

EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2024

CZECHIA

OVERVIEW



**European
Investment Bank**

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EIB Investment Survey 2024 Country Overview: Czechia

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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. It's 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.

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.

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EIBIS 2024 – Czechia overview

Key results

Investment dynamics, needs and priorities

Almost all (97%) of firms in Czechia invested in 2023 up from 73% in the previous EIBIS findings. Czech firms continue to focus their investment on replacement rather than capacity expansion. Czech firms dedicate 42% of their investments to intangible assets.

The investment outlook is mixed. On balance, Czech firms are optimistic about the business prospects in their sector, the availability of finance (both external and internal), and the economic climate. However, they are on balance concerned about the outlook for the political and regulatory climate.

Over the next three years, Czech firms intend to prioritise innovation and replacement investment over expansion. Innovation investment is the priority for more Czech firms than the EU average (34% vs. 25%).

Global value chains, climate change and innovation

Czech firms are more likely to engage in international trade (either within the EU or outside the EU) than EU firms (74% vs. 63%). Compared to last year, firms have become more concerned about changes in customs and tariffs (67% of firms that trade in 2024 vs. 47% in 2023). Meanwhile, fewer Czech than EU firms are concerned about access to commodities/raw materials or semiconductors/microchips.

Relative to the EU average, fewer Czech firms have invested to tackle the impacts of weather events or reduce carbon emissions (54% vs. 61%). The share of Czech firms planning to do so over the next three years is also lower (29% vs. 53% EU firms). Overall, 30% of Czech firms consider the transition to stricter climate standards and regulations a risk over the next five years. That said, the share of firms perceiving the transition as a risk has declined since last year. Most (81%) Czech firms have taken actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The key strategy adopted by firms is investment in waste reduction and recycling. 53% of Czech firms have been directly impacted by the physical risks of climate change, compared to 66% across the EU, and only about a third are taking measures to increase their resilience to these risks.

Innovation and digitalisation are a key source of firms' competitiveness. The share of Czech firms that have innovated during the preceding financial year is above the EU average (48% vs. 32%). A higher share of Czech firms have adopted advanced digital technologies than EU firms (91% vs. 74%).

Investment barriers

The business environment remains a concern for firms in the Czechia, as it does across the European Union. Energy costs, uncertainty about the future and the availability of staff with the right skills remain key obstacles to investment in both Czechia and the European Union. Almost all Czech firms report that energy costs inhibit their investment activities, above the EU average (95% vs. 77%).

Looking into regulatory issues and the functioning of the EU single market sheds some new light on the fragmentation of the European Union single market. A majority (86%) of Czech firms that export to other European Union countries report that they have to comply with different standards and consumer protection rules across EU member states. Nearly all (97%) employ staff for regulatory compliance. The regulatory burden can be cumbersome for SMEs, given their small size. 42% of Czech SMEs report that more than 10% of their staff are employed to meet regulatory requirements and reporting.

Access to finance

Internal financing continues to dominate investment in Czechia, with three quarters of investment being financed internally. The share of financially constrained firms has declined in the last year. 37% of Czech firms are happy to rely entirely on internal finance for their investments.

The share of Czech firms relying on external financing for investment is similar to the EU average. Bank financing remained the dominant source of external funding in 2023, for both Czech and EU firms. Out of those firms using external finance, two in five of Czech firms receive support in the form of bank finance on concessional terms or grants (42% vs. 27% EU average).

Gender equality in business

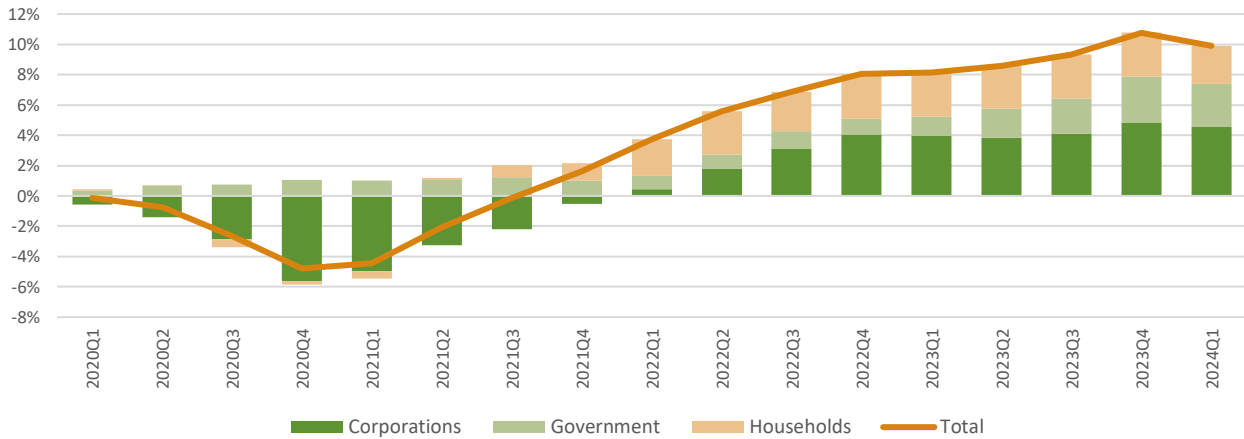
Czech firms are behind EU firms in terms of the share of firms with 40% or more women in senior management (4% vs. 23%) and 50% or more as company owners (4% vs. 13%).

Investment dynamics and focus

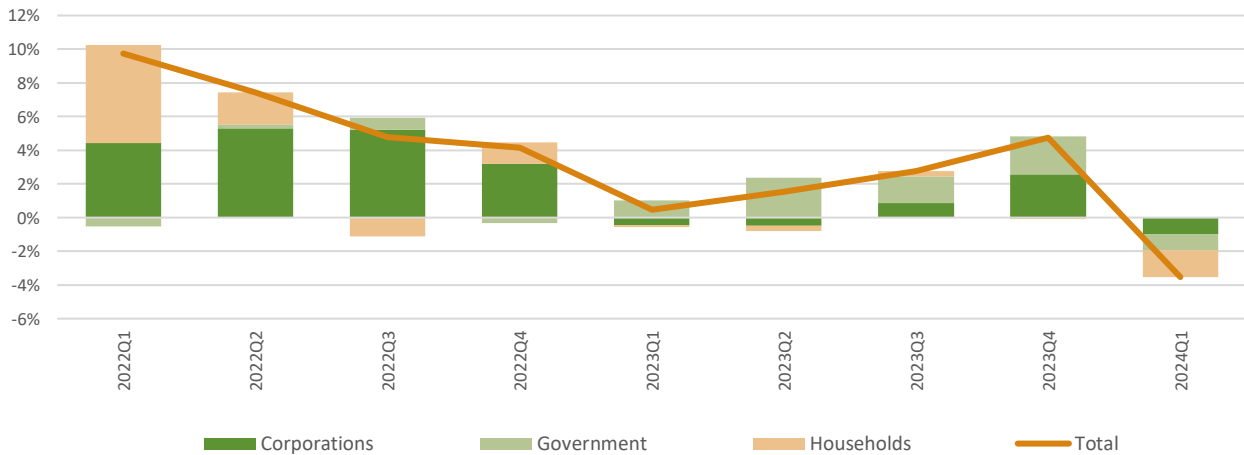
Investment dynamics by institutional sector

Public sector investment has driven the growth of overall investment during the past 2 years, also thanks to support from EU funds. Meanwhile, higher refinancing costs weighed on investment by households and corporates.

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



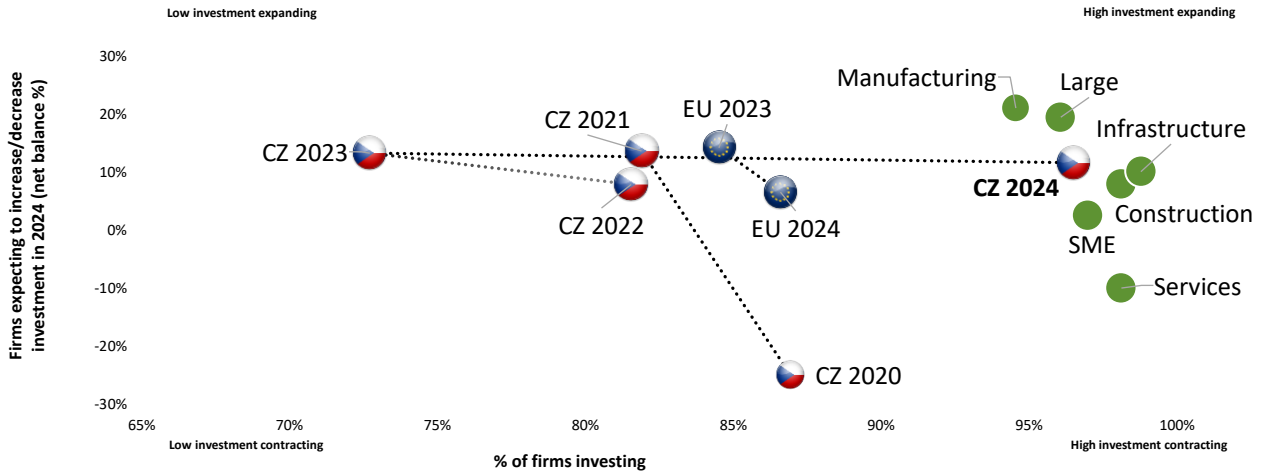
The graph at the top shows the evolution of total gross fixed capital formation (in real terms, non-seasonally and non-calendar adjusted), by institutional sector. The nominal GFCF source data are transformed into four-quarter sums, deflated using the implicit deflator for total GFCF (2015 = €100). The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

Almost all (97%) firms in Czechia have invested in 2023, a rise from 73% in EIBS 2023. The share of firms expecting to increase rather than decrease their investment has remained broadly stable.

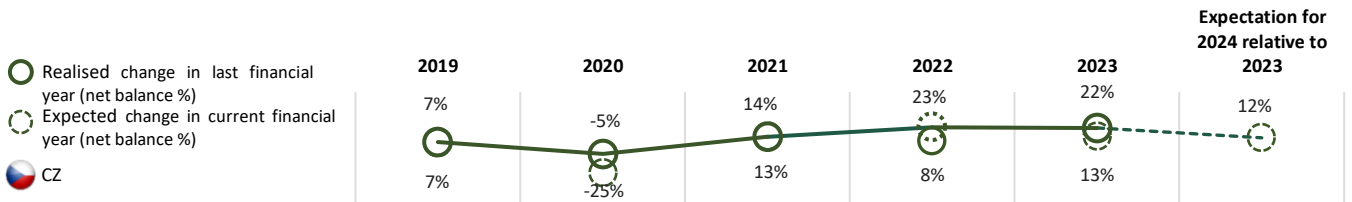


Share of firms investing shows the percentage of firms with investment per employee greater than €500.

