



Malta

Overview

EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY

2019

EIB Group survey on investment
and investment finance 2019
Country overview

Malta

EIB Group survey on investment and investment finance 2019. Country overview: Malta

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About the EIB Investment Survey (EIBIS)

The EIB Group Survey on Investment and Investment Finance is a unique, annual survey of some 13.500 firms. It comprises firms in all EU Member States, as well as a sample of US firms which serves as a benchmark. It collects data on firm characteristics and performance, past investment activities and future plans, sources of finance, financing issues and other challenges that businesses face. Using a stratified sampling methodology, EIBIS is representative across all Member States of the EU and for the US, as well as for firm size classes (micro to large) and 4 main sectors. It is designed to build a panel of observations to support time series analysis, observations that can also be linked to firm balance sheet and profit and loss data. EIBIS has been developed and is managed by the Economics Department of the EIB, with support to development and implementation by Ipsos MORI.

For more information: <http://www.eib.org/eibis>.

About this publication

This EU-wide report is an overview of a series covering each of the EU Member States and the United States of America. These are intended to provide an accessible snapshot of the data. For the purpose of these publications, data is weighted by value-added to better reflect the contribution of different firms to economic output. Contact: eibis@eib.org

About the Economics Department of the EIB

The mission of the EIB Economics Department is to provide economic analyses and studies to support the Bank in its operations and in the definition of its positioning, strategy and policy. The Department, a team of 40 economists, is headed by Debora Revoltella, Director of Economics.

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Disclaimer

The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the position of the EIB.

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Ipsos Public Affairs works closely with national governments, local public services and the not-for-profit sector, as well as international and supranational organizations. Its c.200 research staff in London and Brussels focus on public service and policy issues. Our research makes a difference for decision makers and communities.

EIBIS 2019 – Malta

KEY RESULTS

Investment Dynamics

Investment in Malta stands at around 50% above pre-crisis levels, ranking second in terms of overall investment in the EU.

In line with positive overall dynamics, the share of firms investing is high, at 84%. More firms expect to increase their investment rather than decrease it in the coming year.

The reported intensity of investment is below the EU average (EUR 4,033 vs EUR 4,677 per employee, respectively) but higher than in EIBIS 2018 (3,297 per employee).

Innovation Activities

Around half (51%) of all firms in Malta have implemented, either fully or partially, at least one digital technology. The proportion of digital firms is below the EU average (58%).

One-third of firms have developed or introduced new products, processes or services as part of their investment activities. The share of firms that claim having undertaken innovation new to the country or world is 7%.

Drivers and Constraints

On balance slightly more firms expect the political and regulatory climate to deteriorate than improve in the next twelve months. Firms in Malta are on balance positive about the economic climate which contrasts with EU firms' outlook overall.

In Malta, virtually all businesses say availability of skilled staff is a barrier to investment (97%). This is an increase since EIBIS 2018 (90%), and above the EU average (77%).

Access to Finance

Firms using external finance are on balance satisfied. Levels of dissatisfaction are highest with the cost of finance (12%), followed by the collateral required (8%).

Five per cent of all firms in Malta can be considered external finance constrained, in line with the EU average (also 5%). The share is three times higher among micro/small than among medium/large firms in Malta.

Investment Focus

Investment in new products and services is the most commonly cited investment priority for the next three years (42%, up from 34% in EIBIS 2018).

Of the six investment areas asked about, the highest share of investment in the last financial year went into machinery and equipment (46%), followed by land, business buildings and infrastructure (18%) and software, data and IT (15%). Overall, the pattern is similar to the EIBIS 2018 and to the EU average.

Investment Needs

Eight in ten firms believe their investment over the last three years was about the right amount (84%, slightly above the 79% EU average).

Four in five firms report operating at or above maximum capacity in the last financial year (79%), up from 69% in EIBIS 2018 and well above the EU average (59%).

One in four firms report having an energy audit in the past three years. This is lower than the EU average (25% and 43% respectively).

Investment Finance

Internal funds account for the highest share of investment finance (73%, above the EU average 62%). Conversely, share of external finance is lower (25% compared with 36% EU-wide).

Bank loans and other bank finance such as overdrafts account for nearly all external finance in Malta (50% and 49% shares respectively).

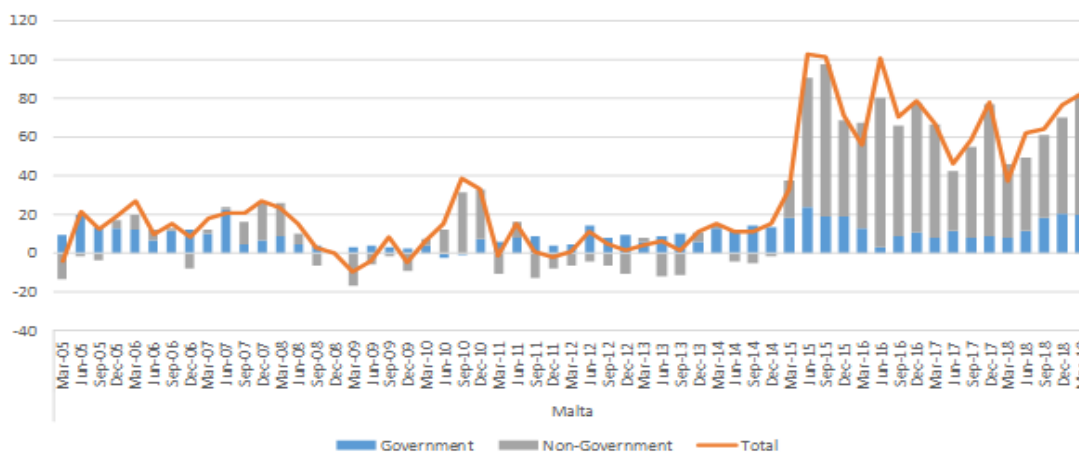
Around one-quarter of all firms in Malta report the main reason for not applying for external finance is because they are happy to use internal funds or do not need the finance (23%). This is higher than EIBIS 2018 (13%) and the EU average (16%).

Investment Dynamics

INVESTMENT DYNAMICS BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

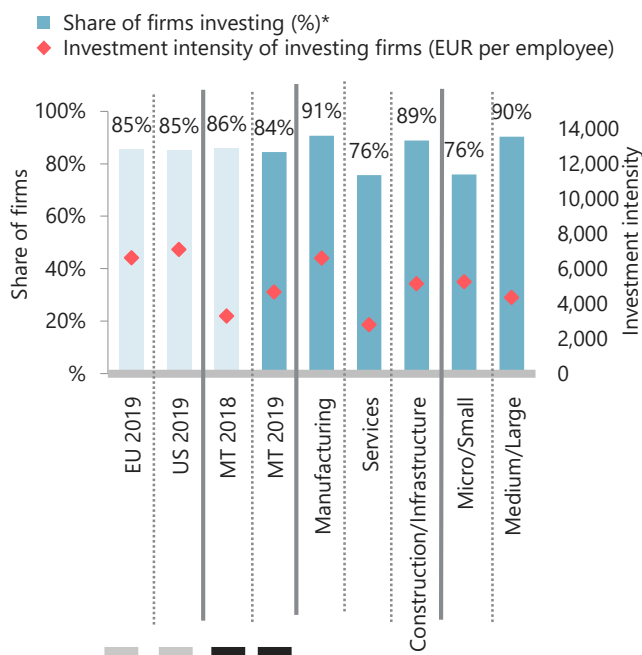
Aggregate investment in Malta is back to record high following the exceptional investment growth in 2015, 2016 and 2017, ranking second in the EU. The investment in Q1 2019 is expected to exceed the pre-crisis level by around 80% in real terms.

The non-government sector played a crucial role in investment growth, while government investment has increased more moderately.



The graph shows the evolution of total Gross Fixed Capital Formation (in real terms); by institutional sector. The data has been indexed to equal 0 in Q4 of 2008. Source: Eurostat.

INVESTMENT ACTIVITY IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR



More than eight in ten firms in Malta (84%) invested in the last financial year. This is in line with the EU average (85%) and similar to EIBIS 2018 (86%).

Firms in the manufacturing and construction/infrastructure sectors (91% and 89%) were more likely to invest than firms in the service sector (76%).

Micro/small firms were less likely to invest than medium/large firms (76% versus 90%).

The reported intensity of investment is below the EU average (EUR 4,033 vs EUR 4,677 per employee, respectively) but increased compared to EIBIS 2018 (3,297 per employee).

