DANMARKS STATISTIK

Report online at www.dst.dk/ita
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This draft includes all questions that may appear in the questionnaire. The digital questionnaire will typically include fewer questions than the draft, since it only shows questions relevant to the responses of the enterprise.

Statistik: **ICT usage in enterprises**

Periode: 2026

Kontakt: Information on this declaration: www.dst.dk/ita
Questions about the content of the declaration: inostat@dst.dk

If nothing else is stated the questions are to be answered based on the ICT usage of the enterprise in **January of 2026**.

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Access and use of the internet

What percentage of the total number of persons employed have access to the internet for business purposes?
Including fixed line, fixed wireless and mobile telephone network connection.
Please indicate an estimate of the percentage of the total number of persons employed who have access to the internet for business purposes

[ ] pct.

Use of fixed connection to the internet for business purposes

Does the enterprise use any type of fixed line connection to the internet?
E.g. ADSL, SDSL, VDSL, fiber optics technology (FTTP), cable technology, etc.

( ) Yes ( ) No

If Yes:

What is the maximum contracted download speed of the fastest fixed internet connection of the enterprise?

- ○ Less than 30 Mbit/sec.
- ○ At least 30 Mbit/sec. But less than 100 Mbit/sec.
- ○ At least 100 Mbit/sec. But less than 500 Mbit/sec.
- ○ At least 500 Mbit/sec. But less than 1 Gbit/sec.
- ○ At least 1 Gbit/sec.

Use of a website

Does the enterprise have a website?

If your enterprise is present on the website of the e.g. enterprise group or franchisor, you are also considered to have a website.

- ☐ Yes
- ○ No

Use of social media

Does your enterprise use any social media (i.e. have a user profile or an account)?

(e.g. Facebook, Instagram, X (formerly Twitter), Snapchat, YouTube, LinkedIn, TikTok, Xing, Viadeo)

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

e-Commerce sales

In e-commerce sales of goods or services, the order is placed via web sites, apps or EDI-type messages 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 covers orders, bookings and reservations placed by your customers via
- the 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.

During 2025, did the enterprise have web sales of goods or services via:

a) the enterprise's websites or apps?
(including extranets)

○ Yes ○ No

b) e-commerce marketplace websites or apps used by several enterprises for trading goods or services?
E.g. Zalando, eBay, Amazon, Hotels.com, JustEat, Alibaba

○ Yes ○ No

If Yes to at least one of the questions above:

What percentage of total turnover was generated by web sales of goods or services, in 2025?
If you cannot provide the exact percentage an approximation will suffice.

[ ] pct.

What was the percentage breakdown of the value of web sales in 2025 by type of customer:

(Please refer to value of web sales you reported earlier)

If you cannot provide the exact percentages an approximation will suffice.

a) Sales to private consumers (B2C)

[ ] pct.

b) Sales to other enterprises (B2B) and Sales to public sector (B2G)

[ ] pct.

TOTAL

0 pct.

If Yes to both of the questions above:

What was the percentage breakdown of the value of web sales in 2025 for the following:

a) via the enterprise's website or apps?
(including extranets)

[ ] pct.

b) via e-commerce marketplace websites or apps used by several enterprises for trading goods or services?
E.g. Zalando, eBay, Amazon, Hotels.com, JustEat, Alibaba

[ ] pct.

TOTAL

[0] pct.

EDI-type sales

EDI-type sales cover orders placed by your 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)

During 2025, did the enterprise have EDI-type sales of goods or services?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If Yes:

What percentage of total turnover was generated by EDI-type sales of goods or services, in 2025?
If you cannot provide the exact percentage an approximation will suffice.

[ ] pct.

ICT specialists and skills

Does the enterprise employ ICT specialists?
ICT specialists are employees for whom ICT is the main job. For example, to develop, operate or maintain ICT systems or applications.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If Yes:

Did your enterprise provide any type of training to develop ICT related skills of the persons employed, during 2025?

a) Training for ICT specialists

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b) Training for other persons employed

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If No:

Did your enterprise provide any type of training to develop ICT related skills of the persons employed, during 2025?

Employees of the enterprise

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If Yes or No to "Did your enterprise provide any type of training to develop ICT related skills of the persons employed, during 2025?":

Did your enterprise recruit or try to recruit ICT specialists during 2025?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If Yes:

During 2025, did your enterprise have vacancies for ICT specialists that were difficult to fill?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Data utilisation, sharing and analytics

Use of business software

Does the enterprise use the following business software?

a) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software
Software used to manage resources by sharing information among different functional areas (e.g. account pla ning, production, marketing,).
ERP software can be off-the-shelf software, customised to the needs of the enterprise or self-created oft

- Yes
- No

b) CRM (Customer Relation Management)
Software for managing information about customers (e.g. relations or transactions),
CRM facilitates communication with the customer and helps track customer interests, purcha g habits.

