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		Questionnaire N 05.2.12.1 (annual)		
ICT USAC	GE IN ENTERPRISES	Approved by the Decree N 4 of the National Statistics Office of Georgia, 19.02.2019.		
* The questionnaire is filled with any organizational-legal form of business, regardless of the economic activity of the company, the of the property and the size of the enterprise, no later than April 10 of current year.				

* Under the article 25, clause 2 of the Law of Georgia "on Official Statistics", Entrepreneurial and non-commercial legal entities are obliged to provide Geostat, upon the written request of Geostat, including such request in electronic form, with the available information (including confidential information) in paper or electronic form. Under the law participation in the statistical survey is mandatory for the selected respondent (clause 3 of Article 25). Non-compliance with the requirement to communicate information shall carry fine under the Administrative Offences Code of Georgia (Article 177¹²)

* Individual data is considered confidential and is protected by the Law of Georgia "on Personal Data Protection" and Article 34 of the Law of Georgia "on Official Statistics"

* The questionnaire will be filled based on the results of 2023.

Identification data

Interviewer name, last name	
Full name of enterprise (organization)	
Taxpayer Identification Code	
Statistical Registry Identification Number	
Name and Surname of the respondent	
The telephone number of the respondent	
The main economic activity	
Annual Turnover 2023, GEL	
Average number of employees and self-employed persons, during 2023	

Actual address

Municipality	
City, borough, community	
The village	
Street and other address	

	Module A: Access and use of the internet (Scope: all enterprises)		
A1.1	How many persons employed have access to the internet for business purposes? including fixed line and mobile connection (Include all employees who have Internet access from their workstation or from home (remote), e.g. An accountant who works remotely and uses the private internet)	Number	11
A1.2	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	Percent	II

1

If A1.1 or A1.2 is "0", go to question G1, otherwise continue the interview.

Г

Use of a fixed line connection to the internet for business purposes				
A2	Does your enterprise use any type of fixed line connection to the	Yes	No	
	internet? (e.g., ADSL, SDSL, VDSL, fiber optics technology (FTTP),	1□	2□	
	cable technology, etc.)	Continue the interview	Go to ➔ A5	
A3 What is the maximum contracted download speed of the fastest fixed line internet connection of your enterprise?			et	
A 2 4	Less them 0 Mb//s			
A3.1	Less than 2 Mibit/s			
A3.2	2 - 10 Mbit/s	2		
A3.3	10 - 30 Mbit/s	3		
A3.4	30 - 100 Mbit/s	40		
A3.5	100 - 500 Mbit/s	50		
A3.6	500 Mbit/s - 1 Gbit/s	6□		
A3.7	At least 1 Gbit/s	70		
A4	Is the speed of your fixed connection(s) to the internet usually sufficient for the actual needs of the enterprise?	Yes No 1□ 2□		

Remote access and meetings via the internet			
A5	Do any of the persons employed have remote access to the following (Via computers or portable devices such as smartphones)	?	
		Yes	No
A5.1	E-mail system of the enterprise	1□	2□
A5.2	Documents of the enterprise (e.g., files, spreadsheets, presentations, charts, photos)	1□	2□
A5.3	Business applications or software of the enterprise (e.g., access to accounting, sales, orders, CRM) Please exclude applications used for internal communication, e.g., Skype and etc.	1□	2□
A6	Does your enterprise conduct remote meetings (via e.g., Skype, Zoom, MS Teams, WebEx)?	Yes 1□	No 2□

Use of a mobile connection to the internet for business purposes A mobile connection to the internet means the usage of portable devices connecting to the internet through mobile telephone networks for business purposes. Enterprises provide portable devices and pay for all or at least up to a limit, the subscription and the use costs. Yes Does your enterprise provide portable devices that allow a mobile No A7 connection to the internet using mobile telephone networks, for 1 🗆 2□ business purposes? (e.g., via portable computers or other portable devices such as Continue Go to smartphones) the A9 Note: Tick 'No' if the devices allowed Internet connection only via interview wireless networks (i.e., wireless networks, Wi-Fi an etc.) and not via mobile telephone networks. **A8** How many persons employed use a portable device provided by the enterprise, that allows internet connection via mobile telephone networks, for business purposes? Number I____I (e.g., portable computers, or other portable devices such as smartphones) A8.1 If you can't provide this value, 1____1 please indicate an estimate of the percentage of the total number of Percent

persons employed who use a portable device provided by the enterprise, that allows internet connection via mobile telephone

networks, for business purposes.

