f) Exchange views, opinions or knowledge within the enterprise		
	Other use of the internet		
A9.	Does your enterprise pay to advertise on the internet? (e.g. adverts on search engines, on social media, on other websites or apps) (Filter question)	Yes	No □ ->go to A6
A10.	Does your enterprise pay to advertise on the internet using any of the following targeted advertising methods?	Yes	No
	a) Based on content or keywords searched by internet users		
	b) Based on the tracking of internet users' past activities or profile		
	c) Based on the geolocation of internet users		
	d) Any other method of targeted advertising on the internet not specified		

A6.	Does your enterprise have a mobile app for clients (e.g. for loyalty program, e-commerce, customer support)?	Yes □	No □
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above

Module B: e-Commerce sales (Scope: enterprises with access to the internet, i.e. if A1>0) In e-commerce sales of goods or services, the order is placed via web sites, apps or EDI-type messages (EDI: Electronic Data interchange) by methods specifically designed for the purpose of receiving orders. The payment may be done online or offline. e-Commerce does not include orders written in e-mail. Please report web and EDI-type sales separately. They are defined by the method of placing the order: WEB sales: the **customer** places the order on a website or through an app; EDI type sales: an EDI-type order message is created from the business system of the customer. Web sales of goods or services Web sales cover orders, bookings and reservations placed by your customers via your enterprise's websites or apps: online store (webshop); web forms; extranet (webshop or web forms); booking/reservation applications for services; apps for mobile devices or computers; e-commerce marketplace websites or apps (used by several enterprises for trading goods or services). Orders written in e-mail are not counted as web sales.

B1. During 2022, did your enterprise have web sales of goods or service via:	s Yes	No
a) your enterprise's websites or apps? (including extranets)		
b) e-commerce marketplace websites or apps used by several enterprises for trading goods or services? (e.g. e-Bookers, Booking, hotels.com, eBay, Amazon, Amazon Business, Alibaba, Rakuten, TimoCom etc.)	,	
[Please add national examples of e-commerce marketplaces incl. governing marketplaces]	ment	

	If both B1 a) and B1 b) = "No" then go to B5	
B2.	What was the value of your web sales? (please refer to the provided definition of web sales)	,
	Please answer to a) OR b)	
	a) What was the value of your web sales of goods or services, in 2022?	(National currency, excluding VAT)
	OR b) What percentage of total turnover was generated by web sales of goods or services, in 2022? If you cannot provide the exact percentage an approximation will suffice.	⊔⊔⊔,⊔%

What was the p	percentage breakdown of the value of web sales in 20	022 for
the following:	•	
(Please refer to	value of web sales you reported in B2)	
If you cannot pro	vide the exact percentages an approximation will suffice.	
a) via your ente	erprise's websites or apps?	
(including extrar	nets)	шшш%
	erce marketplace websites or apps used by several	
•	trading goods or services? Booking, hotels.com, eBay, Amazon, Amazon Business	
, -	n, TimoCom etc.)	, %
	ional examples of e-commerce marketplaces incl. govern	nmont

	What was the percentage breakdown of the value of web sales in 2022 by type of customer:	
B4.	(Please refer to value of web sales you reported in B2)	
	If you cannot provide the exact percentages an approximation will suffice.	
	a) Sales to private consumers (B2C)	⊔⊔⊔%
	b) Sales to other enterprises (B2B) and Sales to public sector (B2G)	ппп.
	TOTAL	1 0 0 %

EDI-type sales

B5.

EDI-type sales cover orders placed by customers via EDI-type messages (EDI: Electronic Data interchange) meaning:

- in an agreed or standard format suitable for automated processing;
- EDI-type order message created from the business system of the customer;
- including orders transmitted via EDI-service provider;
- including automatic system generated demand driven orders;
- including orders received directly into your ERP system.

Examples of EDI: EDIFACT, XML/EDI (e.g. UBL, Rosettanet, [please add national examples]).

