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Digital Decade 2026 country report

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PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

**State of the Digital Decade 2026: Closing structural gaps and mobilising investments for
2030 and beyond**

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DIGITAL DECADE COUNTRY REPORT 2026

Czechia

Contents

Executive summary	2
Recommendations	4
A competitive, sovereign and resilient EU based on technological leadership	5
Building technological leadership: digital infrastructure and technologies.....	5
Connectivity infrastructure	5
Semiconductors.....	9
Edge nodes.....	10
Quantum technologies.....	11
Supporting EU-wide digital ecosystems and scaling up innovative enterprises	11
SMEs with at least basic digital intensity	11
Take up of advanced technologies	13
Unicorns, scale-ups and start-ups	15
Strengthening Cybersecurity & Resilience	15
Protecting and empowering EU people and society.....	17
Empowering people and bringing the digital transformation closer to their needs	17
Equipping people with digital skills.....	17
Key digital public services and solutions – trusted, user-friendly, and accessible to all	21
Leveraging digital transformation for a smart greening	23
Annex I: National roadmap analysis.....	25
Annex II: Funding and economic impacts	27

Executive summary

Overall, **Czechia shows solid foundations in basic digital skills and a well-performing eGovernment ecosystem.** It also demonstrates **strengths in advanced research areas such as AI and quantum technologies.** However, important gaps remain in the digitalisation of SMEs, particularly in the uptake of advanced technologies (AI, cloud, data analytics), as well as in the availability of ICT specialists. **Structural weaknesses also persist in areas such as interoperability, data use in public administration and the absence of a comprehensive green-digital strategy.**

The remaining gaps in **SME digitalisation and advanced technology uptake weigh on productivity and competitiveness, limiting the ability of businesses to scale, innovate and integrate into digital value chains.** Shortages of ICT specialists further constrain digital transformation across sectors. At the same time, incomplete interoperability and limited data-sharing practices reduce the efficiency gains that could be achieved through fully digital public administration, while gaps in eHealth uptake and integration affect the broader performance of the system.

Czechia can nevertheless **rely on several assets for digital leadership.** It is developing a structured approach to AI through the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy of the Czech Republic 2030 and related support initiatives (including the advanced tech TWIST programme and EDIHs), while maintaining strong participation in European initiatives such as EuroHPC and quantum research. The innovation ecosystem is supported by incubation and internationalisation programmes, although scaling-up remains a challenge. Continued investment in advanced technologies, combined with stronger links between research and industry, will be key to consolidating this position.

Czechia in the Digital Decade

Czechia shows a low level of ambition in its contribution to the Digital Decade having set 14 national targets (out of 14 possible), 43% of which aligned with the EU 2030 targets. Czechia also set a target of 60% for the combined adoption of technologies by businesses, shy of the 75% at EU level. In its national roadmap, Czechia provided 14 trajectory points for 2025 (out of 14 analysed). **The country is following them moderately well with 64% considered on track.** Czechia addressed 17% of the 6 recommendations issued by the Commission in 2025 by making some changes through new measures. According to the national roadmap, by the end of 2026, 69% of the measures will come to an end. The total public budget associated to these measures is EUR 988 million, representing 31% of the total public budget outlined in the roadmap.

According to the **special Eurobarometer on 'the Digital Decade' 2026, 72% of Czech people consider that digital policy should have a very high/high priority for the EU in shaping our future in Europe.** They also think that, in the next ten years, **the EU should cooperate with Member States to reinforce cybersecurity and protection from online threats (86%), promote digital education and skills programs (80%) and develop shared digital public services (74%).** In addition, **77% of Czech respondents think that the EU should reduce its dependencies on digital from third countries, and 77% that the EU should prioritise investments in digital infrastructure and services that are developed and controlled in Europe.** Meanwhile, **45% would be willing to switch to an EU-based digital service provider even if it means slightly higher costs.**

Funding for digital and multi-country projects

Czechia allocates 22% of its total recovery and resilience plan to digital (EUR 1.8 billion). In addition, under cohesion policy, EUR 1.8 billion, representing 9% of the country's total cohesion policy funding, is dedicated to advancing Czechia's digital transformation.

Czechia is a member of the Alliance for Language Technologies EDIC and of the Local Digital Twins towards the CitiVERSE EDIC. Czechia is directly participating in the IPCEI on Microelectronics and Communication Technologies (IPCEI-ME/CT), supported under National Recovery Plan. Czechia is a participating state of the EuroHPC Joint Undertaking (JU) and of the Chips JU.

Digital Decade KPI (1)	Czechia				EU		Digital Decade target by 2030	
	Last available data (2)	DESI 2026 (year 2025)	Annual progress	National trajectory (3)	DESI 2026 (year 2025)	Annual progress	CZ	EU
Fixed Very High Capacity Network (VHCN) coverage	53.9%	54.7%	1.4%	68.9%	85.5%	3.7%	95.0%	100%
Fibre to the Premises (FTTP)	40.6%	44.8%	10.4%	42.9%	74.1%	7.1%	60.0%	-
Basic 5G coverage	99.1%	99.7%	0.6%	89.4%	96.8%	2.6%	100.0%	100%
Edge Nodes (estimate)	-	295	-	37	7451	-	144	10000
SMEs with at least a basic level of digital intensity *	49.3%	70.5%	19.5%	72.5%	71.4%	11.0%	80.0%	90%
Cloud *	35.2%	42.9%	10.4%	47.5%	46.7%	9.5%	60.0%	75%
Artificial Intelligence	11.3%	17.6%	56.3%	10.7%	20.0%	48.0%	21.0%	75%
Data analytics *	19.5%	44.6%	51.3%	23.9%	39.9%	9.5%	35.0%	75%
AI or Cloud or Data analytics *	43.1%	61.0%	19.0%	45.9%	63.2%	7.5%	60.0%	75%
Unicorns	3	3	0.0%	4	324	10.2%	6	500
At least basic digital skills *	69.1%	70.5%	1.0%	67.3%	60.4%	4.3%	80.0%	80%
ICT specialists	4.5%	4.7%	4.4%	5.4%	5.0%	2.0%	7.0%	~10%
e-ID scheme notification		Yes						
Digital public services for citizens	81.5	87.2	7.0%	100.0	84.6	2.8%	100.0	100
Digital public services for businesses	86.3	100.0	15.9%	100.0	88.6	2.7%	100.0	100
Access to e-health records	77.4	77.4	0.0%	62.1	86.5	4.6%	100.0	100

(1) Indicators full description, metadata and sources in the [DESI 2026 methodological note](#)

(2) Last available data is DESI2025 (reference year 2024) except for indicators marked with a star * for which it is DESI2024 (reference year 2023)

(3) National trajectory value for 2025, if set by the country in its Digital Decade national roadmap

A competitive, sovereign and resilient EU based on technological leadership

Despite maintaining investments in fibre and 5G infrastructure and ongoing reforms to address permitting bottlenecks and support rollout in underserved areas Czechia is below the EU average in connectivity; demand-side factors, including limited perceived benefits and price sensitivity, continue to affect uptake and the business case for deployment, particularly in rural areas.

SME digitalisation is supported through a broad set of programmes under OP TAC, including Digital Enterprise and DEEP TECH calls, which have mobilised significant funding and demonstrated strong

demand. These measures increasingly focus on advanced technologies and are aligned with Digital Decade targets. However, **structural barriers such as administrative complexity, limited advisory capacity and regulatory constraints affect uptake.** While regional innovation ecosystems are supported through EDIHs and testing facilities, further efforts are needed to improve visibility, accessibility and effectiveness of support tools. Czechia also lags behind its trajectory on unicorns, **reflecting broader challenges in scaling innovative firms and access to finance.**

Protecting and empowering EU people and society

Czechia performs well in basic digital skills, with limited structural gaps across the population. Ongoing education reforms, notably the revision of the Framework Education Programme, strengthen digital competences and computational thinking from an early stage. However, shortages of ICT specialists persist, particularly in advanced fields such as AI, cybersecurity and data analytics, despite upskilling and reskilling efforts. Measures to increase women participation and improve labour market relevance are in place but remain limited in scale.

Digital public services continue to improve, with a strong focus on user-centric design, life-event-based services and the gradual integration of AI tools. Progress on the national digital wallet and interoperability frameworks is ongoing, supported by investments in core infrastructure and governance. However, barriers remain in data sharing, system integration and uneven capacities across administrations. **In eHealth, access to digital health records has expanded, but challenges persist in interoperability, uptake by professionals and support for smaller healthcare providers.**

Recommendations

- **Connectivity:** (a) Promote the rollout of fibre infrastructure by supporting the expansion of fibre networks through coordinated funding programmes and regulatory measures at both national and regional levels, ensuring a balanced deployment, including in rural areas; (b) strengthen fibre take-up by supporting, through targeted funding and appropriate regulation, the deployment of the fibre connections to end users. (c) foster the copper networks switch-off with a view to ensuring the take up of fibre, unlock the benefits of the connectivity ecosystem and maximise the socio-economic value of high-speed infrastructure; (d) Improve availability and coverage in the 5G mid-spectrum band (3.4-3.8 GHz) in order to ensure sufficient availability of mid-band spectrum for high-quality public 5G networks.
- **Unicorns:** Strengthen framework conditions for scaling innovative firms, including start-ups and spin-offs in deep-tech sectors, by improving access to scale-up support and facilitating the commercial uptake of research results through stronger academia-business links.
- **ICT specialists:** Reinforce the supply of ICT specialists and advanced digital skills, with particular attention to cybersecurity, AI and data-related skills, by further aligning education and reskilling programmes with labour market needs and stepping up efforts to attract women and girls into ICT careers.
- **E-Health:** Strengthen interoperability and uptake of digital health services by accelerating the adoption of common health data standards across healthcare providers, supporting the digitalisation of smaller healthcare providers, and improving the use and awareness of eHealth services among healthcare professionals and patients.
- **Green-Digital nexus:** Develop a more coherent green-digital approach, including measures to monitor the environmental footprint of digital infrastructures and to better integrate digitalisation into climate, energy and circular economy policies.

