Foreword

Dear Friends of Foreign Investment,

You are holding the third edition of the FDI Report, which is focused on foreign direct investment in the Czech Republic. The aim of this report is to provide you with an overview of important events and news in this area.

In this edition, we decided to focus on significant changes in the area of investment support. In particular, we analysed the recent amendments to the government regulation pertaining to investment incentives. These new measures are aimed at supporting key sectors with high value added that bring innovation and development to our economy. We also discussed these changes with Petr Očko of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and asked experts from the ranks of consulting firms for their opinions on this issue.

The second key topic of this issue is electromobility, which will fundamentally affect the near future of the automotive industry as a whole in Czechia and beyond. You will thus find in this issue a basic overview of the current situation and essential companies in this sector. We chose the company Vitesco as an example of good practice in the sector and present its perspective on the changes associated with electromobility.

We believe that this report will provide you with valuable information and that together we can enhance the attractiveness of our country for foreign investors and contribute to economic growth and innovation.

Denisa Fukalová
Head of the Investment and Foreign Operations Division
CzechInvest

Summary

- The amendment to the Government Regulation on Investment Incentives strategically supports high-tech sectors and the production of products capable of generating energy.
- An analysis of the benefits of investment projects for the state budget indicates that every koruna spent in the form of investment incentives will return CZK 5.25 to the state budget.
- Electromobility is experiencing a significant upswing in Czechia, as registration of new and used BEVs and PHEVs has increased by 1,000% since 2017. The number of charging points is also increasing.
- Major manufacturers of electrified public-transport vehicles and electric propulsion systems for aircraft operate in Czechia.
- Czechia provides complete facilities for the battery industry and is preparing a zone for the placement of a gigafactory.
- So far in 2023, CzechInvest has arranged 24 investment projects, of which 16 are expansions and eight are new investment projects.
- The significant American investor Eaton is celebrating 30 years in Czechia.
Changes in investment incentives

New strategic sectors

An amendment to the government regulation on investment incentives came into force on 20 April 2023. The long-awaited amendment reflects two current challenges facing the economy. The first challenge involves the area of energy, where the state will newly provide strategic support for the production of products that are capable of generating energy, such as photovoltaic systems, heat pumps, wind turbines and, for example, electrolysers for the production of hydrogen.

The second challenge to which the amendment responds is the transformation of industry. The amendment therefore is also focused on supporting the production of power chips, electric vehicle motors, traction batteries and production of charging stations for electric vehicles and filling stations for hydrogen vehicles.

By expanding the portfolio of products that can be supported, the Czech Republic has a chance to compete with neighbouring countries in the successful localisation of new high-value-added investments and the expansion of such existing investments. The strongest competition for Czechia comprises the Visegrád Four countries, as well as other countries of the European Union and newly the United States. There is considerable interest in investment projects among these countries and it is therefore necessary that we not let up in our efforts to gain such projects. The successful placement of projects with high value added is absolutely necessary for the development of the Czech economy, as this involves not just the projects themselves, but also the effects that they will have in the form of new technologies, know-how, high-skilled jobs and the creation of complete supplier–customer ecosystems. This is why the regulation, together with a high-quality workforce, education, infrastructure and political stability, is a suitable tool for Czechia to attract such projects.

Specially supported areas

Annex No. 4 to Government Regulation No. 221/2019 Coll.

Selected products intended for production or storage of energy from renewable sources, for increasing energy efficiency or for reducing the energy intensity of buildings:

1. Heat pumps including control systems
2. Photovoltaic systems including control systems
3. Solar thermal systems including control systems
4. Solar hybrid systems, recuperation units and hot-air solar panels
5. Nuclear reactors and non-irradiate fuel cells for nuclear reactors
6. Steam generators and condensers
7. Water turbines, water wheels and regulators thereof
8. Wind turbines
9. Generating units powered by wind energy
10. Electrolysers for the production of hydrogen using renewable sources of energy, hydrogen fuel cells
11. Meters for supply and consumption of gases, liquids and electricity
12. Battery-based storage units for electricity derived from renewable sources of energy, including control systems
13. Insulation materials used as thermal insulation for structures and utility mains in the construction industry
14. Charging stations for electric vehicles, filling stations for hydrogen electric vehicles
15. Biomass- and electric-powered hot-water boilers for heating interior spaces
16. Performance chips
17. Traction batteries for electric-powered vehicles including control systems
18. Electric vehicle motors
Amending a regulation is a complex process

