

EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2025

SWEDEN

OVERVIEW



**European
Investment Bank**

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OVERVIEW

EIB Investment Survey 2025: Sweden overview

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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: Matteo Gatti

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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 the 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 – Sweden overview

Key messages

Swedish firms are actively engaged in investment activity, 91% of them reported investing, compared to 86% in the EU. Swedish firms are also more ambitious than the EU average, as they direct a larger investment share to capacity expansion and new product development, particularly in manufacturing and construction sectors.

Investment expectations for Swedish firms are declining, similarly to the rest of the EU, due to the rise in uncertainty (both geopolitical and economic) and to the deterioration of economic and political/regulatory climate. Construction firms are more optimistic.

Sweden is among the EU leaders in terms of digital investment, including generative AI. Swedish firms maintain a strong pace of investment in advanced digital technologies, well above the EU average. Swedish firms also rely on generative AI adoption more than their EU peers, with 47% reporting using it, compared to an EU average of 37%.

International trade conditions improve despite recent changes in tariffs, which have been reported as an obstacle by 42% of Swedish companies. Although the share of Swedish firms reporting tariffs as an obstacle is on the rise compared to EIBIS 2024, it is lower than the EU (48%) and the US average (increasing this year to 80%).

Availability of skilled staff and future uncertainty remain the most prominent obstacles to investment. 79% of firms struggle to find skilled staff. By contrast, dissatisfaction with energy costs has fallen.

Swedish companies rely more on internal financing sources than any of their European peers. Only 22% of Swedish firms used external finance for investment in the last financial year and 3% of them received grants, subsidies or loans on favourable terms, the lowest share in the EU. The share of finance constrained firms has also jumped from 7% in EIBIS 2024 to almost 11% in EIBIS 2025, above EU average, recording the highest value since 2019.

Executive summary

Investment dynamics, needs and priorities

Swedish continue to invest, albeit at a declining rate, consistently with EIBIS 2024. The share of firms investing in Sweden remains broadly in line with the previous wave (91% vs 94%) and above the EU average (86%). However, the net balance of firms expecting to increase investment in EIBIS 2025 is just 4%, matching the EU average but marking the lowest figure recorded across the past five waves of EIBIS. Construction firms stand out from the rest of the economy for their investment intentions, as 34% of construction firms expect to increase investment in 2025. This compares with -10% in services, 2% in infrastructure and 4% in manufacturing.

Swedish firms are pessimistic about the economic climate over the next 12 months, with a net balance of -24%, but a bit better than the EU average (-30%). This represents a relevant fall from EIBIS 2024, when Swedish firms were anticipating an improvement in the economic situation, in stark contrast to firms in the EU as a whole (36% vs. -14% respectively). Swedish firms are also increasingly pessimistic about the political or regulatory climate (-30%). On the positive side, firms in Sweden anticipate an improvement in business prospects in their sector (28%), higher than the EU average (0%).

Future investment priorities are evenly split between expansion and replacement. In the last financial year, 38% of investment was directed towards replacement, similar to EIBIS 2024 (41%) but below the EU average (54%). Investment in innovation is growing: around one-fifth of investment (18%) was directed to new products/services, compared to only 13% both in EIBIS 2024 and the EU. Over the next three years, most Swedish firms will prioritise either capacity expansion (32%) or replacement (32%). The share of firms prioritising expansion is above the EU average (26%).

Global value chains, climate change and innovation

Swedish firms are highly engaged in international trade. Around three quarters of Swedish firms (76%) trade internationally, a higher share than the EU average (66%). The proportion is highest among manufacturers (95%). Regulatory compliance is the main barrier to trade, while custom and tariffs represent an increasing concern, despite the improve in international trade conditions. Since the start of 2025, 52% of Swedish firms report facing obstacles related to new regulations, standards or certifications. This is broadly in line with EIBIS 2024 (55%) and below the EU average (59%). The second most common obstacle is recent changes to customs and tariffs, cited by 42% of those trading internationally, up from 30% in EIBIS 2024, but lower than the EU average of 48%. Swedish firms are adapting

their sourcing strategies. The most common change among importing firms is to diversify or increase the number of countries they source from. Around 17% report doing so, broadly in line with the EU average (19%).

Climate-related risks and opportunities are widely recognised. A larger share of firms sees the transition to stricter climate standards as an opportunity (42%) rather than a risk (29%). While this optimism has declined since EIBIS 2024—when 52% saw the transition to net zero as an opportunity—Swedish firms remain more positive than the EU average (42% vs 27%), and less likely to perceive it as a risk (29% vs 36%). Two thirds of Swedish firms (66%) report experiencing losses from the effect of climate change.

Swedish firms are proactive in climate adaptation and mitigation. Almost half of Swedish firms (48%) have developed a strategy to adapt to physical risks of climate change (vs 26% across the EU), and 56% have invested in measures specifically intended to improve energy efficiency (vs 51% across the EU). The vast majority (91%) of firms have taken action to reduce greenhouse gases. Firms in Sweden lead in the EU in terms of setting targets for their own greenhouse gas emissions (67% vs 47%) and are more likely than those across the EU to have performed energy audits (61% vs 56%). These activities are most evident among large firms and manufacturing firms.

Innovation and digitalisation are strong among Swedish firms. A higher share of firms in Sweden invest in developing or introducing new products, processes or services compared with the EU average (40% vs 32%). This is especially true in manufacturing, where 54% report investing in innovation. Swedish firms are also more likely to use multiple advanced digital technologies (66% vs 51%), with uptake rising since EIBIS 2024 (58%). Usage is highest among large firms (78%) and manufacturers (77%).

Generative AI is increasingly used among Swedish firms to improve processes. Nearly half of Swedish firms (47%) make systematic use of generative AI tools, exceeding the EU average (37%). As in the EU overall, Swedish firms primarily use generative AI for internal processes (59%) and marketing and sales (46%). Use is lower for customer service (34%), product development (29%) and human resources (25%).

Investment barriers

Uncertainty about the future is the most commonly cited barrier, affecting 82% of firms—close to the EU average of 83%. The availability of skilled staff is also a widespread concern, mentioned by 79% of firms, in line with the EU average.

Regulatory burdens are less pronounced in Sweden. Business regulation is seen as an obstacle by 58% of firms, and labour market regulation by 50%. Both figures are below the EU averages of 69% and 64%, respectively. Energy costs are considered a barrier by 53% of Swedish firms, significantly lower than the EU average of 75%.

Exporters face a fragmented EU market. Swedish exporters report greater challenges than the EU average in navigating regulatory fragmentation: a total of 85% of firms say their main product or service must comply with differentiated rules across EU member states, compared with 62% across the EU.

Access to finance and policy support

Swedish firms rely heavily on internal financing. Compared with the EU average, a greater share of Swedish firms used internal sources to finance investment in the last financial year (75% vs 66%), similar to the proportion reported in EIBIS 2024 (74%). External sources accounted for 12%, half the EU average (25%). Year on year, the share of total investment from external sources is broadly unchanged (22% vs 25% in EIBIS 2024).

Financial constraints are more widespread in Sweden. The share of Swedish firms that are finance constrained has risen from 7.0% in EIBIS 2024 to 10.7% in EIBIS 2025, exceeding the EU average of 6.1%. This represents the highest figure recorded in any of the past seven waves of EIBIS.

Policy support for investment remains limited. Swedish firms that invested in the last financial year are far less likely than the EU average to have received policy support for their finance investment (3% vs 16%). Specifically, they are much less likely than firms across the EU as a whole to have received grants or subsidies (3% vs 7%) or bank finance with favourable conditions (1% vs 11%).

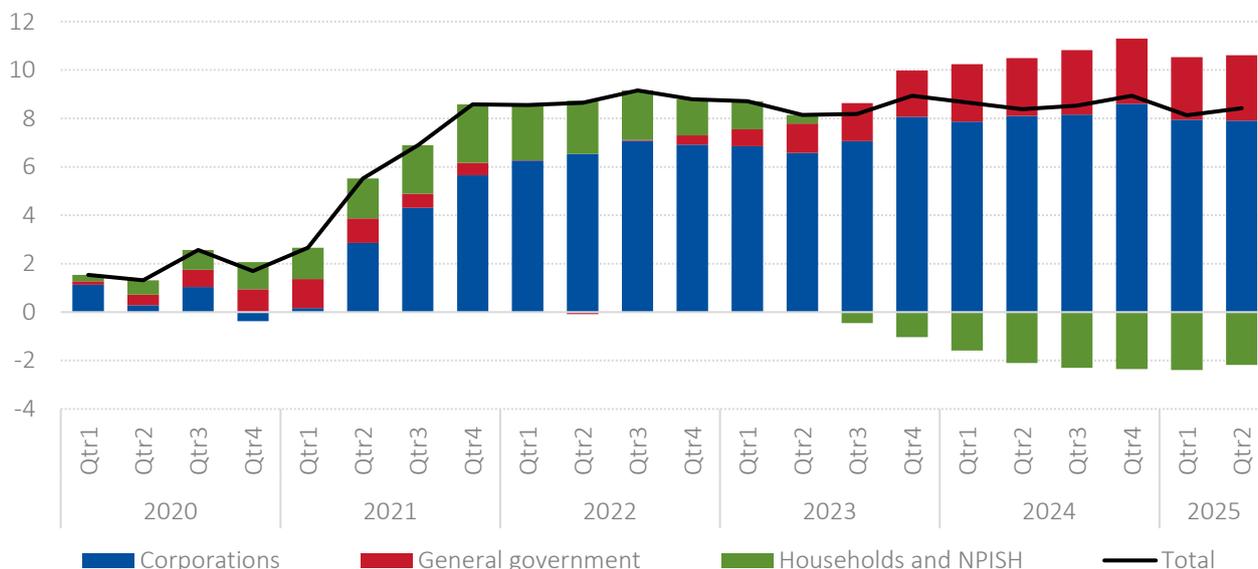
Gender equality in business

Sweden leads the EU in female representation in senior roles. A greater share of Swedish firms reports gender diversity in leadership: 37% say that at least 40% of senior management roles are held by women, compared with 25% across the EU. Female ownership remains modest but comparable to the EU average. In Sweden, 11% of firms report that at least half of company owners are women, similar to the EU average of 13%. Gender equality varies across sectors. The infrastructure sector provides the strongest example of gender balance in Sweden.

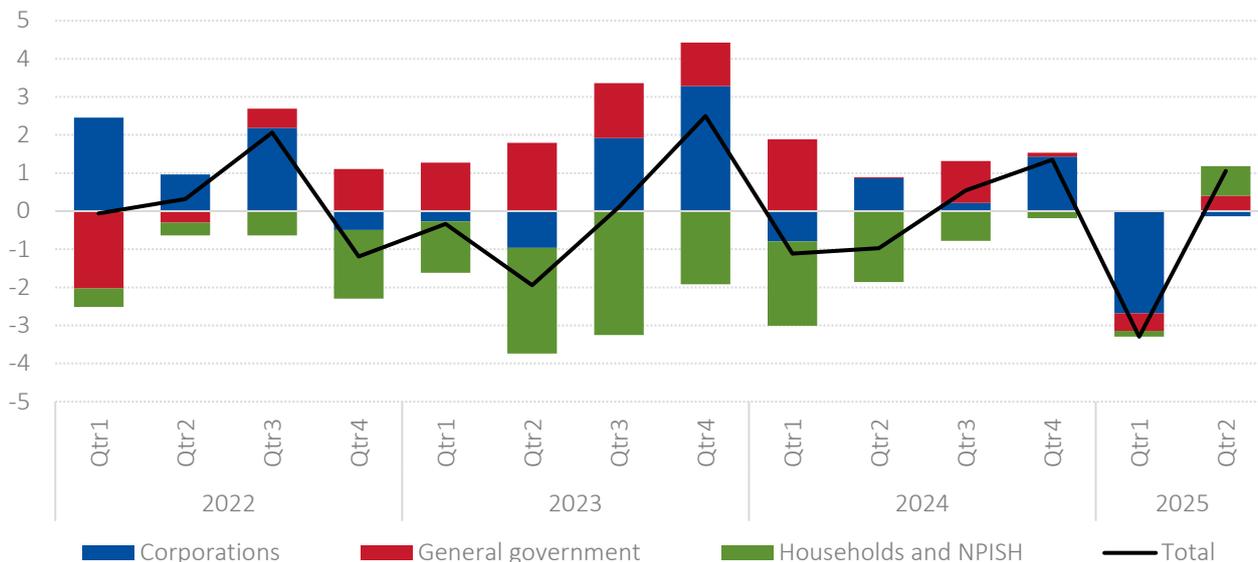
Investment dynamics and focus

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.