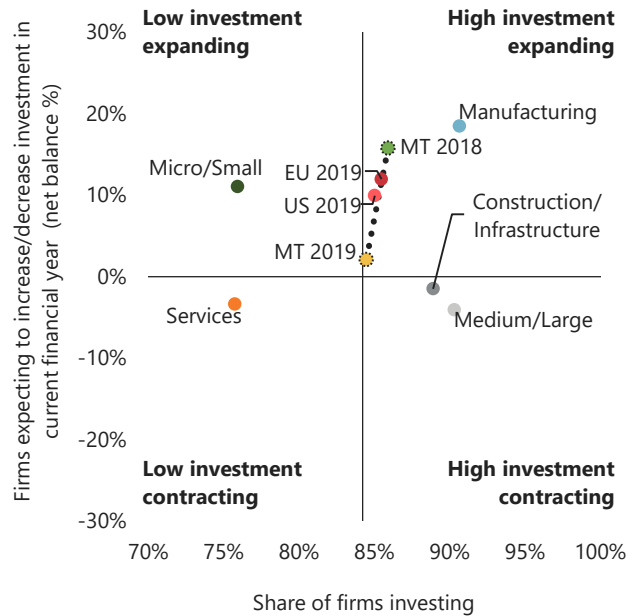
*The blue bars indicate the proportion of firms who have invested in the last financial year. A firm is considered to have invested if it spent more than EUR 500 per employee on investment activities. Investment intensity is the median investment per employee of investing firms. Investment intensity is reported in real terms using the Eurostat GFCF deflator (indexed to EIBIS 2016).

Investment Dynamics

INVESTMENT CYCLE

Malta remains marginally within the 'high investment expanding' quadrant, borderline with the 'low investment expanding' quadrant of the investment cycle. However, the net balance of firms expecting to increase their investment in the current financial year is lower than in EIBIS 2018, as is the share of firms investing which is almost identical to the EU benchmark.

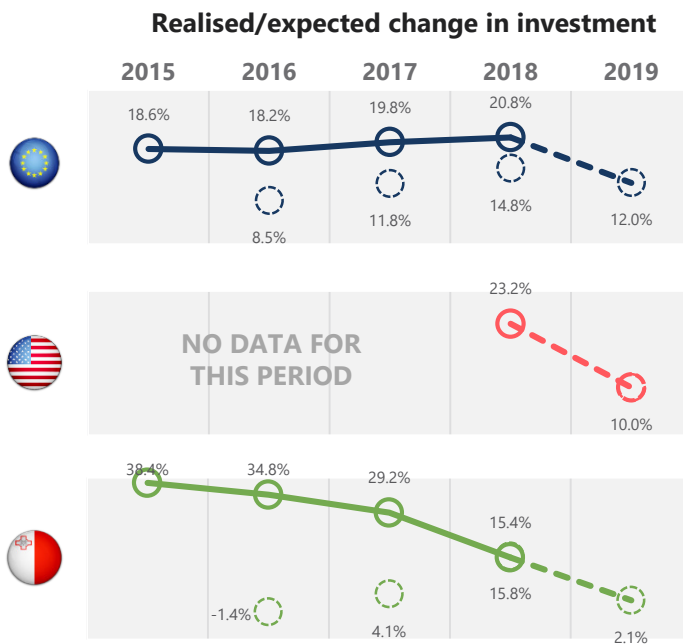
Firms in the manufacturing sector are most likely to invest and also most confident on balance of expanding investment in the current financial year. In contrast, the share of investing service sector firms is below the EU benchmark, and more service firms expect to reduce than increase investment in the current financial year. Medium/large firms fall in the 'high investment contracting' quadrant, with more of these firms holding a negative rather than positive outlook.



Share of firms investing shows the percentage of firms with investment per employee greater than EUR 500. The y-axis line crosses x-axis on the EU average for 2016.

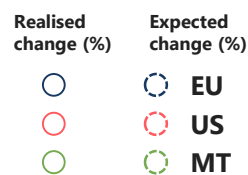
Base: All firms

EVOLUTION OF INVESTMENT EXPECTATIONS



More firms increased than reduced their investment activities in the last financial year, in line with expectations from EIBIS 2018 and just below the EU average.

Following the last three years when firms have reported increasingly positive investment expectations on balance, in 2019, there has been a substantial fall in the net balance of firms reporting plans to increase investment in the current year, and to a greater extent than among all EU firms.



'Realised change' is the share of firms who invested more minus those who invested less; 'Expected change' is the share of firms who expect(ed) to invest more minus those who expect(ed) to invest less.

Base: All firms

Investment Focus

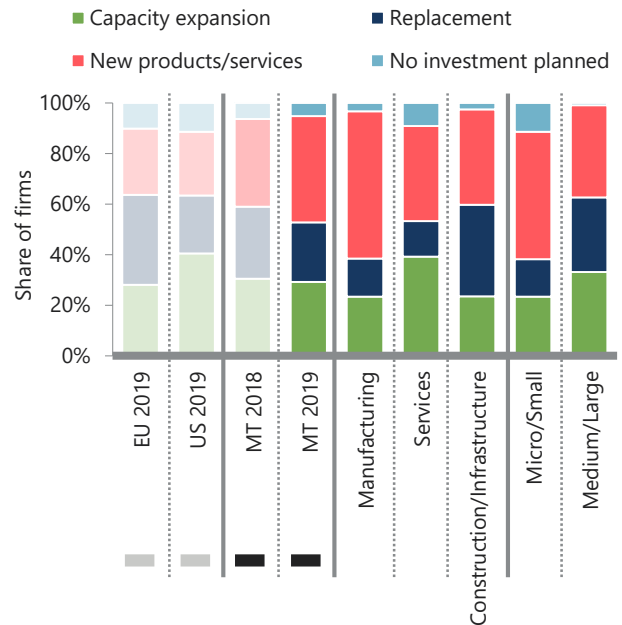
FUTURE INVESTMENT PRIORITIES (% of firms)

Looking ahead to the next three years, investment in new products and services is most commonly cited as a priority (42%, up from 35% in EIBIS 2018), followed by capacity expansion (29%).

Replacing existing buildings, machinery, equipment and IT has the lowest share (24% compared with 29% in EIBIS 2018).

In the manufacturing sector, investment in new products and services remains the foremost priority (for 58% of firms, similar to EIBIS 2018).

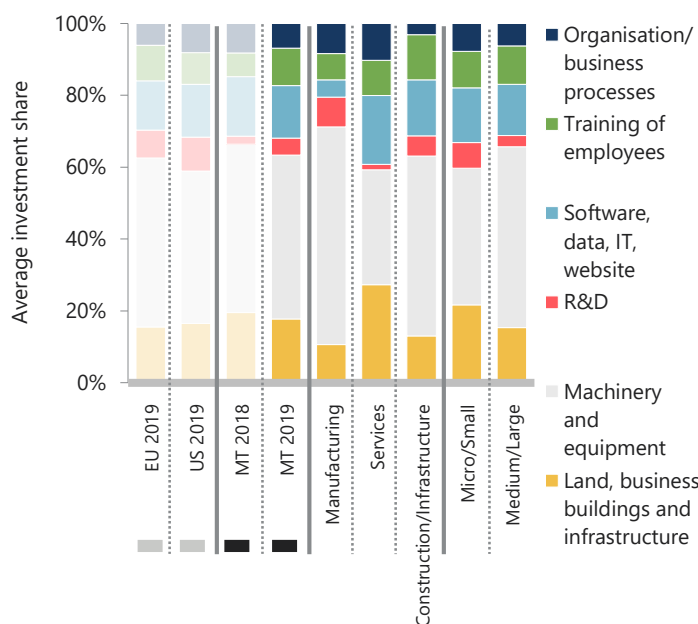
Micro/small firms are more likely to prioritise new products and services than medium/large firms (50% versus 36% respectively).



Q. Looking ahead to the next three years, which is your investment priority (a) replacing existing buildings, machinery, equipment, IT; (b) expanding capacity for existing products/services; (c) developing or introducing new products, processes, services?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses)

INVESTMENT AREAS



Q. In the last financial year, how much did your business invest in each of the following with the intention of maintaining or increasing your company's future earnings?

Base: All firms who have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses)

Of the six investment areas asked about, the highest share of investment is in machinery and equipment (46%), followed by land, business buildings and infrastructure (18%) and software, data, IT and website activities (15%). Overall the pattern is similar to the EIBIS 2018 and the EU average.

Among manufacturing firms, there has been a slight drop in share of investment in machinery and equipment (61% compared with 67% in EIBIS 2018).

