

**EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2025**

# **CZECHIA**

**OVERVIEW**



**European  
Investment Bank**



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## **EIB Investment Survey 2025: Czechia 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: Jochen Schanz

### **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 research staff in London and Brussels focus on public service and policy issues. Its research makes a difference for decision-makers and communities. For further information on activities of Ipsos, visit [www.ipsos.com/en-uk](http://www.ipsos.com/en-uk).

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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](http://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](mailto: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](http://www.eib.org/eibis).

# EIBIS 2025 – Czechia overview

## Key results

Czech firms are focusing on innovation: 40% of firms plan to prioritise investments in innovation over the next three years, considerably more than the EU average.

Czech firms lead CESEE countries in the adoption of AI, and rank considerably above the EU average. AI is most often adopted to streamline internal processes and marketing and sales.

Trade remains remarkably resilient, with few firms reporting obstacles. Czech firms are significantly more likely to export goods and services than the EU average.

Investment activity in Czechia remains strong, with a greater share of investment spending on capacity expansion than the EU average. Almost all medium and large firms and those in construction and in manufacturing are investing.

Firms are financing a greater share of their investment from external sources than in EIBIS 2024 (29% vs 19%), though internal funds still dominate. Grants, subsidies, and favourable bank finance play a smaller role for Czech firms compared to the EU average.

Staff shortages and uncertainty are the most important obstacles to Czech firms' investment, and these concerns have grown since EIBIS 2024.

## Executive summary

### Investment dynamics, needs and priorities

Most firms in Czechia (87%) invested in the past year—in line with the EU average (86%). Micro and small firms were least likely to invest (68%), while construction, manufacturing, and medium-to-large enterprises led the way (all at 94%). Investment focused mainly on replacing capacity (45%), below the EU average of 54%. Tangible assets dominated spending, with machinery and equipment accounting for 58% of total investment.

More firms now feel they invested too little over the past three years (20%, up from 7% in EIBIS 2024), though most believe their investment level was about right (74%). Priorities for the next three years are shifting: only 30% plan to replace capacity, while 40% aim to develop new products or services—the opposite of the average pattern seen among EU firms, where 43% intent to focus on replacement and 20% on new development.

Czech firms share the EU-wide pessimism about the economic and political climate, viewing these as constraints rather than drivers of investment.

### Global value chains, climate change and innovation

Three-quarters of Czech firms (75%) engage in international trade, well above the EU average (66%). Manufacturing (91%) and medium-to-large firms (80%) are most active. While geopolitical risks remain, fewer Czech firms report trade obstacles. Disruptions in logistics (22%) and compliance with new standards (21%) are the main concerns—both down sharply from EIBIS 2024 (48% and 55%). Customs and tariff issues, cited by 67% in EIBIS 2024, now concern only 13%. Investment in stocks and inventory has also dropped significantly, from 46% to 10%.

Climate-related risks show mixed perceptions. Forty-four per cent of firms see no significant physical risk, especially in construction (58%). Only 35% have taken steps to improve resilience, well below the EU average (53%). Insurance (18%) is the most common mitigation measure. Nearly half of firms see stricter climate standards as a risk, up from 30% in EIBIS 2024. Efforts to cut emissions lag the EU average (84% vs 92%). Adoption of sustainable transport is particularly low (23% vs 57%). Just 34% of firms set emissions targets (EU: 47%). On the positive side, energy audits have doubled to 52% from 26%, especially in manufacturing (74%) and among medium-to-large firms (62%).

Digital technology use is in line with the EU average (78% vs 77% of firms). Czech firms lead in generative AI use (48% vs 37% EU average), focusing on internal processes (67%), marketing and sales (45%), and customer service (41%).

## **Investment barriers**

Czech firms share similar concerns with the EU average. The biggest obstacles are the availability of skilled staff (88%) and uncertainty about the future (84%), especially in construction. Energy costs are less of a worry than before (69%, down from 95% in EIBIS 2024).

For exporters, market fragmentation remains high. 87% of firms report that their main product or service is subject to varying requirements and standards, well above the EU average (62%). Compliance staffing needs are now aligned with EU levels (86%).

## **Access to finance and policy support**

External financing is gaining ground, rising to 29% from 19% in EIBIS 2024, though internal funds still dominate (65%). Dissatisfaction with borrowing costs is minimal (1% vs 15% EU) and down from 10% in EIBIS 2024.

Use of grants, subsidies, or favourable bank finance among firms that use external finance remains lower than in the EU overall (21% vs 37%), though among all investing firms the gap narrows (11% vs 16%). The share of finance-constrained firms remains low at 3.2%, below the EU average (6.1%).

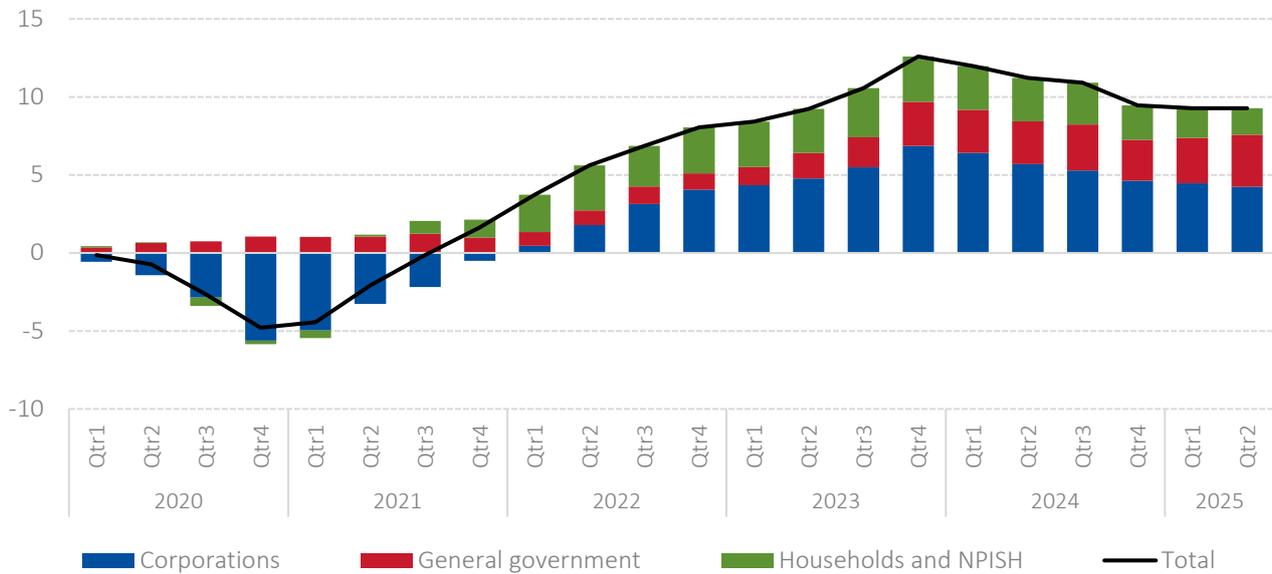
## **Gender equality in business**

Firms with majority female ownership are still rare (4% vs 13% EU), with infrastructure and construction reporting less than 1% of firms where women hold half or more ownership. Senior management representation is improving: 18% of firms now have 40% or more women in leadership roles, up from 4% in EIBIS 2024 and closer to the EU average (25%).

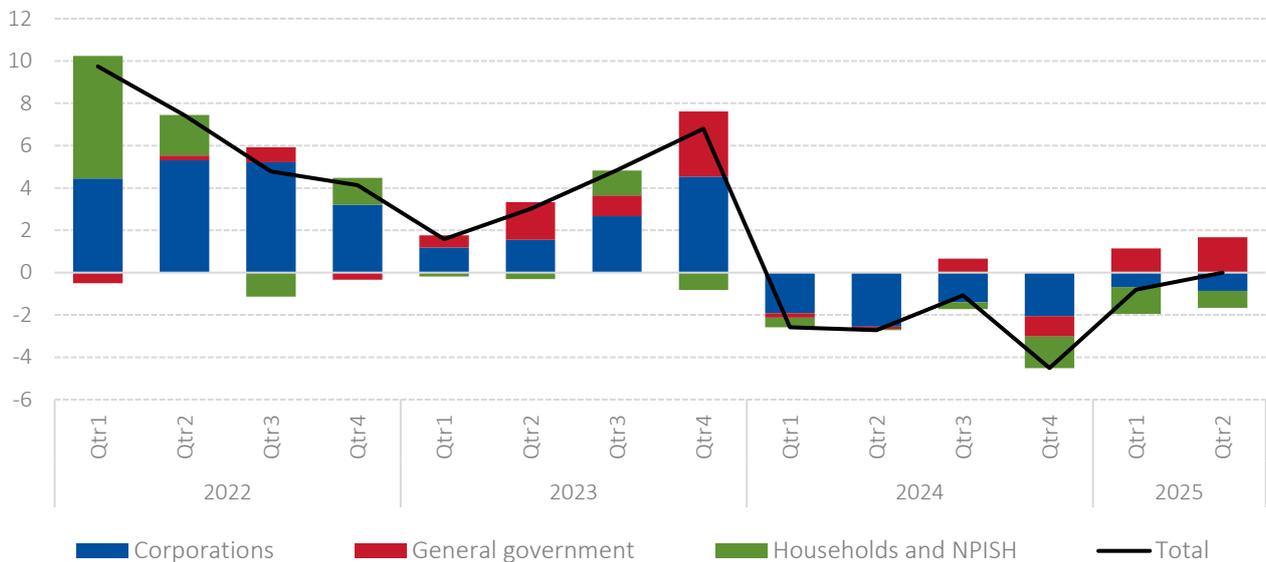
# Investment dynamics and focus

## 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.

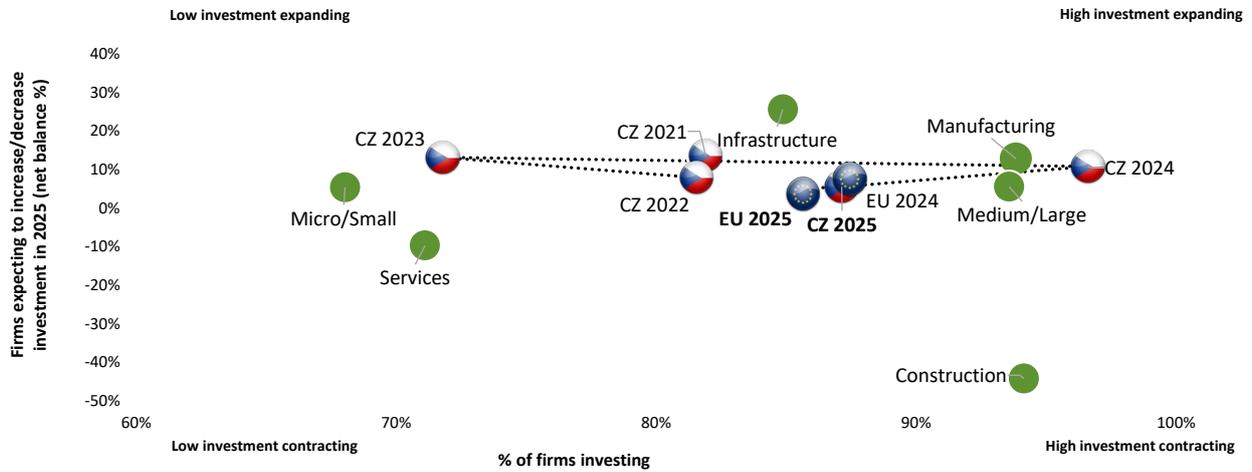
Source: Eurostat.