	Use of a website			
A9	Does your enterprise have a website?	Yes	No	
		1□	2□	
		Continue the interview	Go to ➔ A11	
A10	Does the website have any of the following?			
-		Yes	No	
A10.1	Description of goods or services, price information	1□	2□	
A10.2	Online ordering or reservation or booking, e.g., shopping cart	1□	2□	
A10.3	Possibility for visitors to customise or design online goods or services	1□	2□	
A10.4	Tracking or status of orders placed	1□	2□	
A10.5	Personalised content on the website for regular/recurrent visitors	1□	2□	
A10.6	A chat service for customer support (a chatbot, virtual agent or a person replying to customers)	1□	2□	
A10.7	Advertisement of open job positions or online job application	1□	2□	
A10.8	Content available in at least two languages	1□	2□	

Use of social media			
Enterprises using social media are considered those that have a user profile, an account or a user licence depending on the requirements and the type of the social media.			
A11	Does your enterprise use any of the following social media?		
		Yes	No
A11.1	Social networks (e.g., Facebook, LinkedIn and etc.)	1□	2□
A11.2	Enterprise's blog or microblogs (e.g., Twitter, etc.)	1□	2□
A11.3	Multimedia content sharing websites or apps (e.g., YouTube, Flickr, SlideShare, Instagram, Pinterest, Snapchat etc.)	1□	2□
A11.4	Wiki based knowledge sharing tools	1□	2□

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 by methods specifically designed for the purpose of receiving orders. The payment may be done online or offline. Note: e-Commerce does not include orders written in e-mail. 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 2023, did your enterprise have web sales of goods or No Yes services via: B1.1 your enterprise's websites or apps? (Including extranets) 1□ 2□ B1.2 e-commerce marketplace websites or apps used by several enterprises for trading goods or services? 1 2⊓ If both B1.1 and B1.2 = "No", then go to B10 What was the value of your web sales? (please refer to the provided definition of web sales) **B2** (Please answer to B2.1 OR B2.2) B2.1 What was the value of your web sales of goods or services, in Gel 2023? B2.2 OR If you can't provide this value: What percentage of total turnover was generated by web sales of % 1 goods or services, in 2023? If you cannot provide the exact percentage an approximation will suffice.

Question B3 should be answered only if both B1.1 and B1.2 = "Yes"

B3	What was the percentage breakdown of the value of web sales in 2023 for the following:(Please refer to value of web sales you reported in B2)If you cannot provide the exact percentages an approximation will suffice.			
B3.1	via your enterprise's websites or apps? (Including extranets)	%		II
B3.2	via e-commerce marketplace websites or apps used by several enterprises for trading goods or services?	%		II
B3.3	Total	%		100
В4	What was the percentage breakdown of the value of web sales in (Please refer to value of web sales you reported in B2) If you cannot provide the exact percentages an approximation will suff	2023 by t ce.	уре	of customer:
B4.1	Sales to private consumers (B2C)		1	/
B4.2	Sales to other enterprises (B2B)		1	/
B4.3	Sales to public sector (B2G)		1	/
B4.4	Total			100
_	During 2023, did your enterprise have web sales to customers loo	cated in th	e fo	llowing
В5	geographic areas?			
		Yes		No
B5.1	Georgia	1□		2□
B5.2	EU countries	1□		2□
B5.3	CIS countries	1□		2□
B5.4	USA	1□		2□
B5.5	Other countries	1		2 □
The fol	lowing question (B6) should only be answered if at least two of the abo	ve possible	e res	ponses in
otherw	ise check next filter instruction before question B7			
B6What was the percentage breakdown of the value of web sales in 2023 to customers located in the following geographic areas? (Please refer to value of web sales you reported in B2) If you cannot provide the exact percentages an approximation will suffice.				
B6.1	Georgia		1_	/
B6.2	EU countries		1_	/
B6.3	CIS countries		1_	/
B6.4	USA		1_	/
B6.5	Other countries		1_	/
The following question (B7) should only be answered if B5.2="Yes", otherwise go to B8.				

