Digital Transformation
Delivering Business Outcomes
shaping tomorrow with you
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Introduction: Australia

This report contains analysis of the Spanish data from the 2017 Fujitsu Global Digital Transformation Survey. The research was conducted to find out more about how business leaders are responding to digital transformation challenges, and to identify what initiatives they are undertaking in the area. We received 1,614 responses from business leaders across 15 countries, including 103 from Spain.

Digital technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are being embedded into core value-generation processes in business and society, transforming people’s work and daily lives and generating innovation. This is digital transformation. Business leaders around the world are becoming aware of the power of digital transformation, and taking action to realise its huge potential.

Today, digital technologies are moving into the heart of everything we do, changing the way businesses and people work, how they live and how they innovate. In the new digital society, digital transformation and digital co-creation become business norms. Digital co-creation means blending your business expertise and digital technology, and creating new value – together with ecosystem partners and customers – to shape a better future.

Digital transformation initiatives usually start from the testing phase, then a Proof of Concept (PoC) and a Proof of Business (PoB) phase, and then shift to the implementation phase. But new technology alone is not sufficient for digital transformation. New talents, and people who have different skills and innovative ways of doing things, are required. Leadership, agility and co-creation with partners are very important elements.

The theme of the Global Digital Transformation Survey is aligned with the story of Fujitsu Technology and Service Vision, which sets out our vision and insights into how business leaders can leverage digital transformation in business and society, enabling and creating a better future.

The Fujitsu Technology and Service Vision can be downloaded from the following link: URL: http://www.fujitsu.com/global/vision/
Key findings

- Workstyle transformation is the top functional area for digital transformation in Spanish organizations, with 45.6% of organizations reporting projects in those areas. Manufacturing, logistics and finance are the major areas of digital transformation in specific functional areas.

- The most positive outcome of digital transformation is increased revenue, with almost half (49.3%) of Spanish respondents reporting this as the most positive outcome. Many organizations also report strengthened relationships with customers (36.6%) and strengthened competitiveness of products (33.8%).

- Key factors in delivering digital transformation are talented staff with the right skills, reported by 17.4% of respondents. This was followed by strong leadership (15.2%) and streamlined organizations and processes (15.2%). The biggest inhibitors are also a lack of talented staff with the right skills (18.2%) and a fear of change or internal resistance (17.2%).

- More than a quarter (28.2%) of business leaders in Spain say it is important to have a strong technology partner to achieve digital transformation. The technology partners need to have strong technological capability (19.4%) and an alignment with the organization's vision and strategy (18.4%).

- More than three quarters (81.6% of respondents) believe that artificial intelligence (AI) represents an opportunity, rather than a threat. Even more (87.4%) believe that AI will enhance people’s capabilities in the future, but 68.9% believe that jobs may be displaced.

- Spanish business leaders believe that professional knowledge of specific business functions and a professional knowledge of digital technologies are equally the most important capabilities needed in the digital era (reported by 18.4% of respondents). But they also believe that creativity and imagination (15.5%) and logical and analytical capability (11.7%) are important, indicating a strong perception that a balance of skills is needed to drive digital transformation.
What is the focus of digital transformation?

Digital transformation is undertaken in many functional areas. The survey asked Spanish business leaders about the extent to which it has been implemented in four key business infrastructure areas common to most organizations, across all industry sectors. These are marketing, work style transformation, operations and maintenance, and call centers.

Of these functions, digital transformation is the most likely to take place in workstyle transformation - projects are underway or have been implemented in 45.6% of organizations in Spain. Marketing (39.8%), operations and maintenance (33.0%) and call centers (19.4%) are also areas in which a significant amount of digital transformation is taking place.

The survey also asked about the status of digital transformation in a range of specific functional areas: logistics, finance, manufacturing. These need not be undertaken in these industries - e.g., a finance digital transformation project could take place in most industry sectors.

29.1% of respondents have implemented or are implementing digital transformation process in manufacturing, followed by logistics (28.2%) and finance (14.6%). Over a quarter (28.2%) have implemented other digital transformation projects, in a range of specific functional market areas.
The highest level of delivered digital transformation outcomes in Spain is operations and maintenance (35.3%), followed by call center (35.0%), specific functions (34.0%) and marketing (22.0%).

Workstyle transformation is the least likely to have delivered outcomes (17.0%) and most likely to be in the planning phase (10.6%). Call center is the most likely to be in the testing phase (40.0%) and specific functions are the least likely to be in the planning phase (3.9%).

The results indicate that digital transformation is somewhat advanced amongst organizations in Spain. The great majority of projects are in the process of being implemented or have delivered on their outcomes, with some in the testing phase and relatively few in the planning phase.

### Which best describes the progress of the digital transformation?

- **Operations and Maintenance**: 35.3% delivered, 35.3% implementing, 23.5% testing, 5.9% planning
- **Call Center**: 35.0% delivered, 25.0% implementing, 40.0% testing, 10.0% planning
- **Specific Functions**: 34.0% delivered, 36.9% implementing, 25.2% testing, 3.9% planning
- **Marketing**: 22.0% delivered, 43.9% implementing, 29.3% testing, 4.9% planning
- **Workstyle**: 17.0% delivered, 46.8% implementing, 25.5% testing, 10.6% planning
What are the benefits of digital transformation? (Spain vs global)

The survey asked business leaders what kind of outcomes have been delivered through their digital transformation projects. Almost half (49.3%) say that the greatest benefit of digital transformation has been increased revenue.

36.6% of Spanish respondents say it has strengthened relationships with customers. This was followed by strengthened competitiveness of products (33.8%), improved efficiency or reduced cost (28.2%), the transformation of business models or processes (21.1%) and improved employee satisfaction (18.3%).