B5.	During 2022, did your enterprise have EDI-type sales of goods or services?		
	(Filter question)	Yes □	No □ -> go to C1
	What was the value of your EDI-type sales?		
B6.	(please refer to the provided definition of EDI-type sales)		
	· · · ·		nal currency, uding VAT)
	. What percentage of total turnover was generated by EDI-type sales of goods or services, in 2022?	, LL	ı⊔ _, ⊔%
	If you cannot provide the exact percentage an approximation will suffice.		

Sum of the B2 + B6 can not exceed 100%, i.e. more than the total turnover.

Module C: Data utilisation, sharing, analytics and trading

(Scope: enterprises with access to the internet, i.e. if A1>0)

	Use of business software		
C1.	Does your enterprise use the following business software?	Yes	No
	a) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software		
	Software used to manage resources by sharing information among different functional areas (e.g. accounting, planning, production, marketing,). ERP software can be off-the-shelf software, customised to the needs of the enterprise or self-created software.		
	b) Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software		
	Software for managing information about customers (e.g. relations or transactions), CRM facilitates communication with the customer and helps track customer interests, purchasing habits.	_	_
	c) Business Intelligence (BI) software		
	BI software accesses and analyses data (e.g. from data warehouses, data lakes) from internal IT systems and external sources and presents analytical findings in reports, summaries, dashboards, graphs, charts and maps, to provide users with detailed insights for decision-making and strategic planning.	0	0

Data sharing			
1	Does your enterprise share data electronically with suppliers or customers within the supply chain (e.g. via websites or apps, EDI-systems, real-time sensors or tracking)?		
	This data may be exchanged via websites, networks or other means of electronic data transfer, excluding e-mails not suitable for automated processing or manually typed.	Yes	No 🗆
	Some of the examples of data exchange: information on inventory levels, progress of deliveries, progress in service provision, demand forecasts, products availability, customer requirements, e-commerce data, information regarding production or maintenance.		

Module C2. Use of government authorities' data

C2.1 Does your enterprise use government authorities'	Yes	No
data?		
(Filter question)		
	If Yes, go to C2.3	If No go to C2.2

Scope: C2.1= No

C2.2 What are the reasons for your enterprise not to use government authorities' data?				
		Yes	No	
a.	No needs			
b.	The data of source to the relevant data is hard to be found			
c.	Difficulties with access to the data			
d.	The data is incomplete, poorly quality, missing value or in inconvertible format			
e.	There is a lack of relevant expertise, equipment, software or			
	systems in the enterprise			
f.	Other reasons			

Scope: C2.1= Yes

C2.3 How did your enterprise acquire the government authorities' data? (Filter question) (Tick only one)	a) Acquire by the enterprise directly from the data source	b) Acquire by externals on behalf of the enterprise	c) Don't know
	If answered with 'a)', go to C2.4	If answered with ' b) ', go to	If answered with 'C)', go to
		C2.5	C2.5

Scope: C2.1= Yes

Filter -	if C2.3 answered with 'a)'				
1	C2.4 Does your enterprise use any of the following methods to search for the data that the enterprise itself has acquired?				
		Yes	No		
a.	Search 'data.norge.no' (Felles datakatalog)				
b.	Search the government authorities' website				
c.	Search the government authorities' the data sharing platform or				
	data base (e.g. Transport-portalen, Diskos, Copernikus, Geovekst,				
	Helsekatalog.no, etc.)				
d.	Other methods				

Scope: C2.1= Yes

C2.5 Does your enterprise encountered any issues when using government authorities' data? (Filter question)	Yes	No
(Tittel question)	If Yes, go to C2.6	If No go to C2.7