B7	Regarding web sales to EU countries: did your enterprise experience any of the following difficulties during 2023?		
		Yes	No
B7.1	High costs of delivering or returning products when selling to EU countries	1□	2□
B7.2	Difficulties related to resolving complaints and disputes when selling to EU countries	1□	2□
B7.3	Adapting product labelling for sales to EU countries	1□	2□
B7.4	Lack of knowledge of foreign languages for communicating with customers in EU countries	1□	2□
B7.5	Restrictions from your business partners to sell to certain EU countries	1□	2□

B7.6	Difficulties related to the VAT system in EU countries (e.g.,	1□	2□
	uncertainty regarding VAT treatment in different countries)		

	EDI-type sales			
EDI-typ interch	EDI-type sales cover orders placed by your customers via EDI-type messages (EDI: Electronic Data interchange) meaning:			
• ii • E • ii • ii • ii	 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. 			
F	Rosettanet), without the individual messages being typed manually	Mara	NL	
Bo	During 2022 did your optorprise have EDI type cales of goods or	Yes	NO	
Бо	services?	1□	2□	
			Go to ➔ C1	
B9	What was the value of your EDI-type sales? (Please refer to the provided definition of EDI-type sales) Please answer to B9.1 OR B9.2			
B9.1	What was the value of your EDI-type sales of goods or services, in 2023?	Gel	II	
B9.2	OR if you can't provide this value: What percentage of total turnover was generated by EDI-type sales of goods or services, in 2023? If you cannot provide the exact percentage an approximation will suffice.	%	11	
B10	During 2023, did your enterprise sell via EDI-type messages to cust	omers loc	ated in the	
	following geographic areas?			
	(Tick all that apply)			
		Yes	No	
B10.1	Georgia	1□	2□	
B10.2	EU countries	1□	2□	
B10.3	CIS countries	1□	2□	
B10.4	USA	1□	2□	
B10.5	Other countries	1□	2□	

	Module C: Sharing of information electronically within the enterprise (Scope: enterprises with access to the internet, i.e., if A1>0)			
An ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) is a software used to manage resources by sharing information among different functional areas (e.g., accounting, planning, production, marketing, etc.). ERP software can be off-the-shelf software, customised to the needs of the enterprise or self-created software. Examples are SAP, ORACLE, Microsoft Dynamics AX, Microsoft Dynamics NAV, JD Edwards.				
C1	Does your enterprise use ERP software? Yes No			
		1□	2□	
CRM (Customer Relationship Management) refers to any software application for managing information about customers.				
C2	Does your enterprise use CRM software to manage:	Yes	No	

C2.1	the collection, storing and making available information on	1□	2□
	customers to various business functions		
C2.2	the analysis of information on customers for marketing	1□	2□
	purposes (e.g. setting prices, sales promotion, choosing		
	distribution channels, etc.)		

Module D: Use of cloud computing services (Scope: enterprises with access to the internet, i.e., if A1>0)			
Cloud	Cloud computing refers to ICT services that are used over the internet to access software, computing power,		
storage	e capacity etc.;		
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 of change of stora	age capacity); toroction with
•	the service provider):	ut numan in	leraction with
•	are naid for either per user by capacity used or they are pre-paid		
Cloud	I computing may include connections via Virtual Private Networks (VPN).		
D1	Does your enterprise buy any cloud computing services used over	Vos	No
	the internet?	1 ⊓	2
	(Please refer to the definition of cloud computing above, exclude free of	•	Go to
	charge services.)		→ E1
D2	Does your enterprise buy any of the following cloud computing	Yes	No
	services used over the internet?		
D2.1	E-mail (as a cloud computing service)	1□	2□
D2.2	Office software (e.g., word processors, spreadsheets etc.) (as a cloud	1	2⊓
	computing service)		L
D2.3	Finance or accounting software applications (as a cloud computing	1	2⊓
	service)		4 0
D2.4	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software applications (as a cloud	1	2⊓
	computing service)		
D2.5	Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software applications (as a	1	2□
	cloud computing service)		2 0
D2.6	Security software applications (e.g., antivirus program, network	1	2□
	access control) (as a cloud computing service)	•••	
D2.7	Hosting the enterprise's database(s) (as a cloud computing service)	1□	2□
D2.8	Storage of files (as a cloud computing service)	1□	2□
D2.9	Computing power to run the enterprise's own software (as a cloud	1	2□
	computing service)	•□	
D2.10	Computing platform providing a hosted environment for application		
	application programming interfaces (APIs)) (as a cloud computing	1□	2□
	service)		