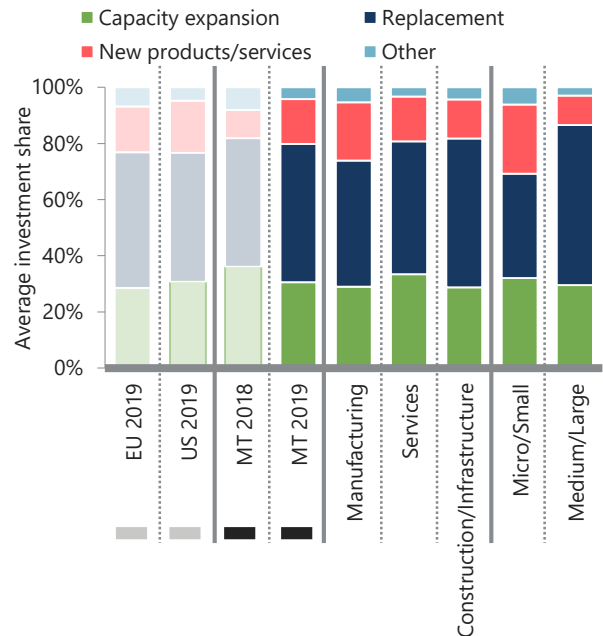
Investment Focus

PURPOSE OF INVESTMENT IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR (% of firms' investment)

As in EIBIS 2018, the largest share of investment in Malta is driven by the need to replace existing buildings, machinery, equipment and IT (49%, similar to the EU average 48%).

Share of investment in replacement is highest in the construction/infrastructure sector (53%).

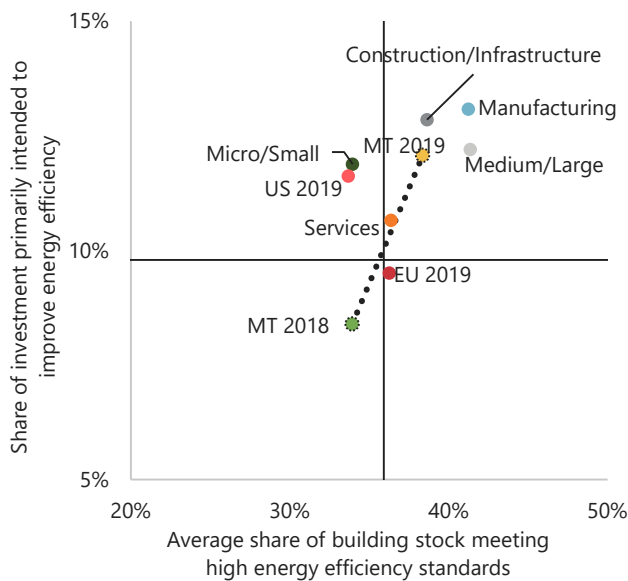
There has been an increase in the share of investment for new products and services among micro/small firms since EIBIS 2018 (25%, compared with 12% in EIBIS 2018).



Q. What proportion of total investment was for (a) replacing capacity (including existing buildings, machinery, equipment, IT) (b) expanding capacity for existing products/services (c) developing or introducing new products, processes, services?

Base: All firms who have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses)

ENERGY EFFICIENCY INVESTMENT



There has been a slight increase in the average proportion of building stock perceived to meet high efficiency standards (38% versus 34% in EIBIS 2018) and also the share of investment primarily intended to improve energy efficiency (12% versus 8% in EIBIS 2018).

In comparison to the EU averages (36% and 10% respectively), Malta has slightly higher shares of energy efficient building stock and investment in measures primarily intended to improve energy efficiency.

Q. What proportion, if any, of your commercial building stock satisfies high or highest energy efficiency standards?

Q. What proportion of total investment in the last financial year was primarily for measures to improve energy efficiency in your organisation?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses) / All firms who have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses)

Innovation Activities

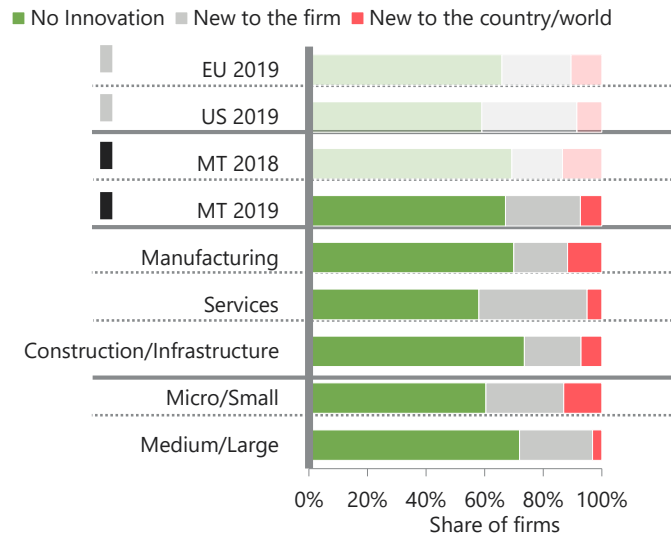
INNOVATION ACTIVITY

One in three firms (33%) have developed or introduced new products, processes or services as part of their investment activities, in line with the EU average of 34%.

The share of firms that claim to have undertaken innovations new to the country or world has decreased compared to EIBIS 2018 (7% versus 13%).

Firms in the service sector are the most likely to innovate (42%, up from 30% in EIBIS 2018).

Micro and small firms are more likely than medium/large firms to have undertaken innovation activity (40% and 28% respectively).

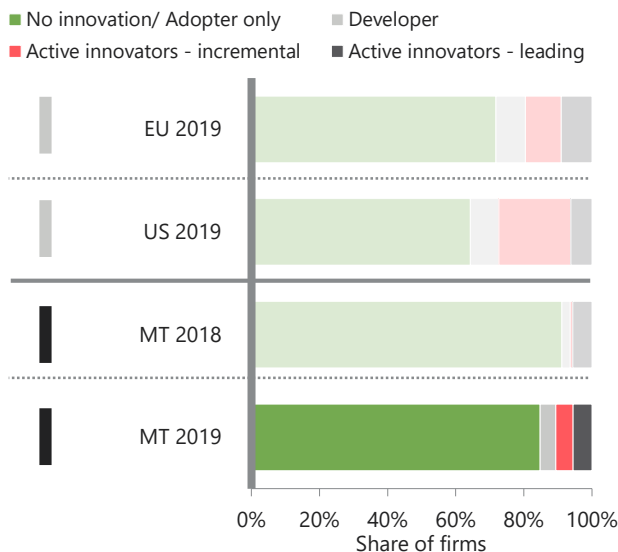


Q. What proportion of total investment was for developing or introducing new products, processes, services?

Q. Were the products, processes or services new to the company, new to the country, new to the global market?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses)

INNOVATION PROFILE



Q. What proportion of total investment was for developing or introducing new products, processes, services?

Q. Were the products, processes or services new to the company, new to the country, new to the global market?

Q. In the last financial year, how much did your business invest in Research and Development (including the acquisition of intellectual property) with the intention of maintaining or increasing your company's future earnings?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses)

Eleven per cent of Maltese firms can be classified as active innovators, which have invested in research and development and have introduced a new product, process or service as well. This share is higher than in EIBIS 2018 (6%), but lower than the EU average (19%).

The share of developers, i.e. firms that invested in research and development, but did not introduce a new product, process or service, was also lower than in the EU (5% vs 9%).

The 'No innovation/Adopter only' group comprises firms that did not introduce any new products, processes or services in the last financial year (no innovation) or did so but without any own research and development effort (adopter). 'Developers' are firms that did not introduce new products, processes or services but allocated a significant part of their investment activities to research and development. 'Incremental' and 'Leading innovators' have introduced new products, processes and services and also invested in research and development activities. The two profiles differ in terms of the novelty of the new products, processes or services. For incremental innovators these are 'new to the firm'; for leading innovators' these are new to the country/world'.

Innovation Activities

IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

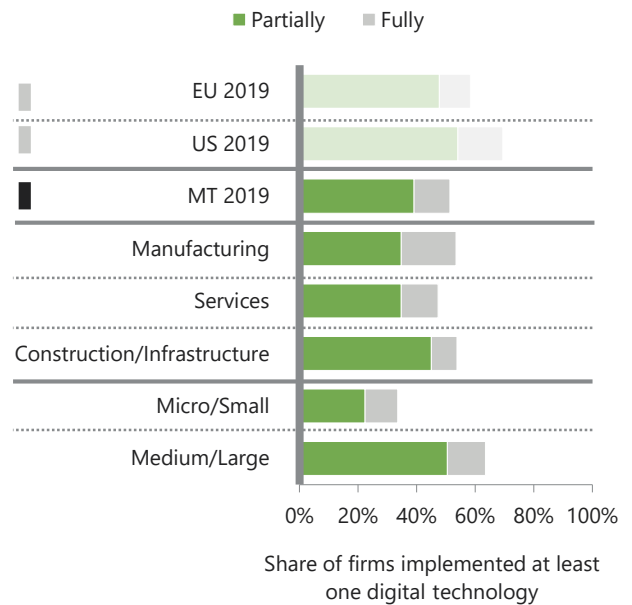
Around half of all firms in Malta (51%) have implemented, either fully (12%) or partially (39%), at least one digital technology. This is below the EU average (58%).

