

EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2025

AUSTRIA

OVERVIEW



**European
Investment Bank**

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EIB Investment Survey 2025: Austria overview

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European Investment Bank
98 -100, boulevard Konrad Adenauer
L-2950 Luxembourg

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.

Main contributors EIB: Matteo Ferrazzi

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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 in collaboration with Ipsos.

More background and technical details can be found at www.eib.org/eibis.

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.

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

Please note that in this year's report, the weighting targets for the 2023, 2024, and 2025 survey waves have been updated to align with the latest 2022 Structural Business Statistics (SBS). Data for all prior waves remain weighted against the 2014 SBS targets. Consequently, figures for 2023 and 2024 presented in this report may differ from those in previously published reports.

Please note that due to reweighting of data all numbers below 10% will not be shown on the charts.

Download the findings of the EIB Investment Survey for each EU country and explore the data portal at www.eib.org/eibis.

EIBIS 2025 – Austria overview

Key messages

Austrian firms remain actively engaged in investment activity: the share of Austrian firms investing remains high, slightly increasing to 90%, despite the more cautious expectations regarding the investment outlook, internationally and in Austria.

Recent changes in customs and tariffs are affecting Austrian companies – they are a concern for 39% of them – but less than the EU average (48%). The large majority of Austrian firms - three quarters – continue to engage in international trade, higher than the EU average.

The vast majority of Austrian firms have adopted digital technologies, with 60% using multiple technologies, well above the EU average. AI adoption is growing, with 45% of Austrian firms using AI tools in at least one business area, above the EU average (37%).

More Austrian firms than in the EU see the transition to net zero as a business opportunity. Almost all Austrian firms have taken action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and over half have invested in energy efficiency measures in EIBIS 2025.

Executive summary

Investment dynamics, needs, and priorities

Austrian firms remain actively engaged in investment activity: the share of Austrian firms investing remains high, slightly increasing to 90%, above the EU average of 86%. However, the investment outlook, internationally and in Austria, has weakened. Austrian firms are less optimistic about the economic climate, although slightly less negative than the EU average; and in line with EU on political and regulatory climate and business prospects for the sector. Austrian firms remain positive about availability of external finance (from banks, financial markets, etc.) and access to internal finance.

Investments of Austrian firms are focusing more on replacement than expansion: looking ahead, 51% of Austrian firms will prioritise replacement over the next three years, up from 43% in EIBIS 2024 and above the EU average (also 43%). Meanwhile, 19% will prioritise expansion, down from 29% in EIBIS 2024 and below the EU average (26%). A high share of firms (18%, in line with EU) will prioritize innovation, investing in new products and services.

Investment remains concentrated in tangible assets (63%), but with a relevant share of intangible assets (R&D, software, training, business processes), accounting for 37% of total investment, in line with the EU average (35%).

Global value chains, climate change, and innovation

Recent changes in customs and tariffs are affecting Austrian companies – they are a concern for 39% of them – but significantly less than the EU average (48%) and US average (increasing this year to 80%). Disruptions to logistics and transport affect 32% of Austrian firms, below the EU average (43%). Other trade-related obstacles persist, with compliance with new regulations, standards or certifications affecting 54% of Austrian firms, similar to the EU average (59%). The large majority of Austrian firms - three quarters (75%) – continue to be engaged in international trade, more than the average of EU (66%). Manufacturing firms (93%) and large firms (84%) are more trade-oriented.

Austrian firms are adapting their sourcing strategies in response to supply chain challenges: one in five (20%) is diversifying or increasing the number of countries they import from, similar to the current EU average (19%) and significantly lower than US (39% of US firms had to diversify the countries they import from). Only 7% of Austrian companies had to reduce the share of imported good, in line with EU, while 29% of firms in US had to reduce imports.

Austrian firms are increasingly impacted by the effects of climate change: three quarters experienced some loss due to extreme climate events (droughts, flooding, wildfires, storms, etc.), above the EU average (68%). Over half (56%) are building resilience to these risks (slightly above the EU average, 53%).

More Austrian firms than EU (33% vs 27%) see the transition to net zero as an opportunity (being engaged in some cases in greentech productions, green goods, clean energy generation, etc.). Moreover, almost all Austrian firms have taken actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, above the EU average. Over half (56%) invested in energy efficiency measures in 2025, again above the EU average (51%), with manufacturing firms (69%) and large firms (74%) leading

adoption of energy efficiency measures. Austrian firms are in line with the EU average regarding the proportion that has set greenhouse gas emissions targets (47%) and the proportion that has had an energy audit in the last 3 years (55%).

Innovation activity remains steady among Austrian firms: 29% introducing new products, processes or services in EIBIS 2025, with digital technologies playing a leading role. Austria is on average more advanced than EU in the use of digital technology: the vast majority (87%) of Austrian firms have adopted digital technologies, with 60% using multiple technologies, well above the EU average (77% total, with 51% using multiple technologies).

AI adoption is growing, with 45% of Austrian firms using AI tools in at least one business area, well above the EU average (37%). Among the firms using generative AI, this is primarily used for internal processes (55%), marketing and sales (45%), and customer service (24%).

Investment barriers

Availability of skilled staff and uncertainty about the future are identified as the main barriers to investments by Austrian firms and above the EU average (85% and 84% for Austrian firms; 79% and 83% for EU firms, respectively). Energy costs affect 81% of Austrian firms and business regulations burden 79% of them, above the EU average (75% and 69% respectively).

Austrian firms perceive somewhat less fragmentation in the single market than the EU average: among Austrian exporters, 57% report their main product or service must comply with differentiated regulatory requirements across EU member states, below the EU average (62%). Regarding the regulatory burden, only 12% of Austrian firms have no staff dedicated to regulatory compliance. Most Austrian firms (77%) dedicate up to 10% of their staff to regulatory requirements, in line with the EU average (75%), while 12% require more than 10% of staff.

Access to finance and policy support

Financial conditions for Austrian businesses continue to be favourable: Austrian firms show low finance constraints (only 4.1% of firms are financially constrained, compared to 6.1% in EU), with 32% of firms happy to use internal finance and not seeking external funding (above the EU average of 29%). Dissatisfaction with borrowing costs has declined to 22%, down from 34% in EIBIS 2024.

Austrian firms' reliance on internal funding remains strong, with internal funds accounting for 70% of investment finance in EIBIS 2025. External finance represents 19% of total investment, below the EU average of 25%. Infrastructure firms show the highest use of external finance.

Austrian firms are equally as likely as the EU average to receive policy support for their finance investment (16%). They are also in line with the EU average to benefit from grants or subsidies (7%) and to benefit from bank finance with favourable conditions (12% vs 11%).

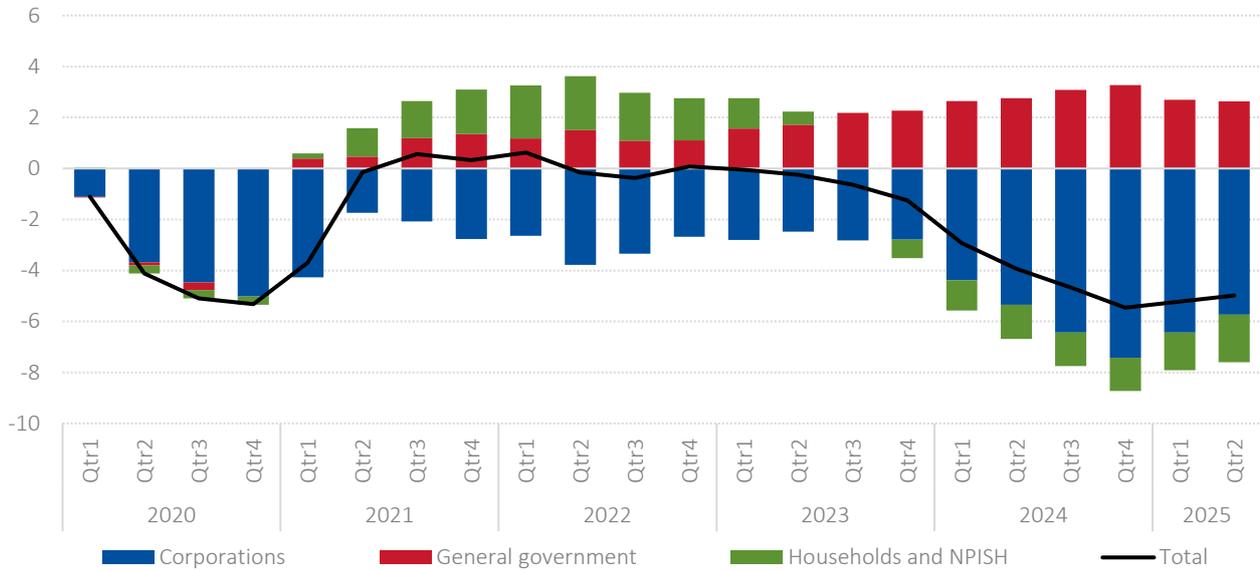
Gender equality in business

Women in senior management roles are increasing: some 19% of firms have women representing at least 40% of senior management, up from 17% last year (in EIBIS 2024). Services firms demonstrate the greatest gender balance with 33% meeting this threshold, well above other sectors. More SMEs are achieving higher gender balance in senior management compared to large firms (27% vs 12%). Women's representation in Austrian business ownership and leadership shows less progress: only 10% of Austrian firms have women comprising at least 50% of company ownership. SMEs (14%) again significantly outperform large firms (6%) in female ownership representation.

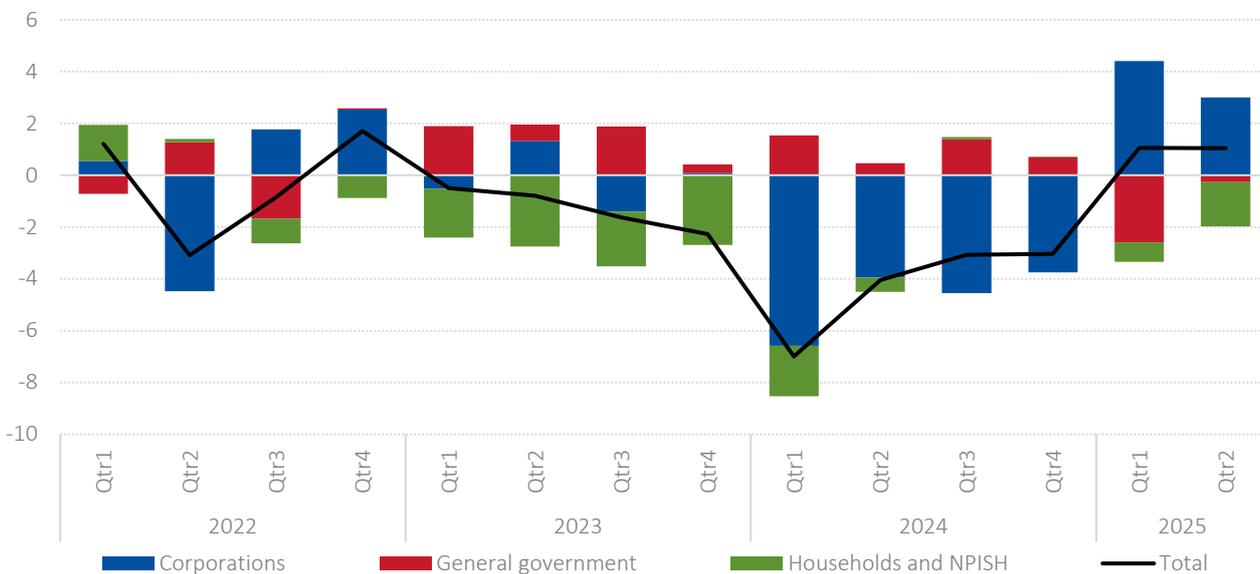
Investment dynamics and focus

Investment dynamics by institutional sector

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.