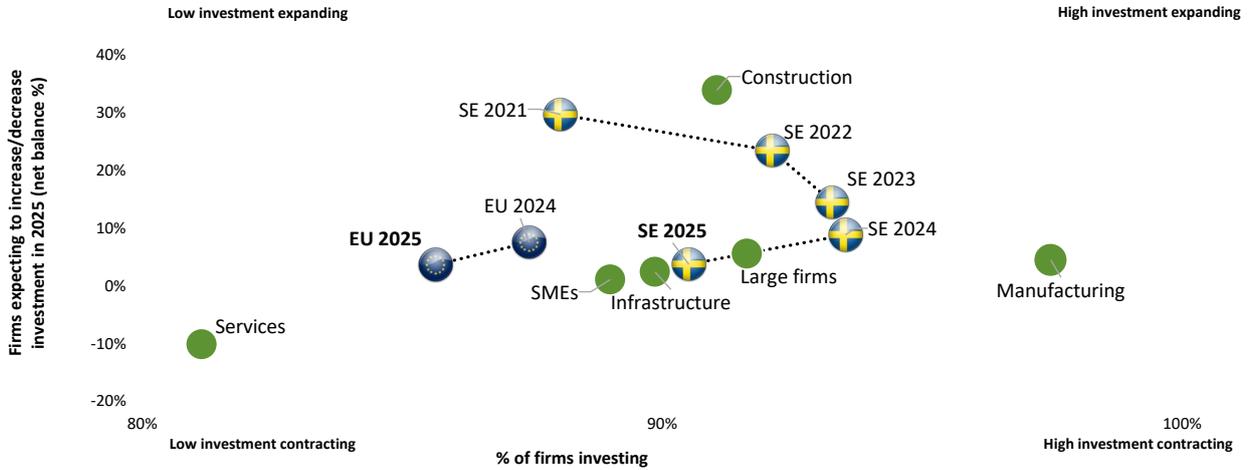
Source: Eurostat.

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

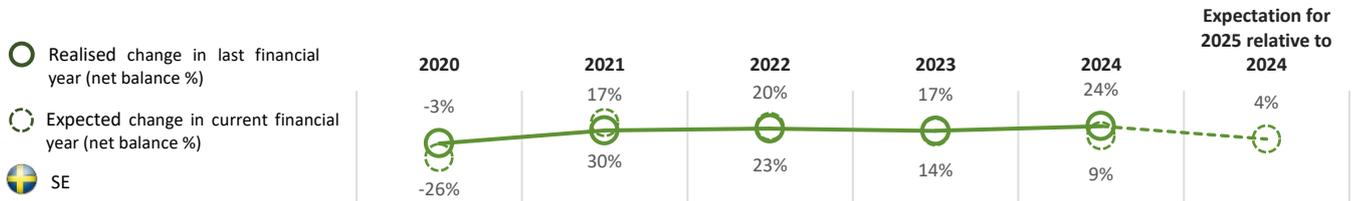


Share of firms investing shows the percentage of firms with investment per employee greater than €500.

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



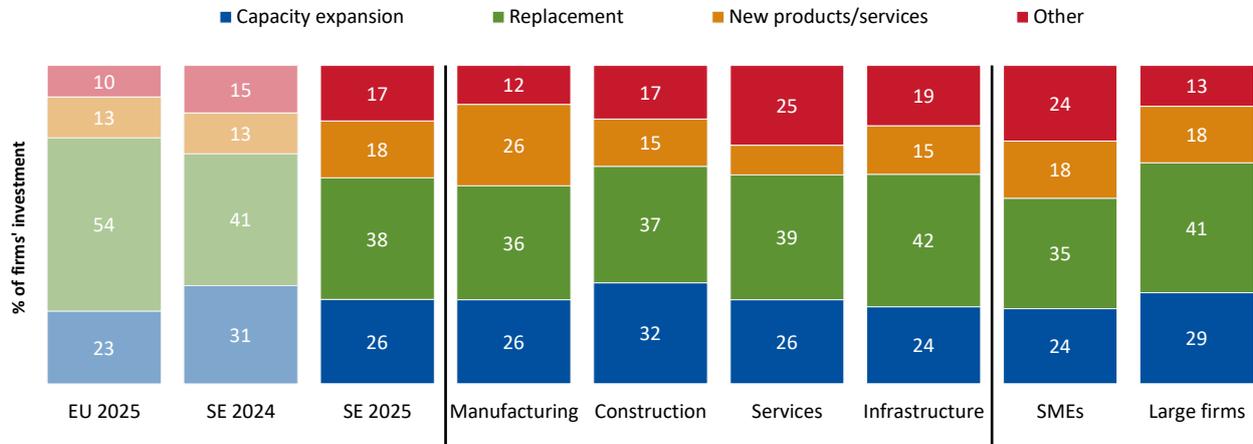
“Realised change” is the share of firms that invested more, minus those that invested less.

“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

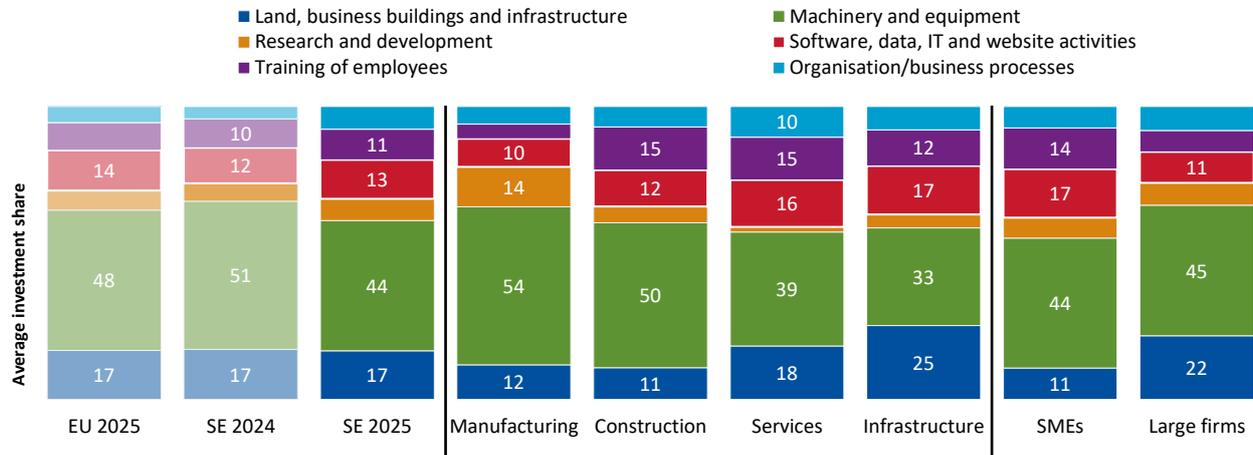


Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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 SE data only.

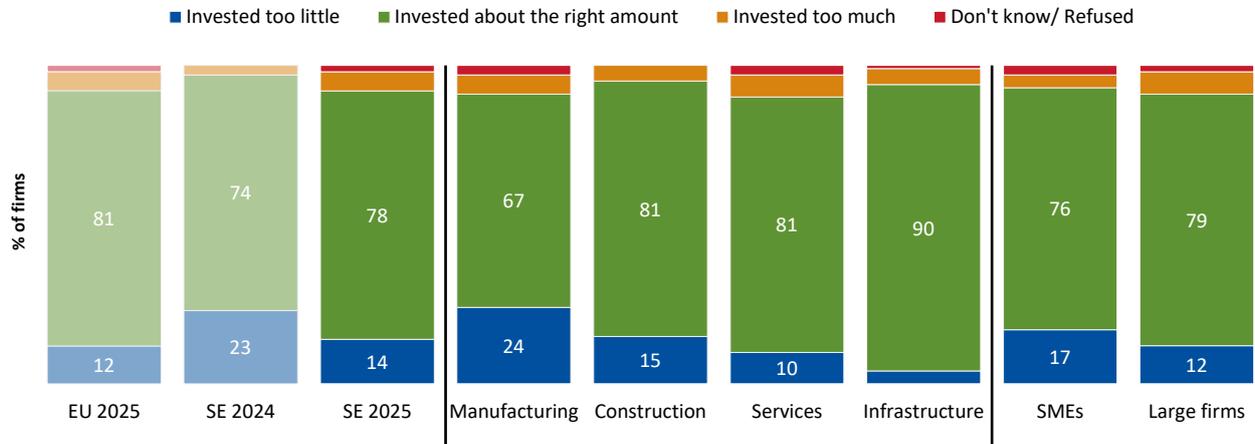
Q. In the last financial year, how much did your business invest in each of the following with the intention of maintaining or increasing your company's future earnings?

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

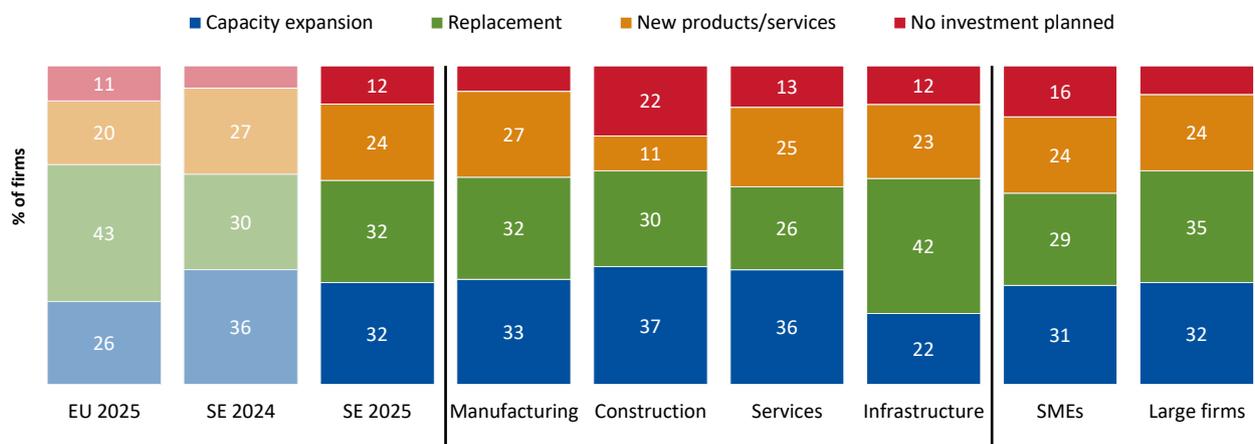


Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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