Manufacturing firms and medium/large firms are most likely to have organised their entire business around one of the digital technologies (19% and 13% respectively).

One-third of infrastructure sector firms are at least partially implementing platform technologies, which is the highest adoption rate of any technology in any sector, but still below the corresponding EU average. Implementation of 'internet of things' is in line with the EU construction and service sector averages, but manufacturing and infrastructure firms in Malta lag behind the respective EU benchmarks. No construction firms report using drones or VR.

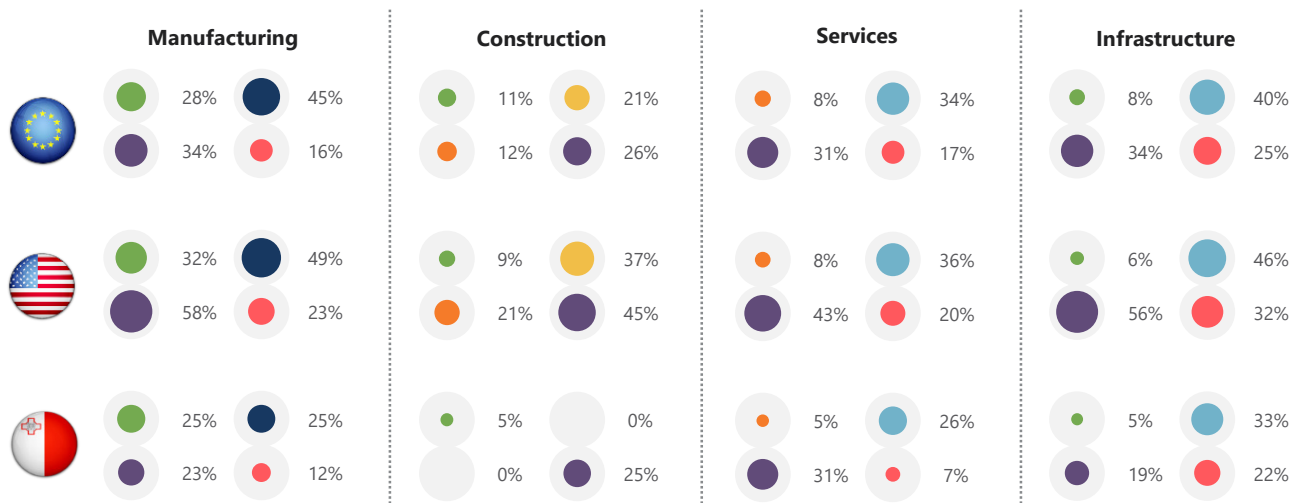
Q. Can you tell me for each of the following digital technologies if you have heard about them, not heard about them, implemented them in parts of your business, or whether your entire business is organised around them?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses)



DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES BY SECTOR

- 3-D printing
- Automation via advanced robotics
- Internet of things
- Cognitive technologies
- Augmented or virtual reality
- Drones
- Platform technologies



Reported shares combine implemented the technology 'in parts of business' and 'entire business organised around it'

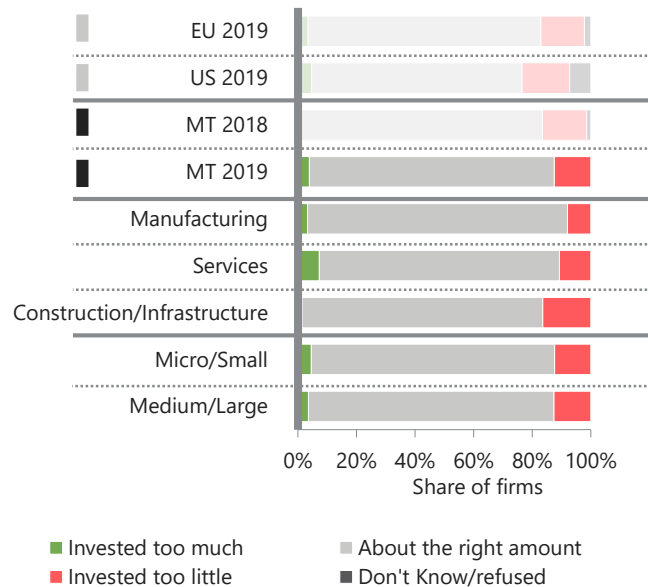
Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses)

Investment Needs

PERCEIVED INVESTMENT GAP

Eight in ten firms believe their investment over the last three years was about the right amount (84%, slightly above the EU average 79%).

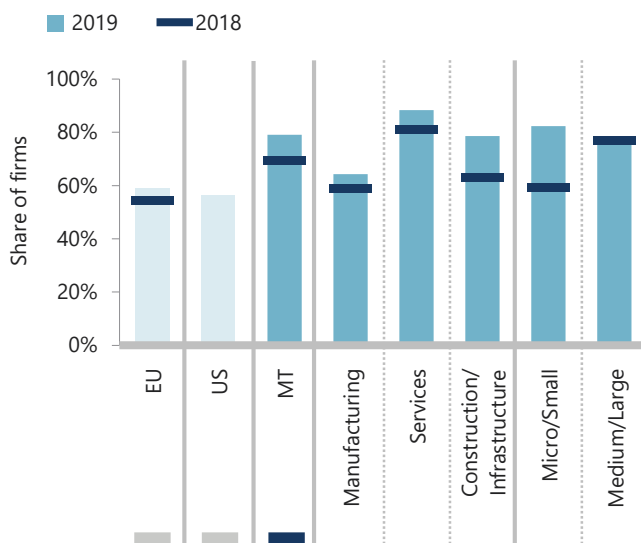
Around one in eight firms report investing too little (12% versus 15% of all EU firms) while only 4% believe they have over-invested, similar to the EU average (3%). This share is higher compared to EIBIS 2018, when virtually no firms reported they had invested too much.



Q. Looking back at your investment over the last 3 years, was it too much, too little, or about the right amount?

Base: All firms (excluding 'Company didn't exist three years ago' responses)

SHARE OF FIRMS AT OR ABOVE FULL CAPACITY



Full capacity is the maximum capacity attainable under normal conditions e.g. company's general practices regarding the utilization of machines and equipment, overtime, work shifts, holidays etc.

Q. In the last financial year, was your company operating above or at maximum capacity attainable under normal circumstances?

Base: All firms

Four in five firms report operating at or above maximum capacity in the last financial year (79%, up from 69% in EIBIS 2018).

The share of firms operating at this level in Malta is well above the EU average (59%).

Firms in the service sector are more likely to report operating at or above full capacity (88%), although all sectors have a higher share when compared with EIBIS 2018.

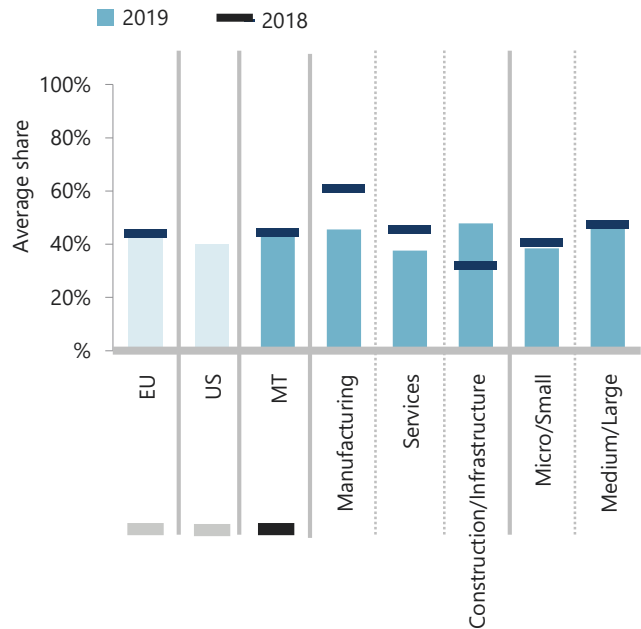
The share of micro and small firms operating at or above full capacity has markedly increased (82%, up from 59% in EIBIS 2018).

