

EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2025

GREECE

OVERVIEW



**European
Investment Bank**

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EIB Investment Survey 2025: Greece overview

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European Investment Bank
98 -100, boulevard Konrad Adenauer
L-2950 Luxembourg

About the EIB Economics Department

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 and its team of economists is headed by Debora Revoltella, director of economics.

Main contributors EIB: Chiara Fratto

About Ipsos Public Affairs

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About the EIB Investment Survey

The EIB Group Investment Survey (EIBIS), conducted annually since 2016, is a unique survey of approximately 13 000 firms across all European Union Member States, with an additional sample from the United States.

The survey collects data on firm characteristics and performance, past investment activities and future plans, sources of finance, financing issues and other challenges, such as climate change and digital transformation. The EIBIS uses a stratified sampling methodology and is representative across all 27 EU Member States and the United States, as well as across four categories of firm size (micro to large) and four main economic sectors (manufacturing, construction, services and infrastructure). The survey is designed to build a panel of observations, supporting the analysis of time-series data. Observations can also be linked back to data on firm balance sheets and profit and loss statements. Developed and managed by the EIB Economics Department, the survey is conducted in collaboration with Ipsos.

More background and technical details can be found at www.eib.org/eibis.

About this publication

The reports resulting from EIBIS provide an overview of data collected for the 27 EU Member States and the United States. They are intended to provide a snapshot of the data. For the purpose of these publications, data are weighted by value added to better reflect the contribution of different firms to economic output. Contact: eibis@eib.org.

Due to rounding, charts may not add up to 100%.

Please note that in this year's report, the weighting targets for 2023, 2024, and 2025 survey waves have been updated to align with the latest 2022 Structural Business Statistics (SBS). Data for all prior waves remain weighted against the 2014 SBS targets. Consequently, figures for 2023 and 2024 presented in this report may differ from those in previously published reports.

Please note that due to reweighting of data all numbers below 10% will not be shown on the charts.

Download the findings of the EIB Investment Survey for each EU country and explore the data portal at www.eib.org/eibis.

EIBIS 2025 – Greece overview

Key messages

- Despite the challenging geopolitical environment weighing on investment, Greek firms remain broadly optimistic about the outlook, particularly regarding their sector’s business prospects over the next twelve months.
- Greek firms are keeping pace with innovation, developing new products, processes and services at rates comparable to their European peers. While there is still room to boost the adoption of advanced digital technologies —such as generative AI, big data and 3D printing— this represents a clear opportunity for further accelerating Greece’s digital transformation.
- Greek firms demonstrate a strong international orientation: 81% engage in international trade, well above the EU average of 66%. Although new regulatory requirements and changes to customs and tariffs create additional adjustments, firms continue to respond effectively and strengthen their footprint in global markets.
- Many Greek companies are aware of climate-related challenges: 63% experience a physical risk from climate change, while 38% have already invested in energy efficiency, forming a solid foundation for further progress. Importantly, 84% have taken action to reduce emissions—particularly waste minimisation, sustainable transport and energy-efficient solutions—highlighting the commitment of Greek firms to a greener and more competitive future.

Executive summary

Investment dynamics, needs and priorities

The share of Greek firms investing is lower than EIBIS 2024 (76% vs 85%) and below the EU average (86%). However, Greek firms are expecting to increase investment in the future (14%), more than the EU average (4%), but to a lesser extent than earlier years. 27% of construction firms anticipate an increase in investment, while firms in infrastructure and services, and large firms are less optimistic.

In net terms, Greek firms are more positive than the EU average regarding the political, economic, business environment, and availability of finance, reflecting widespread confidence. While Greek firms report more pessimistic views about the political and regulatory environment compared with EIBIS 2024 (-7% vs 5%), they are far less pessimistic than the EU average (-22%). Similarly, regarding the economic climate, Greek firms’ sentiment has dipped slightly (-3% vs 23% in EIBIS 2024) but remains substantially more positive than the EU average (-30%). Most of Greek firms’ total investment in the last financial year focused on replacement (50%), in line with the EU average (54%). The majority of Greek firms’ investment was directed towards tangible assets (73%), slightly above the EU average (65%) and in line with EIBIS 2024 (71%).

Global value chains, climate change and innovation

Around four in five (81%) Greek firms are involved with international trade (compared with the EU average of 66%), particularly manufacturers (93%) and large firms (91%). While changes in customs and tariffs, logistics disruptions and transport are noted as obstacles, Greek firms remain committed to global engagement. Compliance with new regulations, standards or certifications continues to be perceived as the main challenge (mentioned by 55% of Greek firms).

Greek firms show strategic adaptation to the changing global environment. For what concerns sourcing strategies, the biggest response is more investment in digital inventory and inputs tracking. Greek importers are less likely than the EU average to diversify or increase the number of countries from which they import (8% vs 19% respectively) and very few (3%) are reducing the share of imported goods.

Nearly two thirds (63%) of Greek firms report that they experience a physical risk from climate change, while half (51%) expects the transition to stricter climate standards and regulations to have no immediate impact (higher than the EU average of 37%), demonstrating confidence in their resilience. A quarter (28%) of Greek firms have developed a strategy to adapt to physical risks (similar to the EU average of 26%) and 38% have invested in energy efficiency measures (lower

than the EU average of 51%). Most Greek firms (84%) have implemented measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, focusing on waste minimisation and recycling (63%), sustainable transport options (52%) and energy efficiency (52%).

Innovation activity remains strong: 30% of Greek firms are investing in developing or introducing new products, processes or services (the same share as in the EU). While Greek firms are less likely than those across the EU to be using one or multiple digital technologies in their business (57% vs 77%), adoption rises among large firms (72%).

Generative AI adoption remains lower than the rest of the EU (19% vs 37%). The use of AI is highest among large firms (27%).

Investment barriers

More Greek firms report the presence of obstacles to investment compared to the EU average. However, progress has been reported in the availability of finance (63% report it as an obstacle compared to 72% in EIBIS 2024). Greek firms are most concerned about energy costs (92%), the availability of skilled staff (90%), uncertainty about the future (90%) and business regulations (89%).

Greek exporters suffer particularly from the fragmented of the EU market. Fully 92% say their main product or service must comply with differentiated regulatory requirements, standards or consumer protection rules across EU member states, compared with the EU average of 62%.

Access to finance and policy support

In the last financial year, Greek firms used more often internal sources to finance their investment than in EIBIS 2024 (73% vs 66%).

The share of Greek firms that are financed constrained is higher than the EU average (13.5% vs 6.1%). It is also higher than the figure recorded in EIBIS 2024 (9.8%) and EIBIS 2023 (7.1%). Infrastructure firms (16.1%), construction firms (15.1%) and SMEs (15.4%) are more likely to be financially constrained firms.

However, Greek firms are more likely than the EU average to receive policy support for their finance investment (27% vs 16%). Specifically, they benefit to a greater degree from bank finance with favourable conditions (22% vs the EU average of 11%).

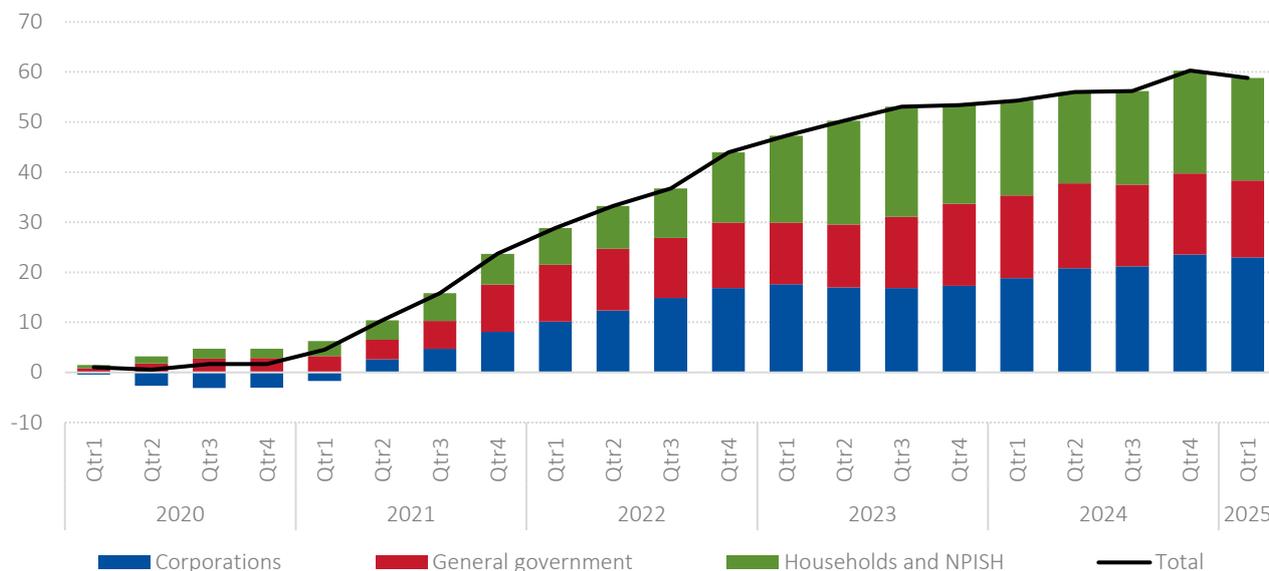
Gender equality in business

Greek firms lead the EU in female representation in senior roles and ownership. Around a third (34%) of Greek firms report at least 40% female senior managers (vs the EU average of 25%) and 22% report that at least 50% of company owners are women (vs 13% for the EU as a whole).

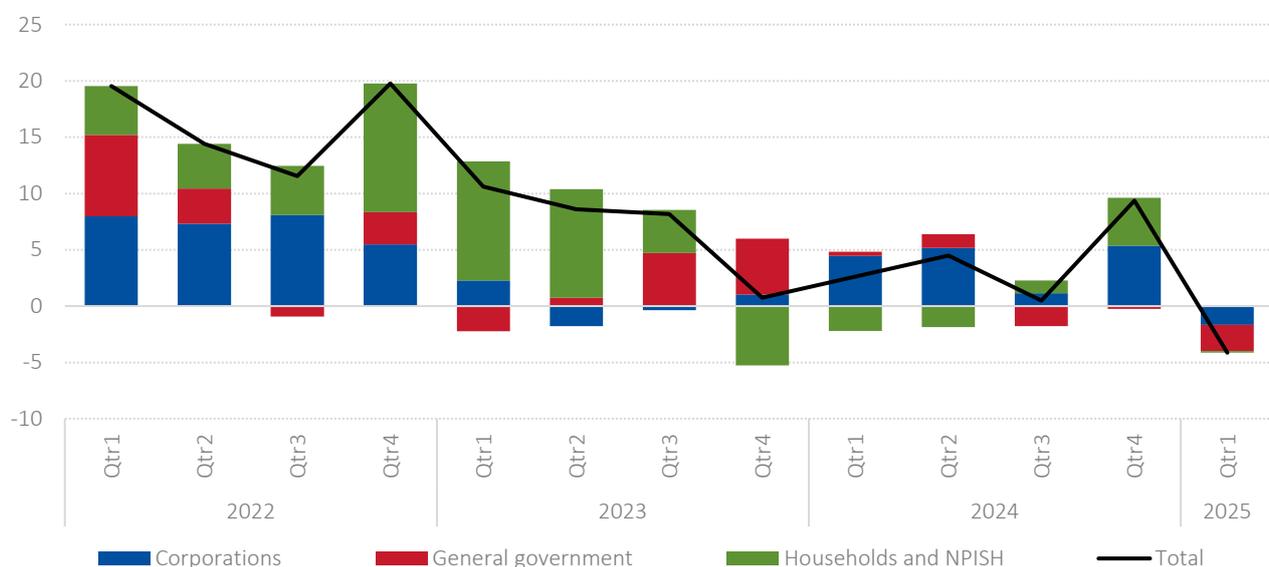
Investment dynamics and focus

Investment dynamics by institutional sector

Evolution of total gross fixed capital formation (in real terms, non-seasonally and non-calendar adjusted), by institutional sector



Year-on-year growth of total gross fixed capital formation (in real terms), by institutional sector



The graph at the top shows the evolution of total gross fixed capital formation (in real terms, non-seasonally and non-calendar adjusted), by institutional sector. The nominal GFCF source data are transformed into four-quarter sums, deflated using the implicit deflator for total GFCF (2015 = 100). The four-quarter sum of total GFCF in the fourth quarter of 2019 is normalised to 0.