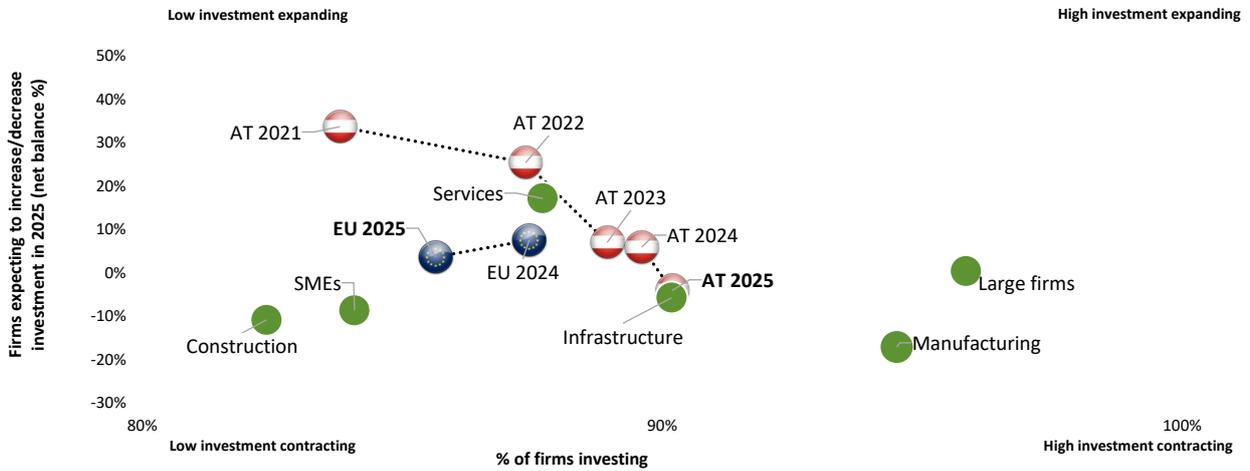
Source: Eurostat.

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

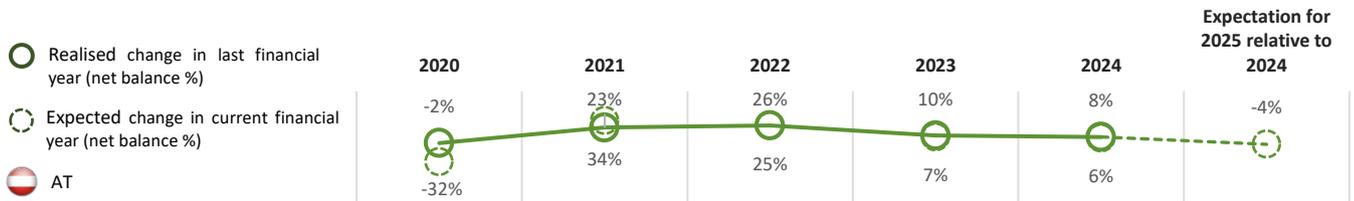


Share of firms investing shows the percentage of firms with investment per employee greater than €500

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



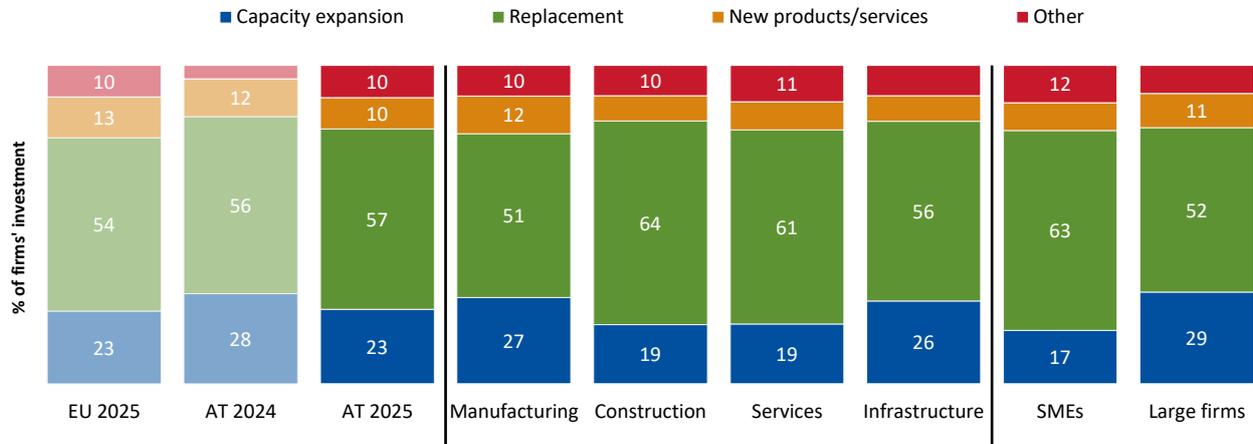
“Realised change” is the share of firms that invested more, minus those that invested less.

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

Base for expected and realised change: all firms.

Investment dynamics and focus

Purpose of investment in last financial year

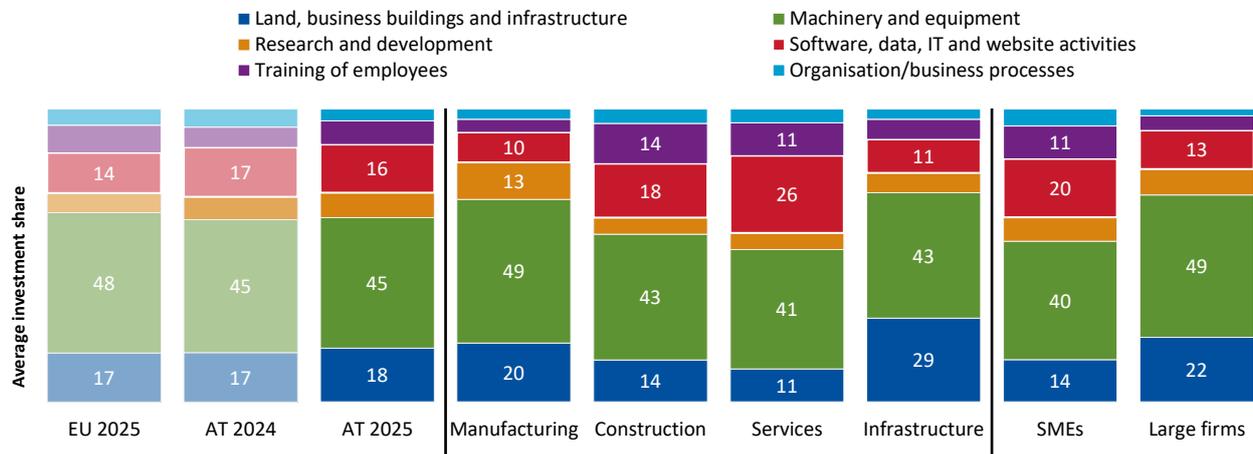


Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. What proportion of the total investment in the last financial year 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



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

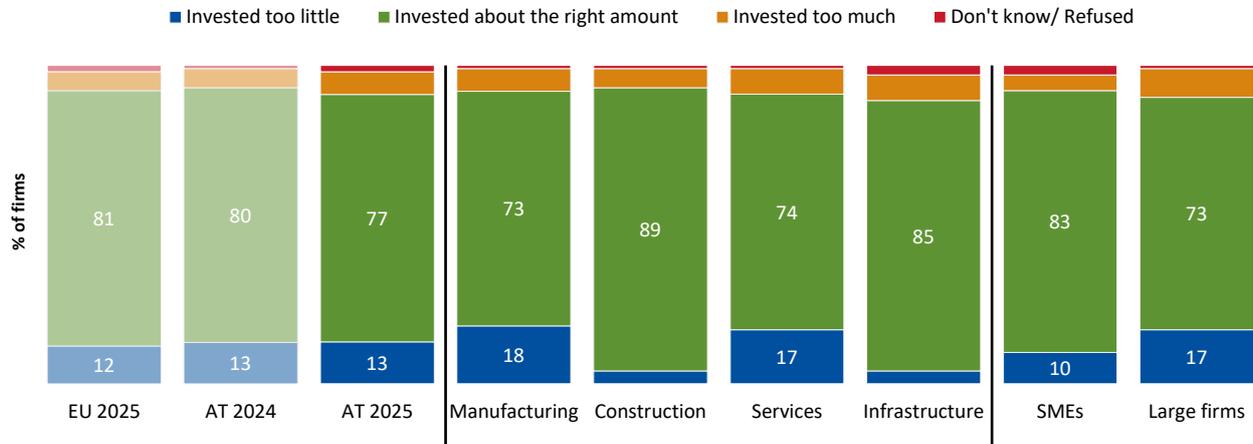
Q. In the last financial year, how much did your business invest in each of the following with the intention of maintaining or increasing your company's future earnings?

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

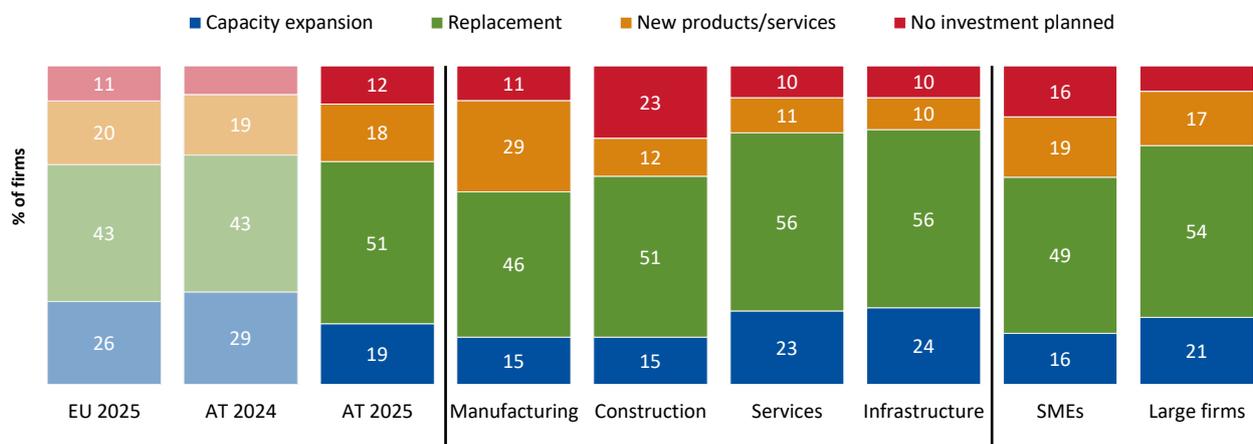


Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

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



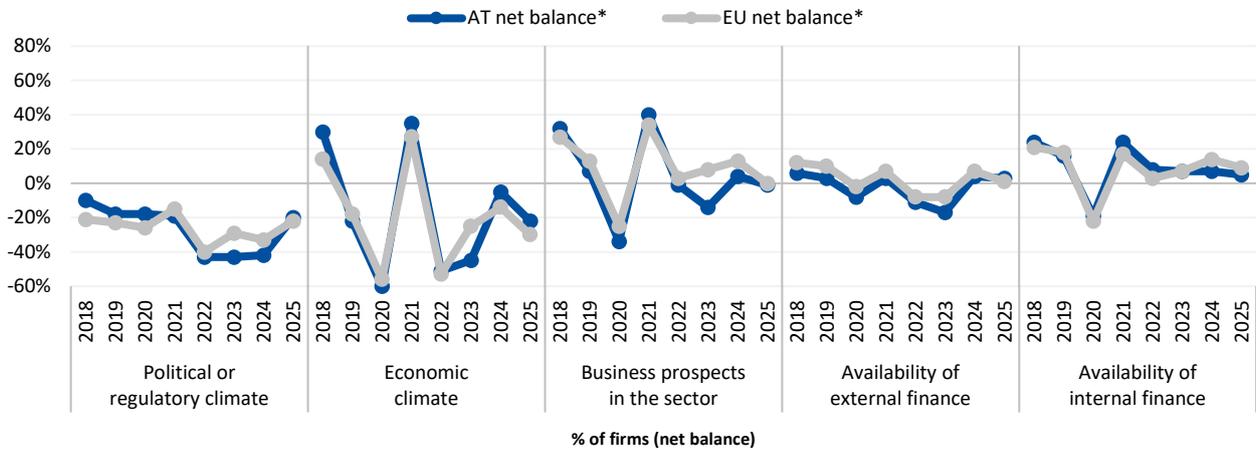
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

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); or (c) expanding capacity for existing products/services; or (d) no investment planned?