Filter -	if C2.5 answered with 'Yes'		
C2.6 D	oes your enterprise encountered the following issues when using gove	ernment au	thorities'
		Yes	No
a.	Difficulties with the access to the data		
b.	It is resource-intensive to acquire data (e.g. spent a lot of time of		
	money)		
c.	Data or metadata is deficient, poor quality, incomplete, inaccurate		
	or inconsistent with data description, etc.		
d.	The format of the data is not user-friendly, e.g. the data is in a non-		
	machine-readable format such as JPG (image format), PDF, etc.		
e.	Concerns regarding violation of data protection and privacy		
f.	Other issues		

Scope: C2.1= Yes

C2.7 To what extent has the use of government authorities' data led to your enterprise benefiting from : (item a - f)

(There are 6 options for each item, where

Option 1 = 'To a very small extent'
Option 2 = 'To a rather small extent'

Option 3 = 'To neither a large nor small extent'

Option 4 = 'To a great extent'
Option 5 = 'To a very large extent'
Option 6 = 'Not relevant/Don't know'_)

(for each item a-f, tick the number of the option)

Item		Option number
a.	better knowledge and decision-making basis for managing the business	
b.	increased efficiency of the production of goods or services	
c.	improvement of system or process related to operation or production (e.g. inventory management, maintenance, logistics, etc.)	
d.	improvement of the customer service or marketing	
e.	improvement of existing products or services, development of new products or services, research and development (R&D) and innovation activities	
f.	commercial consultancy and advisory activities, e.g. the government authorities' data is used as an important input in analysis reports, consultation documents, etc.	

	Data analytics		
Data analytics refers to the use of technologies, techniques or software tools for analysing data to extra patterns, trends and insights to make conclusions, predictions and better decision-making with the aim improving performance (e.g. increase production, reduce costs). Data may be extracted from your own enterpris data source or from external sources (e.g. suppliers, customers, government).			
1	Does your enterprise perform data analytics by own employees? Please, consider internal and external data sources.	Yes 🗆	No □
If Yes	s to question C3, then go to question C4, otherwise go to question C5	i.	
C4.	Does your enterprise perform data analytics on data from the following sources?	Yes	No
	a) Data analytics on data from transaction records such as sale details, payments records (e.g. from Enterprise Resource Planning system (ERP), own webshop)		0
	b) Data analytics on data about customers such as customer purchasing information, location, preferences, customer reviews, searches (e.g. from Customer Relationship Management system (CRM) or own website)		0
	c) Data analytics on data from social media, incl. from your enterprise's own social media profiles (e.g. personal information, comments, video, audio, images)	0	0
	d) Data analytics on web data (e.g. search engine trends, web scraping* data) *use of computer program for extracting data from websites		
	e) Data analytics on location data from the use of portable devices or vehicles (e.g. portable devices using mobile telephone networks, wireless connections or GPS)		
	f) Data analytics on data from smart devices or sensors (e.g. Machine to Machine (M2M) communications, sensors installed in machinery, manufacturing sensors, smart meters, Radio frequency identification (RFID ²) tags)		0
	g) Data analytics on government authorities' open data (e.g. enterprise public records, weather conditions, topographic conditions, transport data, housing data, buildings data)	_	0
	h) Data analytics on satellite data (e.g. satellite imagery, navigation signals, position signals) Please, include data acquired from enterprise's own infrastructure or from externally provided service (e.g. AWS Ground Station) and exclude location data from the use of portable devices or vehicles using GPS.	0	
C5.	Does an external enterprise or organisation perform data analytics for your enterprise? Please include data analytics based on data from internal and external sources.	Yes 🗆	No □