- Yes
- No

c) Business Intelligence (BI) software
BI software accesses and analyses data (e.g. from data warehouses, data lakes) om in ernal IT systems and external sources and presents analytical findings in reports, summaries, dashboards, g phs, rts and maps, to provide users with detailed insights for decision-making and strategic planning.

- Yes
- No

Data sharing

Does the enterprise share data electronically with suppliers cu omers within the supply chain?
E.g. via websites or apps, EDI-systems, real-time sensors o ck

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. S e examples of data exchange are information on inventory levels, progress of deliveries, progress in service provision, deman ecasts, products availability, customer requirements, e-commerce data, information regarding production or nan nance.

- Yes
- No

Data analytics

Data analytics refers to the use of technologies, techniques or software tools for analysing data to extract patterns, trends and insights to make conclusions, predictions and better decision-making with the aim of improving performance (e.g. increase production, reduce costs).

Data may be extracted from your own enterprise' data source or from external sources (e.g. suppliers, customers, government).

Does the enterprise perform data analytics by own employees?
Consider both internal and external data sources.

Yes | No

If Yes:

Does your enterprise perform data analytics on data from the following sources?

a) Transaction records such as sale details, payments records.
E.g. from ERP or the enterprises' webshop.

Yes | No

b) Customers such as customer purchasing information, location, preferences, customer reviews, searches, etc.
E.g. from Customer Relationship Management system (CRM) or own website.

Yes | No

c) Social media, incl. from the enterprise's own social media profiles.
E.g. personal information, comments, video, audio, images.

Yes | No

d) Web data
E.g. search engine trends, web scraping data.
Web scraping refers to use of computer program for extracting data from websites.

Yes | No

e) Location data from the use of portable devices or vehicles
E.g. portable devices using mobile telephone networks, wireless connections or GPS

Yes | No

f) Smart devices or sensors.
E.g. Machine to Machine -M2M- communications, sensors installed in machinery, manufacturing sensors, smart meters, Radio frequency identification tags RFID.

Yes | No

g) Government authorities' open data
E.g. enterprise public records, weather conditions, topographic conditions, transport data, housing data, buildings data

Yes | No

h) Satellite data
E.g. satellite imagery, navigation signals, position signals.
Please, include data acquired from 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.

Yes | No

Does an external enterprise or organisation perform data analytics for the enterprise?
Consider both internal and external data sources.

Yes | No

Artificial Intelligence

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.

Does the enterprise use any of the following Artificial Intelligence technologies?

a) AI technologies performing analysis of written language (text mining)

Yes / No

b) AI technologies converting spoken language into machine-readable format (speech recognition)

Yes / No

c) AI technologies generating written, spoken language or programming codes (natural language generation, speech synthesis)

Yes / No

d) AI Technologies generating pictures, videos, sound/audio

Yes / No

e) AI technologies identifying objects or persons based on images (image recognition, image processing)

Yes / No

f) Machine learning (e.g. deep learning) for data analysis

Yes / No

g) AI technologies automating different workflows or assisting in decision making (AI-based software robotic process automation)

Yes / No

h) AI technologies enabling physical movement of machines via autonomous decisions based on observation of surroundings (autonomous robots, self-driving vehicles, autonomous drones)

Yes / No

If Yes to one of the above:

How did your enterprise acquire the Artificial Intelligence software or systems that it uses?

a) The software/system was developed for the enterprise by own employees
(including those employed in parent or affiliate enterprise)

Yes | No

b) The software/system was developed for the enterprise by external providers

Yes | No

c) Open-source software was used free of charge or for a fee
The source code of open-source software is openly shared which enables users to inspect, modify, use and redistribute the software (e.g. OpenLLaMA)

Yes | No

d) Closed-source software was used free of charge or for a fee
Access to the source code of closed-source software is restricted which constraints user's ability to inspect, modify, use and redistribute the software (e.g. ChatGPT).

Yes | No

If Yes to "c)" or "d)":

Has the AI software been modified by your own employees (including those employed in parent or affiliate enterprise) and/or external providers?
Please refer only to open-source and closed-source software mentioned in the previous question.

A software modification is the process of changing or adjusting software to meet specific needs or improve its functionality (e.g. adding functions, changing algorithms, setting parameters).

Yes | No

Does the enterprise have document(s) with instructions, practices or procedures regarding the use of Artificial Intelligence software or systems?
The documents may be prepared for both internal and external use and may, for example, be accessible via the enterprise's intranet.