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

Investment needs and priorities

Short-term drivers and constraints (net balance)

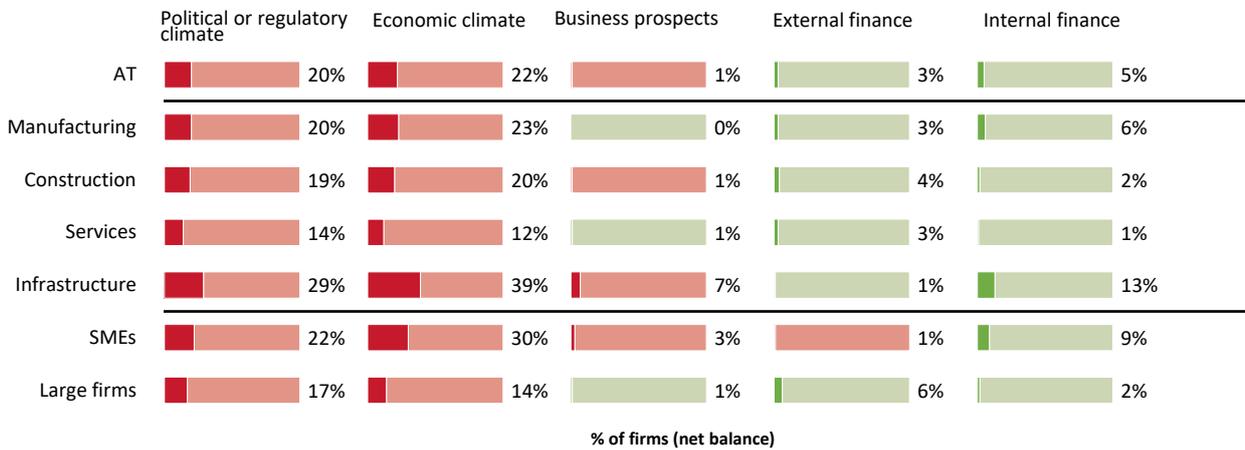


Q. Do you think that each of the following will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

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)



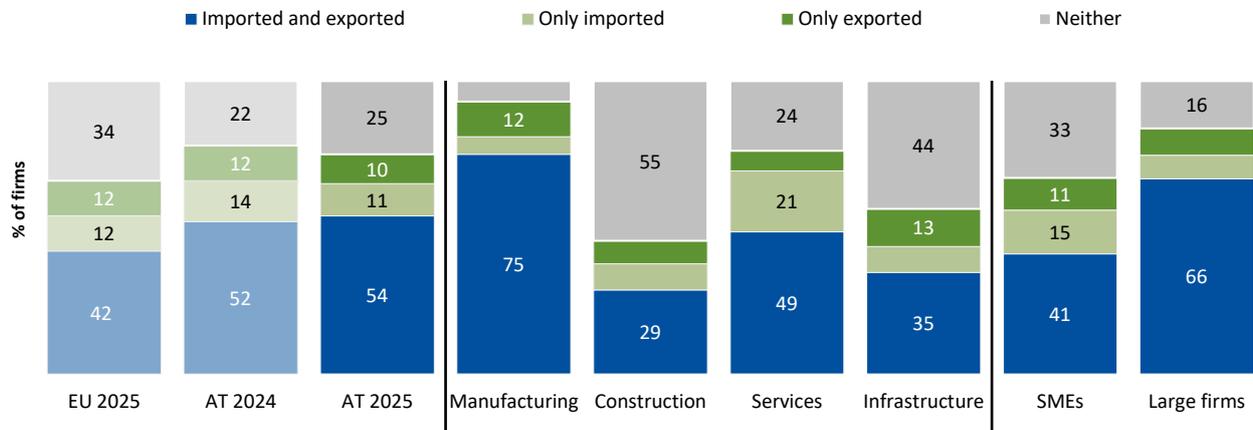
Please note: Green figures represent a positive net balance, while red figures represent a negative net balance. Sector and firm size show AT data only.

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

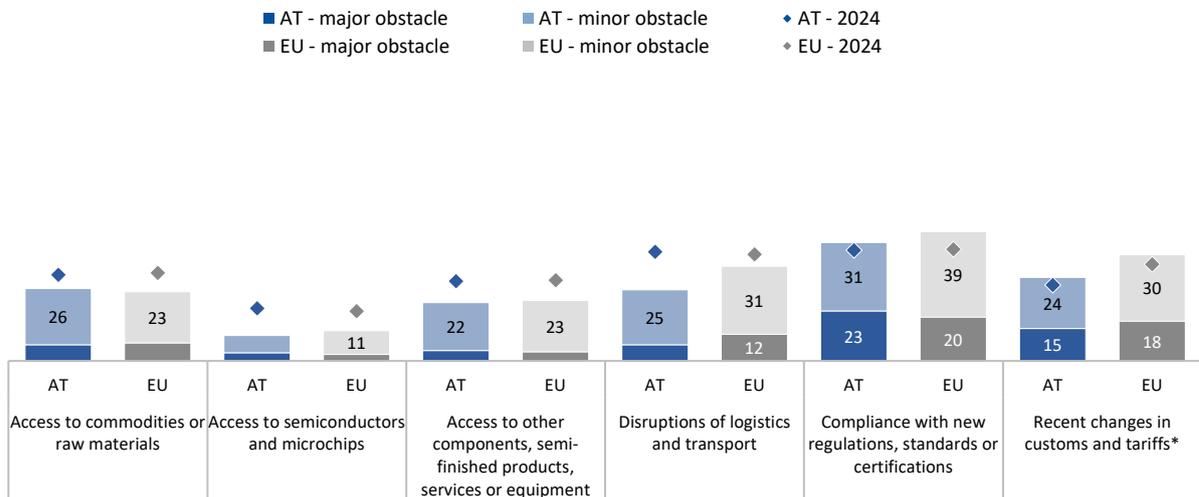


Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. In 2024, did your company export or import goods and/or services?

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

Obstacles related to international trade



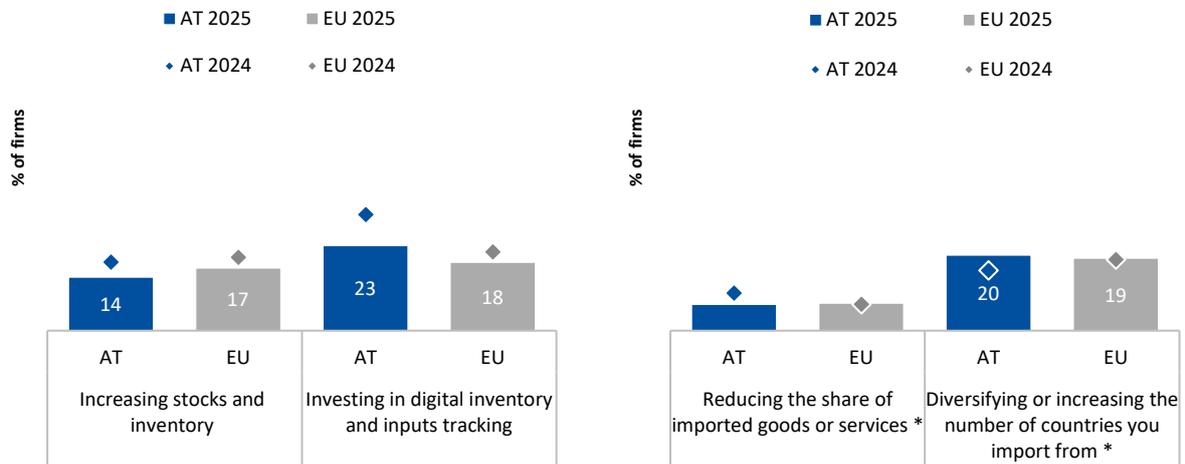
Q. Since the beginning of 2024, were any of the following an obstacle to your business's activities?

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

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

International trade

Change in sourcing strategy



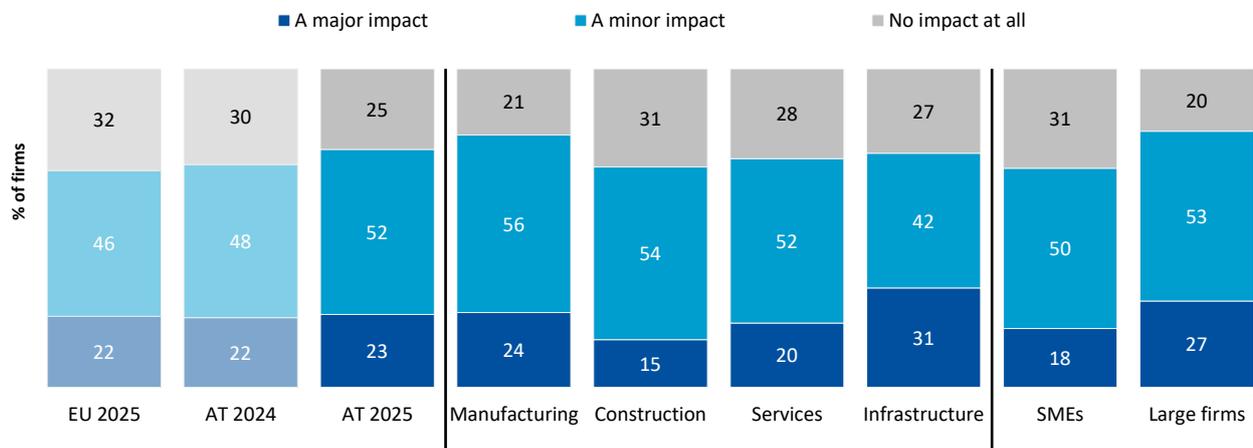
Q. Since the beginning of 2024, has your company made any of the following changes to your sourcing strategy, or are you planning to make any of these changes this year?

