

**EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2024**

# **AUSTRIA**

**OVERVIEW**



**European  
Investment Bank**



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## **EIB Investment Survey 2024 Country Overview: Austria**

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### **About the EIB Economics Department**

The mission of the EIB Economics Department is to provide economic analyses and studies to support the Bank in its operations and in the definition of its positioning, strategy, and policy. The department and its team of economists is headed by Debora Revoltella, director of economics.

### **About Ipsos Public Affairs**

Ipsos Public Affairs works closely with national governments, local public services and the not-for-profit sector, as well as international and supranational organisations. Its around 300 research staff in London and Brussels focus on public service and policy issues. Its research makes a difference for decision-makers and communities.

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## About the EIB Investment Survey

The EIB Group Investment Survey (EIBIS), conducted annually since 2016, is a unique survey of approximately 13 000 firms across all European Union Member States, with an additional sample from the United States.

The survey collects data on firm characteristics and performance, past investment activities and future plans, sources of finance, financing issues and other challenges, such as climate change and digital transformation. The EIBIS uses a stratified sampling methodology, and is representative across all 27 EU Member States and the United States, as well as across four categories of firm size (micro to large) and four main economic sectors (manufacturing, construction, services and infrastructure). The survey is designed to build a panel of observations, supporting the analysis of time-series data. Observations can also be linked back to data on firm balance sheets and profit and loss statements. Developed and managed by the EIB Economics Department, the survey is conducted with support from Ipsos.

## About this publication

The reports resulting from EIBIS provide an overview of data collected for the 27 EU Member States and the United States. They are intended to provide a snapshot of the data. For the purpose of these publications, data are weighted by value added to better reflect the contribution of different firms to economic output. Contact: [eibis@eib.org](mailto:eibis@eib.org).

The EIBIS 2024 overview presents the results of the survey run in 2024. Questions in the survey might point to “last financial year” (2023) or “expectations for the current year” (2024). The text and the footnote referring to the question will specify in each case which year is considered.

Due to rounding, charts may not add up to 100%.

Download the findings of the EIB Investment Survey for each EU country and explore the data portal at [www.eib.org/eibis](http://www.eib.org/eibis).

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# EIBIS 2024 – Austria overview

## Key results

### Investment dynamics, needs and priorities

The investment outlook in Austria is mixed. Austrian firms are less optimistic about the political and regulatory climate and business prospects in the sector than EU firms. Whilst still negative on balance, Austrian firms are more optimistic about the economic climate than in the previous year. The outlook for business prospects in the sector, the availability of internal finance and the availability of external finance are on balance, slightly positive.

The share of firms investing has slightly declined compared to last year. Similarly, the investment outlook, i.e. the share of firms expecting to increase rather than decrease their investment, has also remained largely stable. Austrian firms continue to focus their investment on replacing capacity rather than expanding it. Intangible assets maintain their relevance: firms in Austria report that on average almost two fifths (38%) of investment were in intangible assets (R&D, software, IT, training, organization, etc.) in 2023.

Most (80%) Austrian firms are satisfied with their overall investment level over the past three years; but around one in ten firms report an investment gap (12%, in line with EU). Looking ahead to the next three years, Austrian firms expect to prioritise replacement investment over expansion again, consistent with last year's survey.

### Global value chains, climate change and innovation

Austrian firms are more likely than EU firms to engage in international trade (77% vs. 66%). In 2024, concerns about supply chain disruptions eased slightly in both Austria and the EU. Compliance with new regulations and standards or certifications and logistical challenges are the key trade-related challenges for Austrian firms. In response to trade shocks, Austrian firms are prioritising the build-up of stocks and inventory, investment in digital inputs tracking, more so than other EU firms.

Climate risk is increasingly relevant for Austrian firms: almost seven in ten Austrian firms (69%) report that they have been impacted by the physical risk of climate change (either as a major or minor impact). Austrian firms are taking action: around six in ten Austrian firms (57%) are building resilience to the physical risks of climate change. However, Austrian firms are divided on whether the transition to stricter climate standards and regulations pose a risk, an opportunity or will have no impact over the next five years, with similar numbers reporting each sentiment.

Almost all Austrian firms (94%) have taken action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Investment in waste minimisation and recycling and energy efficiency are key strategies adopted to help with this process. Around six in ten Austrian firms (59%) have invested in measures to improve energy efficiency.

Innovation and digitalisation are a key source of firms' competitiveness. Austrian firms' investment in innovation activities fell since last year's EIBIS findings and their innovation activity levels are now below the EU average. Whilst most Austrian and EU firms use digital technologies, Austrian firms are more likely to do so compared to the EU average (83% vs. 74%), with higher adoption rates across all types of digital technologies asked about.

### Investment barriers

The business environment remains a concern for firms in Austria, as it does across the European Union. Uncertainty about the future, energy costs and business regulations remain key concerns in Austria and the European Union. Austrian firms are more likely than EU firms to report the demand for products or services, availability for skilled staff, energy costs, access to digital infrastructure, labour market and business regulations as an investment barrier.

Looking into regulatory issues and the functioning of the EU single market sheds some new light on the fragmentation of the EU single market. Firms were asked whether their key product is subject to differentiated regulatory requirements and standards (e.g., consumer protection, health and safety standards, environmental standards for products) across EU countries. Six in ten (60%) Austrian firms who export to other European Union countries report that they have to comply with different standards and consumer protection rules across EU member states, consistent with the average of EU firms. The survey also asks firms to estimate the number of employees employed to deal with compliance to regulatory requirements and standards: about 84% of Austrian firms employ staff for regulatory compliance. The regulatory burden can be cumbersome for SMEs, given their small size: nearly a fifth (17%) of Austrian SMEs report that more than 10% of their staff are employed to deal with regulatory requirements and reporting.

### **Access to finance**

There are fewer financially constrained firms in Austria than across the European Union. However, while the share of finance-constrained firms in Austria has declined slightly, there has nevertheless been an increase in firms reporting that their applications had been rejected.

In Austria, 38% of firms are relying on external finance for their investment, consistent with the firms across the European Union, while bank financing remained the dominant source of external funding in 2023, for both Austrian and EU firms. Nearly four in ten (35%) of Austrian firms access policy support, in the form of bank finance on concessional terms or grants, such as with subsidised interest rates or extended repayment terms.

### **Gender equality in business**

Austrian firms are behind the EU average in terms of the share of female representation in senior roles and as company's owners. The services sector emerges as the best performer in gender equality within Austria.

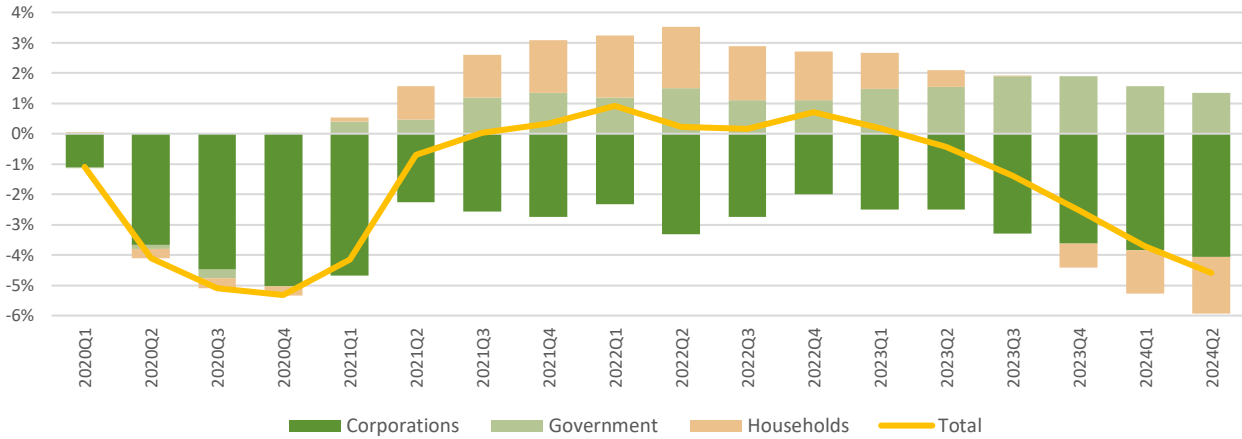


# Investment dynamics and focus

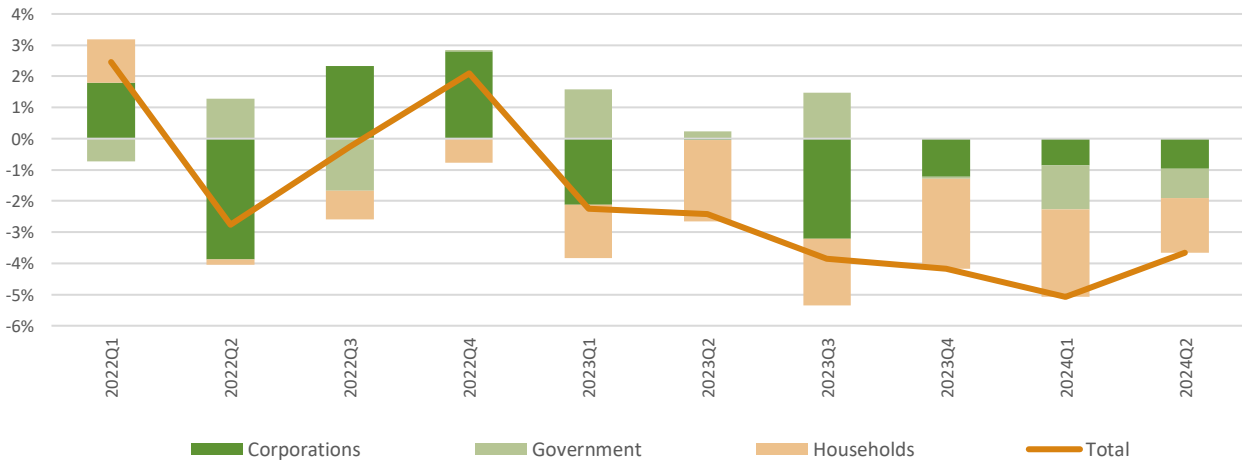
## Investment dynamics by institutional sector

The investment environment in Austria is particularly weak.

Evolution of total gross fixed capital formation (in real terms, non-seasonally and non-calendar adjusted), by institutional sector



Year-on-year growth of total gross fixed capital formation (in real terms), by institutional sector



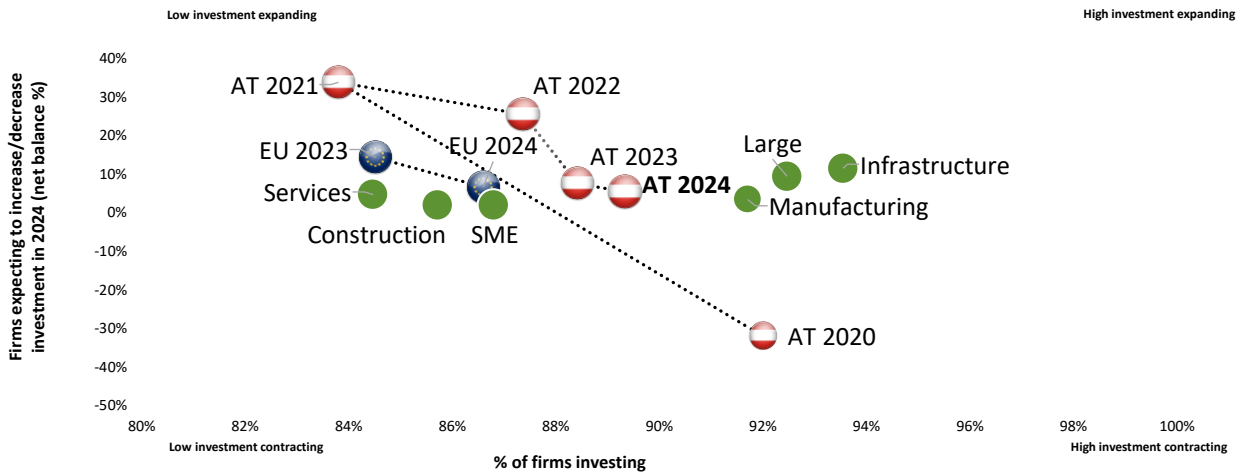
The graph at the top shows the evolution of total gross fixed capital formation (in real terms, non-seasonally and non-calendar adjusted), by institutional sector. The nominal GFCF source data are transformed into four-quarter sums, deflated using the implicit deflator for total GFCF (2015 = €100). The four-quarter sum of total GFCF in the fourth quarter of 2019 is normalised to 0.  
Source: Eurostat.

