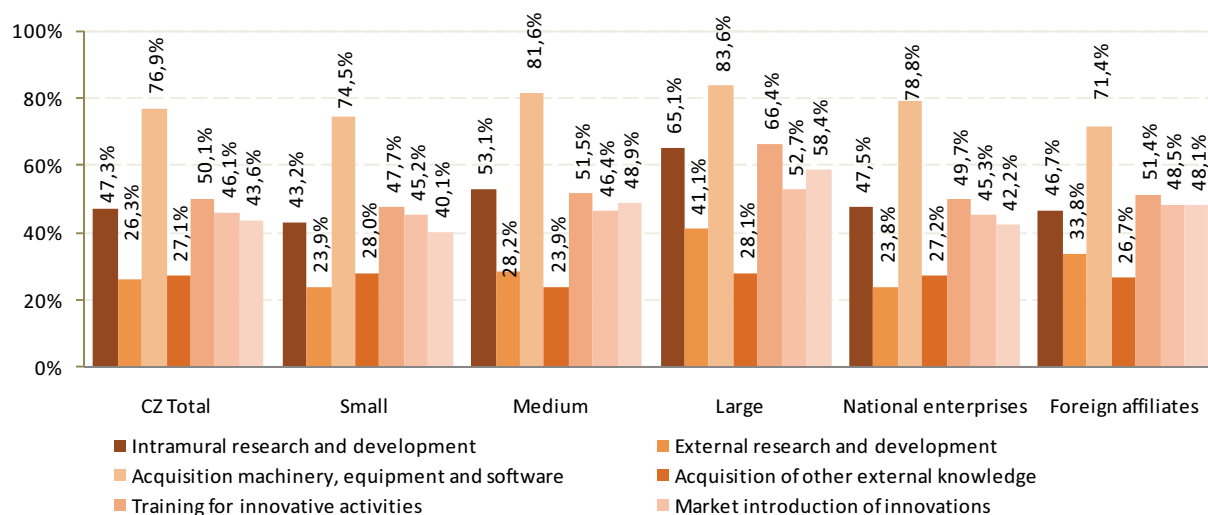


2.2.4 Expenditure on innovation activities

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.

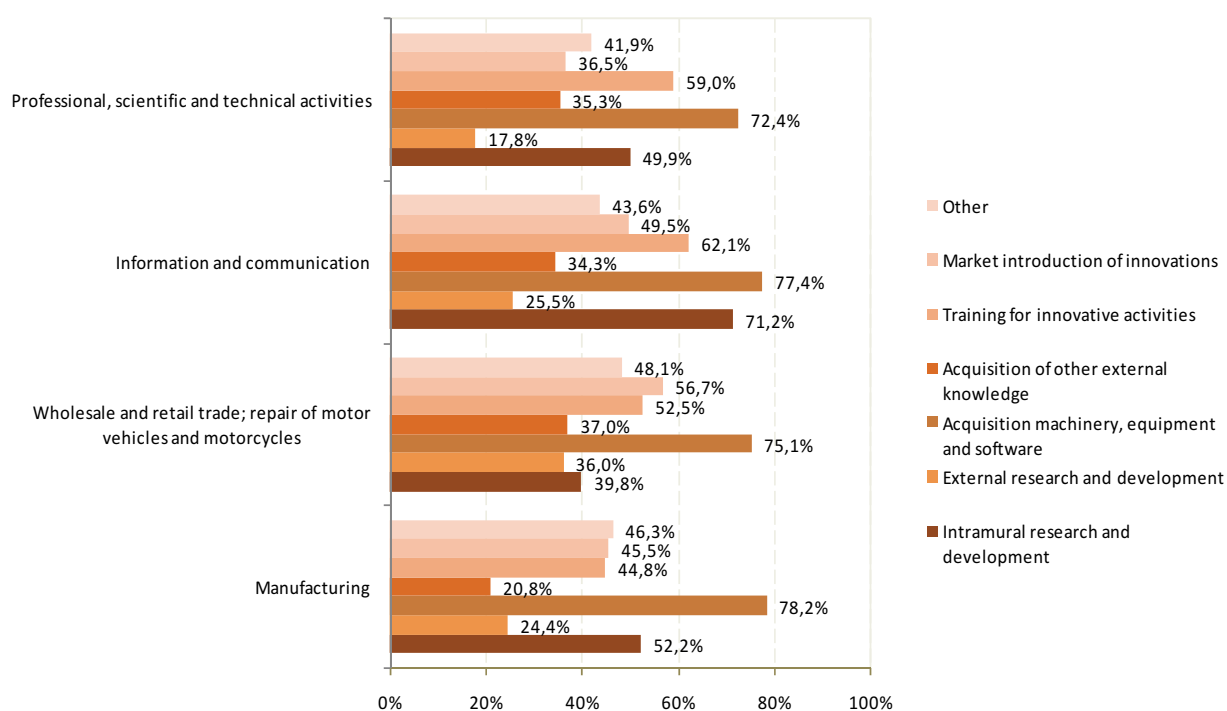
When we compare national enterprises and foreign affiliates, it shows that there was a considerable difference in innovation expenditures that was used on intramural research and development (33.8 % and 23.8 % respectively).