A competitive, sovereign and resilient EU based on technological leadership

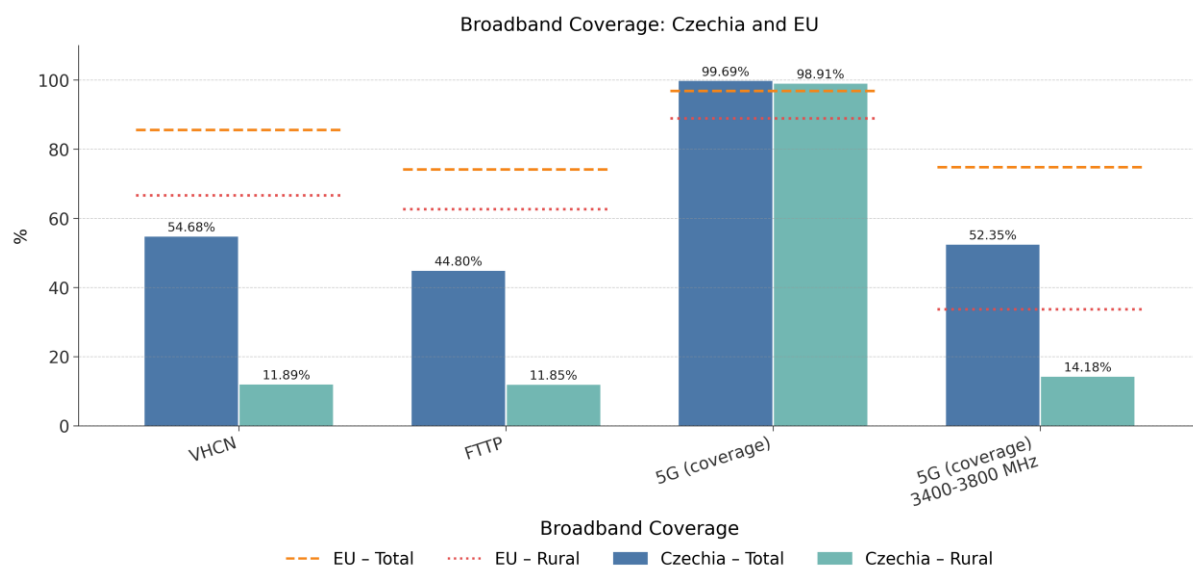
Building technological leadership: digital infrastructure and technologies

Connectivity infrastructure

Performance assessment

Czechia's Fixed Very High Capacity Network (VHCN) coverage stood at 54.68% in 2025, following an increase of 1.4% from the previous year. This figure is below the EU average of 85.54% for the same year. In 2024, Czechia's coverage was 53.91%, which was also lower than the EU's 82.49%. In terms of growth, Czechia's annual rate of 1.4% was lower than the EU's 3.7%. The country is lagging behind compared to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap. **For households in sparsely populated areas, Czechia's VHCN coverage was 11.89% in 2025, following an increase of 18.5% from the previous year.** This figure is below the EU average of 66.66% for the same year. In 2024, Czechia's coverage was 10.04%, which was also lower than the EU's 61.87%. However, Czechia's annual growth rate of 18.5% was higher than the EU's 7.7%.

Czechia's Fibre to the Premises (FTTP) coverage stood at 44.8% in 2025, following an increase of 10.4% from the previous year. This figure is below the EU average of 74.13% for the same year. In 2024, Czechia's coverage was 40.58%, which was also lower than the EU's 69.24%. However, Czechia's annual growth rate of 10.4% was higher than the EU's 7.1%. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap. **For households in sparsely populated areas, Czechia's FTTP coverage was 11.85% in 2025, following an increase of 18.1% from the previous year.** This figure is below the EU average of 62.61% for the same year. In 2024, Czechia's coverage was 10.04%, which was also lower than the EU's 58.76%. However, Czechia's annual growth rate of 18.1% was higher than the EU's 6.5%.



Czechia's basic 5G coverage stood at 99.69% in 2025, following an increase of 0.6% from the previous year. This figure is above the EU average of 96.79% for the same year. In 2024, Czechia's coverage

Czechia

was 99.08%, which was also higher than the EU's 94.35%. However, Czechia's annual growth rate of 0.6% was lower than the EU's 2.6%. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap. **For households in sparsely populated areas, Czechia's 5G coverage was 98.91% in 2025, following an increase of 3.8% from the previous year. This figure is above the EU average of 88.88% for the same year.** In 2024, Czechia's coverage was 95.3%, which was also higher than the EU's 79.58%. However, Czechia's annual growth rate of 3.8% was lower than the EU's 11.7%.

Czechia's 5G coverage in the 3.4–3.8 GHz band stood at 52.35% in 2025, following an increase of 38.9% from the previous year. This figure is below the EU average of 74.75% for the same year. In 2024, Czechia's coverage was 37.7%, which was also lower than the EU's 67.6%. However, Czechia's annual growth rate of 38.9% was higher than the EU's 10.6%. **For households in sparsely populated areas, Czechia's 5G coverage in the 3.4–3.8 GHz band was 14.18% in 2025, following an increase of 69.9% from the previous year.** This figure is below the EU average of 33.71% for the same year. In 2024, Czechia's coverage was 8.35%, which was also lower than the EU's 25.36%. However, Czechia's annual growth rate of 69.9% was higher than the EU's 32.90%.

Czechia's digital economy and society index shows a mixed performance compared to the EU average. While the country's basic 5G coverage and 5G coverage in sparsely populated areas are above the EU average, its VHCN coverage, FTTP coverage, and 5G coverage in the 3.4–3.8 GHz band are below the EU average. In terms of growth, Czechia performed better than the EU in VHCN coverage and FTTP coverage for sparsely populated areas, as well as in 5G coverage in the 3.4–3.8 GHz band. However, it performed worse than the EU in basic 5G coverage and 5G coverage in sparsely populated areas.

The table below provides an overview of VHCN, FTTP and 5G coverage across NUTS-2 regions in Czechia.

	VHCN coverage		FTTP Coverage		5G Coverage	
	Overall	Rural	Overall	Rural	Overall	Rural
National coverage	54.68%	11.89%	44.80%	11.85%	99.69%	98.91%
Jihovýchod	57.26%	15.53%	48.33%	15.53%	99.86%	99.69%
Jihozápad	37.58%	8.21%	27.81%	8.21%	99.34%	98.56%
Moravskoslezsko	60.76%	18.00%	55.54%	18.00%	99.75%	97.96%
Praha	89.33%		58.51%		99.97%	
Severovýchod	41.48%	8.78%	36.71%	8.77%	99.59%	98.80%
Severozápad	63.43%	18.16%	52.53%	17.99%	99.54%	98.52%
Střední Čechy	35.32%	9.72%	32.19%	9.72%	99.74%	99.23%
Střední Morava	50.25%	12.72%	46.90%	12.52%	99.62%	98.93%

Czechia is at 41.87% of 5G SIM cards share of population after an increase of 37.1% in 2025, and standing below the EU average of 55.55%. In 2024, Czechia's share was 30.54%, which was also lower than the EU's 35.56%. The annual growth rate of 5G SIM cards share of population in Czechia was 37.1%, which is lower than the EU's growth rate of 56.2%.

Czechia is at 6.82% of fixed broadband subscriptions >= 1 Gbps after an increase of 60.2% in 2025, and standing below the EU average of 26.97%. In 2024, Czechia's share was 4.26%, which was lower than the EU's 22.25%. The annual growth rate of fixed broadband subscriptions >= 1 Gbps in Czechia was 60.2%, which is higher than the EU's growth rate of 21.2%.

Policy context and assessment of recommendations

Czechia continues to pursue measures aimed at sustaining the deployment of VHCN and fibre infrastructure. It is addressing administrative barriers that have slowed deployment, particularly in rural and sparsely populated areas. Since mid-2025, policy efforts have primarily focused on simplifying permitting procedures, improving coordination in infrastructure planning and aligning the national framework with the new EU regulatory environment.

A key development in 2025 was the preparation of draft legislation transposing the provisions of the Gigabit Infrastructure Act aimed at reducing the costs associated with the deployment of electronic communications networks. The proposed legislation seeks to strengthen cross-sector coordination and improve transparency in infrastructure planning, including through provisions facilitating the sharing of information on planned network deployment and access to relevant infrastructure. The legislative package is currently under discussion and is expected to support more efficient rollout of VHCN and backbone infrastructure once adopted.

In parallel, the government is preparing to amend the Building Act in order to accelerate the deployment of digital infrastructure. The proposed reform aims to streamline permitting by introducing an integrated administrative procedure managed by a single authority, resulting in a single permit and reducing the number of supporting documents required. The proposal also expands the list of small infrastructure installations that do not require a permit, including certain electronic communications infrastructure deployed by operators on their own land or with the consent of the landowner. According to national authorities, including the Czech Telecommunication Office (CTU), permitting procedures and administrative fragmentation remain among the main obstacles to network deployment, and the proposed reform is expected to address these constraints over time.