Yes | No

Cloud computing

Cloud computing refers to ICT services that are used via the Internet to access software, computing power, storage capacity etc.;

where the services have all of the following characteristics:
- are delivered by the service provider via the Internet
- 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)

Does your enterprise use any paid cloud computing services?

Yes | No

If Yes:

Does the enterprise buy any of the following cloud computing services used over the Internet?

a) E-mail (as a cloud computing service)

Yes | No

b) Office software (as a cloud computing service)
E.g. word processors, spreadsheets, etc.

Yes | No

c) Finance or accounting software applications (as a cloud computing service)

Yes | No

d) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) (as a cloud computing service)

Yes | No

e) Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software applications (as a cloud computing service)

Yes | No

f) Security software applications (as a cloud computing service)
(e.g. antivirus program, network access control)

Yes | No

g) Hosting the enterprise's database(s) (as a cloud computing service)

Yes | No

h) Storage of files (as a cloud computing service)

Yes | No

i) Computing power to run the enterprise's own software (as a cloud computing service)

Yes | No

j) Computing platform providing a hosted environment for application development, testing or deployment (as a cloud computing service)
e.g. reusable software modules, application programming interfaces (APIs)

Yes | No

k) Artificial intelligence (AI) software or systems generating text, images, video, audio content or codes (as a cloud computing service)
Please do not consider AI features if they are embedded in other software or systems you are using.

Yes | No

Cloud computing provider

Has the enterprise changed its cloud computing provider within the last 5 years?

Yes | No

If Yes:

Has the enterprise chosen to change cloud provider due to the risk of political interference, including but not restricted to uncertainty in relation to the provider's location and use of data?

Yes | No

Has the enterprise chosen to change cloud provider, to get an open source solution?

With open source solutions, the source code is shared openly, allowing users to inspect, modify, use, and redistribute the software.

E.g. providers that use OpenStack or Apache CloudStack.

Yes | No

If Yes to "Does your enterprise use any paid cloud computing services?" in "Cloud Computing":

Does the enterprise expect to change cloud provider within the next two years?

Yes | No

If Yes:

Does the enterprise wish to change cloud provider because of risk of political interference, including but not restricted to uncertainty in relation to the provider's location and use of data?

Yes | No

Does the enterprise wish to change cloud provider in order to get an open-source solution?

With open source solutions, the source code is shared openly, allowing users to inspect, modify, use, and redistribute the software.

E.g. providers that use OpenStack or Apache CloudStack.

Yes | No

ICT Security Measures and Data Protection

ICT security means measures, controls and procedures applied on ICT systems in order to ensure integrity, authenticity, availability and confidentiality of data and systems.

Does the enterprise apply any of the following ICT security measures on its ICT systems?

a) Authentication via strong password
E.g. minimum length of 15 mixed characters and that the password is not used for other purposes

Yes | No

b) Systematic updating of software (incl. operating systems)

Yes | No

c) Authentication based on a combination of at least two authentication mechanisms
I.e. combination of e.g. user-defined password, one-time password (OTP), code generated via a security token or received via a smartphone, biometric method (e.g. based on fingerprints, voice, face)

Yes | No

d) Encryption of data, documents or e-mails

Yes | No

e) Data backup to a separate location
Including backup to the cloud

Yes | No

f) Network access control
Management of user rights in enterprise's network

Yes | No

g) VPN
Virtual Private Network extends a private network across a public network to enable secure exchange of data over public network

Yes | No

h) ICT security monitoring system used to detect suspicious activity

E.g. intrusion detection or prevention systems that monitors users' or devices' behavior, network traffic. Please exclude antivirus software and default firewall solution included in the operating system of personal computers and routers.

Yes | No

i) Maintaining log files that enable analysis after ICT security incidents
E.g. for analysis after ICT security incidents

Yes | No

j) ICT risk assessment
E.g. periodical assessment of probability and consequences of ICT security incidents

Yes | No

k) ICT security tests
E.g. performing penetration tests, testing security alert system, review of security measures, testing of backup systems

Yes | No

l) An antivirus program
I.e. A software program designed to detect, prevent, and remove malicious software (malware) from computers and other devices

Yes | No

Does your enterprise make persons employed aware of their obligations in ICT security related issues in the following ways?

a) Voluntary training or internally available information
E.g. information on the intranet

- Yes
- No

b) Compulsory training courses or viewing compulsory material

- Yes
- No

c) By contract
E.g. contract of employment

- Yes
- No

Who carries out the ICT security related activities in your enterprise?
(E.g. security testing, ICT training on security, resolving ICT security incidents). Exclude upgrades of pre-packaged software

a) Own employees (incl. those employed in parent or affiliate enterprises)

- Yes
- No

b) External suppliers

- Yes
- No

To what extent does management give its position on the enterprise's ICT security activities?