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

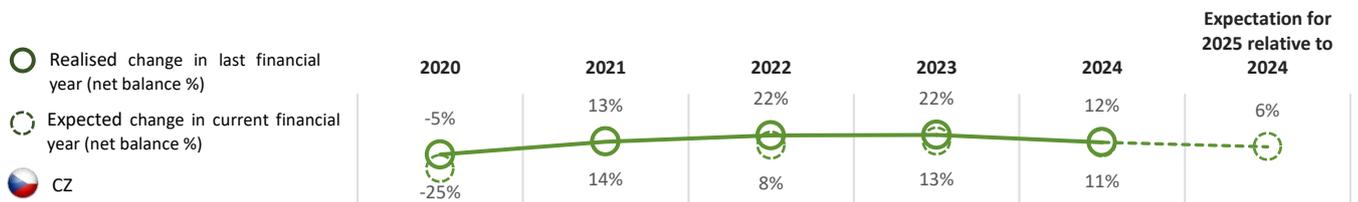


Share of firms investing shows the percentage of firms with investment per employee greater than €500.

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



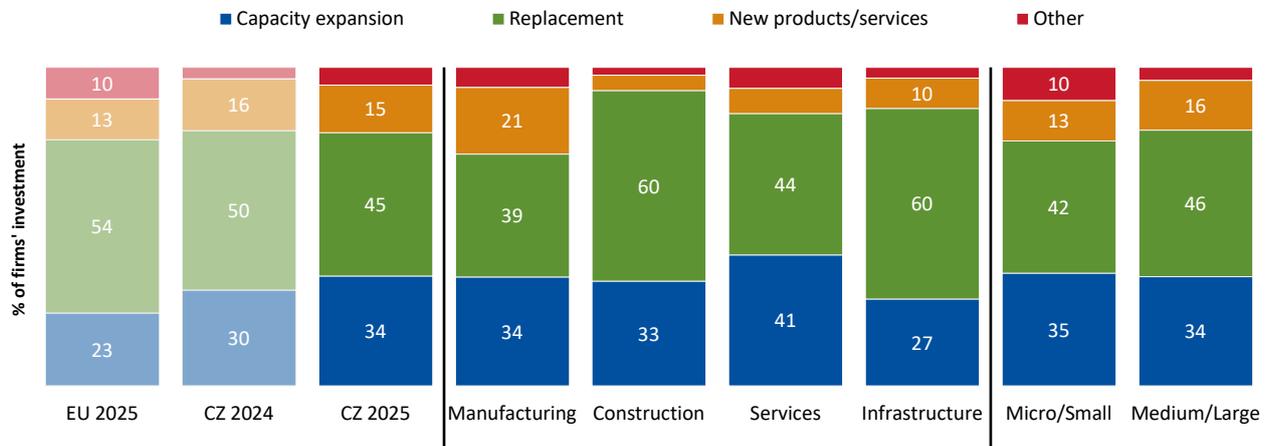
“Realised change” is the share of firms that invested more, minus those that invested less.

“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

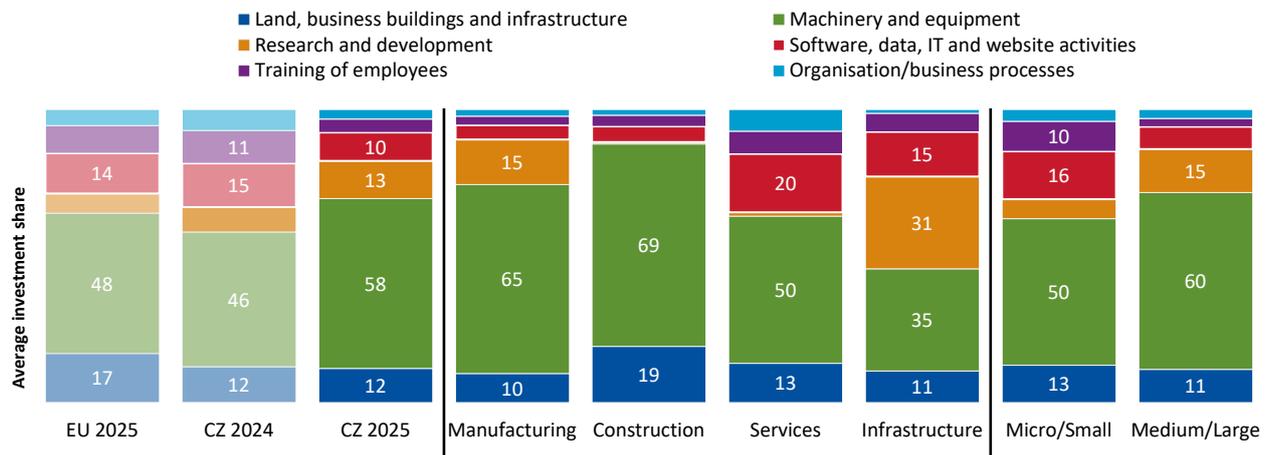


Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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 CZ data only.

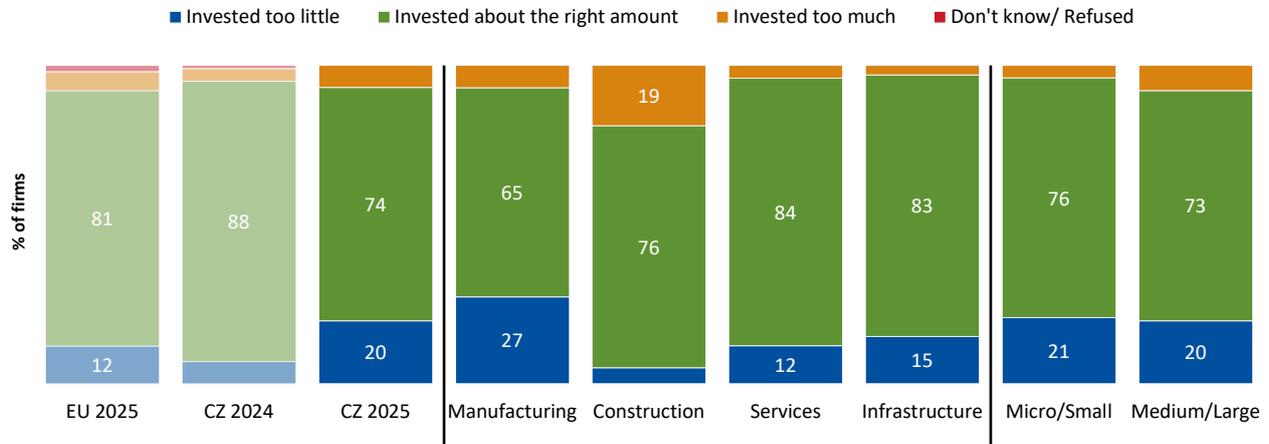
Q. In the last financial year, how much did your business invest in each of the following with the intention of maintaining or increasing your company's future earnings?

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

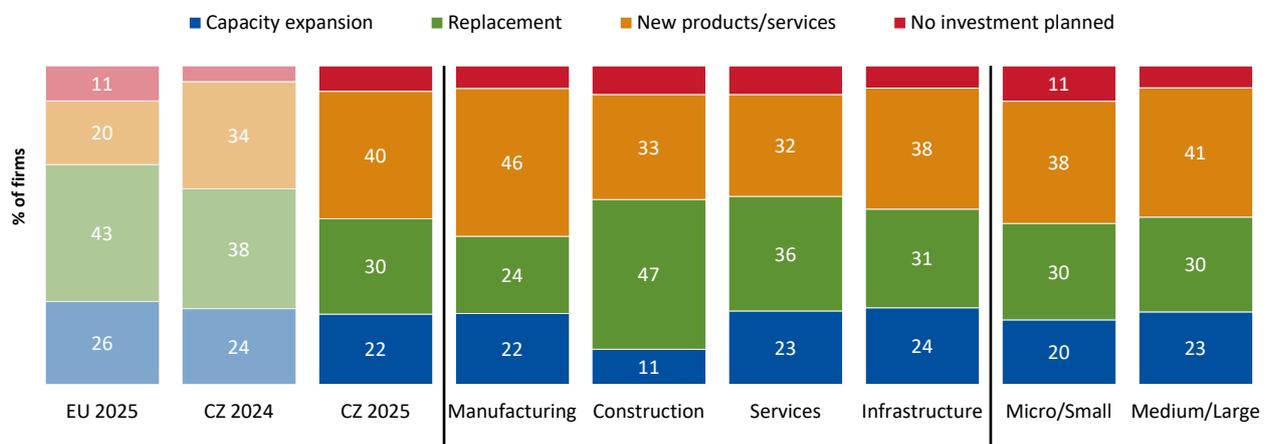


Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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



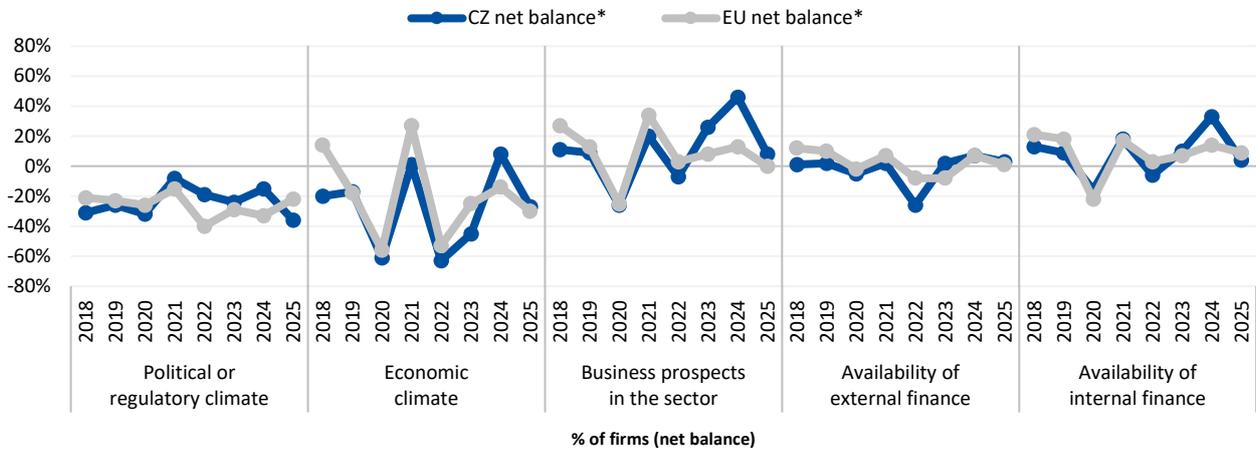
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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); 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)