The graph at the bottom shows the year-on-year growth of total gross fixed capital formation (in real terms), by institutional sector. The data are deflated using the implicit deflator for total GFCF.  
Source: Eurostat.

# Investment dynamics and focus

## Investment cycle and evolution of investment expectations

The share of firms investing has declined for the third year in a row, even if only marginally in 2023. The share of firms expecting to increase rather than decrease their investment has remained largely stable (a net balance of 7% in 2023 vs. 5% in 2024).

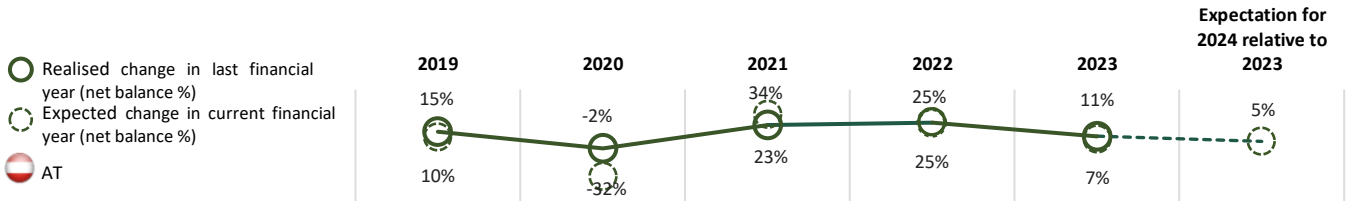


Share of firms investing shows the percentage of firms with investment per employee greater than €500.

Base for share of firms investing: all firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

Base for expected and realised change: all firms.

### Expected and realised investment changes over time:



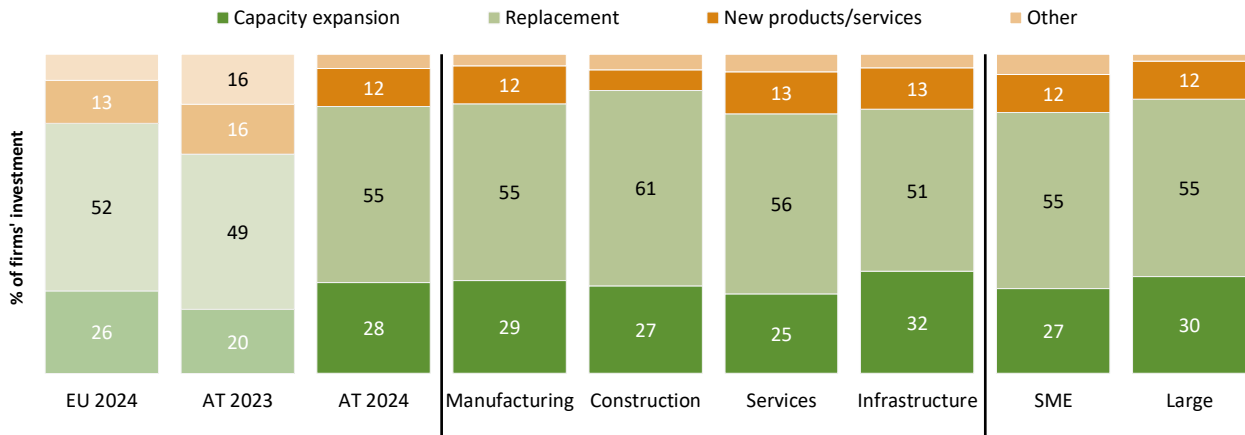
“Realised change” is the share of firms that invested more, minus those that invested less.

“Expected change” is the share of firms that expect(ed) to invest more, minus those that expect(ed) to invest less.

# Investment dynamics and focus

## Purpose of investment in last financial year

Austrian firms continue to focus their investment on replacing capacity and less on new products and services. However, the share of investment focused on expanding capacity has increased since last year's survey. Investment in other existing products/services fell by three quarters (from 16% in EIBIS 2023 to 4% in EIBIS 2024).



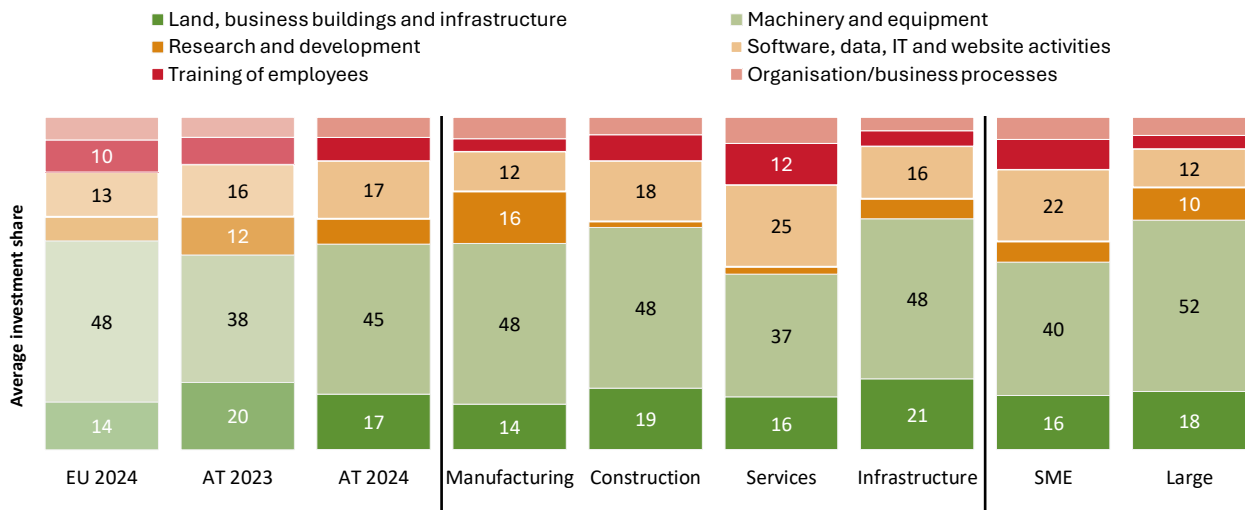
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. What proportion of total investment was for (a) developing or introducing new products, processes or services; (b) replacing capacity (including existing buildings, machinery, equipment and IT); (c) expanding capacity for existing products/services?

Base: All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses).

## Investment areas

Firms in Austria report that, on average, almost two fifths (38%) of investment was in intangible assets in 2023. Manufacturing firms directed a larger share of their investment towards research and development compared to other sectors.



Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. In the last financial year, how much did your business invest in each of the following with the intention of maintaining or increasing your company's future earnings?

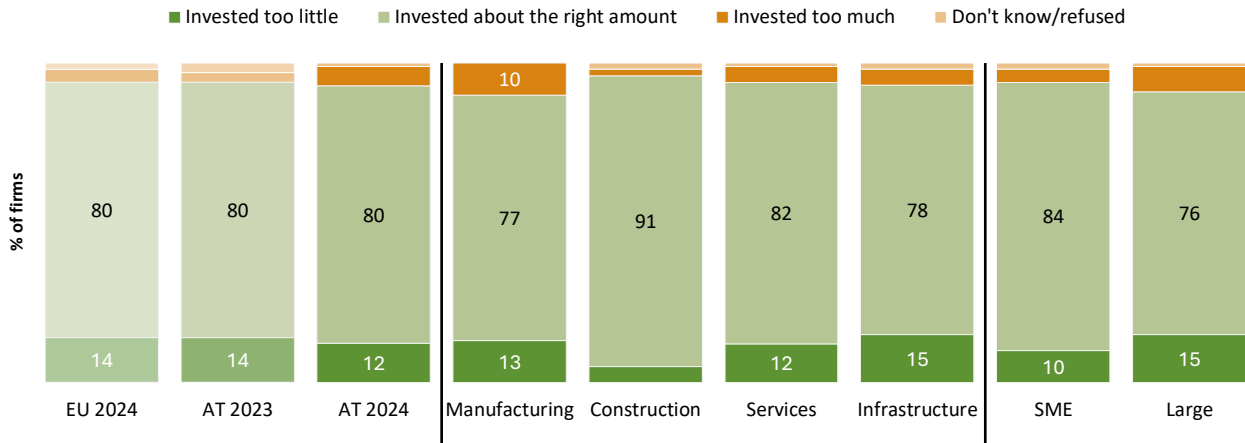
Base: All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses).

Note: Tangible assets are land and machinery; intangible assets are research and development, software, data, IT and website activities, training of employees and organisation/business processes.

# Investment needs and priorities

## Perceived investment gap

Most Austrian firms are satisfied with their overall investment level over the past three years, but a significant share (12%) reports an investment gap.



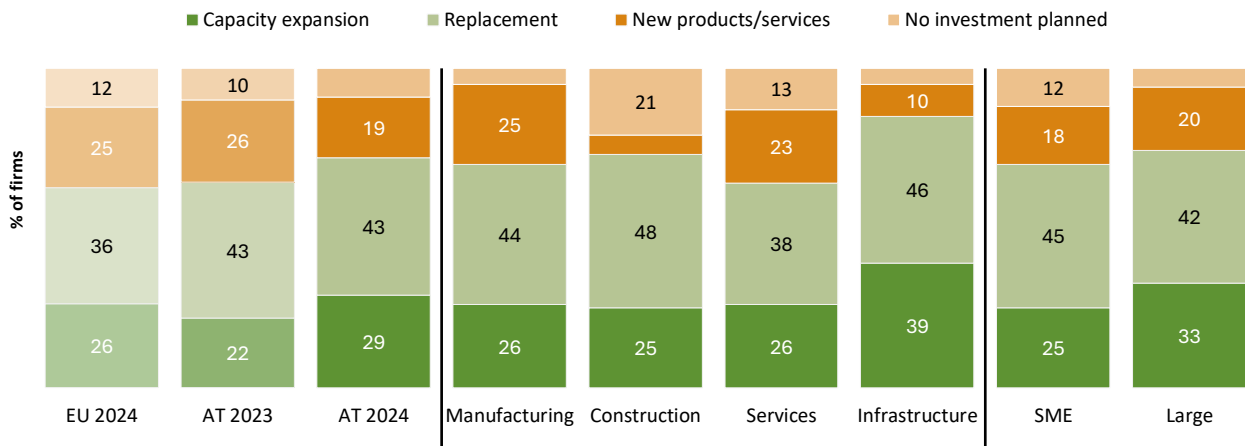
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Looking back at your investment over the last three years, was it too much, too little, or about the right amount to ensure the success of your business going forward?