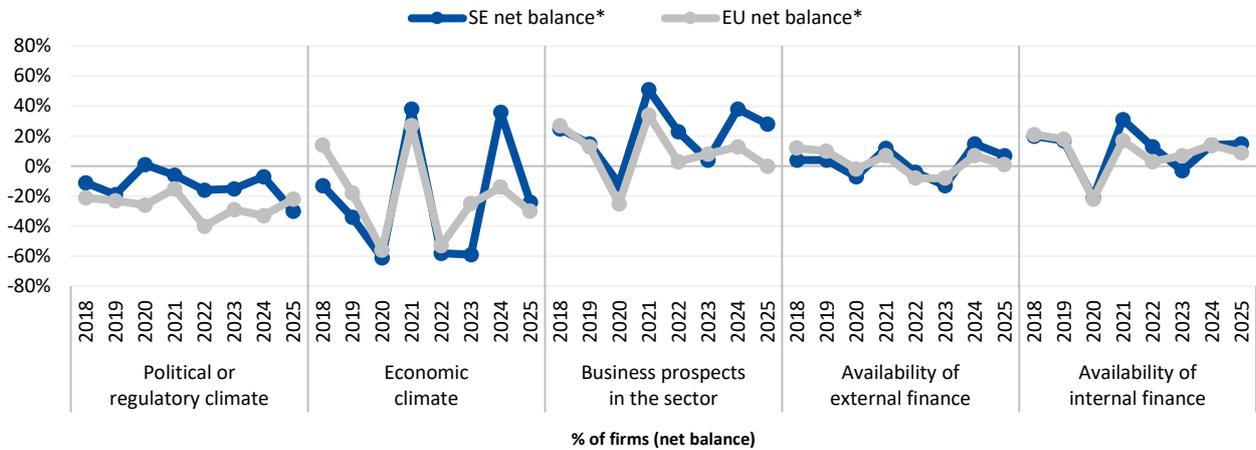
Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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)

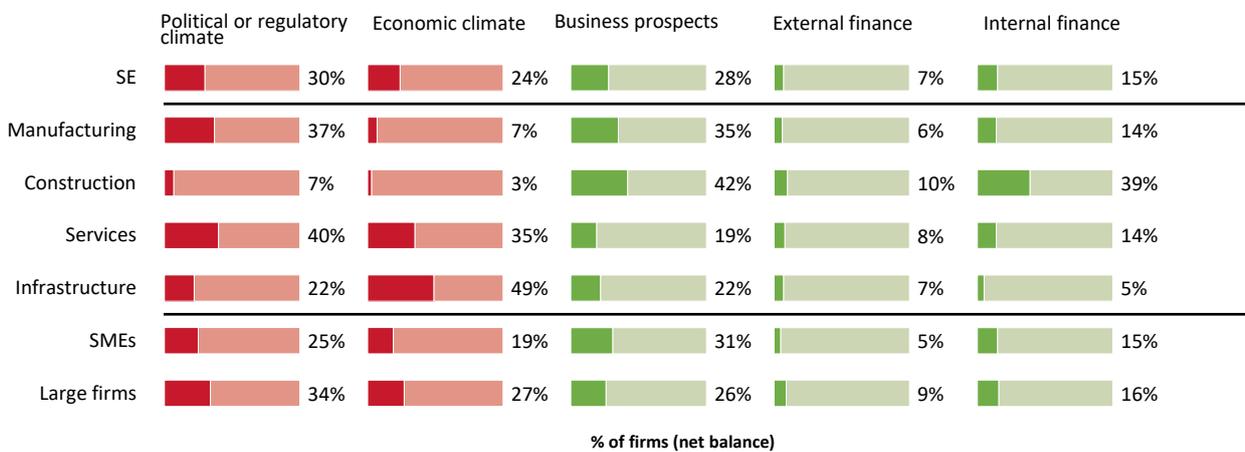


Q. Do you think that each of the following will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

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)



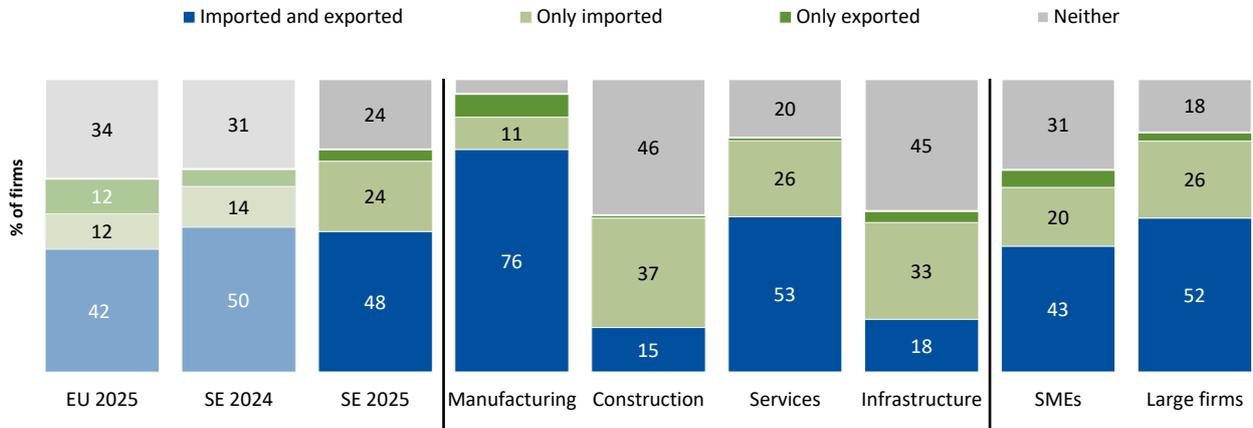
Please note: Green figures represent a positive net balance, while red figures represent a negative net balance. Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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

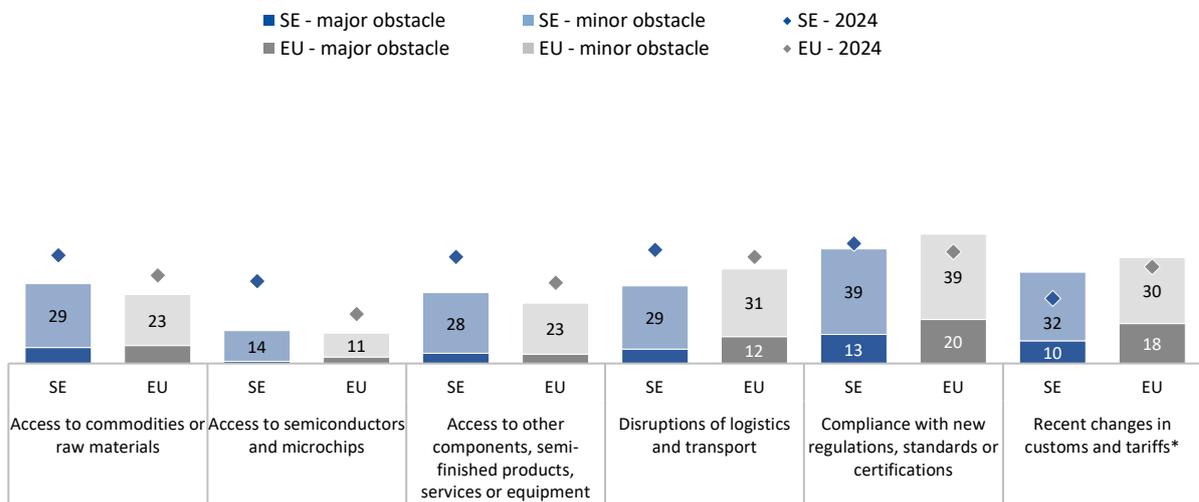


Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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



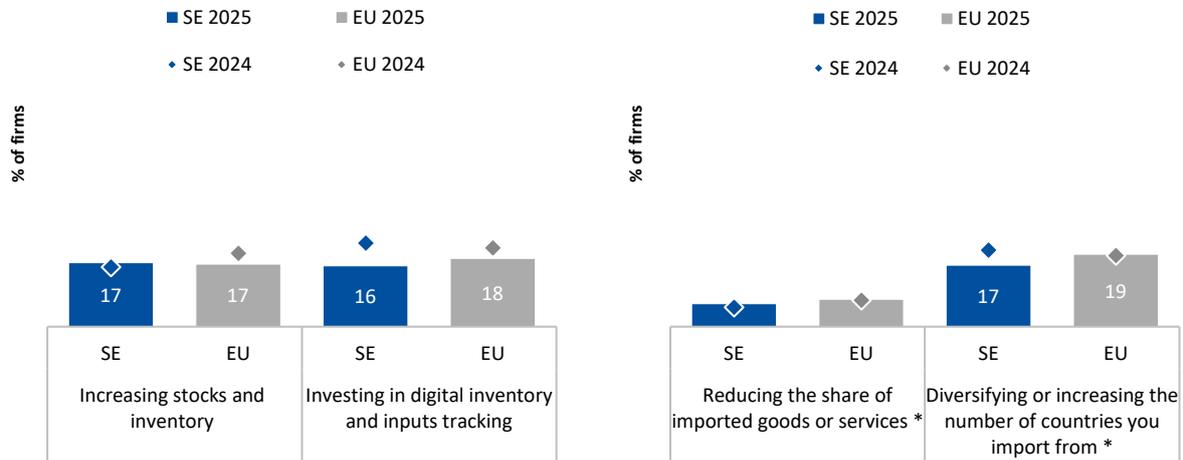
Q. Since the beginning of 2024, were any of the following an obstacle to your business's activities?

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



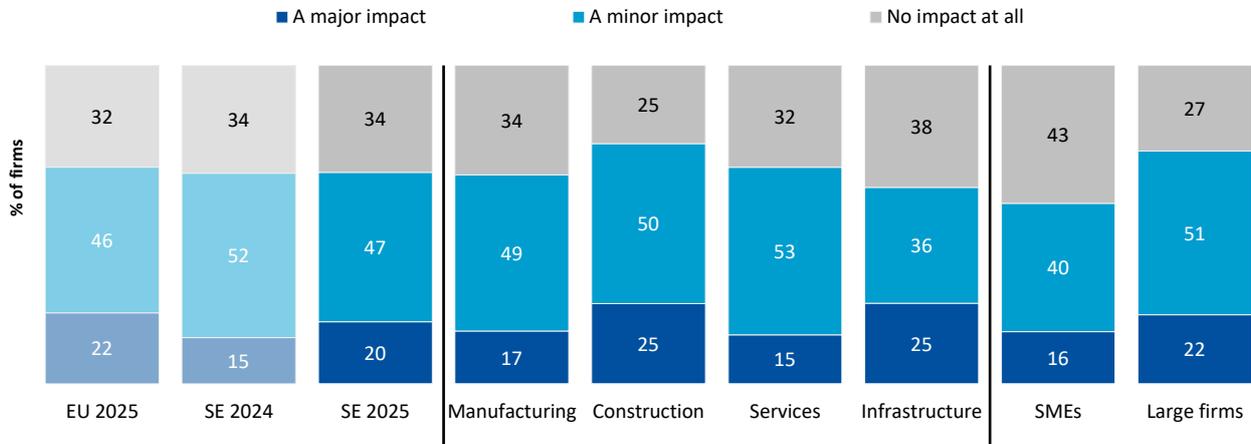
Q. Since the beginning of 2024, has your company made any of the following changes to your sourcing strategy, or are you planning to make any of these changes this year?