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:



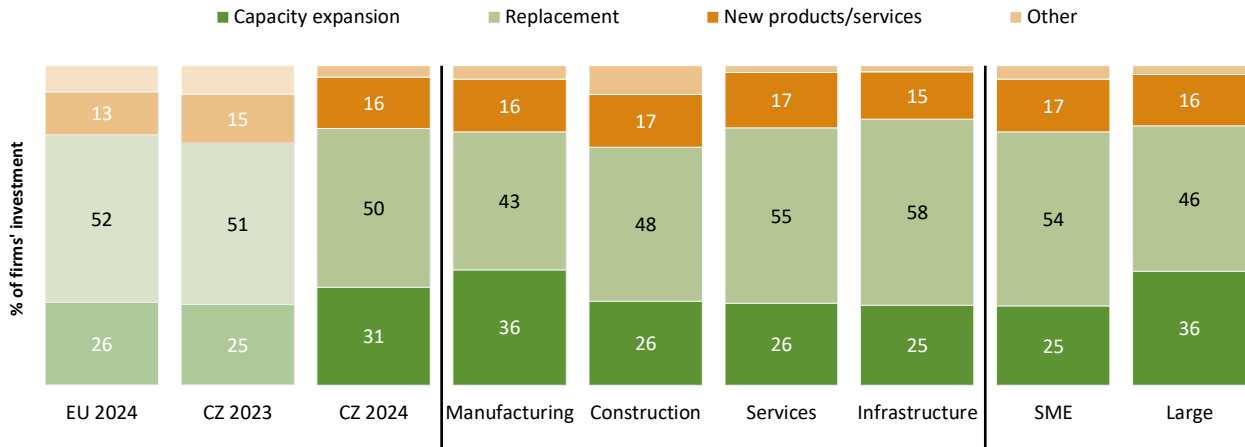
“Realised change” is the share of firms that invested more, minus those that invested less.

“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

Czech firms continue to focus their investment on replacement rather than capacity expansion. Large firms are more likely than SMEs to be focusing investment on capacity expansion.

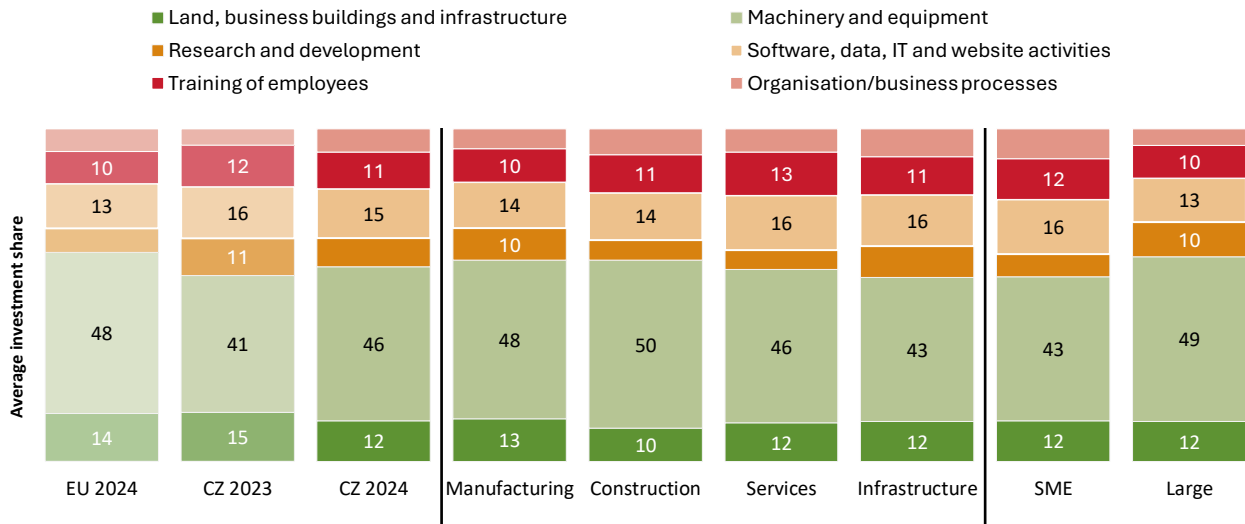


Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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 report that an average of 42% of their investment flowed into intangible assets during the past financial year.



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

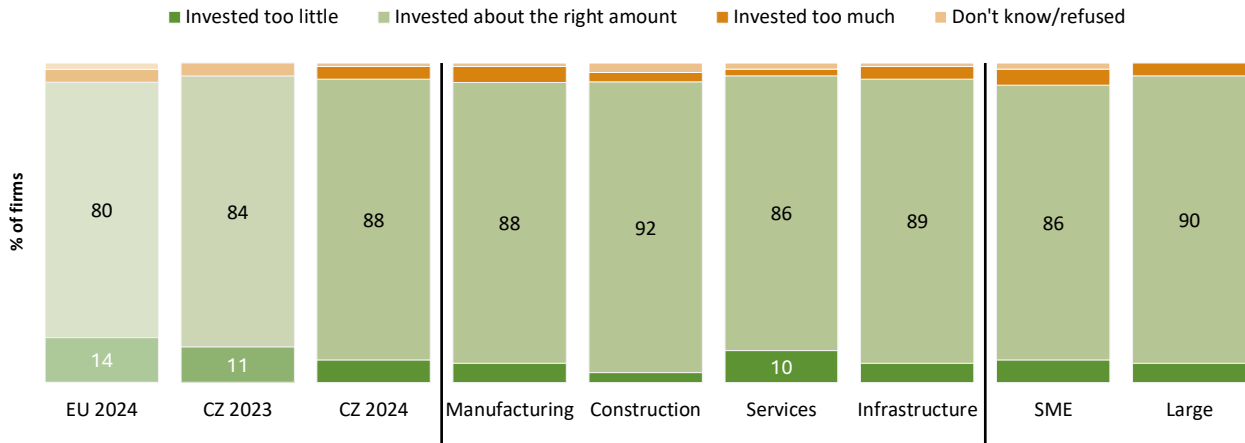
Q. In the last financial year, how much did your business invest in each of the following with the intention of maintaining or increasing your company's future earnings?
 Base: All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses).

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 Czech firms are satisfied with their overall investment level over the last three years. Just under one in ten (7%) reported that they invested too little over this timeframe.



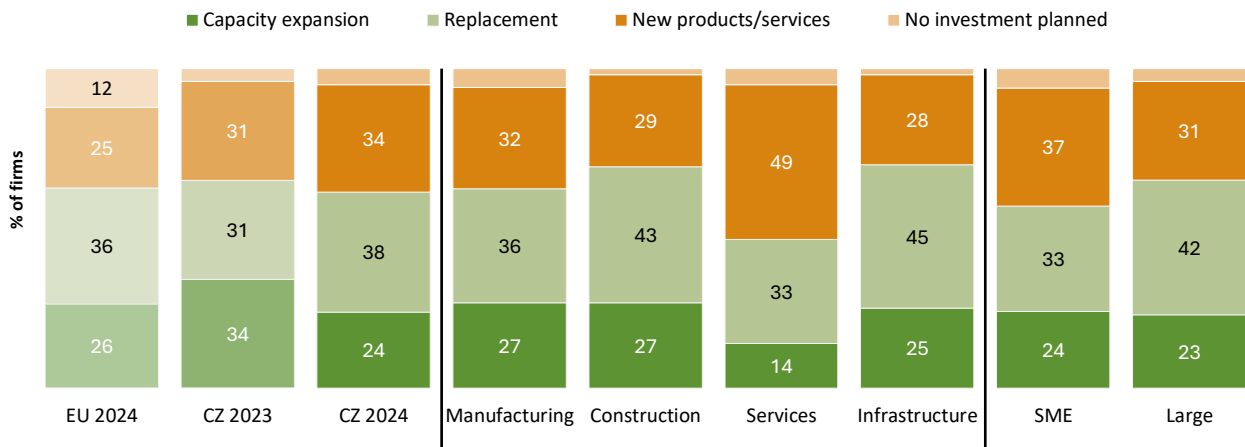
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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

During the next three years, Czech firms intend to prioritise replacement investment and innovation over capacity expansion. Compared to EU firms, innovation is a more frequent investment priority of Czech firms (34% vs. 25%).



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

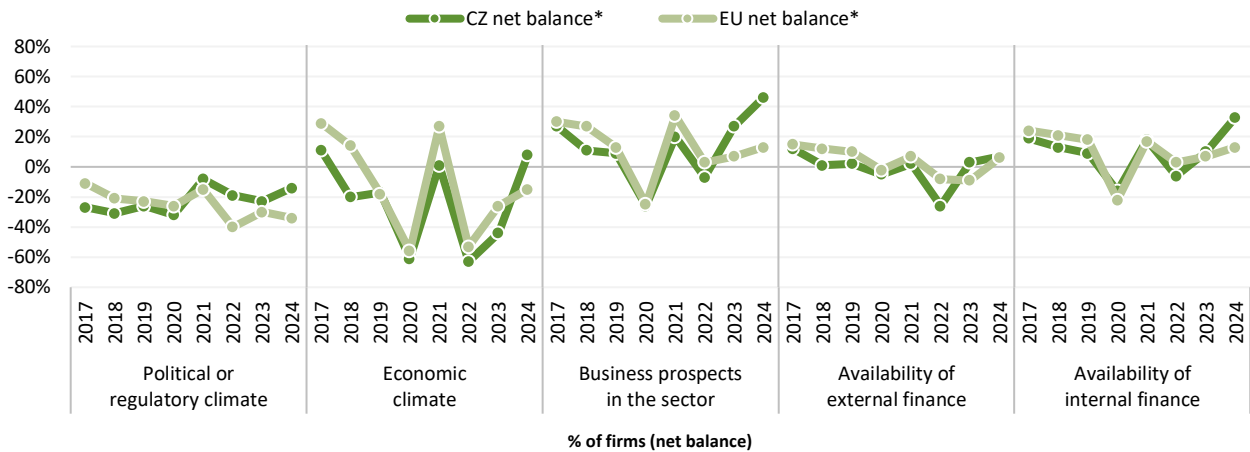
Q. Looking ahead to the next three years, which of the following is your investment priority: (a) developing or introducing new products, processes and services; (b) replacing capacity (including existing buildings, machinery, equipment and IT); (c) expanding capacity for existing products/services; (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 balanced. On the one hand, the majority of Czech firms expect business prospects and the availability of internal finance to improve, in net balance terms. On the other, on balance they are more likely to fear that the political and regulatory climate will deteriorate rather than improve. In net balance terms, Czech firms are more optimistic about the short-term evolution of the investment context than their EU peers.