- Not at all
- To a small extent
- To some extent
- To a large extent

To what extend does the enterprise make demands regarding ICT security to external suppliers such as data processing, ICT security measures (e.g. backup of data) and / or ongoing documentation on ICT security?

- Not at all
- To a small extent
- To some extent
- To a large extent

To what extent has the enterprise, within the past year, made use of advice and guidance on ICT security from public authorities?

- Not at all
- To a small extent
- To some extent
- To a large extent

ICT related security incidents

ICT related security incidents can cause your enterprise's ICT systems or data to be damaged, rendered inaccessible, or exposed to unauthorized access.
Data can be customer information, accounting data, etc.

Does the enterprise have a response plan in place if it experiences an ICT related security incident?
For instance, an emergency response plan

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

During 2025, did your enterprise experience any ICT related security incident leading to the following consequences?

a) Unavailability of ICT services due to attack from outside, e.g. ransomware attacks, Denial of Service attacks

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b) Destruction or corruption of data due to infection of malicious software or unauthorised intrusion

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

c) Disclosure of confidential data due to intrusion, pharming, phishing attack, intentional actions by own employees

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

d) ICT-related financial fraud (where the enterprise are deceived for money)
E.g. CEO fraud

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

To what extent will the enterprise be able to perform its core tasks if the enterprise loses access to internal ICT systems?
Some of the most common ICT systems that enterprises depend on in their daily operations are, for example means of communica-tion, customer database, intranet, etc.

- ○ The enterprise will not be able to perform its core tasks
- ○ To a small extent
- ○ To some extent
- ○ to a large extent (the enterprise will not be affected)

Datatypes

Does the enterprise's systems store or process data that is critical for business and will cause significant problems if shared or hacked?
E.g. trade secrets and customer databases

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

Does the enterprise's systems store or process personal data with special risk, ie. sensitive personal data, CPR numbers etc.

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

E-government services

Does the enterprise generally have good experiences communicating digitally with public authorities?

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

Digital Post

How many of the enterprise's employees have access to the enterprise's Digital Post?

- [ ] 1-2
- [ ] 3-5
- [ ] 6-9
- [ ] 10+

Has the enterprise granted other organizations, e.g. law firms or accounting firms, access to the enterprise's Digital Post?
Granted external access

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

Has the enterprise experienced challenges with Digital Post within the past 12 months?

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

If Yes:

What has been the enterprise's main challenge when using Digital Post?

- [ ] Challenges logging into Digital Post via app or web browser
- [ ] Challenges understanding the content of messages from public authorities
- [ ] Challenges finding and sending messages in the mailbox
- [ ] Challenges assigning rights to employees to access the company's Digital Post
- [ ] Other

MitID Erhverv

Is the enterprise connected to MitID Erhverv?

- Yes
- No

If Yes:

How many of the enterprise's employees have access to MitID Erhverv?

- 1-2
- 3-5
- 6-9
- 10+

Has the enterprise granted a business power of attorney to another organization, e.g. a law firm or an accounting firm?

- Yes
- No

Has the enterprise received a business power of attorney from another organization?

- Yes
- No

If Yes:

How many business powers of attorney has the enterprise received?

- 1-10
- 11-30
- 31-100
- 101-500
- More than 500

NemKonto

Does the enterprise have a NemKonto?
A NemKonto is the account that public authorities use to transfer money to the enterprise's account, for example, reimbursement of sickness benefits and negative VAT.

Most financial institutions require enterprise's to open a business account before the enterprise can obtain a NemKonto.

- Yes
- No

If No:

What is the <u>main</u> reason the enterprise does not have a NemKonto?

- The financial costs of setting up a NemKonto are too high
- Setting up a NemKonto is too time-consuming
- We do not see the purpose of setting up a NemKonto
- We do not know how to set up a NemKonto
- Other reasons

Sick leave and maternity reimbursement

Enterprises can receive reimbursement in connection with employee sickness and parental leave. The company must apply for reimbursement through the NemRefusion system.

Who in the enterprise is primarily responsible for applying for reimbursement for sickness or parental leave?

- ○ The owner
- ○ The manager
- ○ HR employee
- ○ Other employee
- ○ External party, e.g. bookkeeper or accountant

If "The owner", "The manager", "HR employee" or "Other employee":

How much time does the enterprise usually spend on a sickness or parental leave report?

