



NOTE ON THE GREEK ECONOMY

February 28, 2025

Economic Analysis and Research Department

Recent Economic Developments: an overview

Economic activity continued to expand at a satisfactory pace in 2024:Q3 (2.4% y-o-y), outperforming the euro area average. **HICP inflation** came down fast from its 2022 peak due to falling energy prices in 2023, but it remained relatively elevated at 3.0% in 2024 due to persistent services inflation. In January 2025, HICP inflation increased to 3.1% due to a rise in energy and unprocessed food inflation. In the **housing market**, apartment prices increased at an accelerating pace in the course of 2023 and continued rising at a strong, though somewhat decelerating pace y-o-y in 2024:9M period. **Labour market developments** remained positive in 2024, with employment rising and unemployment falling to single-digit numbers. The **current account deficit** narrowed significantly in 2023, but deteriorated in 2024 (by €1.2 bn y-o-y). The 2023 **primary fiscal outcome** came in at a surplus of 2.1% of GDP, significantly larger than the 1.1% target, due to higher tax revenue as well as lower primary spending. The **debt to GDP ratio** decreased by 13.1 pp compared to 2022 to 163.9% of GDP on account of economic growth and elevated inflation. **Corporate bank credit expansion** accelerated significantly in 2024 in line with economic growth and also declining interest rates. Private sector deposits continued to rise in 2024 but the growth of **household deposits** decelerated. **Bank lending rates** have decreased since mid-2023 but remain high compared to the last ten years. **Government bond yields and spreads** have retreated as the impact of higher interest rates was tempered by Greece's sovereign credit rating upgrades to the Investment Grade.

Looking ahead, according to the latest BoG projections, growth is expected to peak in 2025 and converge thereafter towards potential growth. Growth will be mainly driven by private consumption and investment supported by available European resources. Inflation is expected to further decelerate in 2025. The fiscal stance in 2024 is assessed to have been mildly contractionary and it is expected to turn expansionary in 2025 and 2026 on the back of RRF implementation. **The risks** surrounding the growth projections are mainly downward and primarily related to climate change and elevated global policy uncertainty that could lead to lower world trade and investment, amid fears of new protectionist policies.

Latest economic information - available in the last two weeks

Economic Activity

The **ESI** declined in February to 106.9 (from 108.6 in January) due to a deterioration in business expectations across all sectors; by contrast, consumer confidence improved for the fifth consecutive month.

The turnover of enterprises increased by 8.1% y-o-y in December 2024, with the highest rise in turnover registered in the construction sector (17.4% y-o-y). The turnover of enterprises increased by 4.2% y-o-y in 2024:Q4 and by 4.1% for 2024 as a whole.

The volume of building permits declined in November 2024 by 20.7% y-o-y, but remained on a positive path in the January-November 2024 period (+10.2% y-o-y) suggesting rising building activity.

Retail sales volume declined in December by 5.4% y-o-y due to a fall across all its sub-indices; in 2024, retail sales fell by 1.6%.

External Balances, Competitiveness

The **current account deficit** rose in 2024, compared to 2023, due to a deterioration in the balance of goods and, to a lesser extent, in the primary income account, which was partly offset by an improvement mainly in the balance of services but also in the secondary income account.

In **December**, the **current account** deficit increased y-o-y, mainly due to a deterioration in the secondary and, to a lesser extent, in the primary income accounts, which was partly offset by an improvement in the balances of goods and services.

Fiscal developments

In January 2025, **the state budget primary outcome** came in at a surplus of 0.8% of GDP, against a surplus of 1.0% of GDP in January 2024. Compared to the period target (according to the 2025 Budget), the primary balance over-performed by €0.6 bn due mainly to higher personal income tax and VAT receipts as well as lower transfers to hospitals.

Money and Credit

In January 2025, **bank deposits** of the private sector decreased by €4.8 bn, to stand at €199 bn due to seasonal factors. The growth rate of **bank credit** to non-financial corporations accelerated to 15.9% y-o-y from 13.8% in December 2024, while the contraction of housing loans continued at a slower pace (-2.5% from -2.6% respectively).

Financial market developments

Yields on long-run Greek government bonds retreated somewhat, in line with yields of other euro area sovereign bonds, as a downward revision of expected policy rates, amid weak economic activity indicators in the euro area, more than offset the rising effect on yields from investor concerns about the prospects for increased defence spending by European countries. **Greek equity prices** rose overall, while volatility also rose, in line with similar developments in European bourses. **Greek corporate bond yields** retreated, as did yields on euro area lower-rated corporate bonds.

Banks

Yields on Greek senior bank bonds fell, broadly in line with yields of euro area peers.

The announcement of results for 2024 by the four Greek significant banks showed profits after tax rising significantly due mainly to a rise in the net interest income and lower impairment charges, as the quality of the loan portfolio of Greek banks has improved. The banks' capital position improved, while liquidity buffers remained strong.

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SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

	2022	2023	2024	2024				2024						2025		
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
GDP, % y-o-y	5.7	2.3	...	2.2	2.3	2.4	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exports, % y-o-y	6.6	1.9	...	-5.3	1.7	3.3	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial production, % y-o-y	2.4	2.3	5.3	3.6	9.6	5.7	2.1	9.7	10.3	3.7	2.5	-2.6	3.3	5.8	...	...
Retail sales volume, % y-o-y	3.3	-3.3	-1.6	-4.7	3.2	-2.8	-2.1	6.0	-2.5	-5.1	-0.6	-1.6	1.1	-5.4	...	...
PMI (50=no change)	51.8	51.6	53.6	55.8	54.7	52.1	51.8	54.0	53.2	52.9	50.3	51.2	50.9	53.2	52.8	...
ESI (average=100)	104.8	107.6	107.7	107.3	110.4	107.6	106.4	109.8	106.2	106.1	110.2	107.8	106.9	106.4	108.6	106.9
HICP, % y-o-y	9.3	4.2	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	...
Total employment, % y-o-y	5.4	1.3	...	1.8	2.2	1.6	...	2.7	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.8	3.4	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate, %	12.4	11.1	...	12.1	9.8	9.0	...	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.4	...	...
Current Account, bn	-21.2	-13.9	-15.1	-3.8	-4.5	0.3	-7.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-3.2	-3.6	...	...
(% of GDP)	-10.2%	-6.2%	...													
Gen. Gov. primary balance (% of GDP - Q cumulatively)	0.0	2.1	...	-0.6	1.5	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Debt (% of GDP - Q cumulatively)	177.0	163.9	...	155.5	155.9	156.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank deposits, private, % y-o-y	4.8	3.0	4.5	2.6	2.9	3.3	4.5	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	5.0	4.4	4.8	...
Bank credit to NFCs, % y-o-y	11.8	5.8	13.8	6.6	9.4	9.2	13.8	9.4	9.8	10.5	9.2	13.4	16.0	13.8	15.9	...
Bank credit to HHs, % y-o-y	-2.5	-2.0	-0.5	-1.4	-0.9	-0.9	-0.5	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	...
10y GR yield, %	4.59	3.08	3.25	3.29	3.74	3.12	3.25	3.74	3.35	3.33	3.12	3.35	2.95	3.25	3.27	3.30

Economic Activity

The economy continued growing in 2024:Q3, at a slightly stronger pace compared to 2024:Q2, mainly due to the rise in private consumption and exports of goods and services.

Soft data (PMI, ESI) point to a continuation of growth standing at high levels in January and February 2025 and remaining above euro area average.

Hard data are overall positive. Most indicators continue to move in positive territory (industrial production, construction, tourism, employment). Weaker growth of goods exports along with accelerating growth rates of imports are among the main weaknesses currently.

Prices and real estate market

HICP inflation came down fast from its 2022 peak owing to falling energy prices in 2023. In 2024, the disinflation process weakened with HICP and core inflation (HICP excluding energy and food) standing at 3.0% and 3.6%, respectively mainly due to persistent increases in services prices. HICP inflation increased to 3.1% in January 2025 from 2.9% in December 2024, because of increases in the inflation rates of energy and unprocessed food.

The positive trend of **real estate prices** of 2023 continued into 2024, especially in the residential market. In 2024:9M, apartment prices continued to increase at a strong, though decelerating, rate (9.3% y-o-y). In 2024:H1 prime office prices increased by 4.2% y-o-y, while prime retail prices increased by 7.8% y-o-y.

Labour market and costs

Total employment growth remained positive in 2024:Q3 largely due to higher demand for labour in the tourist, construction, trade and tourist sectors. **The unemployment rate** in 2024:Q3 decreased by 1.8 percentage points compared to 2023:Q3. LFS monthly data for December 2024 show an increase in employment growth, while the unemployment rate (sa) decreased compared to the previous month.

Net flows of dependent employment in the private sector were positive but much lower in 2024 compared to 2023.

External Balances, Competitiveness

The **current account deficit** widened in 2024, compared to 2023, due to a deterioration in the balance of goods and, to a lesser extent, in the primary income account, which was partly offset by an improvement mainly in the balance of services but also in the secondary income account.

The **nominal effective exchange rate** continued to appreciate further in 2024:Q4. Nevertheless, the **unit labour cost competitiveness indicator** deteriorated in the first three quarters of 2024 due to wage increases. The **price competitiveness indicator** posted a small improvement in 2024:Q4 as price differentials remained favourable for Greece.

Fiscal developments

The 2023 **general government primary outcome** recorded a surplus of 2.1% of GDP against a balanced primary outcome in 2022. The **debt to GDP ratio** decreased to 163.9% in 2023 from 177.0% of GDP in 2022 (lowest since 2010) due primarily to the denominator effect (higher nominal GDP).