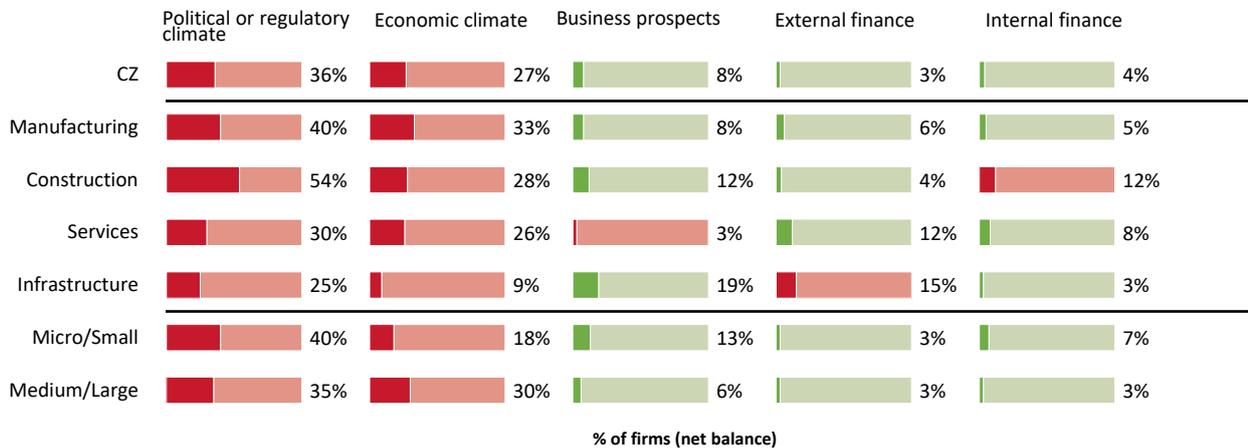


Q. Do you think that each of the following will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

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)



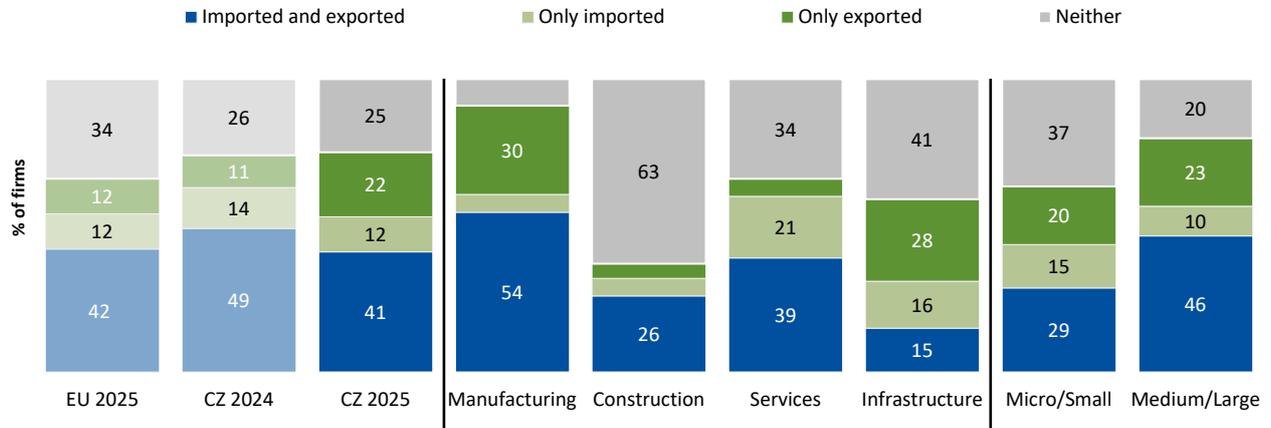
Please note: Green figures represent a positive net balance, while red figures represent a negative net balance. Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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

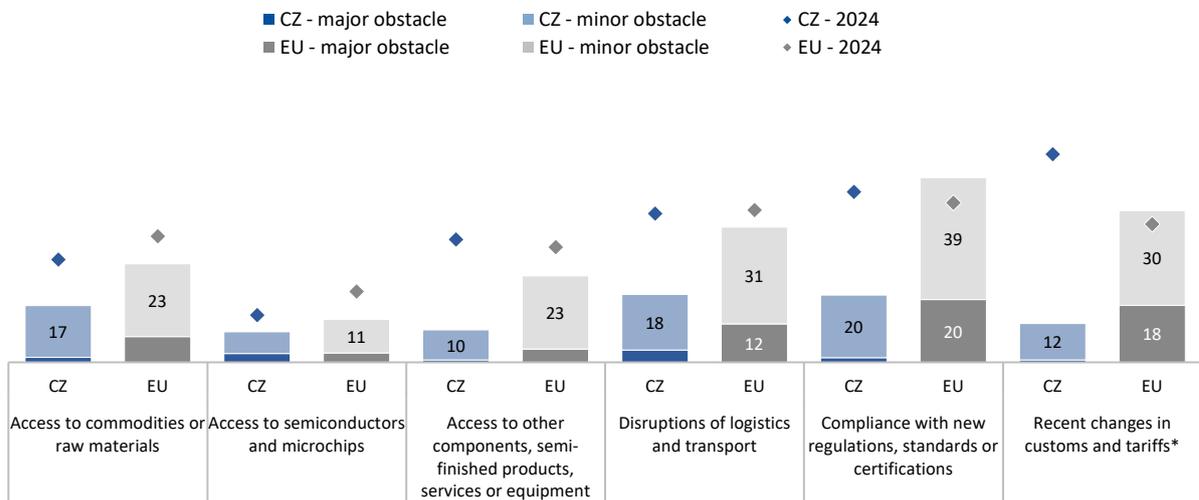


Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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



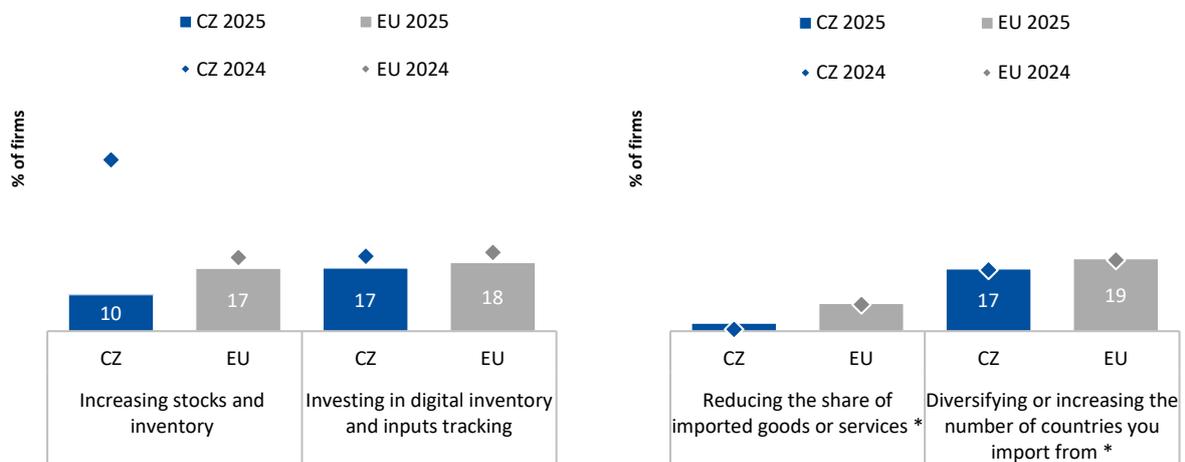
Q. Since the beginning of 2024, were any of the following an obstacle to your business's activities?

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



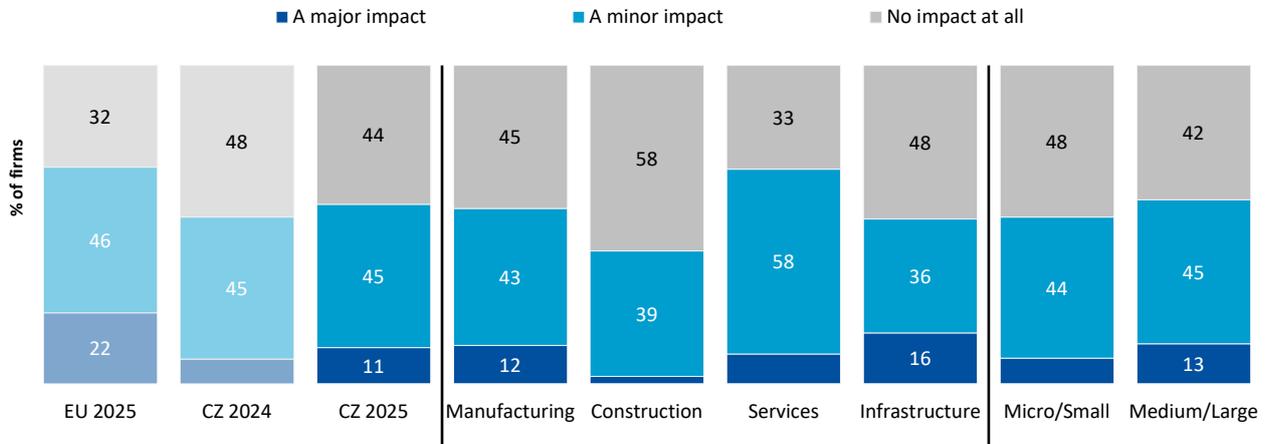
Q. Since the beginning of 2024, has your company made any of the following changes to your sourcing strategy, or are you planning to make any of these changes this year?