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

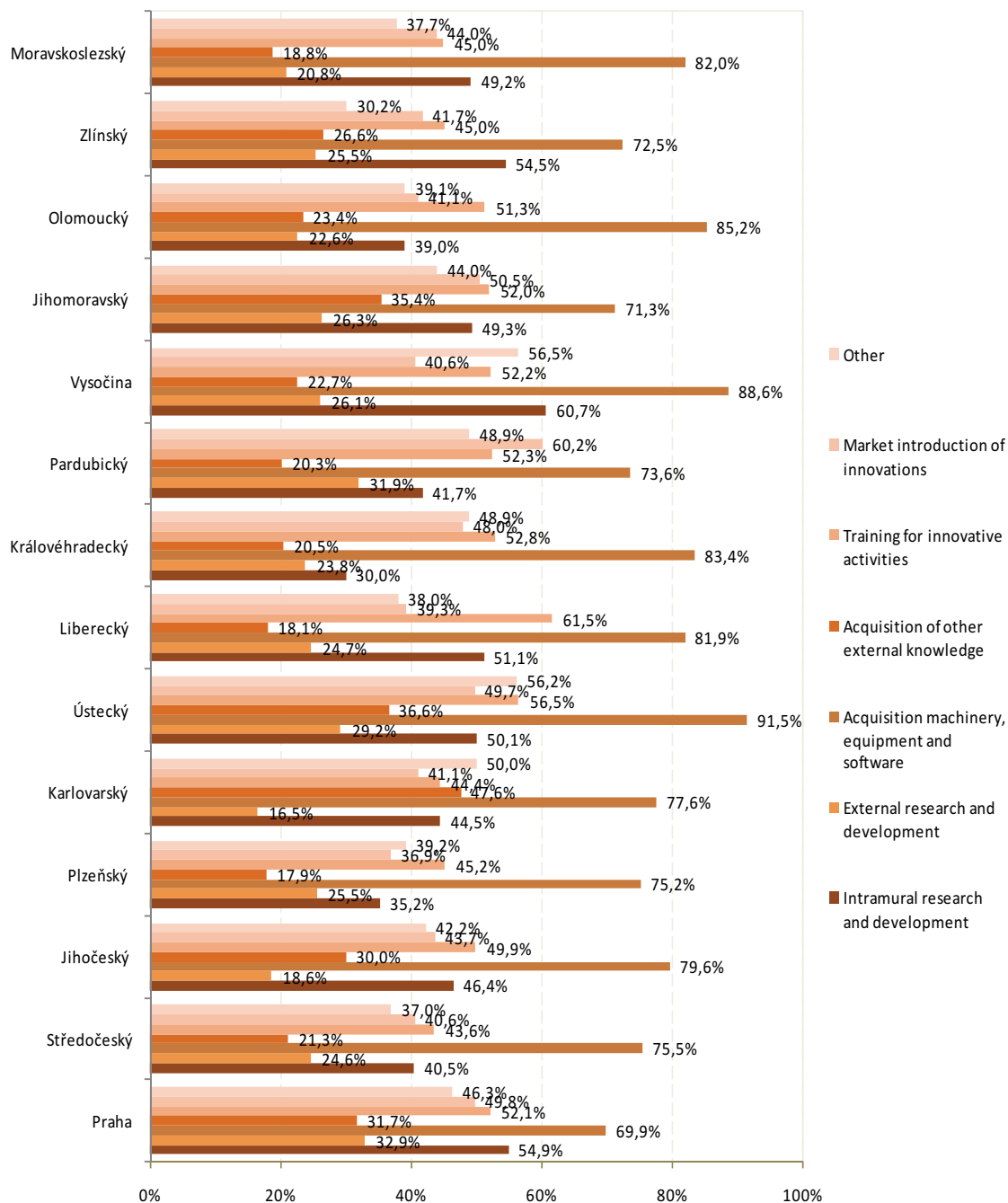
Figure 2.32: Breakdown of innovation by type of activities and selected NACE (as a percentage of enterprises with technological innovation); 2006–2008