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

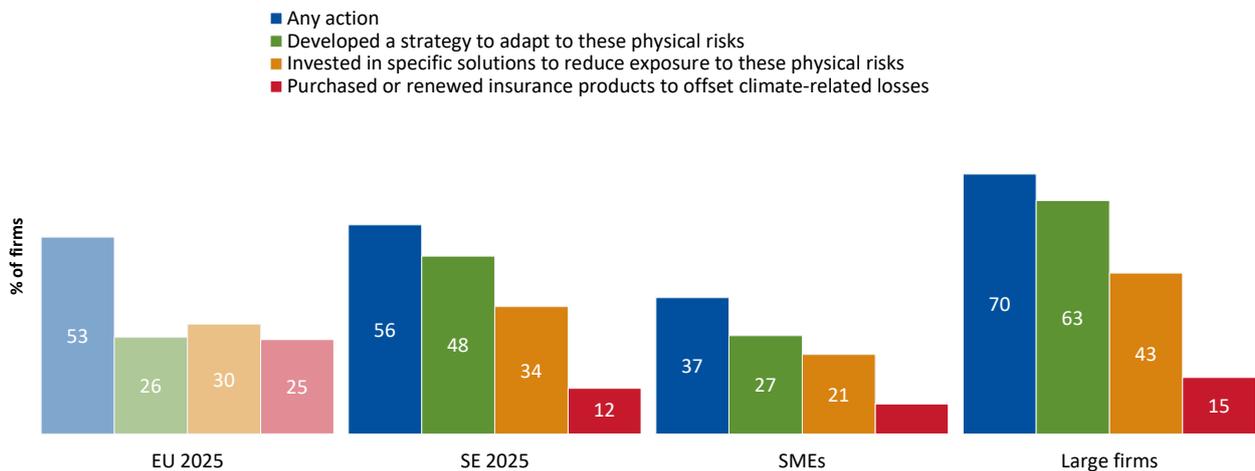


Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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



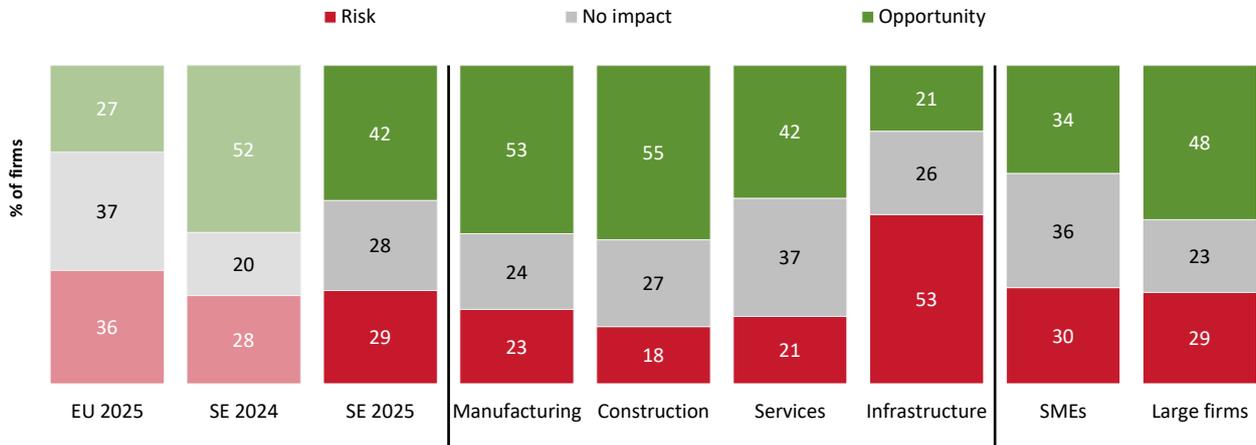
Please note: Firm size shows SE data only.

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

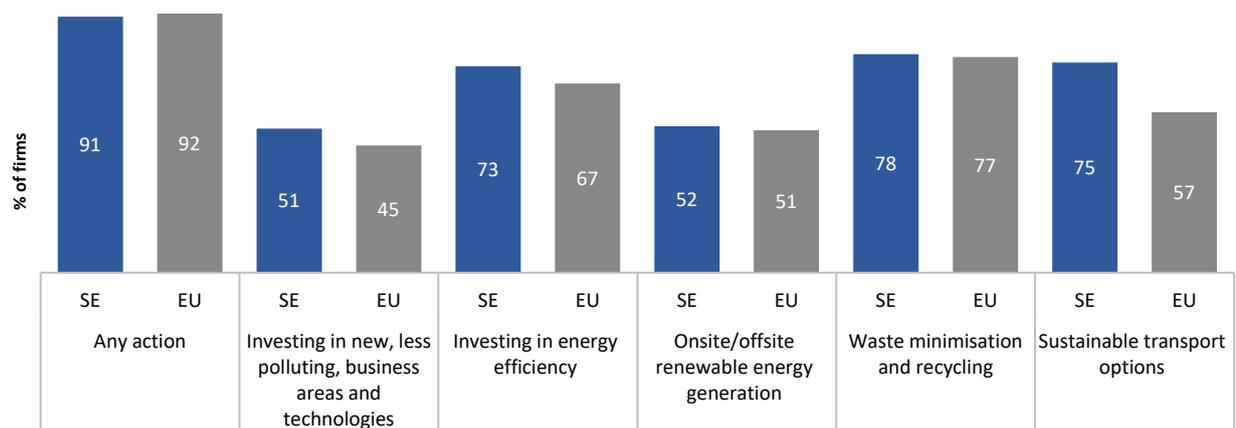


Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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

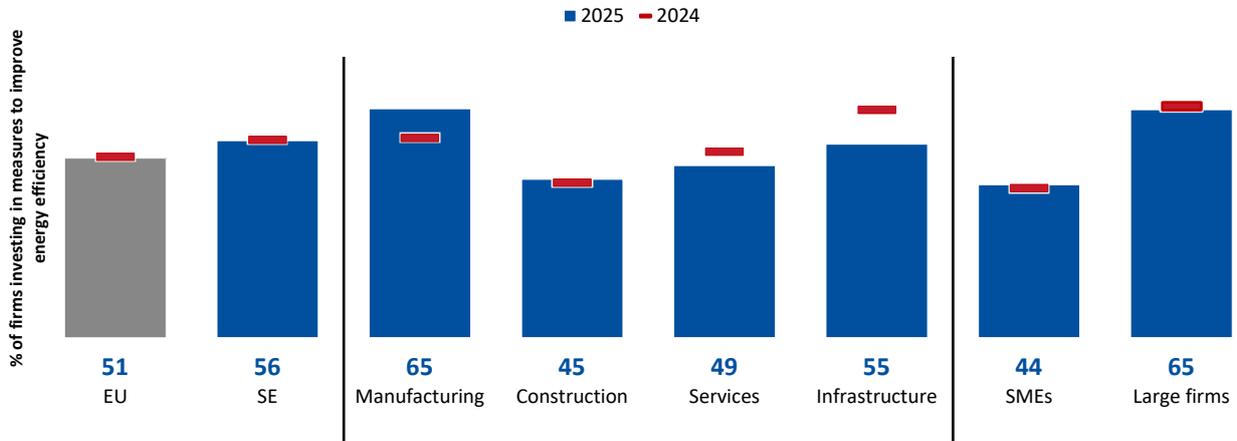


Q. Has your company invested or implemented the following, to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?

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

Climate change and energy efficiency

Share of firms investing in measures to improve energy efficiency

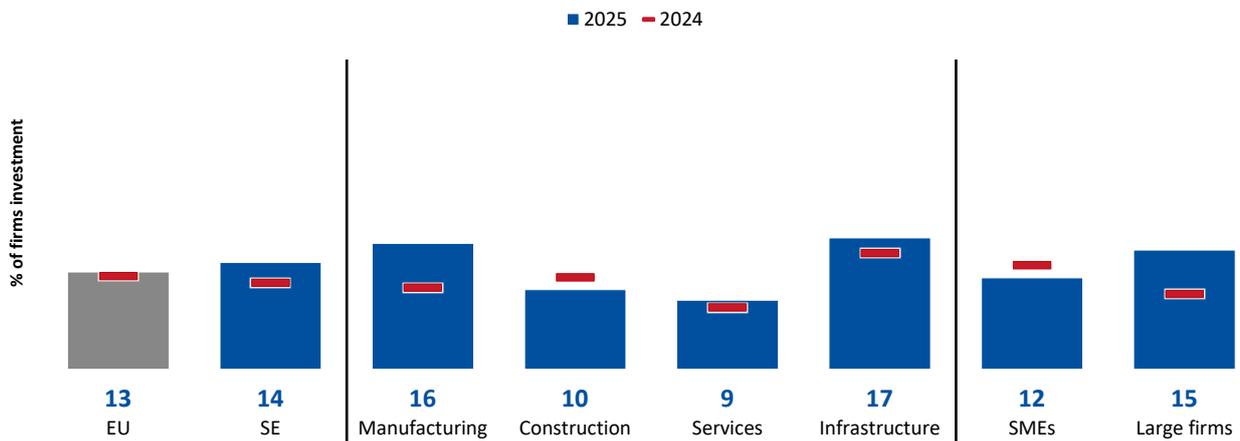


Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only. Derived indicator based on the number of firms that reported a percentage above 0% for the amount they invested in the last financial year to improve energy efficiency.

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



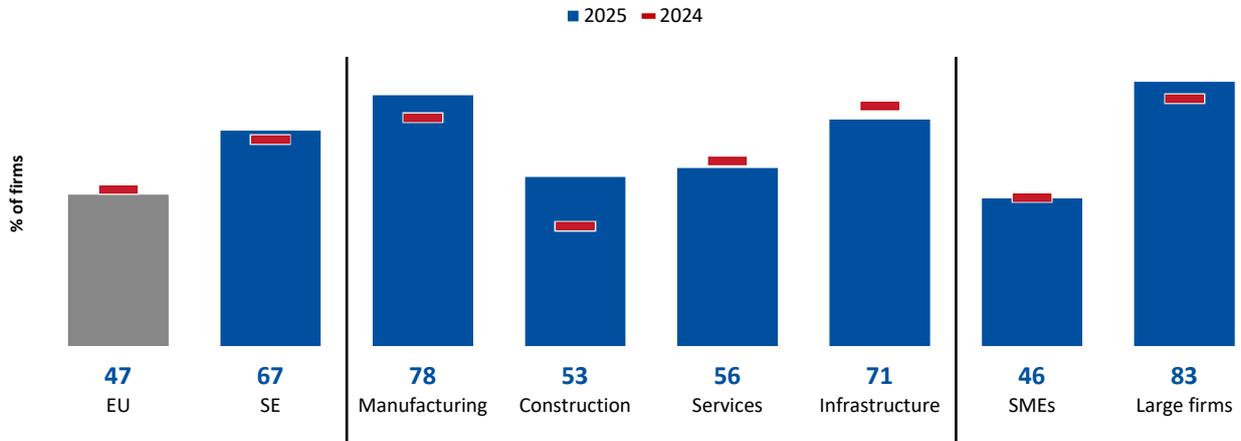
Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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