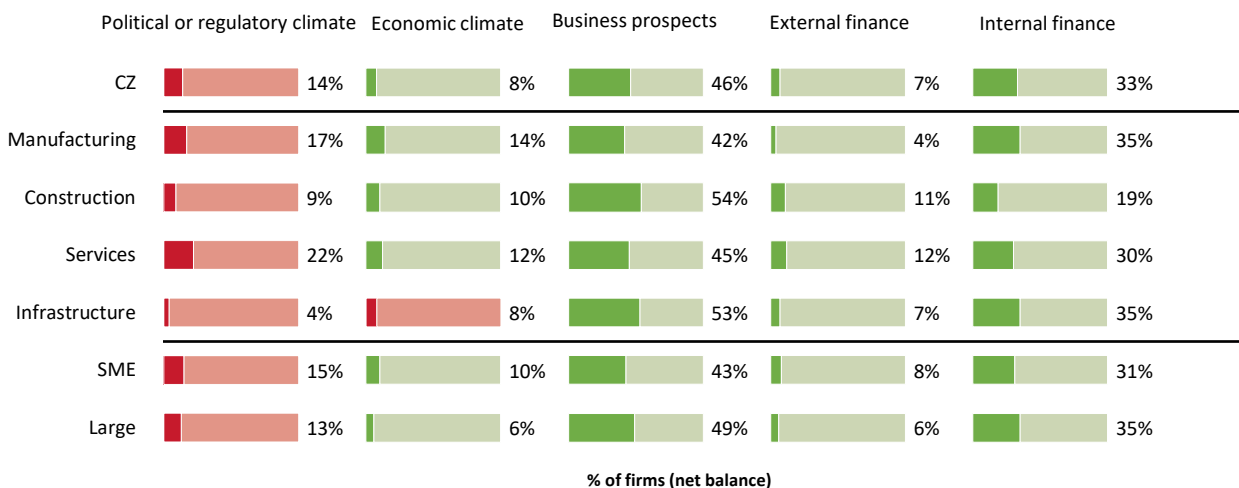
Q. Do you think that each of the following will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

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)

Across sectors, firms are more likely to expect the regulatory climate to deteriorate rather than improve. Infrastructure firms are, on balance, pessimistic about the economic climate, while all other sectors are optimistic about this measure.



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

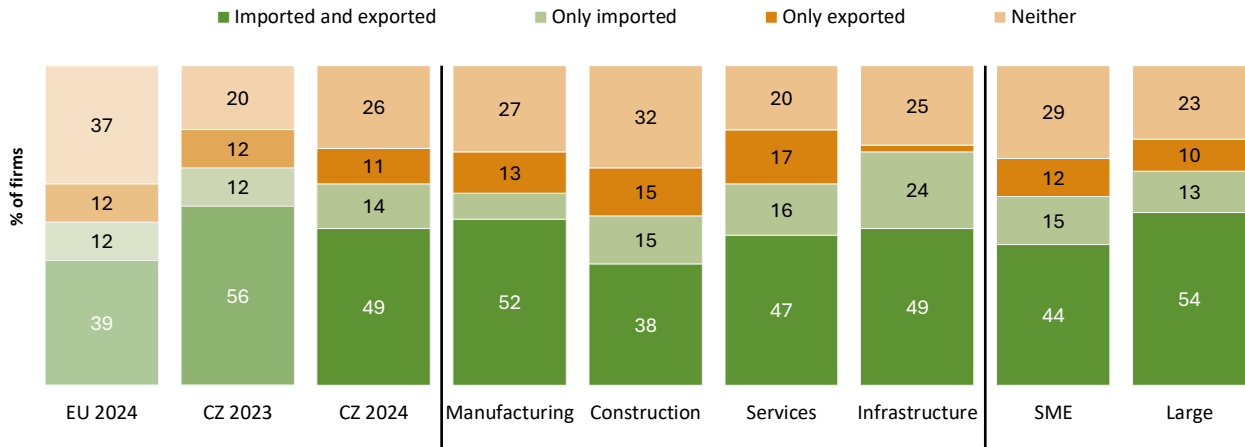
Q. Do you think that each of the following will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

Base: All firms.

International trade

Engagement in international trade

The share of Czech firms that engage in international trade (either within the EU or outside the EU) is larger than that in the EU overall (74% vs. 63%).

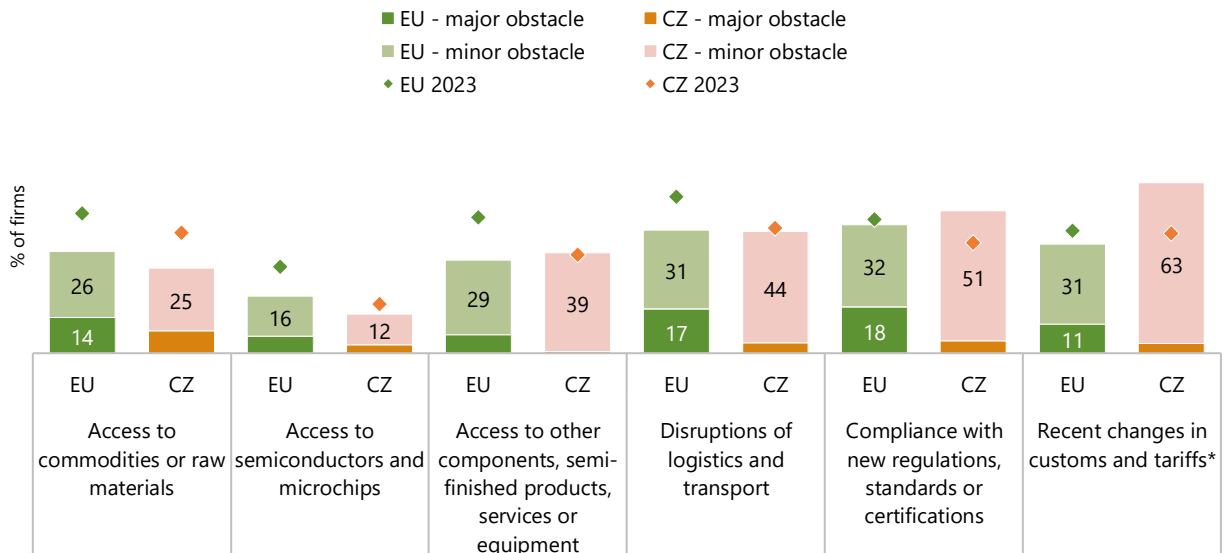


Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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

Access to commodities or raw materials has generally become less of an obstacle for Czech firms and their EU peers. Meanwhile, compliance with new regulations and recent changes in customs and tariffs have become greater obstacles.

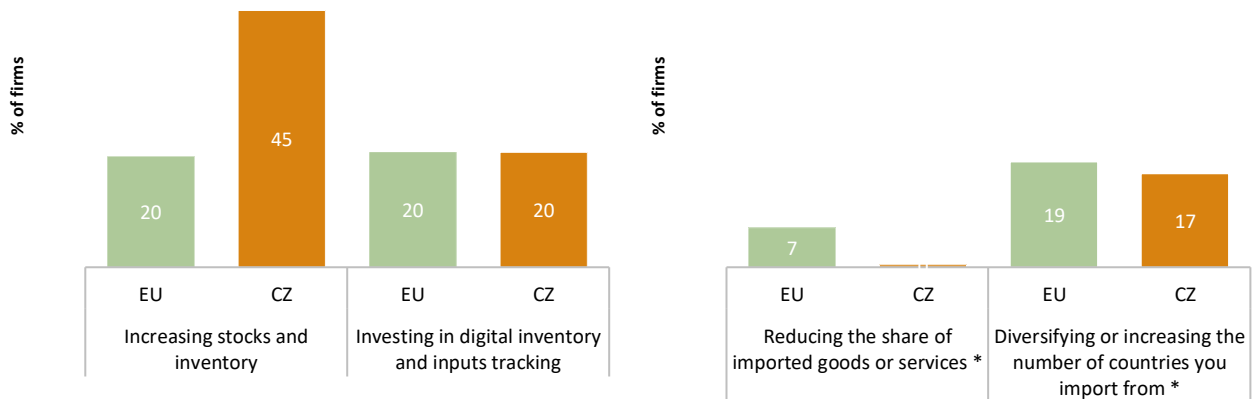


Q. Since the beginning of 2023, were any of the following an obstacle to your business's activities?
Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).
*Base: All importers and exporters (excluding don't know/refused responses).

International trade

Change in sourcing strategy

Czech firms are more than twice as likely as their EU counterparts to have made or plan to make changes to their sourcing strategy by increasing stocks and inventory. Almost none report reducing the share of imported goods or services. Instead, 17% of Czech firms are diversifying their import sources.



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?

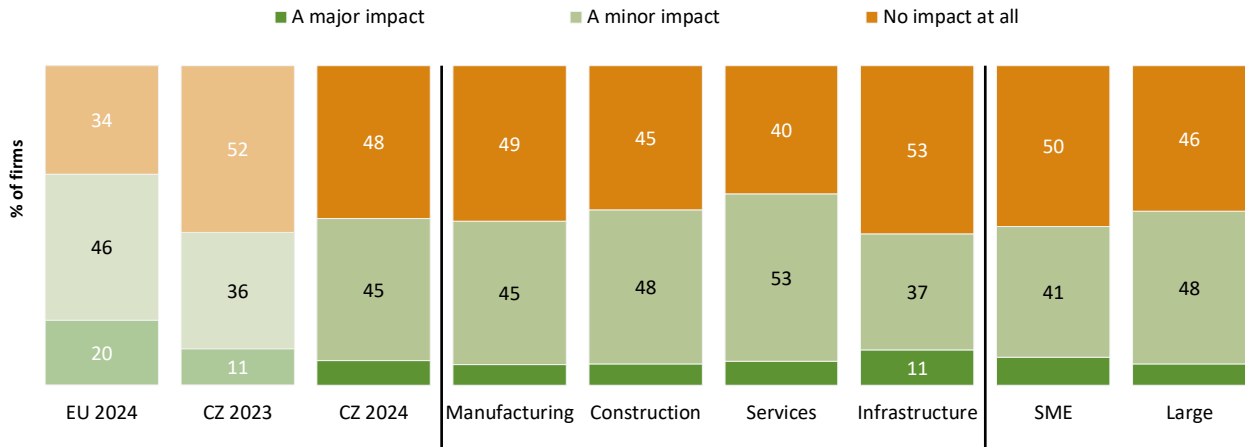
Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

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

Climate change and energy efficiency

Impact of climate change — physical risk

Over half of Czech firms (53%) report that the physical risk of climate change has impacted them. This is below the EU average (66%).