The changes were adopted in the form of an amendment to the relevant government regulation, which is not a coincidence. An important characteristic of a regulation is that it can be amended more quickly than a law. This enables a more flexible and faster response to changes in the economy. The same was true in the case of the current amendment, which was brought about by the need for energy self-sufficiency and the transformation of the economy. CzechInvest collected the opinions and demands of companies, technology leaders and leading employers and, in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, drafted changes and proposals pertaining to the regulation. Intensive work on the final wording of the amendment began last year. The end of the process of developing the system for gaining investments certainly does not end with this amendment. Therefore, in order to be able to develop the Czech economy, making it more efficient and sustainable and with high added value, and to create high-quality jobs, we must continue to work on improving the legislation, which will then reflect not only the needs of the business environment, but primarily all of the rapidly changing conditions and needs in both the domestic and global economies. CzechInvest is the only organisation with which it is possible to register applications for investment incentives. Therefore, the agency’s Investment and Foreign Operations Division offers, as one of its many services for investors, top-quality consulting in the area of investment incentives and state aid.

We want to respond to current challenges in the economy

We discussed the amendment to the government regulation in the system of investment incentives and other prepared changes with Ing. Petr Očko, Ph.D., head of the Digitalisation and Innovation Section of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

What is the main purpose of the amendment?
The amendment is composed of two parts – on the one hand, it is an amendment to the government regulation that describes the detailed parameters for investment incentives and, on the other hand, an amendment to the Investment Incentives Act itself is being prepared for the purpose of laying out the framework of the process of granting incentives. The main objective of the amendment to the government regulation is to respond to the current challenges in the economy. The supply-chain crisis has shown that there is a much greater need than before to produce technologically advanced products at home in Czechia. If we manage to do that, we will be successful both in Europe and globally. Therefore, the changes are focused on supporting the production of power chips, batteries and electric motors for e-mobility. Another factor that prompted the change is the need for energy self-sufficiency, so it is now possible to support investors that will focus on the production of power-generation equipment such as photovoltaic panels, heat pumps, wind turbines, etc. The amendment to the Investment Incentives Act will then make the process of granting incentives more flexible. These two amendments are thus a signal, especially to companies in technologically advanced and strategic sectors, that we want to motivate them to invest in Czechia.

For what types of companies is the amendment primarily intended?
It’s for companies that are able to bring to Czechia high-quality know-how that will ensure the competitiveness of our economy.
We want to attract companies focusing on products that have potential for the future, technology leaders whose products and services have high value added and the potential to create high-skilled and high-quality jobs for people.

Why were these particular strategic areas chosen?
The amendment is in response to developments in the global economy, particularly the changes caused by the COVID-19 and energy crises. The existing strategic areas have been expanded with the addition of the aforementioned products due to the current need for self-sufficiency in the production of, for example, strategic and scarce chips, as well as self-sufficiency in energy production, especially in the area of renewable energy and increasing energy efficiency.

Do you anticipate that the amendment will bring about an increase in the number of applications?
The aim is not an increase in quantity, but mainly greater relevance of investments to the current and future needs of the Czech economy and especially greater support for strategic investments in key areas. We know that the major players in the area of innovation are now looking for the best place for their business in Europe, the United States or Asia. For this reason, we do not want to become fixated on increasing the number of applications, but on strategic investments with comprehensive benefits for the country and its citizens.

What is the professional public’s view of the amendment?

Kamil Blažek
partner | Kinstellar and chairman of the Steering Committee | Association for Foreign Investment

The amendment to the government regulation underlines Czechia’s ambition to support investments with high value added in the sectors that are the most important for the Czech economy in the future: aerospace, electronics and microchips, electromobility and renewable energy. I very much welcome the government’s declared intention to issue a methodology that will make it possible to sensibly assess the benefits of new investments for the Czech economy.

Jan Linhart
partner | KPMG and member of the Steering Committee | Association for Foreign Investment

Czechia is continuously changing its state-aid rules from the simple one-size-fits-all mechanism that was in place five years ago to a more complex scheme whose purpose is to prioritise certain types of investments. In practical terms, this means that certain types of investments may receive a larger share of financial subsidies and it has also proposed that certain investments could benefit from faster approval procedures than we have seen so far. This will be balanced by tightening the rules for some investments that were ordinarily supported in the past, but which are now welcome in Czechia even without specific incentives, given the country’s low unemployment rate and the overall development of the Czech economy. This pertains particularly to production facilities in non-priority sectors, especially if they are not associated with activities in the area of research and development.