Both indicators are expected to further improve in 2024 primarily on the back of economic growth.

In the 2nd EDP notification (22.10.2024), a methodological change as regards the statistical recording of deferred interest on EFSF loans increasing the face value of general government gross debt was implemented for the period 2013-2023, following [Eurostat's advice](#). However, the statistical treatment of deferred interest does not affect the public debt sustainability.

Money and Credit

During 2024, the growth rate of **household deposits** decelerated as the interest rate on bank deposits remained significantly below the return on alternative financial assets.

Corporate bank credit growth strengthened considerably during 2024 consistent with underlying economic growth and declining interest rates. **Bank loans to households** continue to decline due to net repayment of outstanding housing loans. However, the dynamics of housing loans continue becoming less negative.

Bank lending rates have started to decline since mid-2023 initially as a result of expectations for ECB policy rate cuts and then in line with the implementation of ECB policy rate cuts but remain high compared to the last ten years.

Financial markets

The outlook assigned by major agencies to Greek sovereign and bank ratings is positive. This coupled with the sustained overperformance of the Greek economy in the fiscal and economic activity fronts, fosters the prospect of further rating upgrades.

Greek government bond yields overall rose somewhat in 2024, following the broader euro area developments. Year-to-date, there is a further slight increase.

Greek shares posted a strong positive return in 2024, supported by the favourable growth prospects of the economy.

Latest published projections by the BoG in the context of the December 2024 Eurosystem staff projections

Latest BoG projections

(year-on-year % changes)

	2023	2024 ^f	2025 ^f	2026 ^f	2027 ^f
Real GDP	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.0
Private consumption	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Government consumption	2.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
Gross fixed capital formation	6.6	9.5	8.2	7.3	0.9
Exports (goods and services)	1.9	1.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
Imports (goods and services)	0.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	2.9
HICP (non-SA)	4.2	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.5
HICP excluding food & energy (non-SA)	5.3	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.2
Total employment (NA data)	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	11.1	10.6	9.8	9.1	8.5
Current account (% of nom.GDP)	-6.2	-6.5	-6.0	-5.2	-5.2

Source: ELSTAT and Bank of Greece.

f:forecasts

Over 2025-2026, the Greek economy is projected to grow by 2.5% and 2.3% correspondingly, recording a significantly higher growth rate compared to the euro area. The main drivers of economic activity will continue to be investment spending, also thanks to the contribution of European funds, and private consumption benefiting from the strengthening of real disposable income due to continued employment growth, wage growth amid a still tight labour market and minimum wage increases, as well as lower inflation.

Furthermore, the **expected reduction in the public debt-to-GDP ratio** (below 150% of GDP) in 2025, alongside the achievement of primary fiscal surpluses, is estimated to lead to a further improvement of the investment climate and to further sovereign credit rating upgrades.

Total exports of goods and services are expected to continue to grow on average by 3.8% over 2025-2026. However, the contribution of the external sector to GDP will be negative in the coming years due to the strong investment activity that is expected to increase imports.

For 2027, the end of the RRF grant component will affect government investment growth negatively. However, the economy is projected to grow by 2.0%, supported by private consumption and exports growth.

HICP inflation will decline significantly over the next two years. By the end of 2026, inflation will converge towards the 2% mark but will remain slightly above it. However, in 2027 it is expected a one-off uptick in HICP inflation to 2.5% due to the impact of ETS2 on the energy component. Core inflation is expected to decline to 2.2% by 2027, reflecting mainly the decline in non-energy industrial goods inflation and to a lesser extent services inflation.

The risks surrounding the growth projections are mainly downward and related to: (a) a worsening of the economic climate in the eurozone and in the rest of the world (b) a rise in protectionism and a deterioration of the geopolitical crisis in Ukraine and the Middle, (c) lower than expected rate of absorption and utilisation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility funds, (d) natural disasters linked to the effects of the climate crisis, (e) intensifying tightness in the labour market and (f) a delay in implementing reforms that would slow down the process of enhancing the competitiveness of firms. A positive risk relates to stronger than expected tourist revenues.

Supportive EU and ECB policies and measures

Over the period 2021-2027, Greece is entitled to receive more than €70 bn of **EU funds**. About half of these funds (€36 bn) are related to the EU Recovery Plan (NGEU). The rest is structural funds from the EU budget 2021-2027.

NGEU funds are targeted at growth-enhancing high value-added projects in the areas of energy saving, the transition to green energy, the digital transformation of the public and the private sector, employment, social cohesion, and private investment.

According to BoG estimates, full execution of the **EU Recovery Plan** will contribute to a significant increase of 7% in real GDP by 2026, primarily due to the increase in total investment and total factor productivity. At the same time, it will contribute to the increase of employment, private investment, exports and tax revenue.

The implementation of the reforms associated with the NGEU is projected to bring about a permanent increase of real GDP and total factor productivity (in the course of ten years).

Key Challenges

Short-term economic policy challenges:

- Controlling inflation.
- Accelerating investment, in part by mobilizing available European resources.
- Addressing emerging labour market shortages and skills mismatch.
- Designing climate adaptation strategies and disaster preventive measures.
- Ensuring energy security through investment in clean energy.
- Maintaining fiscal sustainability.
- Efficiently managing non-performing loans.

Medium to long-term economic policy challenges:

- Maintaining primary surpluses over an extended horizon to ensure public debt sustainability.
- Implementing structural reforms to support long-term growth.
- Addressing the current account deficit through the strengthening of the Greek economy's competitiveness.
- Stepping up the pace of the privatisation and reforms programme and continuing to improve the management of state assets in order to attract foreign direct investment.
- Promoting innovation, education and knowledge-based capital.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Table 1.1: National accounts data

% y-o-y	2022	2023	2023	2024		
			Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1. GDP	5.7	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
-Private consumption	8.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1
-Gov. expenditure	0.1	2.6	4.0	-6.8	-4.2	-1.4
-Gross fixed capital formation	16.4	6.6	0.6	2.6	3.7	0.3
-Exports	6.6	1.9	0.9	-5.3	1.7	3.3
-Imports	11.0	0.9	-2.4	3.7	8.7	4.2
2. Gross Value Added	5.3	2.2	2.1	1.1	2.4	2.3
-Services	5.5	3.3	2.0	0.7	1.2	1.9
3. Private sector savings*	8.4	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.2	6.9
4. Real disposable income	0.4	3.3	3.7	1.0	1.8	3.0

* Savings of households and non-financial companies, as a % of GDP, four-quarter moving sum data.

Source: ELSTAT, national accounts.

Economic activity continued growing in 2024:Q3 mainly supported by private consumption and exports of goods and services, while there was a deceleration in investment growth.

Economic activity continued growing in 2024:Q3, at a slightly higher pace compared to 2024:Q2, mainly due to the rise in private consumption and exports of goods and services. By contrast, investment declined on a q-o-q basis, while it increased at a decelerating rate y-o-y.

Gross fixed capital formation increased (y-o-y) at a decelerating rate in 2024:Q3 due to the fall in investment in transport and ICT equipment (-19.3% y-o-y and -3.7% y-o-y, respectively) and the deceleration in machinery equipment investment (2.4% y-o-y, as against 14.2% y-o-y in 2023:Q3). On the other hand, housing and other construction investment continued growing (+7.2% y-o-y and +3.3% y-o-y, respectively).

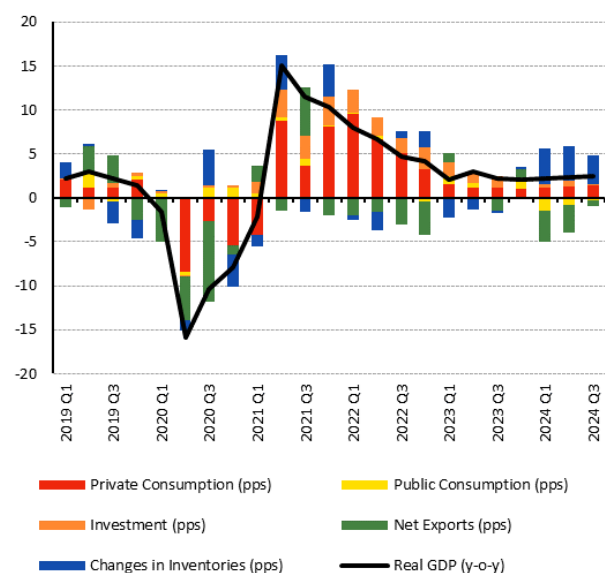
Output (as measured by gross value added) increased in 2024:Q3 due to the good performance of the services as well as of the industry and construction sectors.

Savings of the non-financial private sector (4-quarter moving sum) continued their downward trend reaching 6.9% of GDP in 2024:Q3 down from 8.0% in 2023 and 8.4% in 2022. Households' dissaving stood at -1.1% of GDP in 2024:Q3, while savings by non-financial corporations (NFCs) decreased to 8.0% in the same period. Notably, in 2024:Q3, household as well as business savings remained slightly above the 2019 pre-pandemic levels.

In 2024:Q3, the **household savings** became slightly less negative (-1.1% of GDP) compared to 2024:Q2 (-1.3%), as the growth rate of disposable income was stronger than that of consumption. The withdrawal of COVID-19 and energy support measures, and the repayment of debt and tax liabilities, have significantly weighed on household savings keeping them in a negative territory. **Business savings** (retained earnings) declined gradually, following a peak in 2022 (10.6% of GDP to 8.9% in 2023 and 8.0% in 2024:Q3). This trend reflects several factors, including the withdrawal of government support measures for the pandemic and energy crises and rising labour costs. Nevertheless, in recent years, the strong performance of the tourism sector and the economy overall has helped offset the slowdown in business savings, along with disbursements from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF).