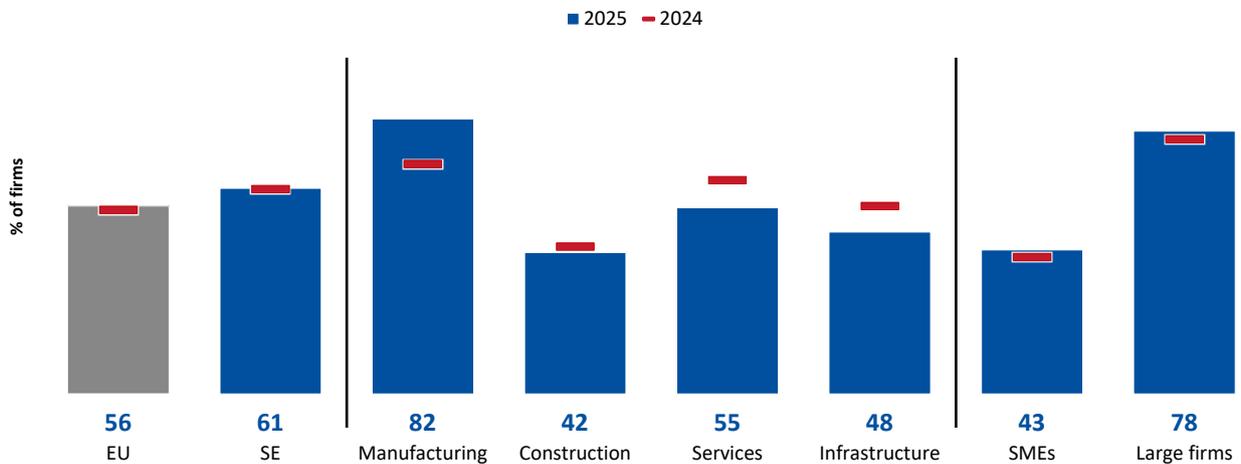


Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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



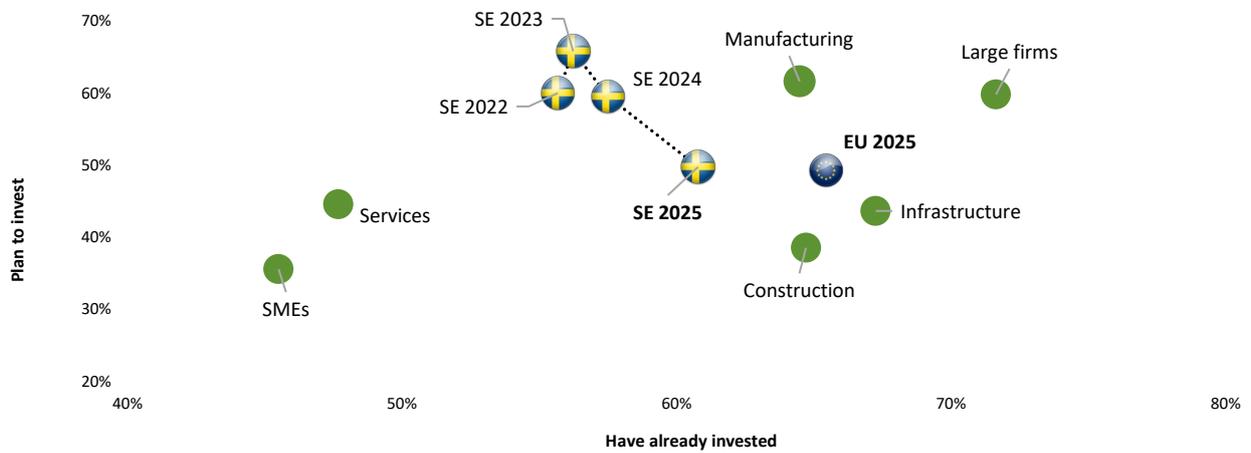
Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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 SE data only.

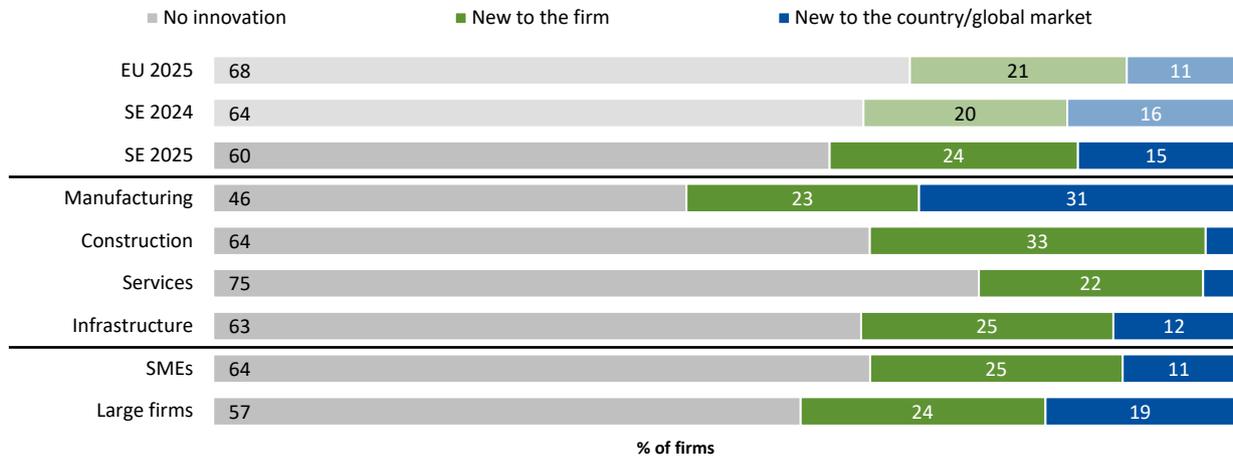
Q. Which of the following applies to your company regarding investments to tackle the impacts of weather events and/or to help reduce carbon emissions?

(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 SE data only.

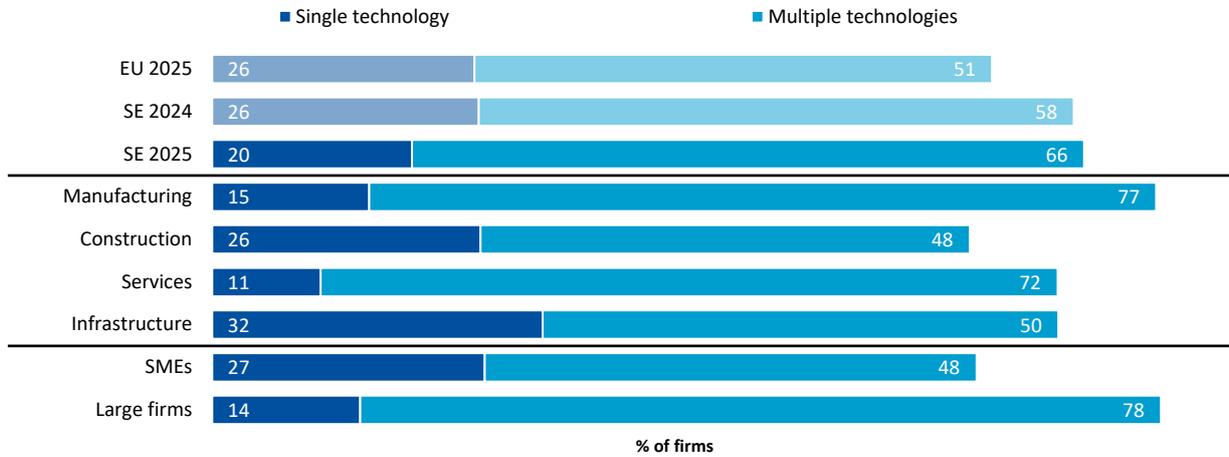
Q. What proportion of the total investment in the last financial year was for developing or introducing new products, processes or services?

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 SE data only.

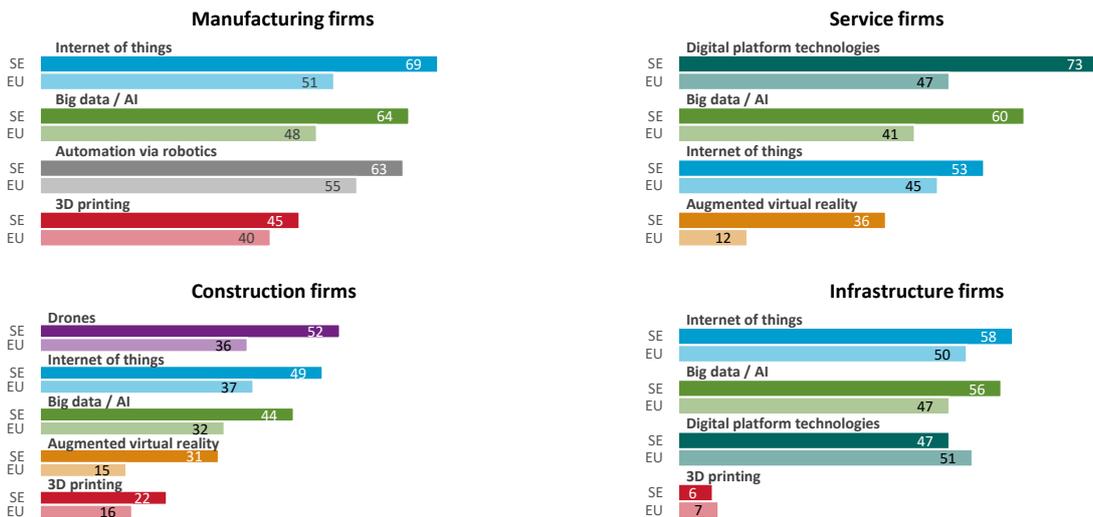
Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business? Please say if you do not use the technology within your business.

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 refers 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



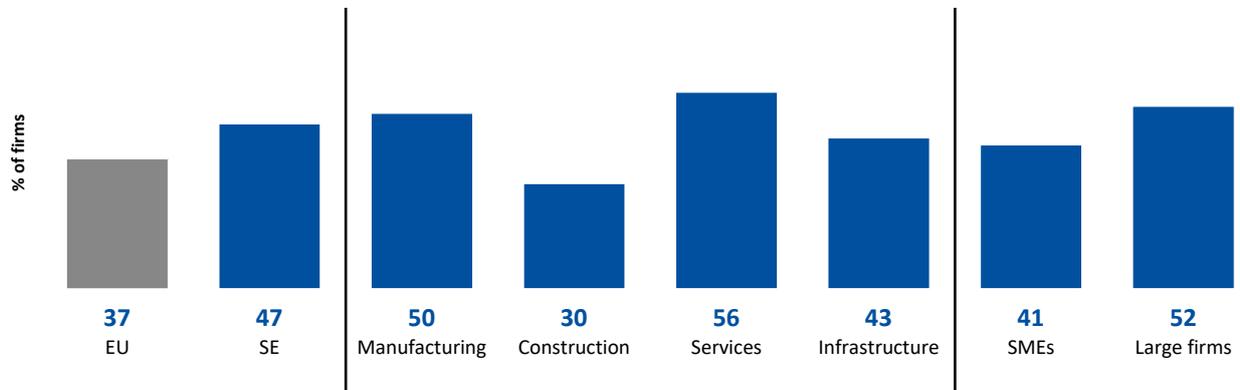
Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business? Please say if you do not use the technology within your business.

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 SE data only.