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

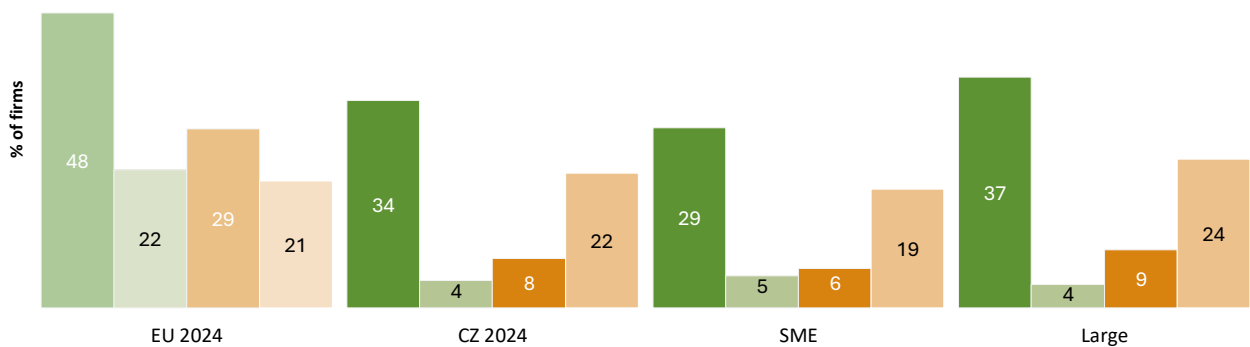
Q. Thinking about the impact of climate change on your company, such as losses due to extreme climate events, including droughts, flooding, wildfires or storms, or changes in weather patterns due to progressively increasing temperatures and rainfall. What is the impact, also called physical risk, of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

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

Building resilience to physical risk

Compared to the EU average, fewer Czech firms are taking action to build resilience to climate change. Only insurance against physical risk is used as widely as in the EU.

- Any action
- Adaptation strategy for physical risks
- Investment in solutions to avoid/reduce exposure to physical risks
- Buying or renewing insurance products to offset climate-related losses



Please note: Firm size show CZ data only.

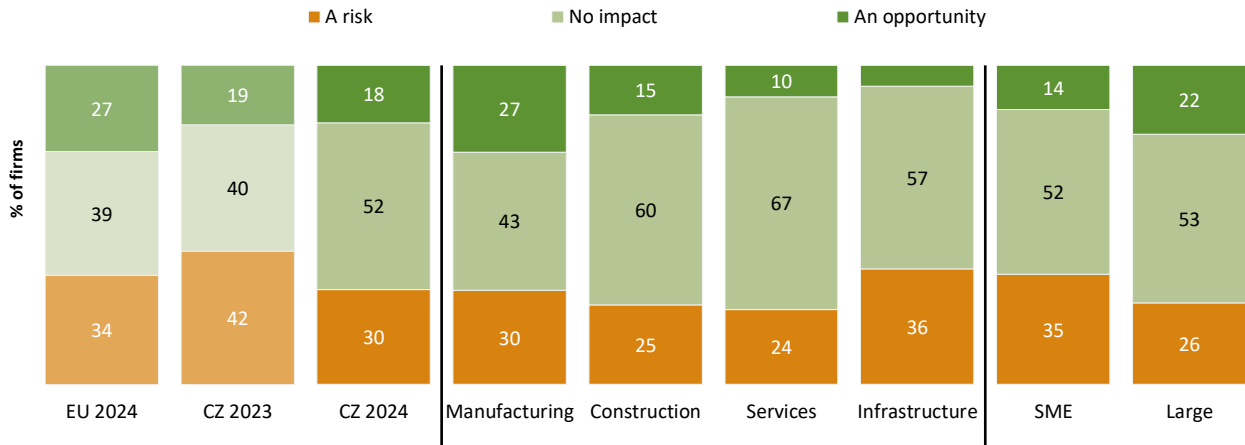
Q. Has your company developed or invested in any of the following measures to build resilience to the physical risks of climate change?

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

Overall, 30% of Czech firms consider the transition to stricter climate standards and regulations a risk over the next five years, compared to 18% who see it as an opportunity. The share of firms perceiving the transition as a risk has declined since the 2023 EIBIS. Manufacturing firms are the most likely to consider the transition an opportunity.



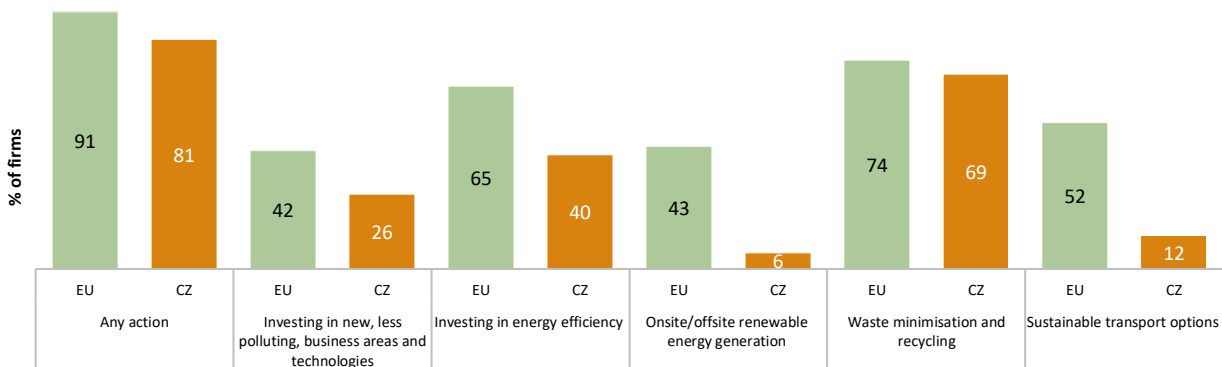
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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

Compared to the EU, a smaller proportion of Czech firms have taken action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Czech firms are less likely than EU firms to have invested in renewable energy generation, sustainable transport options, and in energy efficiency.



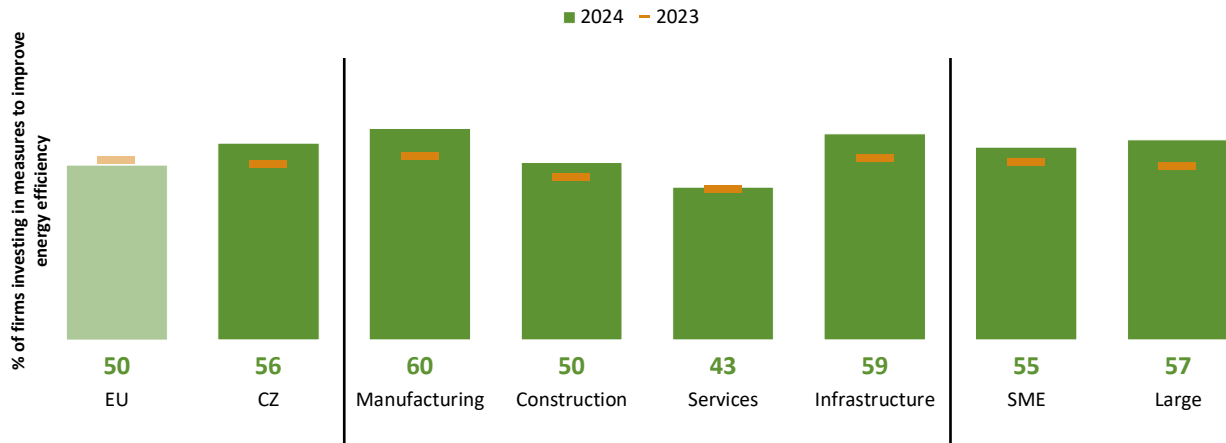
Q. Has your company invested in or implemented the following, to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?

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

Climate change and energy efficiency

Share of firms investing in measures to improve energy efficiency

More than a half of Czech firms (56%) report investing in energy efficiency in 2023, similar to the EU average.

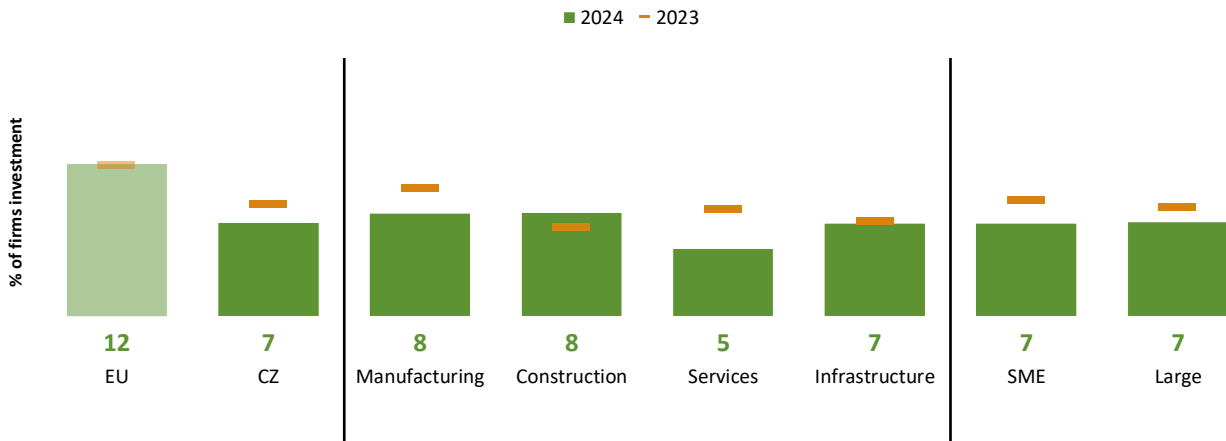


Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only. Derived indicator based on number of firms that reported a percentage above 0% for the amount they had invested in the last financial year to improve energy efficiency.

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

Czech firms dedicated on average 7% of their total investment to energy efficiency in 2023, less than the EU average (7% vs 12%).