Martin Hladký
senior manager in the Tax Department | Ernst & Young s.r.o.

We anticipate that the amendment to the Investment Incentives Act should speed up the approval of investment incentive applications thanks to the elimination of the obligation to submit each individual application to the government for review. The Ministry of Industry and Trade should thus again issue decisions based on the opinions of the ministries concerned. Only applications relating to strategic investments, where cash grants are provided for the acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets, should continue to be submitted to the government. Investors appreciate the fact that it will newly be possible to obtain cash grants for the acquisition of fixed assets in the value of up to 20% of eligible costs for projects involving, for example, research and development in the production of integrated circuits including digital storage devices based on integrated circuits and other semiconductor technologies, as well as the production of heat pumps, photovoltaic systems and battery-based storage for electricity derived from renewable sources of energy, without stricter requirements for higher value added.
Daniela Hušáková  
**senior manager in the Tax and Legal Department | Deloitte Česká republika**

Investment incentives are one of the tools of support for investors in Czechia and, together with national and European aid programmes and tax breaks, such as deductions for research and development and vocational training, they comprise an extensive system of state aid in Czechia. The most recent Czech government regulation brought to the Investment Incentives Act changes that place emphasis on the types of projects that the Czech Republic is interested in supporting in connection with these investment incentives. In particular, this will involve emphasis on support for innovative projects with a focus on higher value added, support for the production of essential technologies and support for renewable energy and reducing energy consumption. Future investment projects will thus not rely solely on the allocation of the given investment incentives, but will also seek out and combine other support options in order to obtain the most appropriate and effective combination of support.

Ondřej Votruba  
**executive director | Association for Foreign Investment**

The amendment to the government regulation further deepens the trend towards the preference for attracting projects with high value added in order to advance the transformation of the Czech economy in that direction. The government has also already approved an amendment to the Investment Incentives Act. Though it still has to be approved by parliament, it contains an important change making it unnecessary for most investment incentives to be approved at the government level, as the system of approval will be returned to ministerial level, which will lead to greater transparency and speed of approval, or so we at least hope.

**Benefits of investment incentives to date**

CzechInvest continually analyses the benefits of investment projects for the Czech economy so that, among other things, it is possible to confirm the effective use of funding expended from the state budget. The following data show the tax benefits of investment projects for which investment incentives were requested between 6 September 2019 and 13 April 2023.

Graph 1 clearly shows the dominance of income to the state budget from the item “corporate income tax” (33%), followed by “VAT from investment projects” (22%) and contributions to the state budget in connection with the valorisation of existing employees’ wages and the wages of new employees (19%). Another important component is “other taxes” (16%), which includes, among other things, customs, consumption taxes and mining rents. Other taxes are so prominent thanks mainly to two projects implemented by Plzeňský prazdroj and major benefits from rising consumption-tax income. Minor benefits are derived from road tax and property tax.

**Graph 1: Percentage representation of contributions to the state budget in the case of approved investment incentive applications**

- 32.8% Corporate income tax  
- 21.8% VAT from investment projects  
- 19.6% Social security and health insurance (applicant)  
- 16.2% Other taxes  
- 7.0% Personal income tax (applicant)  
- 1.7% Social security and health insurance (suppliers)  
- 0.7% Personal income tax (suppliers)  
- 0.2% Property tax and road tax

The specific amounts of the contributions to the state budget can be seen in Table 1 below. The data are derived from the submitted business plans of applicants and CzechInvest’s methodology – table of contributions to the state budget.

It is apparent that the contributions to the state budget over a ten-year period exceed the requested investment incentives by CZK 51.7 billion.

These contributions are thus 5.25 times greater than the amount of the requested investment incentives.
Table 1: Numeric representation of the contributions to the state budget in the case of approved investment incentive applications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of tax</th>
<th>CZK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporate income tax</td>
<td>20,975,143,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT from investment projects</td>
<td>13,918,013,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security and health insurance (applicants)</td>
<td>12,531,804,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other taxes</td>
<td>10,325,406,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal income tax (applicants)</td>
<td>4,462,638,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security and health insurance (suppliers)</td>
<td>1,070,972,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal income tax (suppliers)</td>
<td>460,457,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property tax</td>
<td>143,972,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road tax</td>
<td>11,031,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>63,907,366,230 CZK</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Requested investment incentives</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,163,847,798 CZK</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contributions minus incentives</strong></td>
<td><strong>51,743,518,433 CZK</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph 2: Comparison of net contributions and requested investment incentives over a ten-year period

The graph shows the total net contributions to the state budget and the total amount of requested investment incentives.

