



Business Outlook 2024

*Presentation to US Embassy
January 22, 2024*

sections

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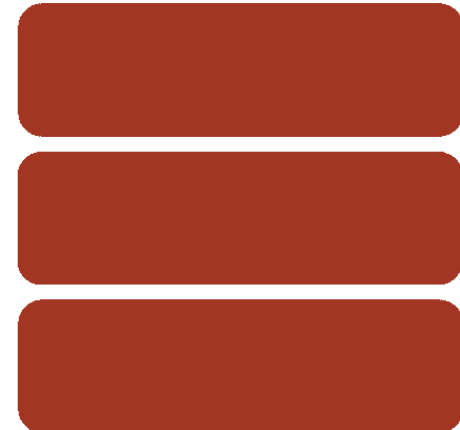
Government Digitization.

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key points

- Czechia should continue to have success in manufacturing, logistics, IT, business center and tourism.
- The country several temporary and structural impediments to achieving its potential, especially as an innovative economy.
- The largest obstacle is workforce, which faces both quantity and quality restrictions.
- Manufacturing faces the short-term challenge of dramatically higher energy prices, and the long-term lack of renewable energy sources.
- Housing supply limits both domestic migration to cities (especially Praha and Brno) and immigration.
- Research policy is more focused on small scale funding aimed at public institutions than large-scale investments into advanced technology development.



short-term forecast

growth projections. Most estimates predict slight growth in 2024.

inflation/pricing. Most estimates predict a decline in inflation, with public sources more confident in a return to low single digits than private sources.

employment. Employment should continue to be low, with job openings only slightly reduced by automation and the economy.

wages. Wages predicted to grow by between 4-8%, with highest gains continuing in IT and blue collar sectors.

exchange rate. No expectations of major fluctuations.



industry snapshots.

Company expansion or restructuring. (Jaroslav Skvrna, Jaroslava Rezlerova).

Manufacturing. (Michal Zavissek).

IT. (Ondrej Krajicek, Michal Pechoucek).

Real Estate. (Pavel Sovicka)

Banking/Investing. (Munir Nanji, Milan Slapak)

Health Care. (Vaclav Novotny)

Hospitality. (Sanjiv Suri)



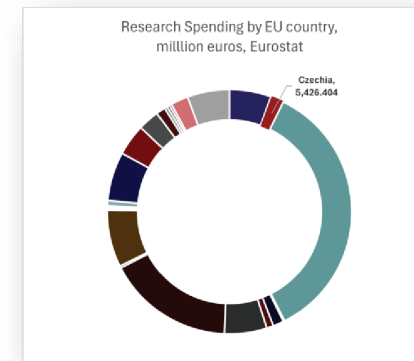
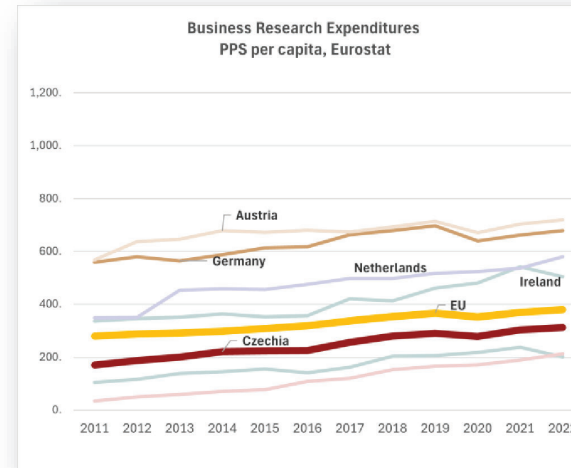
technology:

Key indicator. Business investment into product development.

Essential facts. Czechia invests less per capita into research than leading innovative economies, and the ratio of business-to-public sector research spending is lower than other innovative economies.

To-do list.

1. Big Bets
 1. Shift government policy priority to larger private-public investments in developing new sustainable technology.
 2. Expand support to attract top, young researchers to conduct basic research in fields supporting sustainable technology development.
 3. Tax incentives for investing through venture funds into sustainable tech start-ups.



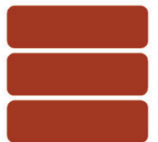
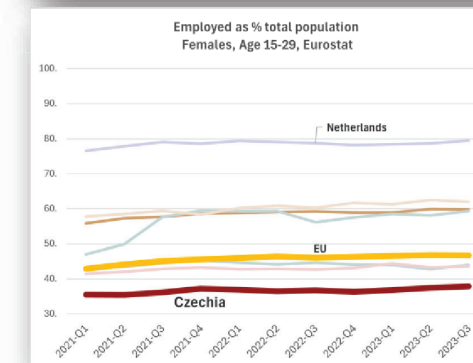
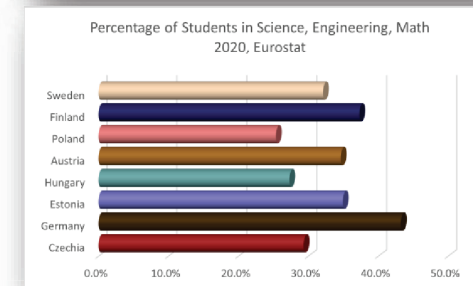
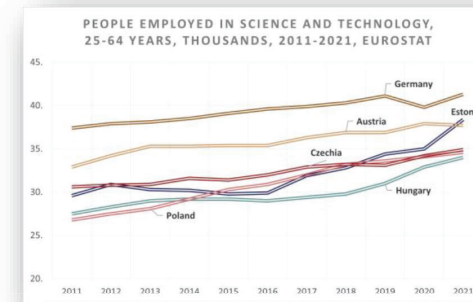
people

Key indicator. Percentage of total laborforce working in science and technology.