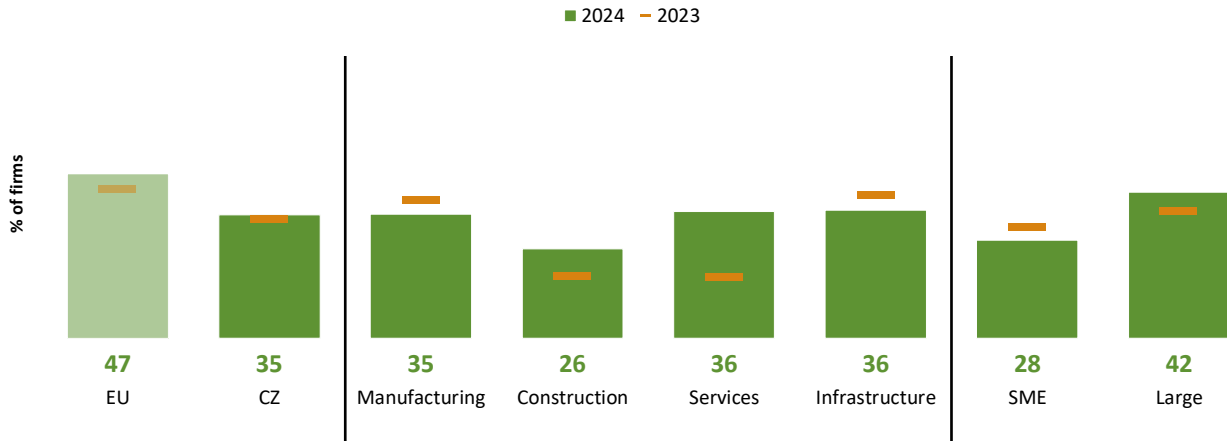
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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

Compared to EU firms, fewer Czech firms set and monitor targets for internal greenhouse gas emissions (47% vs. 35%).



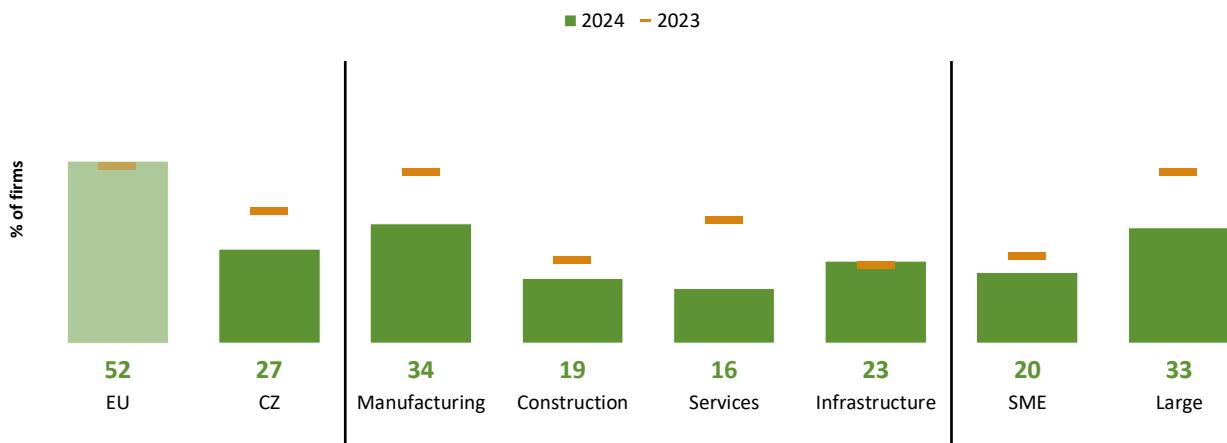
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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

Czech firms are only slightly more than half as likely as the EU average (27%) to have had an energy audit. The share of Czech firms who have had an energy audit has declined since EIBIS 2023 (27% vs 38% in EIBIS 2023).



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

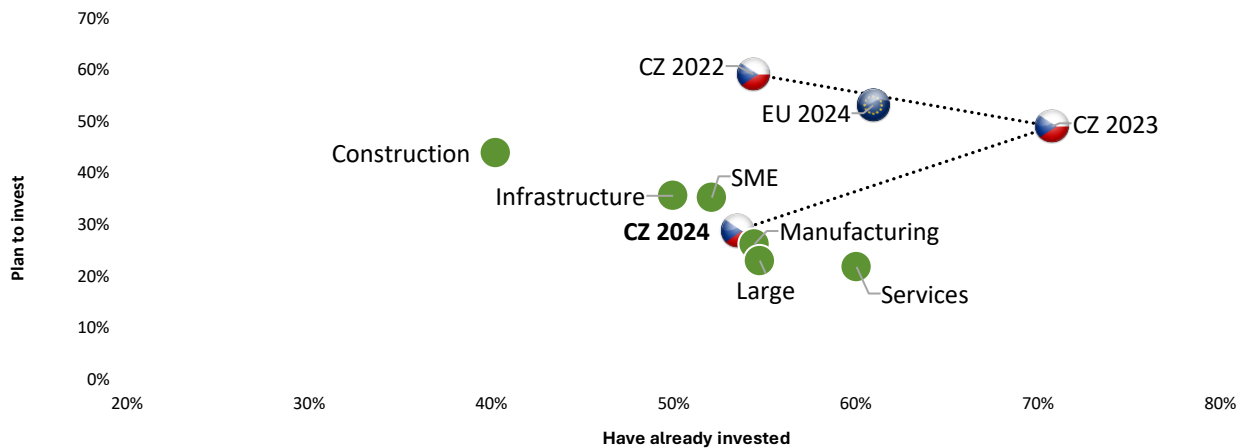
Q. In the past three years, has your company had an energy audit? By this I mean an assessment of the energy needs and efficiency of your company's building or buildings.

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

Climate change and energy efficiency

Investment plans to deal with climate change impact

The share of Czech firms that have invested to reduce the impact of climate change on their business is below the EU average (54% vs. 61%). Compared to the EU average, fewer Czech firms are planning to invest, for this purpose, over the next three years (29% vs. 53%).



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

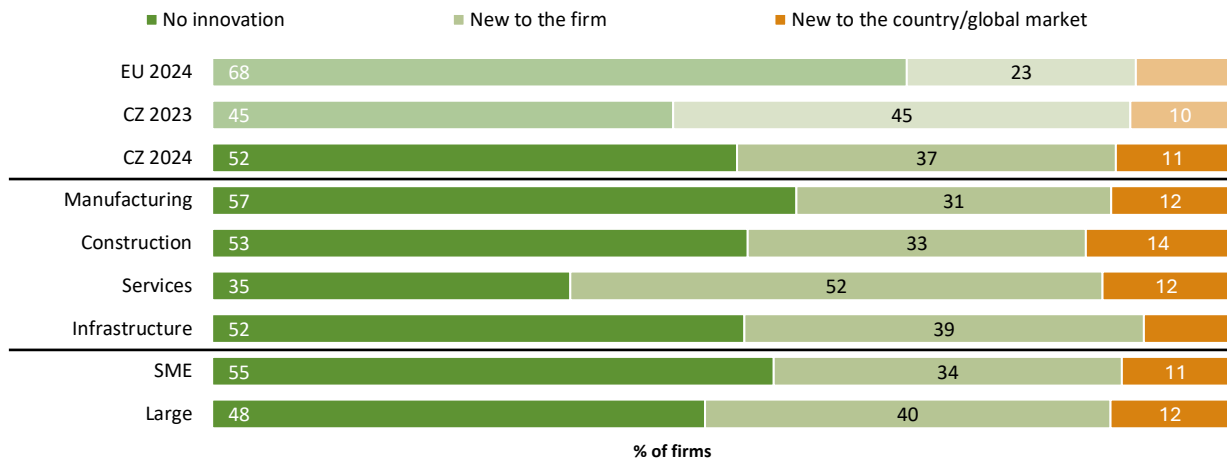
Q. Which of the following applies to your company regarding investments to tackle the impacts of weather events and to help reduce carbon emissions?
 (a) Before this year the company had already made such investments; (b) The company is investing this year; (c) The company intends to invest over the 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 activity

Around a half of Czech firms (48%) reported innovation activity in 2023, similar to last year but higher than the EU average. Services firms are the most likely to report innovation activity.



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

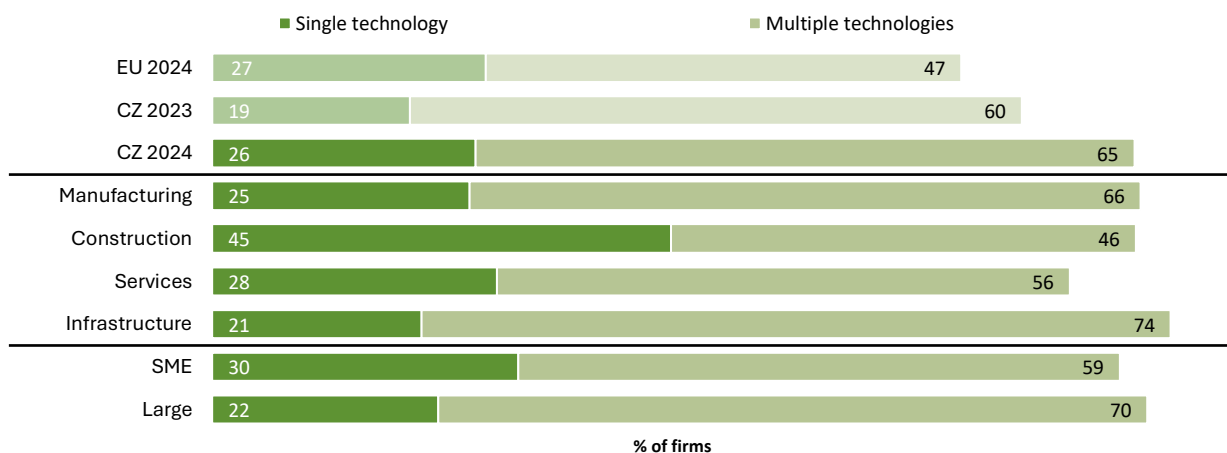
Q. What proportion of total investment in the last financial year was for developing or introducing new products, processes or services?

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

In EIBIS 2024, 91% of Czech firms report using advanced digital technologies, up from 79% in the previous year and exceeding the EU average of 74%.



Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ 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.