More detailed statistics on the issue of investment incentives are available on CzechInvest's website in the “Services for Investors” section, “Investment Incentives and Subsidies” subsection, where we have prepared for you statistics on provided investment incentives in an interactive visualisation in Czech and English.
Electromobility in Czechia

Electromobility is becoming a major focus of the automotive industry and is considered to be a key sector in the fight against climate change and environmental pollution. The number of electric vehicles on the road is continuously increasing and car manufacturers are introducing new models with longer ranges and better battery performance. Support for electromobility has become a priority for many countries and organisations. Governments are striving to introduce tax incentives and subsidies for the purchase of electric vehicles in connection with the transition to cleaner transport. Also in Czechia, the automotive industry is entering a new era of clean mobility, which is bringing forth an extensive transformation of the entire sector.

This incipient transformation is already apparent from the statistics on the registration of alternative fuel vehicles and the production of battery electric vehicles (BEVs) and plug-in hybrid vehicles (PHEVs) in the Czech Republic. Even though there is currently no subsidy programme for natural persons to purchase BEVs/PHEVs, figures from the Automotive Industry Association show that the registration of new and used BEVs and PHEVs has increased by 1,000% since 2017, from fewer than 1,000 registered BEVs and PHEVs in 2017 to nearly 11,000 in 2022, with slight stagnation in 2020 and 2021. The most recent figures for Q1 2023, when 3,500 such vehicles were registered, confirm the upward trend in the number of BEV and PHEV registrations in the Czech Republic. If the development seen in the first quarter continues at a similar pace, the final figures will be in the range of 13,000 to 14,000 BEVs and PHEVs registered in 2023. The National Clean Mobility Plan predicts that the number of BEV passenger cars on the road in 2030 will be in the range of 220,000 to 500,000, i.e. roughly ten to twenty times today’s number.

Graph 3: Vehicle registrations, 2017–2023

We see a similar rising trend in the production of BEVs and PHEVs in the Czech Republic, where more than 87,000 BEVs and nearly 48,000 PHEVs were manufactured in 2022. BEVs and PHEVs comprised 9.2% of all vehicles manufactured in the Czech Republic between 2020 and Q1 2023, and this share is gradually increasing (11.7% in Q1 2023). BEVs and PHEVs are manufactured by two of the three carmakers present in the Czech Republic, namely Škoda Auto and Hyundai, whose production of such models respectively accounted for nearly 10% (Škoda Auto) and more than 21% (Hyundai) of their total vehicle production in Q1 2023. In absolute numbers, Škoda Auto manufactured 22,258 BEVs/PHEVs and Hyundai 19,063. Battery electric vehicles predominated in both cases (Škoda Auto: 18,636 BEVs, Hyundai: 11,292 BEVs). Stronger overall growth in the production of BEVs has also been observed since 2020; see the infographic below. If this favourable trend from the beginning of 2023 continues throughout the remainder of the year, it is possible that these two carmakers’ production of electric vehicles and plug-in hybrids will surpass the 150,000 mark in 2023.
Installation of public charging points and stations is constantly accelerating (see the infographic below). Together with rising vehicle prices and the comparatively shorter ranges of EVs, the uneven coverage of this infrastructure in the country represents a certain barrier to the further growth of electromobility in Czechia. Whereas the residents of Prague, larger regional cities and urban agglomerations can use an increasingly dense network of charging stations, such facilities remain rare in rural and remote parts of the country. In 2022, there were 2,643 charging points and 1,364 charging stations registered in the country. Major investments are planned in the construction of charging infrastructure and, thanks also to stimulus in the form of state aid, we can thus expect a rapidly improving situation in all parts of the country.

The National Action Plan for Smart Grids predicts that by 2030 the number of public charging stations will be in the range of 6,500 (low-side scenario) to 60,000 (high-side scenario). The National Clean Mobility Plan estimates the numbers of BEVs and charging points in 2030 at 220,000 and 19,000 respectively in the low-side scenario, and 550,000 BEVs and 35,000 charging points in the high-side scenario.
Other means of transport

The electrification of public urban transport has become an important issue in the European Union, particularly thanks to the Clean Vehicle Directive, which governs the purchase of low- and zero-emission urban buses in the EU. Last year, a total of 3,505 new electric buses were registered in the EU, which is a 13.7% increase compared to the previous year. France, the largest market for electric buses, registered an increase of 26.4%, while the second and third largest markets, Germany and Denmark, recorded growth of 10.1% and 79.5% respectively. In terms of registrations by fuel type, however, diesel buses still lead in the EU, accounting for 67.3% of all new bus sales.