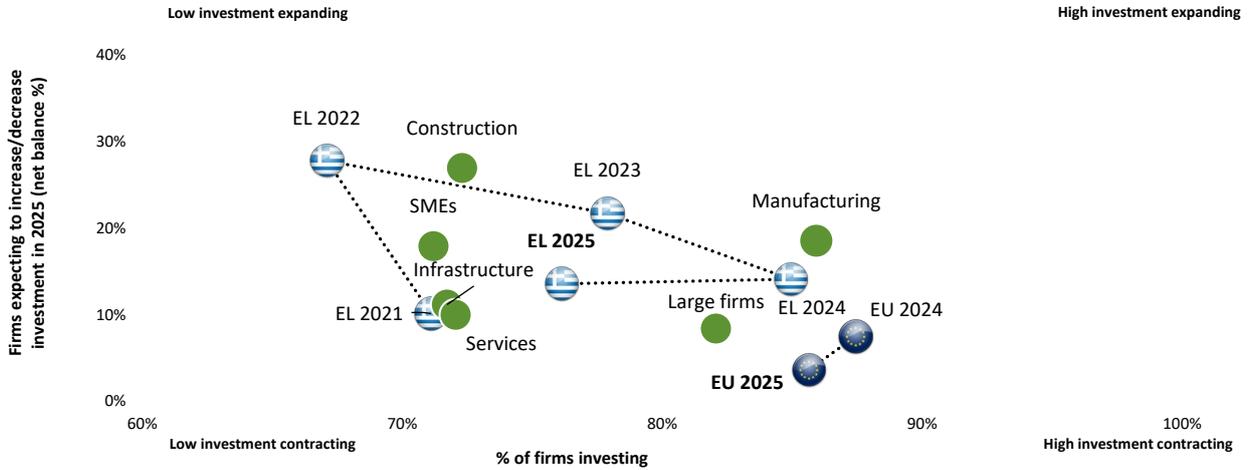
Source: Eurostat.

The graph at the bottom shows the year-on-year growth of total gross fixed capital formation (in real terms), by institutional sector. The data are deflated using the implicit deflator for total GFCF.

Source: Eurostat.

Investment dynamics and focus

Investment cycle and evolution of investment expectations

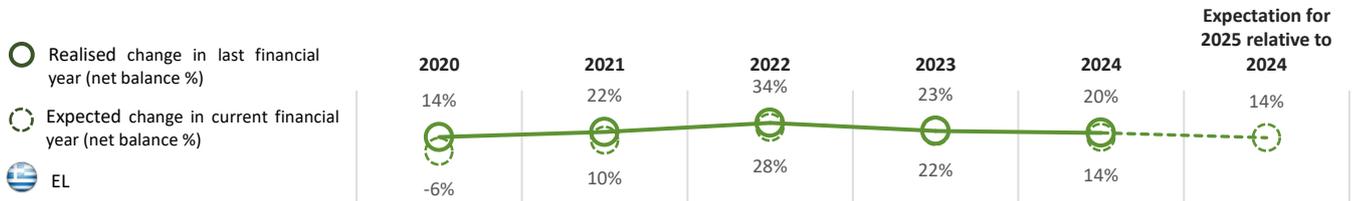


Share of firms investing shows the percentage of firms with investment per employee greater than €500.

Base for share of firms investing: all firms (excluding don't know/refused responses).

Base for expected and realised change: all firms.

Expected and realised investment changes over time



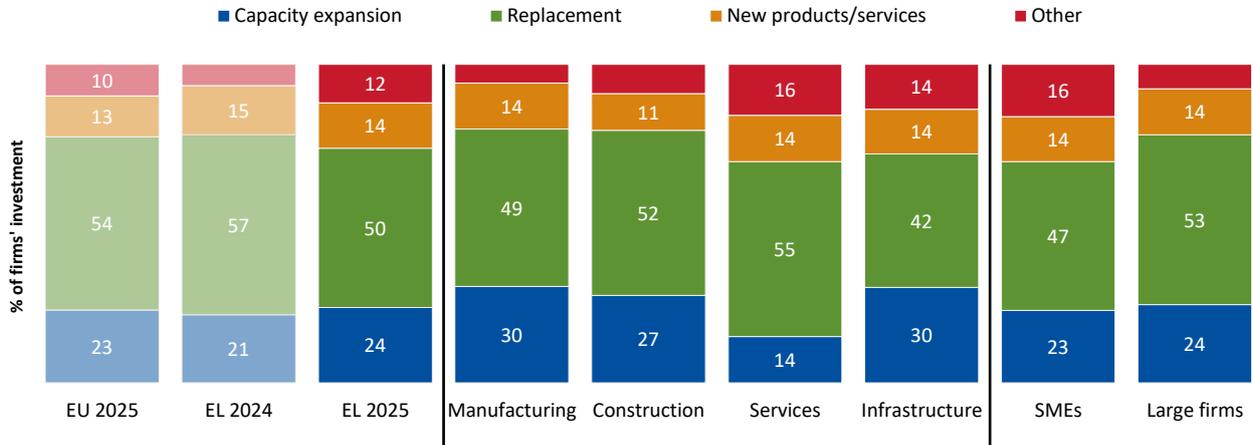
“Realised change” is the share of firms that invested more, minus those that invested less.

“Expected change” is the share of firms that expect(ed) to invest more, minus those that expect(ed) to invest less.

Base for expected and realised change: all firms.

Investment dynamics and focus

Purpose of investment in last financial year

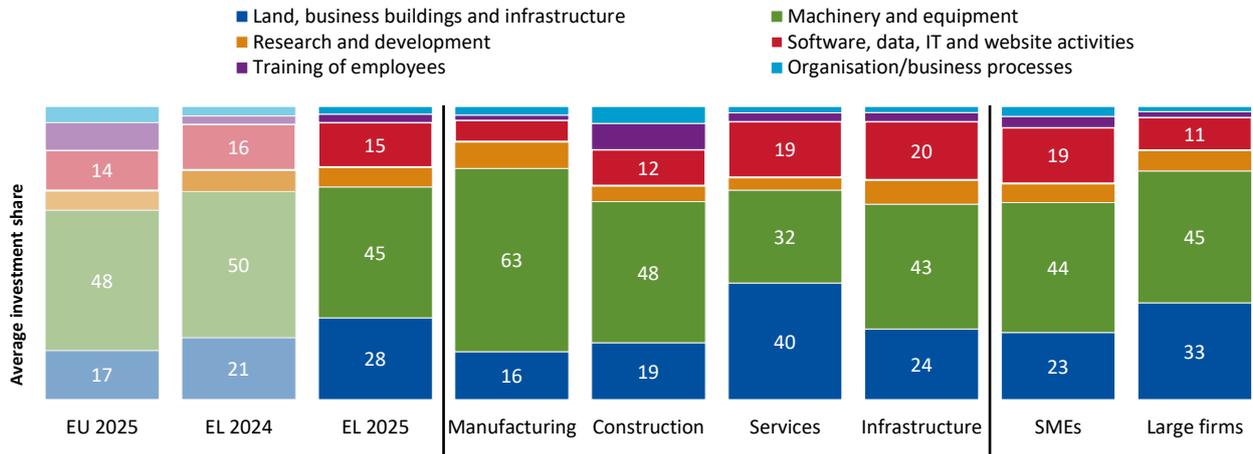


Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

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

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

Investment areas



Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

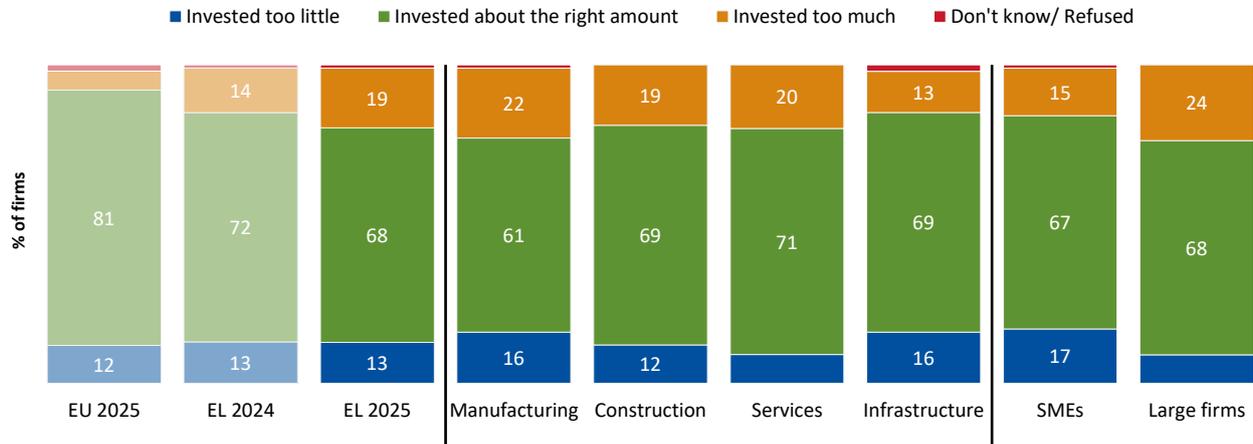
Q. In the last financial year, how much did your business invest in each of the following with the intention of maintaining or increasing your company's future earnings?

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

Note: Tangible assets are land and machinery; intangible assets are research and development, software, data, IT and website activities, training of employees and organisation/business processes.

Investment needs and priorities

Perceived investment gap

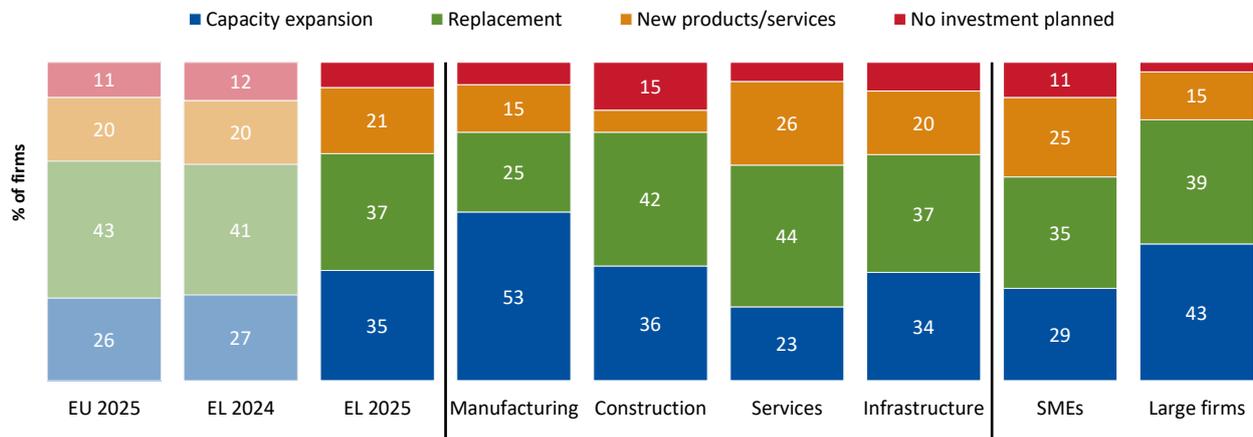


Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. Looking back at your investment over the last three years, was it too much, too little, or about the right amount to ensure the success of your business going forward?

Base: All firms (excluding response "Company didn't exist three years ago").

