

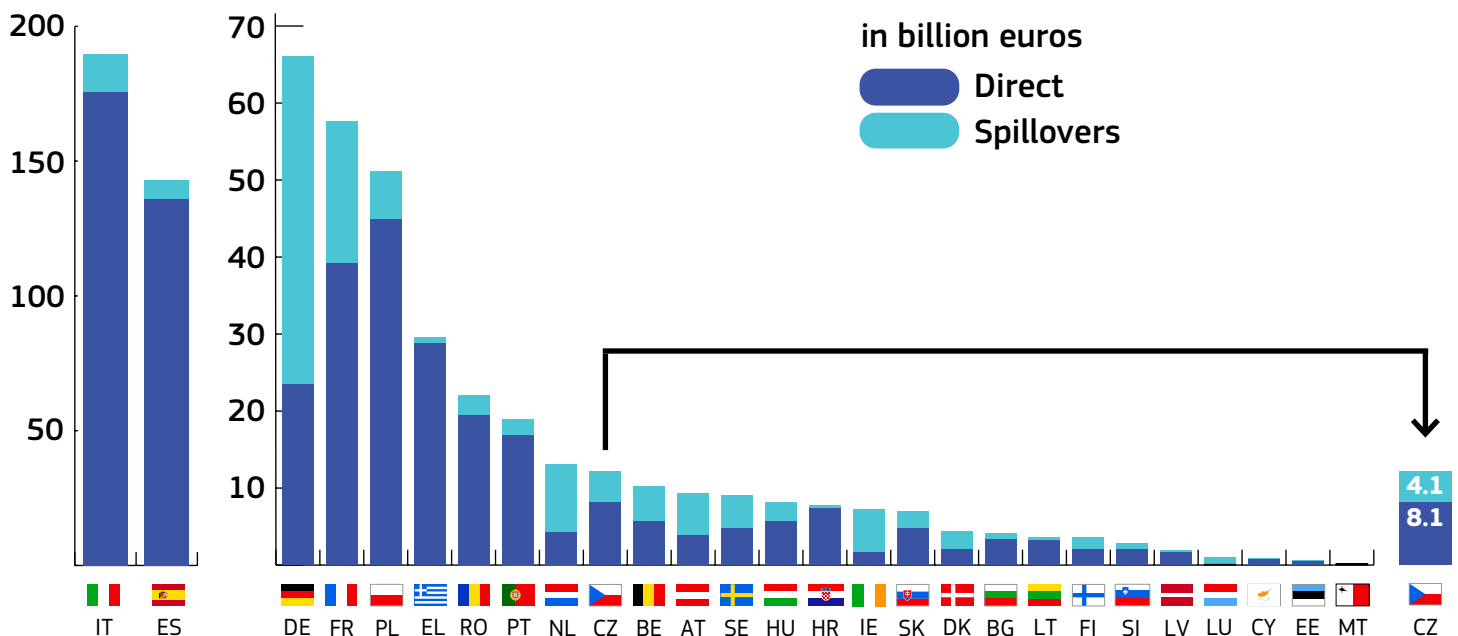


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# ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE FACILITY: THE CASE OF CZECHIA

#NextGenEU | OCTOBER 2025

The Recovery and Resilience Facility is estimated to **increase Czechia's GDP by EUR 12.2 billion** between 2020 and 2030, equivalent to **3.9% of its current GDP**. This impact is **30% above the size of its plan**. **Spillover effects, estimated at EUR 4.1 billion, account for around one-third of the total impact**