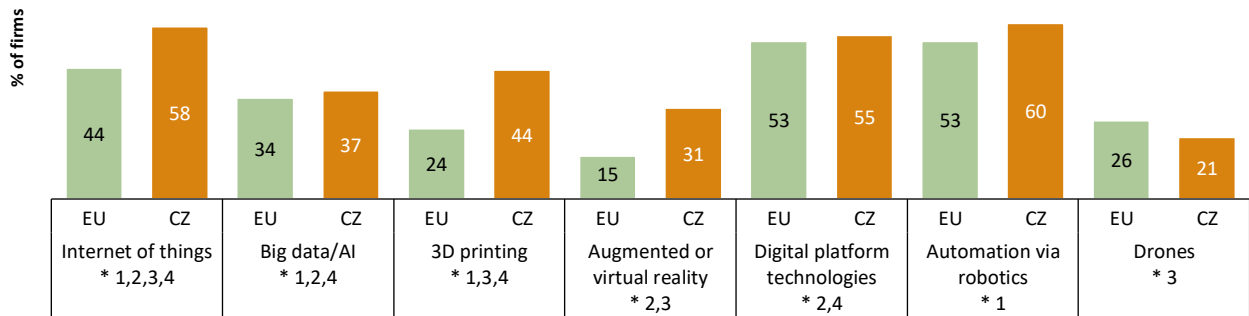
Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

Innovation activities

Use of advanced digital technologies

Czech firms are more likely to use 3D printing, automation via robotics, augmented or virtual reality or the internet of things than EU firms.

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.

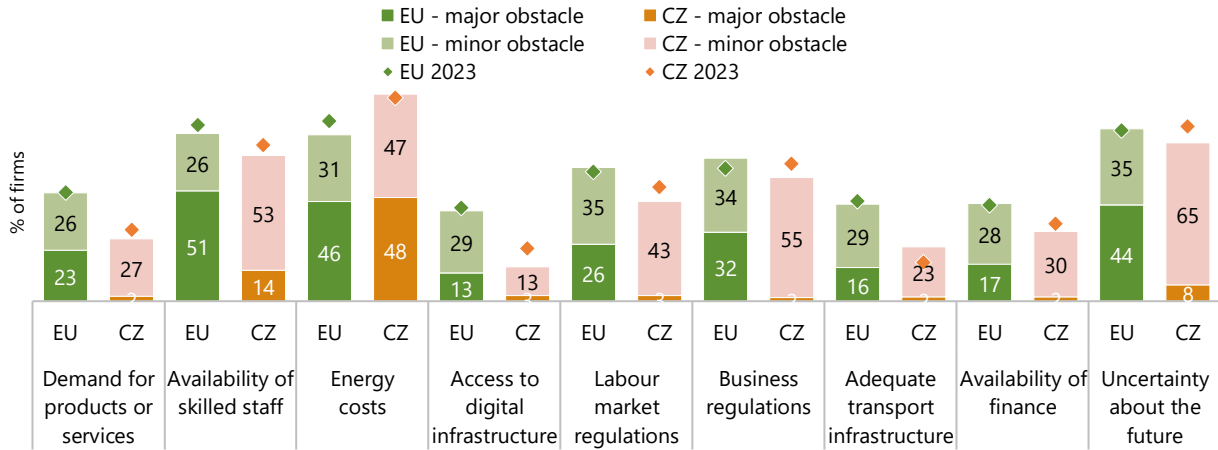
Reported shares group the responses of firms that implemented the technology "in parts of business" or had the "entire business organised around it."

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

Investment barriers

Obstacles to investment

The share of Czech firms that report investment barriers tends to be below the EU average. The sole exception is energy costs, which remains the obstacle most frequently mentioned by Czech firms.

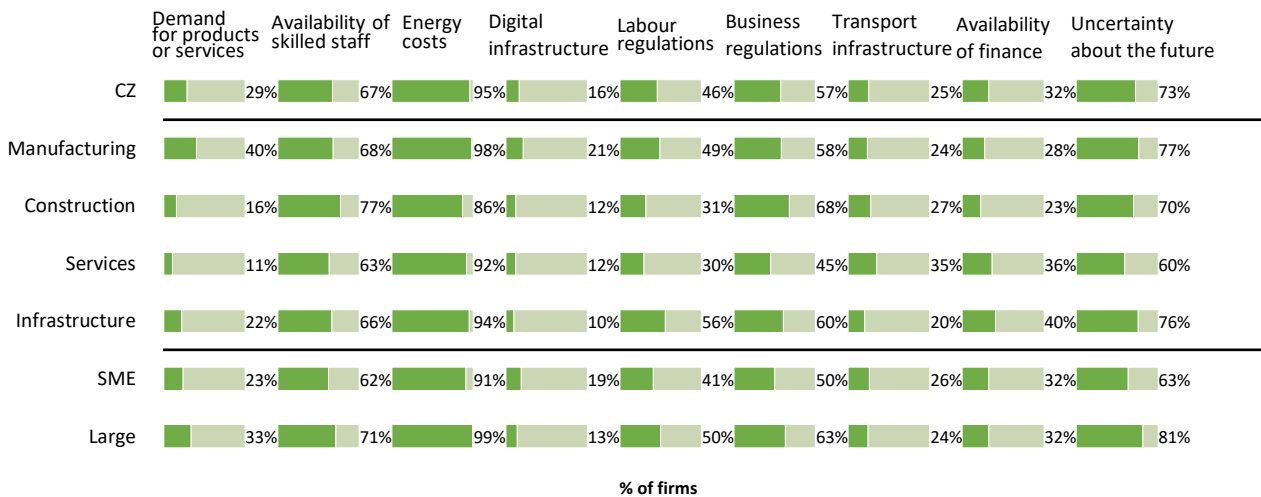


Q. Thinking about your investment activities, to what extent is each of the following an obstacle? Is it a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all?

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

Demand for products is a bigger concern for manufacturing firms compared with firms in other sectors. By size of firm, uncertainty about the future is a greater concern for large firms than for SMEs.



Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ 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?

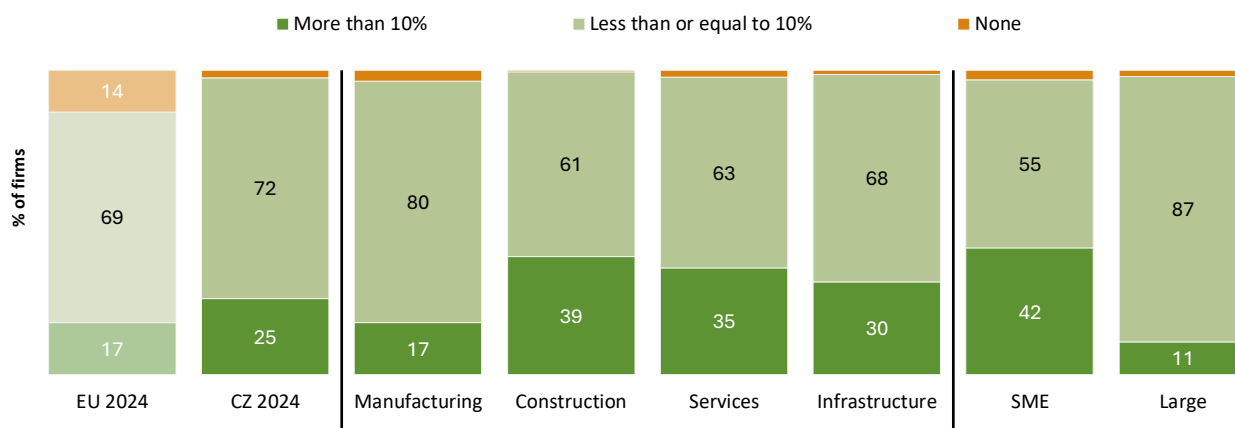
Reported shares combine "minor" and "major" obstacles into one category.

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

Almost all Czech firms employ staff to deal with regulatory compliance (97%). The regulatory burden is particularly high for SMEs, given their small size. Overall, 42% of Czech SMEs report that they employ more than 10% of their staff to assess and comply with regulation.



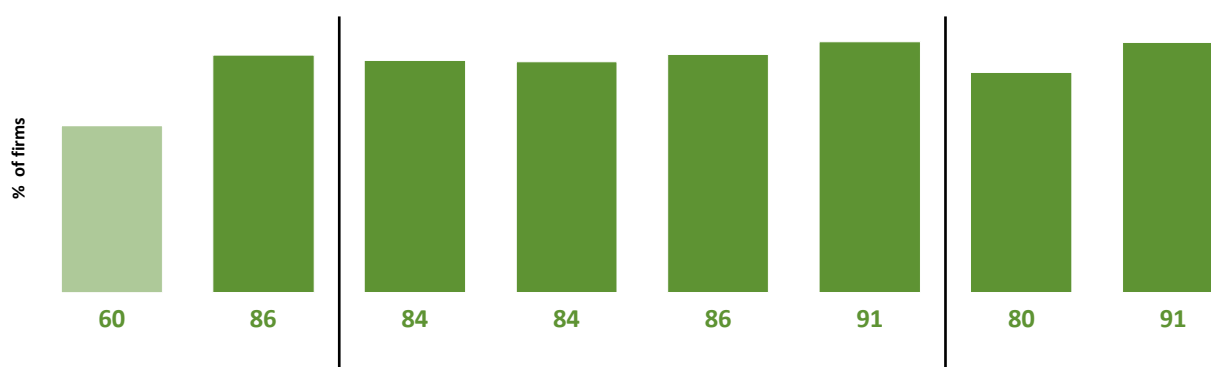
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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

A large majority (86%) of Czech exporters report that they have to comply with different standards and consumer protection rules across EU countries. This is higher than firms across the European Union overall (60%).



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

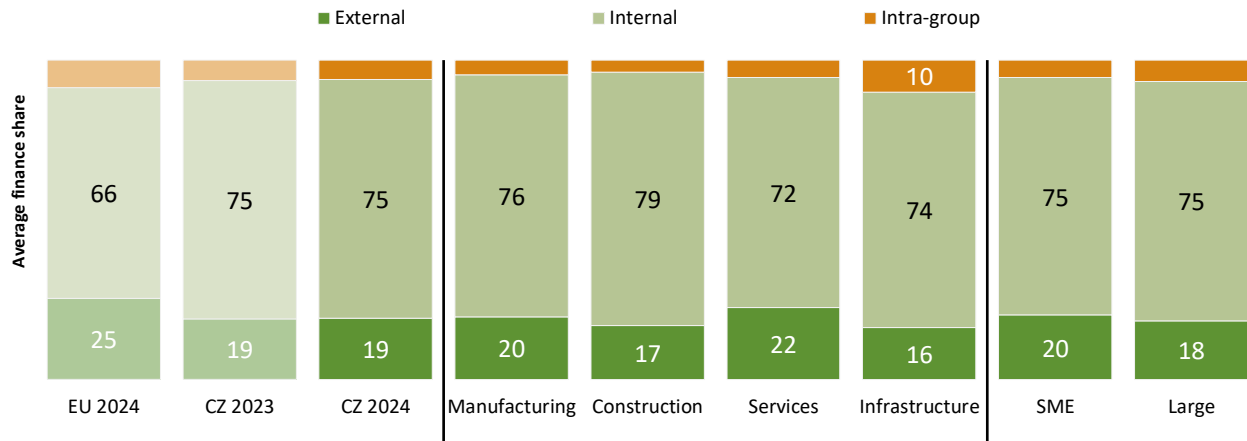
Q. Does your main product or service have to comply with differentiated regulatory requirements, standards or consumer protection rules across EU member states?