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

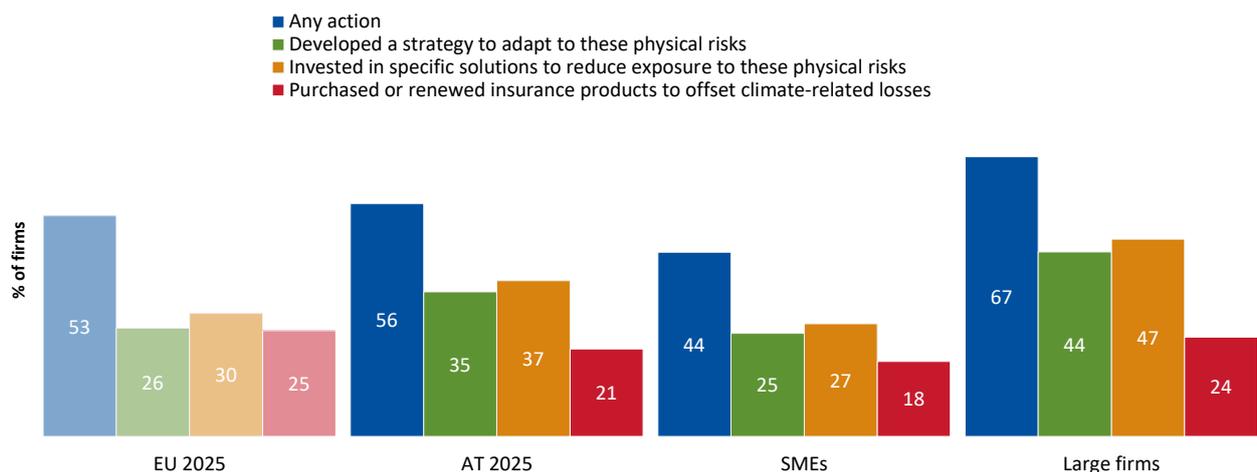


Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

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



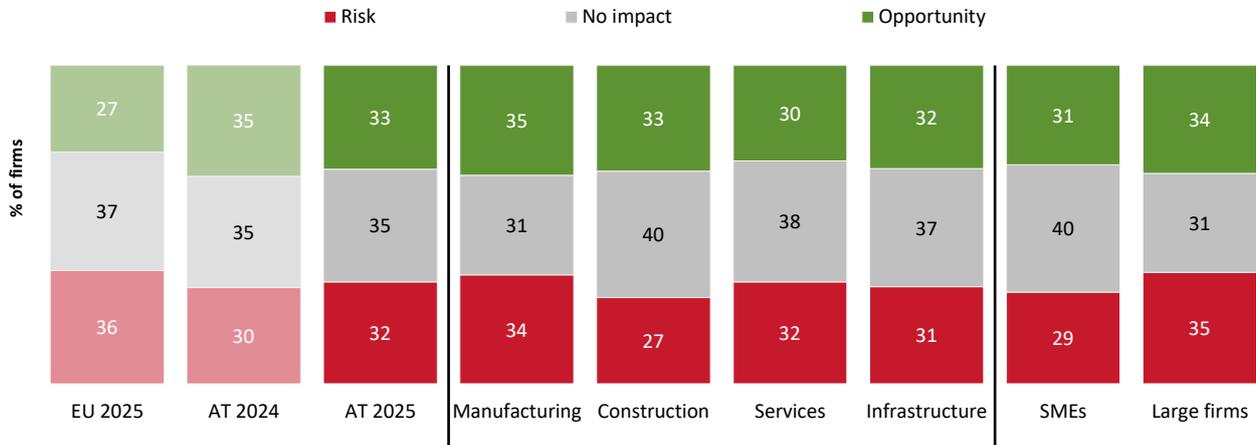
Please note: Firm size shows AT data only.

Q. Has your company done any of the following to address these physical risks?

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

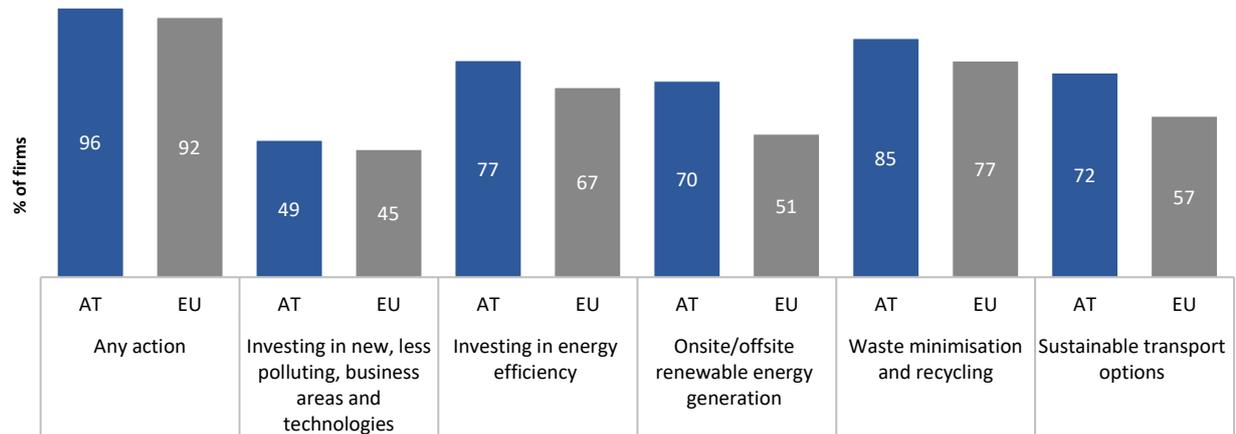


Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. What impact do you expect the 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

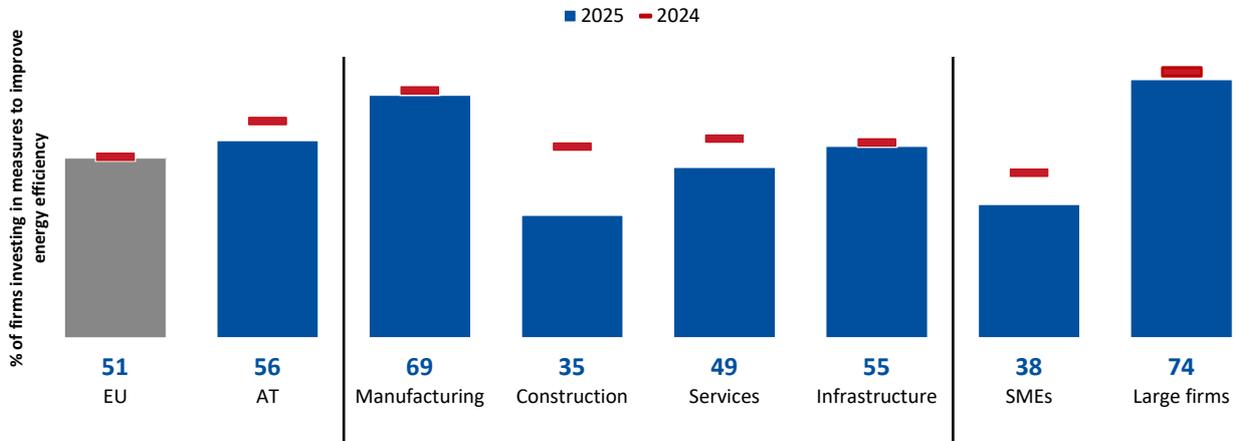


Q. Has your company invested or implemented the following, to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?

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

Climate change and energy efficiency

Share of firms investing in measures to improve energy efficiency

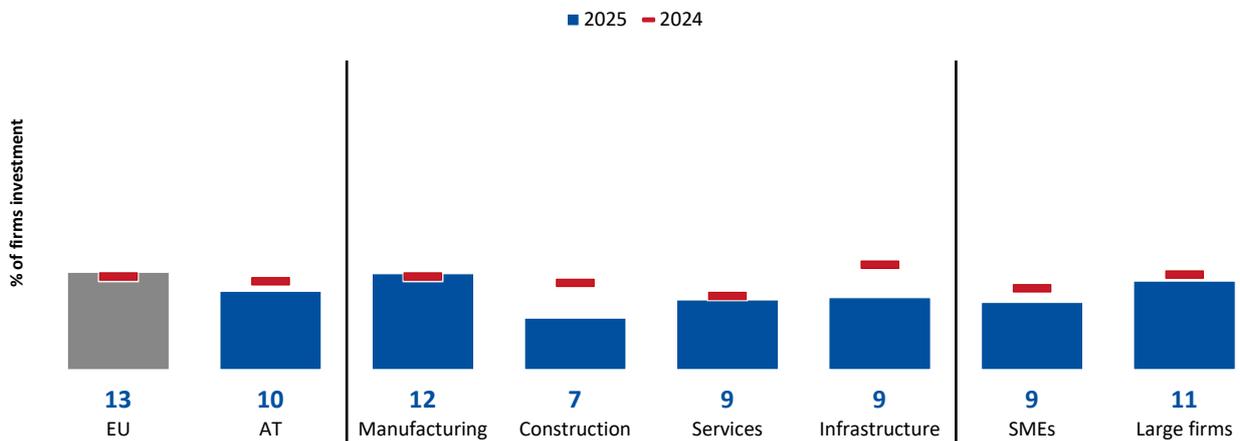


Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only. Derived indicator based on the number of firms that reported a percentage above 0% for the amount they invested in the last financial year to improve energy efficiency.

Q. Thinking again about your total investments in the last financial year, approximately what proportion of those investments included measures specifically intended to improve energy efficiency in your organisation?

Base: All firms.

Share of investment in measures to improve energy efficiency



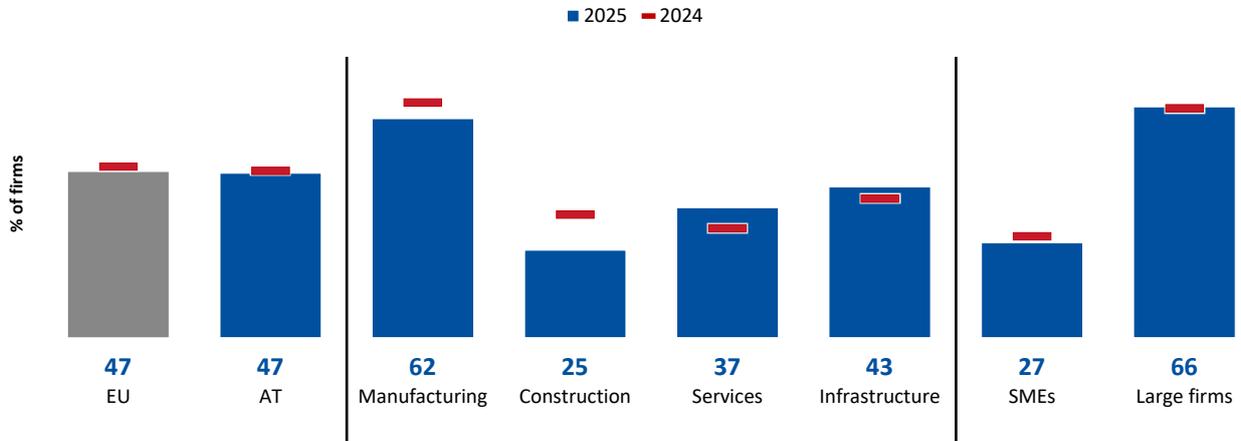
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Thinking again about your total investments in the last financial year, approximately what proportion of those investments included measures specifically intended to improve energy efficiency in your organisation?