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

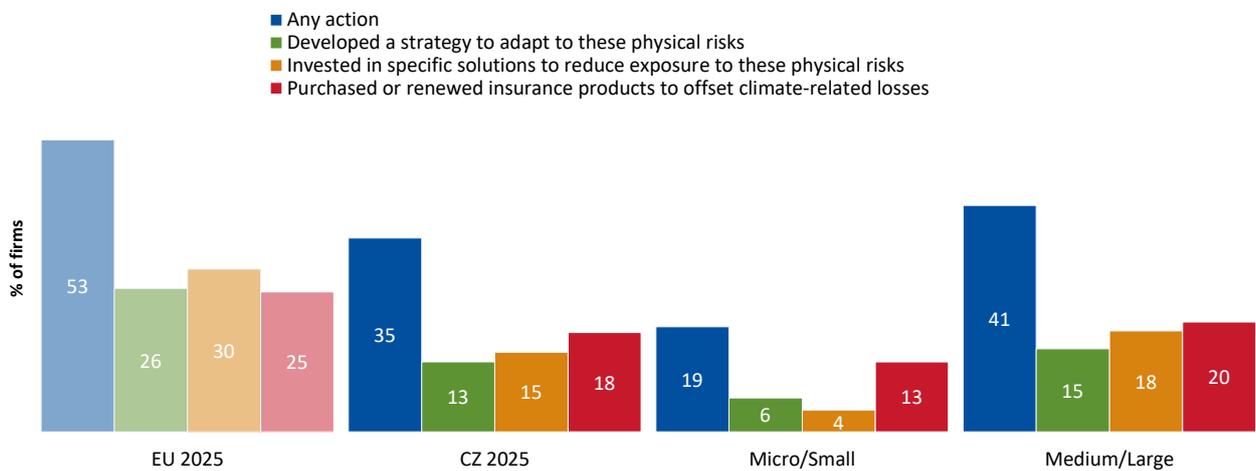


Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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



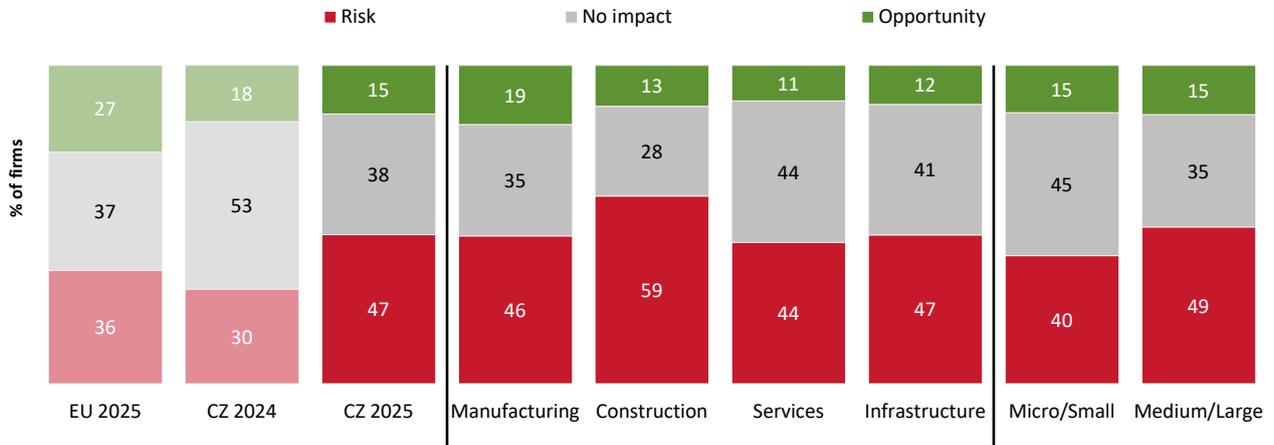
Please note: Firm size shows CZ data only.

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

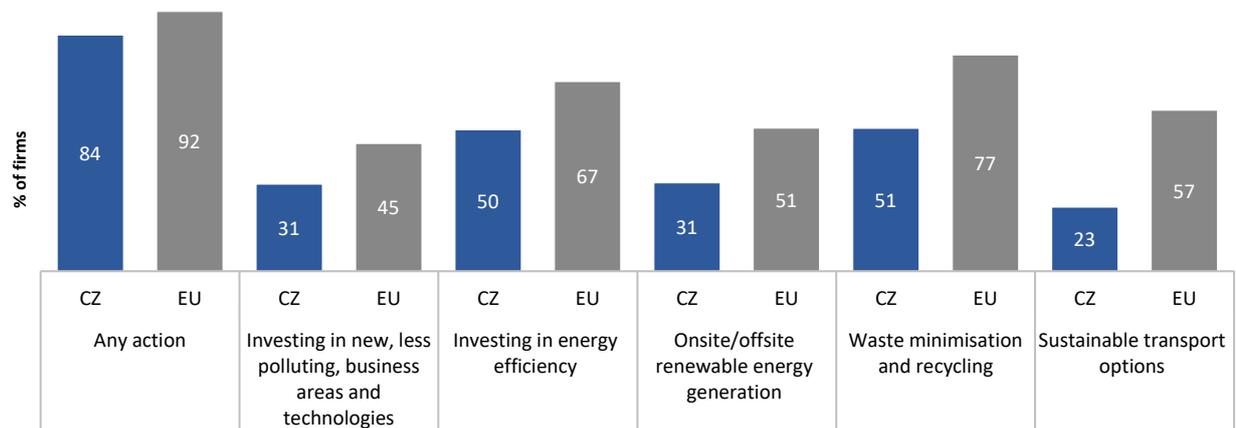


Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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

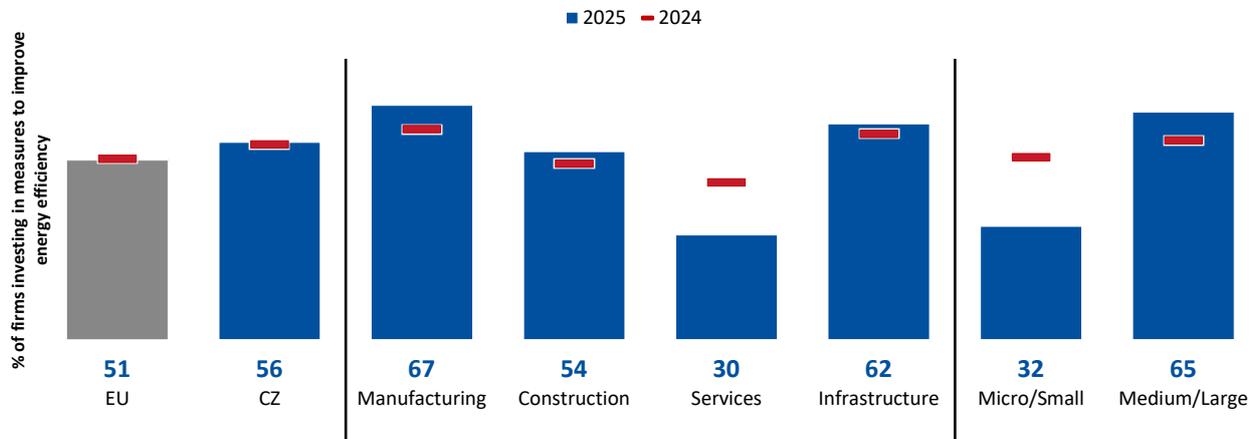


Q. Has your company invested or implemented the following, to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?

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

# Climate change and energy efficiency

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

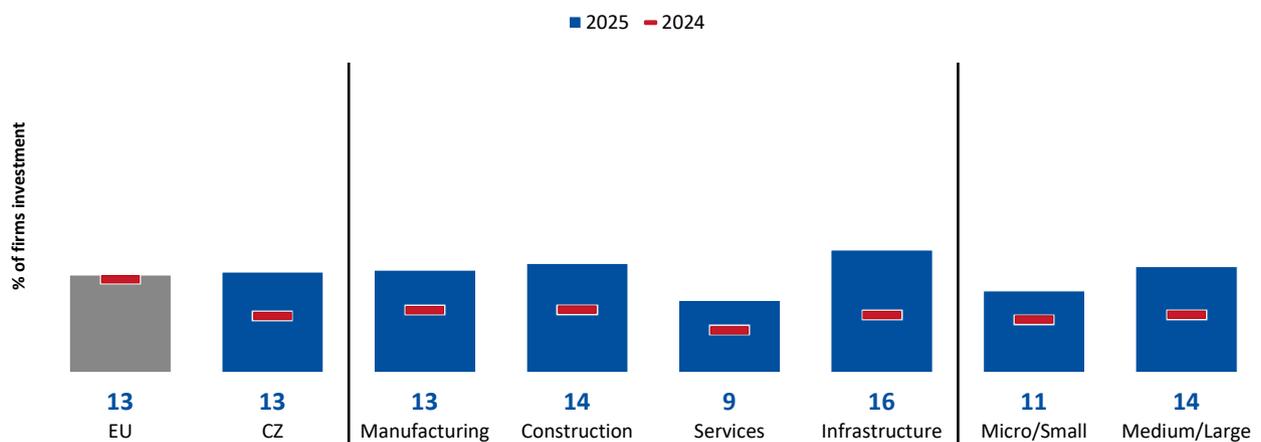


Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only. Derived indicator based on the number of firms that reported a percentage above 0% for the amount they invested in the last financial year to improve energy efficiency.

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



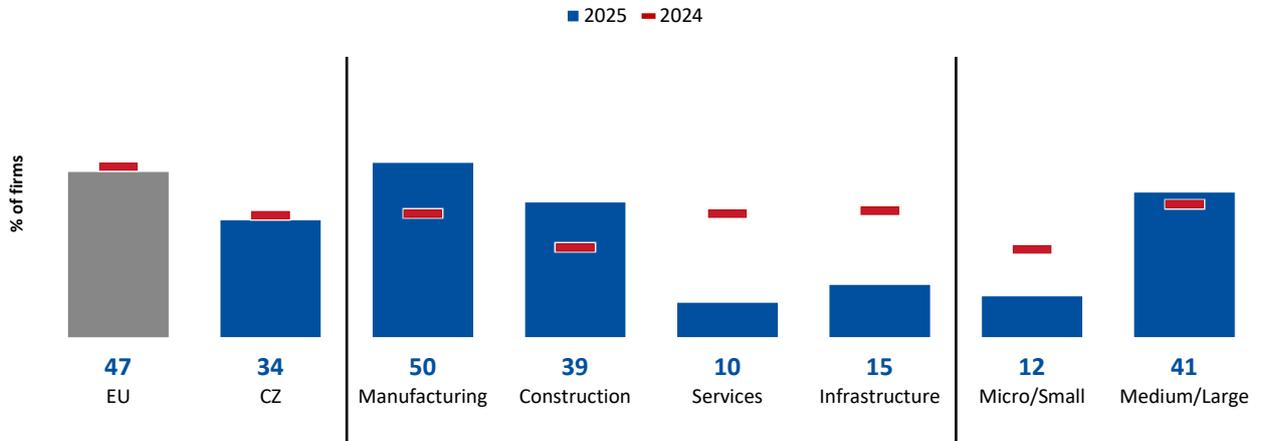
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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

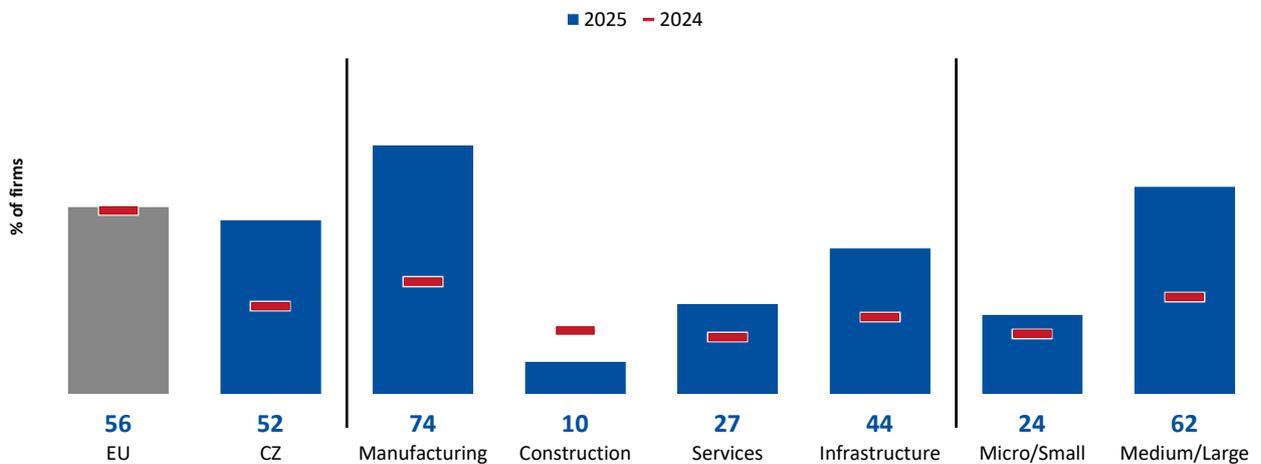


Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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