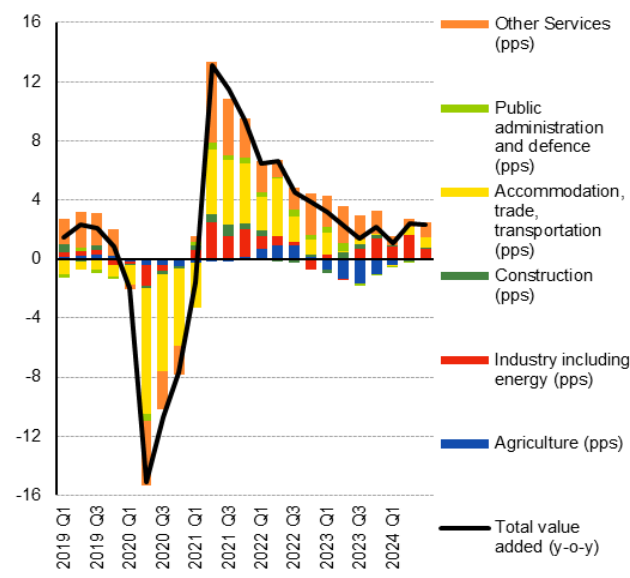
Nominal **disposable income of households increased** by 7.3% y-o-y in 2024:Q3 due to the positive contribution of labour income, i.e. compensation of employees and self-employed income, while real disposable income of households rose by less, up by 3.0% y-o-y, reflecting the effect of elevated inflation.

Chart 1: Real GDP growth decomposition (percent contribution)



Source: ELSTAT, Quarterly National Accounts, December 2024.

Chart 2: Gross value added by sector of economic activity (percent contribution)



Source: ELSTAT, Quarterly National Accounts, December 2024.

Table 1.2: Monthly Conjunctural Indicators

	2022	2023	2024	2024							2024	2025	
				June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	y-t-d	Jan	Feb
1. ESI (average=100)	104.9	107.2	107.7	109.8	106.2	106.1	110.2	107.8	106.9	106.4	107.7	108.6	106.9
-Consumer confidence	-50.7	-40.0	-46.0	-42.7	-43.9	-48.1	-51.3	-50.3	-47.3	-44.5	-46.0	-43.4	-42.0
2. PMI (50=no change)	51.8	51.6	53.6	54.0	53.2	52.9	50.3	51.2	50.9	53.2	53.6	52.8	...
3. Industrial Production, % y-o-y	2.4	2.3	5.3	9.7	10.3	3.7	2.5	-2.6	3.3	5.8	5.3	...	...
-Manufacturing Production, % y-o-y	4.6	4.2	3.8	5.5	9.7	3.9	5.4	-2.5	-1.5	3.6	3.8	...	...
4. Turnover of enterprises, % y-o-y	36.0	-3.3	4.1	2.7	12.7	2.9	1.9	4.2	3.4	8.1	4.1	...	...
5. Building permits, % y-o-y	-2.2	15.9	...	-12.0	-2.9	-13.9	23.5	46.7	-20.7	...	10.2	...	...
6. Real VAT revenues, % y-o-y	12.2	5.5	9.6	5.6	10.5	1.3	10.8	12.1	1.2	53.4	9.6	8.7	...
7. Retail sales volume, % y-o-y	3.3	-3.3	-1.6	6.0	-2.5	-5.1	-0.6	-1.6	1.1	-5.4	-1.6	...	...
8. New car registrations, % y-o-y	6.7	16.5	3.4	2.3	5.8	-14.5	-5.6	-3.8	4.8	6.1	3.4	-5.7	...
9. Tourist arrivals, % y-o-y	96.0	20.8	...	8.8	4.1	6.6	6.6	8.6	23.6	15.3	9.8	...	...
10. Travel receipts, % y-o-y	68.3	16.5	...	5.1	-6.6	-5.4	6.9	19.7	44.7	33.3	5.4	...	...

Sources: ESI, Consumer confidence (European Commission), PMI (Markit Economics), Industrial production, Manufacturing production, Turnover of Enterprises, Building permits, Retail sales, New car registrations (ELSTAT), VAT revenues (Ministry of Finance), Frontier Survey of the Bank of Greece (for tourist arrivals and travel receipts).

Soft data point to a continuation of growth, standing at high levels in January and February 2025 and remaining above euro area average.

The ESI declined in February (to 106.9, from 108.6 in January) due to a deterioration in business expectations across all sectors; by contrast, consumer confidence improved for the fifth consecutive month, albeit still remaining at low levels.

The **PMI** posted 52.8 in January (down slightly from 53.2 in December) pointing to continued growth in manufacturing for the last two years, though at a slightly slower rate. Manufacturing output, despite slowing from December's recent high, increased on the back of greater new order inflows amid sustained customer demand. Employment growth remained solid due to increased production requirements. On the prices front, cost burdens rose sharply despite some easing in the pace of inflation, while output prices rose at a steeper rate due to the pass-through of greater costs to customers amid accommodative demand conditions.

Hard data are overall positive.

A recovery of the industrial sector has been underway since November 2020. Industrial production continued rising in 2024, mainly due to the increase in manufacturing and electricity production. In December, industrial production increased mostly due to the rise in manufacturing and electricity production.

Manufacturing production remained on a rising path in 2024 due to a rise across most sectors and in particular in the "food and beverages", "other non-metallic mineral products", "basic metals", "tobacco products", "coke and refined petroleum products" and "chemical and other chemical products" sectors.

The turnover of enterprises increased in December 2024, in year on year terms, with the highest rise registered in the construction sector (17.4% y-o-y); in 2024:Q4, the turnover of enterprises increased by 4.2% y-o-y.

The volume of building permits declined in November 2024, but remained on a positive path in the January-November 2024 period suggesting rising building activity.

VAT revenues at constant prices, which is an encompassing indicator for private consumption (it includes retail sales, car sales and services consumption), has continued to increase strongly in the last quarter of the year pointing to ongoing strong consumption growth.

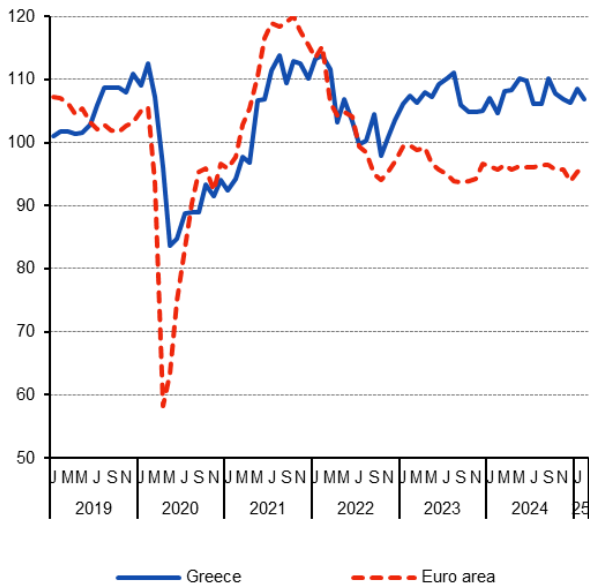
The retail sales volume index declined in December due to a fall across all its sub-indices and remained on a negative territory in 2024 as a whole.

New private passenger car registrations following an increase in 2024, declined in January, in year on year terms.

Both tourist arrivals and receipts set a historical record in 2024, as tourism maintained its momentum through winter, with December 2024 showing a significant double-digit growth in revenue (33.3%). More specifically, inbound traveller flows reached 35.9 mn in 2024, representing an increase of 9.8% compared to 32.7 mn arrivals recorded in 2023. Travel receipts in 2024 stood at €21.7 bn (a rise of 5.4% compared to 2023), despite a decrease in the average spending per trip. Germany and the UK remained the key tourist revenue sources. Among non-European markets, US visitor spending surged by 15.1%, continuing the upward trend recorded in all the years following the pandemic. However, the uncertainty due to the high seismic activity observed in January-February 2025 in a specific area of the South Aegean could weaken the upward trajectory of tourism for this year.

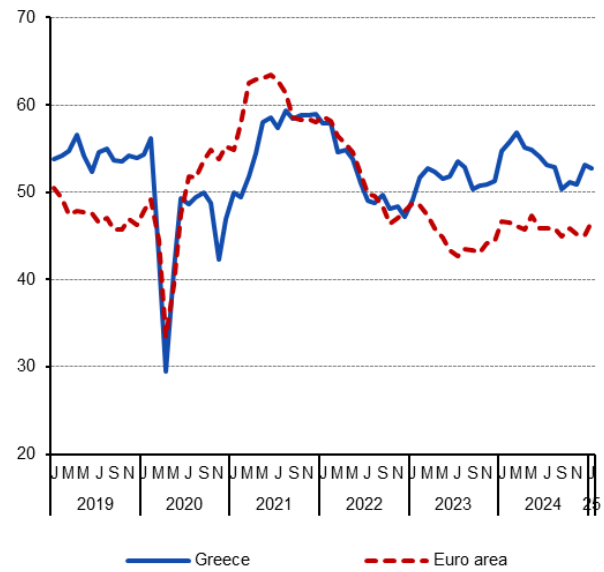
International arrivals at Greek airports showed a 9.7% increase in 2024 compared to 2023 (24% compared to 2019), while in January 2025 international arrivals at the Athens International Airport increased by 18.7% y-o-y.