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

Climate change and energy efficiency

Targets for own greenhouse gas emissions

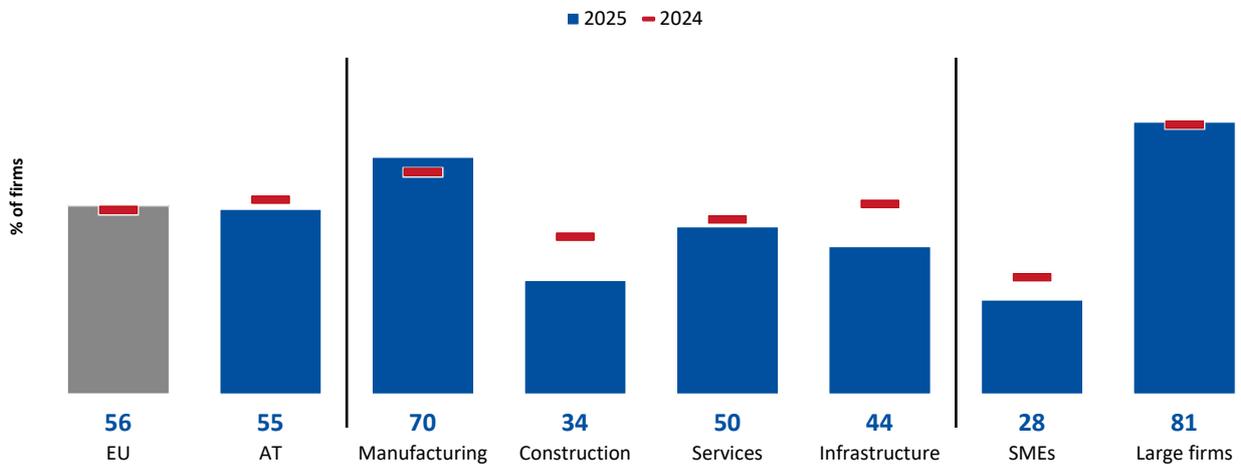


Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

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



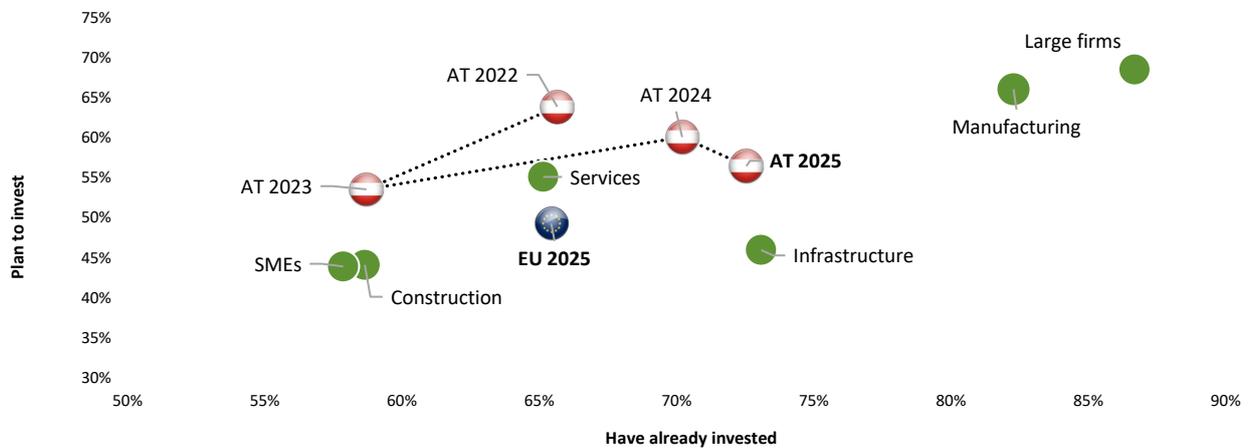
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

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



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/or 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



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

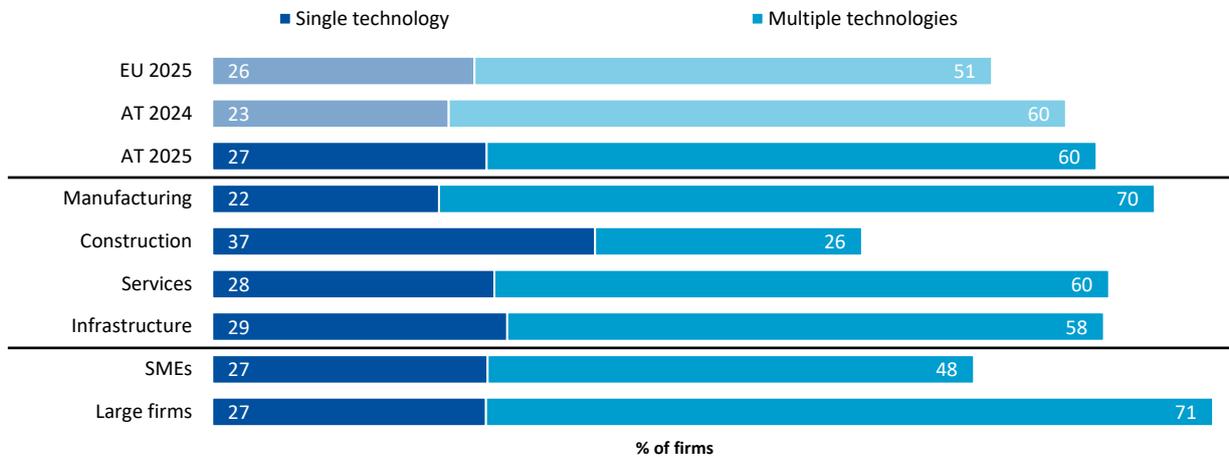
Q. What proportion of the total investment in the last financial year was for developing or introducing new products, processes or services?

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).

Innovation activities

Use of advanced digital technologies



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

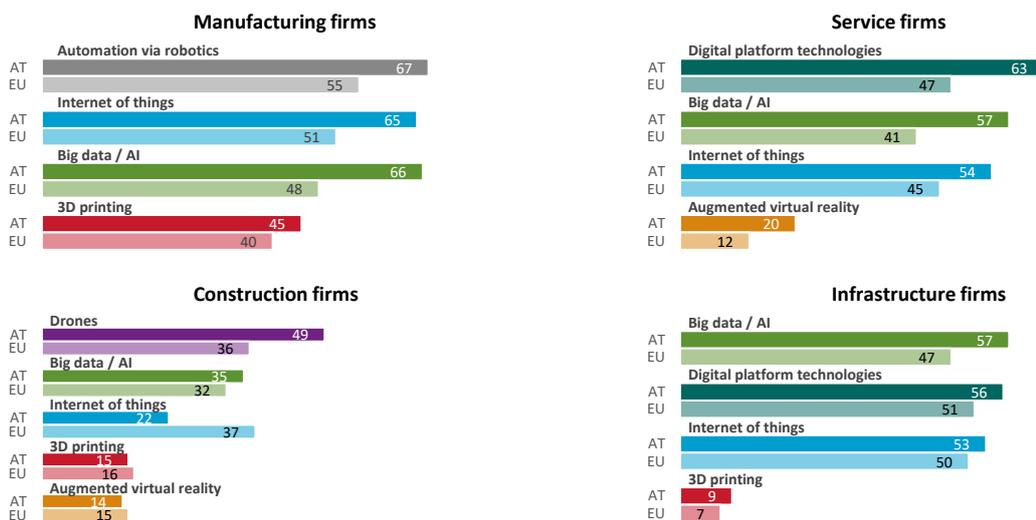
Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business? Please say if you do not use the technology within your business.

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.

Please note that the selection of advanced digital technologies surveyed varies by sector. While firms are usually asked about four technologies, construction firms were presented with five this year. To maintain consistency with previous years' analysis, the data for construction firms in the chart above excludes the newly added 'Big Data and artificial intelligence'. A detailed breakdown of all technologies surveyed per sector is provided on the following chart.

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

Use of advanced digital technologies, by sector



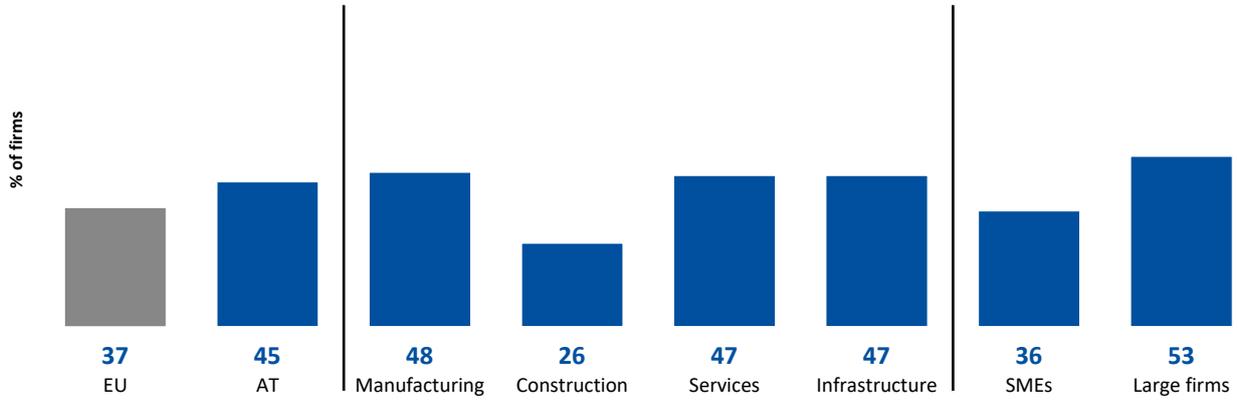
Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business? Please say if you do not use the technology within your business.

Reported shares group the responses of firms that implemented the technology “in parts of business” or had the “entire business organised around it.” The survey questions were customised by sector. All firms were asked about 'Internet of things' and 'Big Data analytics and artificial intelligence'. Additionally, '3-D printing' was included for manufacturing, construction, and infrastructure firms; 'Digital platform technologies' for service and infrastructure firms; and 'Augmented or virtual reality' for service and construction firms. 'Automation via advanced robotics' was surveyed exclusively for manufacturing firms, and 'Drones' only for construction firms.

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

Use of artificial intelligence

Firms using generative artificial intelligence



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

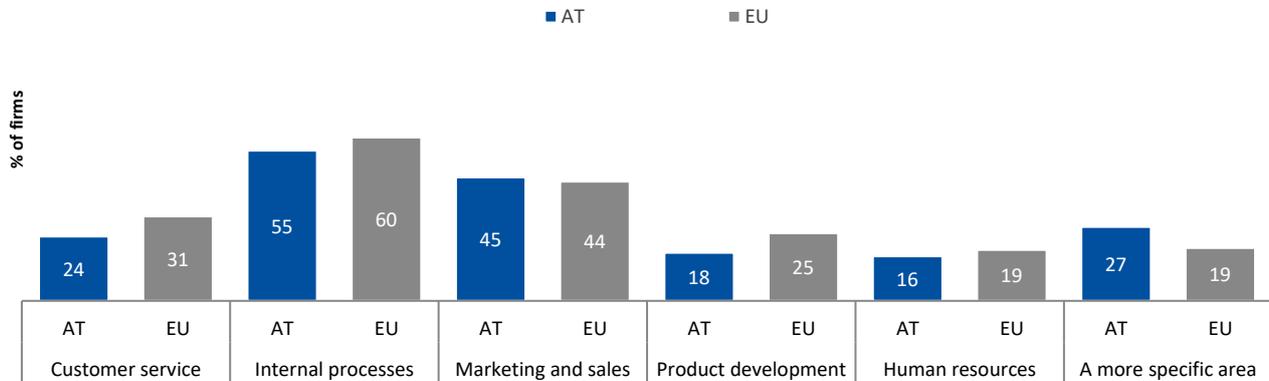
Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business?

Q. I would like to ask about your company's systematic use of generative AI tools to improve processes. These are tools like ChatGPT, Bard, or Copilot that can create new content, like text, images, or codes. Does your company invest in these kinds of tools in any of the following areas?

Base: All firms.