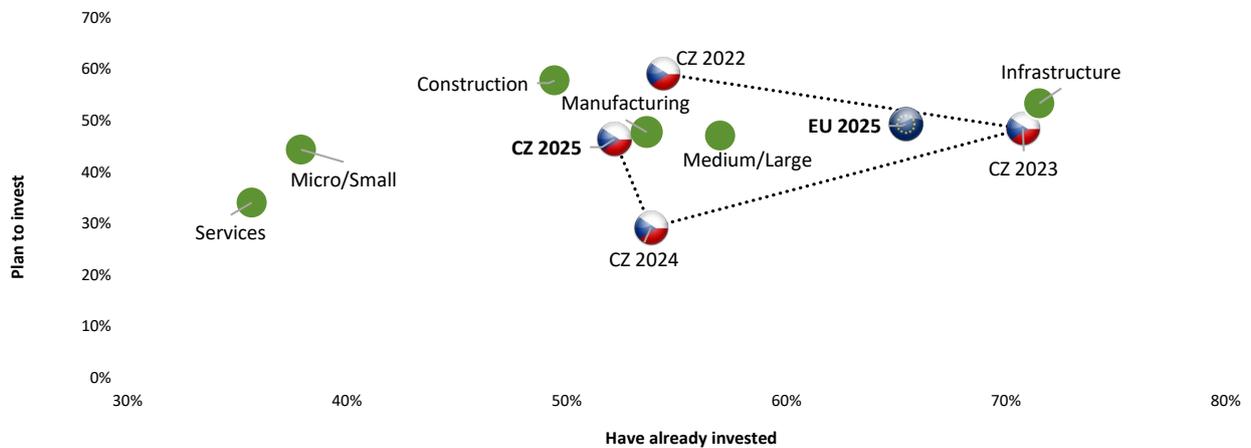
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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



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/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 CZ data only.

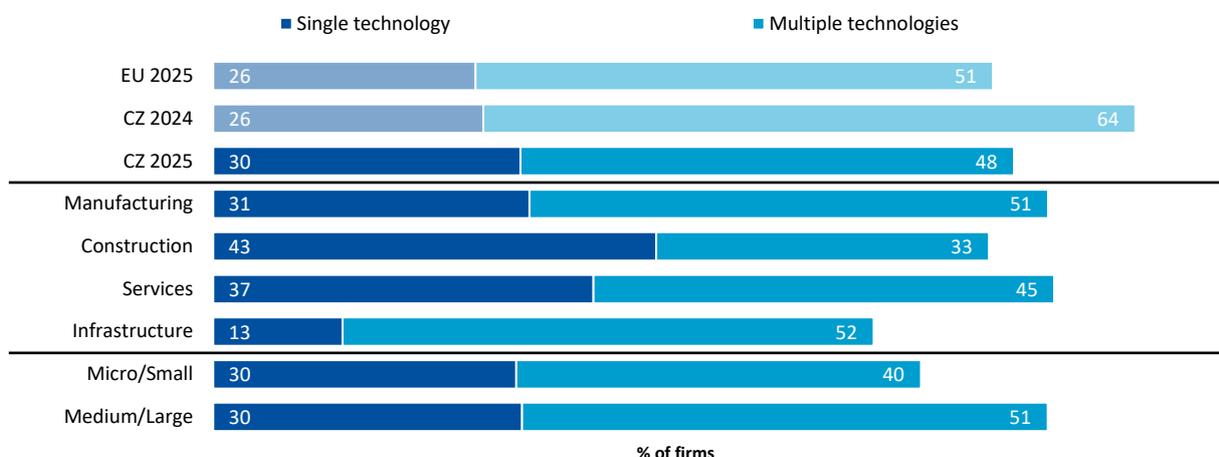
Q. What proportion of the total investment in the last financial year was for developing or introducing new products, processes or services?

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 CZ data only.

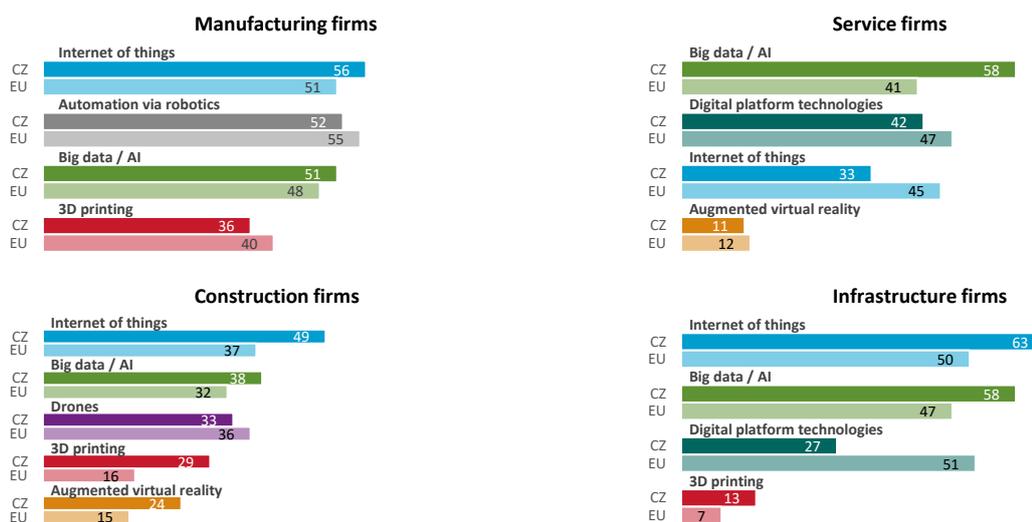
Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business? Please say if you do not use the technology within your business.

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.

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



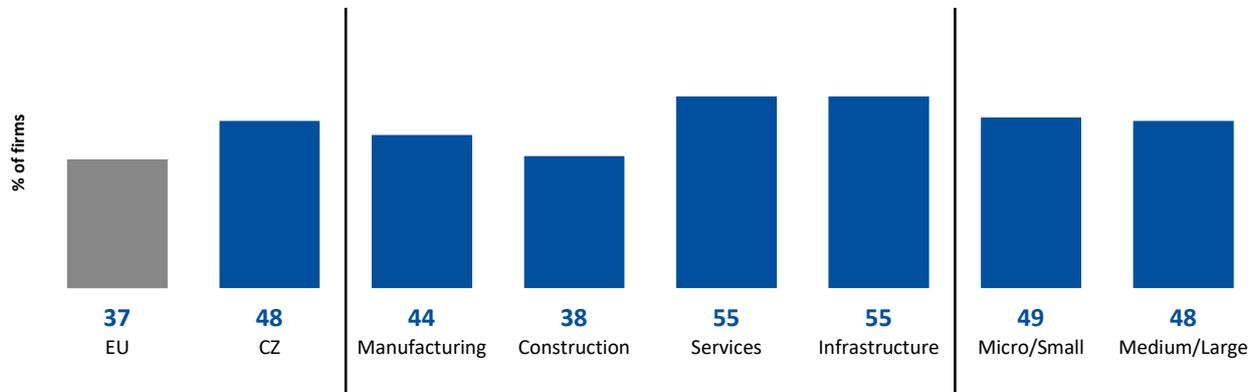
Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business? Please say if you do not use the technology within your business.

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 CZ data only.

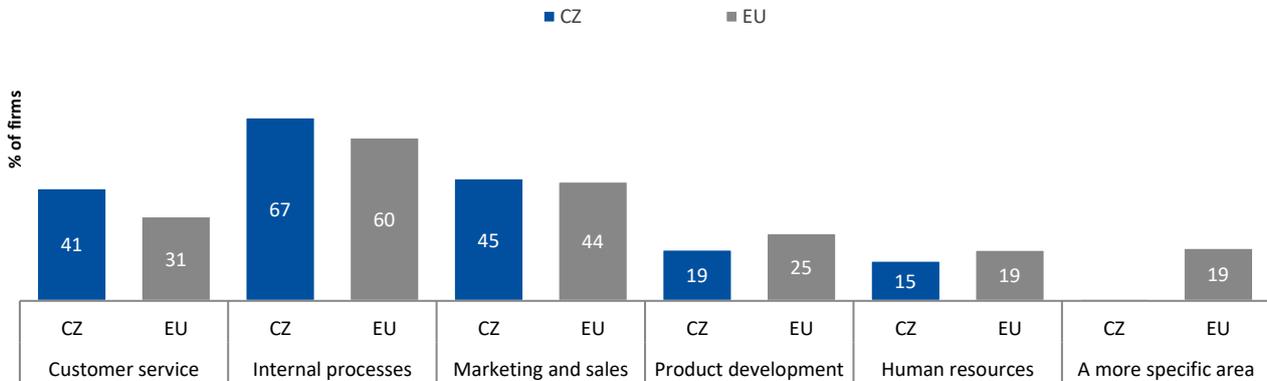
Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business?

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

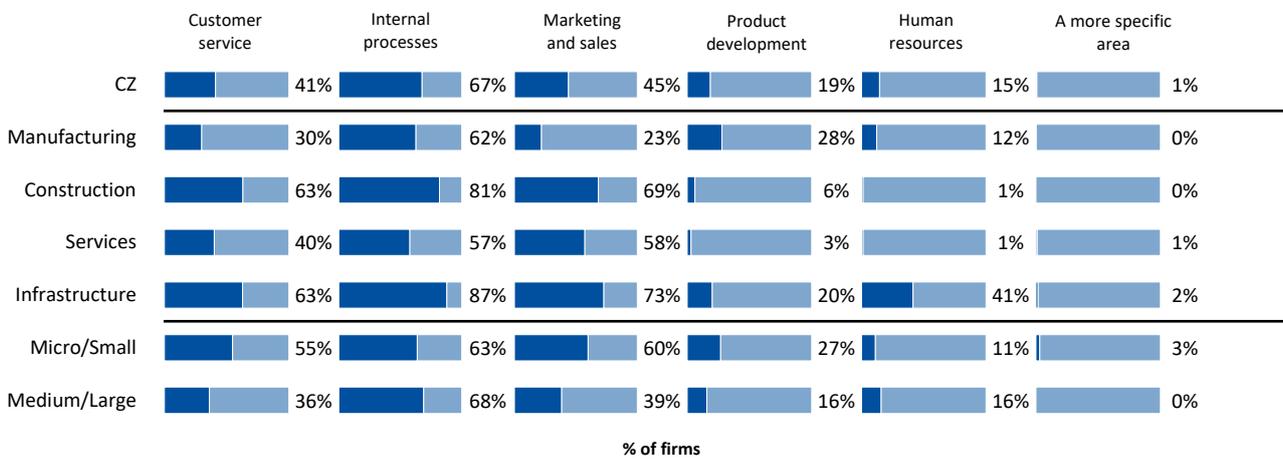
## Areas in which AI tools are used



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.