Future investment priorities



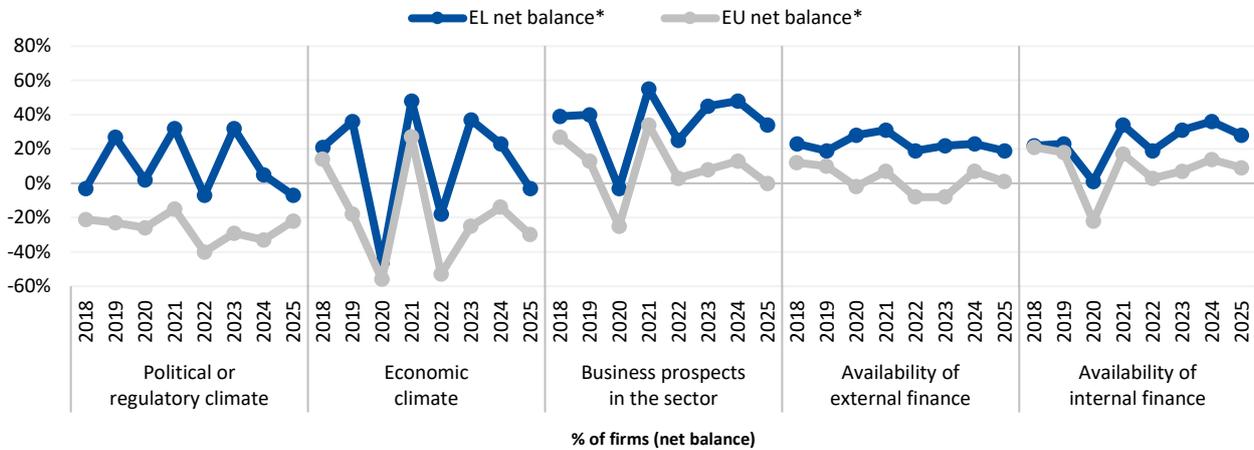
Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. Looking ahead to the next three years, which of the following is your investment priority: (a) developing or introducing new products, processes and services; (b) replacing capacity (including existing buildings, machinery, equipment and IT); or (c) expanding capacity for existing products/services; or (d) no investment planned?

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

Investment needs and priorities

Short-term drivers and constraints (net balance)

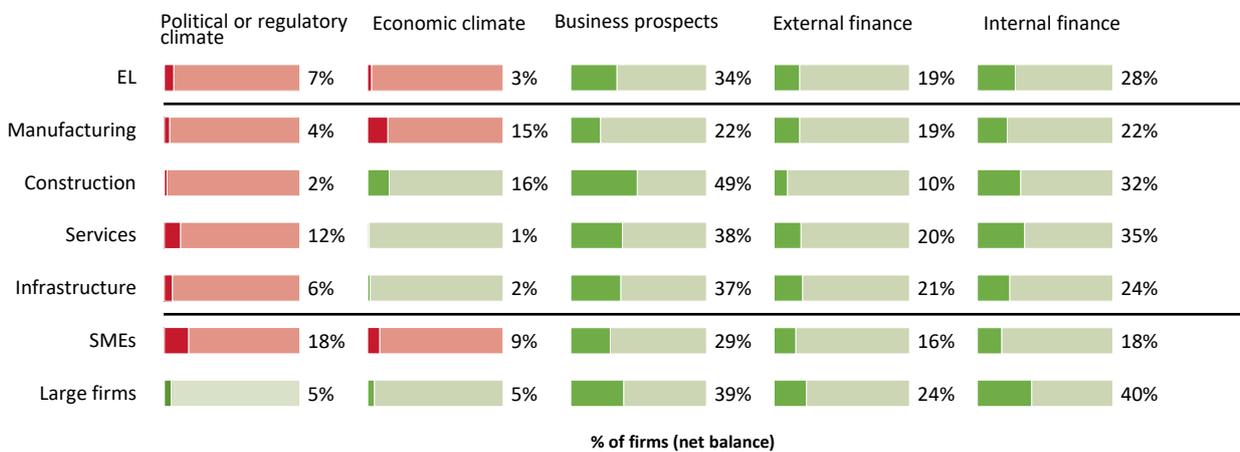


Q. Do you think that each of the following will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

Base: All firms.

* Net balance is the share of firms expecting an improvement minus the share of firms anticipating a deterioration. Negative values thus imply that more firms expect a deterioration than an improvement.

Short-term drivers and constraints by sector and firm size (net balance)



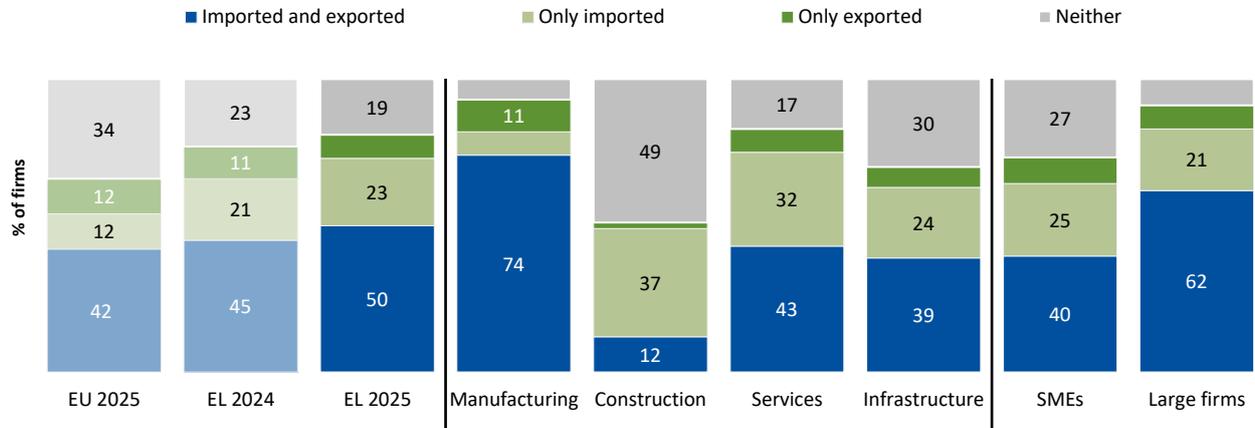
Please note: Green figures represent a positive net balance, while red figures represent a negative net balance. Sector and firm size show EL data only.

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.

International trade

Engagement in international trade

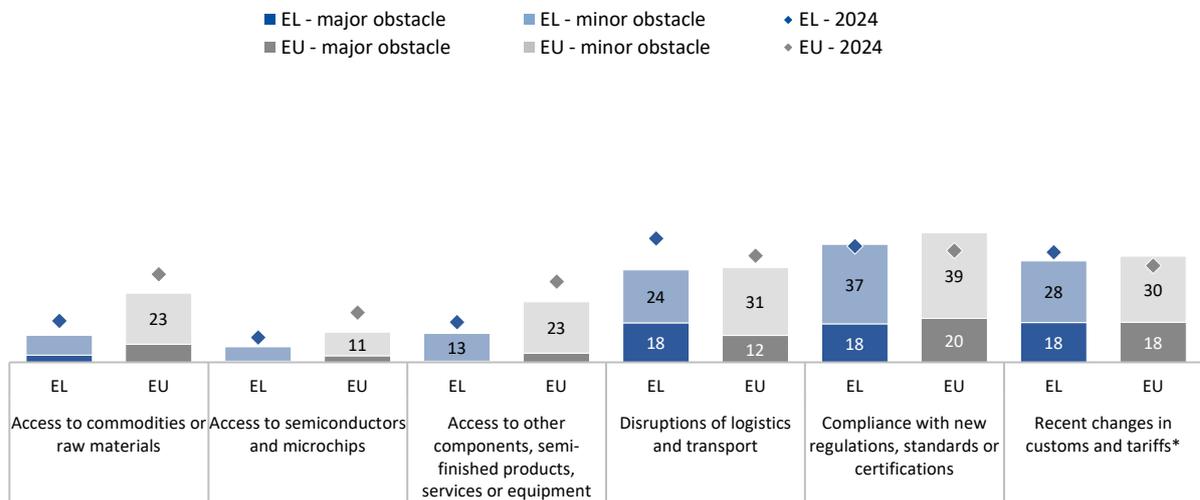


Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. In 2024, did your company export or import goods and/or services?

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

Obstacles related to international trade



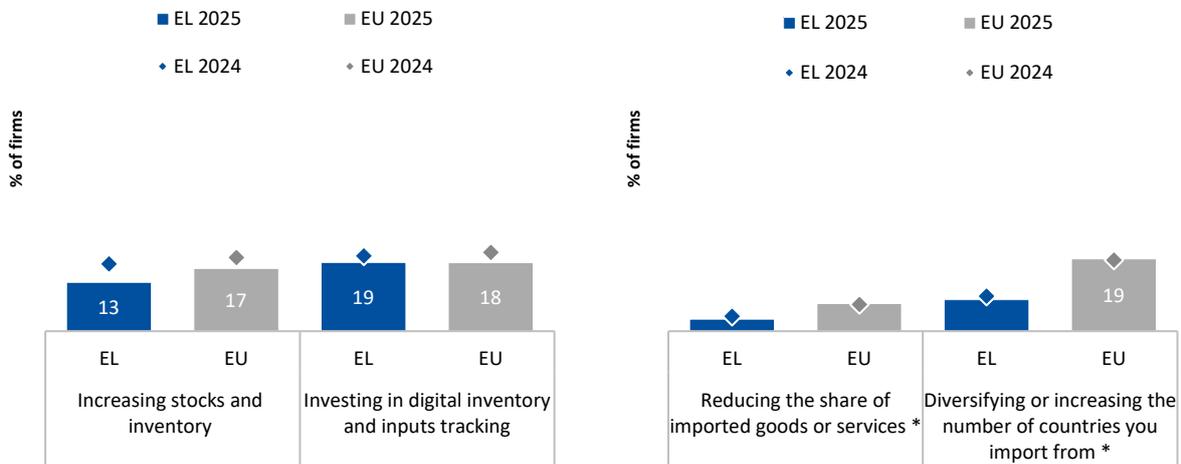
Q. Since the beginning of 2024, were any of the following an obstacle to your business's activities?

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

*Base: All importers and exporters (excluding don't know/refused responses/not applicable responses).

International trade

Change in sourcing strategy



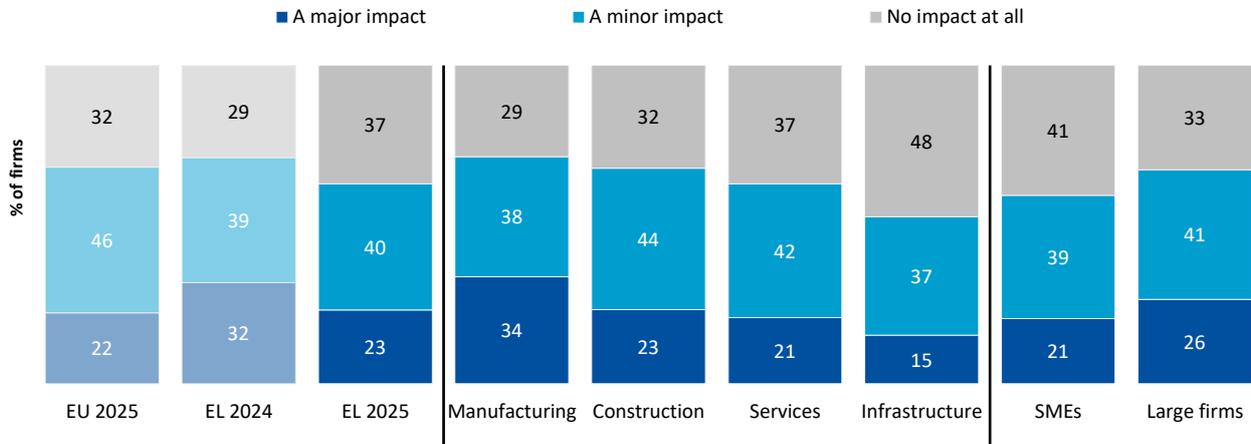
Q. Since the beginning of 2024, has your company made any of the following changes to your sourcing strategy, or are you planning to make any of these changes this year?

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

* Base: All firms that import (excluding don't know/refused responses).