Use of artificial intelligence

Areas in which AI tools are used

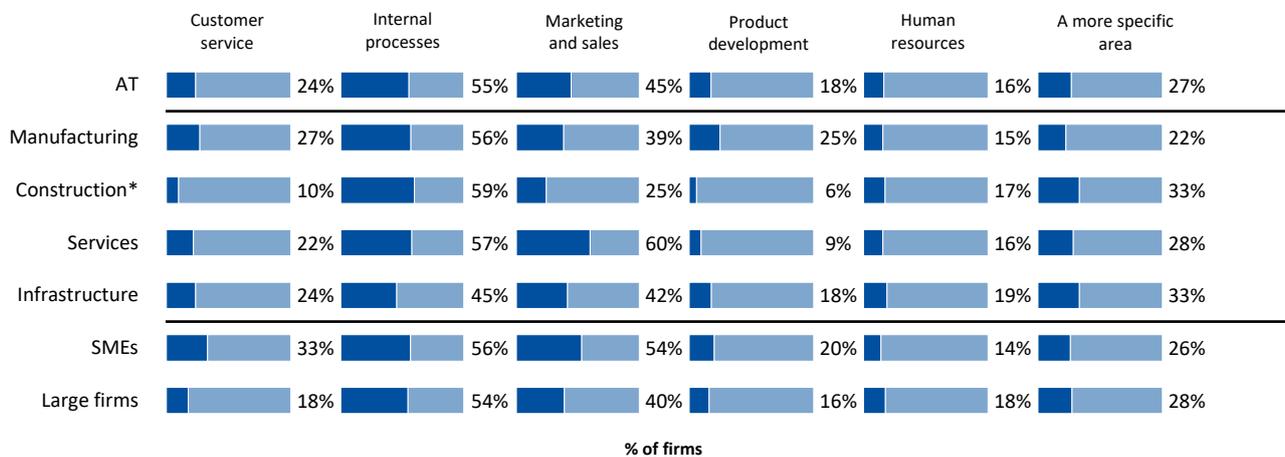


Q. I would like to ask about your company's systematic use of generative AI tools to improve processes. These are tools like ChatGPT, Bard, or Copilot that can create new content, like text, images, or codes. Does your company invest in these kinds of tools in any of the following areas?

Base: All firms using artificial intelligence.

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

Areas in which AI tools are used, by sector and firm size



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

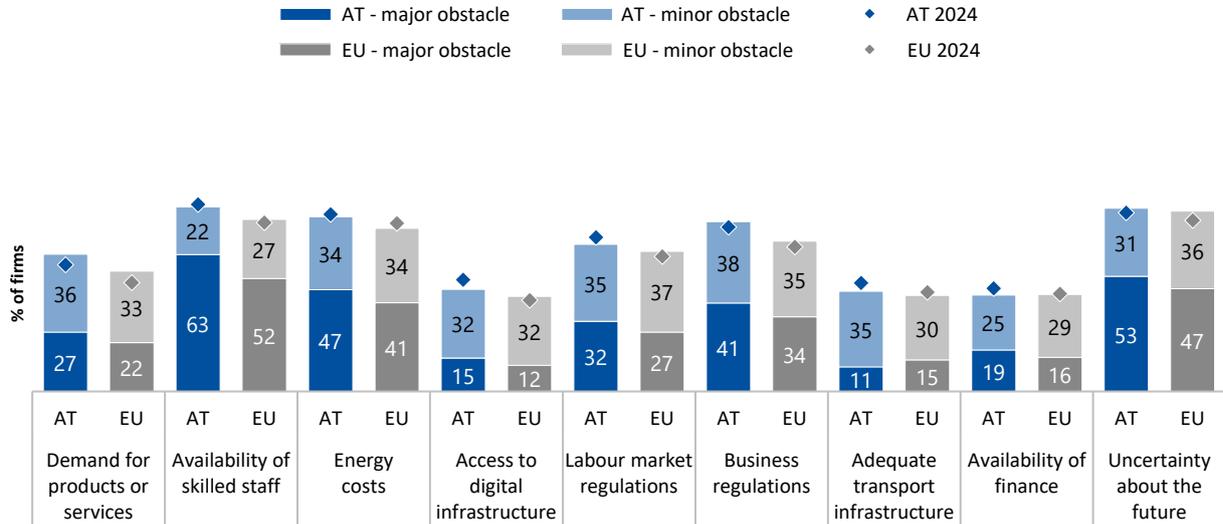
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Base: All firms using artificial intelligence.

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

Investment barriers

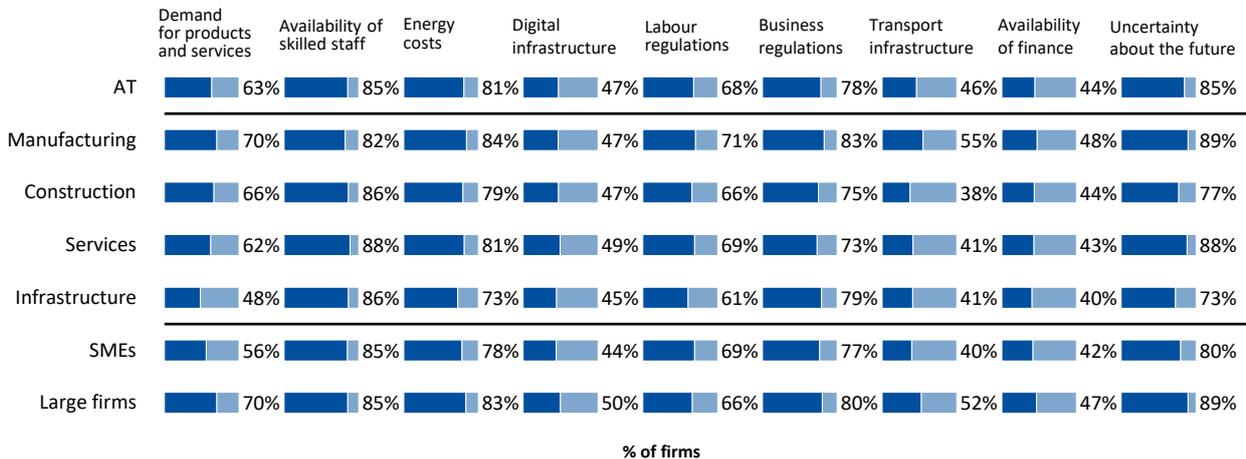
Obstacles to investment



Q. Thinking about your investment activities in the last financial year, 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



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

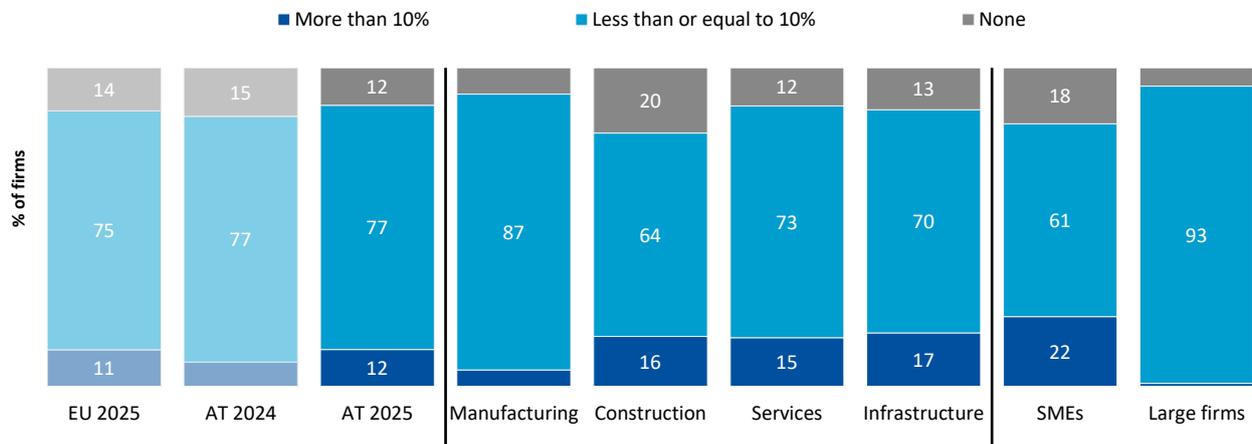
Q. Thinking about your investment activities in the last financial year, to what extent is each of the following an obstacle? Is it a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all?

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

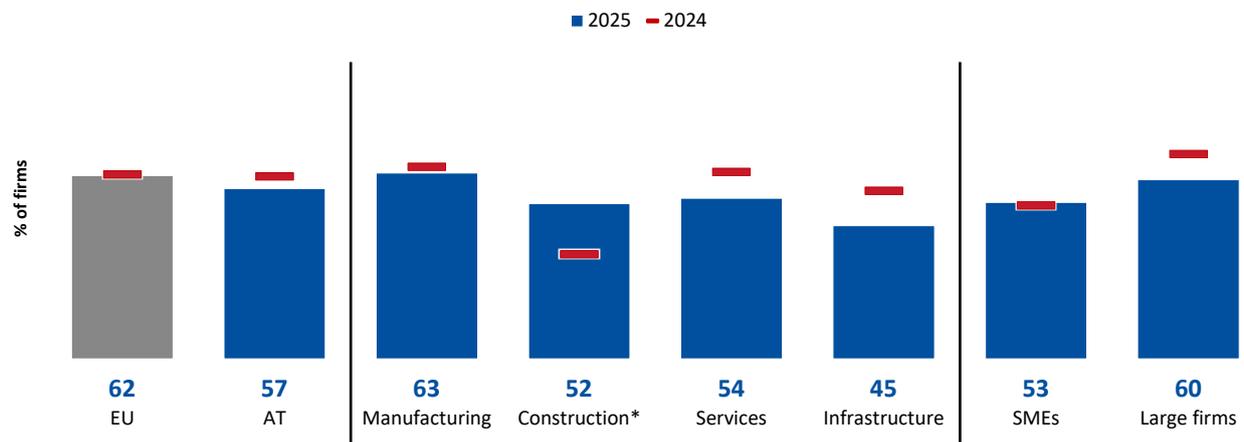


Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

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



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

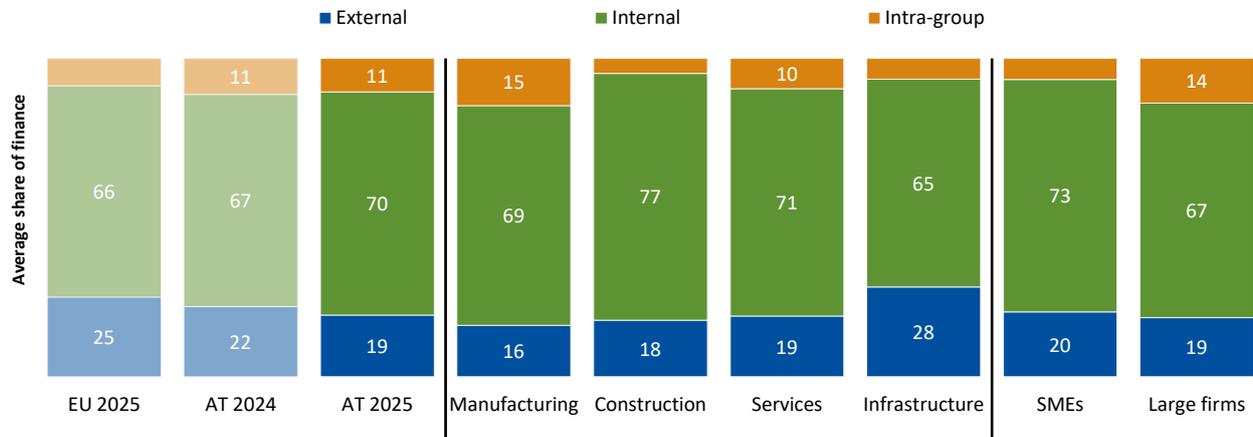
Q. Does your main product or service have to comply with differentiated regulatory requirements, standards or consumer protection rules across EU member states?