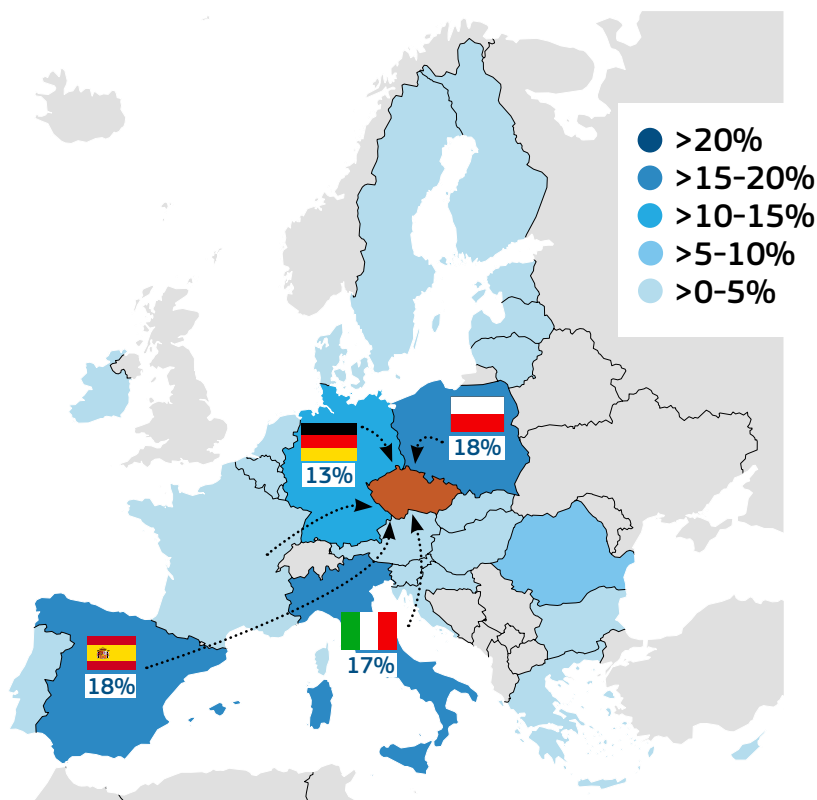
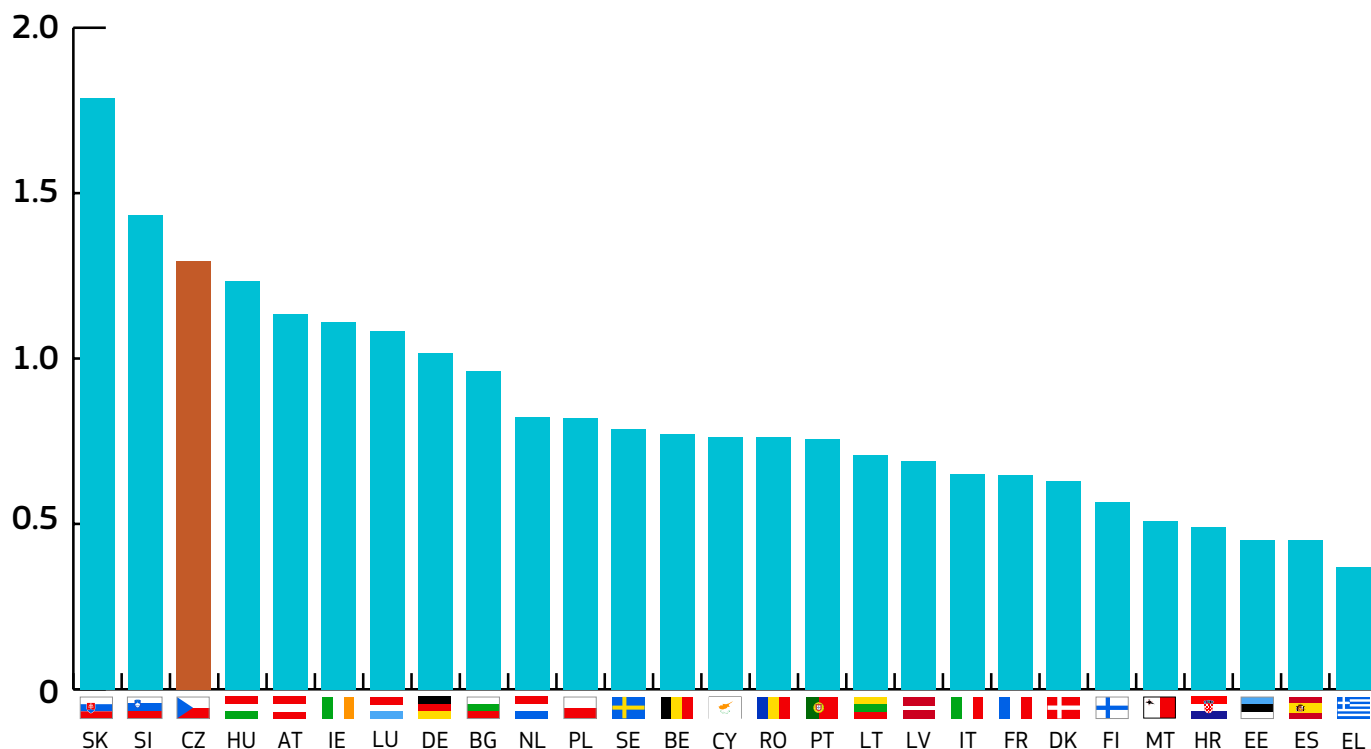
**Direct economic impacts** appear in a country from the delivery of its own recovery and resilience plan via the immediate boost in production and employment in national industries.