Base: All firms (excluding response "Company didn't exist three years ago").

## Future investment priorities

Looking ahead to the next three years, Austrian firms expect to prioritise replacement investment over expansion, in line with EIBIS 2023. Austrian firms are less likely to prioritise investment in new products/services compared with last year's survey.



Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

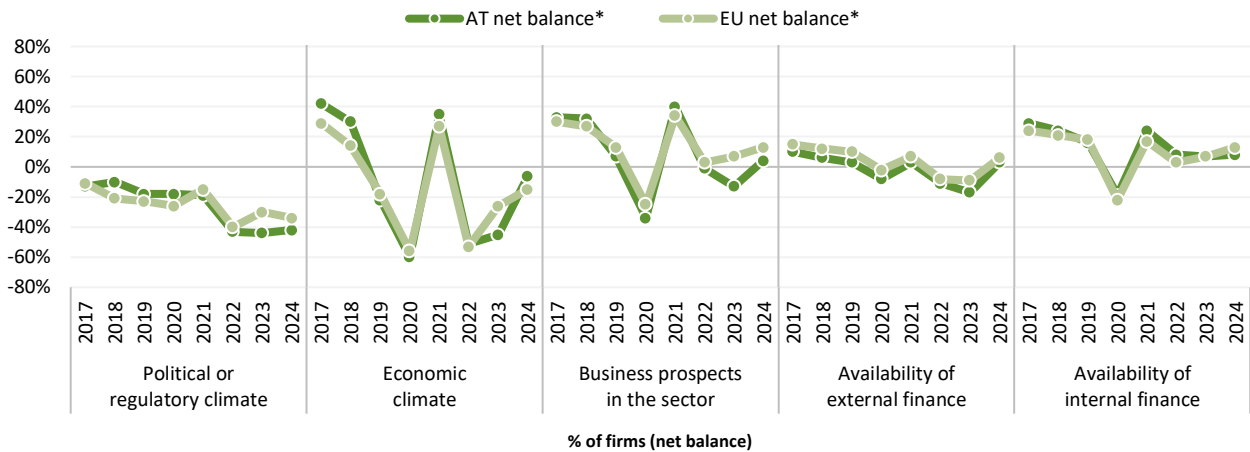
Q. Looking ahead to the next three years, which of the following is your investment priority: (a) developing or introducing new products, processes and services; (b) replacing capacity (including existing buildings, machinery, equipment and IT); (c) expanding capacity for existing products/services; (d) no investment planned?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Investment needs and priorities

## Short-term drivers and constraints (net balance)

**The investment outlook is mixed.** Austrian firms are, on balance, negative about the political and regulatory climate, a lower negative balance than for EU firms. Whilst still negative, on balance, Austrian firms are more optimistic about the economic climate than they were in EIBIS 2023. The outlooks for business prospects, the availability of internal finance and the availability of external finance are somewhat improving, and on balance, slightly positive.



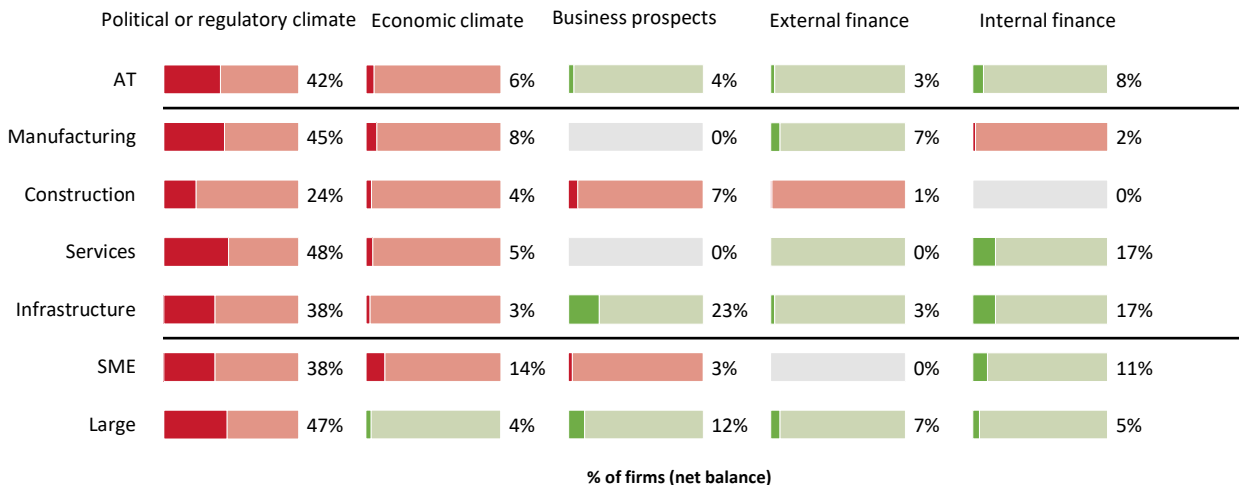
Q. Do you think that each of the following will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

Base: All firms

\* Net balance is the share of firms expecting an improvement minus the share of firms anticipating a deterioration. Negative values thus imply that more firms expect a deterioration than an improvement.

## Short-term drivers and constraints by sector and firm size (net balance)

**Austrian construction firms are, on balance, pessimistic across most measures asked about, with more expecting a decline rather than an improvement.**



Please note: Green figures represent a positive net balance, while red figures represent a negative net balance. Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Do you think that each of the following will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

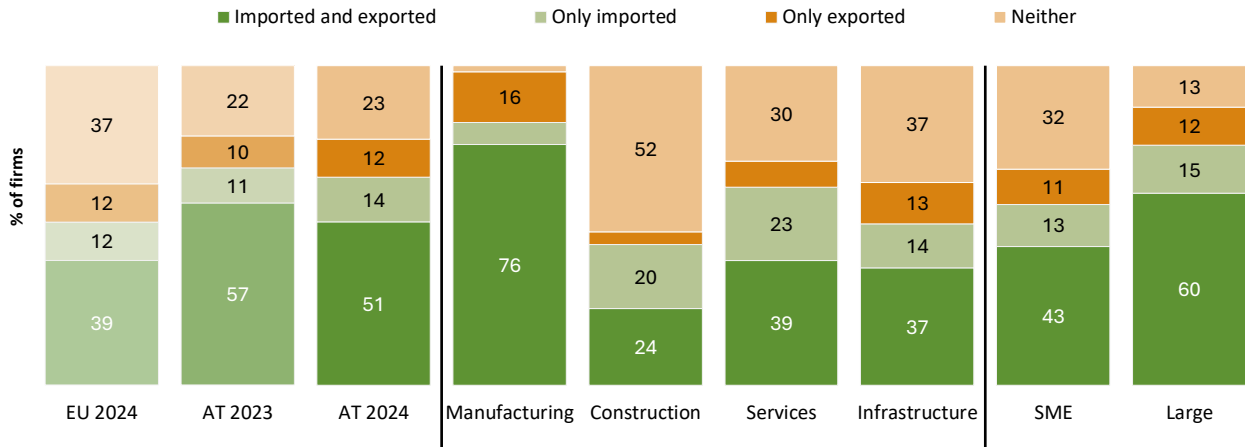
Base: All firms.

# International trade

## Engagement in international trade

**Austrian firms are more likely to engage in international trade (either within the EU or outside the EU), than EU firms.**

Nearly all (98%) manufacturing firms trade internationally, and more than two thirds of those in the service sector.



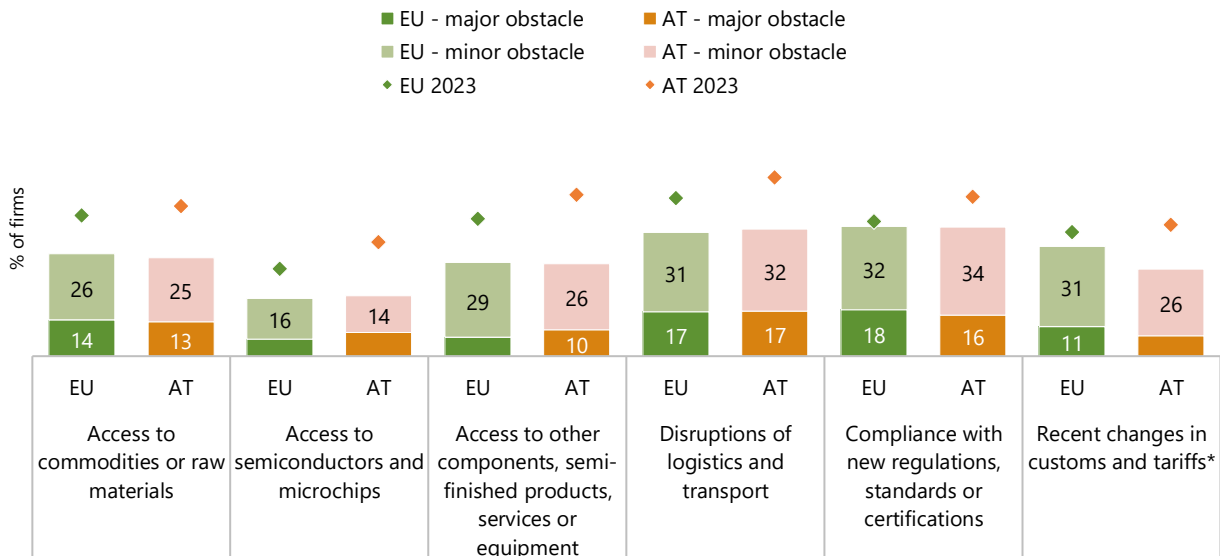
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. In 2023, did your company export or import goods and/or services?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

## Obstacles related to international trade

**Overall, Austrian firms have seen a general improvement in trade disruptions compared to last year, in line with EU findings.** Nevertheless, Austrian firms engaged in international trade are less likely than their EU counterparts to report that recent changes in customs and tariffs are an obstacle to their business activities.



Q. Since the beginning of 2023, were any of the following an obstacle to your business's activities?

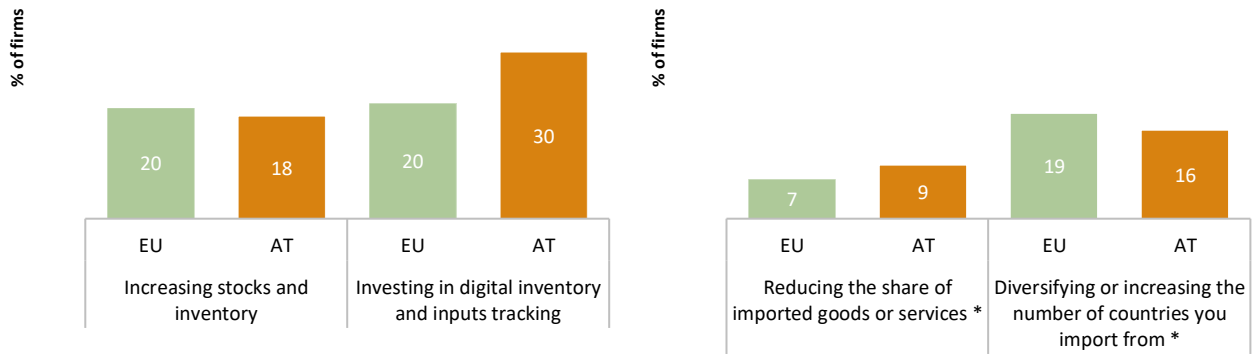
Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

\*Base: All importers and exporters (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# International trade

## Change in sourcing strategy

**Austrian firms are more likely than EU firms to have invested in digital inventory and inputs tracking (30% vs. 20%).** Across other sourcing strategies asked about, Austrian firms report broadly in line with EU firms.