In July 2025, the Czech government also adopted Action Plan 3.0 to support the planning and construction of electronic communications networks. The plan aims to facilitate the rollout of digital infrastructure by addressing administrative barriers, reducing investment costs and supporting the development of connectivity in 'white areas' that lack high-quality broadband coverage. The measures focus in particular on accelerating planning procedures, improving coordination among authorities and supporting the expansion of VHCN infrastructure in underserved areas.

Despite progress on the supply side, demand-side factors continue to affect the uptake of very high-speed broadband services, which in turn influences the business case for fibre deployment. National authorities note that many users continue to prefer lower-speed offers, as gigabit connections are perceived as offering limited added value. Price sensitivity among end users also contributes to slower migration to fibre networks.

From a market perspective, investments in fixed network infrastructure have increased in recent years, with both large national operators and smaller regional providers contributing to fibre rollout. Notwithstanding this, no structured approach to copper switch-off has been established, and the transition from legacy networks to fibre remains largely market-driven, constrained by demand and the absence of targeted policy incentives.

Regarding 5G deployment, Czechia has continued to advance rollout, particularly in the 3.4-3.8 GHz band. Operators holding spectrum licences in this band are subject to deployment obligations established in the 2021 allocation decision, which include an obligation to install base stations and to cover a significant number of regions. In 2025, Czechia also made progress in the deployment of 5G core networks, supporting the transition towards more advanced network

capabilities. In parallel, 5G deployment in rural areas - supported by the call “Development of 5G mobile infrastructure in rural investment-intensive white areas” under the National Recovery Fund (CZK 300 million) - is expected to deliver 30 new base transceiver stations (BTS) by June 2026.

Czechia is also encouraging the development of stand-alone 5G networks and industrial applications through policy initiatives and spectrum management measures. The Ministry of Industry and Trade, with support from National Recovery Plan, has produced analytical studies supporting the development of advanced 5G capabilities, including stand-alone networks and the potential expansion of the 3.4-3.8 GHz band. In addition, the government has approved a new Radio Spectrum Management Strategy for the coming decade, which aims to optimise spectrum use, support investment and enable new use cases, including industrial and business applications based on 5G connectivity.

2025 recommendation on VHCN and FTTP: Accelerate the rollout of fibre (FTTP) and Very High-Capacity Networks (VHCN), particularly in rural areas, and streamline permitting procedures and raising awareness about gigabit connectivity benefits among businesses and households.

Czechia made some efforts to address the recommendation through new policy actions in 2025. In particular, Czechia has started preparation of legislative measures to streamline permitting procedures and reduce deployment costs, including the transposition of the Gigabit Infrastructure Regulation and the amendment to the Building Act.

The adoption of **Action Plan 3.0 should further supports the rollout of VHCN in underserved areas** by addressing administrative barriers and facilitating infrastructure planning. These measures directly target key bottlenecks identified in the recommendation, in particular permitting complexity and rural deployment challenges, although most remain pending adoption or implementation.

Overall, while Czechia is moving in the right direction, progress remains partial, as key reforms have yet to take full effect and structural challenges related to demand and rural viability continue to weigh on deployment.

Semiconductors

Czechia has continued to implement its National Semiconductor Strategy, which aims to strengthen the country’s role in the European semiconductor ecosystem by supporting manufacturing capacity, design capabilities, skills development and integration into EU-level initiatives under the European Chips Act.

A major milestone since mid-2025 has been the European Commission’s approval of state aid for the construction of a silicon carbide (SiC) power devices manufacturing facility by onsemi in Rožnov pod Radhoštěm. The project, supported by approximately EUR 450 million in public funding and representing a total investment of around EUR 1.64 billion, will establish a fully integrated 200 mm SiC production facility. Commercial operation is expected to start in 2027. The investment represents an important step in strengthening European capacity in power electronics technologies, which are critical for applications such as electric vehicles, renewable energy systems and industrial power solutions. The project also includes commitments related to priority supply in case of shortages in line with the EU Chips Act and measures to support workforce development in the local ecosystem.

Czechia has also progressed in developing the national semiconductor ecosystem and support structures foreseen under the strategy. In April 2025, the Czech Semiconductor Centre was launched as the national competence centre, providing support to companies and research organisations,

including mentoring activities, access to design tools and pilot lines, and skills development programmes. The centre also plays a role in connecting Czech stakeholders to initiatives under the Chips Joint Undertaking, including pilot lines and collaborative research calls.

Skills development remains a central component of the national strategy, which sets a target of training 9,000 semiconductor professionals by 2029. In November 2025, the Ministry of Education approved principles to expand capacity in university programmes focused on semiconductor technologies. From 2026, public universities offering relevant bachelor's and master's programmes are expected to increase first-year student intake by 20% compared with the 2023–2025 average. The measures are supported by targeted funding aimed at expanding teaching staff, upgrading laboratories and equipment, strengthening student recruitment and improving cooperation with industry. Universities are also expected to deepen collaboration with semiconductor companies and secure industry co-financing for part of the programme. These initiatives are intended to contribute to the development of a skilled workforce aligned with the needs of the growing semiconductor ecosystem.

Czechia also remains actively engaged in EU-level initiatives supporting semiconductor research and innovation, including calls under the Chips Joint Undertaking. Through the national competence centre and dedicated information activities, Czech stakeholders have been supported in accessing pilot lines and design platforms, enabling pathways from research and development to prototyping and small-scale production.

In addition, Czechia is preparing participation in the candidate Important Project of Common European Interest (IPCEI) on Advanced Semiconductor Technologies (IPCEI AST). The Ministry of Industry and Trade launched a call for expressions of interest to identify national projects in areas such as AI chips, advanced packaging, integrated photonics, power electronics, secure communications and semiconductor design capabilities. The pre-notification process is expected to start in 2026.

More broadly, Czech authorities have also begun coordinating semiconductor-related investment priorities through the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP). The first national steering discussions have focused on aligning EU and national financing instruments for critical technologies, including semiconductors, with the objective of strengthening the national ecosystem and supporting projects that contribute to European technological resilience.

Edge nodes

Performance assessment

According to the Edge Node Observatory, Czechia is estimated to have deployed a total of 295 edge nodes by 2025. Due to a change in methodology, this number cannot be compared to previous estimations.

Policy context and assessment of recommendations

Czechia has set a national target of **144 edge nodes by 2030** in its adjusted Digital Decade roadmap. However, since mid-2025 no dedicated policy measures or funding instruments specifically supporting edge-node deployment have been introduced.

Support for edge computing currently remains **indirect and embedded in broader programmes**, including calls promoting digital solutions, deep-tech innovation and advanced technologies. These initiatives may support projects that rely on edge infrastructure, but they are not specifically designed to deploy edge nodes.

Authorities have initiated **discussions with industry stakeholders** to better understand the current deployment landscape and future investment plans.

Public authorities expect that **future deployment may emerge through use cases** in areas such as smart cities, Industry 4.0 and 5G-based applications. In addition, edge technologies are being considered in the context of plans to develop a **nationwide network operator supporting critical infrastructure and socio-economic actors**.

No dedicated national monitoring framework has yet been established, and progress towards the national target currently relies mainly on **data from the EU Edge Observatory**.

2025 recommendation on Edge computing: Introduce concrete measures to support the deployment of edge nodes and operationalise the national 2030 target. Ensure dedicated funding and public-private coordination mechanisms are in place.

No information available on measures taken to address the recommendation. While Czechia has set a national target of 144 edge nodes by 2030, no dedicated policy measures, funding instruments or coordination mechanisms have been introduced to support its implementation.

Support for edge computing remains indirect and embedded in broader programmes, and discussions with stakeholders have not yet translated into concrete actions.

Quantum technologies

Czechia approved its National Strategy for Quantum Technologies in 2025, with implementation expected to start in 2026. The Strategy identifies responsibilities across ministries and stakeholders for the different measures envisaged. However, its implementation faces uncertainties related to funding, as the current national budget allocated to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports does not yet include the resources required to fully support the planned measures. In addition, following the discontinuation of the Office of the Minister for Research and Development, a new coordination mechanism will need to be established to oversee the implementation of the strategy.

Czechia continues to participate in EU initiatives in quantum computing and infrastructure, including projects linked to EuroHPC. This includes the VLQ quantum computer operated by IT4Innovations in Ostrava, which is part of the European LUMI-Q consortium and integrated with the Karolina supercomputer for hybrid quantum-classical computing. At national level, support for strategic technologies is also provided for under the TWIST programme, which will run between 2025 and 2031 and aims to strengthen the development and deployment of advanced technologies, including quantum technologies, AI and semiconductors.

At this stage, the impact of the TWIST programme on the quantum ecosystem remains limited, as the first two calls launched under the programme have focused primarily on AI. The programme is nevertheless expected to support the development of strategic technologies and the translation of the research results into practical applications in the coming years.

Supporting EU-wide digital ecosystems and scaling up innovative enterprises

SMEs with at least basic digital intensity

Performance assessment

Czechia is at 70.46% of SMEs with at least a basic level of digital intensity index after an annual progression of +19.5% between 2023 and 2025, slightly below the EU average of 71.39%. In 2023, the figure for Czechia was 49.3%, which was lower than the EU's 57.9%. Despite this, Czechia's annual growth rate of 19.5% outpaces the EU's 11.0%, indicating a positive trend in the digitalisation of SMEs. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

However, when examining SMEs with a very high digital intensity index, Czechia stands at 11.04%, surpassing the EU average of 9.07%. This represents an annual growth rate of 63.5% for Czechia, compared to the EU's 43.9%. While Czechia is making significant strides in digital intensity, there remains room for further improvement.