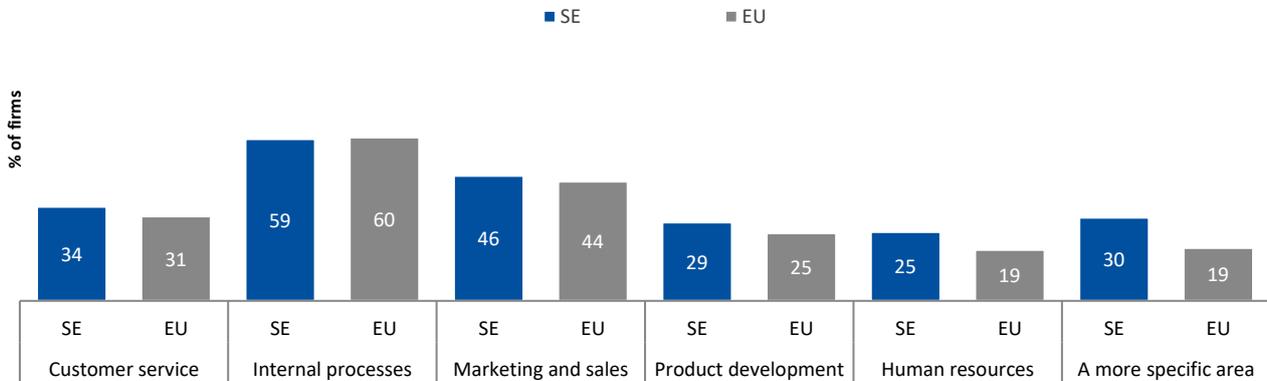
Q. To what extent, if at all, are each of the following digital technologies used within your business?

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

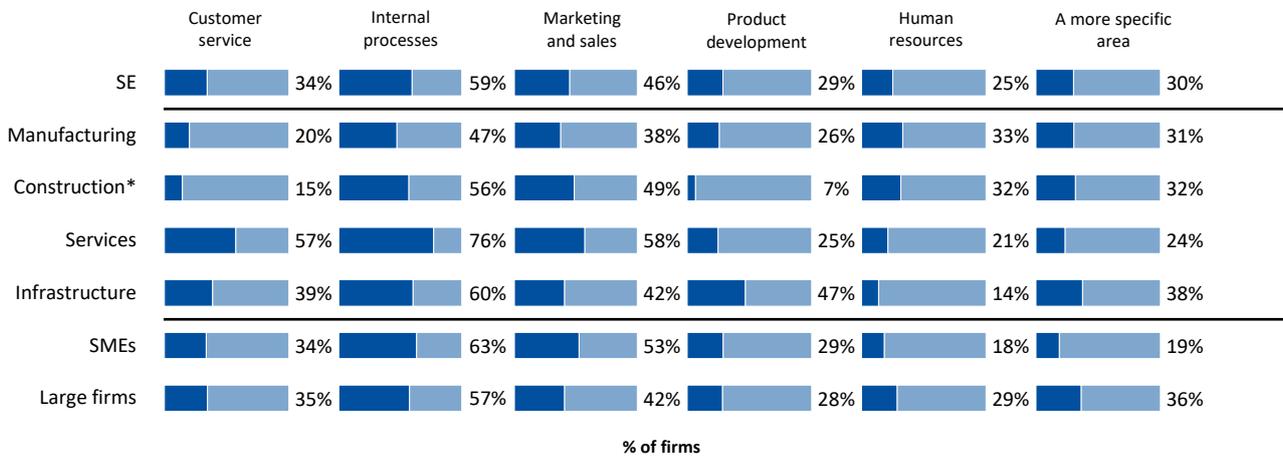
Areas in which AI tools are used



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 SE data only.

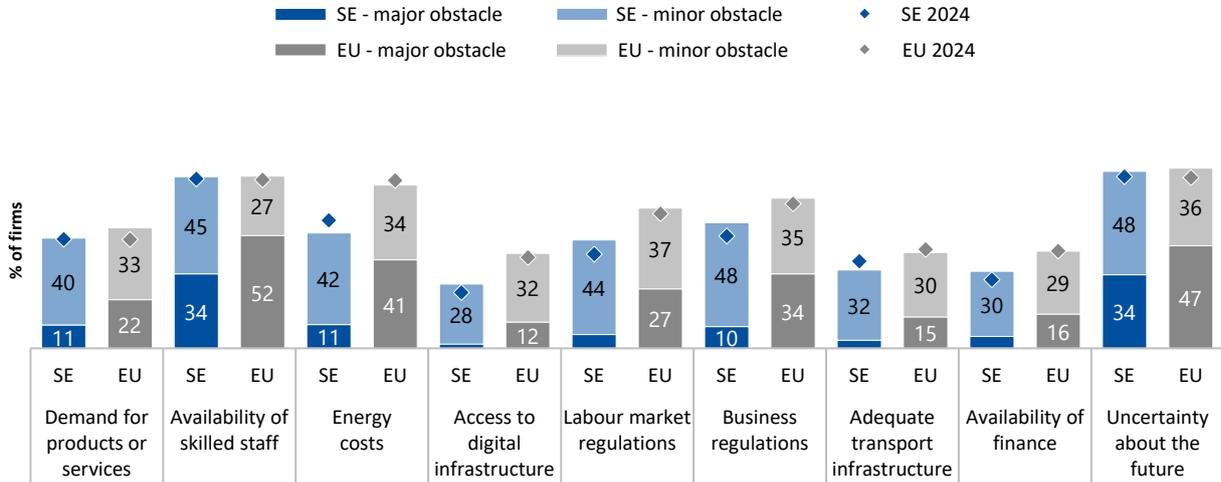
Q. I would like to ask about your company's systematic use of generative AI tools to improve processes. These are tools like ChatGPT, Bard, or Copilot that can create new content, like text, images, or codes. Does your company invest in these kinds of tools in any of the following areas?

Base: All firms using artificial intelligence.

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

Investment barriers

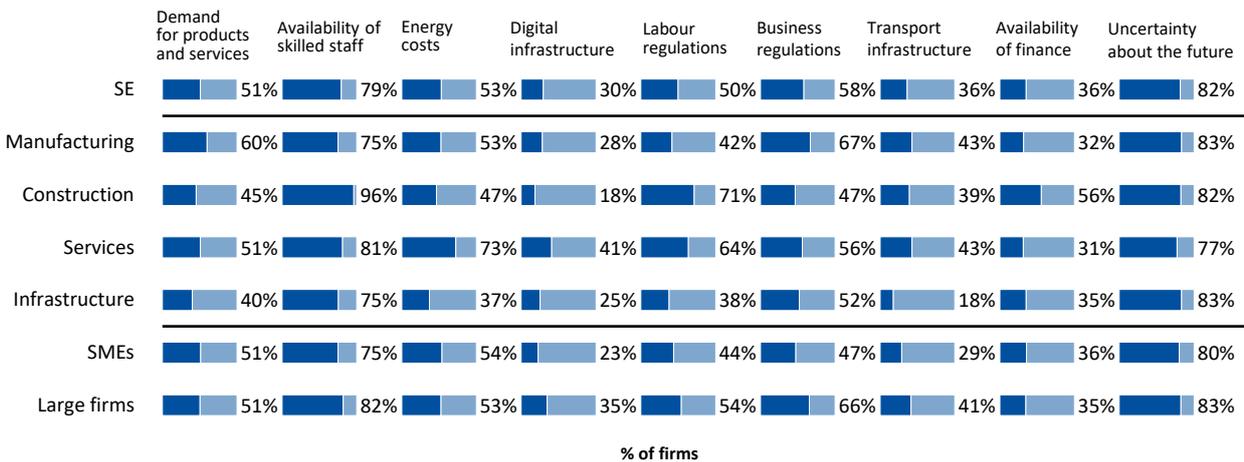
Obstacles to investment



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 SE data only.

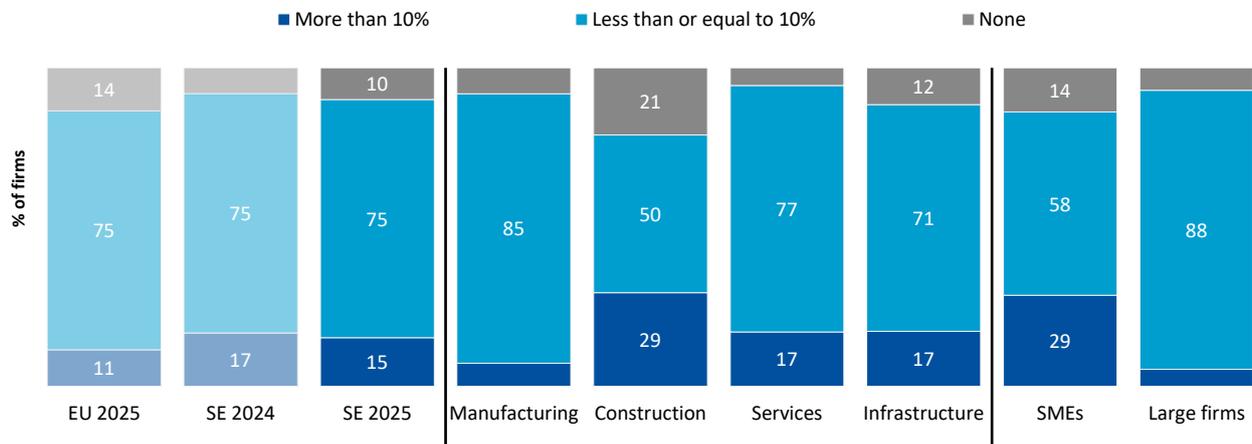
Q. Thinking about your investment activities in the last financial year, to what extent is each of the following an obstacle? Is it a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all?

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

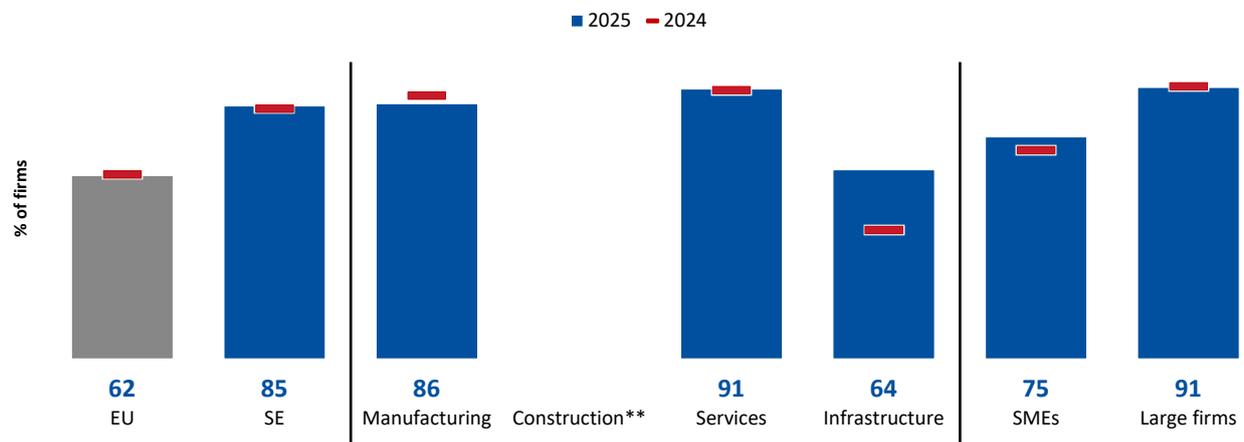


Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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 SE data only.