Q. Since the beginning of 2023, has your company made any of the following changes to your sourcing strategy, or are you planning to make any of these changes this year?

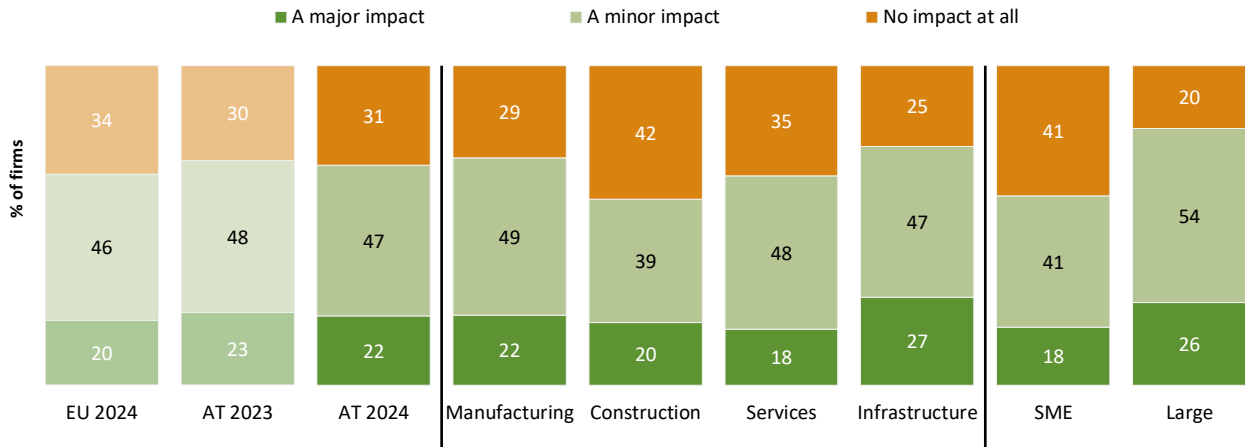
Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

\* Base: All firms that import (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Climate change and energy efficiency

## Impact of climate change — physical risk

The majority (69%) of Austrian firms report they have been impacted by the physical risk of climate change (either as a major or minor impact), similar to EU average.



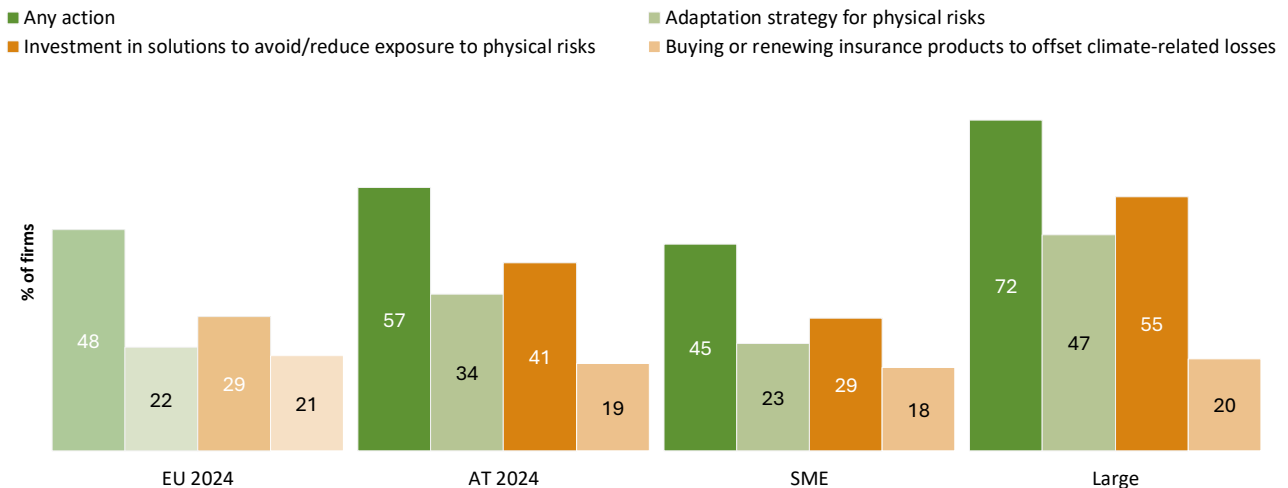
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Thinking about the impact of climate change on your company, such as losses due to extreme climate events, including droughts, flooding, wildfires or storms, or changes in weather patterns due to progressively increasing temperatures and rainfall. What is the impact, also called physical risk, of this on your company?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

## Building resilience to physical risk

Compared to EU firms, a greater proportion of Austrian firms (57%) are taking action to build resilience to the physical risks of climate change. Specifically, Austrian firms are more likely to invest in solutions to avoid or reduce exposure to physical risk, or implement an adaptation strategy.



Please note: Firm size show AT data only.

Q. Has your company developed or invested in any of the following measures to build resilience to the physical risks of climate change?

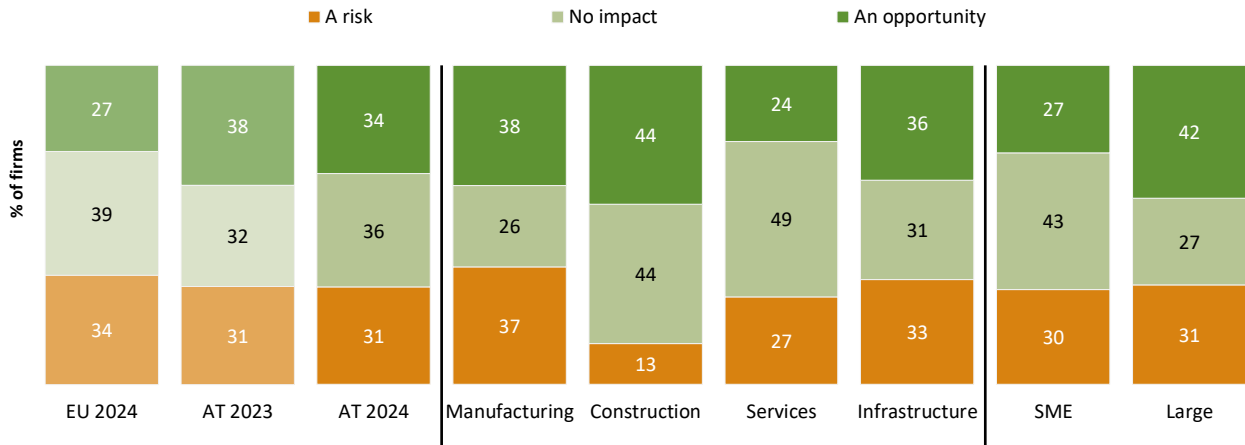
Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).



# Climate change and energy efficiency

## Risks associated with the transition to a net zero emission economy over the next five years

Austrian firms are nearly equally divided on whether the transition to stricter climate standards and regulations are a risk, an opportunity or will have no impact over the next five years (being a more optimistic view than the EU, on average). Very few construction firms see the transition as a risk (13%).



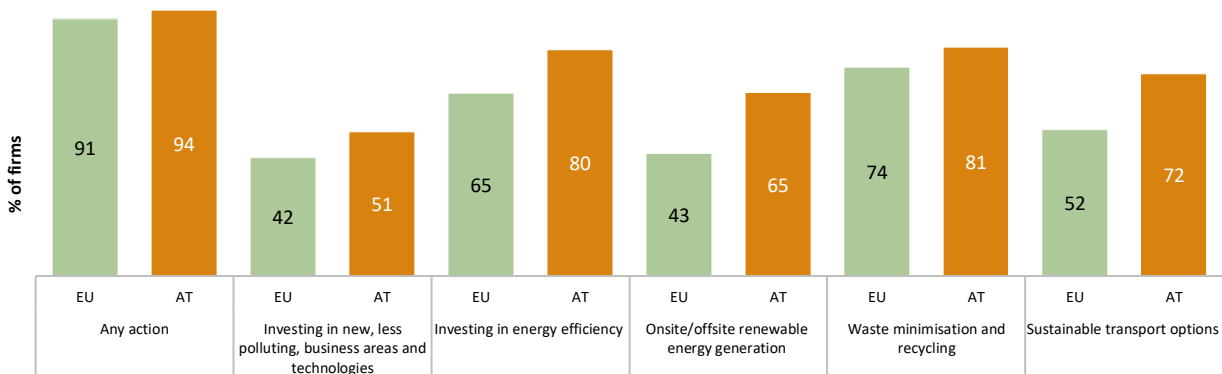
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Thinking about your company, what impact do you expect this transition to stricter climate standards and regulations will have on your company over the next five years?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

## Measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

While most firms in both Austria and the EU have taken measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, a higher proportion of firms in Austria have done so. Firms in Austria were more likely to have invested in each of the measures, especially energy efficiency and sustainable transport, compared to the EU average.



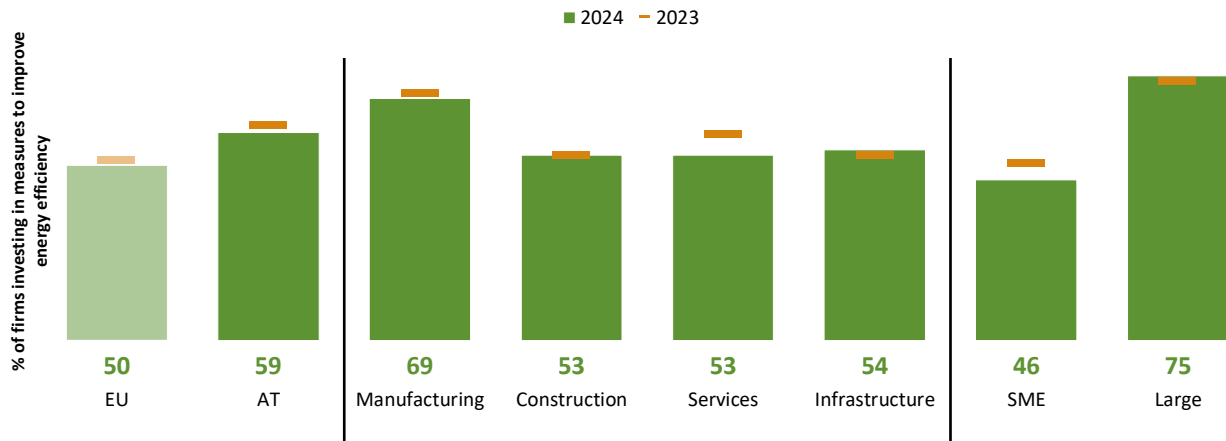
Q. Has your company invested in or implemented the following, to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Climate change and energy efficiency

## Share of firms investing in measures to improve energy efficiency

**Austrian firms are more likely than EU firms to report investing in energy efficiency in 2023.** Manufacturing firms are the most likely to have invested in energy efficiency. While there is a large gap between the share of large and small firms is investing (75% vs. 46%).