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

Access to finance

Source of investment finance

On average, 75% of the investment in Czechia was financed internally in 2023. This is higher than the EU average.



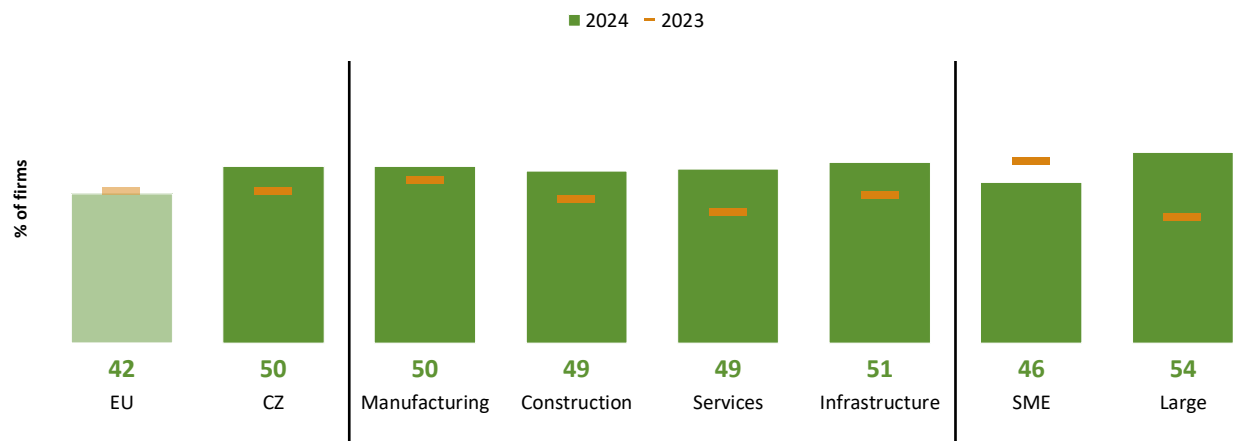
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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

Half of Czech firms that invested in 2023 used external finance. The proportion of large firms that used external finance has risen since last year.



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

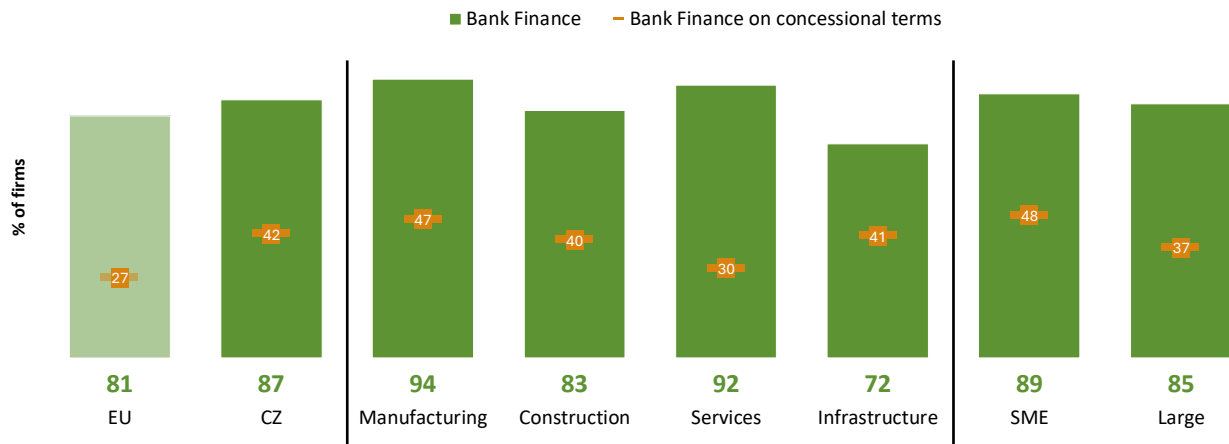
Q. Approximately, what proportion of your investment in the last financial year was financed from each of the following?

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 Czech firms using external finance, bank financing is the dominant source. Out of those firms using external finance, two in five (42%) have bank loans on concessional terms.



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

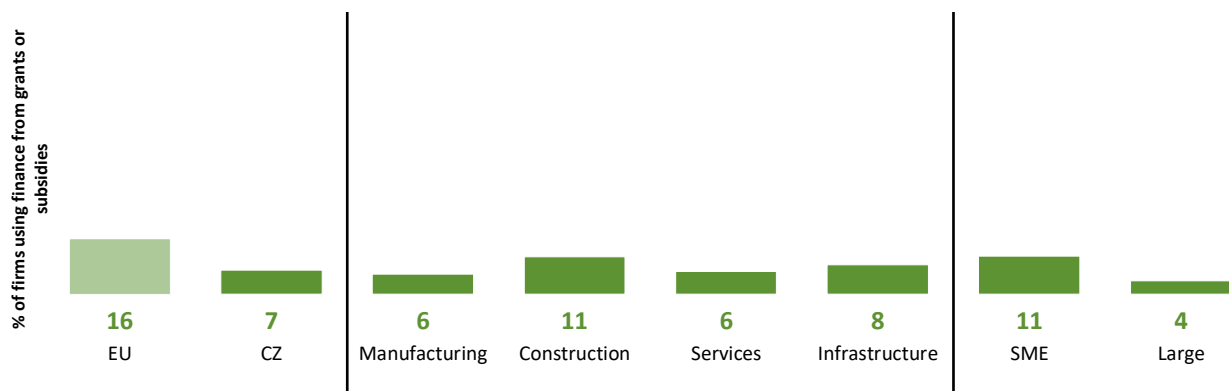
Q. Which of the following types of external finance did you use for your investment activities in the last financial year?

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).

Firms with finance from grants or subsidies

Out of those firms using external finance, the share using grants or subsidies is smaller for Czech firms than firms across the European Union (7% vs. 16%).



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

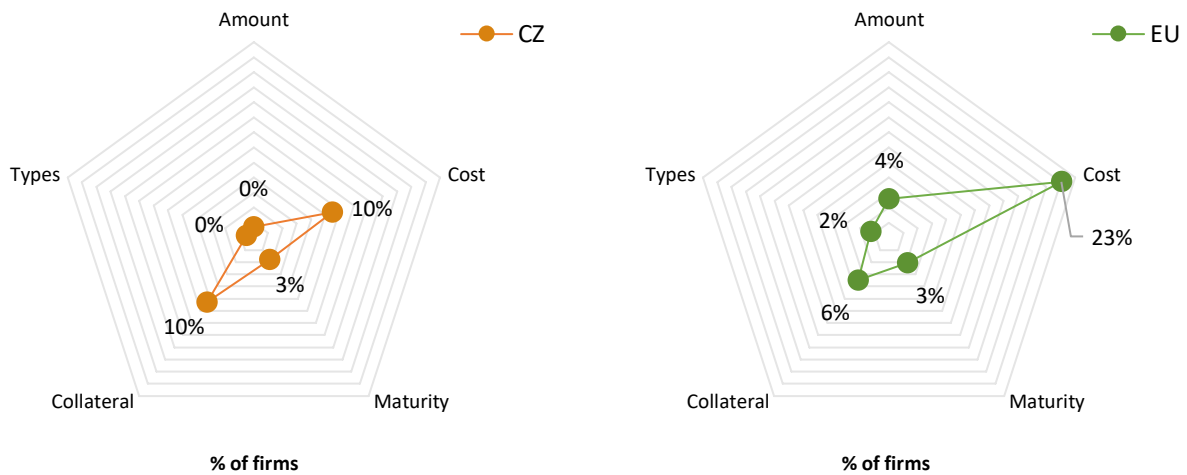
Q. Which of the following types of external finance did you use for your investment activities in the last financial year?

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

Access to finance

Dissatisfaction with external finance received

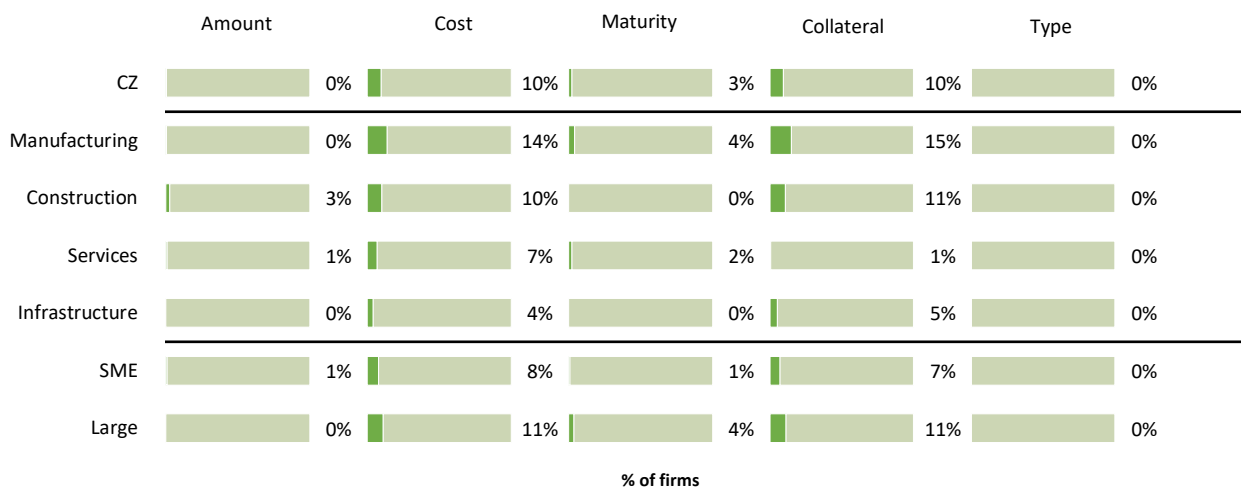
Both Czech and EU firms cite the cost of external finance as their biggest concern. Overall, Czech firms tend to be less dissatisfied with the conditions of external finance compared to the EU average.



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).

Dissatisfaction with external finance received, by sector and firm size

Across sectors, the share of firms that are concerned about external finance is relatively small. The manufacturing sector reports the highest level of dissatisfaction with collateral and cost.