A comparison of the Spanish results with those from the full global survey shows that the ranking of outcomes is the same. Spain delivers increased revenue as an outcome more than the global average (49.3% vs 46.1%) In the other categories the ratings in Spain are lower than they are globally—for example, strengthened relationships with customers (36.6% vs 44.4%) and improved efficiency (28.2% vs 34.9%).

The results indicate the many benefits of digital transformation. The effects are felt across the organization, not just on the bottom line.
What are the key success factors and inhibitors in digital transformation?

Digital transformation is not just about introducing new technologies. In order to deliver successful outcomes, organizations need talented staff with the right skills and streamlined organizations and processes.

The survey asked Spanish business leaders what they believed to be the key factors for successful digital transformation. At the top of the list is having talented staff with the right skills (17.4%). This was followed by strong leadership (15.2%), streamlined organizations and processes (15.2%) a culture for the transformation (13.0%) and support from technology partners (10.9%).

The survey also asked about which factors hindered digital transformation. The most often mentioned was a lack of talented staff with the right skills (18.2%). Other inhibitors were fear of change or internal resistance (17.2%), a concern of cyber security risks (13.1%), lack of agility in the organization (11.1%) and a lack of leadership (11.1%).
What are the key success factors in digital transformations? (Australia vs global)

The chart compares the key success factors from the previous chart, for Spain vs the overall global findings.

There are few major differences between Spain and the global findings. The creation of a culture for transformation is rated as more important in Spain (13.0% vs 10.2%), as is support by technology partners (10.9% vs 7.3%) and sufficient funding (8.7% vs 4.8%).

Conversely, talented staff with the right skills (17.4% vs 18.9%), strong leadership (15.2% vs 17.5%) and streamlined organizations (15.2% vs 16.5%) are less important in Spain than globally.

Which factors were key in delivering digital transformation outcomes? (Spain vs global)
How important is a strong technology partner for digital transformation?

Success in digital transformation requires cooperation with external technology partners. Business leaders in Spain were asked which types of partners were most important.

Most highly rated were technology partners, ranked as most important by 28.2% of Spanish respondents. Other important partners were suppliers (12.6%), sales partners (11.7%), and consulting firms (11.7%).

Respondents were also asked about what they expect from a technology partner. The most important attribute is technological capability (19.4%). This was followed by an alignment with the organization’s vision and strategy (18.4%) and a strong understanding of the organization’s business (16.5%).

Other important attributes were speed of response and implementation (15.5%) and trust for collaboration (14.6%).
Which partners are important?  
(Spain vs global)

The chart compares the importance of technology partners from the previous chart, for Spain vs the overall global findings.

Technology partners are almost equally important in Spain as they are globally mentioned by 28.2% of Spanish respondents and 29.0% globally.

Suppliers (12.6% vs 14.9%) and companies in the same industry (6.8% vs 8.9%) were mentioned by fewer Spanish respondents, while consulting firms (11.7% vs 9.3%) and government organizations (8.7% vs 5.6%) are more important in Spain than they are globally.

Which partners are important to collaborate with for digital transformation?  
(Spain vs global)
What is the potential of Artificial Intelligence?

The survey asked Spanish business leaders three questions about perceptions of artificial intelligence (AI).

Of the respondents surveyed, 81.6% see AI as an opportunity, with just 8.7% seeing it as a threat. But there is some ambivalence about its effects.

Most survey respondents strongly agree (40.8%) or agree (46.6%) that AI will enhance people’s capabilities in future, but they also believe that AI will be used for work currently performed by people (23.3% strongly agree, 45.6% agree).
What are the key skills and capabilities required in the digital era? (Spain vs global)

Business leaders in Spain believe that professional knowledge of specific business functions (18.4%) and professional knowledge of digital technologies (18.4%) are equally the most important capability needed in the digital era.

Other important capabilities are creativity and imagination (15.5%), logical and analytical capability (11.7%) and judgment and decision-making capability (8.7%). Also mentioned was a professional knowledge of specific industries (7.8%) and the liberal arts (7.8%).

Professional knowledge of specific business functions is more highly regarded in Spain than it is globally (18.4% vs 12.2%). This is also the case with logical and analytical capability (11.7% vs 10.1%). Creativity and imagination (15.5% vs 17.1%) and a professional knowledge of specific industry (7.8% vs 12.6%) are regarded as less important in Spain.

The range of capabilities mentioned indicates that there is a strong perception that a balance of skills is required to drive digital transformation – it is not just about technical capabilities.

What are the most important capabilities people need in the digital era? (Spain vs global)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capabilities</th>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional knowledge of specific business function</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional knowledge of digital technologies</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creativity and imagination</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical and analytical capability</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judgement and decision-making capability</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional knowledge of specific industry</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal arts (humanities, social science, natural science)</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication capability and empathy</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craftsmanship</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About the survey

Survey topics:
- Current awareness of digital transformation: Fields, progress, outcomes, factors behind success, issues
- Co-creation in digital businesses: Required partners, elements required of technology partners
- AI (artificial intelligence) awareness: Perspective on AI, skills required during the digital era

Survey method:
- Online

Fieldwork period:
- February 2017

Survey respondents:
- Company size: Medium and large (at least 100 employees and sales of at least USD 1 million during the previous FY)
- Respondents: Management (CEOs, CMOs, CFOs, CIOs, CDOs, CSOs) and decision-makers equivalent to management

Surveyed countries:
The reports surveyed 1,614 business leaders in 15 countries, including 103 from Spain. Other countries surveyed for the global report were:
- Americas: Canada (56), USA (258)
- Europe: Finland (56), Germany (103), France (103), Sweden (52), United Kingdom (103)
- Asia: China (103), Indonesia (52), Japan (309), Republic of Korea (55), Singapore (103), Thailand (52)
- Oceania: Australia (106)

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