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



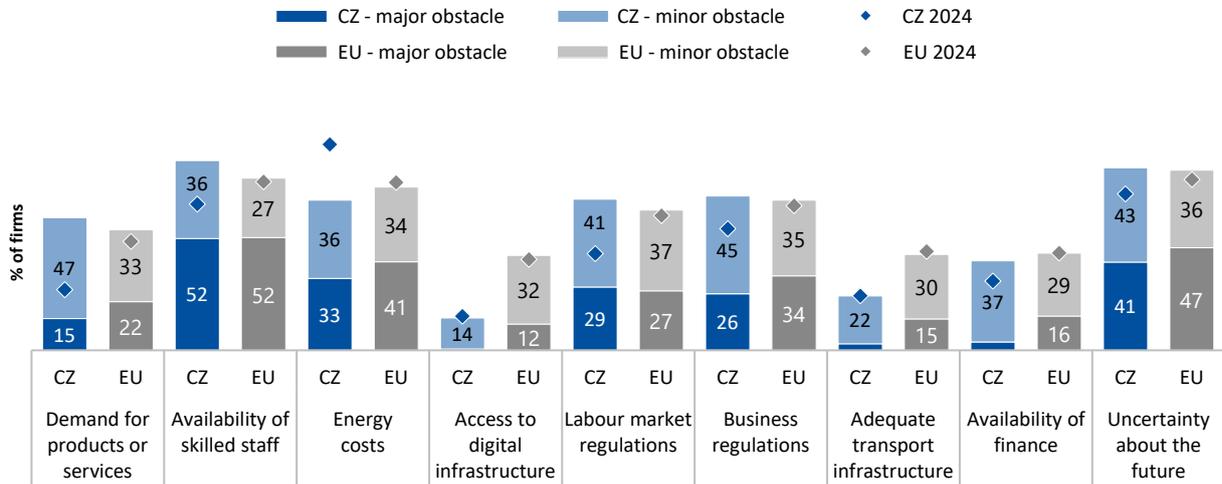
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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.

# Investment barriers

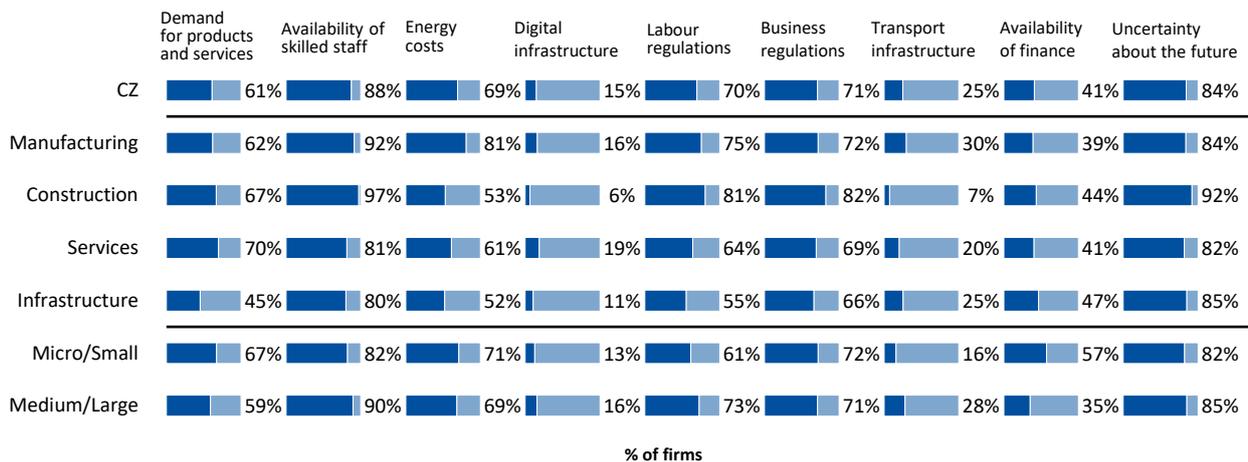
## Obstacles to investment



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 CZ data only.

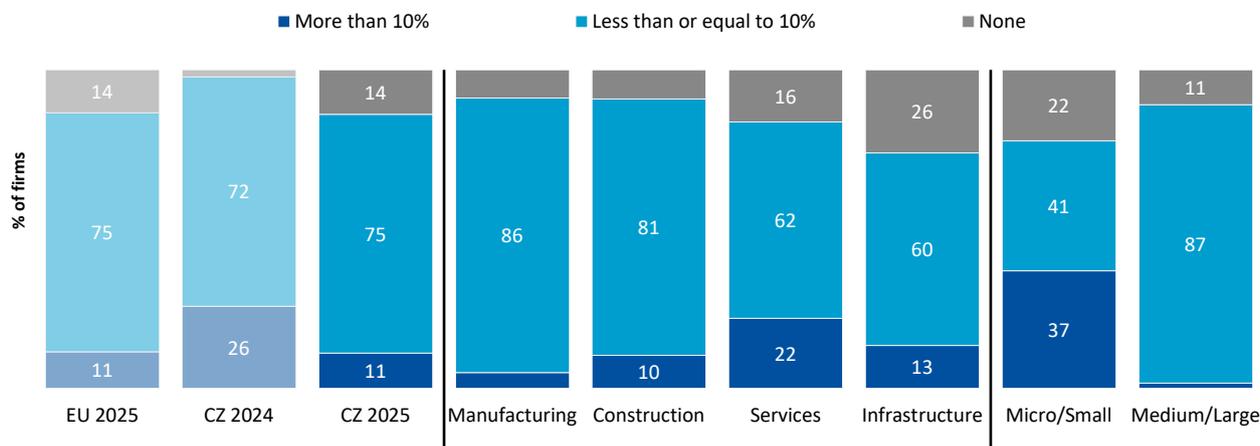
Q. Thinking about your investment activities in the last financial year, to what extent is each of the following an obstacle? Is it a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all?

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

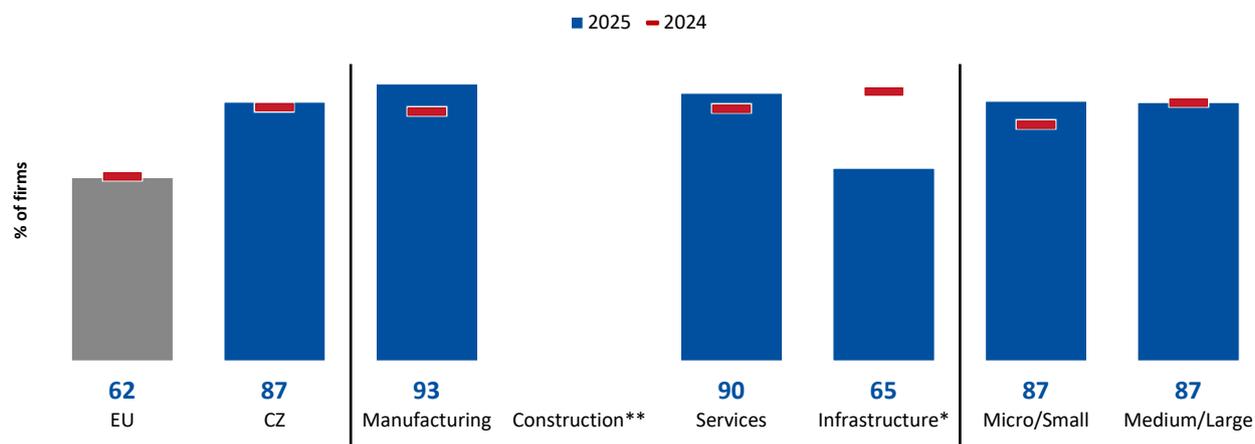


Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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



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

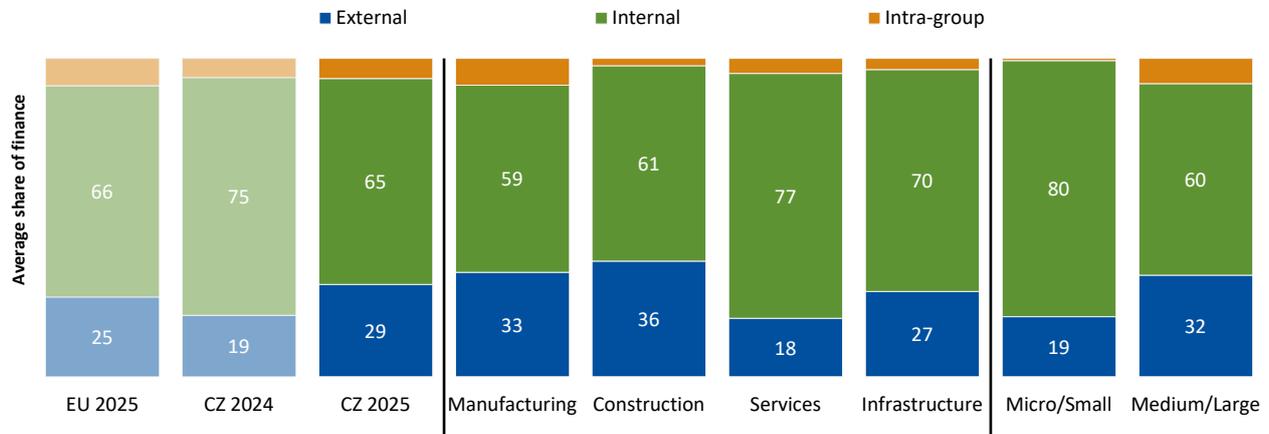
Q. Does your main product or service have to comply with differentiated regulatory requirements, standards or consumer protection rules across EU member states?