Essential facts. Czech labor and immigration policy remains focused on assembly line manufacturing, and is limiting the flexibility and freedom of the workforce to work how they choose, and the transition to an innovative economy.

To-do list.

- **Working from home. Starting and Terminating Employment.**
- **Immigration. More quantity. More Quality.**
- **Education.**

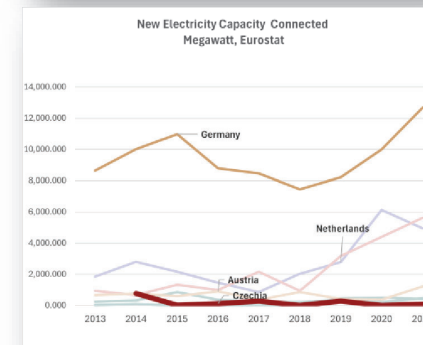
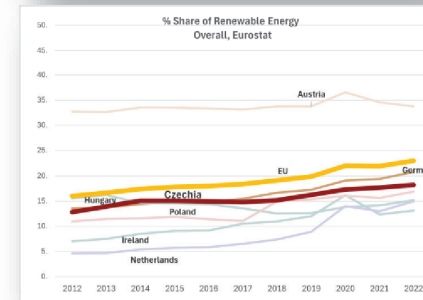
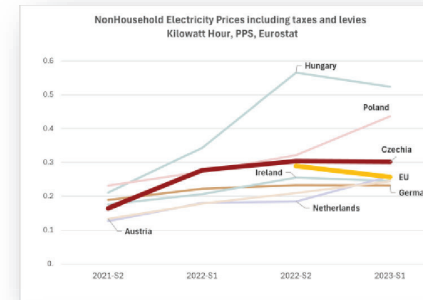


\infrastructure energy

Essential facts. Energy production has suffered from low investment in new kilowatt hours. Pricing policy depended on inexpensive energy supply from Russia. Global companies now demanding renewable energy supply to meet their environmental goals (as well as government regulation).

To-do list.

1. Promote more rapid addition of renewable energy production.
2. Advocate government support for investment into onsite renewable energy production at manufacturing and large commercial developments.

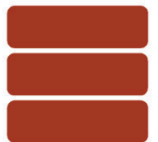


government digitization

Essential facts. The digitization of government has been delayed by a lack of clear direction and prioritization by political leadership, a lack of coordination among implementing bureaucracies, and great difficulties in attracting and retain experts to design and enact IT systems.

To-do list.

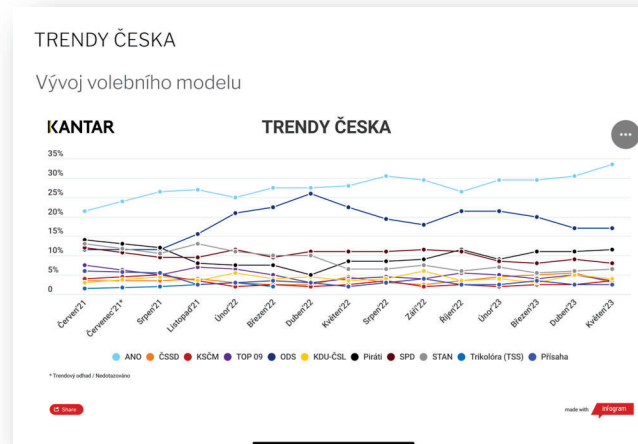
1. Move to project-based strategy with clear policy goals.
2. Strengthen ability of Digital Information Agency to coordinate between government bodies.
3. Design a Public Cloud Strategy that focuses on 1) improving quality of public services through data analytics and artificial intelligence, 2) assesses the cybersecurity capabilities needed and their costs, and 3) the public sector's ability to attract and maintain experts.



society politics

Key indicators. Turnout and outcomes of EU election. Polling of TOP 09, STAN, and KDU-CSL.

Essential facts. Three members of the coalition party are polling within the margin-of-error of falling out of Parliament. The government is viewed as the least popular since the Necas government. ANO is consistently polling in the high 20 to low 30%, and their leading figure, Andrej Babis, captured over 40% of the vote in the presidential election.



číslo	Kandidát příjmení, jméno, tituly	Navrhující strana	Politická příslušnost	1. kolo		2. kolo	
				hlasy	%	hlasy	%
1	Fischer Pavel	Senátoři	BEZPP	376 707	6,75	X	X
2	Baňka Jaroslav	Poslanci	SPD	248 375	4,45	X	X
*4	Pavel Petr Ing. M.A.	Občan	BEZPP	1 975 156	35,40	3 359 301	58,32
5	Zima Tomáš prof. MUDr. DrSc.	Senátoři	BEZPP	30 769	0,55	X	X
6	Nerudová Danuše prof. Ing. Ph.D.	Občan	BEZPP	777 090	13,92	X	X
+7	Babiš Andrej Ing.	Poslanci	ANO	1 952 214	34,99	2 399 898	41,67
8	Diviš Karel PhDr.	Občan	BEZPP	75 476	1,35	X	X
9	Hilber Marek MUDr. Bc. Ph.D.	Senátoři	MHS	142 912	2,56	X	X

+) postupující kandidát
*) zvolený kandidát

Zpět: Prezident 2023

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