Chart 3: Economic Sentiment Indicator (average=100)



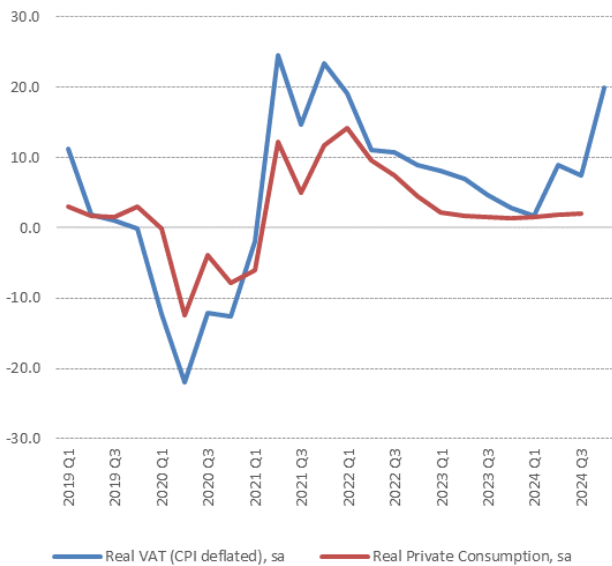
Source: European Commission.

Chart 4: Purchasing Managers Index (PMI; 50 = no change)



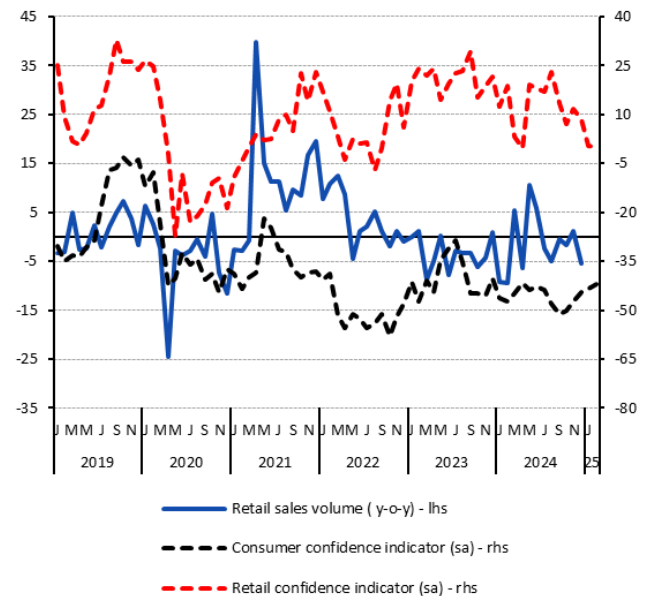
Source: S&P Global.

Chart 5: VAT revenues and private consumption (annual percentage changes)



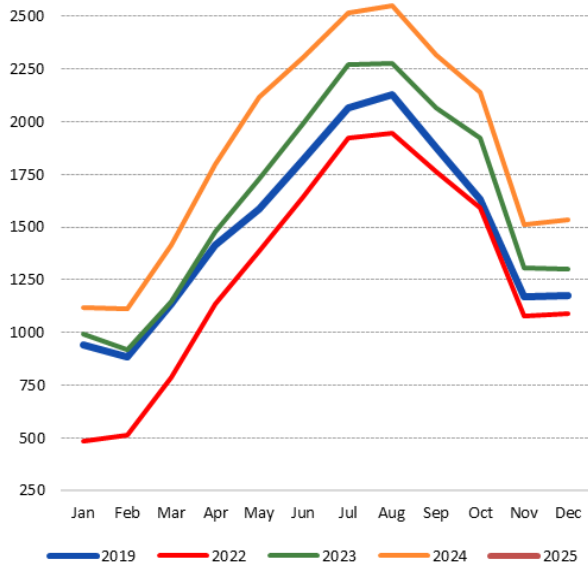
Sources: ELSTAT and Ministry of Finance, State General Accounting Office.

Chart 6: Retail sales, retail sector confidence and consumer confidence indicators (annual percentage change and balances)



Source: Athens International Airport (AIA).

Chart 7: International arrivals at Athens International Airport
(in thousand travelers)



Source: Athens International Airport (AIA).

Chart 8: Tourist arrivals and receipts



Source: Frontier Survey of the Bank of Greece.

2. PRICES AND REAL ESTATE MARKET

Table 2.1: Prices

% y-o-y, nsa data	2023	2024	2024								2025
			May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		Jan
1. HICP Headline	4.2	3.0	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1
- Energy	-13.4	-1.4	-1.8	-2.4	1.4	2.3	-0.8	-1.6	-2.3	0.7	2.6
- Unprocessed food	11.1	3.4	2.2	-1.7	-1.2	2.0	4.4	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.8
- Processed food	9.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.3	0.8	0.0	-0.3	-0.3
2. HICP Core (HICP excl. energy and food)	5.3	3.6	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
- Non-energy industrial goods	6.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.4
- Services	4.5	4.4	3.3	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
3. PPI - Domestic market	-6.5	-2.4	-3.7	-2.4	-0.5	-0.8	-1.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.5
4. Imports Price Index	-12.3	-2.0	2.8	4.4	-1.6	-4.3	-10.6	-5.5	-2.8	0.6	...

Source: ELSTAT and Bank of Greece computations.

HICP headline inflation remained at elevated levels in 2024 mainly due to persistent services inflation. On average, in 2024, headline inflation for Greece (3.0%) was above euro area inflation (2.4%) and ranked as the fifth highest among euro area countries.

HICP headline inflation stood at 3.0% in 2024 compared to 4.2% in 2023. In January 2025, it accelerated to 3.1% from 2.9% in December 2024 because of increases in the inflation rates of its most volatile components, namely energy and unprocessed food, which were partly offset by the decline in the annual rate of non-energy industrial goods. Greece reported the 7th highest headline inflation among euro area countries in January 2025.

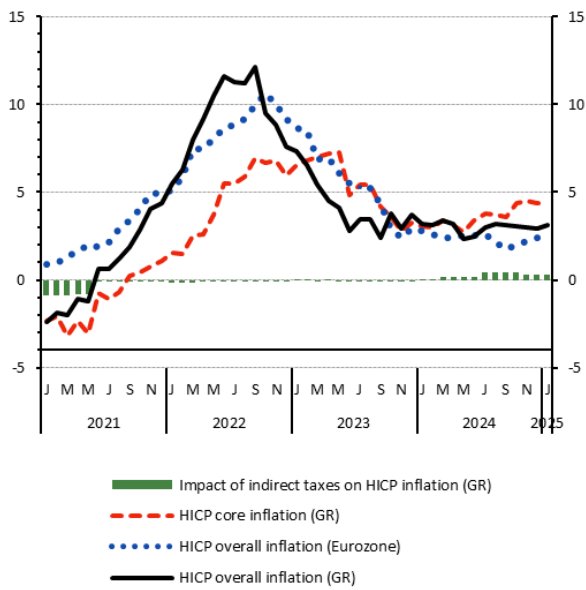
Core inflation (HICP excluding energy and food) stood at 3.6% in 2024, down from 5.3% in 2023, remaining though, at elevated levels. In January 2025, core inflation remained stable at 4.4%.

PPI inflation for the domestic market turned negative in March 2023 mainly because of deflationary rates in the energy sub-index. In 2024, on average, it remained in negative territory (-2.4%). In January 2025, it returned to positive ground again.

Import prices inflation had also been negative since February 2023, reflecting the reversal of energy prices. In March 2024 import price inflation returned to positive territory and in the course of 2024, import prices inflation oscillated in line with import energy inflation and overall remained in negative territory (-2.0%).

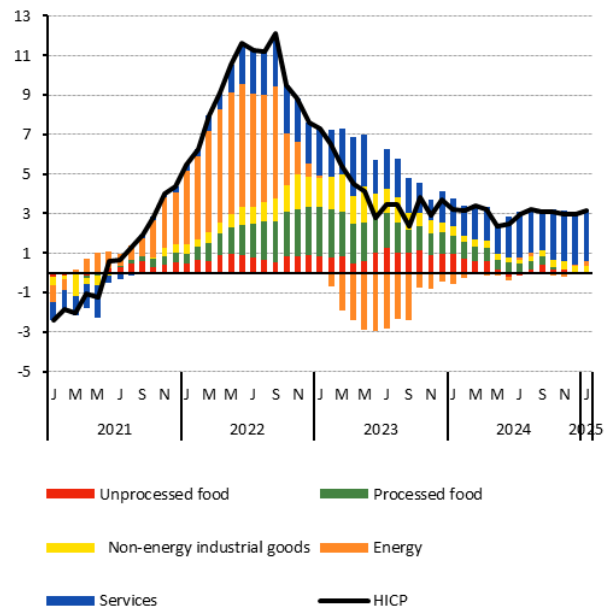
Domestic price pressures, as captured by changes in GDP deflator, had started increasing in 2021 and picked up further in 2022 and 2023. Up to mid-2023, unit profits had contributed the largest share of the increase in the GDP deflator showing that firms had managed to pass on cost shocks associated with the surge in energy and other intermediate production prices to final prices. In 2024, the GDP deflator remained relatively elevated largely on account of the rise in unit labour costs.