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

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

Access to finance

Source of investment finance

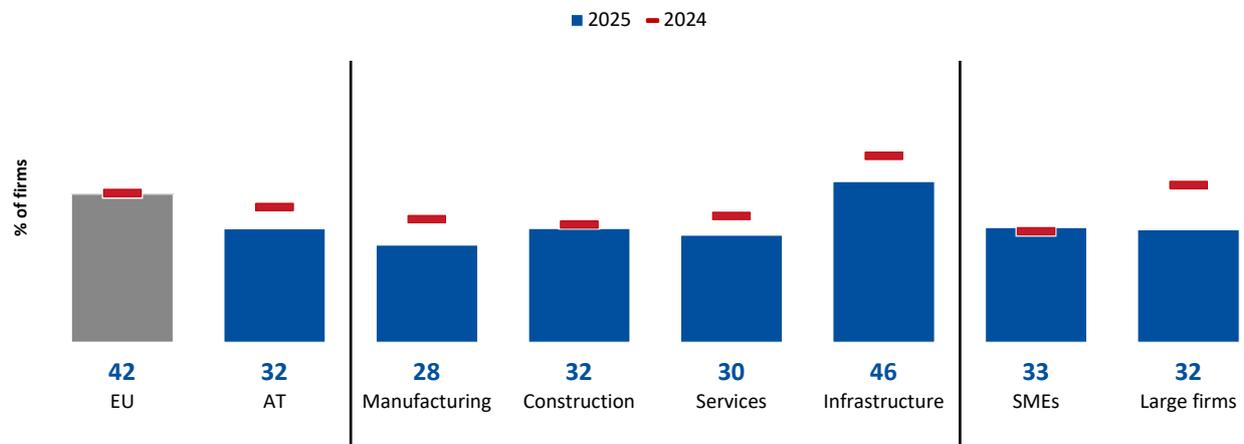


Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

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).

Share of firms using external finance



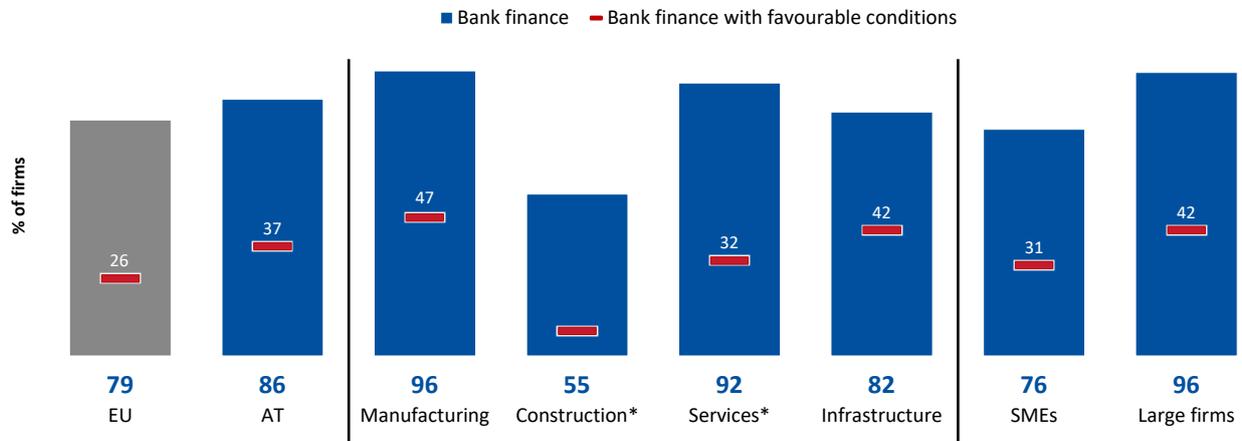
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

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).

Access to finance

Use of bank finance and bank finance with favourable conditions



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

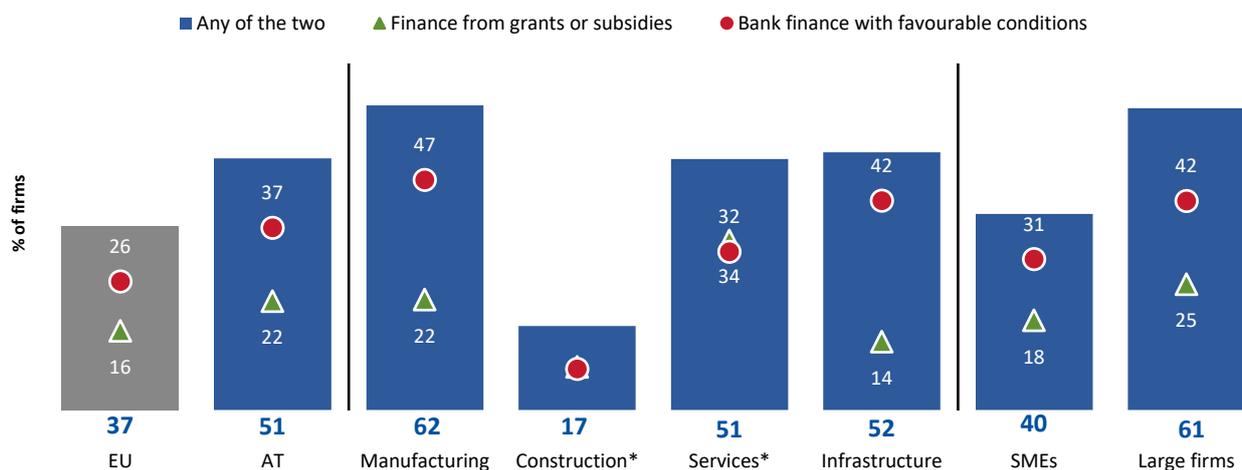
Q. Which of the following types of external finance did you use for your investment activities in the last financial year?

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

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 or bank finance with favourable conditions



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?

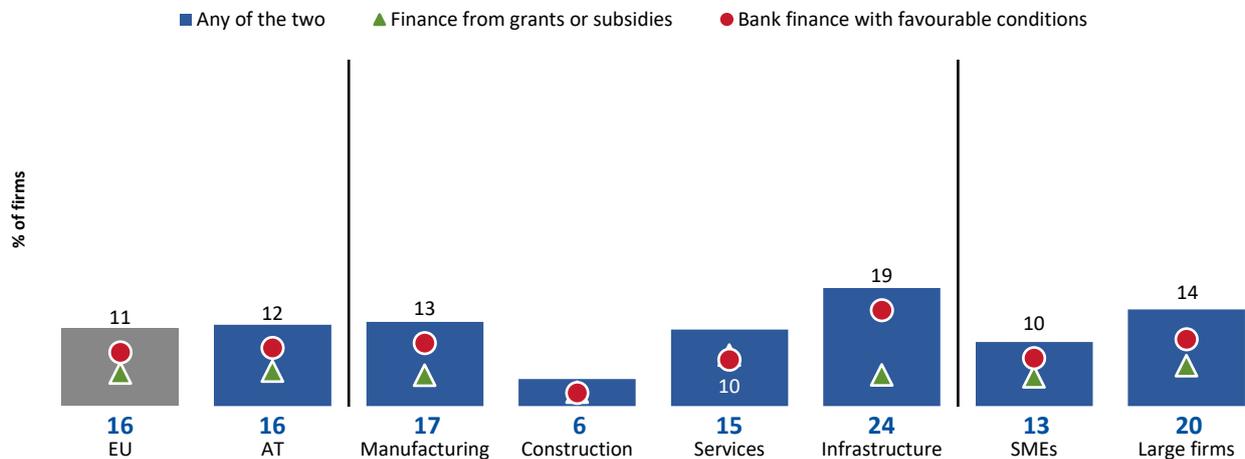
Q. Now thinking about the bank finance you obtained, was any of the bank finance you received on concessional terms (e.g. subsidised interest rate, longer grace period to make debt payments or very favourable conditions)?

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

Investing firms with finance from grants or subsidies or bank finance with favourable conditions



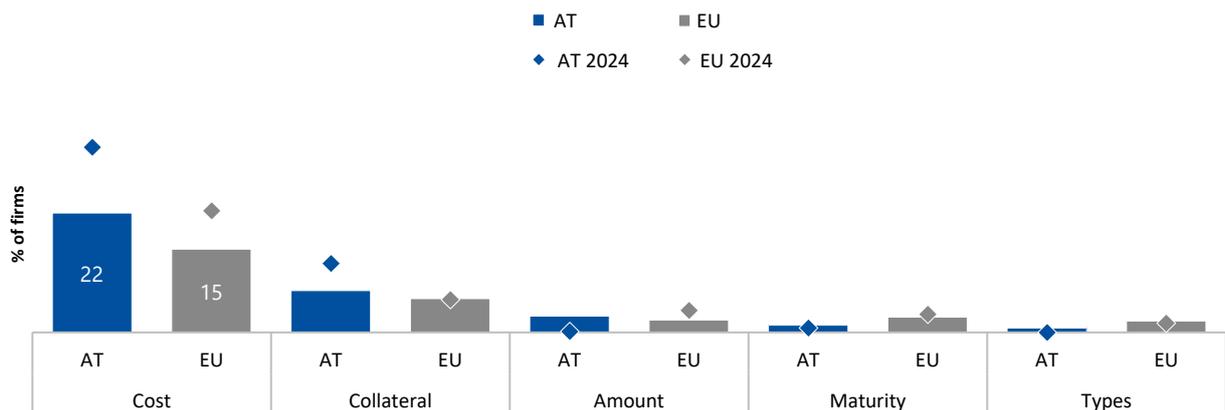
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

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

Q. Now thinking about the bank finance you obtained, was any of the bank finance you received on concessional terms (e.g. subsidised interest rate, longer grace period to make debt payments or very favourable conditions)?

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

Dissatisfaction with external finance received



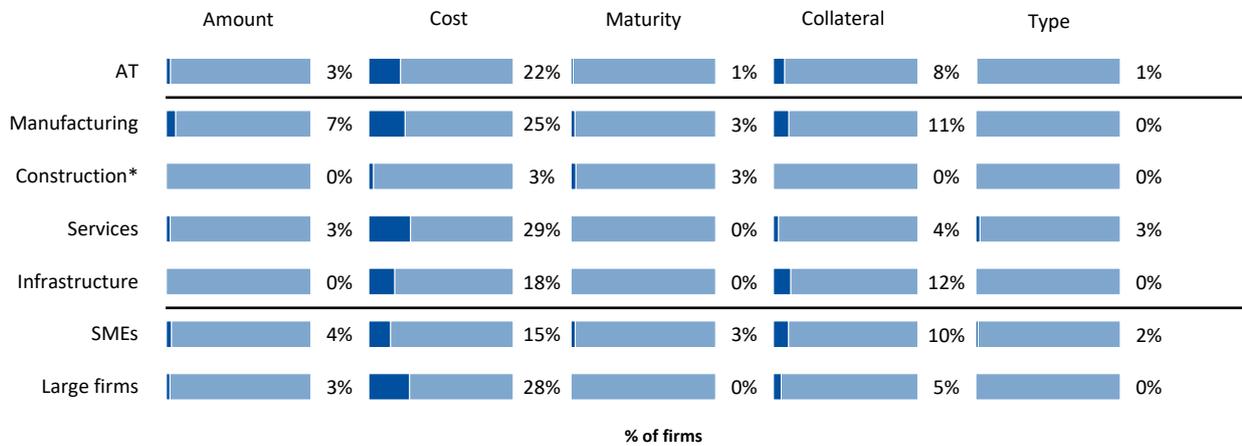
Q. Thinking about all of the external finance you obtained for your investment activities, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with it in terms of ...?