Investment Needs

SHARE OF STATE-OF-THE-ART MACHINERY

The average share of machinery and equipment in firms that is perceived as state-of-the-art in Malta is in line with the EU average (both 44%, and both unchanged since EIBIS 2018).

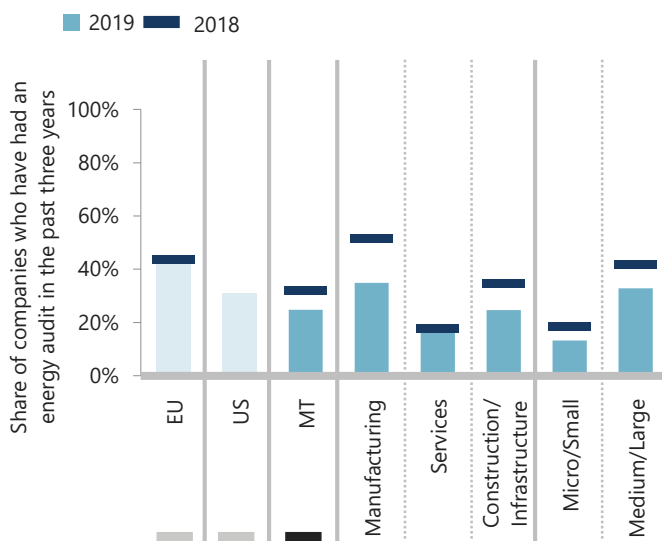
Firms in the manufacturing sector report a decline in the share of state-of-the-art machinery and equipment (46%, compared with 61% in EIBIS 2018). The opposite is true for the construction/infrastructure sector where firms report an increase in the share of state-of-the-art machinery and equipment (48% versus 32% in EIBIS 2018).



Q. What proportion, if any, of your machinery and equipment, including ICT, would you say is state-of-the-art?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses)

ENERGY AUDIT



One-quarter of firms in Malta report having had an energy audit in the past three years (25%), below EIBIS 2018 and the current EU average (32% and 43% respectively).

The decline in the share of firms in Malta reporting an energy audit is consistent across all sectors and sizes of firms, with the exception of the service sector which remained static.

Medium/large firms are more likely to report that they have had an energy audit than micro/small firms (33% versus 13%), similar to EIBIS 2018 (42% versus 19%).

Q. Can I check, in the past three years has your company had an energy audit? By this I mean an assessment of the energy needs and efficiency of your company's building or buildings?

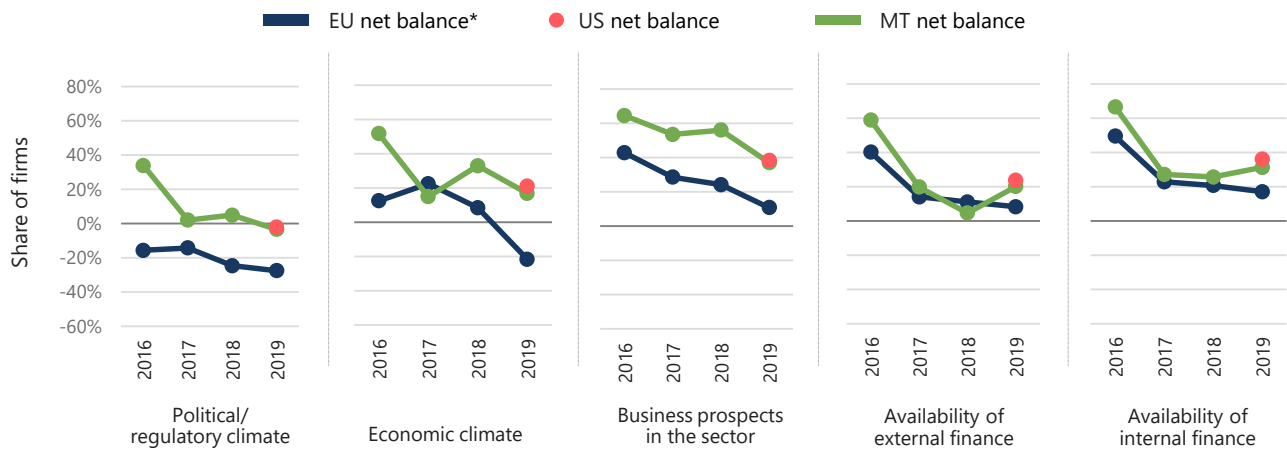
Base: All firms (excluding 'Company didn't exist three years ago' responses)

Drivers And Constraints

SHORT TERM INFLUENCES ON INVESTMENT

Marginally more firms expect the political and regulatory climate to deteriorate than improve in the next twelve months on balance. Firms are much more pessimistic across the EU. Firms in Malta are on balance positive about the economic climate over the next twelve months. This contrasts

with the EU as a whole where the outlook is generally more negative. The balance of opinion is positive regarding business prospects and the availability of finance among firms in Malta, similar to EU firms on average.

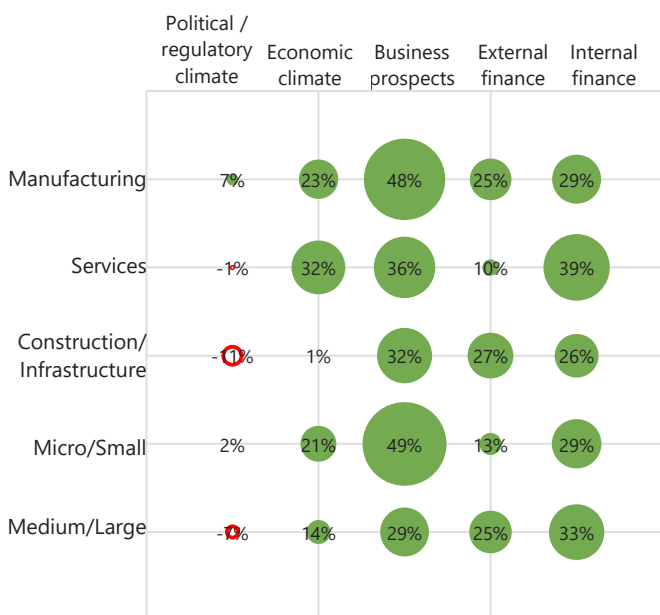


Q. Do you think that each of the following will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

*Net balance is the share of firms seeing improvement minus the share of firms seeing a deterioration

Base: All firms

SHORT TERM INFLUENCES BY SECTOR AND SIZE (NET BALANCE)



Q. Do you think that each of the following will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

Base: All firms

Overall, firms in Malta are optimistic about short term influences on investment.

Micro/small firms and those in the manufacturing sector have the most positive expectations on balance regarding business prospects improving in the year ahead.

Medium/large firms are more positive than micro/small firms about the availability of finance improving in the next twelve months.

However, construction/infrastructure firms and medium/large firms have negative perceptions of the political/regulatory outlook over the next 12 months (net balances of -11% and -7% respectively).

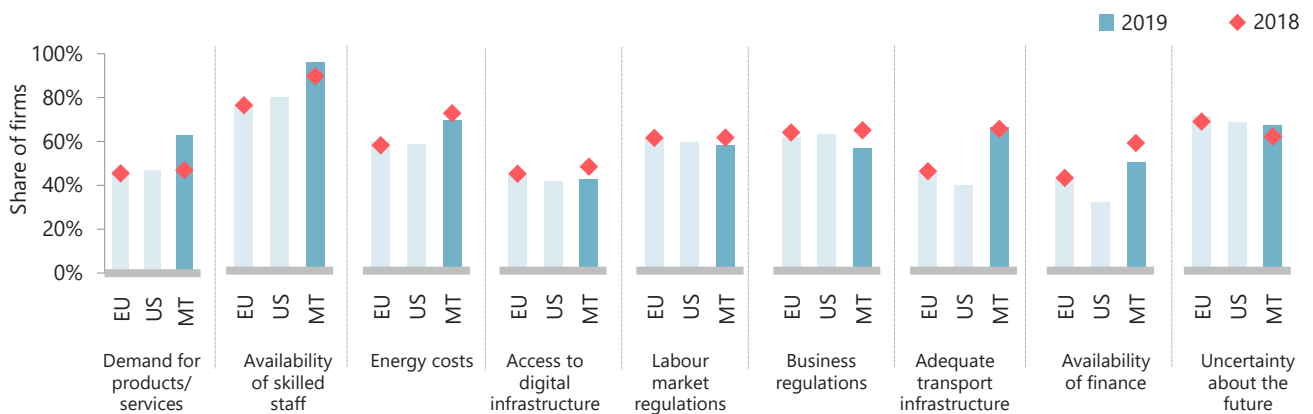
Drivers And Constraints

LONG TERM BARRIERS TO INVESTMENT

In Malta, virtually all businesses cite availability of skilled staff as a barrier to investment (97%). This is an increase compared with EIBIS 2018 (90%) and above the EU average (77%), though it is also the most cited barrier among all EU firms.