Climate change and energy efficiency

Impact of climate change — physical risk

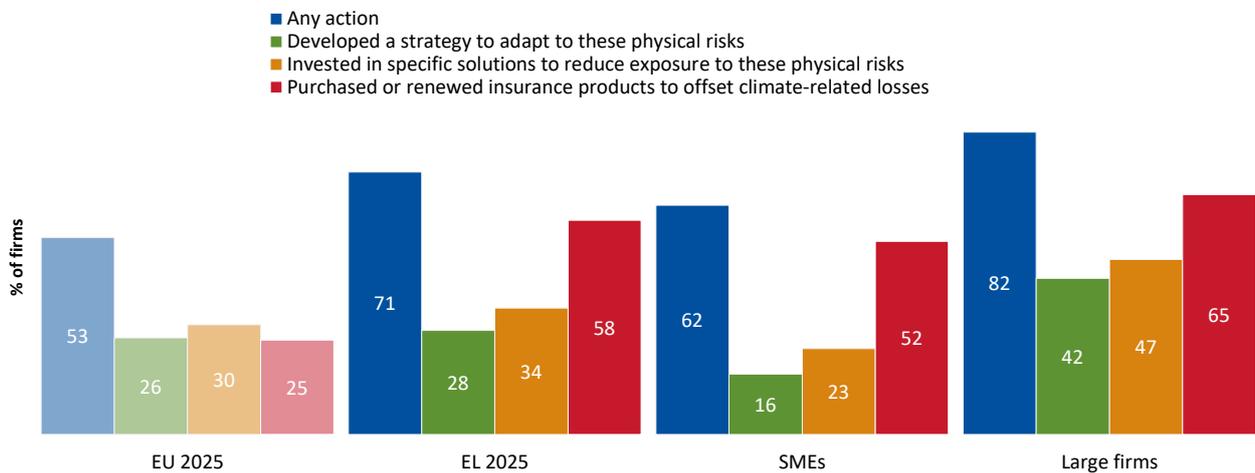


Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. Thinking about the impact of climate change on your company, such as losses due to extreme climate events, including droughts, flooding, wildfires or storms, or changes in weather patterns due to progressively increasing temperatures and rainfall. What is the impact, also called physical risk, of this on your company?

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

Building resilience to physical risk



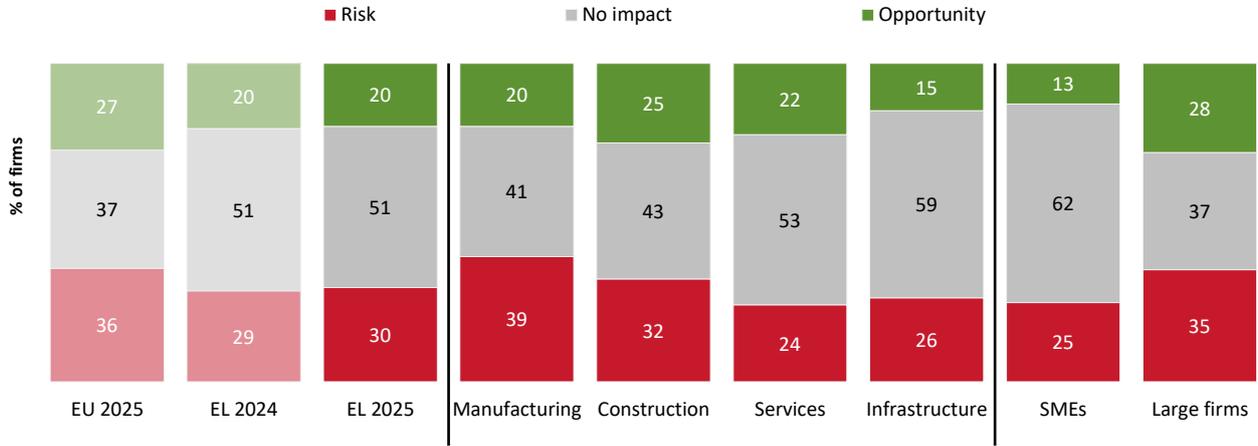
Please note: Firm size shows EL data only.

Q. Has your company done any of the following to address these physical risks?

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

Climate change and energy efficiency

Risks associated with the transition to a net zero emission economy over the next five years

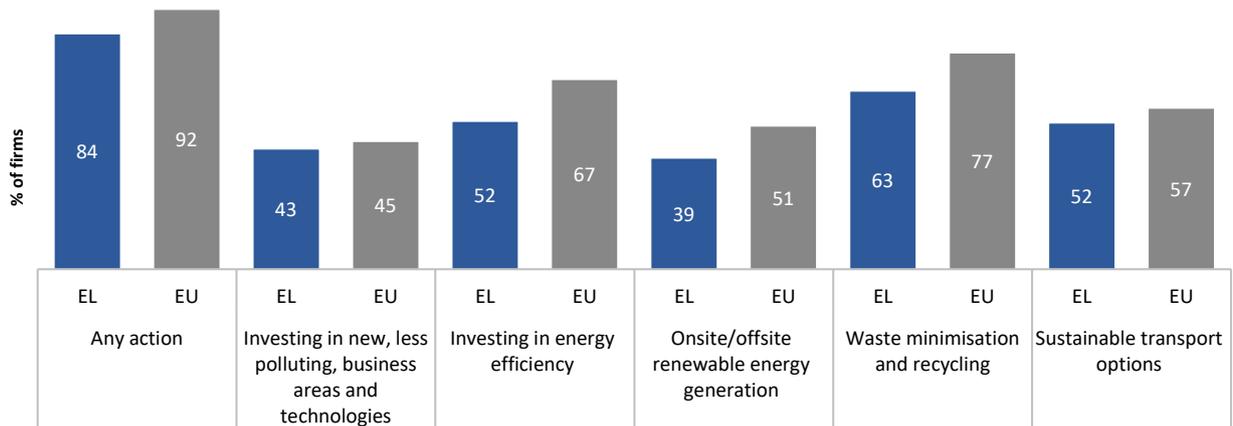


Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. What impact do you expect the transition to stricter climate standards and regulations will have on your company over the next five years?

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

Measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

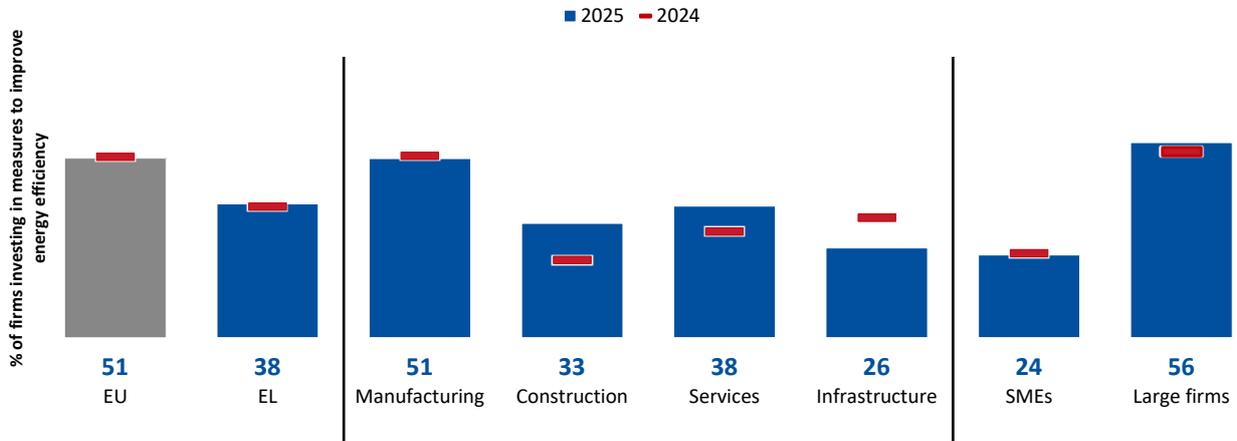


Q. Has your company invested or implemented the following, to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?

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

Climate change and energy efficiency

Share of firms investing in measures to improve energy efficiency

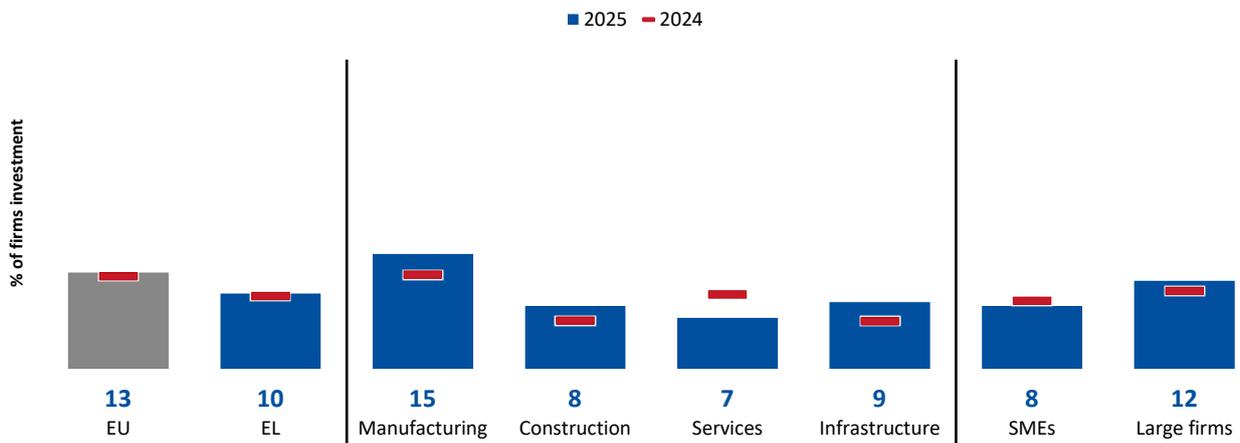


Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only. Derived indicator based on the number of firms that reported a percentage above 0% for the amount they invested in the last financial year to improve energy efficiency.

Q. Thinking again about your total investments in the last financial year, approximately what proportion of those investments included measures specifically intended to improve energy efficiency in your organisation?

Base: All firms.

Share of investment in measures to improve energy efficiency



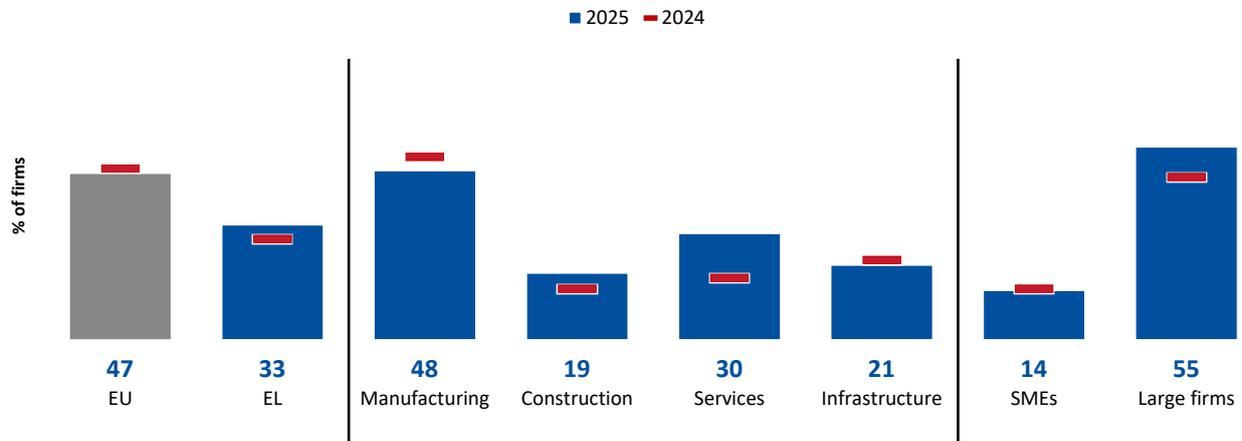
Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. Thinking again about your total investments in the last financial year, approximately what proportion of those investments included measures specifically intended to improve energy efficiency in your organisation?