	Module E: Internet of Things (Scope: enterprises with access to the internet, i.e., if A1>0)		
 The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to interconnected devices or systems, often called "smart" devices or systems. They collect and exchange data and can be monitored or remotely controlled via the internet. Examples are: "smart"-meters, -thermostats, -lamps (lights), -alarm systems, -smoke detectors, -door locks, -cameras; sensors, RFID tags connected to a base station that allows them to be managed via the internet. Please exclude plain detection and sensors (e.g., motion, sound, temperature, smoke, etc.) and RFID tags that cannot be monitored or remotely controlled via the internet). Internet of Things may include various types of network connections via WAN, WiFi, LAN, Bluetooth, Virtual Private Networks (VPN) etc. 			
E1	Does your enterprise use interconnected devices or systems that can be monitored or remotely controlled via the internet (Internet of Things)?	Yes 1□	No 2□ Go to → F1
E2	Does your enterprise use interconnected devices or systems that can be monitored or remotely controlled via the internet (Internet of Things) for any of the following?	Yes	No
E2.1	for energy consumption management (e.g., "smart"-meters, - thermostats, -lamps (lights))	1□	2□
E2.2	for premises' security (e.g., "smart" -alarm systems, -smoke detectors, - door locks, -security cameras)	1□	2□
E2.3	for production processes (e.g., sensors or RFID tags that are monitored/controlled via the internet and used to monitor or automate the process)	1_	2□
E2.4	for logistics management (e.g., sensors monitored/controlled via the internet for tracking products or vehicles in warehouse management)	1□	2□
E2.5	for condition-based maintenance (e.g., sensors monitored/controlled via the internet to monitor maintenance needs of machines or vehicles)	1□	2□
E2.6	for customer service (e.g., "smart" cameras or sensors monitored/controlled via the internet to monitor customers' activities or offer them a personalised shopping experience)	1□	2□
E2.7	for other purposes	1□	2□

Module F: 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.

F1	Does your enterprise use any of the following Artificial Intelligence technologies?	Yes	No		
F1.1	Technologies performing analysis of written language (text mining)	1□	2□		
F1.2	Technologies converting spoken language into machine-readable format (speech recognition)	1□	2□		
F1.3	Technologies generating written or spoken language (natural language generation)	1□	2□		
F1.4	Technologies identifying objects or persons based on images (image recognition, image processing)	1□	2□		
F1.5	Machine learning (e.g., deep learning) for data analysis	1□	2□		
F1.6	Technologies automating different workflows or assisting in decision making (Artificial Intelligence based software robotic process automation)	1□	2□		
F1.7	Technologies enabling physical movement of machines via autonomous decisions based on observation of surroundings (autonomous robots, selfdriving vehicles, autonomous drones)	1□	2□		
	If F1.1 to F1.7 = "No" then go to F4, otherwise continue the interview				

F2	Does your enterprise use Artificial Intelligence software or systems for any of the following purposes?	Yes	No
F 2.1	for marketing or sales		
	e.g.,		2□
	- chatbots based on natural language processing for customer	1□	
	support,		
	- customer profiling, price optimisation, personalised marketing		
	offers, market analysis based on machine learning, etc.		
F2.2	for production processes		
	e.g.,	1□	
	- predictive maintenance based on machine learning,		
	- tools to classify products or find defects in products based on		2□
	computer vision,		
	- autonomous drones for production surveillance, security or		
	inspection tasks,		
	- assembly works performed by autonomous robots, etc.		
F2.3	for organisation of business administration processes		
	e.g.,		
	- business virtual assistants based on machine learning and/or natural		
	language processing,	1□	2□
	- voice to text conversion based on speech recognition for document		Z
	drafting,		
	- automated planning or scheduling based on machine learning,		
	- machine translation, etc.		