Policy context and assessment of recommendations

Czechia continues to support SME digitalisation primarily through programmes under the Operational Programme Technologies and Applications for Competitiveness (OP TAC). Since mid-2023, several flagship calls have been launched to support the digital transformation of businesses and the adoption of digital technologies.

Under OP TAC programme, specific objective 1.2 focused on digital transformation of enterprises, 933 projects were selected with a signed legal act with total grant commitment of approximately CZK 4,41 billion (around EUR 181,6 million). The programme aims to support the digital transformation of enterprises through the deployment of advanced non-manufacturing technologies and improved integration of business processes. In October 2025, a follow-up call Digital Enterprise – Digital Technologies I was launched with a budget of CZK 1 billion (around EUR 40.6 million) and is open until April 2026. Projects supported under these schemes are directly linked to the Digital Decade SME digital intensity target, requiring beneficiaries to deploy several technologies included in the SME digital intensity indicator.

Additional support for SME digitalisation is provided through innovation-oriented calls under OP TAC. The Development of Digital Solutions – Call II, open between February and May 2025, supported 113 projects with a total grant commitment of approximately CZK 1.41 billion (around EUR 58.1 million). Similarly, DEEP TECH – Call III, closed in March 2025, supported 168 projects with total funding of about CZK 3.34 billion (around EUR 137 million), and DEEP TECH - Call IV, closed in February 2026, with project proposals currently under evaluation indicates strong demand from businesses for advanced digital solutions.

Beyond financial support, SMEs can also access advisory and testing services through six European Digital Innovation Hubs (EDIHs) operating in Czechia. These hubs provide services such as “test before invest”, training, access to finance and ecosystem support, and are co-funded through the Digital Europe Programme and the Recovery and Resilience Facility. In addition, initiatives such as the AI Testing and Experimentation Facility for manufacturing allow SMEs to test and validate digital solutions in real industrial environments before deployment.

Despite these measures, several structural barriers continue to affect SME digitalisation. In particular, SMEs often face administrative complexity when applying for national funding and difficulties in identifying the most appropriate digital solutions for their needs. Authorities also highlight regulatory constraints related to the eligibility of operational expenditures, such as software licensing costs, which limits the ability to support cloud-based solutions under existing state aid rules.

To address these challenges, Czechia is considering additional support mechanisms for the next programming period, including the possible introduction of voucher-based schemes and stronger links between SMEs and expert advisory networks such as EDIHs. Authorities are also considering introducing mandatory digital audits prior to funding applications in order to help companies identify technological gaps and ensure better integration of new digital solutions.

Looking ahead, Czechia intends to continue the Digital Enterprise framework beyond 2028, with a stronger focus on supporting the integration of advanced digital technologies within SMEs.

2025 recommendation on digitalisation of SMEs: Continue and expand targeted support for the digital transformation of SMEs, with particular focus on reducing the adoption gap for AI, cloud, and data analytics between SMEs and large enterprises. Increase the visibility of support tools and foster regional innovation ecosystems to diffuse digital solutions.

In 2025, Czechia continued the implementation of existing measures but did not take any new measures. Existing schemes (Digital Enterprises, OP TAC, DEEP TECH etc) show strong uptake and indicate increasing demand for advanced digital transformation among businesses.

However, structural barriers - including administrative complexity, limited awareness of support tools and constraints related to cloud-based solutions - continue to affect uptake, and the adoption gap in advanced technologies persists.

Given the importance of SME digitalisation for achieving the Digital Decade targets, further efforts to improve the accessibility, visibility and effectiveness of support measures will be needed.

Take up of advanced technologies

Performance assessment

In the realm of data analytics, Czechia is at 44.6% adoption among all enterprises after an annual progression of +51.3% since 2023, surpassing the EU average of 39.85%. In 2023, the adoption rate in Czechia was 19.49%, significantly lower than the EU's 33.25%. This rapid growth indicates a strong push towards data analytics adoption in Czechia. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

For SMEs specifically, the adoption rate in Czechia is 43.17%, higher than the EU average of 38.59%, with an annual growth rate of 54.0% compared to the EU's 9.7%. Large enterprises in Czechia have an adoption rate of 79.49%, slightly below the EU average of 82.03%, but with a growth rate of 24.3% compared to the EU's 6.9%.

In cloud technologies, Czechia is at 42.93% adoption among all enterprises after an annual progression of +10.4%, which is slightly below the EU average of 46.69%. In 2023, the adoption rate was 35.23%, lower than the EU's 38.97%. The country is lagging behind compared to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

Czechia

For SMEs, the adoption rate in Czechia is 41.81%, below the EU average of 45.74%, but with a growth rate of 10.4% compared to the EU's 9.7%. Large enterprises in Czechia have an adoption rate of 70.32%, lower than the EU average of 78.32%, but with a growth rate of 9.7% compared to the EU's 6.0%.

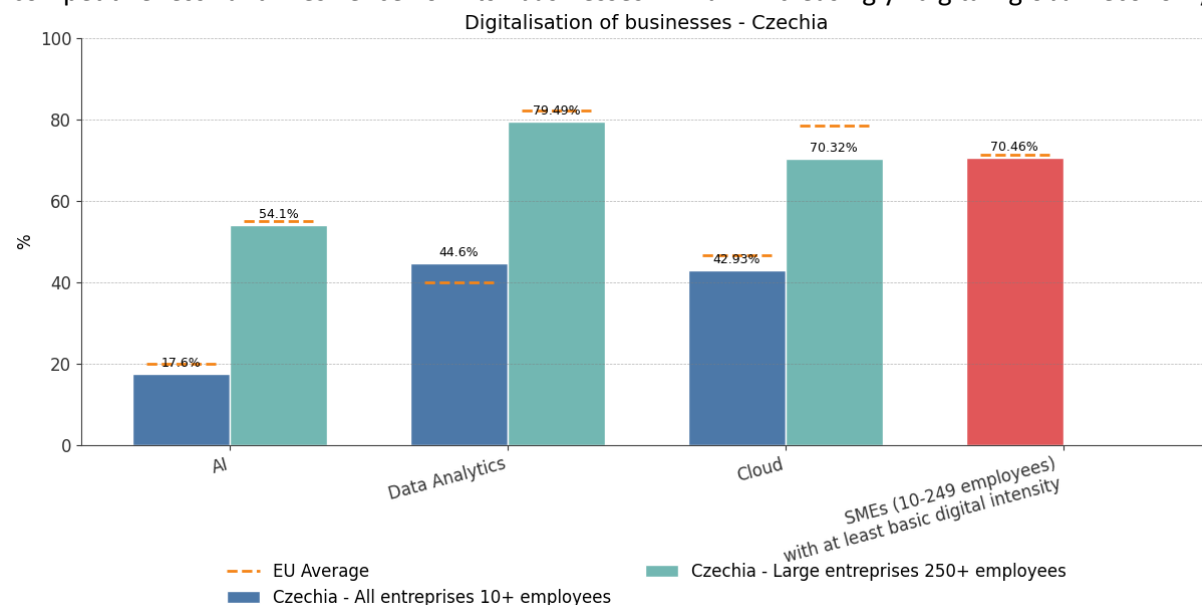
In artificial intelligence, Czechia is at 17.6% adoption among all enterprises after an annual progression of +56.3%, slightly below the EU average of 19.95%. In 2024, the adoption rate was 11.26%, lower than the EU's 13.48%. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

For SMEs, the adoption rate in Czechia is 16.11%, below the EU average of 18.9%, but with a growth rate of 59.5% compared to the EU's 49.5%. Large enterprises in Czechia have an adoption rate of 54.1%, slightly below the EU average of 55.03%, but with a growth rate of 33.6% compared to the EU's 33.7%.

When considering the adoption of AI, cloud, or data analytics technologies together, Czechia is at 61.03% among all enterprises after an annual progression of +19.0%, slightly below the EU average of 63.2%. In 2023, the adoption rate was 43.11%, lower than the EU's 54.7%. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

For SMEs, the adoption rate in Czechia is 59.76%, below the EU average of 62.32%, but with a growth rate of 19.6% compared to the EU's 7.7%. Large enterprises in Czechia have an adoption rate of 92.04%, slightly below the EU average of 92.78%, but with a growth rate of 9.8% compared to the EU's 3.4%.

Czechia's digitalisation efforts are yielding positive results, with significant annual growth rates in key areas such as data analytics and AI. However, to fully realise its digital potential, Czechia should continue to invest in digital technologies and foster an environment that encourages their adoption. This will not only help Czechia align more closely with EU averages but also enhance the competitiveness and resilience of its businesses in an increasingly digital global economy.



Policy context and assessment of recommendations

Czechia continues to support the uptake of advanced digital technologies by enterprises through a combination of financial support programmes and ecosystem-based measures. Several initiatives launched since 2025 aim to promote the adoption and development of technologies such as AI, cloud computing and data analytics.