Demand for products/services and adequate transport infrastructure are also more likely to be cited as barriers in Malta than EU-wide.

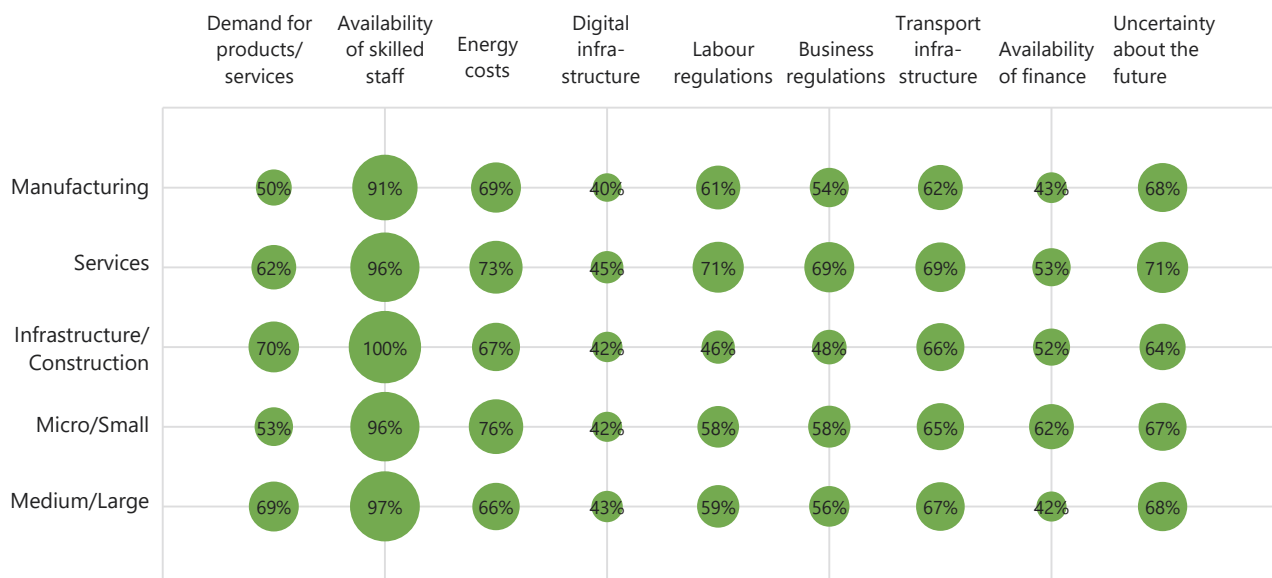
Availability of finance is a barrier for 62% of micro/small firms, but only for 42% of medium/large firms.



Q. Thinking about your investment activities in Malta, to what extent is each of the following an obstacle? Is it a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all?

Base: All firms (data not shown for those who said not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused)

LONG TERM BARRIERS BY SECTOR AND SIZE



Reported shares combine 'minor' and 'major' obstacles into one category

Q. Thinking about your investment activities in Malta, to what extent is each of the following an obstacle? Is it a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all?

Base: All firms (data not shown for those who said not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused)

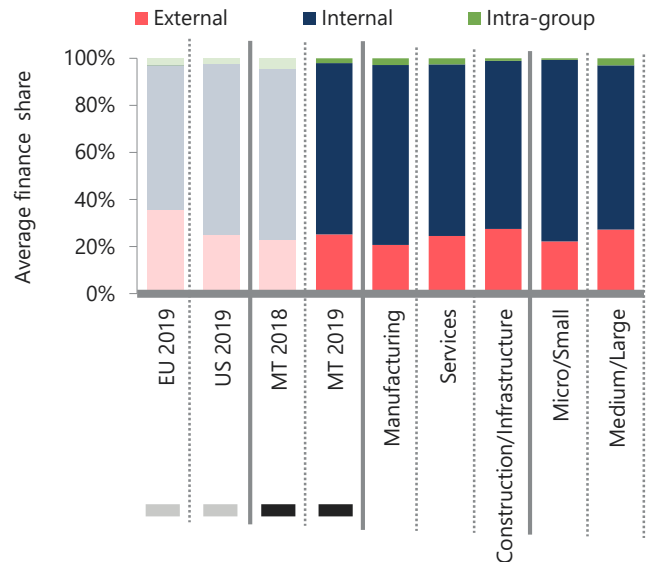
Investment Finance

SOURCE OF INVESTMENT FINANCE

Internal funds account for the highest share of investment finance in Malta (73%). This is the same proportion as EIBIS 2018 and remains above the EU average (62%).

Conversely, the share of external finance in Malta is 25%, lower than the EU average (36%).

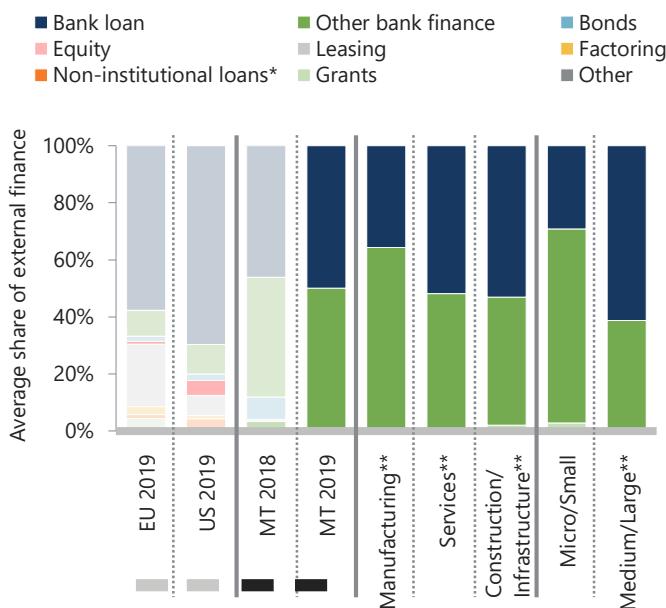
There is little variation in source of investment finance by sector or size of firm.



Q. What proportion of your investment was financed by each of the following?

Base: All firms who invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses)

TYPE OF EXTERNAL FINANCE USED FOR INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES



Q. Approximately what proportion of your external finance does each of the following represent?

*Loans from family, friends or business partners

Base: All firms who used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses)

**Caution very small base size less than 30

Bank loans and other forms of bank finance such as overdrafts account for almost equal shares of external finance (50% and 49% respectively). The remaining 1% is sourced via grants.

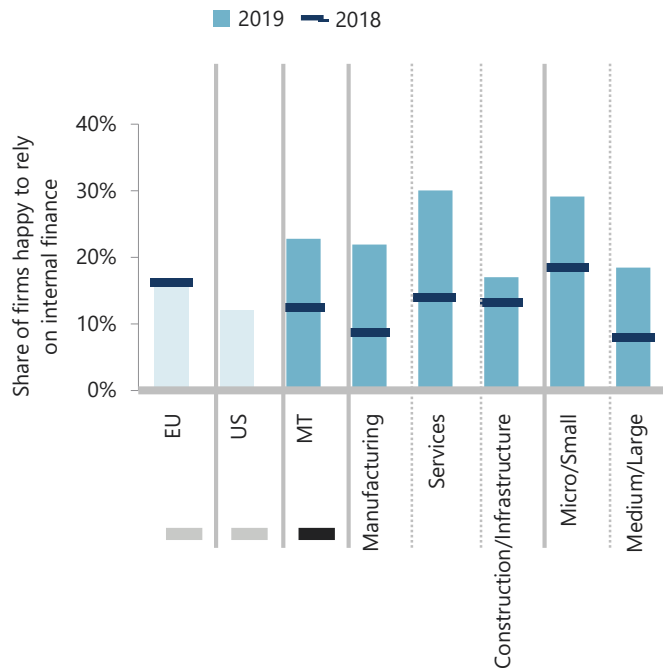
This is broadly similar to EIBIS 2018, when bank finance accounted for 88% of external finance, but there was more diversity in the types of external finance used for investment and this remains the case across the EU.

Investment Finance

SHARE OF FIRMS HAPPY TO RELY EXCLUSIVELY ON INTERNAL SOURCES TO FINANCE INVESTMENT

Around one-quarter of all firms in Malta report the main reason for not applying for external finance is because they are happy to use internal funds or do not need the finance (23%). This is above EIBIS 2018 (13%) and the EU average (16%).