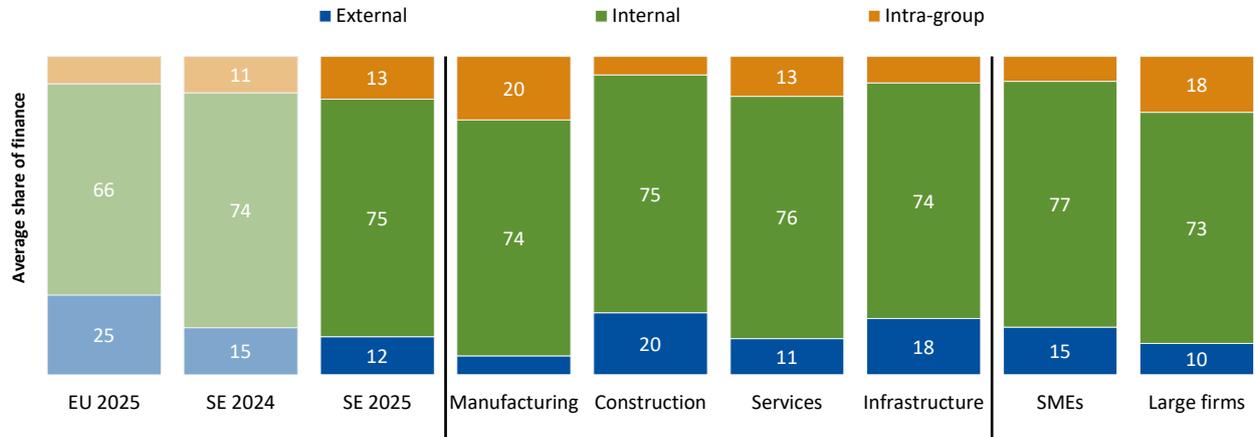
Q. Does your main product or service have to comply with differentiated regulatory requirements, standards or consumer protection rules across EU member states?

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

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

Access to finance

Source of investment finance

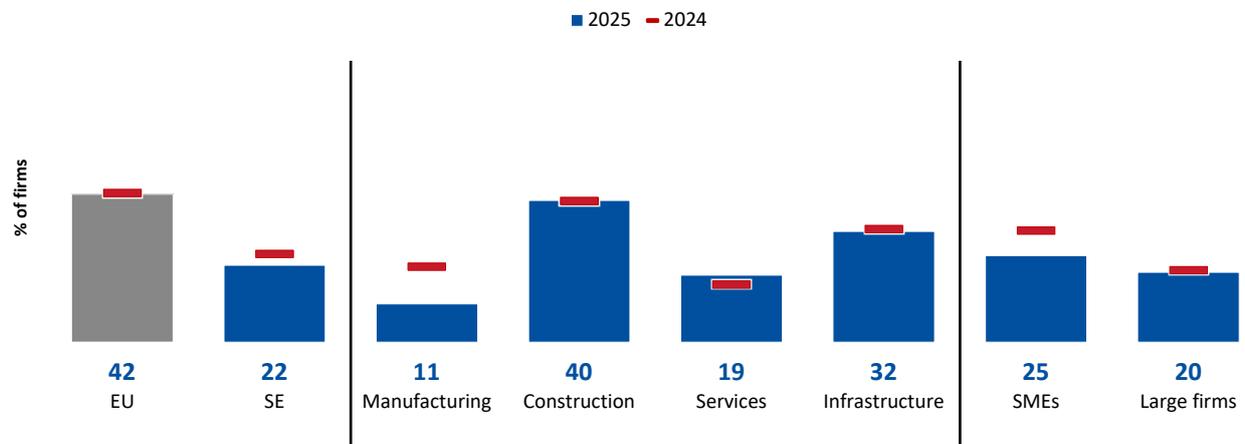


Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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



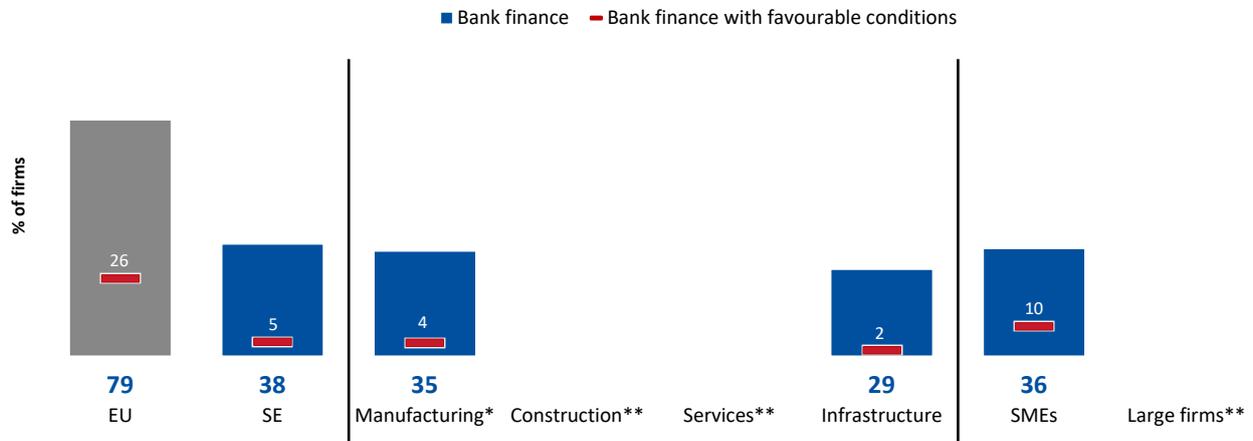
Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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 SE data only.

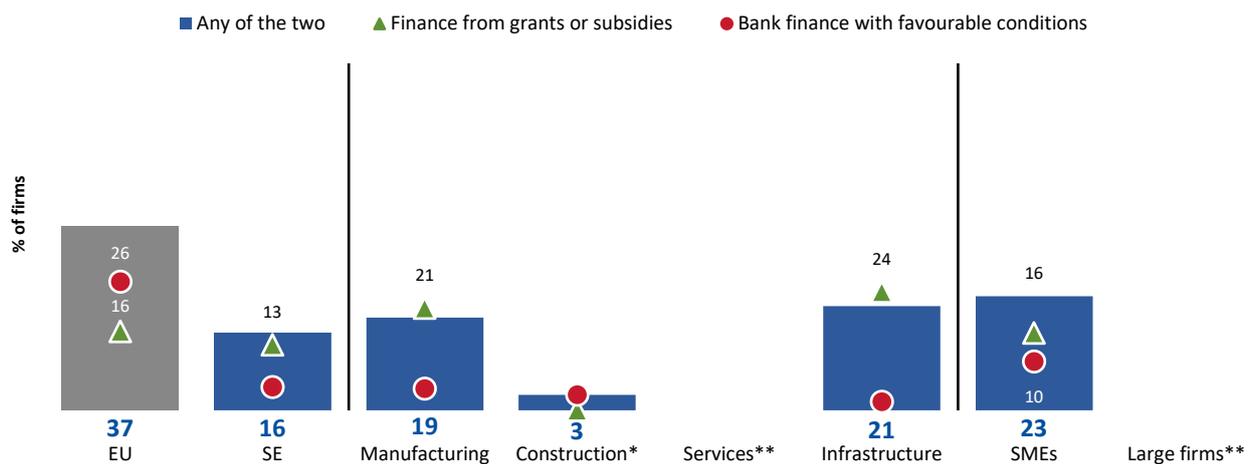
Q. Which of the following types of external finance did you use for your investment activities in the last financial year?

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. ** Base size too low to include.

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



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

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

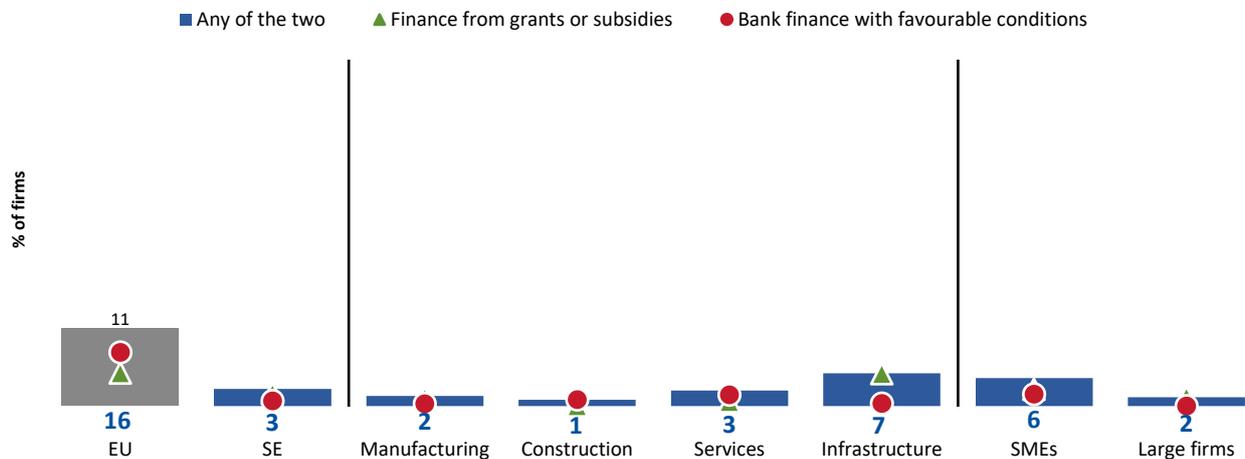
Q. Now thinking about the bank finance you obtained, was any of the bank finance you received on concessional terms (e.g. subsidised interest rate, longer grace period to make debt payments or very favourable conditions)?

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

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

Access to finance

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



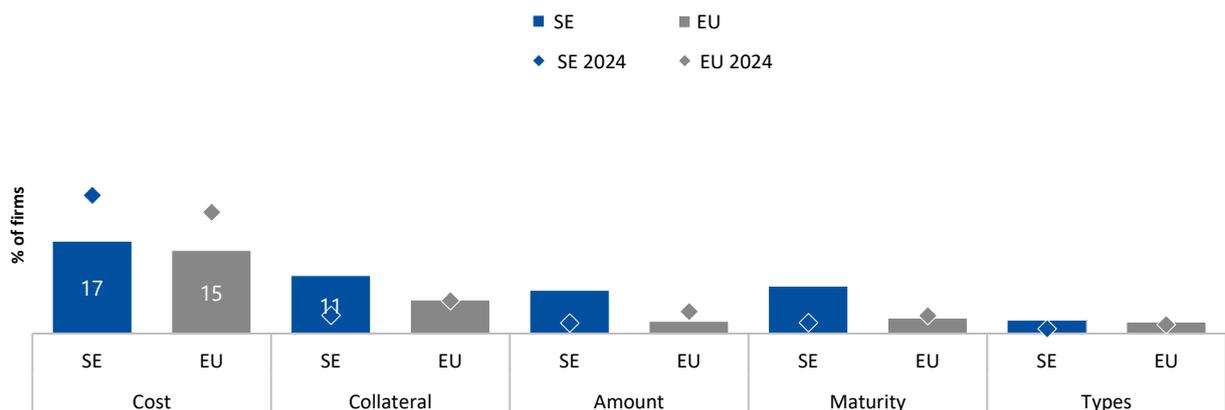
Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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

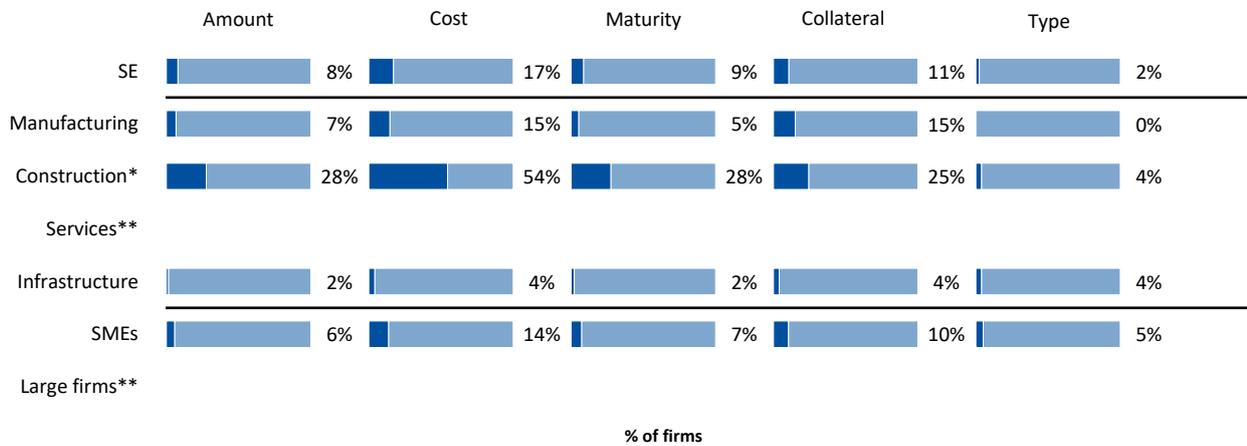


Q. Thinking about all of the external finance you obtained for your investment activities, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with it in terms of ...?