Chart 9: HICP Inflation
(percent, y-o-y)



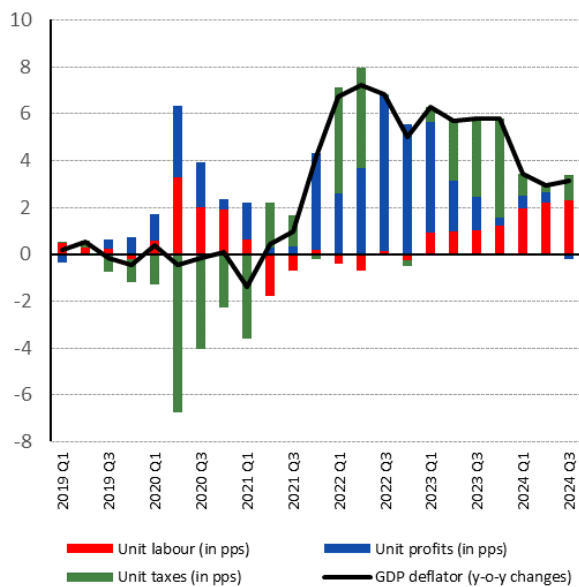
Sources: ELSTAT and Bank of Greece calculations.

Chart 10: HICP inflation and main contributions



Source: ELSTAT and Bank of Greece calculations.

Chart 11: Domestic price pressures
(percent contribution)



Sources: ELSTAT and Bank of Greece calculations.

Real Estate Market

2.2 Real estate market

% y-o-y	2021	2022	2023	2023		2024	2023				2024		
				H1	H2	H1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1. Residential property													
- Apartment prices	7.6	11.9	13.8	15.2	12.6	10.0	15.6	14.8	12.7	12.5	10.6	9.4	7.8
- Residential Investment	31.8	57.8	24.7	57.1	0.7	-10.3	61.6	52.8	29.2	-18.7	-13.7	-6.9	7.2
2. Commercial property													
- Prime office prices	1.7	3.6	6.0	7.0	4.9	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Prime retail prices	2.5	6.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Office rents	3.9	3.0	6.2	6.5	5.8	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Retail rents	1.1	4.4	5.9	6.0	5.7	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Bank of Greece, ELSTAT.

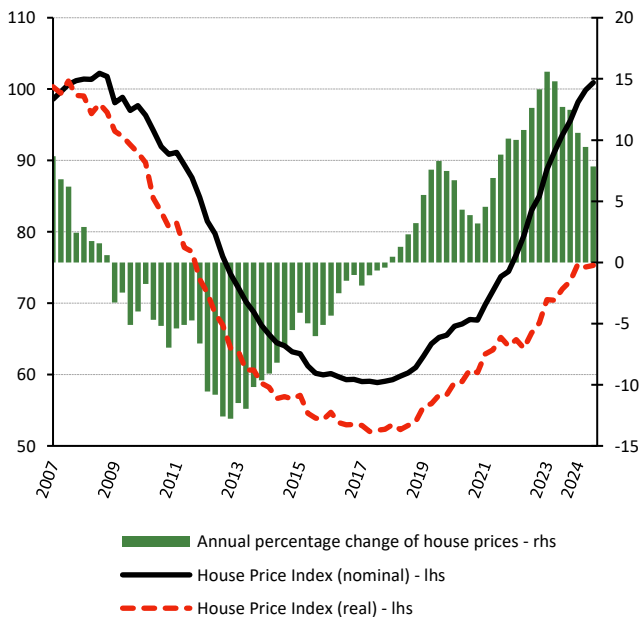
Real estate market trends remain positive.

In 2023, both **housing and commercial property prices** (prime office and retail) increased at a strong pace and continued rising in the period of 2024:9M due to both high external and internal demand. Prime locations and investment characteristics property are leading the market.

Apartment prices (in nominal terms) further increased in 2024:Q3 by 7.8% y-o-y, though at a decelerating pace for the last five consecutive quarters, registering a cumulative rise of 71.4% since 2017:Q3 (lowest level), although still 1.3% lower compared to their historical peak in 2008:Q3. On the contrary, residential investment (seasonally adjusted ELSTAT data at constant prices) decreased, on an annual basis, by 4.6% in 2024:9M due to base effect and still remains at a low level as a percentage of GDP (2.3%).

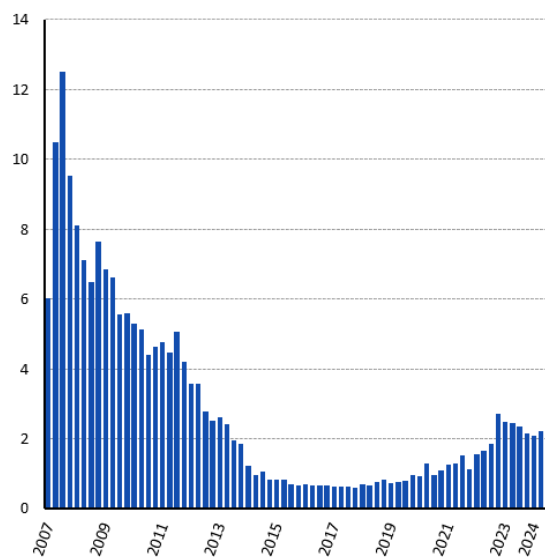
In 2024:H1, **prime office prices** increased by 4.2% y-o-y and **prime retail prices** increased by 7.8% y-o-y. An increase was also recorded in both office and retail rents, by 2.2% and 6.2% y-o-y, respectively.

Chart 12: House price index
(index 2007=100 and y-o-y growth)



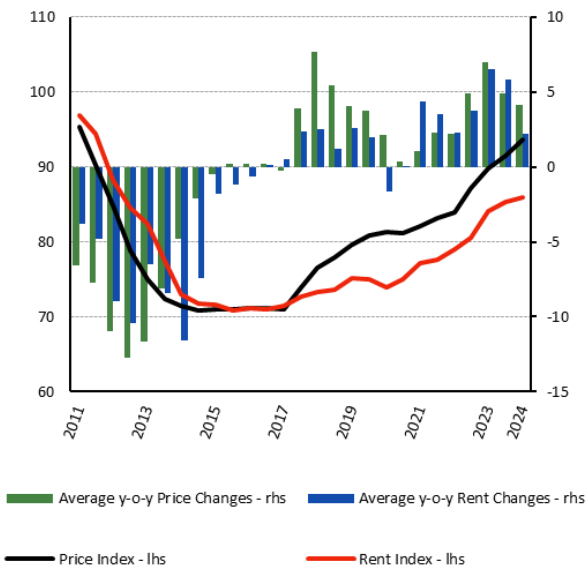
Source: Bank of Greece.

Chart 13: Residential Investment as % of GDP
(seasonally adjusted data at constant prices)



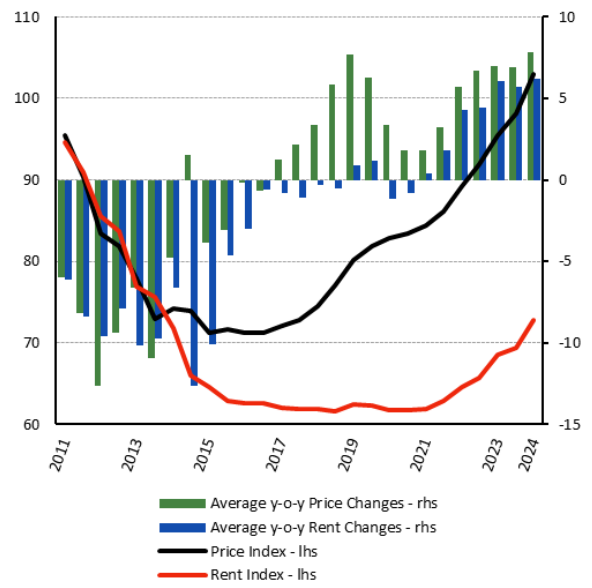
Source: ELSTAT.

Chart 14: Prime office price and rent indices
(indices 2010=100, and y-o-y growth)



Source: Bank of Greece.

Chart 15: Prime retail price and rent indices
(indices 2010=100, and y-o-y growth)



Source: Bank of Greece.

3. LABOUR MARKET AND COSTS

Table 3: Labour market developments

	2023	2024				2024				y-t-d	2025
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			Jan
1. Labour Force Survey											
- Total employment (% y-o-y)	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.6	...	2.3	1.8	3.4	0.8	1.9	...
- Employees (% y-o-y)	0.4	1.2	1.6	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	...
- Self-employed (% y-o-y)	2.0	3.1	2.0	-0.9	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...
- Unemployment rate ¹	11.1	12.1	9.8	9.0	...	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.4	...	...
- Long-term unemployed (as % of unemployed)	56.0	52.0	53.2	56.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. ERGANI Information System											
- Net dependent employment flows in the private sector (thousands)	116.6	56.2	283.0	-36.5	-232.4	3.6	-131.5	-86.7	-14.2	70.3	...
- Share of part-time and intermittent jobs (% new hirings)	48.6	47.1	43.0	51.2	52.4	52.4	53.8	51.2	51.7	48.0	...
3. Registered unemployed (DYPA) (%y-o-y)	-4.5	-5.0	-6.4	-7.5	-6.2	-6.8	-7.1	-6.1	-5.7	-5.9	-5.6
4. Employment Expectations Index	109.4	114.9	119.4	113.3	111.3	112.2	111.4	109.4	113.0	114.7	110.1
5. Labour Costs											
- Compensation per employee (% y-o-y)	3.7	7.1	8.4	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	7.6	...
- Labour productivity (% y-o-y)	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	...
- Unit labour cost (% y-o-y)	2.5	6.3	7.0	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	6.4	...