Financial support remains largely channelled through programmes under the Operational Programme Technologies and Applications for Competitiveness (OP TAC). Calls such as DEEP TECH – Call III, closed in March 2025, supported 186 projects with a total grant commitment of approximately CZK 3.87 billion (around EUR 157 million). A portion of these projects directly focuses on advanced technologies, including AI, communication technologies and data analysis. A follow-up DEEP TECH - Call IV was launched in October 2025, with applications evaluated from early 2026. Additional support for the development of advanced digital solutions has been provided through the Development of Digital Solutions - Call II, supporting experimental development projects in areas such as AI, big data and advanced digital technologies.

The National AI Strategy 2030 provides the broader framework for promoting the uptake of AI across the economy, recognising SMEs as a key target group. Implementation is supported through a coordinated ecosystem approach combining financial support, advisory services and testing infrastructures. In particular, European Digital Innovation Hubs (EDIHs) operating in Czechia provide services such as testing of digital solutions, training and advisory support for businesses. Complementary support is also provided through the AI Testing and Experimentation Facility for manufacturing, enabling companies to test and validate AI solutions in industrial environments before deployment.

Additional support for the development and deployment of advanced technologies is provided through programmes supporting applied research and innovation. For example, the TWIST programme supports applied research and experimental development in strategic technologies, including AI, with a dedicated call launched in 2025 focusing on AI-related projects.

Despite these measures, uptake of advanced technologies by businesses remains constrained by several structural factors. These include administrative complexity in accessing public support, limited availability of specialised skills and regulatory constraints affecting the eligibility of certain digital solutions, such as cloud-based licensing costs under existing state aid rules. In response, Czechia is exploring possible improvements to the support framework for the next programming period, including stronger advisory support and improved access to shared digital infrastructures.

Unicorns, scale-ups and start-ups

Performance assessment

At the beginning of 2026, Czechia had 3 unicorns (2030 national target: 6), which is unchanged compared to 2025 (3, figure revised).

Policy context and assessment of recommendations

Czechia continues to support the development of high-growth start-ups through the Technology Incubation Programme (2022–2027) managed by CzechInvest. The programme aims to support innovative and scalable start-ups and contribute to the emergence of high-growth companies with the potential to become unicorns. The programme has already reached its initial target, with 255 start-ups incubated, slightly exceeding the objective of supporting 250 companies by 2027.

Start-ups participating in the programme receive a combination of direct financial support and incubation services, including grants ranging from approximately CZK 1.1 million (EUR 45,000) to CZK 4.5 million (EUR 184,000), as well as advisory services, mentoring and access to business and technology experts. Based on strong demand, an additional call was launched between November

2025 and January 2026 with an allocation of CZK 100 million (around EUR 4 million) to support further innovative products and services.

Looking ahead, Czechia is preparing a successor programme to continue supporting start-up development beyond 2027. The new programme is expected to provide higher levels of support to a smaller number of start-ups, potentially allowing grants of up to CZK 7.5 million (EUR € 307,000) per company under revised de minimis rules. The programme is expected to prioritise deep-tech sectors such as AI, quantum technologies, defence technologies and advanced manufacturing.

In parallel, Czechia plans to relaunch the Internationalisation Programme, which aims to support the expansion of Czech start-ups into international markets. The programme is expected to support around 90 companies through mentoring, acceleration services and support for international business development.

Additional ecosystem initiatives are also being developed to support the start-up environment, including networking platforms and regulatory initiatives such as a planned fintech regulatory sandbox. Czechia is also exploring further cooperation with European and international programmes, including the potential continuation of incubation initiatives linked to the European Space Agency Business Incubation Centres (ESA BIC).

Strengthening Cybersecurity & Resilience

Czech enterprises perform around or slightly above the EU average in several cybersecurity measures, but gaps remain in more advanced practices. In 2024, Czechia reports higher uptake than the EU average in authentication via biometric methods (23.57% vs 18.27%) and VPN usage (54.84% vs 49.64%), while also performing close to the EU average in areas such as ICT security tests (34.15% vs EU 34.64%) and risk assessments (35.27% vs EU 34.10%). However, the gap remains notable in the use of encryption techniques (34.64% vs EU 39.72%) and monitoring systems for detecting suspicious activity (32.49% vs EU 45.08%), pointing to more limited deployment of advanced and proactive cybersecurity tools.

Czechia continues to strengthen its cybersecurity framework through the implementation of the new National Cybersecurity Strategy, with the accompanying Action Plan currently being finalised and expected to be published in the coming months. The country has also progressed in aligning its national framework with NIS2 requirements, with the relevant legislative measures already adopted and implementation work ongoing.

Funding for cybersecurity measures is currently drawn from a combination of national and EU sources, including programmes under Digital Europe, Horizon Europe and Recovery and Resilience Facility, while further details on national funding priorities are expected to be clarified in the forthcoming Action Plan. Beyond cybersecurity, authorities indicate that no new dedicated measures to address disinformation or foreign interference are currently foreseen, with efforts focusing on the use of existing tools and cooperation with academia, businesses and other stakeholders.

2025 recommendation on cybersecurity: Strengthen cybersecurity preparedness, particularly in critical infrastructure sectors. Finalise the new National Cybersecurity Strategy and clarify funding mechanisms to support implementation across public and private sectors

In 2025, Czechia continued the implementation of existing measures but did not take any new measures. Notably Czechia continued the implementation of its cybersecurity framework, with progress on the new National Cybersecurity Strategy and alignment with NIS2 requirements, while the accompanying Action Plan is still being finalized.

Existing measures and EU-level cooperation (including under NIS2 structures and the 5G Cybersecurity Toolbox) are being pursued, but no major new initiatives have been introduced.

Protecting and empowering EU people and society

Empowering people and bringing the digital transformation closer to their needs

Equipping people with digital skills

Basic digital skills

Performance assessment

Czechia is at 70.45% of individuals aged 16-74 with at least basic digital skills after an increase of 1.0% annually since 2023, standing above the EU average of 60.39%. In 2023, the figure for Czechia was 69.11%, which was also higher than the EU average of 55.56%. Despite Czechia's higher overall percentage, its annual growth rate lags behind the EU's 4.3%, indicating a slower pace of improvement in digital skills acquisition. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

Regarding gender gap, Czechia exhibits a gender gap of 1.14 percentage points in favour of women, with 71.0% of women and 69.86% of men possessing at least basic digital skills. This contrasts with the EU, where the gap is 2.74 percentage points in favour of men. Czechia's smaller gender gap suggests a more balanced distribution of digital skills between genders compared to the EU average.

Education remains a critical factor in digital proficiency in Czechia. Individuals with no or low formal education have a digital skills rate of 63.39%, which is significantly higher than the EU average of 37.56% for the same group. This figure is still 7.06 percentage points below Czechia's national average, compared to the EU's larger gap of 22.83 percentage points. While Czechia performs better in this regard, there is still room for improvement in supporting individuals with lower education levels.

In rural areas of Czechia, 66.39% of individuals have at least basic digital skills, surpassing the EU average of 52.83%. The gap between rural and urban areas in Czechia is 9.71 percentage points, smaller than the EU average gap of 13.66 percentage points. This indicates a more balanced distribution of digital skills across different living areas in Czechia compared to the EU.

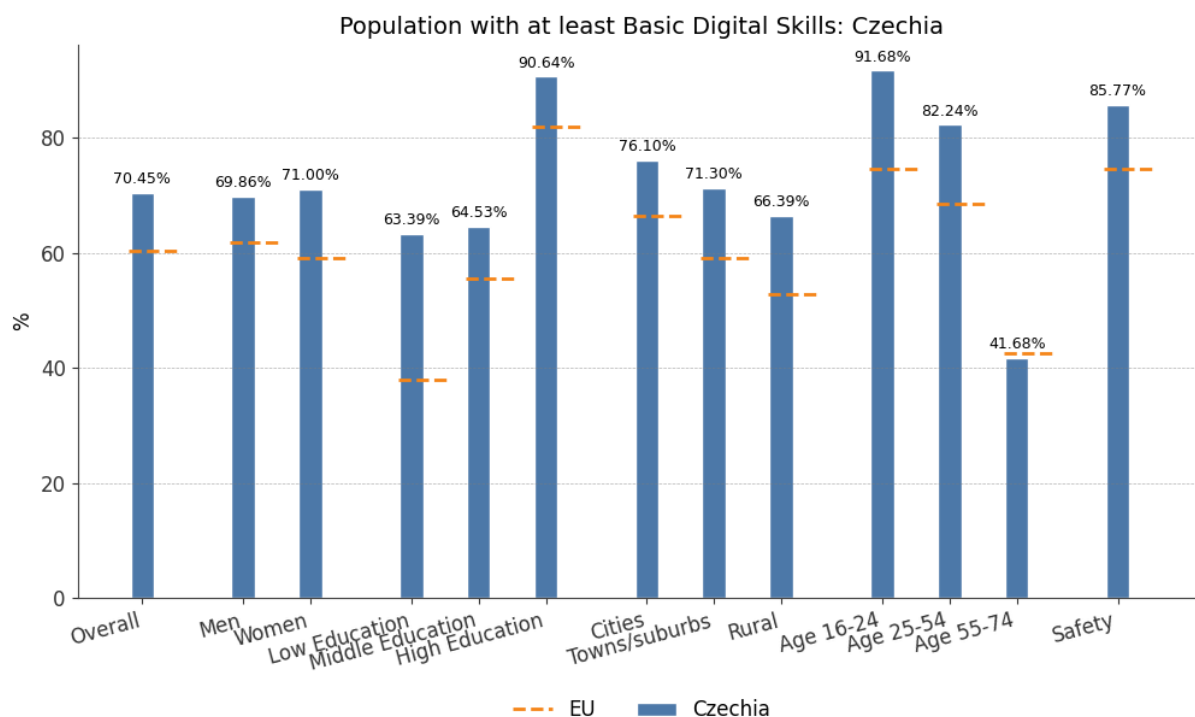
Young adults aged 16 to 24 in Czechia have a digital skills proficiency rate of 91.68%, significantly higher than the EU average of 74.53%. For the **older age group** of 55 to 74, Czechia's proficiency rate is 41.68%, slightly below the EU average of 42.6%. The gap between the youngest and oldest age groups in Czechia is 50 percentage points, larger than the EU's 31.93 percentage points. This highlights a significant generational divide in digital skills within Czechia.