	Data trading		
C6.	During 2022, did your enterprise sell (access to) any of its own data?	Yes	No
	e.g. data about your enterprise's customers' preferences, data from your enterprise's smart devices or sensors		
C7.	During 2022, did your enterprise purchase (access to) any data?	Yes	No
	e.g. data about other enterprise's customers' preferences, data from other enterprise's smart devices or sensors		
	Module D: Use of cloud computing services		
	(Scope: enterprises with access to the internet, i.e. if A1>0)		
	Cloud computing refers to ICT services that are used over the internet to computing power, storage capacity etc.;	access softw	are,
	where the services have all of the following characteristics:		
	 are delivered from servers of service providers; can be easily scaled up or down (e.g. number of users or change of storage capacity); can be used on-demand by the user, at least after the initial set up (without human interaction with the service provider); are paid for, either per user, by capacity used, or they are pre-paid. 		
	Cloud computing may include connections via Virtual Private Networks (VPN).	
D1.	Does your enterprise buy any cloud computing services used over the internet?		No □
	(Please refer to the definition of cloud computing above, exclude free of charge service	s.) Yes	-> go to E1
	(Filter question)		
D2.	Does your enterprise buy any of the following cloud computing services used over the internet?	Yes	No
,	(Please refer to the definition of cloud computing above, exclude free of charge service	S.)	
	a) E-mail (as a cloud computing service)		
	b) Office software (e.g. word processors, spreadsheets) (as a cloud computing service)		
	c) Finance or accounting software applications (as a cloud computing service) 🗆	
	d) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software applications (as a cloud computing service)		
	e) Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software applications (as a cloud computing service)		
	f) Security software applications (e.g. antivirus program, network access control) (as a cloud computing service)		
	g) Hosting the enterprise's database(s) (as a cloud computing service)		
	h) Storage of files (as a cloud computing service)		
	i) Computing power to run the enterprise's own software (as a cloud computin service)	lg 🗆	
	j) Computing platform providing a hosted environment for application development, testing or deployment (e.g. reusable software modules, application programming interfaces (APIs)) (as a cloud computing service)		

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Module E: Artificial Intelligence

(Scope: enterprises with access to the internet, i.e. if A1>0)

Artificial intelligence refers to systems that use technologies such as: text mining, computer vision, speech recognition, natural language generation, machine learning, deep learning to gather and/or use data to predict, recommend or decide, with varying levels of autonomy, the best action to achieve specific goals.

Artificial intelligence systems can be purely software based, e.g.:

- chatbots and business virtual assistants based on natural language processing;
- · face recognition systems based on computer vision or speech recognition systems;
- machine translation software;
- data analysis based on machine learning, etc.;

or embedded in devices, e.g.:

- autonomous robots for warehouse automation or production assembly works;
- · autonomous drones for production surveillance or parcel handling, etc.

E1.	Does your enterprise use any of the following Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies?	Yes	No
	a) Al technologies performing analysis of written language (e.g. text mining)		
	b) Al Technologies converting spoken language into machine-readable format (speech recognition)		
	c) Al Technologies generating written or spoken language (natural language generation, speech synthesis)		
	d) Al Technologies identifying objects or persons based on images or videos (image recognition, image processing)		
	e) Machine learning (e.g. deep learning) for data analysis		
	f) Al Technologies automating different workflows or assisting in decision making (e.g. <u>Al based</u> software robotic process automation)		
	g) Al Technologies enabling physical movement of machines via autonomous decisions based on observation of surroundings (autonomous robots, self-driving vehicles, autonomous drones)		