F2.4	for logistics e.g.,		
	 autonomous robots for pick-and-pack solutions in warehouses, route optimization based on machine learning, autonomous robots for percel obipping, tracing, distribution and 	1□	2□
	 autonomous robots for parcel delivery, etc. 		
F2.5	for ICT security		
	e.g.,		
	- face recognition based on computer vision for authentication of ICT	4_	2-
	users,		2
	- detection and prevention of cyber-attacks based on machine		
	learning, etc.		
F2.6	for accounting, controlling or finance management		
F2.6	for accounting, controlling or finance management e.g.,		
F2.6	for accounting, controlling or finance management e.g., - machine learning to analyse data that helps to make financial		
F2.6	for accounting, controlling or finance management e.g., - machine learning to analyse data that helps to make financial decisions,	1□	2□
F2.6	 for accounting, controlling or finance management e.g., machine learning to analyse data that helps to make financial decisions, invoice processing based on machine learning, machine learning or natural language processing for backkeeping 	1□	2□
F2.6	for accounting, controlling or finance management e.g., - 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, etc.	1□	2□
F2.6 F2.7	for accounting, controlling or finance management e.g., - 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, etc. for research and development (R&D) or innovation activity	1□	2□
F2.6	for accounting, controlling or finance management e.g., - 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, etc. for research and development (R&D) or innovation activity (excluding research on AI)	10	2□
F2.6 F2.7	for accounting, controlling or finance management e.g., - 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, etc. for research and development (R&D) or innovation activity (excluding research on AI) e.g.,	1□	2□ 2□
F2.6	for accounting, controlling or finance management e.g., - 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, etc. for research and development (R&D) or innovation activity (excluding research on AI) e.g., - analysis of data for conducting research, solving research problems,	1□	2□ 2□
F2.6	 for accounting, controlling or finance management e.g., 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, etc. for research and development (R&D) or innovation activity (excluding research on AI) e.g., analysis of data for conducting research, solving research problems, developing a new or significantly improved product/service based on machine learning, etc. 	1	2□ 2□

F3	How did you enterprise acquire the Artificial Intelligence software or systems that it uses?	Yes	No
F3.1	They were developed by own employees (including those employed in parent or affiliate enterprise)	1□	2□
F3.2	Commercial software or systems were modified by own employees (including those employed in parent or affiliate enterprise)	1□	2□
F3.3	Open-source software or systems were modified by own employees (including those employed in parent or affiliate enterprise)	1□	2□
F3.4	Commercial software or systems ready to use were purchased (including examples where it was already incorporated in a purchased item or system)	1□	2□
F3.5	External providers were contracted to develop or modify them	1□	2□

10	
	Questions F4 and F5 are presented only to respondents who answered 'No' to F1.1-F1.7 questions i.e.,
	enterprises that did not use any of the Artificial Intelligence technologies listed in question F1.

F4	Has your enterprise ever considered using any of the Artificial Intelligence technologies listed in question F1?	Yes 1⊡	No 2□ Go to → F6
F5	What are the reasons for your enterprise not to use any of the Artificial Intelligence technologies listed in question F1?	Yes	Νο

F5.1	The costs seem too high	1□	2□
F5.2	There is a lack of relevant expertise in the enterprise	1□	2□
F5.3	Incompatibility with existing equipment, software or systems	1□	2□
E5.4	Difficulties with availability or quality of the necessary data	1□	2□
F5.5	Concerns regarding violation of data protection and privacy	1□	2□
F5.6	Lack of clarity about the legal consequences (e.g., liability in case of damage caused by the use of Artificial Intelligence)	1□	2□
F5.7	Ethical considerations	1	2
F5.8	Artificial Intelligence technologies are not useful for the enterprise	1□	2□

F6	Does your enterprise currently use big data technologies for processing and analyzing large datasets?	Yes 1⊡	No 2□ Go to → G1
F6.1	If yes, please specify the used big data technology (e.g., Microsoft BI, APACHE Hadoop, Spark, Cassandra, ZOHO Analytics, Cloudera, etc.).	/	/