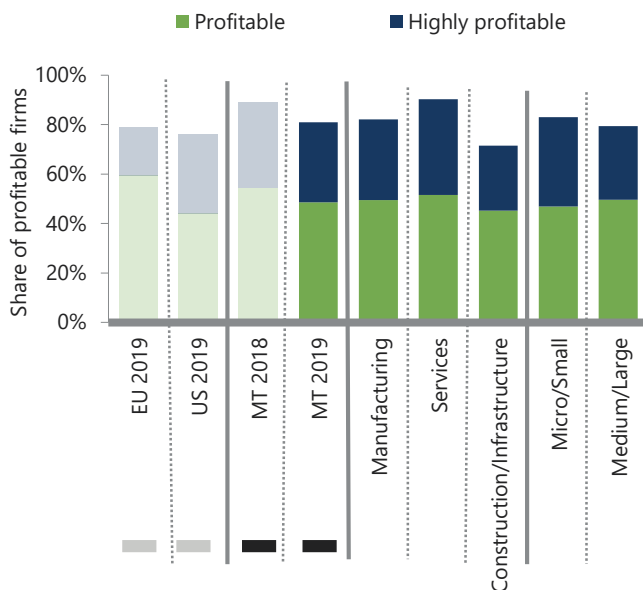
The increase is most notable among firms in the manufacturing sector (22%, up from 9% in EIBIS 2018), firms in the service sector (30%, up from 14%) and micro/small firms (29%, up from 19%).



Q. What was your main reason for not applying for external finance for your investment activities? Was happy to use internal finance/didn't need the finance

Base: All firms

SHARE OF PROFITABLE FIRMS



Around three in ten firms in Malta report being highly profitable (32%, similar to the 35% share recorded in EIBIS 2018). The EU has a smaller share of highly profitable firms (20%).

More generally, 81% of firms in Malta report generating a profit in the last year, similar to the EU average (79%).

Highly profitable firms are most likely to be in the service sector in Malta (39%).

Q. Taking into account all sources of income in the last financial year, did your company generate a profit or loss before tax, or did you break even? Highly profitable is defined as profits/turnover of 10% or more

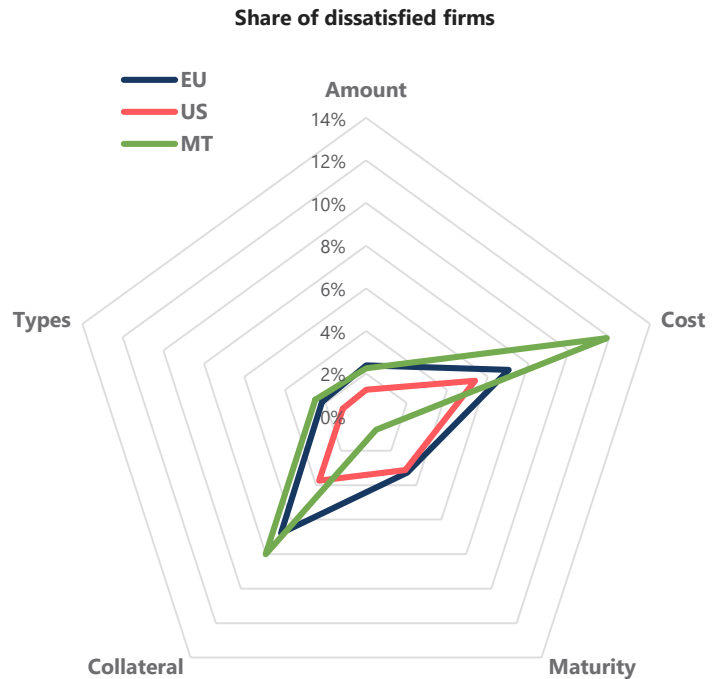
Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused)

Access To Finance

DISSATISFACTION WITH EXTERNAL FINANCE RECEIVED

Firms using external finance are on balance satisfied with the amount, cost, maturity, collateral and type of finance received.

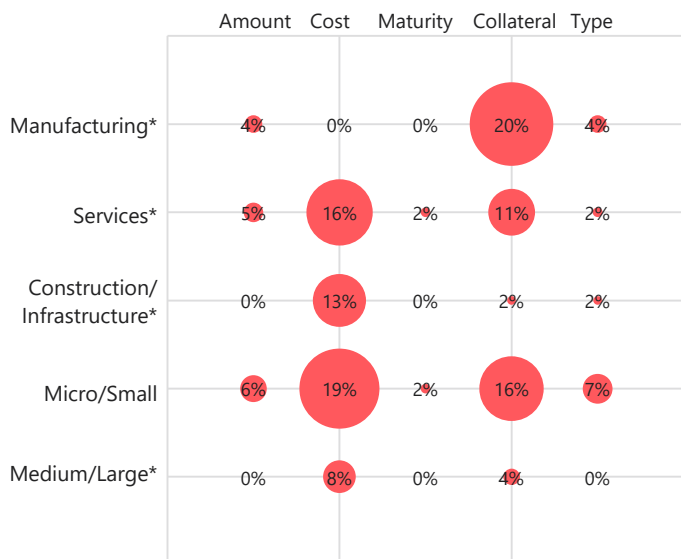
The highest level of dissatisfaction is with the cost of finance (12%), followed by the collateral requirements (8%), whereas 7% of EU firms report dissatisfaction on both of these measures.



Q. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with ...?

Base: All firms who used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses)

DISSATISFACTION BY SECTOR AND SIZE



Q. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with ...?

Base: All firms who used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses)

*Caution very small base size less than 30

Micro/small firms are more likely than medium/large firms to report dissatisfaction with the cost of finance (19% versus 8% respectively) and collateral requirements (16% versus 4% respectively).

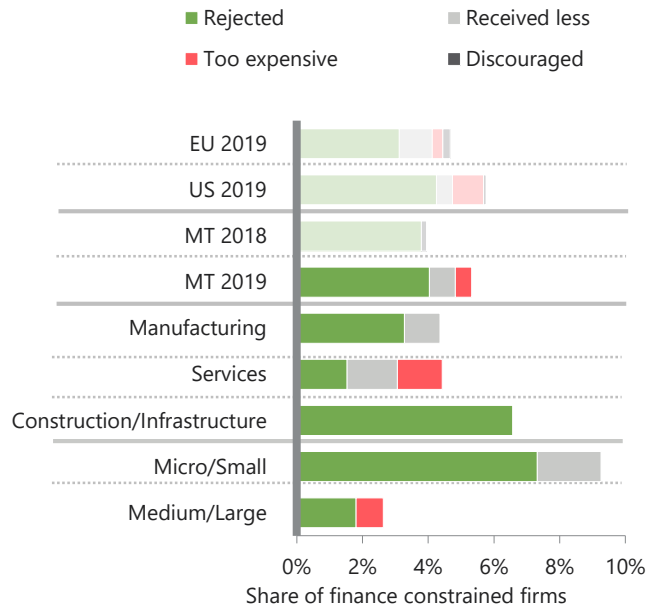
Manufacturing firms are most likely to be dissatisfied with collateral requirements (20%).

However, these results should be treated with caution due to the very low number of firms using external finance sampled among medium/large firms and in each sector.

Access To Finance

SHARE OF FINANCE CONSTRAINED FIRMS

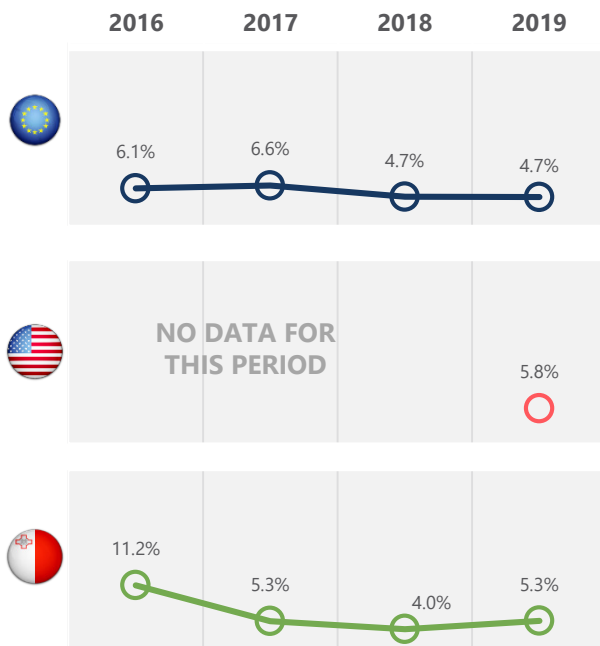
About five per cent of all firms in Malta can be considered external finance constrained, in line with the EU average (also approx. 5%). The share of constrained firms is highest among micro/small firms in Malta (9%), which are three times as likely to be finance constrained than medium/large firms (3%).