1 Monthly and quarterly LFS data are not compatible due to the different survey samples.

2 Unemployment rate on an annual and quarterly frequency is based on non seasonally-adjusted data, while monthly unemployment rate is based on seasonally-adjusted data.

Labour market developments remain positive, with employment rising and unemployment falling, but there are challenges related to labour market tightness.

Total employment rose in 2024:Q3, mainly due to employment growth in construction, trade and tourism sectors. Latest monthly LFS data suggest that employment continued growing in December 2024.

The **unemployment rate** decreased in 2024:Q3 by 1.8 percentage points compared to 2023:Q3. The share of long-term unemployed declined by 3.8 percentage points. In December 2024, the unemployment rate (sa) decreased compared to the previous month.

Dependent employment flows in the private sector (Ministry of Labour, ERGANI Information System) were positive in 2023 and much higher compared to 2022. In December 2024, dependent employment net flows in the private sector were negative due to dismissals in the hotels and the food industry sector. In addition, in 2024, net flows of dependent employment in the private sector were positive, but much lower compared to the corresponding period of 2023.

The number of registered unemployed (DYPA data) decreased in January 2025, due to a decline in the number of both long-term and short-term unemployed. The number of those receiving unemployment benefits increased compared to the previous month.

The **Employment Expectations Index** (European Commission) decreased in February 2025 compared to January 2025, mainly due to a deterioration of employment expectations in retail sector.

Regarding **the tightness in the labour market**, its upward trend continued in the first nine months of 2024, when an increase in tightness was recorded in most sectors of the economy. In particular, the highest rates of tightness are recorded in construction, wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food service activities and manufacturing. On the contrary, the only sectors that recorded a decrease in the job

vacancies rates compared to the corresponding period in 2023 were the information and technology sector and the financial services sector.

Labour costs are rising.

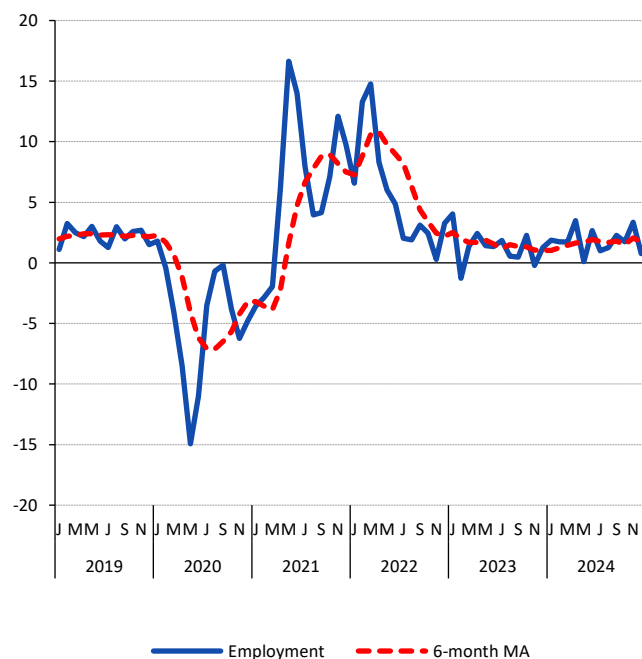
Unit Labour Costs (ULC) increased in 2024:Q3, as labour productivity increased at a slower pace than compensation per employee.

The ELSTAT Index of Wages for the total economy decreased by -2.9% in 2024:Q3.

Outlays for the remuneration of employees in the general government (incl. social security contributions) rose by 6.0% in 2024. They had risen by 3.1% in 2023 as a whole.

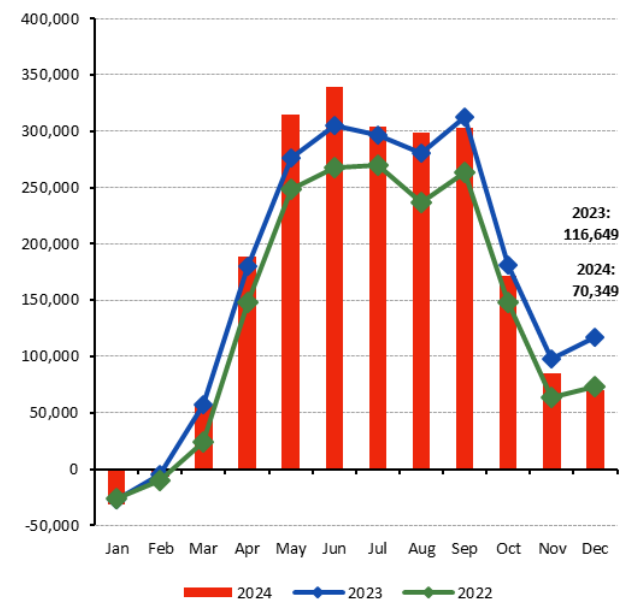
According to annual accounts data from the **ERGANI information system**, the average monthly earnings stood at €1,342 in 2024, increasing by 7.3% compared to 2023. Accordingly, the number of employees earning more than €900 per month increased. In particular, compared to 2023, the number of employees with salaries between €901-1200 per month increased by 16.7%. Also, reflecting the rise of the minimum wage to €830, the share of employees earning less than €800 per month (gross) fell to 17.8%, from 30.9% in 2022.

Chart 16: Employment
(y-o-y change)



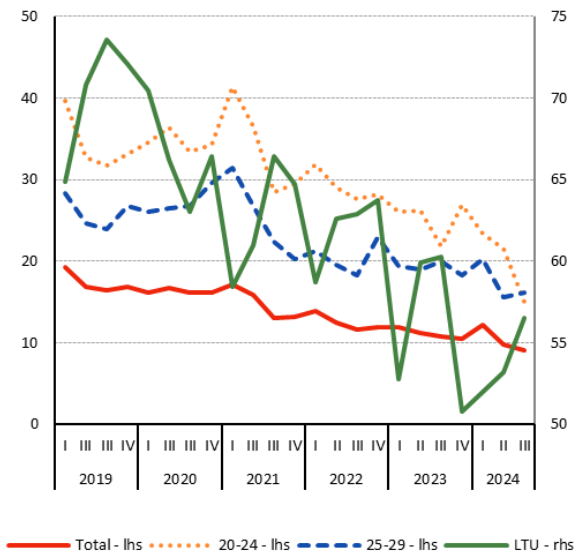
Source: ELSTAT, Labour Force Survey.

Chart 17: Private sector dependent employment flows
(cumulative net flows; in thousands)



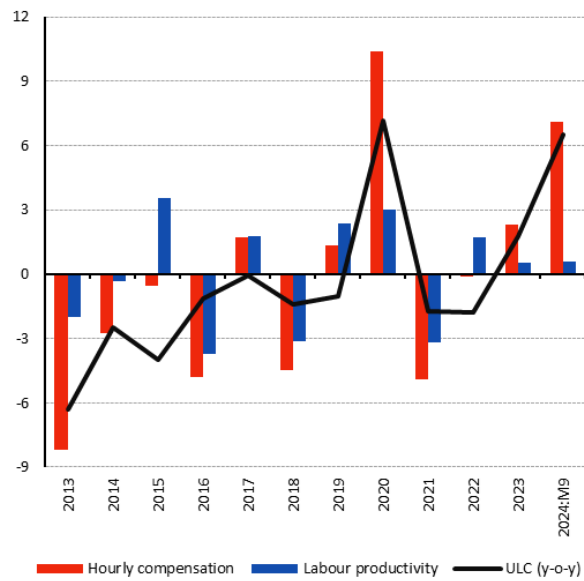
Source: ERGANI.

Chart 18: Total unemployment rate, youth unemployment rate and share of long-term unemployed (in percent)



Source: ELSTAT, Labour Force Survey.

Chart 19: Nominal ULC growth and components



Source: ELSTAT, Annual National Accounts.
 Note: Labour productivity is real GDP (2020 prices) per hour worked. Hourly compensation is compensation of employees per hour worked (by employees).

Collective wage agreements

In 2024, 238 new firm-level agreements were signed, covering 171,161 employees; of these, 82 agreements provided for wage increases, whereas the rest did not provide for any wage changes. In 2023, 209 new firm-level agreements were signed, covering 137,179 employees; of these, 59 agreements provided for wage increases, whereas the rest did not provide for any wage changes.

Recent selected wage agreements:

According to a decision signed by the Minister of Labour on 29 April 2024, the coverage of the branch collective agreement in private insurance enterprises was extended to all employees in the sector.

In December 2023, a two-year branch agreement for the cement industry provided for increases of 5% as of 1 Jan. 2023 and 5% as of 1 April 2023 (both retroactively), and of 4% as of 1 Jan. 2024; there had been no increases during 2021 and 2022.

In June 2023, a two-year branch agreement for the food and beverage industry, covering approximately 400,000 employees, provides for increases of 5.5% as of 1 June 2023 and 5% as of 1 June 2024.

In April 2023, a two-year branch collective agreement for the tobacco industry, provided for increases of 4% to 6.8% for 2023 and 2024.

In December 2022, a two-year agreement for hotel employees provided for a 5.5% wage increase as of 1 Jan. 2023 and an additional 5.0% as of 1 Jan. 2024.

In April 2022, a three-year agreement for banks provided for increases of 2% as of 1 Oct. 2022, 1% as of 1 Dec. 2023 and 2.5% as of 1 Dec. 2024.