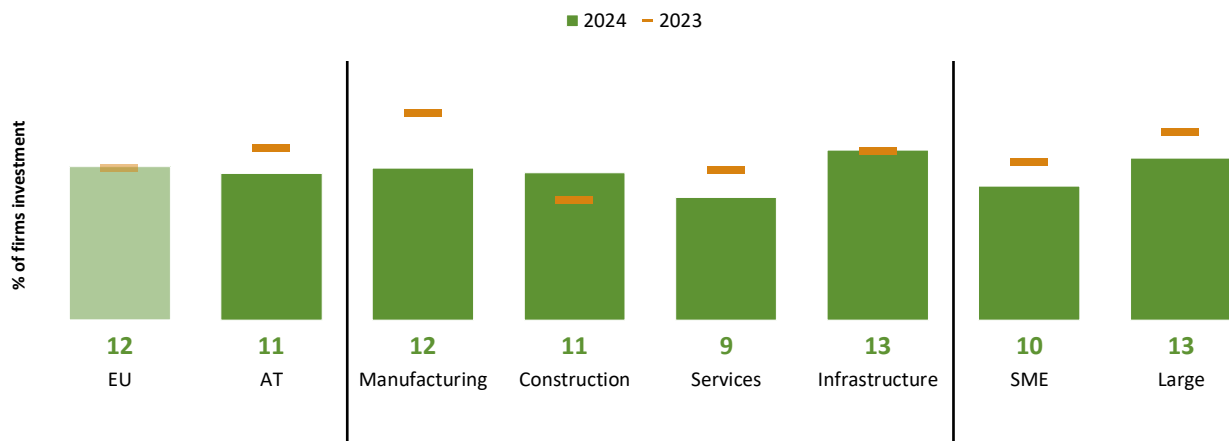


Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only. Derived indicator based on the number of firms that reported a percentage above 0% for the amount they invested in the last financial year to improve energy efficiency.

Q. What proportion of the total investment in the last financial year was primarily for measures to improve energy efficiency in your organisation?  
Base: All firms.

## Share of investment in measures to improve energy efficiency

**On average, Austrian firms dedicated 11% of total investment to energy efficiency in 2023, similar to last year's findings and the EU average.**



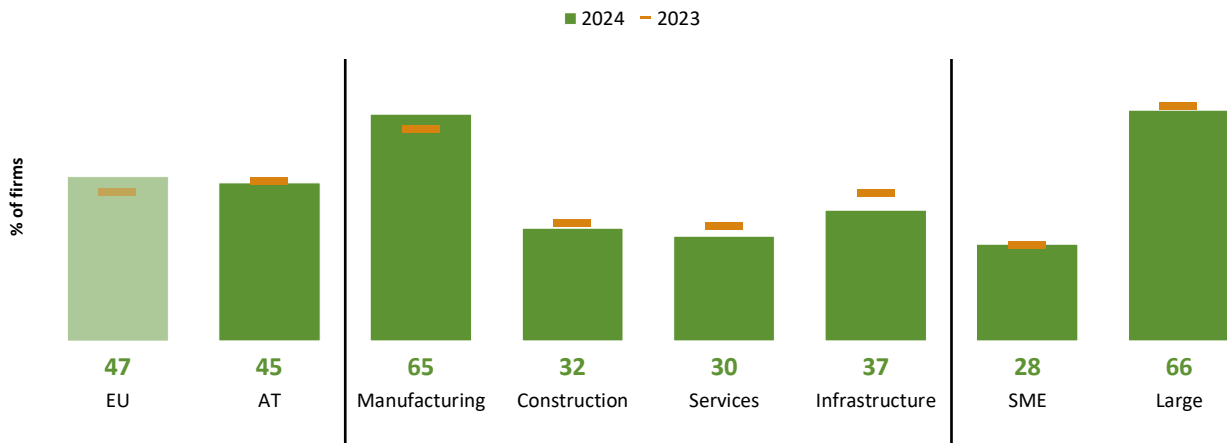
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. What proportion of the total investment in the last financial year was primarily for measures to improve energy efficiency in your organisation?  
Base: All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Climate change and energy efficiency

## Targets for own greenhouse gas emissions

Under half (45%) of Austrian firms set and monitor targets for internal greenhouse gas emissions, similar to both last year's findings and the EU average. Large firms and manufacturing firms are much more likely to set and monitor targets than SMEs or firms in other sectors.

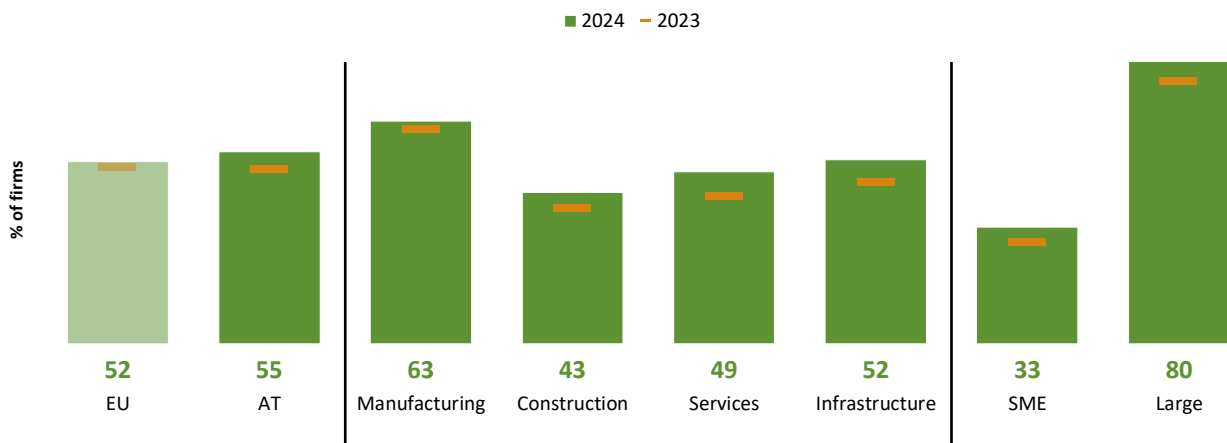


Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Does your company set and monitor targets for its own greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?  
 Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

## Energy audit

Over half (55%) of Austrian firms have conducted energy audits in the past three years, consistent with both last year's findings and the EU average. Large firms and manufacturing firms are the most likely to have done so.



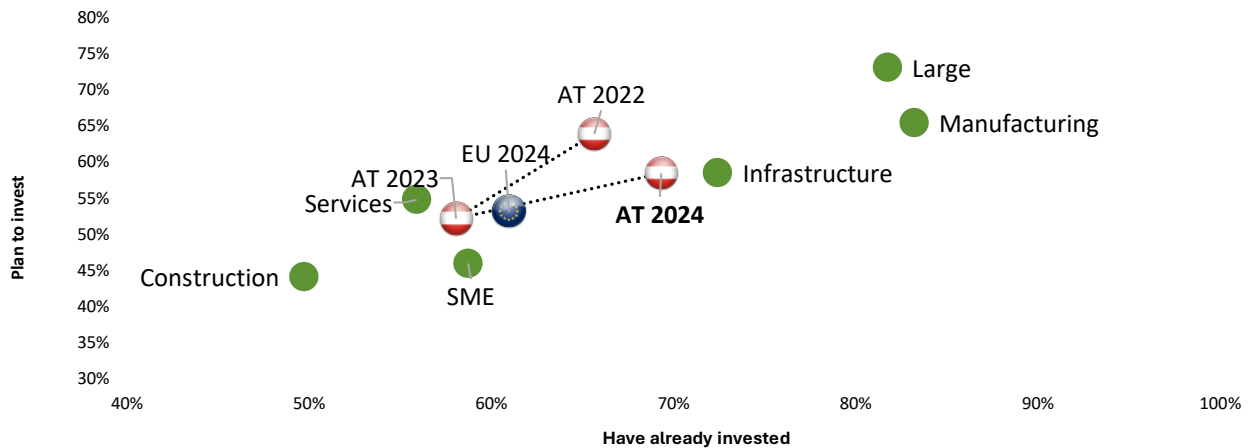
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. In the past three years, has your company had an energy audit? By this I mean an assessment of the energy needs and efficiency of your company's building or buildings.  
 Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Climate change and energy efficiency

## Investment plans to deal with climate change impact

Austrian firms are more likely than firms across the EU to have already invested in mitigating climate change impacts, and slightly more likely to have future investment plans. Large and manufacturing firms are ahead in investing to tackle climate change impacts.



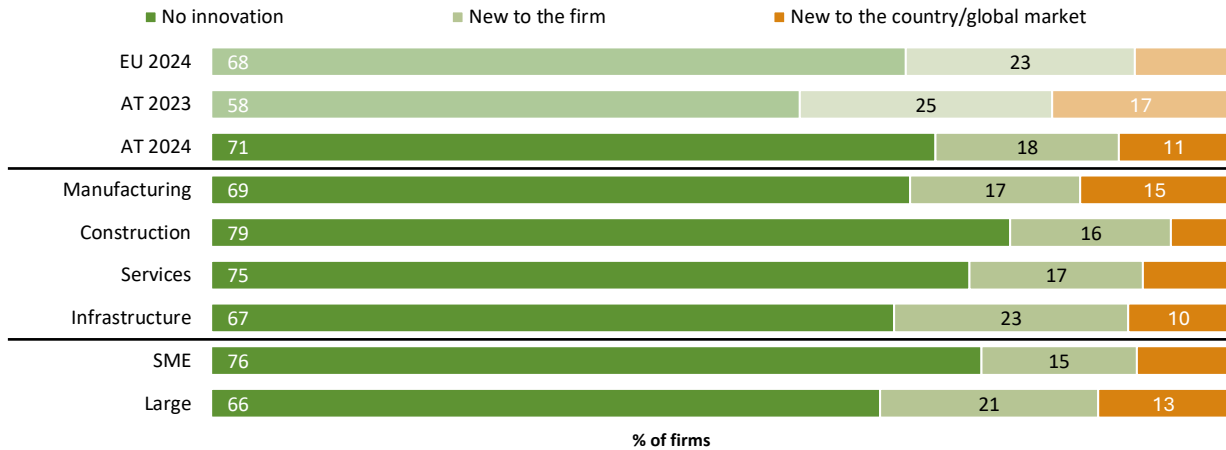
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Which of the following applies to your company regarding investments to tackle the impacts of weather events and to help reduce carbon emissions?  
 (a) Before this year the company had already made such investments; (b) The company is investing this year; (c) The company intends to invest over the next three years; (d) The company has no investment planned for the next three years.  
 Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Innovation activities

## Innovation activities

Austrian firms' investment in innovation activities has fallen since last year's survey.



Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

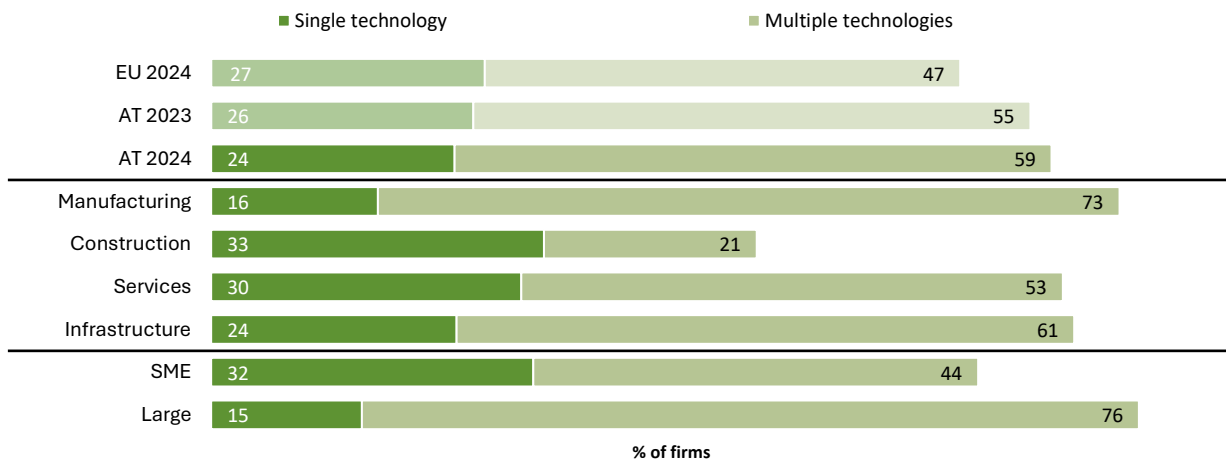
Q. What proportion of total investment in the last financial year was for developing or introducing new products, processes or services?