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.

Access to finance

Dissatisfaction with external finance received, by sector and firm size



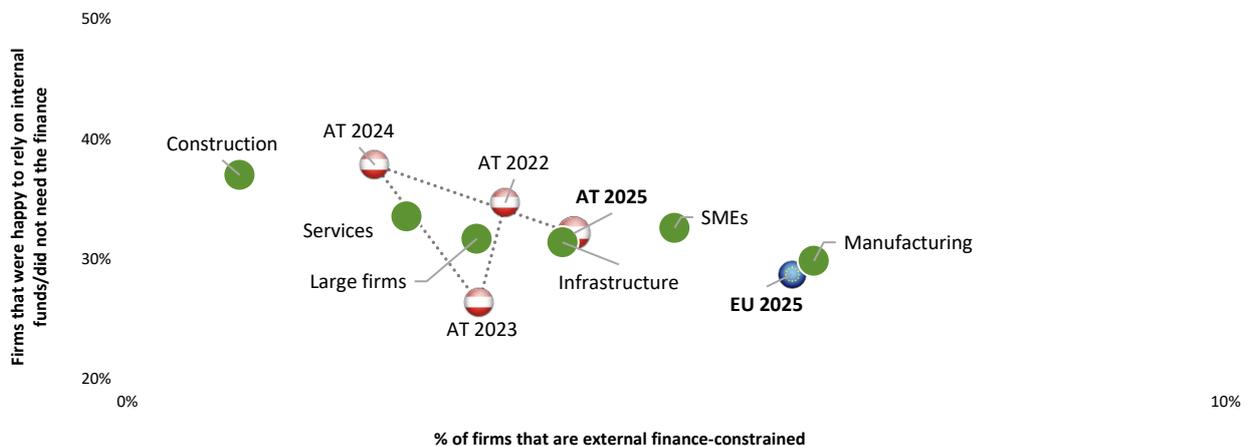
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Q. Thinking about all of the external finance you obtained for your investment activities, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with it in terms of ...?

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.

Financing cross



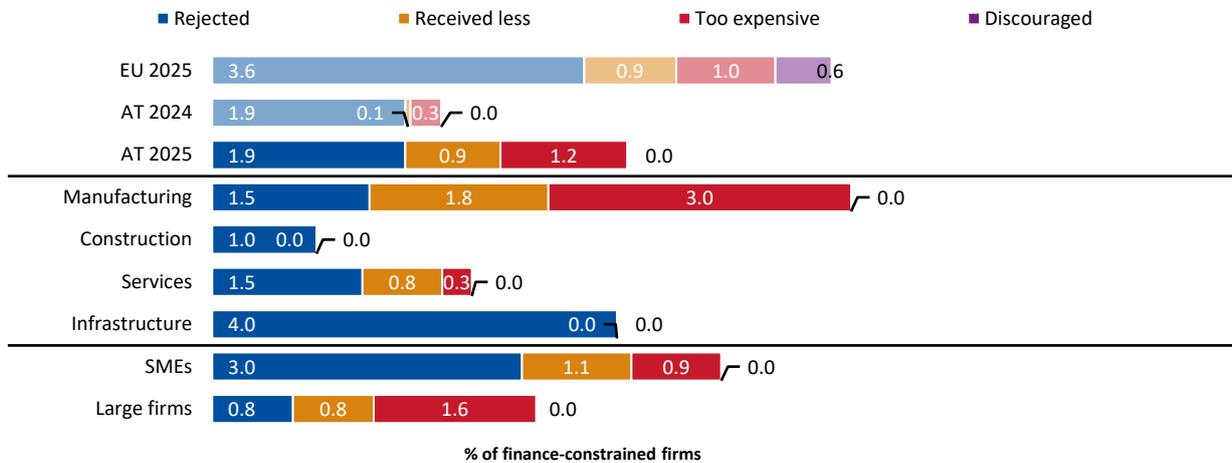
Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

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).

Access to finance

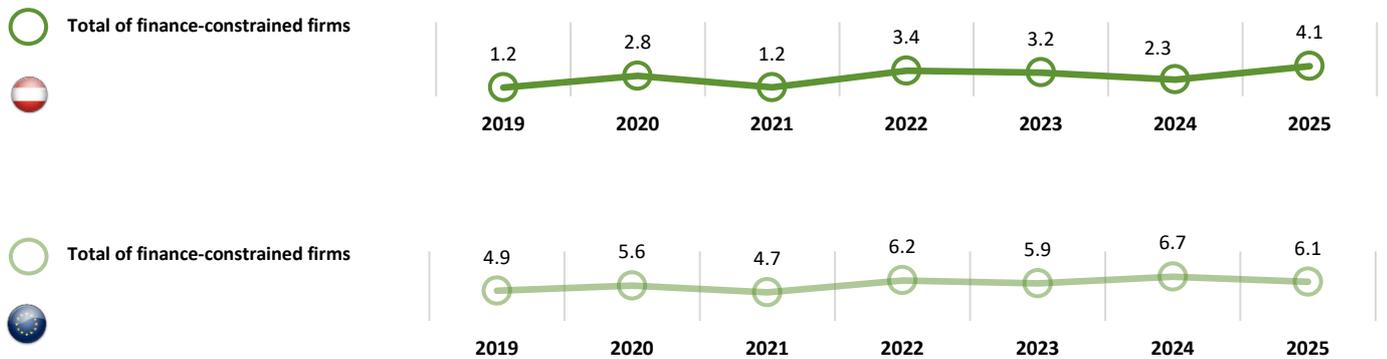
Share of finance-constrained firms



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

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

Share of finance-constrained firms over time

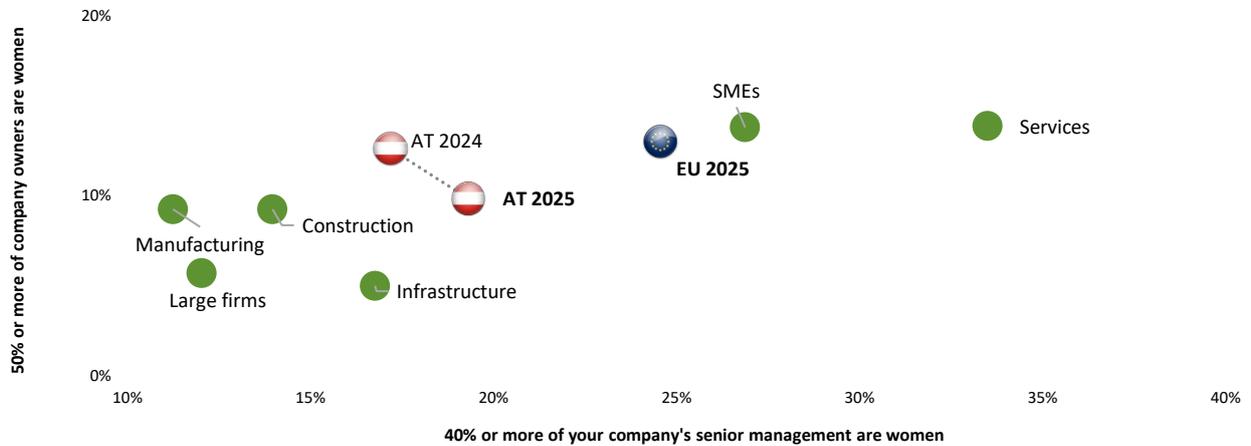


Please note: Sector and firm size show AT data only.

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses). Trend data is based on total net.

Gender equality in business

Firms by share of women in senior roles



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 2025: 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 (11990)	AT (492)	Manufacturing (171)	Construction (92)	Services (117)	Infrastructure (105)	SMEs (370)	Large firms (122)	vs. EU AT (11 990 vs. 492)	Manuf. vs. Constr (92 vs. 171)	SMEs vs. Large firms (370 vs. 122)
10% or 90%	1.2%	2.7%	4.3%	6.2%	5.5%	5.8%	2.8%	4.6%	2.9%	7.5%	5.4%
30% or 70%	1.8%	4.1%	6.6%	9.5%	8.5%	8.8%	4.2%	7.0%	4.5%	11.5%	8.2%
50%	1.9%	4.5%	7.2%	10.3%	9.2%	9.6%	4.6%	7.7%	4.9%	12.6%	8.9%

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 on the share of firms with 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 2025: Country technical details

The country overview presents selected findings based on telephone interviews with 492 firms in Austria (carried out between April and July 2025).

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

	EU 2025	AT 2025/2024	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Infrastructure	SMEs	Large firms
All firms, p. 4 (bottom), p. 7 (top), p. 7 (bottom), p. 12 (top), p. 17 (top)	11 990	492/482	171	92	117	105	370	122
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 4 (top)	11 724	468/458	160	86	113	102	349	119
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses), p. 5 (top)	10 163	388/398	138	66	94	86	278	110
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses), p. 5 (bottom)	9 979	377/326	131	63	95	83	283	94
All firms (excluding 'Company didn't exist three years ago' responses), p. 6 (top)	11 982	492/482	171	92	117	105	370	122
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 6 (bottom)	11 743	484/474	167	89	117	104	366	118
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 8 (top)	11 961	489/481	170	92	116	104	368	121
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses/not applicable responses), p. 8 (bottom)	11 927	491/481	171	92	116	105	369	122
All importers and exporters (excluding don't know/refused responses/not applicable responses), p. 8 (bottom)	7 338	331/339	155	34	85	55	229	102
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 9 (top)	11 916	491/480	171	92	116	105	369	122
All firms that import (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 9 (top)	6 073	281/286	133	30	74	43	191	90
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 10 (top)	11 921	491/481	170	92	117	105	369	122
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses) p. 10 (bottom)	11 920	490/480	170	91	117	105	369	121
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 11 (top)	11 393	474/468	163	86	115	103	356	118
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 11 (bottom)	11 969	491/482	170	92	117	105	369	122
All firms that have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 12 (bottom)	10 251	400/397	138	71	98	88	298	102
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13 (top)	11 816	488/479	169	90	117	105	367	121

All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13 (bottom)	11 463	480/468	165	90	115	103	361	119
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 14 (top)	11 691	482/474	166	91	115	103	363	119
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 15 (top)	11 810	486/479	169	91	117	102	366	120
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 16 (top)	11 959	489/480	170	91	117	105	367	122
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 16 (bottom)	11 868	486/477	168	91	116	105	365	121
All firms using artificial intelligence, p. 18	3 984	231/NA	95	24	57	54	147	84
All firms (data not shown for not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused responses), p. 19	11 990	492/482	171	92	117	105	370	122
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 20 (top)	11 611	472/462	162	89	112	102	361	111
All EU firms that export (excluding don't know/refused responses), p.20 (bottom)	5 404	269/276	138	23	61	46	177	92
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 21 (top)	10 532	425/420	147	77	104	91	313	112
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 21 (bottom)	10 532	425/420	147	77	104	91	313	112
All firms using external finance (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 22 (top)	3 985	128/146	40	20	30	36	91	37
All firms using external finance (excluding don't know and refused responses), p. 22 (bottom)	3 981	126/145	39	20	29	36	89	37
All firms that have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 23 (top)	10 532	425/420	147	77	104	91	313	112
All firms that used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know and refused responses), p. 23 (bottom), p. 24 (top)	3 916	127/145	40	20	30	35	91	36
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 24 (bottom)	11 630	458/452	155	85	113	98	344	114
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 25	11 630	458/452	155	85	113	98	344	114
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 26	11 477	462/462	154	89	111	101	355	107

EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2025

AUSTRIA

OVERVIEW