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

Climate change and energy efficiency

Targets for own greenhouse gas emissions

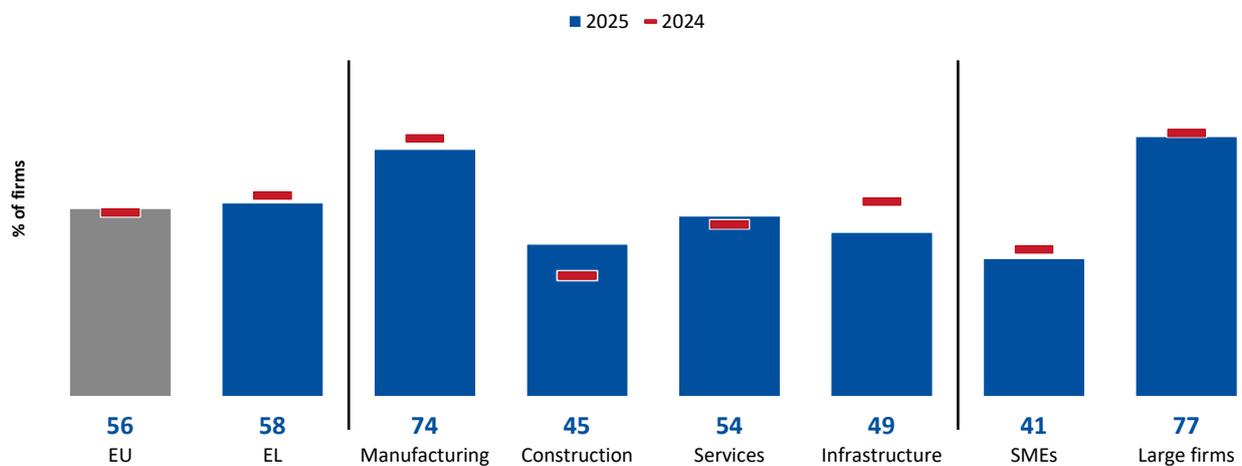


Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. Does your company set and monitor targets for its own greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?

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

Energy audit



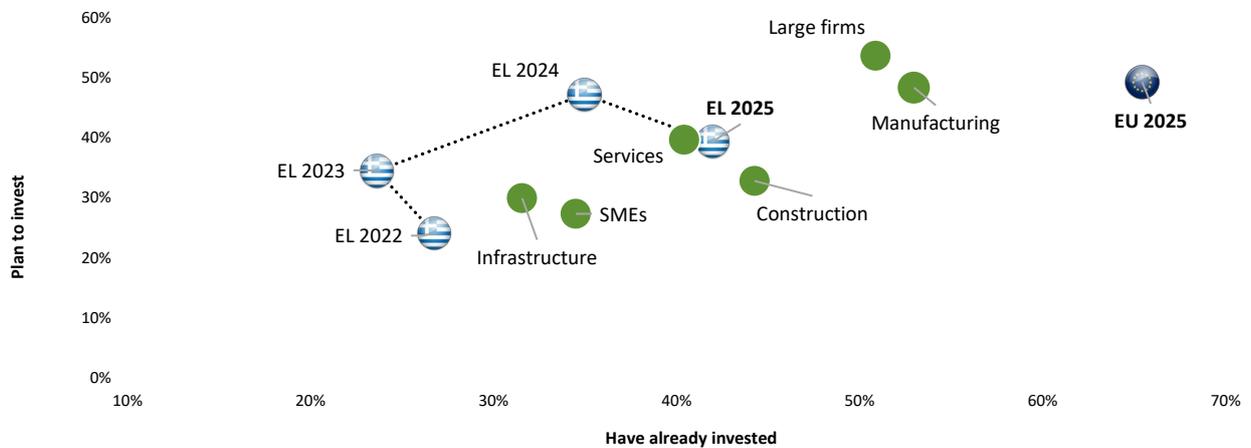
Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. 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 don't know/refused responses).

Climate change and energy efficiency

Investment plans to deal with climate change impact



Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. Which of the following applies to your company regarding investments to tackle the impacts of weather events and/or to help reduce carbon emissions?

- (a) Before this year the company had already made such investments;
- (b) The company is investing this year;
- (c) The company intends to invest over the next three years;
- (d) The company has no investment planned for the next three years.

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

Innovation activities

Innovation activities



Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

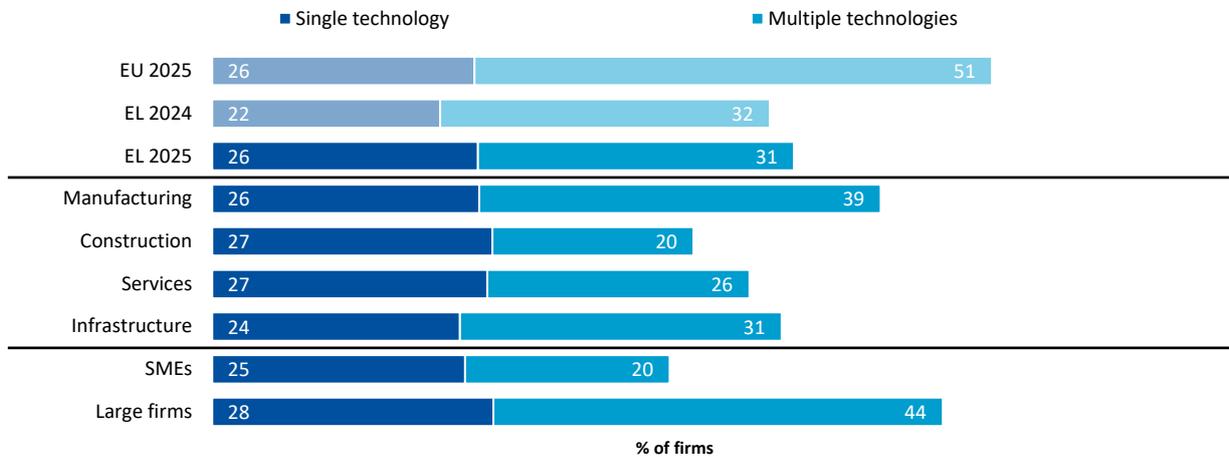
Q. What proportion of the total investment in the last financial year was for developing or introducing new products, processes or services?

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

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

Innovation activities

Use of advanced digital technologies



Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

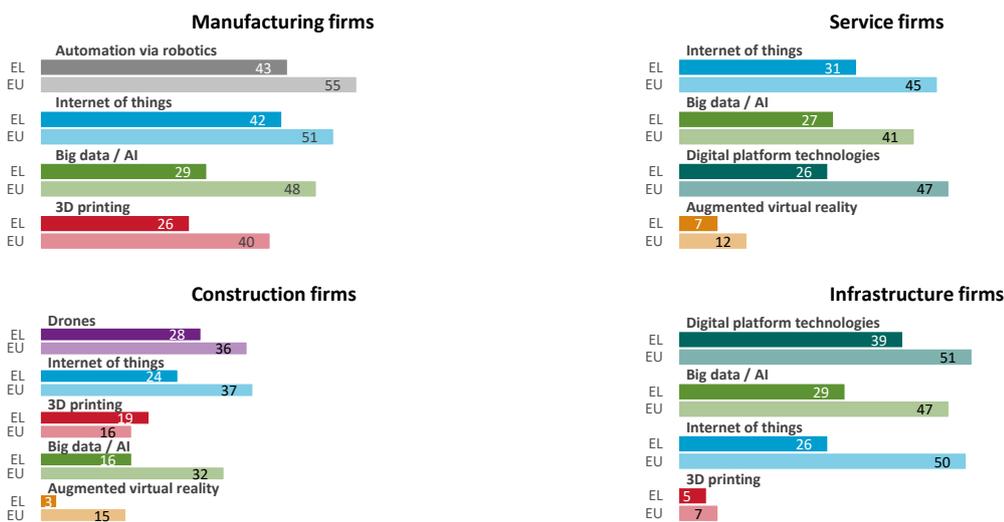
Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business? Please say if you do not use the technology within your business.

Reported shares group responses of firms that “used” the technology, used it “in parts of business” or had the “entire business organised around it.” Single technology refers to firms using one of the technologies surveyed for. Multiple technologies refer to firms using more than one of the technologies surveyed for.

Please note that the selection of advanced digital technologies surveyed varies by sector. While firms are usually asked about four technologies, construction firms were presented with five this year. To maintain consistency with previous years' analysis, the data for construction firms in the chart above excludes the newly added 'Big Data and artificial intelligence'. A detailed breakdown of all technologies surveyed per sector is provided on the following chart.

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

Use of advanced digital technologies, by sector



Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business? Please say if you do not use the technology within your business.

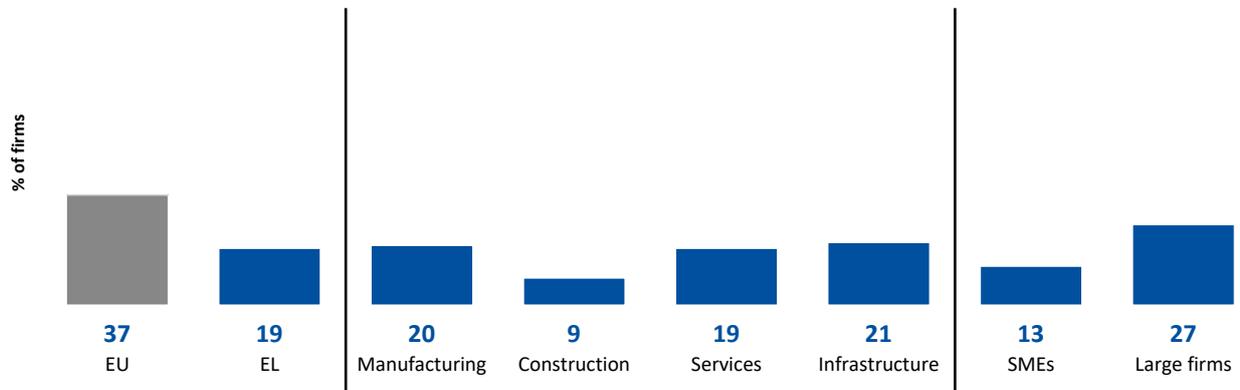
Reported shares group the responses of firms that implemented the technology “in parts of business” or had the “entire business organised around it.”

The survey questions were customised by sector. All firms were asked about 'Internet of things' and 'Big Data analytics and artificial intelligence'. Additionally, '3-D printing' was included for manufacturing, construction, and infrastructure firms; 'Digital platform technologies' for service and infrastructure firms; and 'Augmented or virtual reality' for service and construction firms. 'Automation via advanced robotics' was surveyed exclusively for manufacturing firms, and 'Drones' only for construction firms.

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

Use of artificial intelligence

Firms using generative artificial intelligence



Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

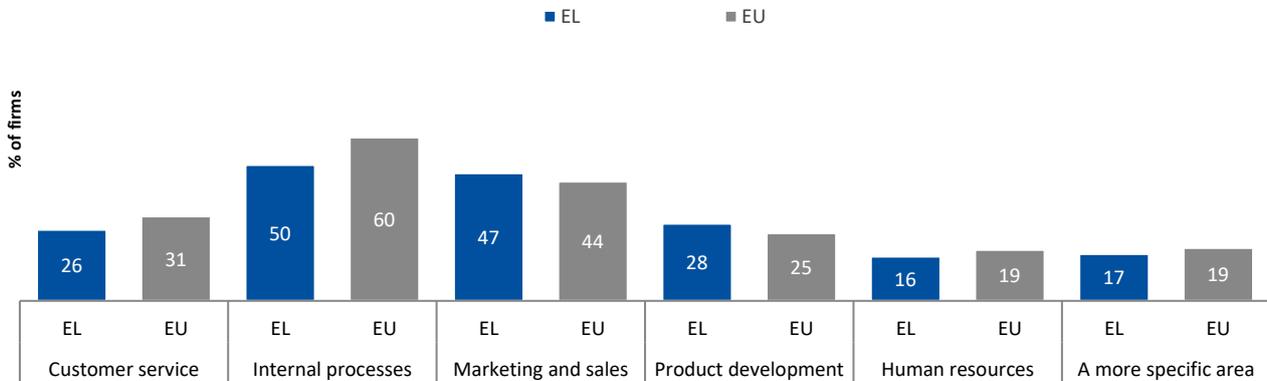
Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business?

Q. I would like to ask about your company's systematic use of generative AI tools to improve processes. These are tools like ChatGPT, Bard, or Copilot that can create new content, like text, images, or codes. Does your company invest in these kinds of tools in any of the following areas?

Base: All firms.