Q. Were the products, processes or services new to the company, new to the country or new to the global market?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

## Use of advanced digital technologies

Whilst most Austrian and EU firms use digital technologies, Austrian firms are more likely to do so compared to their EU counterparts (83% vs. 74%). Construction firms are the least likely to use digital technologies. Large firms are more likely than SMEs to use digital technologies.



Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business? Please say if you do not use the technology within your business.

Reported shares group responses of firms that "used" the technology, used it "in parts of business" or had the "entire business organised around it." Single technology refers to firms using one of the technologies surveyed for. Multiple technologies refers to firms using more than one of the technologies surveyed for.

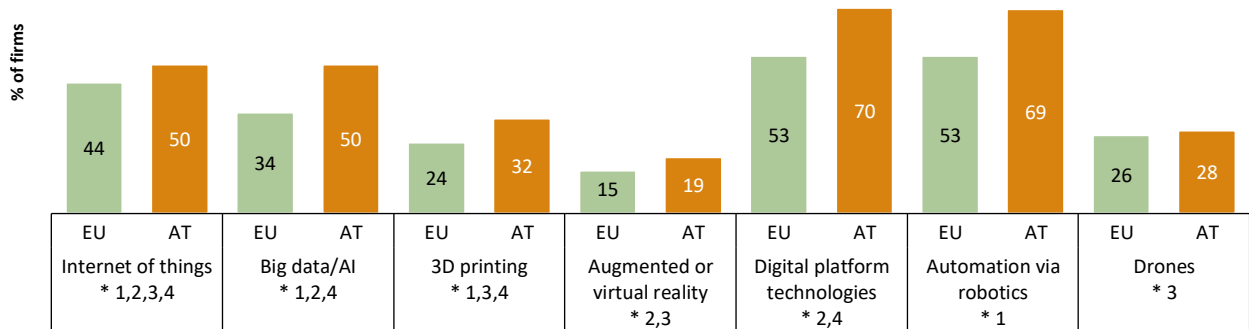
Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Innovation activities

## Use of advanced digital technologies

There are different adoption rates for digital technologies between Austrian and EU firms. In particular, Austrian firms report they make more use than EU firms of digital platform technologies, automation via robotics, big data/AI and 3D printing.

The technologies asked about differ by sector



Sector: 1 = Asked to manufacturing firms, 2 = Asked to services firms, 3 = Asked to construction firms, 4 = Asked to infrastructure firms

Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business? Please say if you do not use the technology within your business.

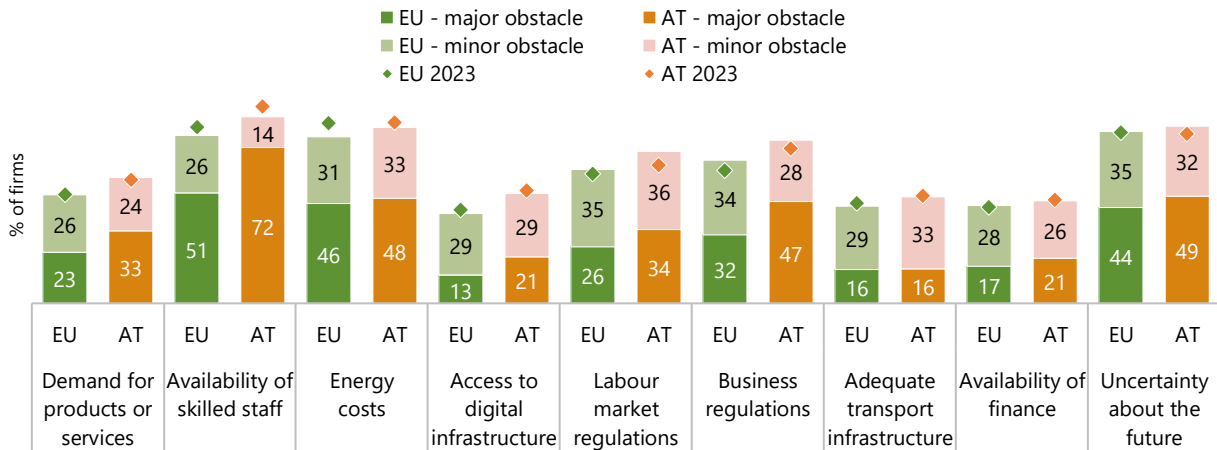
Reported shares group the responses of firms that implemented the technology "in parts of business" or had the "entire business organised around it."

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Investment barriers

## Obstacles to investment

Perceptions about obstacles to investment remain in line with last year's findings. Austrian firms are most concerned about uncertainty about the future, availability of skilled staff, energy costs and business regulations.

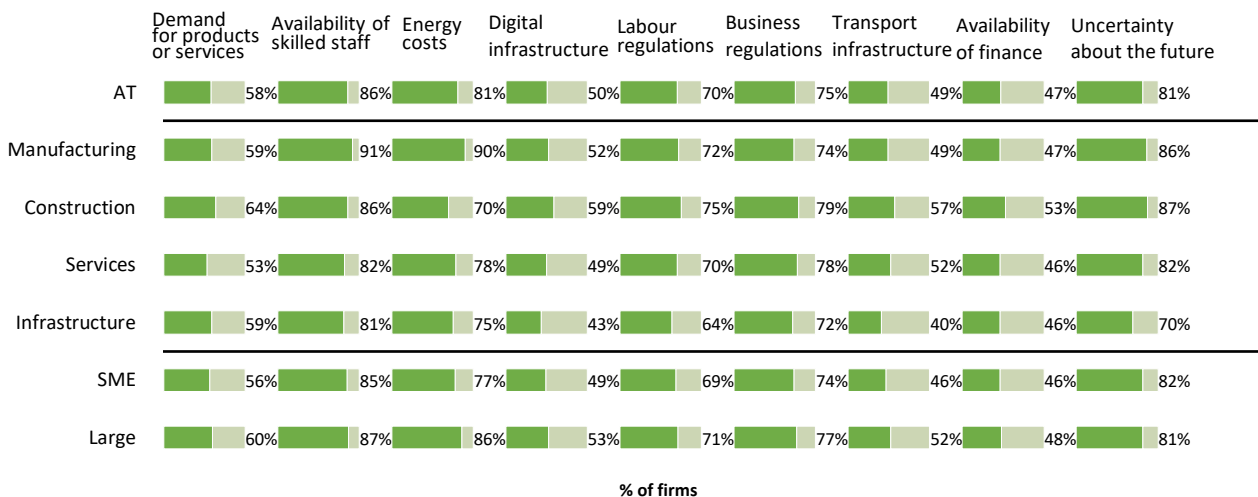


Q. Thinking about your investment activities, to what extent is each of the following an obstacle? Is it a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all?

Base: All firms (data not shown for not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused responses).

## Obstacles to investment, by sector and firm size

Across all sectors, firms are most likely to perceive that availability of skilled staff as an obstacle to investment. Similarly, this is the biggest barrier for SMEs and large firms.



Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Thinking about your investment activities, to what extent is each of the following an obstacle? Is it a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all?

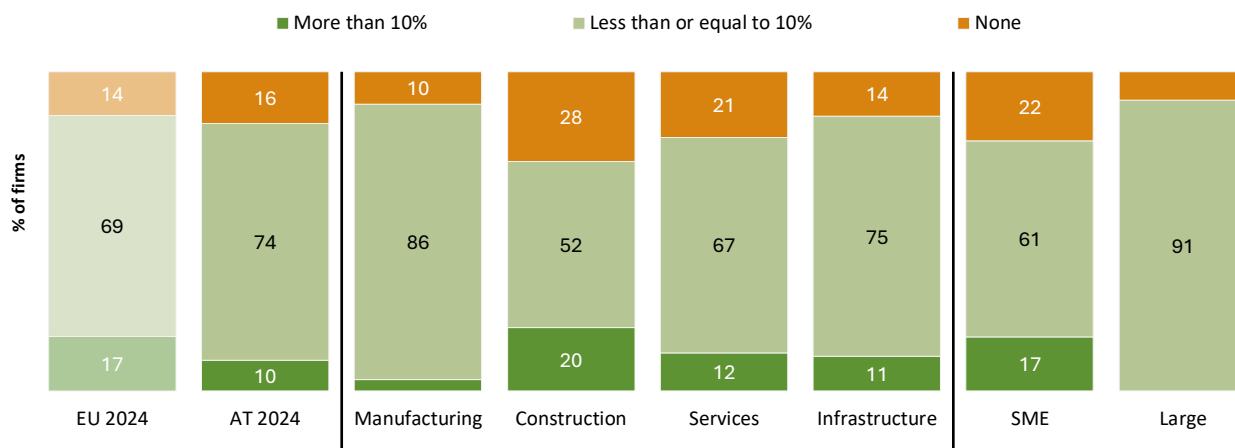
Reported shares combine "minor" and "major" obstacles into one category.

Base: All firms (data not shown for not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused responses).

# Room for streamlining, and for strengthening the single market

## Firms by share of staff employed to meet regulatory requirements

Around four in five Austrian firms (84%) employ some staff to deal with regulatory compliance.



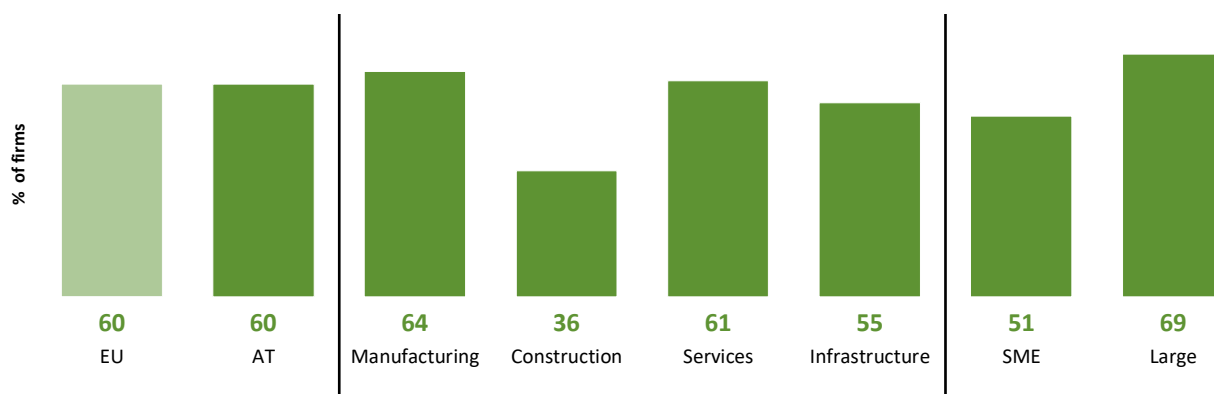
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. How many staff does your company employ to assess and comply with mandatory or voluntary regulatory requirements and standards and to fulfil reporting requirements related to those?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

## Main product or service subject to varying requirements and standards across countries

The survey measures the fragmentation of the EU single market. Six in ten (60%) Austrian exporters report that they have to comply with varying regulatory requirements, standards or consumer protection rules within the European Union.



Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Does your main product or service have to comply with differentiated regulatory requirements, standards or consumer protection rules across EU member states?

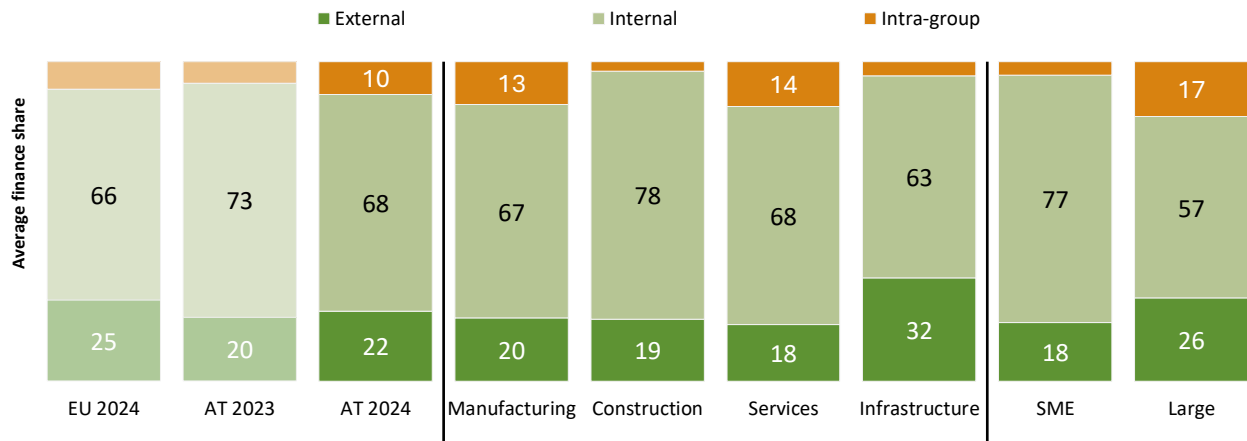
Base: All EU firms that export (excluding don't know/refused responses).



# Access to finance

## Source of investment finance

In Austria, most firms' investment was financed internally in 2023. Infrastructure and large firms have the highest share of finance from external sources.

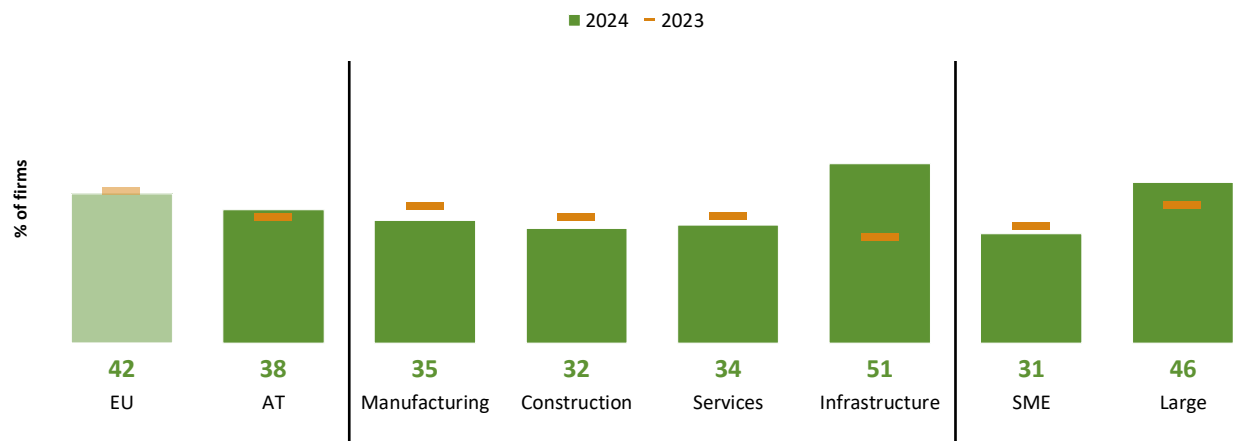


Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Approximately, what proportion of your investment in the last financial year was financed by each of the following?  
 Base: All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses).

## Use of external finance

Around two in five Austrian firms (38%), who invested in 2023, relied on external finance in the last financial year.



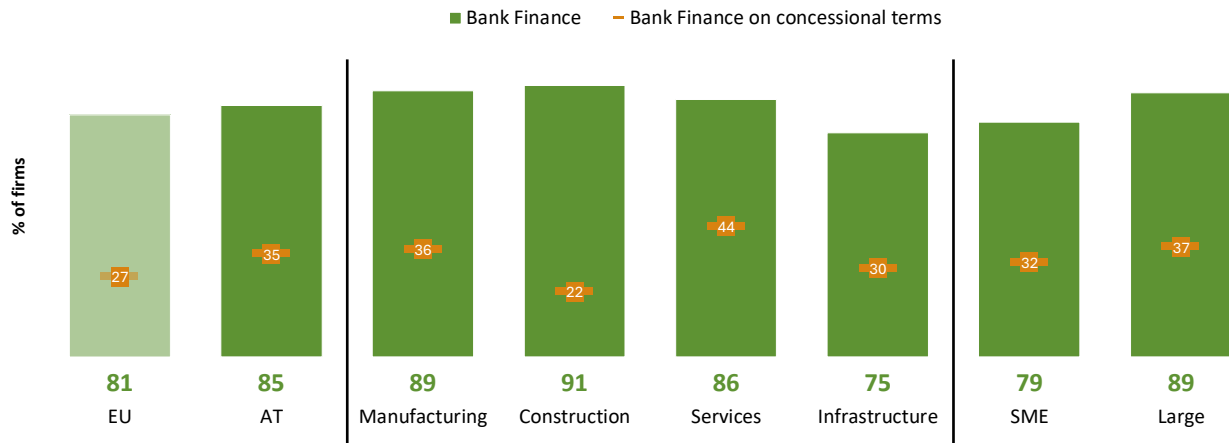
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Approximately, what proportion of your investment in the last financial year was financed from each of the following?  
 Base: All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Access to finance

## Use of bank finance and bank finance on concessional terms

For Austrian firms using external finance, bank financing is the dominant source. Around a third received bank financing on concessional terms.



Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Which of the following types of external finance did you use for your investment activities in the last financial year?

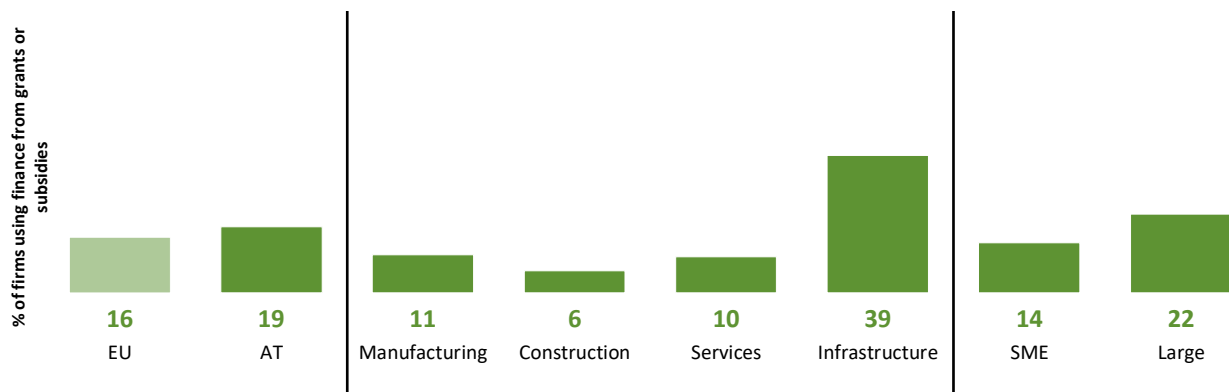
Q. Was any of the bank finance you received on concessional terms (e.g., subsidised interest rate, longer grace period to make debt payments)?

Base: All firms using external finance (excluding don't know/refused responses).

\* Caution: base size is low, it is less than 30 observations.

## Firms with finance from grants or subsidies

Around two in ten Austrian firms (19%) that used external finance, received this from grants or subsidies for their investment in the last financial year. This is broadly in line with the EU average.



Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Which of the following types of external finance did you use for your investment activities in the last financial year?

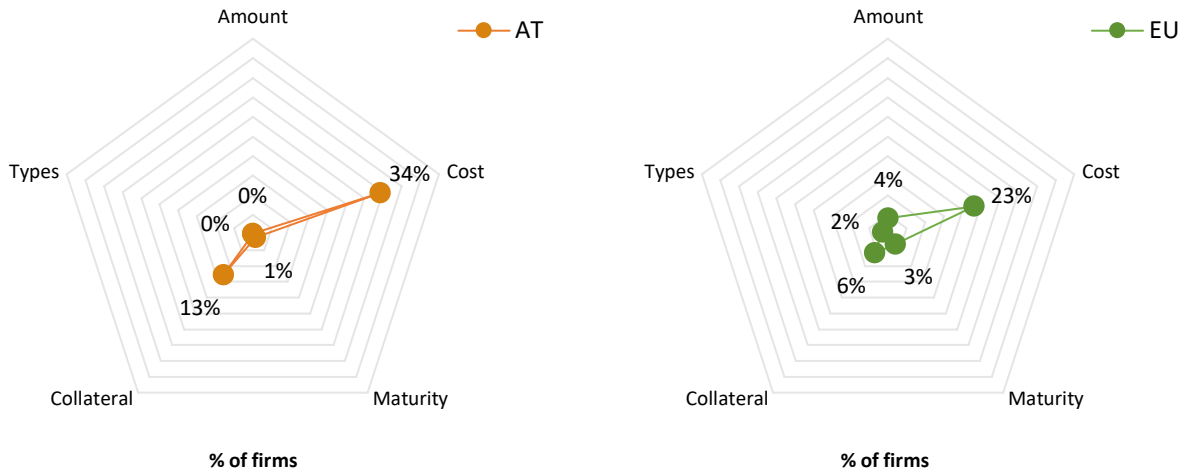
Base: All firms using external finance (excluding don't know and refused responses).

\* Caution: base size is low, it is less than 30 observations.

# Access to finance

## Dissatisfaction with external finance received

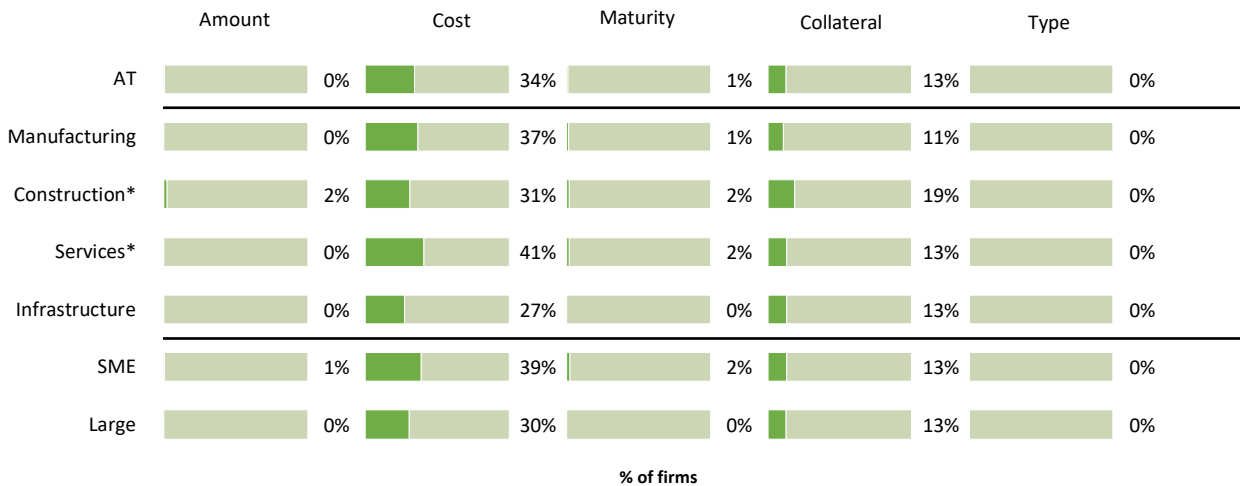
**Austrian firms are most dissatisfied with the cost of external finance.** Their level of dissatisfaction is now higher than the EU average. Austrian firms are also concerned about collateral requirements for their external finance.