In Czechia, 85.77% of individuals have at **least basic digital safety skills**, higher than the EU average of 74.63%.

35.35% of people in Czechia used **generative AI** in 2025 for all purposes, exceeding the EU average of 32.66%. However, only 13.58% of individuals in Czechia used generative AI for professional purposes, which is lower than the EU average of 15.36%. This indicates that while generative AI adoption is relatively high in Czechia, its use in professional settings is less prevalent compared to the EU.

Czechia

In summary, Czechia's digital skills profile is characterised by a high overall proficiency rate, a small gender gap, and a balanced distribution of skills across rural and urban areas. However, there are notable disparities based on education level and age, with slower growth rates in several key areas compared to the EU. Targeted initiatives to support lower-educated individuals and older adults, as well as efforts to accelerate the adoption of digital safety skills and generative AI in professional contexts, could further enhance Czechia's digital skills landscape.

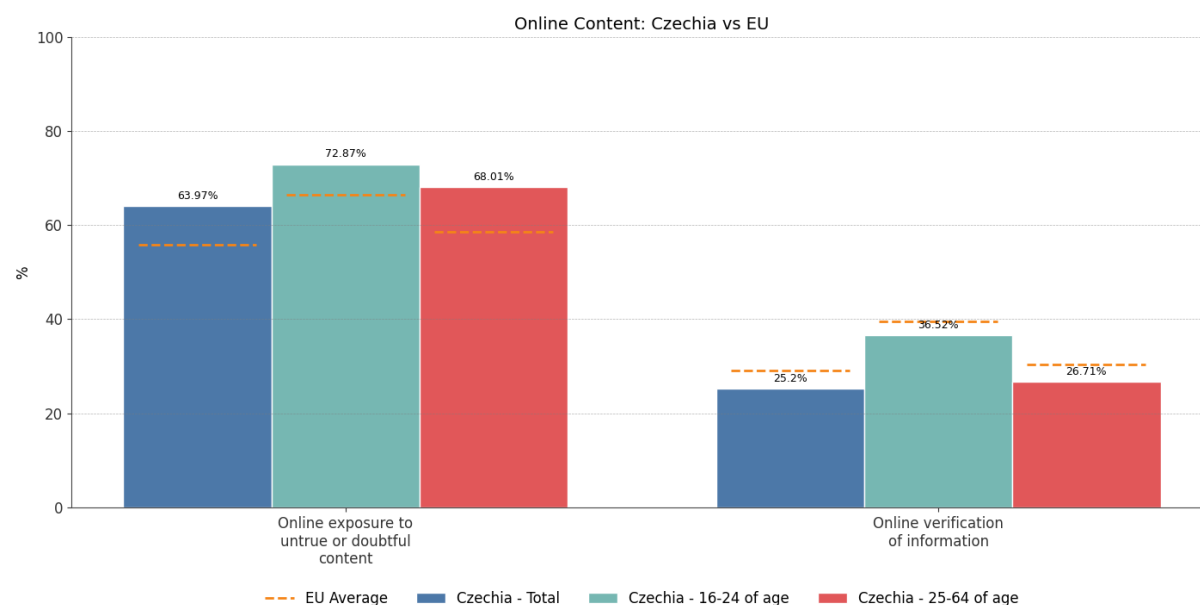


Czechia is at **63.97% of individuals exposed to untrue or doubtful content** after an increase of 2.0% annually since 2023, when the figure stood at 61.44%, placing it above the EU average of 55.90% in 2025 and 49.25% in 2023. However, Czechia's annual growth rate is significantly lower than the EU's growth of 6.5%. Focusing on the age group 16 to 24, 72.87% of individuals in Czechia were exposed to such content in 2025, compared to 66.34% in the EU. This represents a gap of 4.86 pp in favour of younger individuals in Czechia, which is smaller than the EU's gap of 7.77 pp. For adults aged 25 to 64, the figure for Czechia was 68.01% in 2025, higher than the EU's 58.57%, with Czechia's annual growth of 1.2% behind the EU's 6.4%.

Only 25.2% of individuals verify information online, after an increase of 3.0% annually since 2023, when the figure was 23.75%. This places Czechia below the EU average of 29.16% in 2025 and 24.29% in 2023, with Czechia's annual growth rate also trailing the EU's 9.6%. For the age group 16 to 24, 36.52% of individuals in Czechia verified information online in 2025, compared to 39.49% in the EU. This gap in favour of younger individuals is 9.81 pp in Czechia, slightly higher than the EU's gap of 9.09 pp. For adults aged 25 to 64, the figure for Czechia was 26.71% in 2025, lower than the EU's 30.4%, with Czechia's annual growth of 2.8% falling short of the EU's 9.9%.

Czechia's data reveals a **concerning trend of increasing exposure to untrue or doubtful content**, particularly among younger individuals. While the country's figures are consistently higher than the EU averages, the annual growth rates are generally lower, suggesting a slower escalation of these issues compared to the broader European context. However, the lower growth rates should not be seen as a positive indicator, as they still reflect a worsening situation. The tendency of younger

Individuals to verify information more frequently than older adults is encouraging, though the overall rates of verification remain low. The lack of data on exposure to hostile or degrading messages highlights a need for more comprehensive monitoring in this area. Addressing these challenges will require targeted interventions, particularly for younger individuals, to enhance digital literacy and critical thinking skills.



Policy context and assessment of the recommendations

Czechia continues to perform above the EU average in basic digital skills, supported by a combination of education reforms and initiatives aimed at improving digital competences across the population. Measures addressing digital inclusion are implemented mainly through broader social and digital strategies coordinated by several ministries.

Efforts to reduce digital exclusion, particularly among older and vulnerable groups, are addressed through initiatives under the Social Inclusion Strategy 2021-2030, implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, which aims to improve access to services and support the inclusion of disadvantaged groups. In parallel, the Digital Czechia – Digital Education strategy provides the broader framework for developing digital competences among the population and supporting society’s preparedness for digital transformation.

Progress has also been made in modernising digital education curricula. The so-called “minor revision” of the Framework Education Programme, part of the National Recovery Plan, has been completed in primary schools and multi-year grammar schools, replacing the previous ICT subject with Informatics and introducing a new key digital competence focusing on computational thinking, data handling, algorithmic understanding and the broader functioning of digital technologies. The updated curriculum places stronger emphasis on computational thinking and understanding digital technologies, including areas such as data handling, algorithms and programming, information systems and digital technologies. A broader reform of the curriculum framework is ongoing and will be implemented progressively in schools from 2027 onwards.

Additional initiatives aim to strengthen digital skills among the adult population. These include digital training courses supported through the National Recovery Plan and retraining programmes provided by labour offices, which help workers adapt to evolving labour market needs by improving their digital competences.

ICT specialists

Performance assessment

Czechia is at 4.7% of ICT specialists in total employment after a progression of +0.2 percentage points in 2025 and stands below the EU average of 5.0%. The country is lagging behind compared to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

The share of women ICT specialists in Czechia stands at 12.9%, remaining significantly below the EU average of 19.5%. This gap of 6.6 percentage points highlights a persistent and concerning gender imbalance in Czechia's digital workforce, suggesting that the country faces structural challenges in attracting and retaining female talent in the ICT sector.

Policy context and assessment of the recommendations

Czechia continues to face shortages of ICT specialists, with demand from businesses exceeding the available workforce, particularly in areas such as programming, data analytics and cybersecurity. Policy efforts therefore focus on strengthening the pipeline of ICT professionals through education reforms, workforce upskilling and initiatives aimed at increasing the attractiveness of digital careers.

A key measure has been the revision of the national education framework, which introduced stronger emphasis on computational thinking and digital competences in schools. By strengthening the foundations of digital education, the reform aims to expand the future pool of ICT professionals and better align education outcomes with labour market needs.

In parallel, initiatives targeting the existing workforce aim to support upskilling and reskilling in digital fields. Programmes implemented through labour offices and supported by the National Recovery Plan provide digital training and retraining opportunities to improve workforce adaptability and respond to evolving labour market demands.

Czechia is also seeking to increase participation in ICT careers, including among women and girls. The Ministry of Education cooperates with non-profit organisations promoting women in technology through workshops, mentoring initiatives and awareness-raising activities. These efforts are expected to be reinforced in the forthcoming update of the national education development plan.

More broadly, the Digital Czechia – Digital Education strategy provides the overarching framework for developing digital talent, supporting innovation and strengthening the role of digital technologies in the economy. By fostering the development of advanced digital sectors such as AI and other specialised ICT fields, the strategy also aims to enhance the attractiveness of ICT-related professions and stimulate demand for digital skills.

2025 recommendation on ICT specialists: Strengthen the attractiveness and labour market relevance of ICT careers, with a special focus on boosting the number of female ICT professionals. Further align digital education and reskilling programmes with business needs, especially in cybersecurity, AI, and advanced digital technologies.