**Spillover impacts** arise from higher exports of final and intermediate goods to other Member States due to the implementation of their national plans.

The analysis is based on the [Discussion Paper on Economic Impacts of the RRF](#) published on 21 May 2025. The estimates date from June 2025 and assume full implementation of all national plans. The figures do not account for the impact of reforms or welfare effects.

# ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE FACILITY: THE CASE OF CZECHIA

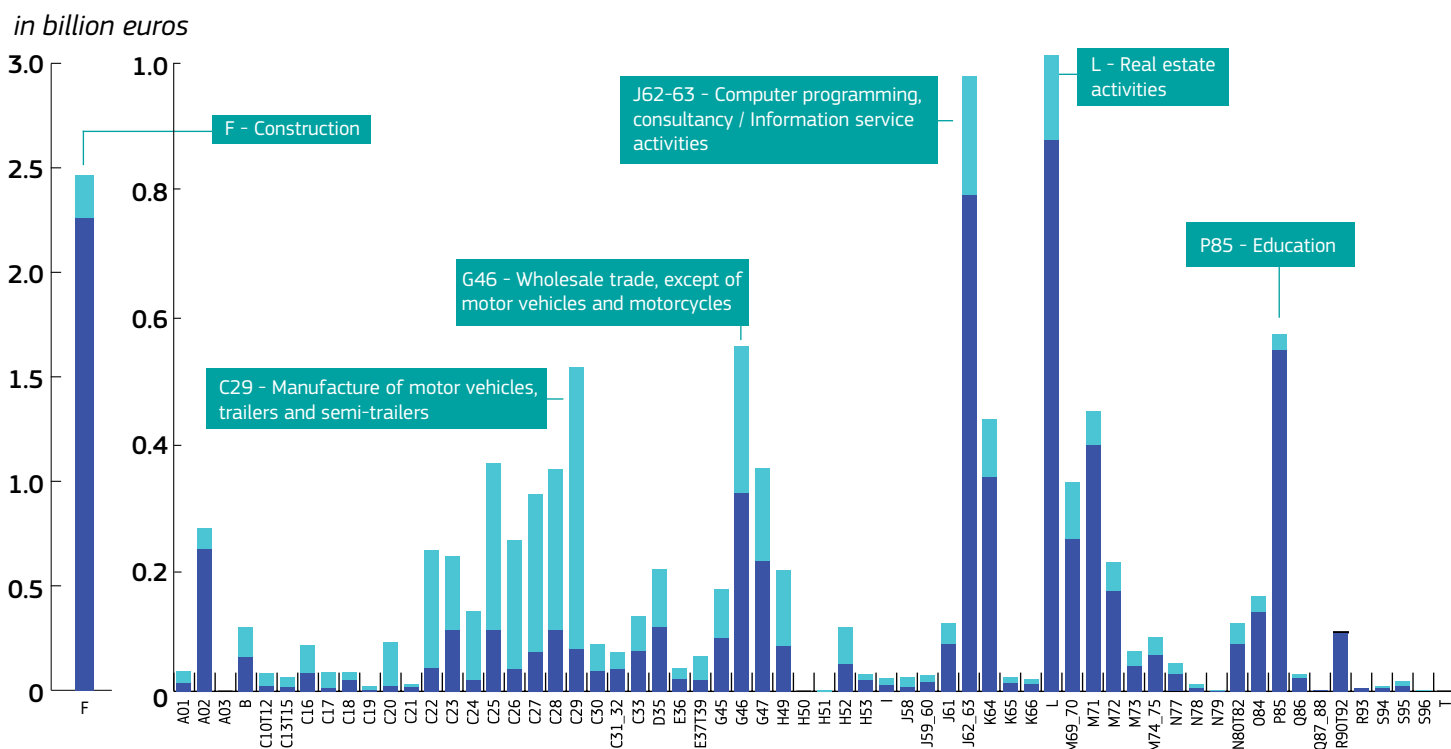
Czechia is the EU country with the third highest spillovers relative to GDP (1.3 %) thanks to its high integration into EU value chains and the Single Market.



The main sources of spillovers to Czechia are Spain and Poland (18% of total spillovers to Czechia are coming from them), Italy (17%) and Germany (13%).