- ○ Less than one hour
- ○ 1-2 hours
- ○ More than two hours
- ○ Do not know

Which part of the sickness or parental leave reporting process takes the most time?

- ○ Understanding the rules
- ○ Collecting documentation
- ○ Filling out forms in NemRefusion
- ○ Correcting errors in NemRefusion
- ○ Other

If "External party, e.g. bookkeeper or accountant":

What is the primary reason the enterprise seeks external assistance to handle reporting of sickness and parental leave?

- ○ It is too time-consuming to handle it ourselves
- ○ We lack knowledge about the rules/requirements
- ○ It is too complex or confusing in NemRefusion
- ○ We do not have payroll or HR systems integrated with NemRefusion
- ○ Other reasons

Does the enterprise use an IT system to handle reporting of sickness and parental leave?

- ○ Yes, with automatic integration to NemRefusion
- ○ Yes, but without integration to NemRefusion
- ○ No, we report manually via NemRefusion
- ○ Do not know

Has the enterprise, within the past 12 months, missed a deadline and therefore lost sickness or parental leave reimbursement?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Investments in digital technology

Investments in digital technology cover the purchase of new ICT services, software systems and hardware.
E.g. purchase of ICT services, software and/or physical ICT equipment, such as computers, phones, sensors, robots, etc.

How much did the enterprise invest in digital technology in 2025? (in thousand Danish kroner)
NOTE: Ongoing operating costs such as mobile subscriptions and software licenses should not be included.

.000 kr.

Will the level of the enterprise's investments in digital technology in 2026 be higher or lower than the investments in 2025?

- ○ Lower
- ○ About the same amount
- ○ Higher

What barriers does the enterprise see as most probable to affect investments in digital technology in 2026?
(You can choose up to three barriers and rank your answers with the first being the most likely barrier)

Please state your first priority here.

- ○ Lack of resources regarding time
- ○ Limited understanding of the relevance of digital technologies to the company
- ○ The benefits of the digital technologies examined are too small or too uncertain/unknown
- ○ Lack of skills among employees/management
- ○ Lack of funding (capital)
- ○ None of the above
- ○ Other barriers

If answer other than"None of the above":

Please state your second priority here.

- ○ Lack of resources regarding time
- ○ Limited understanding of the relevance of digital technologies to the company
- ○ The benefits of the digital technologies examined are too small or too uncertain/unknown
- ○ Lack of skills among employees/management
- ○ Lack of funding (capital)
- ○ None of the above
- ○ Other barriers

Please state your third priority here.

- ○ Lack of resources regarding time
- ○ Limited understanding of the relevance of digital technologies to the company
- ○ The benefits of the digital technologies examined are too small or too uncertain/unknown
- ○ Lack of skills among employees/management
- ○ Lack of funding (capital)
- ○ None of the above
- ○ Other barriers

If answer is "Other barriers":

Which other barriers does the enterprise see as most probable to affect investments in digital technology negatively?

You can list more barriers in prioritized order

Use of satellite-based services

Satellite-based services include the use of signals and data from satellites. E.g. positioning and timing signals (e.g. GPS), earth observation in the form of optical or radar images or communications, IOT and broadband through satellites. GPS (GNSS) is included only in cases where the data generated is subsequently processed further (e.g. for fleet management or driving records). The use of GPS only for traffic information is not included.

Did your enterprise use satellite-based services, during 2025?
The use of satellite-based services also include those cases where the service is outsourced and is distributed by another enterprise.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If Yes:

Did your enterprise use the following types of satellite based services, during 2025?

a) GNSS (satellite based positioning services, e.g. GPS)
GNSS is included only in cases where the data generated is subsequently processed further.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b) Earth Observation

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

c) Satellite communications

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

To what extent would the enterprise be able to perform its core tasks if the enterprise did not have access to satellite based services?

- ○ The enterprise will not be able to perform its core tasks
- ○ To a small extent
- ○ To some extent
- ○ to a large extent (the enterprise will not be affected)

If No:

What are the reasons for your enterprise not to use satellite based services?

a) The costs seem too high

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b) There is a lack of relevant expertise in the enterprise

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

c) Incompatibility with existing equipment, software or systems

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

d) Satellite based services are not useful for the enterprise

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

e) Other reasons

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

To what extent does your enterprise find it easy to access advice and guidance regarding the use of satellite based services in enterprises?

- ○ Not at all
- ○ To a small extent
- ○ To some extent
- ○ To a large extent

After response:

Does the enterprise know of ESA Space Technology Broker?

The European Space Agency's Technology Broker Denmark offers, among other things, free consulting services with the purpose of strengthening the use of satellite based services in Danish companies in all sectors

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If you have any remarks to your declaration, enter them below