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



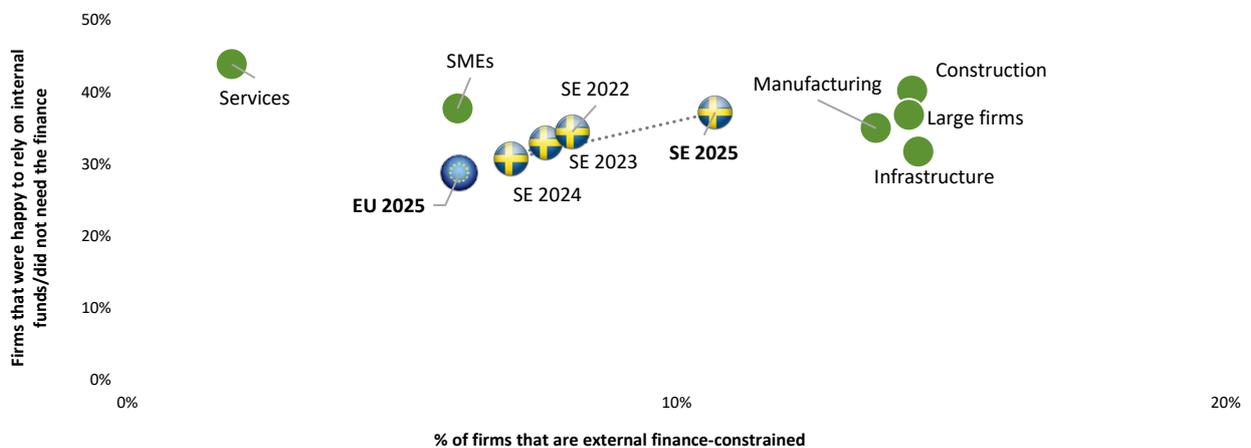
Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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. ** Base size too low to include.

Financing cross



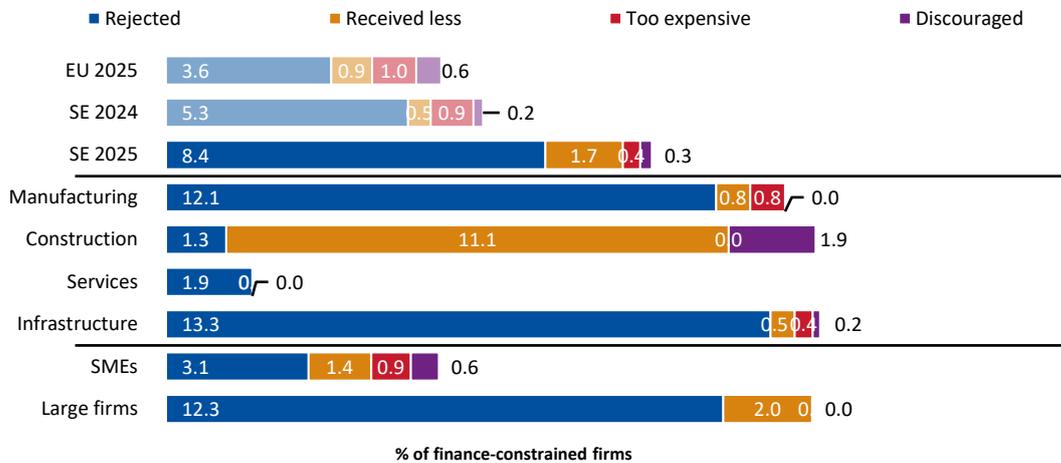
Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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

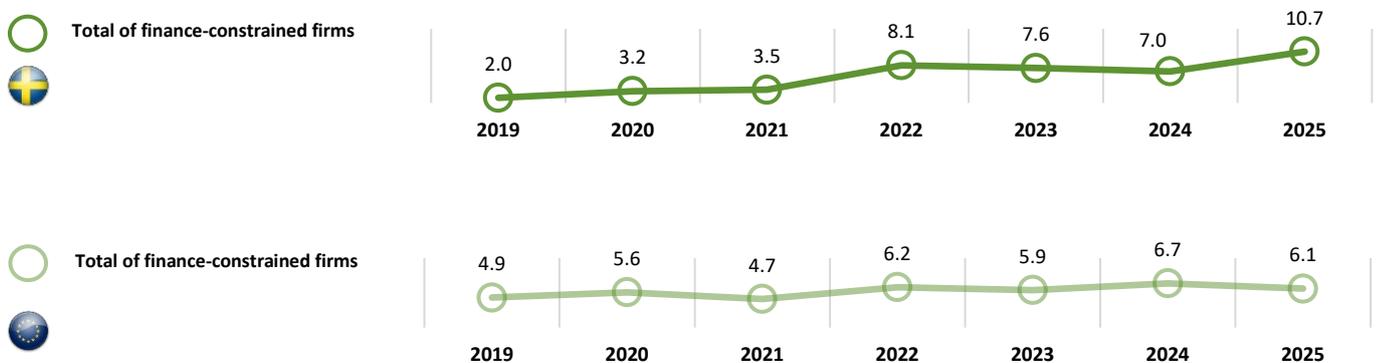
Share of finance-constrained firms



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

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

Share of finance-constrained firms over time

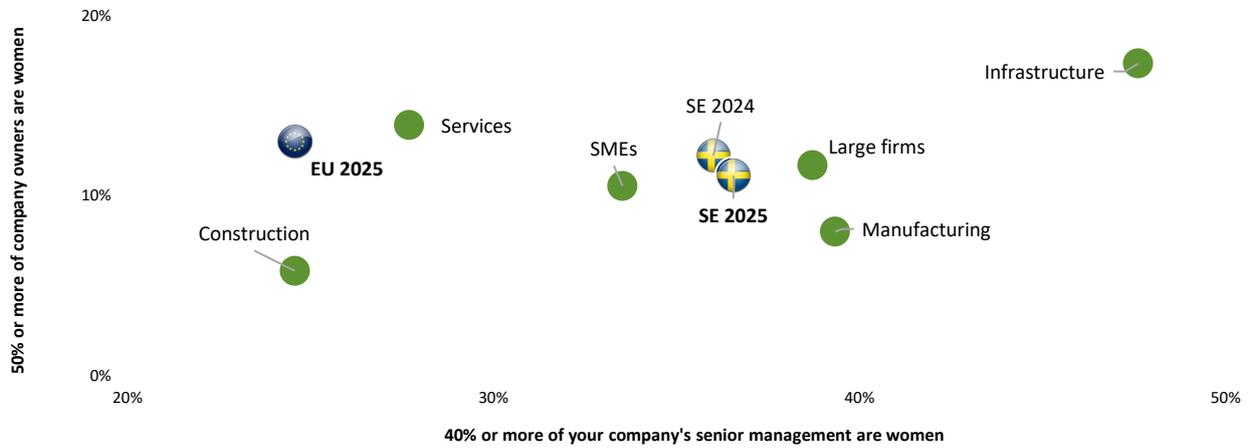


Please note: Sector and firm size show SE data only.

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 SE 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 (11 990)	SE (481)	Manufacturing (167)	Construction (86)	Services (112)	Infrastructure (111)	SMEs (423)	Large firms (58)	EU vs. SE (11 990 vs. 481)	Manuf vs. Constr (86 vs. 167)	SMEs vs. Large firms (423 vs. 58)
10% or 90%	1.2%	4.0%	6.5%	9.3%	8.6%	8.0%	2.6%	6.6%	4.2%	11.3%	7.0%
30% or 70%	1.8%	6.1%	9.9%	14.2%	13.2%	12.3%	4.0%	10.0%	6.3%	17.2%	10.8%
50%	1.9%	6.7%	10.8%	15.5%	14.4%	13.4%	4.4%	10.9%	6.9%	18.8%	11.7%

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 481 firms in Sweden (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	SE 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	481/480	167	86	112	111	423	58
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 4 (top)	11 724	470/468	165	85	109	106	416	54
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses), p. 5 (top)	10 163	414/424	148	73	92	97	365	49
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/ refused responses), p. 5 (bottom)	9 979	440/444	153	84	101	97	395	45
All firms (excluding 'Company didn't exist three years ago' responses), p. 6 (top)	11 982	481/480	167	86	112	111	423	58
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 6 (bottom)	11 743	467/467	162	84	108	108	413	54
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 8 (top)	11 961	480/480	167	86	112	110	422	58
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses/not applicable responses), p. 8 (bottom)	11 927	478/474	166	86	110	111	421	57
All importers and exporters (excluding don't know/refused responses/not applicable responses)*, p. 8 (bottom)	7 338	324/302	151	35	77	57	278	46
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 9 (top)	11 916	477/478	166	85	110	111	419	58
All firms that import (excluding don't know/refused responses)*, p. 9 (top)	6 073	298/257	140	33	74	47	253	45
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 10 (top)	11 921	477/476	167	84	110	111	419	58
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses) p. 10 (bottom)	11 920	473/470	163	86	108	111	416	57
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 11 (top)	11 393	455/452	158	80	107	105	401	54
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 11 (bottom)	11 969	480/478	167	86	111	111	422	58
All firms that have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 12 (bottom)	10 251	433/413	150	80	102	97	387	46
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13 (top)	11 816	458/460	156	83	109	106	406	52

All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 13 (bottom)	11 463	431/435	146	83	94	103	390	41
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 14 (top)	11 691	470/454	162	85	110	108	414	56
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 15 (top)	11 810	465/459	159	84	109	108	411	54
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 16 (top)	11 959	476/478	167	86	111	109	419	57
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 16 (bottom)	11 868	470/465	166	84	110	107	416	54
All firms using artificial intelligence), p. 18	3 984	206/NA	74	29	48	54	171	35
All firms (data not shown for not an obstacle at all/don't know/refused responses), p. 19	11 990	481/480	167	86	112	111	423	58
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 20 (top)	11 611	466/460	159	86	109	107	413	53
All EU firms that export (excluding don't know/refused responses), p.20 (bottom)	5 404	222/228	128	10	48	33	190	32
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 21 (top)	10 532	442/448	153	82	102	100	390	52
All firms that invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 21 (bottom)	10 532	442/448	153	82	102	100	390	52
All firms using external finance (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 22 (top)	3 985	91/112	29	19	11	32	83	8
All firms using external finance (excluding don't know and refused responses), p. 22 (bottom)	3 981	108/129	32	25	12	39	98	10
All firms that have invested in the last financial year (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 23 (top)	10 532	442/448	153	82	102	100	390	52
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	101/127	31	23	13	34	92	9
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 24 (bottom)	11 630	458/460	156	83	109	106	406	52
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 25	11 630	458/460	156	83	109	106	406	52
All firms (excluding don't know/refused responses), p. 26	11 477	403/408	139	83	94	84	368	35

EIB INVESTMENT SURVEY 2025

SWEDEN

OVERVIEW