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

\* Caution: base size is low, it is less than 30 observations. \*\* Base size too low to include

# Access to finance

## Source of investment finance

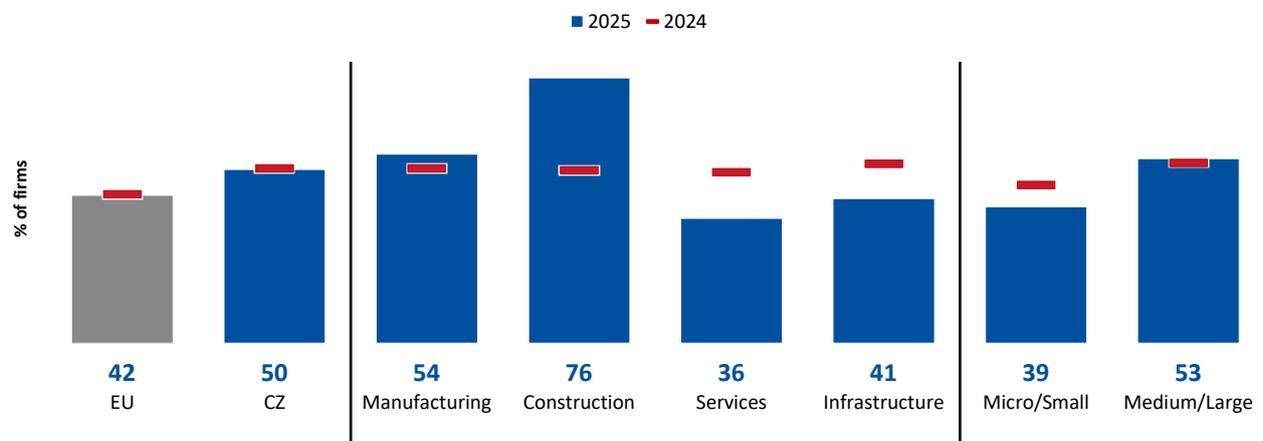


Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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).

## Share of firms using external finance



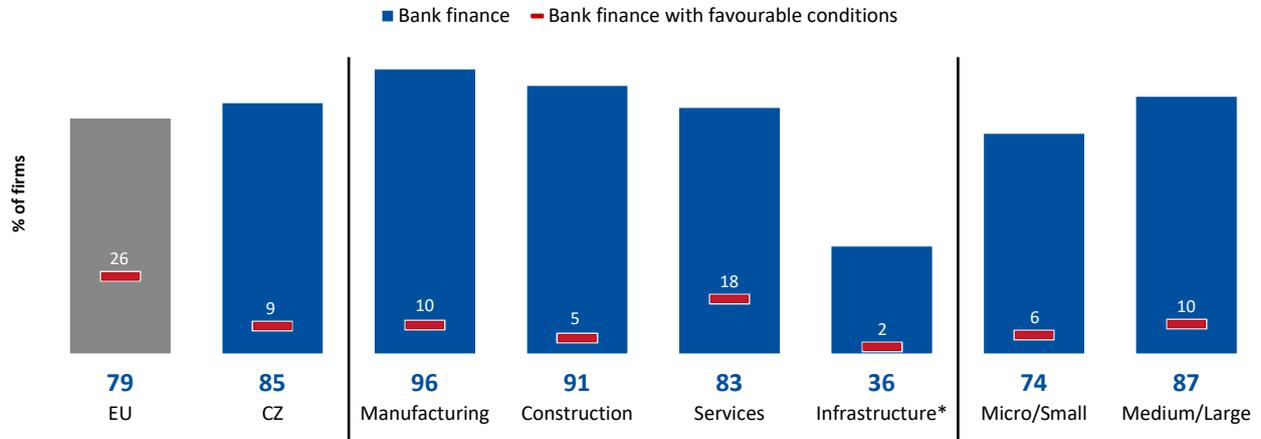
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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).

# Access to finance

## Use of bank finance and bank finance with favourable conditions



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

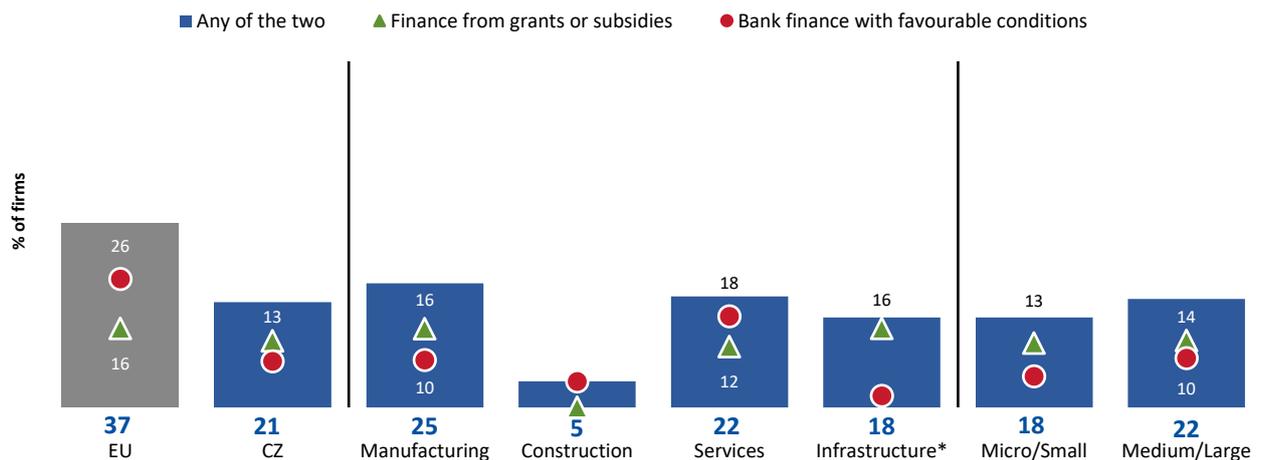
Q. Which of the following types of external finance did you use for your investment activities in the last financial year?

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

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

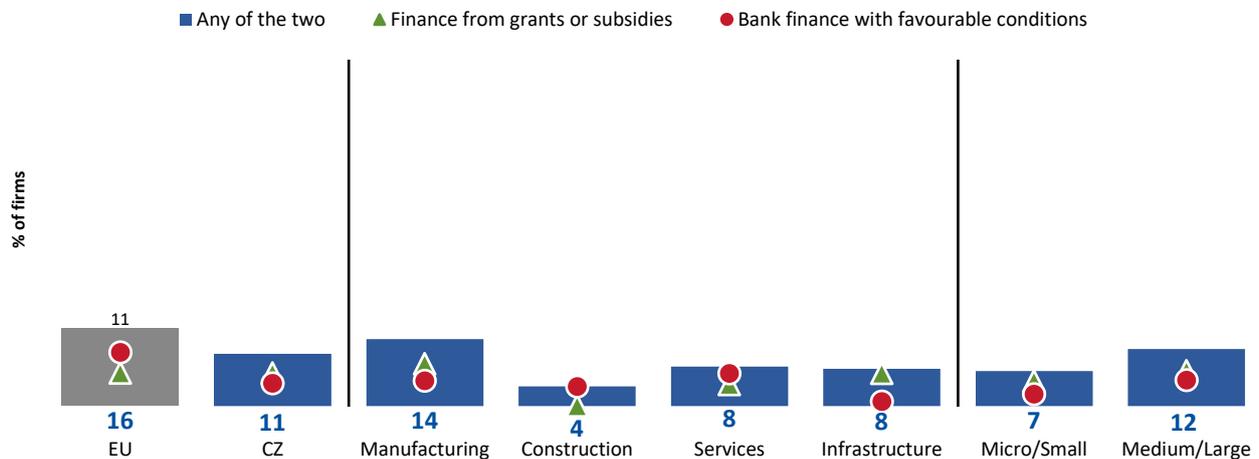
Q. Now thinking about the bank finance you obtained, was any of the bank finance you received on concessional terms (e.g. subsidised interest rate, longer grace period to make debt payments or very favourable conditions)?

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



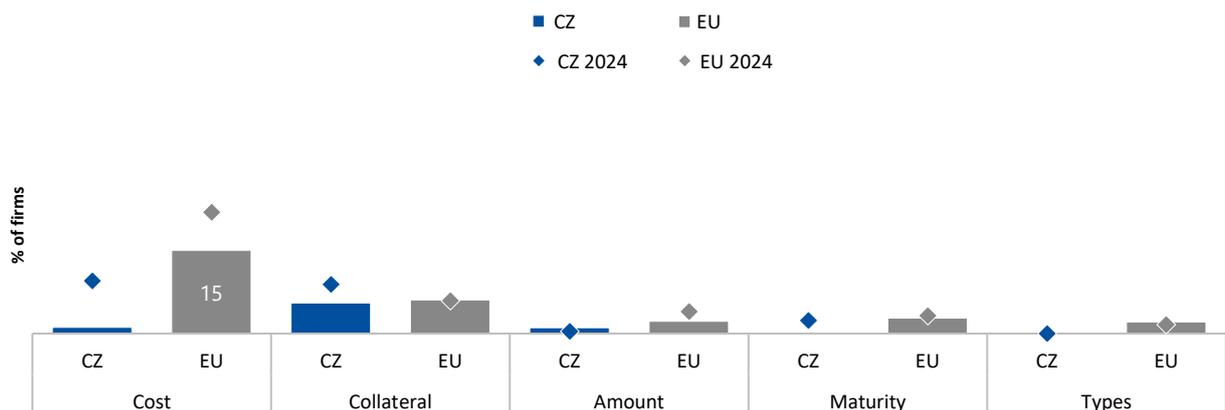
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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

Q. 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

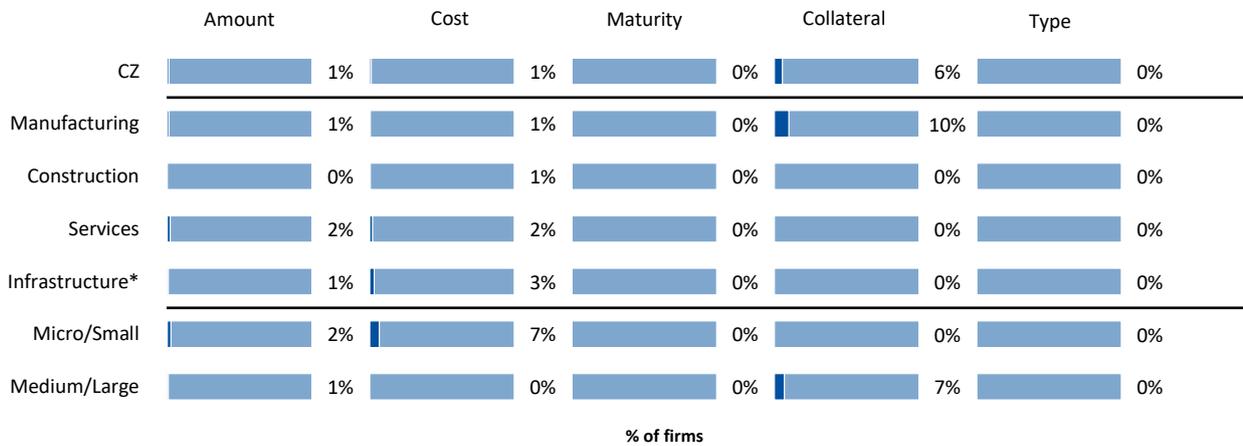


Q. Thinking about all of the external finance you obtained for your investment activities, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with it in terms of ...?