Minimum wages

The statutory minimum wage rate increased by 9.4% as of 1 April 2023, bringing the minimum monthly salary to €780. Previous minimum wage increases: in 2022 (9.5%), in 2019 (11%). **As of 1 April 2024, the statutory minimum wage rises by 6.4%**, bringing the minimum monthly salary to €830. **Overall, since end-2018, the minimum wage increased by a total of 41.6%**. In January 2025, the procedure for a new minimum wage increase has been initiated. The new minimum wage will be implemented in April 2025.

On December 5, a law was voted that incorporates the European Directive 2022/2041 on adequate minimum wages in the European Union and introduces a new way of calculating the statutory minimum wage and minimum daily wage. The new calculation method will apply from 2028 and the minimum wage will cover all private and public sector employees. In particular, the minimum wage and the minimum daily wage are adjusted, after consultation conducted every year, based on a rate resulting from the sum a) of the annual rate of change in the consumer price index between July 1 of the previous year and June 30 of the current year for the lower twenty percent (20%) of the household income distribution and b) half of the annual percentage change in the purchasing power of the general wage index over the same time period. Also, the law introduces provisions to strengthen the role of social partners in the wage determination process, as well as regulations to strengthen collective bargaining.

Labour market policies

As of July 1, 2024, the **digital work card** in industry and retail is fully implemented. Gradually, the application of the measure will be extended to all businesses in the country.

At the same time, **the possibility of declaring and applying six-day work** has been activated in businesses that by their nature are in continuous operation and in those that already operate on a 24-hour basis five or six days a week. The possibility of six-day work was established by articles 25 and 26 of Law 5053/2023 with the aim of combating undeclared work and also increasing the income of employees, since their daily wage for the 6th day is increased by 40%.

From January 1, 2025, insurance contributions have been reduced by 1 percentage point (0.5 percentage points in employee contributions and 0.5 percentage points in employer contributions), which will contribute to strengthening the competitiveness of Greek businesses and maintaining jobs.

4. EXTERNAL BALANCES, COMPETITIVENESS

4.1 Current account

	2022	2023	2024	2024		
				Oct	Nov	Dec
Current Account , bn (%GDP)	-21.2 (-10.2%)	-13.9 (-6.2%)	-15.1 (...)	-0.4	-3.2	-3.6
Goods balance , bn (%GDP)	-39.6 (-19.0%)	-33.0 (-14.7%)	-35.7 (...)	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2
Exports of goods (% y-o-y)	36.7	-6.9	-2.8	-10.1	-5.8	7.6
- Exports of non-fuel goods (% y-o-y)	24.2	-1.9	1.0	3.8	2.5	13.0
Imports of goods (% y-o-y)	41.3	-11.0	1.5	-1.8	2.3	0.6
- Imports of non-fuel goods (% y-o-y)	25.0	-1.6	3.9	11.1	3.5	1.4
Real trade in goods flows (% y-o-y)						
Real exports of goods (% y-o-y)	4.7	-2.7	-2.4	2.8	-2.0	9.1
- Real exports of non-fuel goods (% y-o-y)	7.7	-5.7	-1.2	7.3	3.1	14.2
Real imports of goods (% y-o-y)	17.9	-3.5	2.8	14.9	3.8	-0.1
- Real imports of non-fuel goods (% y-o-y)	16.8	-2.8	4.0	13.0	3.2	1.1
Services balance , bn (%GDP)	19.4 (9.3%)	21.8 (9.7%)	22.7 (...)	2.3	0.7	0.5
Exports of services (% y-o-y)	36.2	2.7	5.2	8.4	9.0	11.0
- Travel receipts (% y-o-y)	68.3	16.5	5.4	19.7	44.7	33.3
- Transportation receipts (% y-o-y)	25.1	-10.4	1.0	-5.7	-5.6	-0.8
Imports of services (% y-o-y)	27.7	-4.0	5.9	2.2	1.0	9.0
Non-residents' arrivals (% y-o-y)	89.3	17.6	9.8	8.6	23.6	15.3
Average expenditure per trip (% y-o-y)	-11.7	-2.7	-5.1	10.7	20.9	16.0
Income balance , bn (%GDP)	-1.1 (-0.5%)	-2.7 (-1.2%)	-2.2 (...)	0.5	-0.6	-0.9
FDI inflows, bn	7.5	4.4	6.0	0.1	1.6	1.2

Source: Bank of Greece

In 2024, the current account deficit widened mainly due to the deterioration in the balance of goods.

The **current account deficit** rose in 2024, compared to 2023, due to a deterioration in the balance of goods and, to a lesser extent, in the primary income account, which was partly offset by an improvement mainly in the secondary income account but also in the balance of services.

Real exports of goods decreased as fuel and non-fuel goods exports declined. Pharmaceuticals, food and beverages as well as textiles exports mainly contributed to the decrease, despite the positive contribution by the basic metals and chemical products.

Real imports of goods recorded an increase, mainly driven by imports of industrial and capital goods as well as of non-durable consumer goods.

The **services balance surplus** recorded an increase y-o-y, reflecting an improvement primarily in travel and other services balances, while the surplus of transport balance posted a decrease. Non-residents' arrivals and receipts increased by 9.8% and 5.4%, respectively.

The **transport surplus** posted a small decrease despite the improvement in the sea transport balance. Freight rates (based on the ClarkSea Index) increased by 6.0% y-o-y; dry bulk rates increased by 22.5%, while tanker rates decreased by 12.8%.

FDI inflows were mainly directed to manufacturing, real estate, financial and transportation and storage. The main countries of origin were Germany, Italy, United Arab Emirates and Hong Kong.

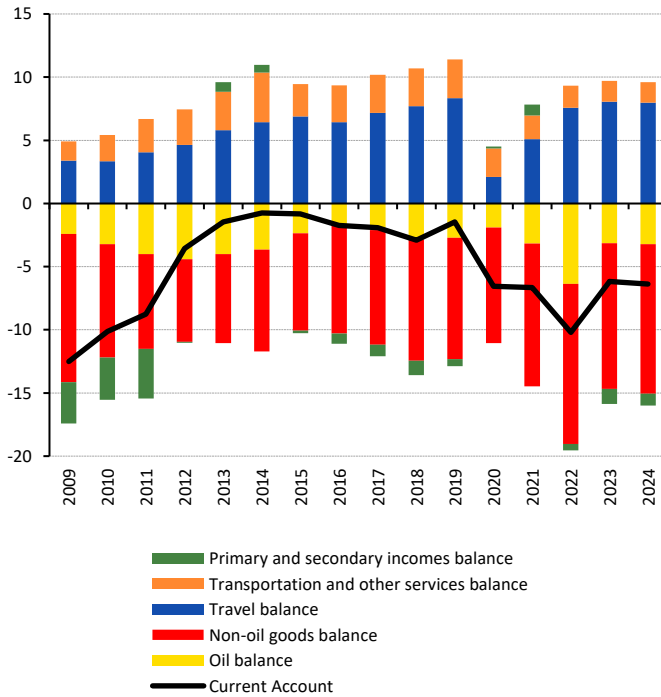
FDI outflows mainly refer to new equity and mergers and acquisitions. The main country of destination is United Kingdom. One of the main transactions is the purchase of shares of Hellenic Bank Public Company Limited from Eurobank SA.

In **December**, the **current account** deficit increased y-o-y, mainly due to a deterioration in the secondary and, to a lesser extent, in the primary income accounts, which was partly offset by an improvement in the balances of goods and services.

The goods deficit shrank reflecting a larger rise in exports than in imports. In real terms, both **exports and imports of non-oil goods** increased.

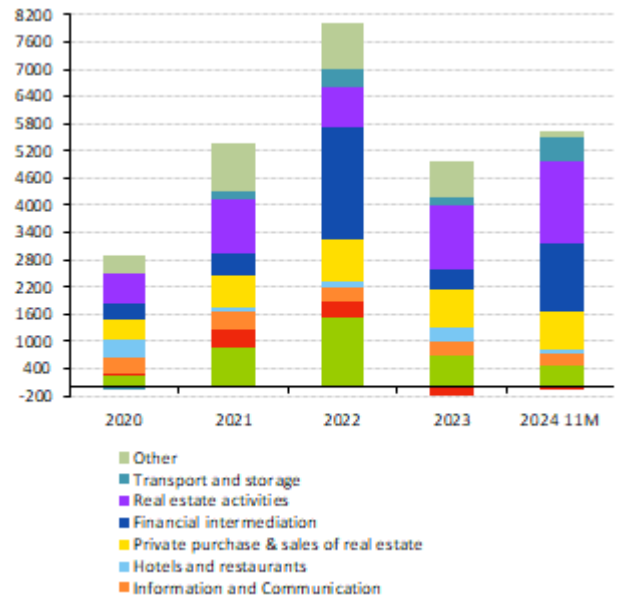
The surplus of the **services balance** increased due to an improvement in all subaccounts but primarily in the travel balance. **Non-residents' arrivals and receipts** increased by 15.3% and by 33.3%, respectively.

Chart 20: Components of the current account as % of GDP



Source: Bank of Greece (for BoP statistics) and EL.STAT. (for GDP).