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In Czechia, the sectors benefitting the most from the Recovery and Resilience Facility are **construction, real estate activities, IT and education**. In addition, the **manufacturing sector, including the automotive sector, and wholesale trade** benefit significantly from spillovers from other Member States' plans.



The economic sectors are based on EUROSTAT NACE codes.

Direct impact Spillover impact

## EXAMPLES OF FIRMS BENEFITTING FROM THE CZECH PLAN

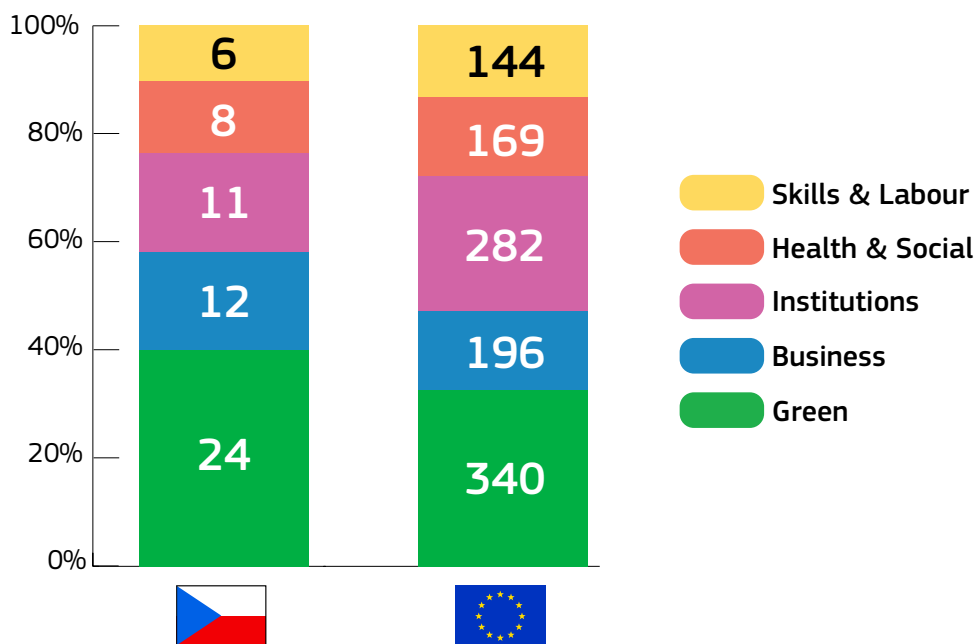
- Správa železnic** – railway infrastructure
- CETIN** – deployment of 5G networks
- VÚTS** – industrial research
- Nemocnice AGEL Nový Jičín** – cancer care
- COMTES FHT** – materials research
- Qoolers** – electric vehicles battery research
- Centrum výzkumu Řež** – energy research
- Lesy České republiky** – reforestation resilient to climate change
- Povodí Moravy** – flood risk protection
- Česká pošta** – use of electric vehicles for mail delivery
- Teplárny Brno** – modernisation of district heating



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## Reforms

The figures above do not factor in RRF-funded reforms which are expected to significantly increase the overall economic impact. Across the EU, the RRF finances 1 131 reforms which we grouped into five broad economic categories. Czechia’s plan includes 61 reforms with an emphasis on reforms supporting the green transition, improving the business environment and public institutions.



## EXAMPLES OF CZECH REFORMS

**Legislative reforms in the area of energy:** these reforms simplified licensing and permitting procedures for renewables, including the introduction of a framework for designating areas with accelerated permitting. They also improved transparency and procedures for grid connections and created a framework for energy communities and consumer energy sharing. These measures are particularly important for Czechia, which faces some of the highest electricity prices in the EU relative to household incomes, combined with one of the lowest shares of renewable energy generation. As a result of RRF reforms and investments, renewables installed capacity increased by 46% and renewables connection requests increased by 240%.

**Amendment of the digital element of school curricula for primary and secondary schools:** The amendment introduced new classes on computational thinking and digital skills in at least 4 000 primary and secondary schools. In parallel, teachers were offered complementary digital training and learning opportunities.

**Legislative reform on housing affordability:** The reform establishes offices to support applicants in finding housing, incentivises landlords to rent out apartments by introducing guarantees for vulnerable tenants, and involves social services in helping tenants keep their homes. This is a key reform in Czechia, which faces low housing affordability compared to other EU countries, despite having hundreds of thousands of vacant apartments.