In 2025, Czechia continued the implementation of existing measures but did not take any new measures. Efforts focus on education reform, notably the revision of the national education framework to reinforce digital competences and computational thinking, as well as on upskilling and reskilling programmes supported by the National Recovery Plan.

Measures to increase the attractiveness of ICT careers, including initiatives targeting women and girls, are being pursued but remain limited in scale. While these actions contribute to better

alignment with labour market needs, persistent shortages in key areas such as AI, cybersecurity and data analytics indicate that further efforts will be needed to fully meet the recommendation.

Key digital public services and solutions – trusted, user-friendly, and accessible to all

Performance assessment

In 2025, Czechia's total digital public services score for citizens (which covers both national and cross-border users) reached 87.20/100 points. This represents a 7.0% increase compared to 2024. As such, Czechia is above the EU average of 84.64/100 points. The country is lagging behind compared to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

When looking specifically at digital public services for national citizens, Czechia reached 91.69/100 points in 2025. This is below the EU average of 94.01/100 points, and it marks a 1.8% increase from 2024. For cross-border digital public services for citizens, Czechia's 2025 score was 82.71/100 points, which is above the EU average of 75.28/100 points. Compared to 2024, this reflects a 13.5% increase. Citizen-related life events that score particularly well include Transport (98.88), Studying (89.58), and Moving (89.22). Conversely, Family (76.11), Health (82.36), and Career (86.74) show the most room for improvement. Across levels of government for national citizens' digital public services, central government services scored 87.15/100 points, regional government services scored 80.92/100 points, and local government services scored 81.44/100 points.

Czechia's total digital public services score for businesses (covering both national and cross-border businesses) was 100.0/100 points in 2025, standing above the EU average of 88.59/100 points. This represents a 15.9% increase from 2024. Both business-related life events, Business Start-Up and Regular Business Operations, score a full 100 points. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap. Notably, Czechia's cross-border digital public services score for businesses reached 100.0/100 points in 2025, reflecting a 37.9% increase compared with 2024. These results are above the EU average of 78.37/100 points. On the other hand, digital public services for businesses available to national users in Czechia scored 100.0/100 points. This represents no change since 2024 and places the country above the EU average of 98.81/100 points.

Across the two Digital Decade KPIs, Czechia's Digital Public Services for Businesses indicator performs better than its counterpart for citizens.

This stronger performance is underpinned by digital public services for businesses available to national users, which forms the most mature component of the KPI, even as cross-border digital public services for businesses remains less developed. Recent progress has been driven primarily by improvements in cross-border digital public services for businesses, reflecting positive momentum across the KPI. While life events such as Regular Business Operations, Business-Start Up, and Studying perform best, lower-scoring areas such as Family, Health, and Career do not yet exhibit the same level of maturity.

Overall, Czechia's alignment with EU levels varies across the two Digital Decade KPIs, with strengths concentrated in national services and weaker performance in cross-border delivery. A similar pattern appears across government tiers, where regional administrations are showing the greatest need for improvement. Despite these gaps, the underlying direction of change indicates Czechia is on a positive upward trajectory toward achieving the 2030 digitalisation targets.

Czechia's access to e-Health records reaches a score of 77.38, with no growth recorded in 2025, and stands below the EU average of 86.51. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

Policy context and assessment of the recommendations

Digital public services in Czechia have further expanded, with increasing emphasis on user-centred design and service uptake. Services are progressively organised around life-events, supported by interactive guidance and harmonised design standards. User feedback mechanisms and monitoring tools are also being strengthened to improve service quality and identify areas where administrative burdens can be reduced. Initial pilot deployments of AI-based tools, such as chatbots and conversational interfaces, are being explored to simplify user interaction with government portals.

Implementation of the national digital identity wallet advanced in 2025. The government approved the delivery model, whereby the user interface will be provided through a concession arrangement with a private operator, while the state retains control over security and core infrastructure. Technical development is ongoing, including the wallet support system, attribute verification tools and a registry of relying parties. The architecture is aligned with the European Architecture Reference Framework, and integration with the National Identity Authority is being prepared. Czechia is also participating in several European large-scale pilots supporting the development of the EU Digital Identity Wallet.

Progress in data-driven public administration and interoperability relies on the base registries ecosystem and shared eGovernment services, which enable authorised reuse of reference data across administrative processes. Recent investments modernised the infrastructure supporting these registries, improving system performance and cybersecurity. However, barriers remain, including legal constraints on data sharing, fragmented data models and integration challenges linked to legacy information systems. Preparatory work on new legislation on data governance and managed data access aims to address these issues and strengthen data management across public administration.

Digitalisation of the justice system is ongoing, but progress is slow. While the procedural rules allow for digital tools, use of such tools by courts and prosecution services has not followed suit. Improvements are needed in the e-file and electronic case management systems, which is the foundation of digital access to courts and needed to achieve further digitalisation of the justice system.

Administrative burden reduction is supported in particular through the expanded use of data mailboxes, which enable secure digital communication between citizens, businesses and public authorities and provide access to extracts from official registries. Performance monitoring is carried out under the Act on the Right to Digital Services, with usage statistics and user feedback helping to guide service improvements.

eHealth

Progress in digital health services has focused on improving access to health data and strengthening the national infrastructure for data exchange. Patients now have broader access to their medical records, and a national eHealth hub has been established to facilitate the sharing of health information. Additional central registers and services supporting digital health infrastructure have also been introduced.

Despite these developments, the health information system remains highly decentralised, and interoperability between healthcare providers continues to pose challenges. Many healthcare information systems do not yet fully rely on common international standards for health data exchange, limiting effective integration across providers. Investment support has been provided, including

through the Recovery and Resilience Facility and structural funds, helping larger healthcare providers upgrade their systems.

However, smaller healthcare providers face greater difficulties in modernising their information systems, which may create gaps in interoperability and data exchange. In addition, further efforts are needed to improve communication and awareness of digital health services among healthcare professionals and patients in order to support wider uptake.

Leveraging digital transformation for a smart greening

In Czechia, air emissions of the ICT sector are relatively low, while the recycling of electronic equipment performs very strongly. Recently published data show that the ICT sector emitted 18.4 kg CO₂ eq per capita, below the EU average of 22.8 kg CO₂ eq. The sector represented only 0.21% of total air emissions in the economy, also below the EU average (0.35%). A comparatively large share of ICT emissions is linked to ICT manufacturing activities (33.10%, compared to 18.20% at EU level). At the same time, Czechia performs very well in circularity, with 99.72% of ICT-related waste collected (corresponding to two categories of waste electrical and electronic equipment) being recycled or prepared for reuse, significantly above the EU average (80.23%).

According to the Digital Decade Eurobarometer 2026, **46%** of Czech people consider that green digital technologies (e.g. energy-saving technologies) will have the most positive impact in the next 10 years. It is the **second most cited digital technology after digital health (56%)**, slightly below the EU average of **50%**.

Links between digitalisation and environmental objectives are addressed within broader strategic frameworks rather than through a dedicated green-digital strategy. The Digital Czechia Strategy, updated in October 2025, integrates elements of the twin transition within its Digital Economy and Society concept and the pillar focused on Czechia's participation in the EU digital agenda. However, no standalone national framework specifically dedicated to aligning digitalisation with climate and environmental objectives has yet been established.

Monitoring of the environmental footprint of digital infrastructures remains limited. Authorities indicate that electricity consumption linked to data centres has not yet increased significantly, although developments are being closely monitored. Energy efficiency considerations are reflected in the national roadmap for the use of secondary heat, which also takes into account the potential recovery of waste heat from data centres.

At this stage, no dedicated data collection mechanisms or observatories focusing on the environmental impact of the digital sector have been introduced.

2025 recommendation digital and green transition: Develop a comprehensive strategy to align digitalisation with environmental goals

No information available on measures taken to address the recommendation. While the updated Digital Czechia Strategy (October 2025) integrates twin transition elements, it falls short of constituting a dedicated green-digital framework. No standalone national strategy specifically linking digitalisation with climate and environmental objectives has been established. Monitoring of

Czechia

the environmental footprint of digital infrastructures - including data centre energy consumption - remains limited, and no dedicated data collection mechanisms or observatories have been introduced.