Use of artificial intelligence

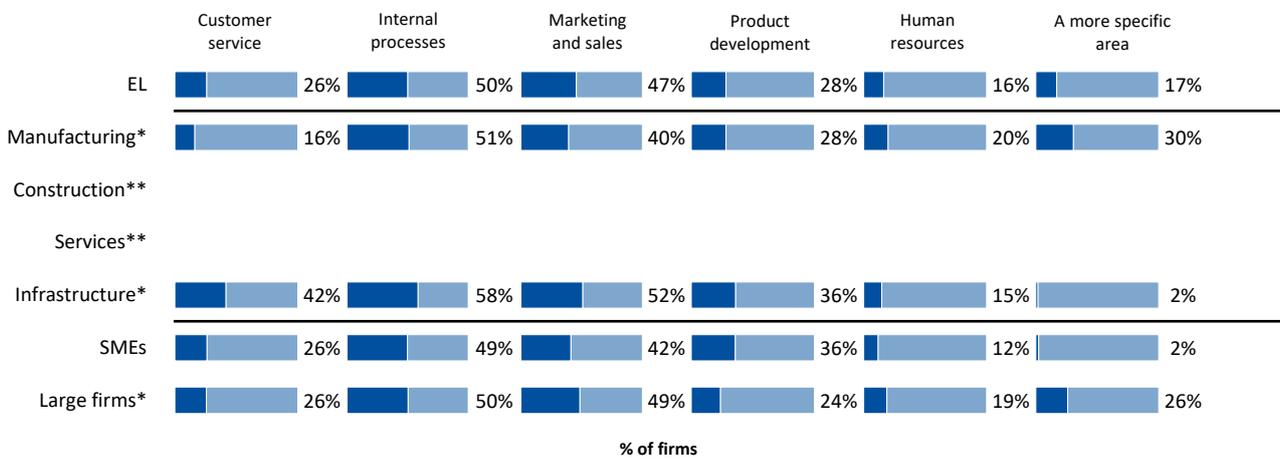
Areas in which AI tools are used



Q. I would like to ask about your company's systematic use of generative AI tools to improve processes. These are tools like ChatGPT, Bard, or Copilot that can create new content, like text, images, or codes. Does your company invest in these kinds of tools in any of the following areas?

Base: All firms using artificial intelligence.

Areas in which AI tools are used, by sector and firm size



Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

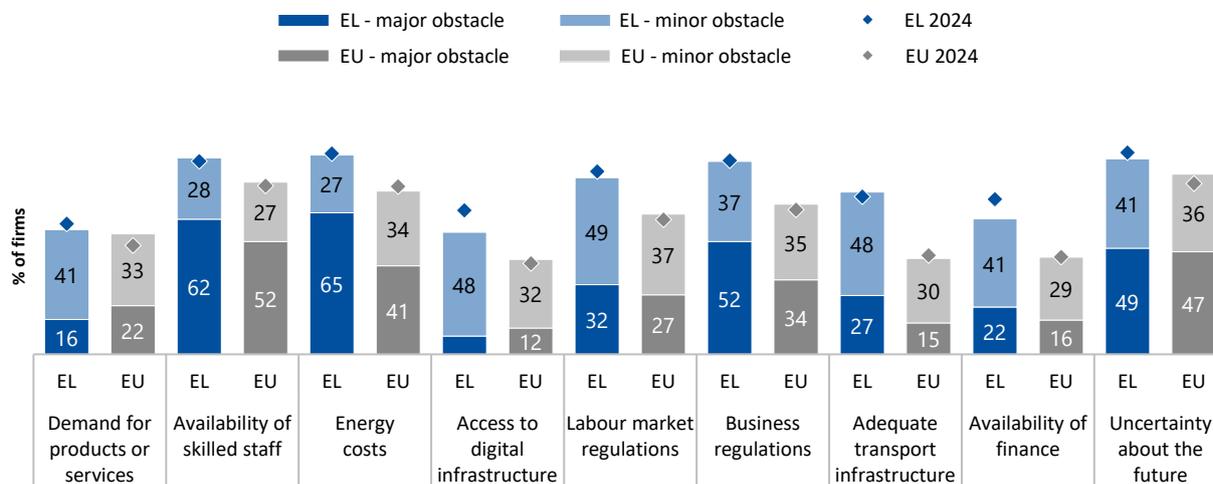
Q. I would like to ask about your company's systematic use of generative AI tools to improve processes. These are tools like ChatGPT, Bard, or Copilot that can create new content, like text, images, or codes. Does your company invest in these kinds of tools in any of the following areas?

Base: All firms using artificial intelligence.

* Caution: base size is low, it is less than 30 observations. ** Base size too low to include.

Investment barriers

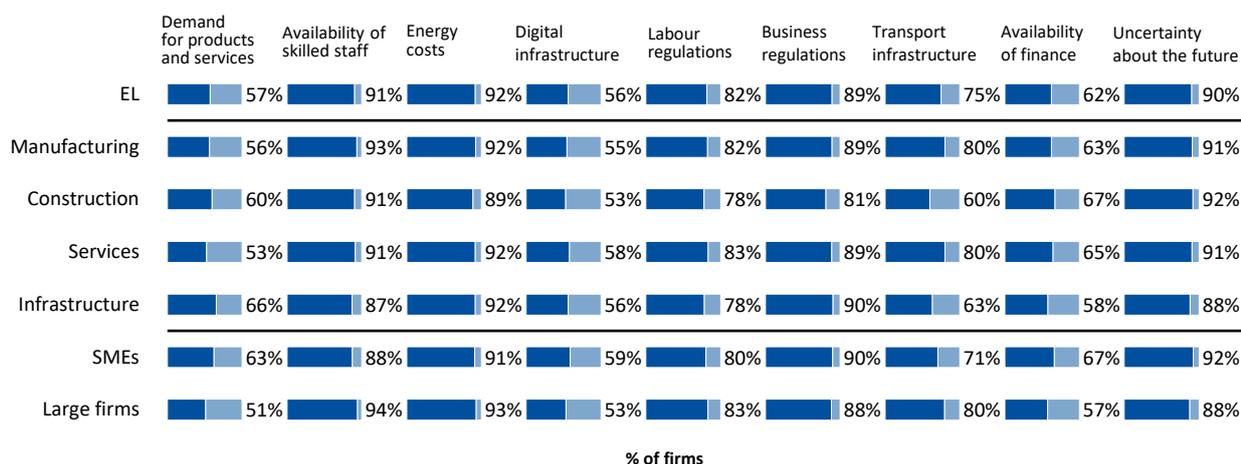
Obstacles to investment



Q. Thinking about your investment activities in the last financial year, 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 not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused responses).

Obstacles to investment, by sector and firm size



Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

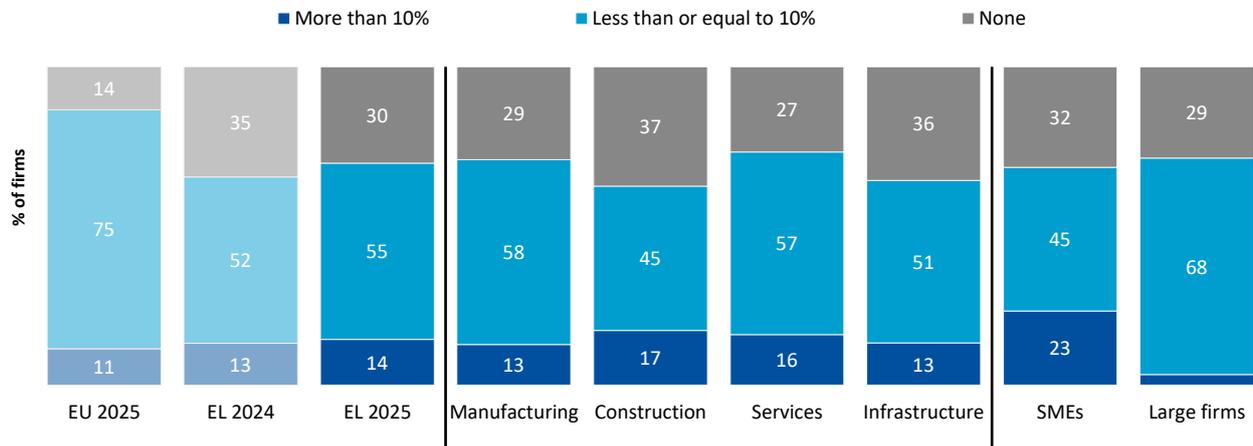
Q. Thinking about your investment activities in the last financial year, to what extent is each of the following an obstacle? Is it a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all?

Reported shares combine "minor" and "major" obstacles into one category.

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

Room for streamlining, and for strengthening the single market

Firms by share of staff employed to meet regulatory requirements

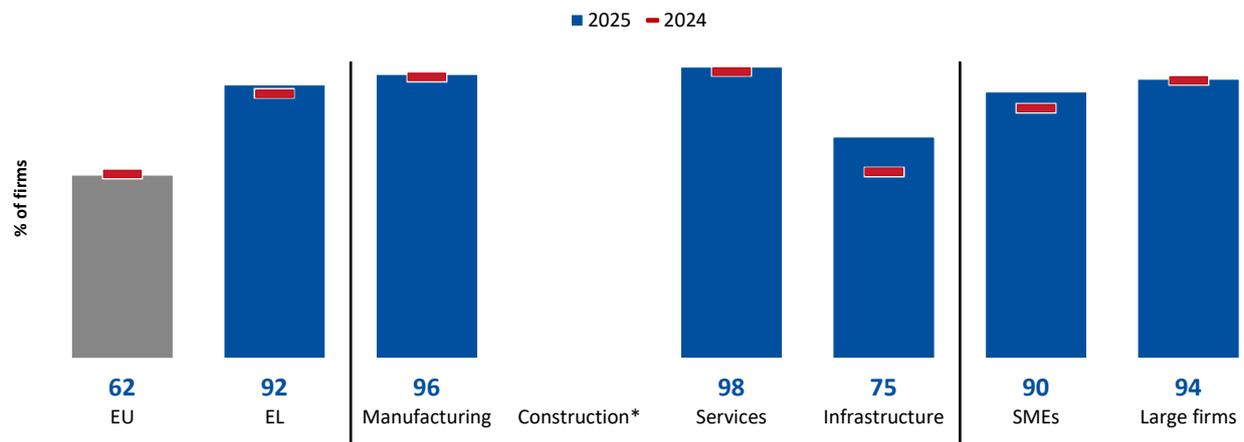


Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. How many staff does your company employ to assess and comply with mandatory or voluntary regulatory requirements and standards and to fulfil reporting requirements related to those?

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

Main product or service subject to varying requirements and standards



Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

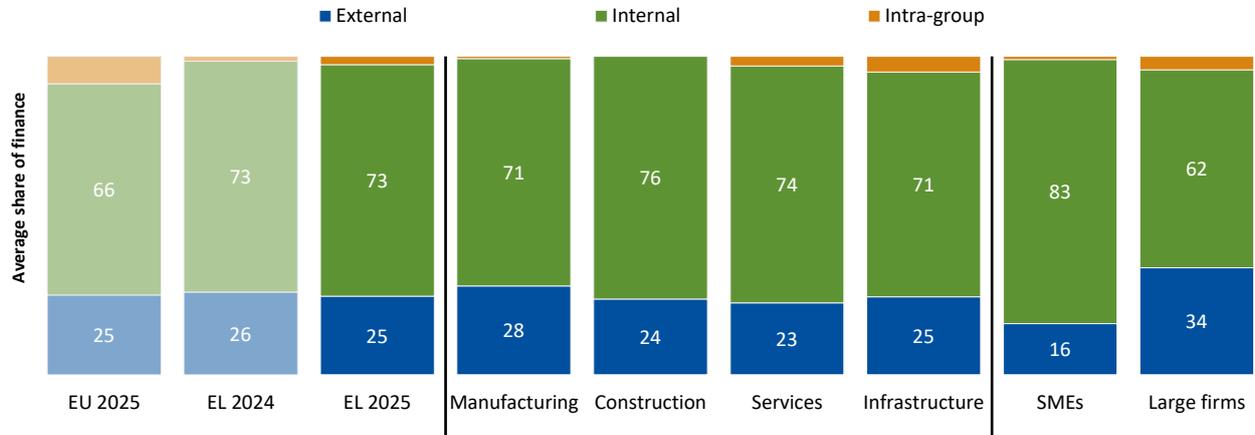
Q. Does your main product or service have to comply with differentiated regulatory requirements, standards or consumer protection rules across EU member states?

Base: All EU firms that export (excluding don't know/refused responses).

* Base size too low to include.