E2.	Does your enterprise use Artificial Intelligence software or systems for any of the following purposes?	Yes	No
	a) Use of Al for marketing or sales some of the examples may be:		
	 customer profiling, price optimisation, personalised marketing offers, market analysis based on machine learning chatbots based on natural language processing for customer support autonomous robots for orders processing 		
	b) Use of Al for production or service processes		
	some of the examples may be:		
	 predictive maintenance or process optimization based on machine learning tools to classify products or find defects in products based on computer vision autonomous drones for production surveillance, security or inspection tasks assembly works performed by autonomous robots 		
	c) Use of AI for organisation of business administration processes or management		
	some of the examples may be:		
	 business virtual assistants based on machine learning and/or natural language processing, e.g. for document drafting data analysis or strategic decision making based on machine learning, e.g. risk assessment, based on machine learning planning or business forecasting based on machine learning human resources management based on machine learning or natural language processing, e.g. candidates pre-selection screening, employee profiling or performance analysis 		
	d) Use of Al for logistics		
	some of the examples may be:		
	 autonomous robots for pick-and-pack solutions in warehouses for parcel shipping, tracing, distribution or sorting route optimization based on machine learning 		
	e) Use of Al for ICT security		
	some of the examples may be:		
	face recognition based on computer vision for authentication of ICT users detection and prevention of cyber-attacks based on machine learning		
	f) Use of Al for accounting, controlling or finance management		
	some of the examples may be:		
	 machine learning to analyse data that helps to make financial decisions invoice processing based on machine learning machine learning or natural language processing for bookkeeping documents 		
	g) Use of AI for research and development (R&D) or innovation activity (excluding research on AI)		
	some of the examples may be:		
	 analysis of data for conducting research, solving research problems, developing a new or significantly improved product/service based on machine learning 	_	_

E3.	How did you enterprise acquire the Artificial Intelligence software or systems that it uses?	Yes	No
	a) They were developed by own employees (including those employed in parent or affiliate enterprise)		
	b) Commercial software or systems were modified by own employees (including those employed in parent or affiliate enterprise)	0	0
	c) Open-source software or systems were modified by own employees (including those employed in parent or affiliate enterprise)		
	d) Commercial software or systems ready to use were purchased (including examples where it was already incorporated in a purchased item or system)		0
	e) External providers were contracted to develop or modify them		

Questions E4 is presented only to respondents who answered 'No' to E1a)-g) i.e. enterprises that did not use any of the Artificial Intelligence technologies listed in question E1.

E4.	Has your enterprise ever considered using any of the Artificial Intelligence technologies listed in question E1? (Filter question)	Yes □	No □ -> go to F1
E5.	What are the reasons for your enterprise not to use any of the Artificial Intelligence technologies listed in question E1?	Yes	No
	a) The costs seem too high		
	b) There is a lack of relevant expertise in the enterprise		
	c) Incompatibility with existing equipment, software or systems		
	d) Difficulties with availability or quality of the necessary data		
	e) Concerns regarding violation of data protection and privacy		
	f) Lack of clarity about the legal consequences (e.g. liability in case of damage caused by the use of Artificial Intelligence)		0
	g) Ethical considerations		
	h) Artificial Intelligence technologies are not useful for the enterprise		

	Module F: Invoicing (Scope: enterprises with access to the internet, i.e. if A1>0)			
	There are invoices in paper form and electronic form. Invoices in electronic form are of two types:			
	excluding the operators or vi			
	- Invoices in electronic form not suitable for automated processing, inclu \ensuremath{PDF} files	ctronic form not suitable for automated processing , including the transmission of		
F1.	In 2022, did your enterprise $\underline{\text{send}}$ any of the following types of invoices:			
	Include also invoices sent via intermediaries, e.g. accountants, e-invoice service providers	Yes	No	
	(Filter question)			
	a) Invoices in electronic form, in a standard structure suitable for automated processing (e-invoices)? (EDI (e.g. EDIFACT), XML (e.g. UBL) [please add national examples])	0	0	
	Excluding the transmission of PDF files			
	b) Invoices in electronic form not suitable for automated processing?			
	(e.g. emails, JPEG or other format) Including the transmission of PDF files			
		_	_	
	c) Paper invoices?			

Filter - if F1a) answered with 'Yes', go to F2,

F2.	Concerning e-invoices: In 2022, out of all invoices your enterprise <u>sent</u> (in electronic or paper form) to private customers, other enterprises or public authorities, how many were e-invoices in a <u>standard structure suitable for automated processing</u> ? (Tick only one)		
	a) Less than 10%		
	b) At least 10% but less than 25%		
	c) At least 25% but less than 50%		
	d) At least 50% but less than 75%		
	e) At least 75%		