Finance constrained firms include: those dissatisfied with the amount of finance obtained (received less), firms that sought external finance but did not receive it (rejected) and those who did not seek external finance because they thought borrowing costs would be too high (too expensive) or they would be turned down (discouraged)

Base: All firms

FINANCING CONSTRAINTS OVER TIME



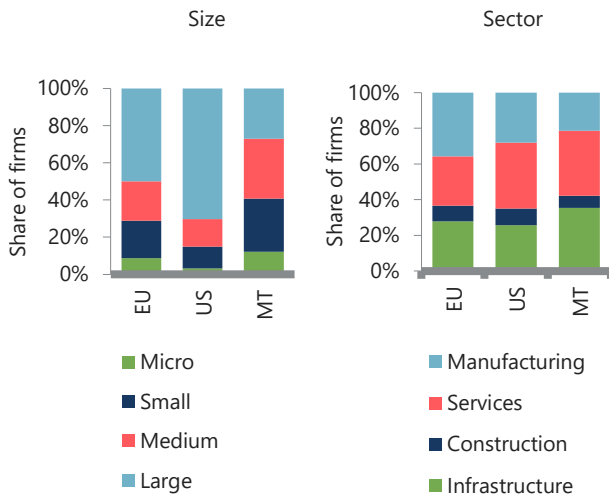
Data derived from the financial constraint indicator

Base: All firms

There has been little change in the proportion of firms considered finance constrained in Malta since EIBIS 2017, similar to the proportion in the EU on average, which remained unchanged between EIBIS 2018 and 2019.

Profile Of Firms

CONTRIBUTION TO VALUE ADDED



The charts reflect the relative contribution to value-added by firms belonging to a particular size class / sector in the population of firms considered. That is, all firms with 5 or more employees active in the sectors covered by the survey. Micro: 5-9 employees; Small: 10-49; Medium: 50-249; Large: 250+

Base: All firms

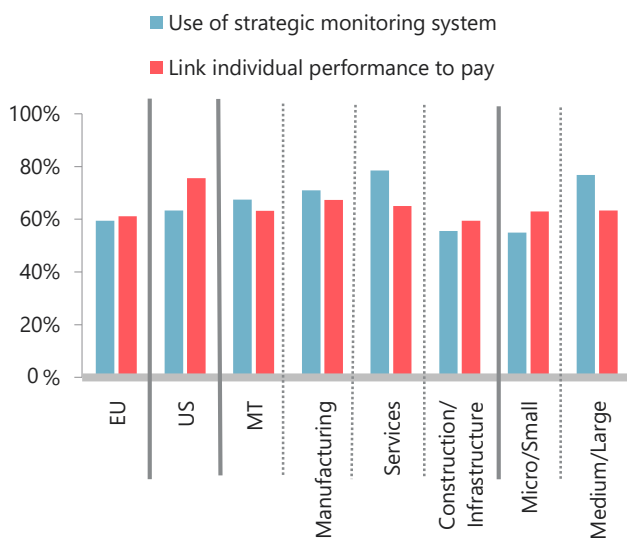
Medium and large firms with 50+ employees contribute the largest share of value-added (59%), below the EU average (71%).

Services and infrastructure firms account for the highest shares of value-added (36% and 35% respectively). These proportions are above the EU average (both 28%).

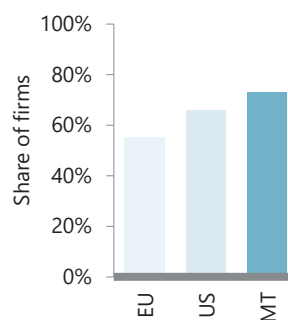
Firms in Malta are slightly more likely than in the EU overall to use a formal strategic monitoring system (67% versus 60% respectively), and as likely to link individual performance to pay (63% and 61% respectively).

More than seven in ten firms (73%) report being owner-managed, above the EU average (55%). The vast majority of firms are managed by someone with at least ten years of experience in the firm's industry or sector (95%, compared with 92% EU-wide).

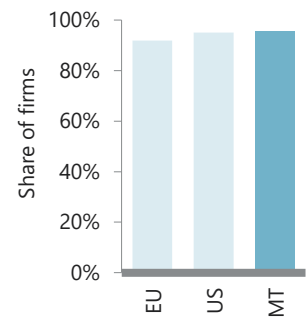
FIRM MANAGEMENT



Owner managed



10 years+ industry experience



Q. And does your company (a) use a formal strategic business monitoring system (that compares the firm's current performance against a series of strategic key performance indicators) (b) link individual performance with pay?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused)

Q Does the CEO/ company head of your firm (a) own or control the firm, or have a family member that owns/controls it (b) have more than 10 years of experience in your firm's industry or sector?

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused)

EIBIS 2019 – Country Technical Details

SAMPLING TOLERANCES APPLICABLE TO PERCENTAGES AT OR NEAR THESE LEVELS

The final data are based on a sample, rather than the entire population of firms in Malta, so the percentage results are subject to sampling tolerances. These vary with the size of the sample and the percentage figure concerned.

	EU	US	Malta	Manufacturing	Services	Construction/ Infrastructure	Micro/ Small	Medium/ Large	EU vs Malta	Manufacturing vs Construction/ Infrastructure	Micro/Small vs Medium/Large
	(12672)	(803)	(182)	(57)	(79)	(44)	(114)	(68)	(12672 vs 182)	(57 vs 44)	(114 vs 68)
10% or 90%	1.0%	2.9%	5.1%	8.1%	6.7%	9.8%	5.2%	7.9%	5.2%	12.7%	9.4%
30% or 70%	1.5%	4.4%	7.8%	12.4%	10.3%	15.0%	7.9%	12.0%	7.9%	19.4%	14.3%
50%	1.7%	4.8%	8.5%	13.6%	11.2%	16.3%	8.6%	13.1%	8.6%	21.2%	15.6%

GLOSSARY

Investment	A firm is considered to have invested if it spent more than EUR 500 per employee on investment activities with the intention of maintaining or increasing the company's future earnings.
Investment cycle	Based on the expected investment in current financial year compared to last one, and the proportion of firms with a share of investment greater than EUR 500 per employee.
Manufacturing sector	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities, firms in group C (manufacturing).
Construction sector	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities, firms in group F (construction).
Services sector	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities, firms in group G (wholesale and retail trade) and group I (accommodation and food services activities).
Infrastructure sector	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities, firms in groups D and E (utilities), group H (transportation and storage) and group J (information and communication).
Micro/Small firms	Firms with between 5 and 49 employees.
Medium/Large firms	Firms with at least 50 employees.

EIBIS 2019 – Country Technical Details

The country overview presents selected findings based on telephone interviews with 182 firms in Malta (carried out between March and July 2019).

BASE SIZES (*Charts with more than one base; due to limited space, only the lowest base is shown)

Base definition and page reference	EU 2019/2018	US 2019	Malta 2019/2018	Manufacturing	Services	Construction/ Infrastructure	Micro/Small	Medium/Large
All firms, p. 3, p. 4, p. 8, p. 10, p. 13, p. 15, p. 16	12672/12355	803	182/170	57	79	44	114	68
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 2	11967/11790	711	181/170	56	79	44	113	68
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 6*	8802/9095	516	169/151	50	75	42	104	65
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 7*	12533/NA	800	180/NA	54	76	44	112	68
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 9	12216/11952	778	182/168	57	79	44	114	68
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13	10980/10865	605	171/166	55	74	40	106	65
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 16*	12201/NA	762	175/NA	53	77	43	111	64
All firms who have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 4	10005/10126	620	172/158	52	76	41	104	68
All firms who have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 5*	10188/10004	624	166/150	50	73	42	101	64
All firms who have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 12	9407/9030	587	149/134	42	67	41	94	55
All firms who used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 14*	4426/4212	245	58/49	15	25	18	35	23
All firms (excluding those who did not exist three years ago), p. 8	12640/12335	802	182/170	57	79	44	114	68
All firms (excluding those who did not exist three years ago), p. 9	12640/12335	802	182/170	57	79	44	114	68
All firms (data not shown for those who said not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused), p. 11	12672/12355	803	182/170	57	79	44	114	68
All firms who used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 12	4578/4323	255	59/52	15	26	18	36	23



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Malta

Overview

EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY

2019