Access to finance

Source of investment finance

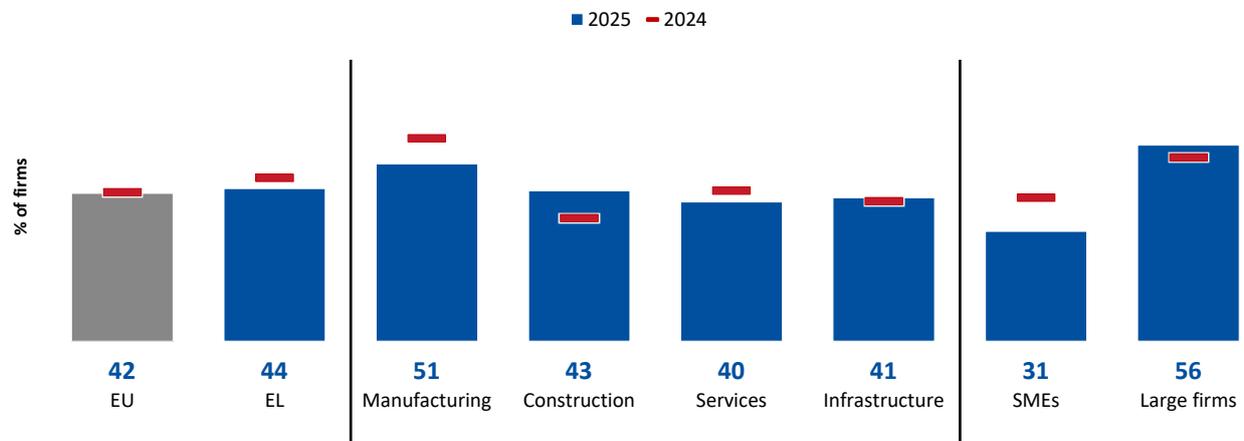


Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. Approximately, what proportion of your investment in the last financial year was financed by each of the following?

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

Share of firms using external finance



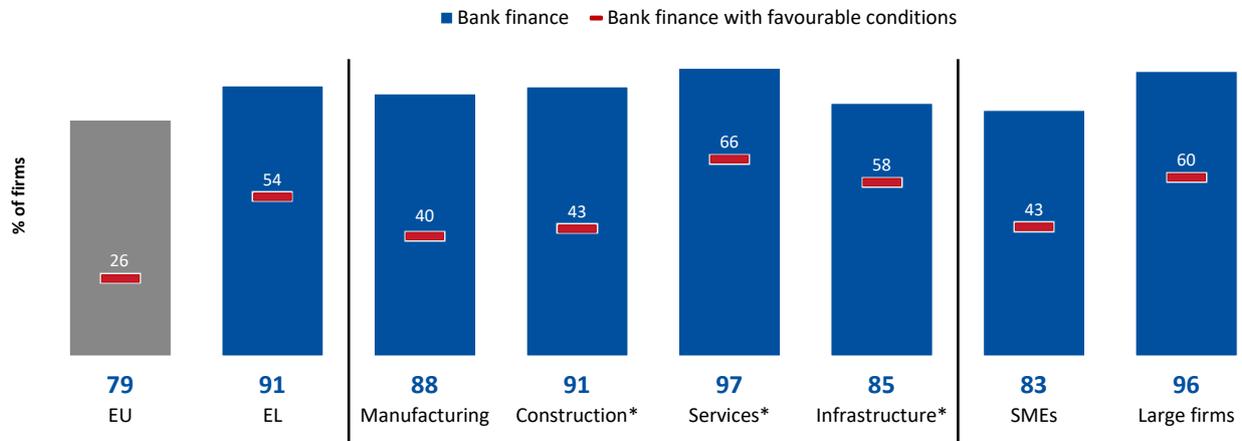
Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. Approximately, what proportion of your investment in the last financial year was financed by each of the following?

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

Access to finance

Use of bank finance and bank finance with favourable conditions



Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

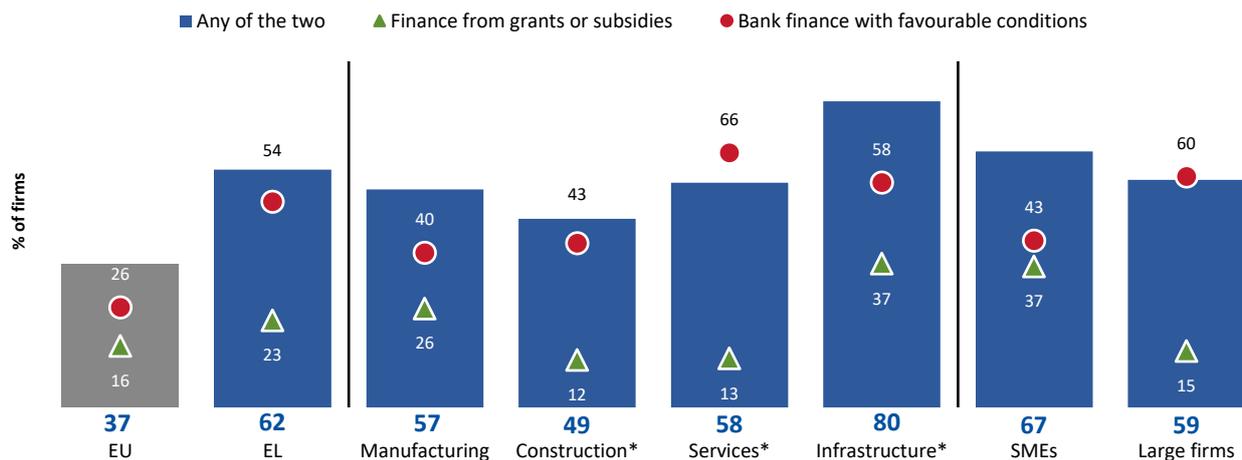
Q. Which of the following types of external finance did you use for your investment activities in the last financial year?

Q. Was any of the bank finance you received on concessional terms (e.g., subsidised interest rate, longer grace period to make debt payments or very favourable conditions)?

Base: All firms using external finance (excluding don't know/refused responses).

*Caution: base size is low, it is less than 30 observations.

Firms with finance from grants or subsidies or bank finance with favourable conditions



Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. Which of the following types of external finance did you use for your investment activities in the last financial year?

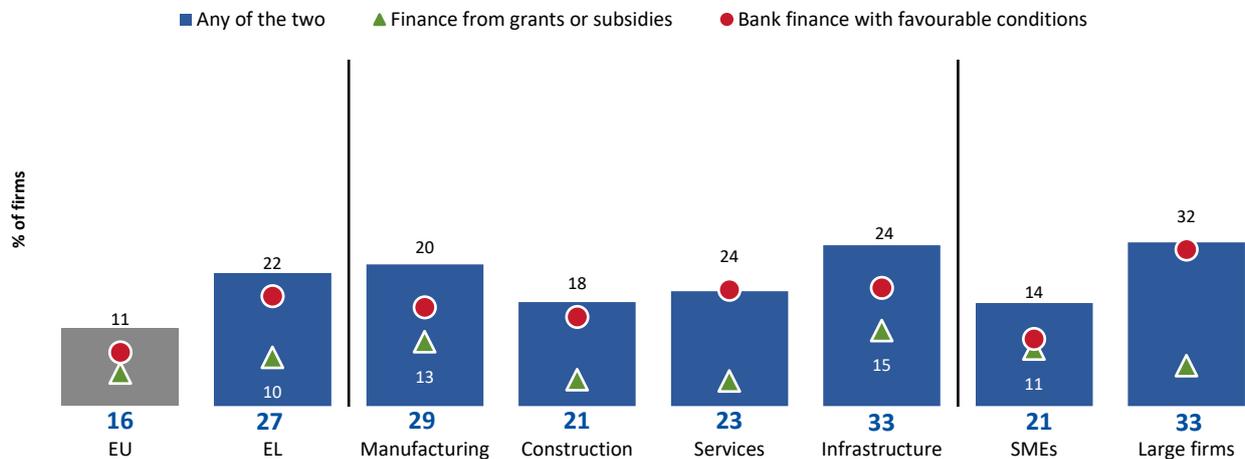
Q. Now thinking about the bank finance you obtained, was any of the bank finance you received on concessional terms (e.g. subsidised interest rate, longer grace period to make debt payments or very favourable conditions)?

Base: All firms using external finance (excluding don't know and refused responses).

*Caution: base size is low, it is less than 30 observations.

Access to finance

Investing firms with finance from grants or subsidies or bank finance with favourable conditions



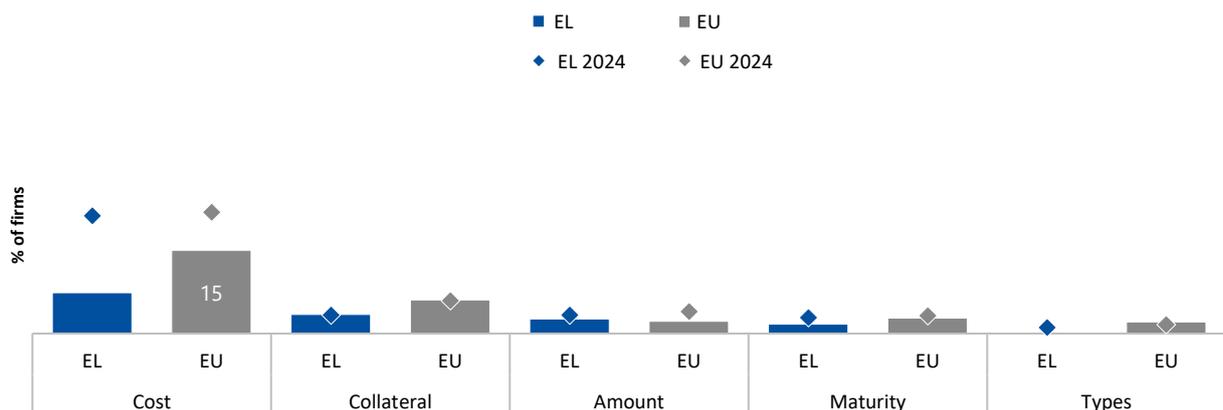
Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. Which of the following types of external finance did you use for your investment activities in the last financial year?

Q. Now thinking about the bank finance you obtained, was any of the bank finance you received on concessional terms (e.g. subsidised interest rate, longer grace period to make debt payments or very favourable conditions)?

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

Dissatisfaction with external finance received

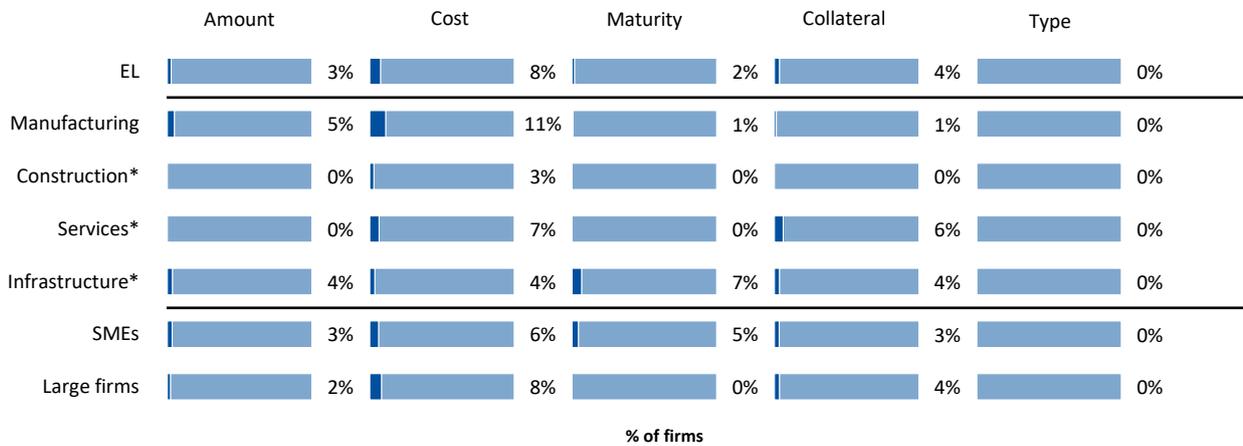


Q. Thinking about all of the external finance you obtained for your investment activities, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with it in terms of ...?