Annex I: National roadmap analysis

Czechia's national Digital Decade strategic roadmap

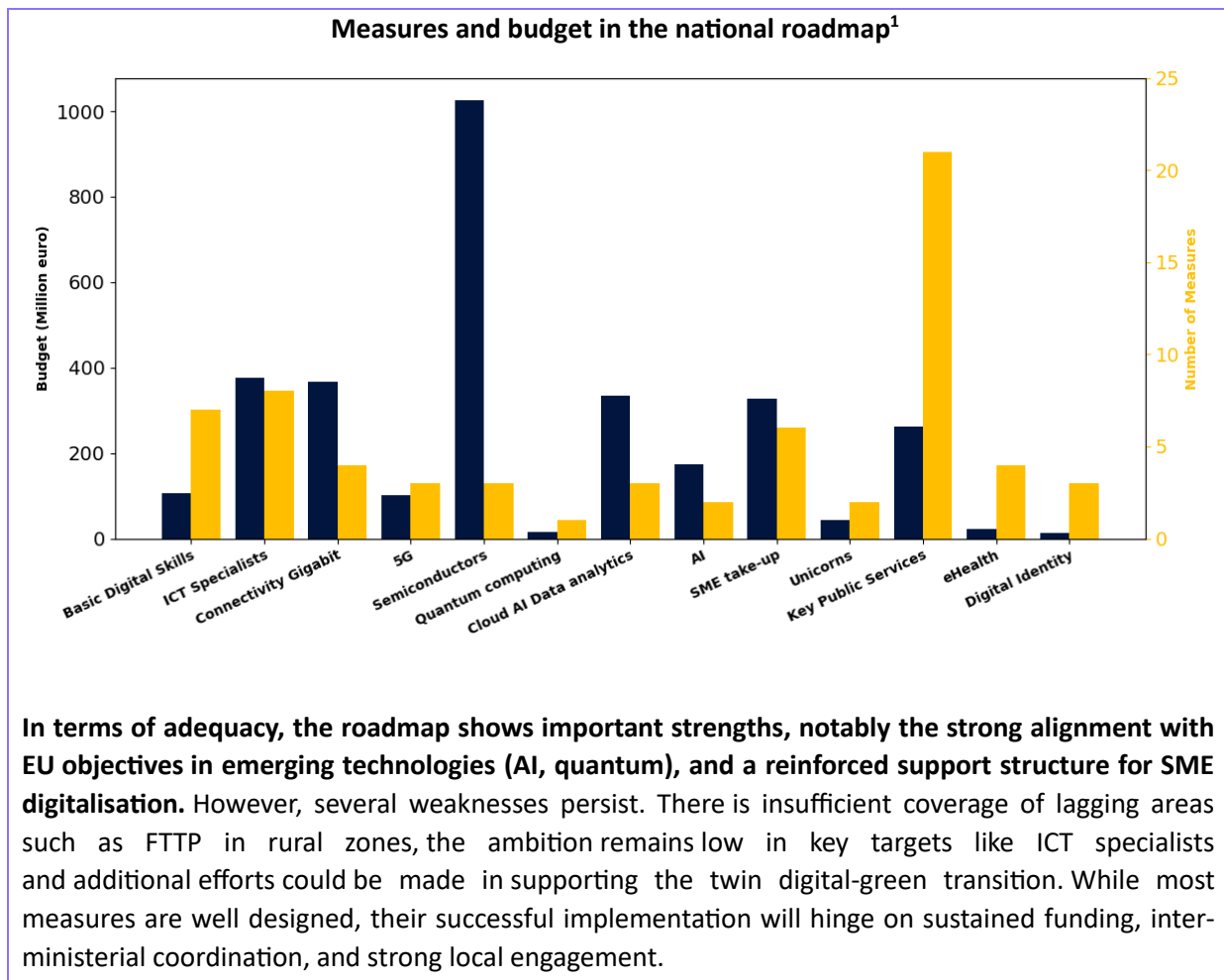
Czechia's 2025 roadmap adjustment presents a more mature and strategically grounded approach compared to the 2023 version. It introduces new and revised targets, strengthens measures across key areas such as enterprise digitalisation and emerging technologies, and shows improved alignment with EU strategic priorities including the Digital Decade and broader sovereignty objectives. While not all gaps are closed, the update marks clear progress in terms of policy depth, sectoral coverage, and political commitment.

The adjusted Czech roadmap demonstrates tangible progress in addressing several key recommendations outlined in the 2024 State of the Digital Decade Report, particularly in the areas of target setting, SME digitalisation, and support for advanced technologies. **Czechia has now formalised important missing targets such as for FTTP and edge nodes, directly responding to the recommendation to clarify trajectories and better align ambitions with EU goals.**

The roadmap also strengthens its support for the digitalisation of enterprises - especially SMEs - through the introduction of substantial and well-targeted funding measures.

In terms of ambition, some new or adjusted targets remain relatively cautious when compared to EU-level objectives. For instance, the FTTP coverage target is now set at 60% by 2030 - well below the EU ambition of full gigabit coverage - but appears realistic given Czechia's relatively low starting point and recent acceleration in roll-out. Similarly, the ICT specialists target remains modest at 7% of the workforce (versus the EU's 10%), reflecting a pragmatic view of national constraints but also signalling limited ambition in this area. By contrast, the targets related to 5G (100% coverage by 2030), shows stronger alignment with the EU benchmark.

Overall, Czechia can count on 67 measures with a total financial commitment of EUR 3.172 billion (EUR 3.168 billion coming from public budgets, which is equivalent to 0.91% of Czechia's GDP in 2025).



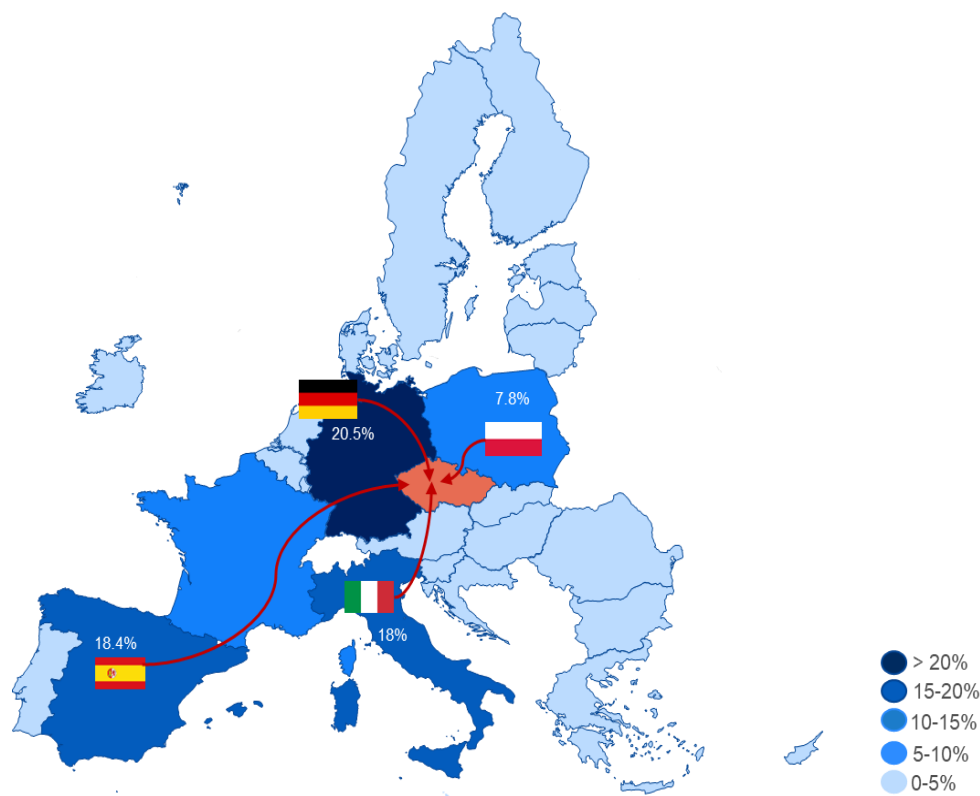
¹ When referring to national roadmaps, data used in this report are those declared by the Member States in their national roadmaps, on the basis of the Commission's guidance (C(2023) 4025 final). Data might reflect possible variations in reporting practices and methodological choices across Member States. No systematic assessment of the extent to which Member States followed the guidance was carried out.

Annex II: Funding and economic impacts

Country results from the study 'Assessing the Economic Impact of Digital Investments under the Recovery and Resilience Facility'

A modelling study conducted by the European Commission services, with the FIDELIO model, assesses the economic impact of the digital component of the RRF. As of November 2025, the digital part of the Recovery and Resilience Plan of Czechia is evaluated to EUR 1.84 billion with EUR 326 million for digital infrastructures, EUR 344 million for digital skills, EUR 759 million for the digitalisation of businesses, EUR 360 million for the digitalisation of public services, and EUR 52 million for other digital priorities.

The total economic impact of RRF digital measures is estimated to EUR 3.97 billion for the national economy. Of this, EUR 2.57 billion stems from the direct effects of Czechia's own RRP and EUR 1.40 billion corresponds to spillover effects from the implementation of other EU Member States' plans. Czechia benefited the most from spillover effects from RRFs of Germany (EUR 0.29 billion), Spain (EUR 0.26 billion), Italy (EUR 0.25 billion). The most impacted sectors are Manufacturing (EUR 0.96 billion), ICT Services (EUR 0.81 billion), and Construction (EUR 0.49 billion).



RRF spillover effects to Czechia

Funding from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) & Cohesion Policy

Czechia allocates 22% of its total recovery and resilience plan to digital (EUR 1.8 billion)². In addition, under cohesion policy, EUR 1.8 billion, representing 9% of the country's total cohesion policy funding, is dedicated to advancing Czechia's digital transformation³.

Multi-Country Projects

Czechia is a member of the Alliance for Language Technologies EDIC and of the Local Digital Twins towards the CitiVERSE EDIC. Czechia is participating as observer in the consortium that aims to set up an EDIC in the area of cybersecurity skills. Czechia is directly participating in the IPCEI on Microelectronics and Communication Technologies (IPCEI-ME/CT). Czechia is a participating state of the EuroHPC Joint Undertaking (JU) and of the Chips JU.

² The share of financial allocations that contribute to digital objectives has been calculated using Annex VII to the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. Last data update: 23 April 2026.

³ This amount includes all investment specifically aimed at or substantially contributing to digital transformation in the 2021-2027 Cohesion policy programming period. The source funds are the European Regional Development Fund (including Interreg), the Cohesion Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, and the Just Transition Fund.