In Czechia, electric buses are operated in Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Plzeň, Hradec Králové, Olomouc, Havířov and Třinec. The main companies involved in the production and development of electric buses, trolleybuses and trams here include ŠKODA ELECTRIC and SOR, which has been manufacturing electric buses since 2011 under the name SOR NS Electric, which supplies buses to cities in Czechia as well as in Slovakia and Romania.

Czechia is a significant producer of aviation technology. Electromobility is also playing a role in this sector and electric propulsion systems are being developed and manufactured here for the aviation industry. Companies such as Pure Flight, Evektor and Zuri are active in this area.

Lithium batteries

The battery is a key component of an electric car, ensuring its clean and sustainable operation. Research in the area of electric vehicle batteries is progressing at a dizzying pace. Though companies based in South Korea (e.g. LG, Samsung SDI), China (CATL, BYD), Japan (Panasonic, Toshiba) and the United States (Tesla) rank among the global leaders in this field, projects involving the development and production of lithium batteries (e.g. Northvolt, InoBat) are also emerging in Europe.

Czechia is home to a number of companies that provide complete facilities for the battery production cycle, from extraction and processing of raw materials (Mangan Chvaletice, Geomet/ČEZ) through battery production and component supply (e.g. Bochemie, Precheza, Central Glass, Spur, AERS, EVC Group) to recycling (EcoBat, Dekonta, Kovohutě Příbram).

Thanks to its position in the heart of an automotive cluster, Czechia is an ideal location for the placement of a gigafactory, which will bring to the country crucial know-how, new technologies and a strategic link to key players in the area of electromobility. Because it is necessary to offer investors the most well-prepared location, the government is preparing land for this type of investment in a premium location near Plzeň, at the site of the former Plzeň-Líně airport.
Vitesco Technologies

Sustainability should be a natural part of every company’s strategy

Vitesco Technologies, previously known under the Continental brand, is a major investor operating in the automotive industry, to which it supplies state-of-the-art technologies and components for electric, hybrid and internal-combustion powertrains. The company ranks among the minority of suppliers that are able to provide complete electrification of powertrains and its offer of products includes, for example, electric motors and powertrain electronics for hybrid and fully electric vehicles, by means of which it is responding to the world’s need to reduce stress on the environment. Electromobility has become a crucial issue for Vitesco, as it has for many other major players in the automotive market. “Sustainability should be a natural part of every company’s strategy, just like regular reporting to the public. Today there is a lot of talk about challenges in the area of ESG, but the automotive industry is well prepared. We have been doing a lot of these things over a long time, either at our own initiative or because our customers wanted them. We therefore see the biggest challenge in having a properly calibrated system for collecting high-quality data,” says Lubomír Tuček, spokesman and head of communication at Vitesco in Czechia.

In order for the company to fulfil these goals, the Powertrain division was spun off from the Continental group in 2019 and began under the Vitesco Technologies brand to fully focus on the production and development of electric powertrains and smart technologies for clean and sustainable transport. The company’s management anticipates that by 2030 the majority of cars manufactured will be electrified, whether as hybrids or purely electric vehicles. In particular, they are prepared for the extraordinary growth in the importance of integration of hybrid systems into internal-combustion engines in the coming years. “We are modernising existing technologies so that they are more efficient and environmentally friendly, and we assess new projects according to strict sustainability criteria. We have ambitious goals with respect to achieving carbon neutrality, which we are achieving,” adds Lubomír Tuček.

Vitesco has operations in three Czech locations, where it employs approximately 4,500 people in total. Its manufacturing plant in Trutnov is focused on the production of technologies for cleaner internal-combustion engines. The plant’s most important product is a nitrogen oxide sensor, but it also produces, for example, high-pressure pumps, turbochargers and thermal powertrain management systems for internal-combustion, hybrid and purely electric vehicles. A research centre for the development and simulation of power electronics and electric motors is also located in Trutnov. On the opposite side of the country, in Frenštát pod Radhoštěm, the company focuses on the production of technologies for battery electric vehicles, while it develops smart sensors in Ostrava. Lubomír Tuček rates the company’s development positively: “We have been successful since our founding. We are growing and gaining new projects year by year. We opened a new laboratory building last year, thus significantly expanding the capacity of the research centre in Ostrava. Thanks to that, we can test completely new things, such as conducting stress tests of hybrid electric motors. In Frenštát, we launched production of technologies for battery electric vehicles, and we are progressively shifting our portfolio toward electromobility. We are more bothered by a shortage of people rather than a shortage of work.”

