

Czech Republic



10.5 million



Czech crown (CZK)



\$ 18,859



CPI 1.4%

The Czech Republic is one of the most stable and prosperous of the post-communist states of Central Europe. It reaps large benefits from its status of a centrally positioned member of the EU, which it joined in 2004.

The workforce is highly skilled, particularly in technology and engineering, with above-average educational and literacy levels, strong science and technical knowledge.

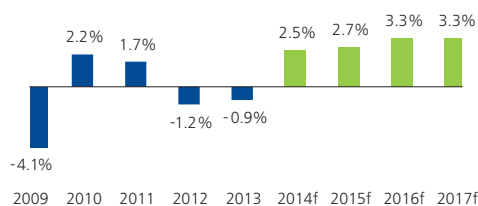
Economy Overview

Current growth is supported by exports to the EU and improvement in foreign and domestic investment, as well as by a growing local demand. Restructuring among enterprises, improvements in the financial sector, effective use of available EU funds and a stable financial system should further strengthen output growth.

The small, open Czech economy retained its macroeconomic, social stability and fiscal even under the recent weaker growth and has one of the soundest economies in the entire EU.

According to the current outlook, GDP should start to increase again, though weaker than the 5.5% p.a. average prior to the 2009 crisis.

Real GDP growth, 2009-2017



Significant Industries

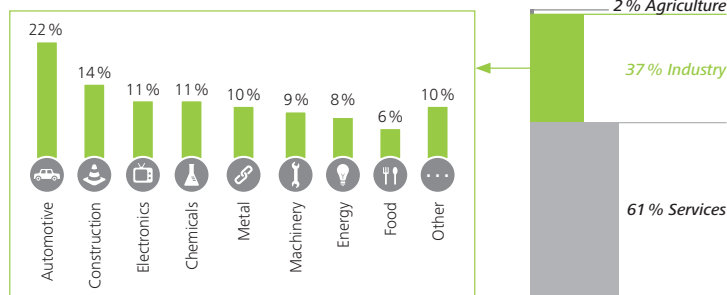
The most important manufacturing sector is the automotive industry. Its key players are major OEMs such as Skoda (VW Group), Toyota-Peugeot-Citroen and Hyundai, and their suppliers: Bosch, Continental, Magna etc.

Czech engineering sector has a centuries-long tradition. With a production base of over 1,100 companies, the production entails electric machines, forged products, transportation equipment, agricultural, food-processing and construction machinery or other equipment, and there is abundance of electrical engineering companies such as Honeywell, Tesla, Panasonic, Foxconn, Olympus, Acer, or larger-scale engineering firms, e.g. in aerospace.

Several global life science companies are present in the country, many also active in healthcare and related services as another attractive sector with significant consolidation potential across various segments.

The Czech Republic is currently one of Europe's top locations for IT services (represented by IBM, Microsoft, SAP etc.) – the country offers traditionally high availability of IT professionals at competitive labor costs.

Czech Economy by Sector in 2012, % of Output



Investors in the Country

Germany is the largest foreign importer / investor, followed by the Netherlands and Austria. A significant portion of FDI inflows into the Czech Republic has been concentrated in manufacturing and financial intermediation.

Investment incentives are in place for the manufacturing sector and technology and strategic service centers aid domestic and foreign investors.

The Czech Republic boasts an excellent network of over 150 industrial zones, which are located on the outskirts of all towns of regional importance.

The road network ranks the best in Central Europe, with a high quality transport and communications network and one of the densest railway systems in Europe.

Largest Direct Chinese Investments in the country

Company	Size / Sales 2012	Segment
Huawei	\$105m sales (2012)	Telecommunication
Dalian Rubber&Plastics + Tianjin Machinery	\$42m sales (2012)	Piston rings
Shanghai Maling	\$23m investment	Canned food
Sichuan Changhong	\$15m investment	LCD screens
Prenatal testing center - JV between BGI Health and Association of Czech medicinal genetics centers		



捷克



1050万



捷克克朗 (CZK)



18890美



CPI 1.4%

捷克共和国为最稳定繁荣的中欧后共产主义国家之一。2004年成为欧盟成员国。

尤其是在技术和工程方面具有高技能的劳动力，人民平均的教育和文化水平高，具备较强的科学以及技术方面的知识。

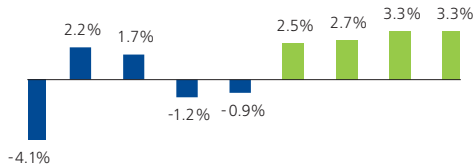
经济概况

欧盟国的投资是主要经济成长的来源。国内内需也变得越来越重要的作用，银行利率偏低。政府改善金融部门的运作，并有效地利用欧盟提供的资金加强产能。

在过去几年金融体系已经成熟且非常稳定，通胀率低于3%。捷克保留了开放的社会风气，宏观的经济，维持社会的稳定，目前在整个欧盟成员国中，捷克拥有健全的经济体系。

根据目前的预测国内生产总值应该再次增加，但是仍比2009年年金融危机时的增长率低（004- 2008年年的平均增长率是5.5%）。

2009-2017年实际及预计GDP增长率



重要产业

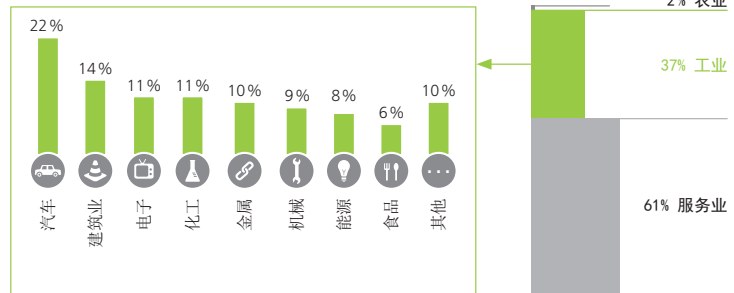
汽车制造业为主要的产业，如：斯柯达（大众集团），丰田，标致，雪铁龙，现代等，连同他们的供应商，如博世，德国马牌，麦格纳等。

捷克工程界有着几百年悠久的传统。并且拥有1100个企业生产基地，广泛运用机械工程技术并且提供的设备和机械（如电机，锻造产品，运输设备，农业，食品加工工业和工程机械业等）。

电气工程公司包括霍尼韦尔，特斯拉，松下，富士康，奥林巴斯或宏碁；其他较大规模的工程公司，如：在航空航天（包括商用和军用飞机制造）。一些全球生命科学公司也在捷克投资，也有不少的医疗保健公司。

目前捷克居欧洲的信息技术服务业的领头羊的位置（如：IBM，微软，SAP等都在捷克投资）；捷克提供了专业人员以及适当的劳动力成本。

2012年捷克各经济产业输出百分比



在该国的投资者

德国是最大的外国投资者，其次是荷兰和奥地利。外国直接投资流入集中在制造业和金融中介业。捷克鼓励外商成立制造业技术和战略服务中心。捷克拥有超过150个工业区，城市与城市连接成一个便利的网路。

在中欧，捷克拥有高品质的运输和通信网络以及最密集铁路系统。

中国在该国最大的投资项目

公司	规模	产业
华为	\$1.05亿美元 (2012年)	电子通信业
大连橡胶 + 天津机械	\$4200万美元 (2012年)	塑料业
上海梅林	\$2300万美元	罐头食品业
四川长虹	\$1500万美元	LED电视屏幕
BGI Health 捷克医学检测中心		