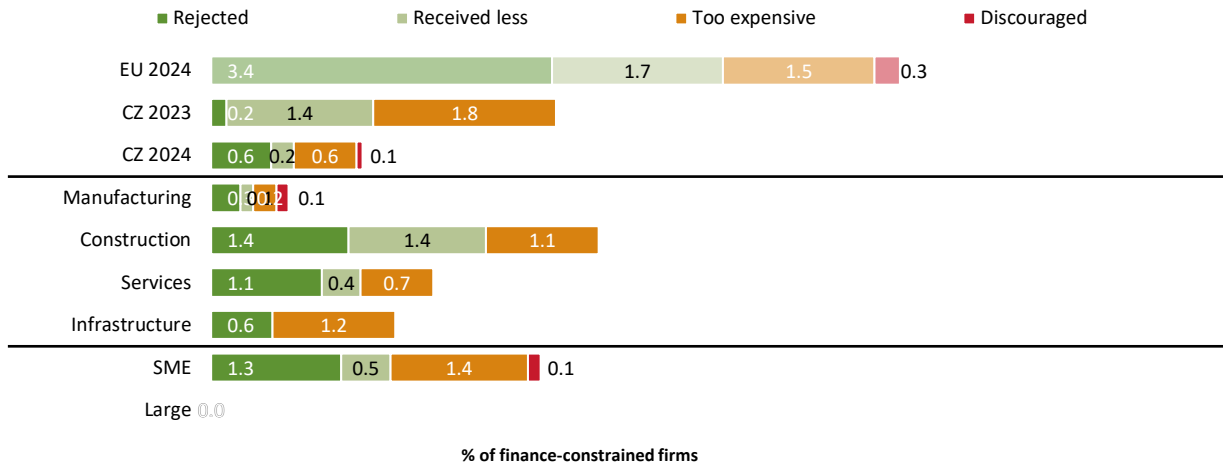
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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).

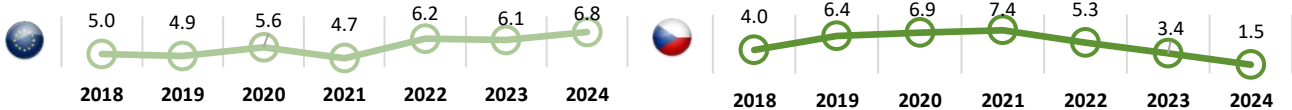
Access to finance

Share of finance-constrained firms

The share of finance-constrained firms has continued to decline in Czechia. It is highest in construction, lowest in manufacturing, and concentrated among SMEs.

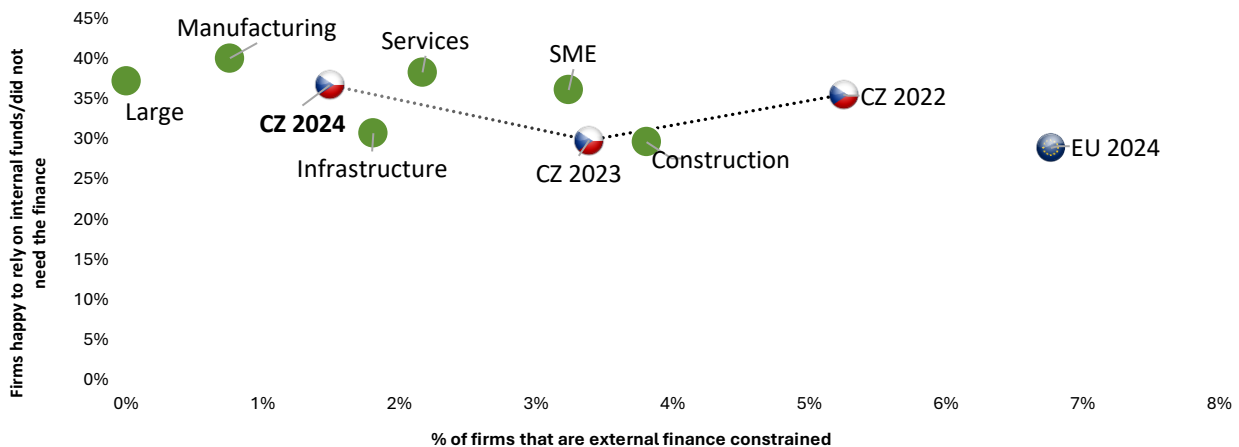


Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses). Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.



Financing cross

In the last three years, the share of financially constrained firms has declined whilst the share of firms happy to rely on internal finance or who do not need finance has remained broadly stable.



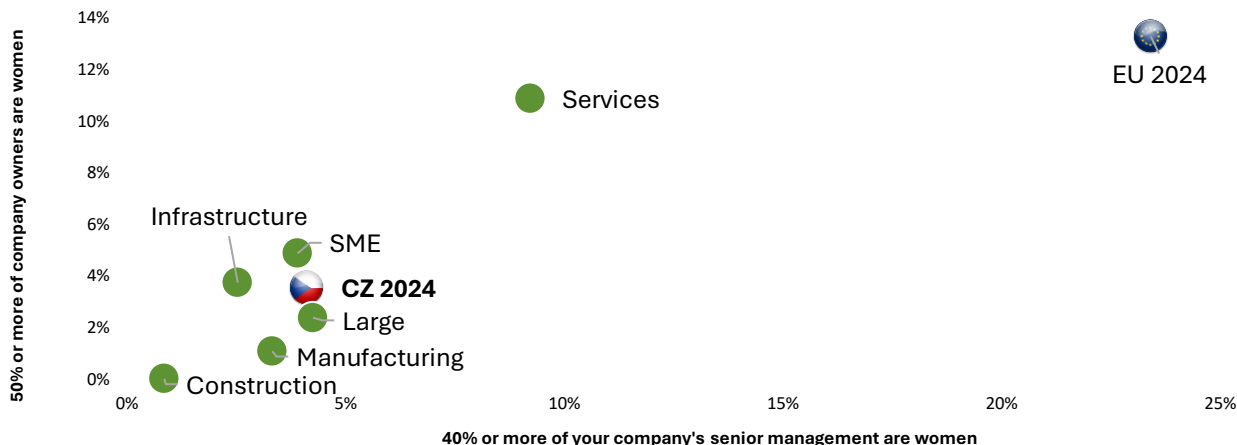
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only. Data derived from the financial constraint indicator and firms indicating that the main reason for not applying for external finance was "happy to use internal finance/didn't need finance."

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

Gender equality in business

Firms by share of women in senior roles

Compared to the EU average, fewer Czech firms have women occupying senior roles. Within Czechia, the services sector is relatively more gender balanced than manufacturing, infrastructure, and construction sectors.



Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ 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	CZ	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Infrastructure	SME	Large	EU vs. CZ	Manuf vs. Constr	SME vs. Large
	(12 030)	(481)	(161)	(94)	(118)	(108)	(431)	(50)	(12 030 vs. 481)	(96 vs. 161)	(431 vs. 50)
10% or 90%	1.1%	4.0%	6.2%	8.1%	8.0%	8.0%	2.6%	7.1%	4.1%	10.1%	7.5%
30% or 70%	1.7%	6.1%	9.4%	12.3%	12.2%	12.2%	3.9%	10.8%	6.3%	15.4%	11.5%
50%	1.9%	6.6%	10.3%	13.4%	13.3%	13.3%	4.3%	11.8%	6.9%	16.9%	12.5%

Glossary

Construction sector	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities: firms in group F (construction).
Infrastructure sector	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).
Investment	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.
Investment cycle	Based on the expected investment in the current financial year compared to the last one, and the proportion of firms with a share of investment greater than €500 per employee.
Large firms	Firms with at least 250 employees.
Manufacturing sector	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities: firms in group C (manufacturing).
Services sector	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities: firms in group G (wholesale and retail trade) and group I (accommodation and food services activities).
SMEs	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 481 firms in Czechia (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	CZ 2024/2023	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Infrastructure	SME	Large
All firms, p. 4 (bottom), p. 7 (top), p. 7 (bottom), p. 12 (top)	12033	481/480	161	94	118	108	431	50
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 4 (top)	11693	450/404	154	83	111	102	401	49
All firms that have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 5 (top)	10213	449/435	147	84	113	105	403	46
All firms that have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 5 (bottom)	10021	409/401	137	80	101	91	372	37
All firms (excluding response "Company didn't exist three years ago"), p. 6 (top)	12020	481/479	161	94	118	108	431	50
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 6 (bottom)	11773	458/473	154	91	109	104	408	50
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 8 (top)	11998	478/477	161	93	118	106	428	50
All importers and exporters (excluding don't know/refused responses),* p. 8 (bottom)	7343	333/327	121	61	83	68	295	38
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses) p. 9 (left)	11961	477/470	160	93	118	106	427	50
All firms that import (excluding don't know/refused responses) p. 9 (right)	6092	269/355	96	43	65	65	236	33
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 10 (top)	11940	470/474	158	91	115	106	421	49
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses) p. 10 (bottom)	11938	468/479	160	92	113	103	418	50
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 11 (top)	11498	470/465	158	92	114	106	421	49
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 11 (bottom)	12005	479/467	161	94	117	107	429	50
All firms that have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 12 (bottom)	10249	418/400	141	76	103	98	376	42
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13 (top)	11832	477/476	159	93	117	108	428	49
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13 (bottom)	11578	463/461	157	91	114	101	417	46

All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 14 (top)	11711	450/452	150	89	108	103	405	45
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 15 (top)	11781	458/455	155	91	110	102	411	47
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 15 (bottom)	12010	481/480	161	94	118	108	431	50
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 16	11924	481/477	161	94	118	108	431	50
All firms (data not shown for not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused responses), p. 17	12033	481/480	161	94	118	108	431	50
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses) p. 18 (top)	11539	455/NA	155	87	110	103	407	48
All EU firms that export (excluding don't know/refused responses) p. 18 (bottom)	5308	257/NA	105	44	60	48	226	31
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 19 (top)	10635	453/451	148	91	112	102	406	47
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 19 (bottom)	10635	453/451	148	91	112	102	406	47
All firms using external finance (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 20 (top)	4174	212/54	67	48	50	47	187	25
All firms that used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 20 (bottom)	4172	209/220	67	46	48	48	185	24
All firms that used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 21	4114	215/223	68	49	50	48	190	25
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 22 (top)	11627	453/454	149	90	112	102	405	48
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 22 (bottom)	11627	453/454	149	90	112	102	405	48
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 23	11521	477/NA	159	94	117	107	428	49

EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2024

CZECHIA

OVERVIEW