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

Access to finance

Dissatisfaction with external finance received, by sector and firm size



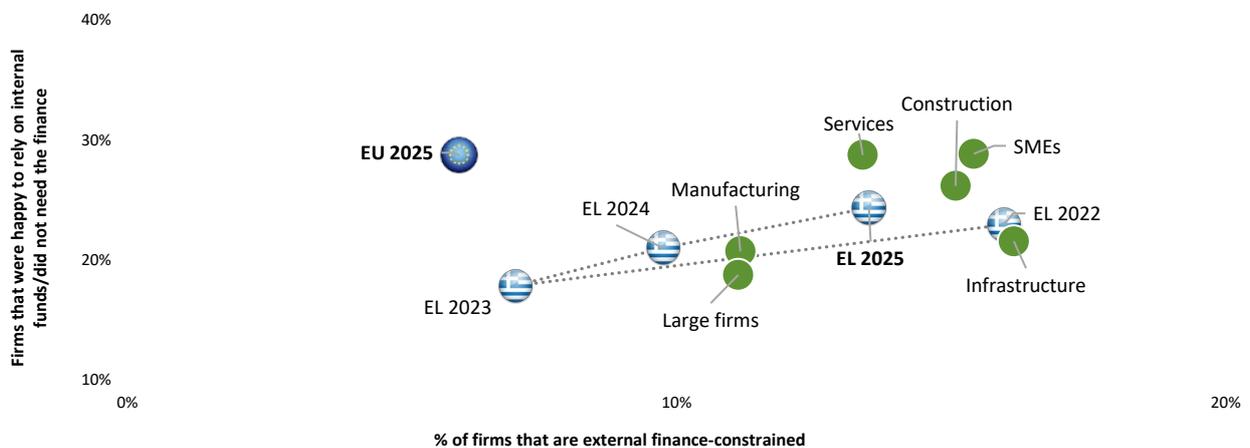
Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. Thinking about all of the external finance you obtained for your investment activities, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with it in terms of ...?

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

*Caution: base size is low, it is less than 30 observations.

Financing cross



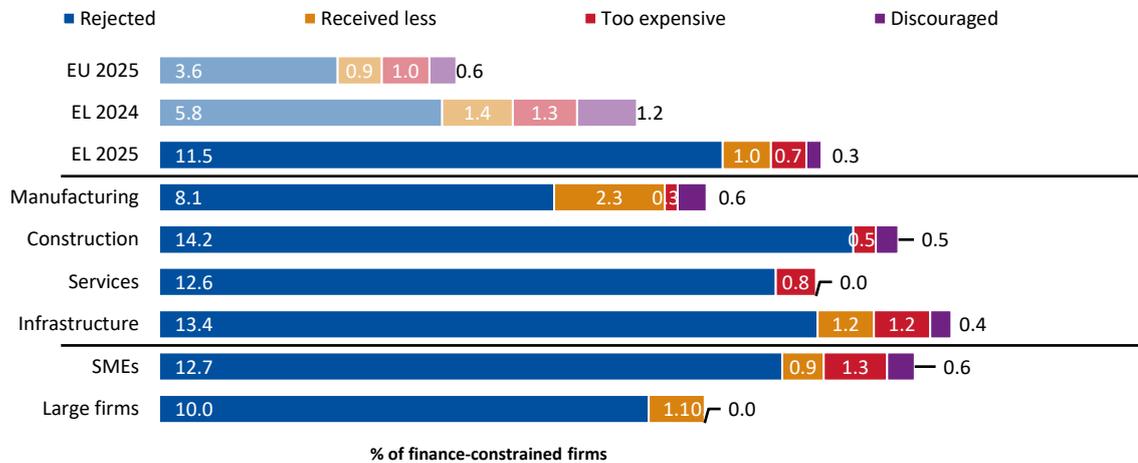
Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Data derived from the financial constraint indicator and firms indicating that the main reason for not applying for external finance was "happy to use internal finance/didn't need finance."

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

Access to finance

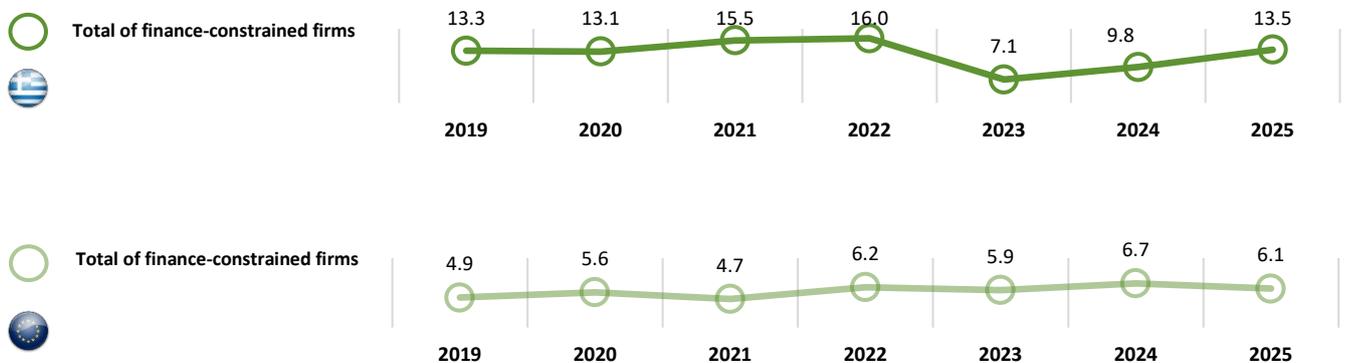
Share of finance-constrained firms



Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

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

Share of finance-constrained firms over time

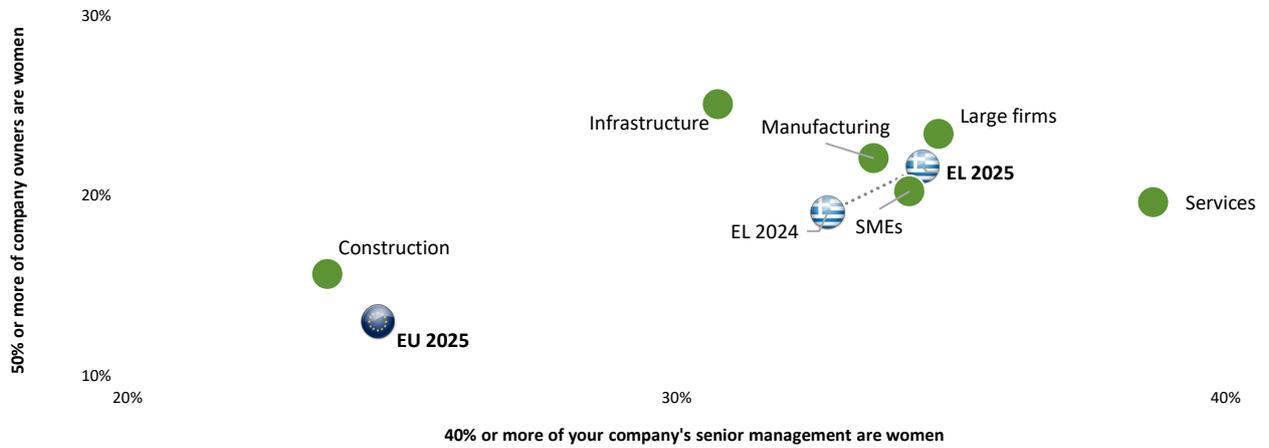


Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Base: All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses). Trend data is based on total net.

Gender equality in business

Firms by share of women in senior roles



Please note: Sector and firm size show EL data only.

Q. Which of the following, if any, apply to your company: 50% or more of your company's owners are women; 40% or more of your company's senior management are women?

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

EIBIS 2025: Country technical details

Sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels

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

	EU	EL	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Infrastructure	SMEs	Large firms	EU vs. EL	Manuf. vs. Constr.	SMEs vs. Large firms
	(11 990)	(405)	(115)	(91)	(106)	(90)	(327)	(78)	(11 990 vs. 405)	(91 vs. 115)	(327 vs. 78)
10% or 90%	1.2%	3.2%	5.4%	6.0%	5.6%	6.0%	3.2%	5.9%	3.4%	8.0%	6.7%
30% or 70%	1.8%	4.9%	8.2%	9.1%	8.6%	9.2%	4.9%	9.0%	5.2%	12.3%	10.2%
50%	1.9%	5.3%	9.0%	10.0%	9.4%	10.1%	5.3%	9.8%	5.6%	13.4%	11.1%

Glossary

Construction sector	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities: firms in group F (construction).
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).
Investment	A firm is considered to have invested if it spent more than €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 the current financial year compared to the last one, and on the share of firms with investment greater than €500 per employee.
Large firms	Firms with at least 250 employees.
Manufacturing sector	Based on the NACE classification of economic activities: firms in group C (manufacturing).
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).
SMEs	Small and medium companies (firms with between five and 249 employees).

EIBIS 2025: Country technical details

The country overview presents selected findings based on telephone interviews with 405 firms in Greece (carried out between April and July 2025).

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

	EU 2025	EL 2025/2024	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Infrastructure	SMEs	Large firms
All firms, p. 4 (bottom), p. 7 (top), p. 7 (bottom), p. 12 (top), p. 17 (top)	11 990	405/413	115	91	106	90	327	78
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 4 (top)	11 724	402/406	115	90	105	89	325	77
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses), p. 5 (top)	10 163	326/335	96	75	87	65	254	72
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses), p. 5 (bottom)	9 979	317/270	93	74	86	61	247	70
All firms (excluding 'Company didn't exist three years ago' responses), p. 6 (top)	11 982	405/413	115	91	106	90	327	78
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 6 (bottom)	11 743	395/405	113	88	105	86	319	76
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 8 (top)	11 961	404/413	115	91	106	89	326	78
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses/not applicable responses), p. 8 (bottom)	11 927	402/409	114	90	105	90	326	76
All importers and exporters (excluding don't know/refused responses/not applicable responses)*, p. 8 (bottom)	7 338	285/292	101	44	85	54	216	69
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 9 (top)	11 916	402/412	114	90	105	90	325	77
All firms that import (excluding don't know/refused responses)*, p. 9 (top)	6 073	256/245	89	42	76	48	194	62
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 10 (top)	11 921	404/412	115	91	105	90	326	78
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses) p. 10 (bottom)	11 920	405/411	115	91	106	90	327	78
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 11 (top)	11 393	390/402	108	90	102	87	314	76
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 11 (bottom)	11 969	404/412	115	91	105	90	326	78
All firms that have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 12 (bottom)	10 251	320/339	94	75	86	62	250	70
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13 (top)	11 816	400/401	115	91	104	87	325	75

All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13 (bottom)	11 463	385/389	105	87	105	85	311	74
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 14 (top)	11 691	404/407	114	91	106	90	326	78
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 15 (top)	11 810	403/413	114	91	106	89	326	77
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 16 (top)	11 959	403/411	115	91	106	90	325	78
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 16 (bottom)	11 868	399/409	112	91	106	89	324	75
All firms using artificial intelligence), p. 18	3 984	79/NA	26	12	19	21	52	27
All firms (data not shown for not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused responses), p. 19	11 990	405/413	115	91	106	90	327	78
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 20 (top)	11 611	402/401	115	91	105	88	326	76
All EU firms that export (excluding don't know/refused responses), p.20 (bottom)	5 404	194/200	92	14	51	36	141	53
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 21 (top)	10 532	326/342	96	75	88	64	254	72
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 21 (bottom)	10 532	326/342	96	75	88	64	254	72
All firms using external finance (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 22 (top)	3 985	124/143	44	28	29	22	82	42
All firms using external finance (excluding don't know and refused responses), p. 22 (bottom)	3 981	119/141	43	27	26	22	81	38
All firms that have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 23 (top)	10 532	326/342	96	75	88	64	254	72
All firms that used external finance in the last financial year (excluding don't know and refused responses), p. 23 (bottom), p. 24 (top)	3 916	121/137	43	28	27	22	82	39
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 24 (bottom)	11 630	400/401	115	91	104	87	325	75
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 25	11 630	400/401	115	91	104	87	325	75
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 26	11 477	388/405	111	89	100	86	320	68

EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2025

GREECE

OVERVIEW