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



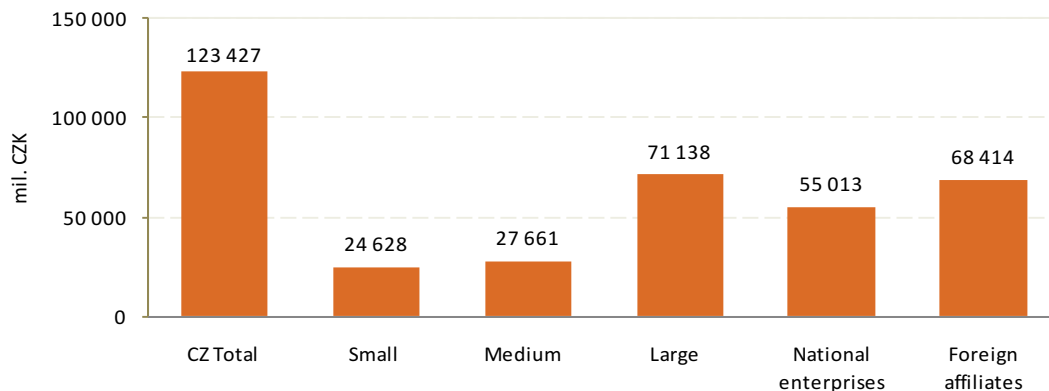
Financial expenses on innovation activities are identified only with four types of innovation activity: intramural research and development, external research and development, acquisition of machinery, equipment and software, and acquisition of other external knowledge. The rest of cost items is not 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).

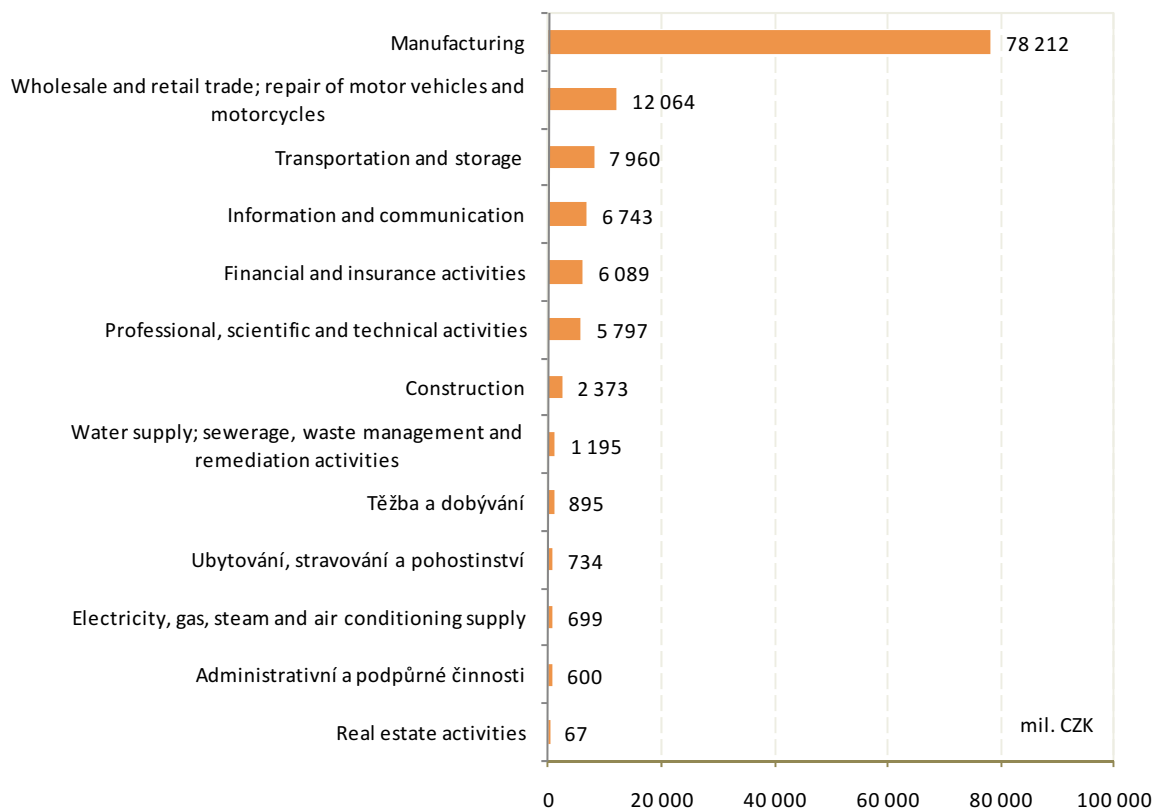
Figure 2.34: Total expenditure on innovation activities by size-class and ownership (enterprises with technological innovation) in mil. CZK; 2008



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