Q. Thinking about all of the external finance you obtained for your investment activities, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with ...?  
 Base: All firms that used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know and refused responses).  
 \* Caution: base size is low, it is less than 30 observations.

## Dissatisfaction with external finance received, by sector and firm size

The services sector and SMEs report highest levels of dissatisfaction with external finance received.



Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Thinking about all of the external finance you obtained for your investment activities, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with ...?  
 Base: All firms that used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses).  
 \* Caution: base size is low, it is less than 30 observations.

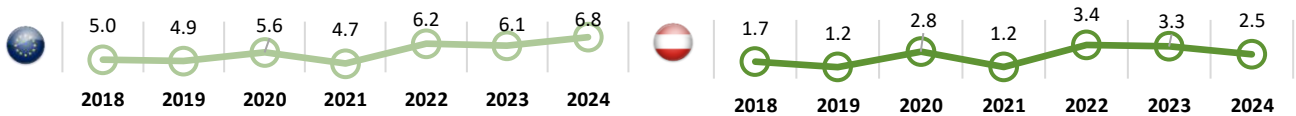
# Access to finance

## Share of finance-constrained firms

The share of finance-constrained firms has further declined in Austria, although the proportion of firms whose finance applications have been rejected has increased compared with the last year's findings.

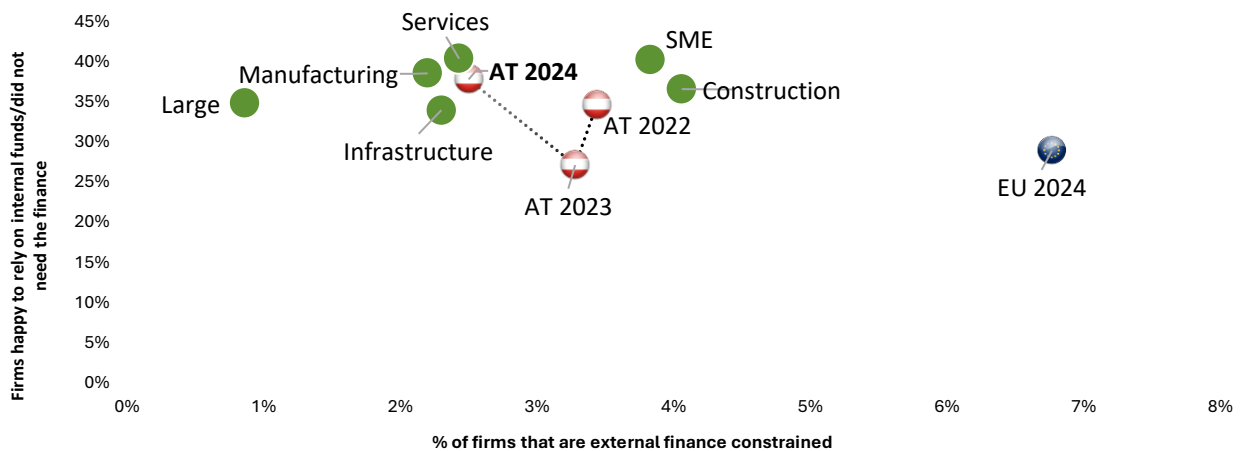


Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses). Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.



## Financing cross

Over the last three years, Austrian firms have been using internal finance more often and the share of firms happy to rely on internal finance, or not needing finance, has increased over time. The share of finance-constrained firms has decreased in recent years.

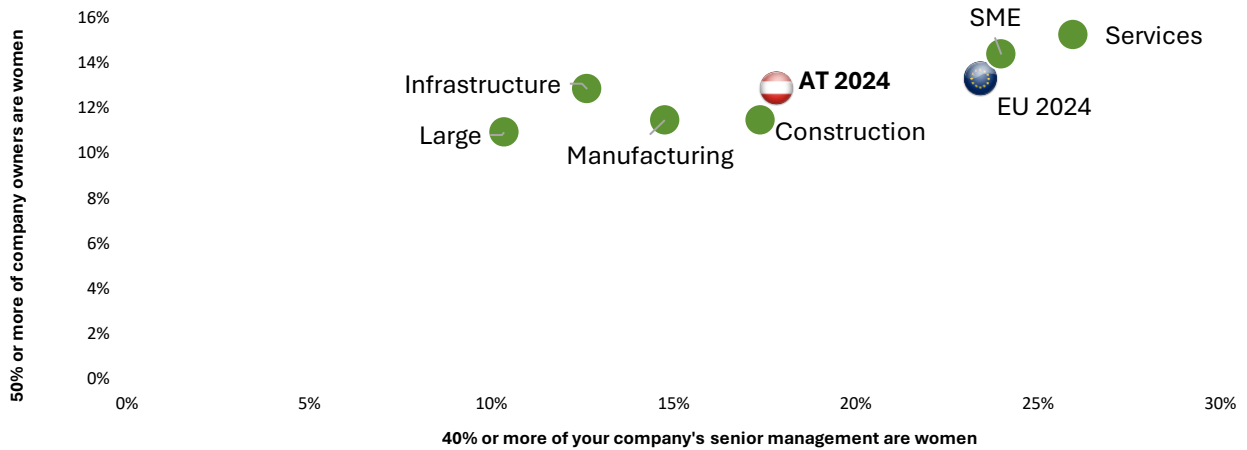


Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only. Data derived from the financial constraint indicator and firms indicating that the main reason for not applying for external finance was "happy to use internal finance/didn't need finance".  
Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

# Gender equality in business

## Firms by share of women in senior roles

Austrian firms are below the EU average in terms of its share of women in senior management (40% or more). Within Austria, the services sector stands out, with the highest share of firms (more than one quarter) with 40% of more women in senior management and 15% of firms with 50% or more women owning the company.



Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Which of the following, if any, apply to your company: 50% or more of your company's owners are women; 40% or more of your company's senior management are women?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses)

# EIBIS 2024: Country technical details

## Sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels

The final database is based on a sample rather than the entire population of firms in the European Union, so the percentage results are subject to sampling tolerances. These vary with the size of the sample and the percentage figure concerned.

	EU	AT	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Infrastructure	SME	Large	EU vs. AT	Manuf. vs. Constr.	SME vs. Large
	(12 033)	(482)	(162)	(90)	(105)	(116)	(363)	(119)	(12 033 vs. 482)	(90 vs. 162)	(363 vs. 119)
10% or 90%	1.1%	2.6%	4.3%	5.8%	5.4%	5.1%	2.8%	6.2%	2.8%	7.2%	5.4%
30% or 70%	1.7%	4.0%	6.5%	8.8%	8.3%	7.8%	4.2%	7.1%	4.3%	10.9%	8.2%
50%	1.9%	4.3%	7.1%	9.4%	9.0%	8.6%	4.6%	7.7%	4.7%	11.9%	9.0%

## Glossary

<b>Construction sector</b>	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities: firms in group F (construction).
<b>Infrastructure sector</b>	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities: firms in groups D and E (utilities), group H (transportation and storage) and group J (information and communication).
<b>Investment</b>	A firm is considered to have invested if it spent more than €500 per employee on investment activities with the intention of maintaining or increasing the company's future earnings.
<b>Investment cycle</b>	Based on the expected investment in the current financial year compared to the last one, and on the share of firms with investment greater than €500 per employee.
<b>Large firms</b>	Firms with at least 250 employees.
<b>Manufacturing sector</b>	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities: firms in group C (manufacturing).
<b>Services sector</b>	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities: firms in group G (wholesale and retail trade) and group I (accommodation and food services activities).
<b>SMEs</b>	Small and medium companies (firms with between five and 249 employees).

## EIBIS 2024: Country technical details

The country overview presents selected findings based on telephone interviews with 482 firms in Austria (carried out between April and July 2024).

**BASE SIZES** (\*Charts with more than one base; due to limited space, only the lowest base is shown)

Base definition and page reference <i>*Chart with multiple bases; due to limited space, only the lowest base is shown.</i>	EU 2024	AT 2024/2023	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Infrastructure	SMEs	Large firms
All firms, p. 4 (bottom), p. 7 (top), p. 7 (bottom), p. 12 (top)	12033	482/480	162	90	105	116	363	119
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 4 (top)	11693	458/464	152	86	100	111	348	110
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 5 (top)	10213	398/408	135	76	83	96	297	101
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 5 (bottom)	10021	326/405	100	64	72	82	253	73
All firms (excluding response "Company didn't exist three years ago"), p. 6 (top)	12020	482/477	162	90	105	116	363	119
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 6 (bottom)	11773	474/476	160	89	104	113	356	118
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 8 (top)	11998	481/480	161	90	105	116	362	119
All importers and exporters (excluding /don't know/refused responses),* p. 8 (bottom)	7343	339/347	153	41	70	71	239	100
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses) p. 9 (left)	11961	480/476	162	90	105	114	363	117
All firms that import (excluding don't know/refused responses) p. 9 (right)	6092	286/371	130	37	62	54	199	87
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 10 (top)	11940	481/479	162	89	105	116	362	119
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses) p. 10 (bottom)	11938	480/479	161	90	105	115	363	117
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 11 (top)	11498	468/464	155	87	104	113	353	115
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 11 (bottom)	12005	482/480	162	90	105	116	363	119
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 12 (bottom)	10249	397/406	134	75	87	94	301	96
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13 (top)	11832	479/473	162	90	104	114	361	118
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13 (bottom)	11578	468/470	157	90	100	112	354	114

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All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 14 (top)	11711	474/471	160	89	100	116	356	118
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 15 (top)	11781	479/464	161	90	105	114	362	117
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 15 (bottom)	12010	480/477	162	90	104	116	361	119
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 16	11924	477/476	160	90	104	115	360	117
All firms (data not shown for not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused responses), p. 17	12033	482/480	162	90	105	116	363	119
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses) p. 18 (top)	11539	462/NA	150	90	102	111	357	105
All firms that export (excluding don't know/refused responses) p. 18 (bottom)	5308	276/NA	143	24	49	56	192	84
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 19 (top)	10635	420/427	141	80	88	103	312	108
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 19 (bottom)	10635	420/427	141	80	88	103	312	108
All firms using external finance (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 20 (top)	4174	145/12	47	24	23	45	97	48
All firms using external finance (excluding don't know and refused responses), p. 20 (bottom)	4172	146/146	48	24	23	45	97	49
All firms that used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know and refused responses), p. 21	4114	143/143	47	24	21	45	95	48
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 22 (top)	11627	452/459	148	85	98	112	344	108
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 22 (bottom)	11627	452/459	148	85	98	112	344	108
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 23	11521	462/NA	151	90	102	110	357	105

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**EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2024**

# **AUSTRIA**

## **OVERVIEW**