Module G: ICT specialists and skills (Scope: all enterprises)			
G1	Does your enterprise employ ICT specialists? ICT specialists are persons employed for whom ICT is the main job. For example, to develop, operate or maintain ICT systems or	Yes 1□	No 2□
G2	Did your enterprise provide any type of training to develop ICT related skills of the persons employed, during 2023?	Yes	No
G2.1	Training for ICT specialists (Tick "No" if your enterprise didn't employ ICT specialists during 2023)	1□	2□
G2.2	Training for other persons employed	1□	2□
G3	Did your enterprise recruit or try to recruit ICT specialists during 2023?	Yes 1□	No 2□ Go to → G6
G4	During 2023, did your enterprise have vacancies for ICT specialists that were difficult to fill?	Yes 1□	No 2□ Go to → G6
G5	Did your enterprise have any of the following difficulties to recruit ICT specialists during 2023?	Yes	No
G5.1	Lack of applications	1□	2□
G5.2	Applicants' lack of relevant ICT related qualifications from education and/or training	1□	2□
G5.3	Applicants' lack of relevant work experience	1□	2□
G5.4	Applicants' salary expectations too high	1□	2□
G5.5	Other (please, specify)	()

G6	Who performed your enterprise's ICT functions in 2023 (e.g., maintenance of ICT infrastructure, support for office software, development or support of business management software/systems and/or web solutions, security and data protection)?	Yes	Νο
G6.1	Own employees (incl. those employed in parent or affiliate enterprises)	1□	2□
G6.2	External suppliers	1□	2□

Module D: ICT Security

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

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

H1	Does your enterprise apply any of the following ICT security measures on its ICT systems?	Yes	No
H1.1	Authentication via strong password (e.g. minimum length, use of numbers and special characters, changed periodically)	10	2□
H1.2	Authentication via biometric methods used to access the enterprise's ICT system (e.g. authentication based on fingerprints, voice, face)	10	2□
H1.3	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))	10	2□
H1.4	Encryption of data, documents or e-mails	10	2□
H1.5	Data backup to a separate location (including backup to the cloud)	10	2□
H1.6	Network access control (management of user rights in enterprise's network)	10	2□
H1.7	VPN (Virtual Private Network extends a private network across a public network to enable secure exchange of data over public network)	10	2□
H1.8	ICT security monitoring system used to detect suspicious activity (e.g. intrusion detection or prevention systems that monitors users' or devices' behaviour, network traffic) * Please exclude antivirus software and default firewall solution included in the operating system of personal computers and routers.	10	2□
H1.9	Maintaining log files that enable analysis after ICT security incidents	10	2□
H1.10	ICT risk assessment, i.e. periodical assessment of probability and consequences of ICT security incidents	10	2□
H1.11	ICT security tests (e.g. performing penetration tests, testing security alert system, review of security measures, testing of backup systems)	10	2□
H2	Does your enterprise make persons employed aware of their obligations in ICT security related issues in the following ways?	Yes	No
H2.1	Voluntary training or internally available information (e.g. information on the intranet)	10	2□
H2.2	Compulsory training courses or viewing compulsory material	1□	2□

H2.3	By contract (e.g. contract of employment)	10	2 □
H3	Does your enterprise have document(s) on measures, practices or procedures on ICT security?	Yes 1□	No 2□
	(Documents on ICT security and confidentiality of data cover employee training in ICT use, ICT security measures, the evaluation of ICT security measures, plans for updating ICT security documents, etc.)		
H4	During 2023, did your enterprise experience any ICT related	Yes	No
	security incident leading to the following consequences?		
H4.1	Unavailability of ICT services due to hardware or software failures	10	2 □
H4.2	Unavailability of ICT services due to attack from outside, e.g. ransomware attacks, Denial of Service attacks	10	2□
H4.3	Destruction or corruption of data due to hardware or software failures	10	2 □
H4.4	Destruction or corruption of data due to infection of malicious software or unauthorised intrusion	10	2□
H4.5	Disclosure of confidential data due to intrusion, pharming, phishing attack, intentional actions by own employees	10	2□
H4.6	Disclosure of confidential data due to unintentional actions by own employees	10	2□

Name and surname of the respondent	
Phone number of the respondent	

Time spent filling out the questionnaire	Hours	Minutes
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Thank you for your cooperation!