By signing on to the Green Deal of 2019, Czechia committed to fulfilling sustainability goals. For the future of the automotive industry, a key aspect for the future of the automotive industry is the Fit for 55 package, which has the objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030. In Czechia, however, petrol (56.4%) and diesel (22.6%) cars still account for the vast majority of vehicle sales. Battery electric vehicles comprised only 2.1% of all new passenger cars sold in Czechia last year, which puts us second to last in an international European comparison. The European average is roughly 8%, while in Sweden, which ranked first, the share of electric vehicles is as high as 33%. “We were asleep at the wheel for a while. For a long time we pretended that the transformation didn’t concern us, which to some degree caused us to fall behind, but I’ve seen a shift in the right direction in the past year. The issue is starting to be taken seriously even at the highest levels of politics, and there is a growing interest among people in electric vehicles,” Lubomír Tuček concludes.
Eaton celebrates thirty years in Czechia

Global demand for energy continues to rise

With approximately 860 employees and annual revenues of CZK 6.773 billion in 2021, Eaton is one of the biggest American investors in Czechia. The company is now celebrating its thirtieth year in operation here. Over the past three decades, this leader in the field of energy distribution has truly accomplished a lot here. Eaton’s history in the Czech Republic dates back to 1993, when it entered the Czech market as part of the Felten & Guilleaume concern and was focused on sales of components for electricity distribution. In the following years, the company built a production plant in Suchdol nad Lužnicí and established one of its European logistics centres, which is responsible for supplying products to a number of Central and Eastern European countries, and opened its European Innovation Centre in Roztoky u Prahy, where it conducts research focused on the development of energy-efficient power-supply systems and the electrification of transport, vehicles and aerospace applications.

Eaton has also established strategic partnerships with significant scientific institutions such as Brno University of Technology, the Czech Institute of Informatics, Robotics and Cybernetics (Czech Technical University) and the Research and Innovation Centre for Electrical Engineering at the University of West Bohemia. “During our thirty years in operation in Czechia, we have managed to create a comprehensive supply chain that includes development, production, sales, logistics and service,” says Jan Hrůza, Country Sales Leader for the Czech Republic and Slovakia. By exploiting global trends in electrification and digitalisation, the company is striving to accelerate our planet’s transition to renewable energy.

Timeline

- 1993 establishment of Felten & Guilleaume Elektrotechnika
- 1994 production plant in Suchdol nad Lužnicí
- 2005 acquisition that gave rise to Eaton Elektrotechnika s.r.o. and direct representation of Eaton in Czechia
- 2006 distribution centre in Pohořelice u Brna
- 2012 the company’s first European innovation centre opened in Roztoky u Prahy
- 2021 introduction of the xSpider software system for short-circuit current calculations and dimensioning low-voltage networks
2023 statistics

Statistics of CzechInvest’s projects available on the agency’s website

Accurate data and statistics are the basis for good decision-making and targeting of activities, products and services. Therefore, CzechInvest is aware that services based on up-to-date and correctly interpreted data are of fundamental importance to clients in their decision-making processes. Since 2020, we have been using the PowerBI visualisation and analytics tool for attractively presenting internal statistics and external data pertaining to the business and investment environment in Czechia. In the “Czechia – Data Reports” section of CzechInvest’s website, you can find interactive data reports on selected topics – basic data about the Czech Republic, the labour market, wages, science and research, transport and construction, competitiveness, data from the country’s regions and many other visualisations.

Take advantage of the opportunity to display comprehensive statistics of investment projects, including the most recent statistics for 2022 in these clearly arranged data reports. The data reports allow filtering of projects by year, region, country of origin and sector, and provide information on investment amounts and numbers of newly created jobs.
CzechInvest’s services

- Detailed, sector-focused market information and value analyses
- Access to a broad spectrum of financial support
- Information and consulting on doing business in Czechia
- Identification of business properties and suitable locations
- Identification of potential business partners, suppliers and acquisition targets
- Organisation of investors’ visits in Czechia
- Aftercare

All of CzechInvest’s services are provided free of charge