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

# Access to finance

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



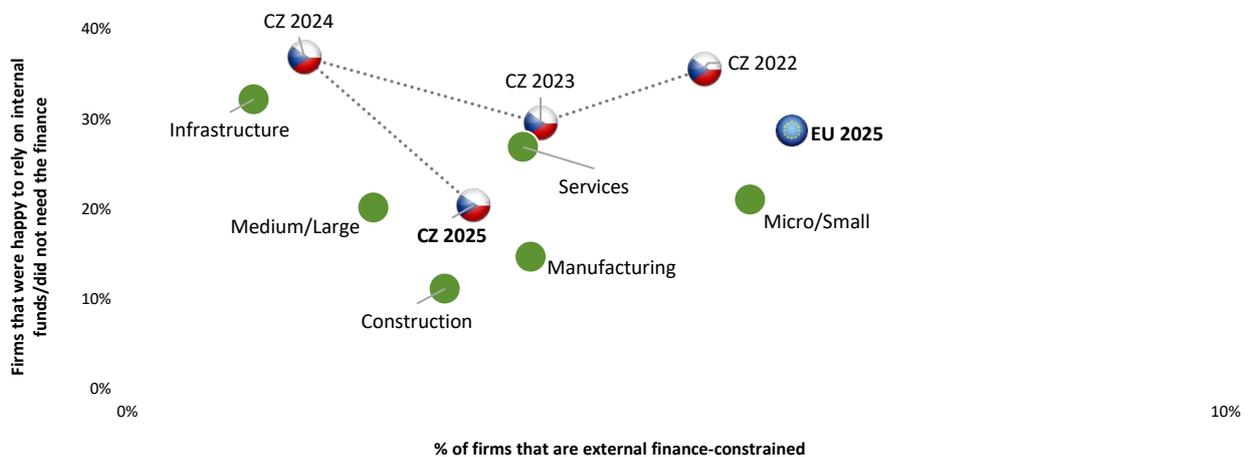
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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



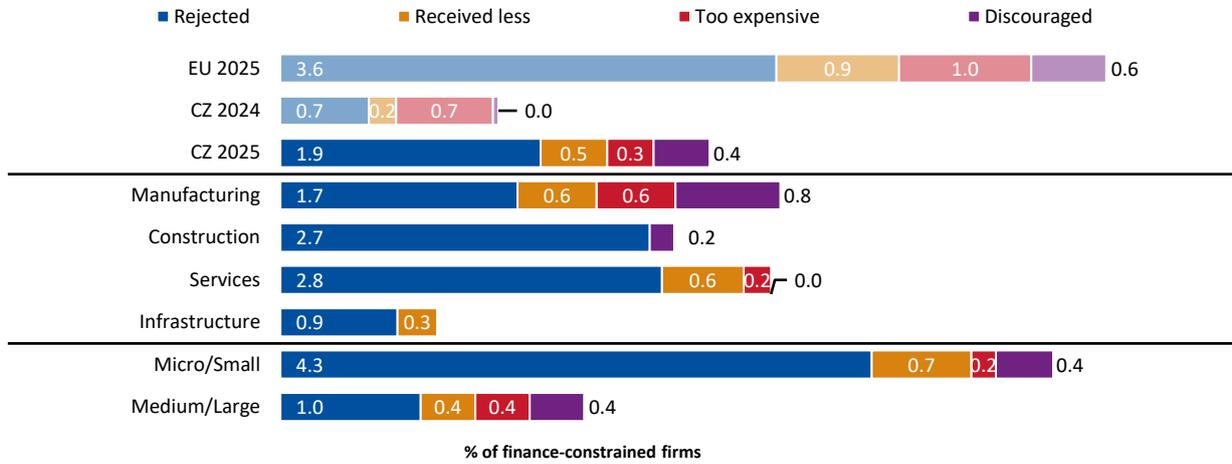
Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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).

# Access to finance

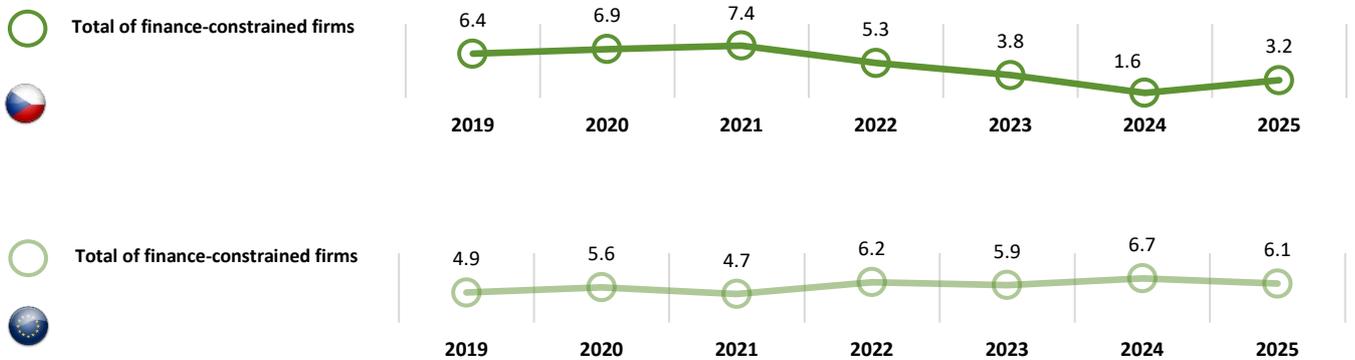
## Share of finance-constrained firms



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

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

## Share of finance-constrained firms over time

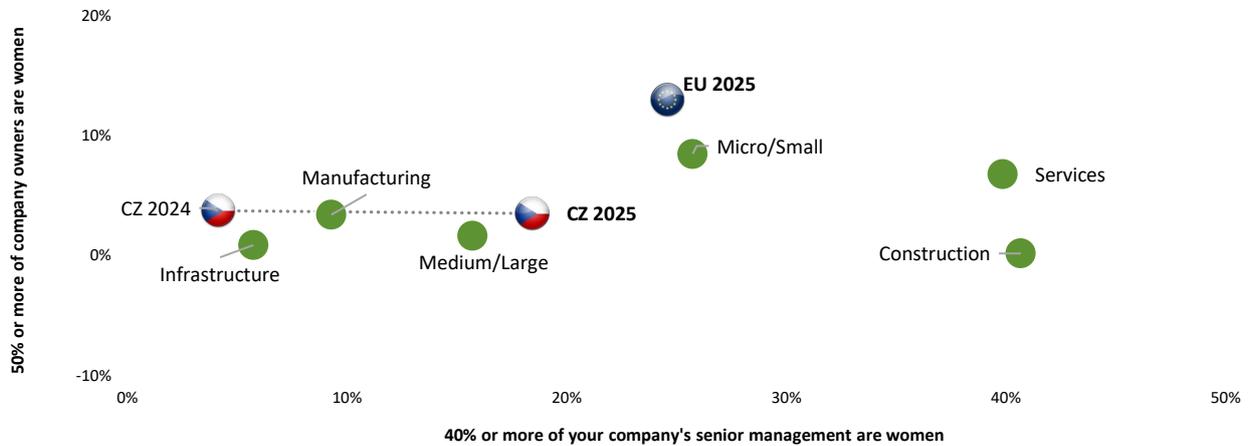


Please note: Sector and firm size show CZ data only.

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 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 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	CZ	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Infrastructure	Micro/Small	Medium/Large	EU vs. CZ	Manuf. vs. Constr.	Micro/Small vs. Medium/Large
	(11 990)	(482)	(155)	(96)	(153)	(76)	(384)	(98)	(11 990 vs. 482)	(155 vs. 96)	(384 vs. 98)
10% or 90%	1.2%	5.4%	8.6%	15.6%	7.4%	12.5%	3.0%	7.3%	5.5%	17.8%	7.8%
30% or 70%	1.8%	8.2%	13.2%	23.9%	11.3%	19.1%	4.6%	11.1%	8.4%	27.2%	12.0%
50%	1.9%	9.0%	14.4%	26.1%	12.3%	20.8%	5.0%	12.1%	9.1%	29.7%	13.1%

## 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 2025: Country technical details

The country overview presents selected findings based on telephone interviews with 482 firms in Czechia (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	CZ 2025/2024	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Infrastructure	Micro/Small	Medium/Large
All firms, p. 4 (bottom), p. 7 (top), p. 7 (bottom), p. 12 (top), p. 17 (top)	11 990	482/481	155	96	153	76	384	98
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 4 (top)	11 724	454/450	148	94	139	71	358	96
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses), p. 5 (top)	10 163	366/449	124	76	105	59	276	90
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses), p. 5 (bottom)	9 979	304/409	101	67	88	46	229	75
All firms (excluding 'Company didn't exist three years ago' responses), p. 6 (top)	11 982	481/481	154	96	153	76	383	98
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 6 (bottom)	11 743	473/458	152	93	151	75	375	98
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 8 (top)	11 961	482/478	155	96	153	76	384	98
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses/not applicable responses), p. 8 (bottom)	11 927	481/460	155	96	152	76	383	98
All importers and exporters (excluding don't know/refused responses/not applicable responses), p. 8 (bottom)	7 338	311/333	128	35	111	36	230	81
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 9 (top)	11 916	470/477	150	92	150	76	374	96
All firms that import (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 9 (top)	6 073	224/269	80	30	96	18	167	57
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 10 (top)	11 921	481/470	155	96	152	76	383	98
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses) p. 10 (bottom)	11 920	465/468	150	92	147	74	370	95
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 11 (top)	11 393	473/470	151	94	151	75	377	96
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 11 (bottom)	11 969	480/479	155	96	151	76	382	98
All firms that have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 12 (bottom)	10 251	345/418	116	73	95	59	258	87
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13 (top)	11 816	473/453	152	96	150	73	377	96

All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13 (bottom)	11 463	409/463	127	84	131	65	327	82
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 14 (top)	11 691	438/450	145	87	137	67	346	92
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 15 (top)	11 810	478/458	151	96	153	76	383	95
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 16 (top)	11 959	482/481	155	96	153	76	384	98
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 16 (bottom)	11 868	478/481	152	96	153	75	383	95
All firms using artificial intelligence, p. 18	3 984	245/NA	66	43	84	52	193	52
All firms (data not shown for not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused responses), p. 19	11 990	482/481	155	96	153	76	384	98
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 20 (top)	11 611	454/455	140	90	147	75	362	92
All EU firms that export (excluding don't know/refused responses), p.20 (bottom)	5 404	230/257	116	15	70	28	160	70
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 21 (top)	10 532	371/453	125	78	106	60	279	92
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 21 (bottom)	10 532	371/453	125	78	106	60	279	92
All firms using external finance (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 22 (top)	3 985	137/209	44	34	37	22	93	44
All firms using external finance (excluding don't know and refused responses), p. 22 (bottom)	3 981	135/212	43	34	37	21	92	43
All firms that have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 23 (top)	10 532	371/453	125	78	106	60	279	92
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	136/215	44	34	36	22	92	44
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 24 (bottom)	11 630	473/453	152	96	150	73	377	96
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 25	11 630	473/453	152	96	150	73	377	96
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 26	11 477	477/477	153	96	153	73	381	96



**EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2025**

# **CZECHIA**

**OVERVIEW**