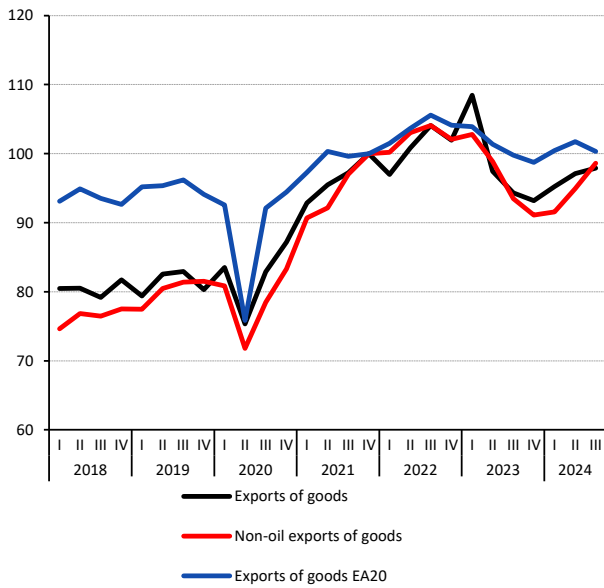
Chart 21: Non-residents' Direct Investment flows in Greece by sector of economic activity (mn euros)



Source: Bank of Greece, Statistics Department. *Provisional data Jun. 2023 – Oct. 2024*

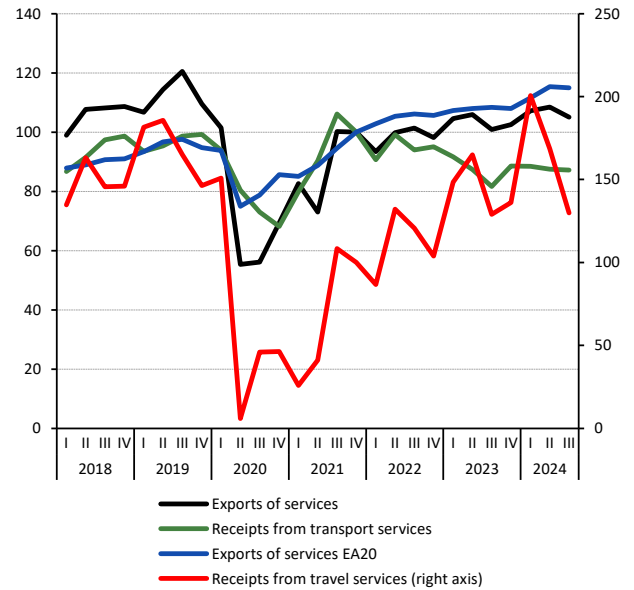
Note 1: The FDI components in the chart do not add up to the total amount of direct investment inflows reported in Table due to the different underlying methodologies.

Chart 22: Real exports of goods (Greece and EA20)
(index 2021:Q4=100,sa)



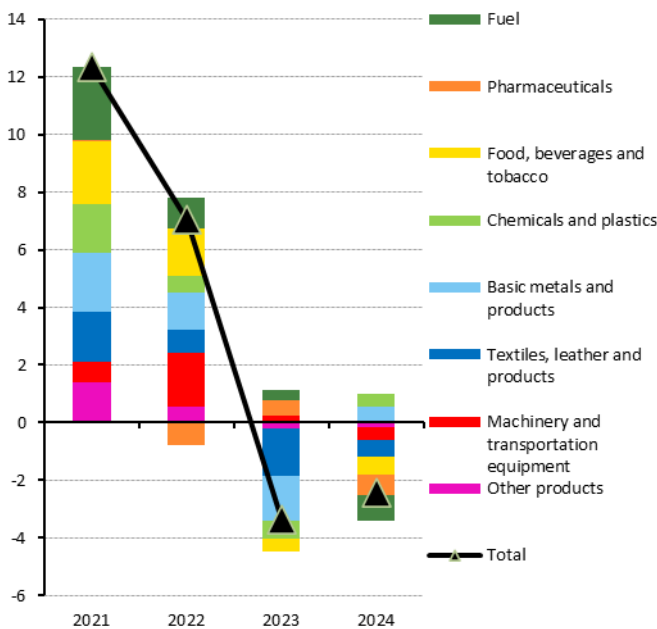
Sources: Bank of Greece (BoP statistics) and Eurostat (for EA 20). Bank of Greece calculations.

Chart 23: Real exports of services (Greece and EA20)
(index 2021:Q4=100, sa)



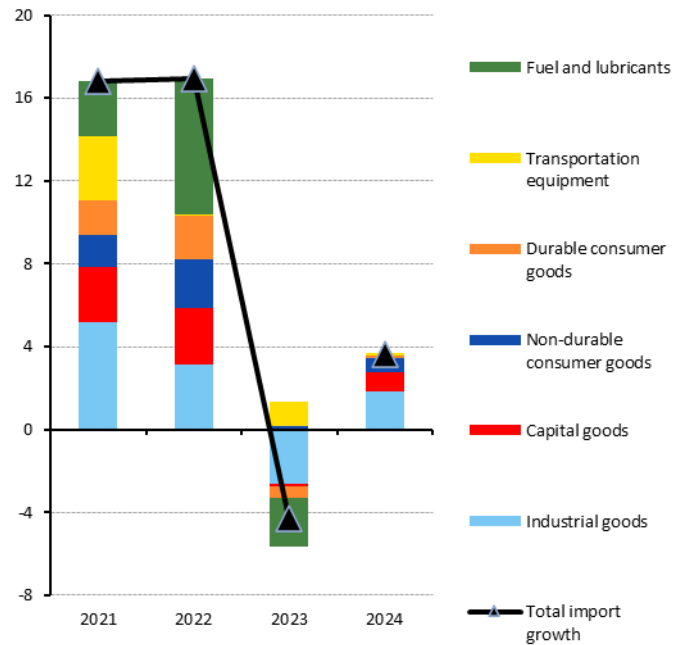
Sources: Bank of Greece (BoP statistics) and Eurostat (for EA 20). Bank of Greece calculations.

Chart 24: Contribution of each sector to total export growth (%) - constant prices



Source: Eurostat, Comext database. Bank of Greece calculations.

Chart 25: Contribution of each type of use to total import growth (%) - constant prices



Source: Eurostat, Comext database. Bank of Greece calculations.

EU funds

4.2 EU funds (mn euro)

	2022	2023	2024*	2024		
				Oct	Nov	Dec
- Structural funds	2318	1256	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Farmers' subsidies	1963	2493	1902	0.7	9.2	31.9
- NGEU						
° Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)-grants **	1718	3405	1157	999	...	...
° Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)-loans	1845	3793	2327	...	...	...

*provisional data

**including REPowerEU

Source: Bank of Greece

In 2024, Greece received €1.9 bn from **farmers' subsidies**, following the receipt of €2.5 bn in 2023, whereas no significant disbursements were made regarding structural funds that had reached €1.3 bn in the previous year.

The implementation of the **Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027** has already started, though still at a slow pace. According to EU data (as of December 23, 2024) €2.2 bn have been disbursed since the beginning of the program.

Regarding the **Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)**, €8.6 bn in grants and €9.6 bn in loans have already been received by Greece since 2021 (NGEU including REPowerEU). On January 25, 2024 Greece received €158.7 mn as pre-financing under REPowerEU – €5.0 bn loans and €0.8 bn grants were made available for Greece under the specific plan. On July 24 and October 16, 2024 the country received €2.3 bn in RRF loans and €1.0 bn in RRF grants, respectively. The fifth payment request for €3.1 bn RRF grants and loans combined, was submitted on December 20, 2024, having completed the related milestones.

Cost competitiveness gains remain thanks to lower ULC vis-à-vis the main Greece's trading partners.

4.3 Price competitiveness indices (% y-o-y)

	2023	2024	2024			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
HCI NEER ¹	3.8	2.0	3.4	2.4	1.4	0.9
HCI REER-ULC based competitiveness ²	-1.7	...	1.8	2.3	1.5	...
HCI REER-HICP based competitiveness ²	1.5	0.7	2.0	0.4	0.5	-0.2

Source: ECB

1: + appreciation of euro

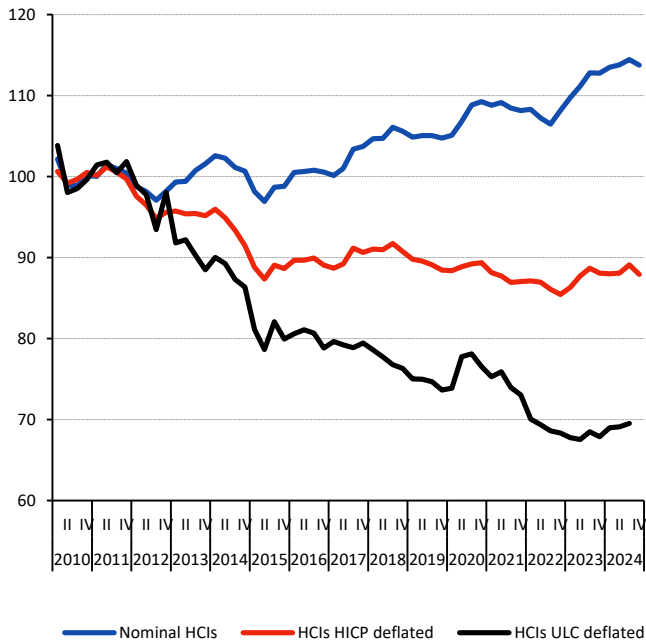
2: + deterioration of competitiveness

The nominal effective exchange rate: Based on ECB Harmonised Competitiveness Indicators (HCIs), the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) for Greece continued to appreciate further, although with a decreasing growth rate, due to the appreciation of the euro.

Labour cost competitiveness: ULC-based competitiveness having improved significantly in 2022, mainly driven by strong gains in productivity relative to Greece's main trading partners, remained almost unchanged in 2023 despite the strong appreciation of the nominal effective exchange rate. In 2024:Q3 labour cost competitiveness deteriorated in Greece, as ULC differential overcompensated for the 1.4% appreciation of the NEER.

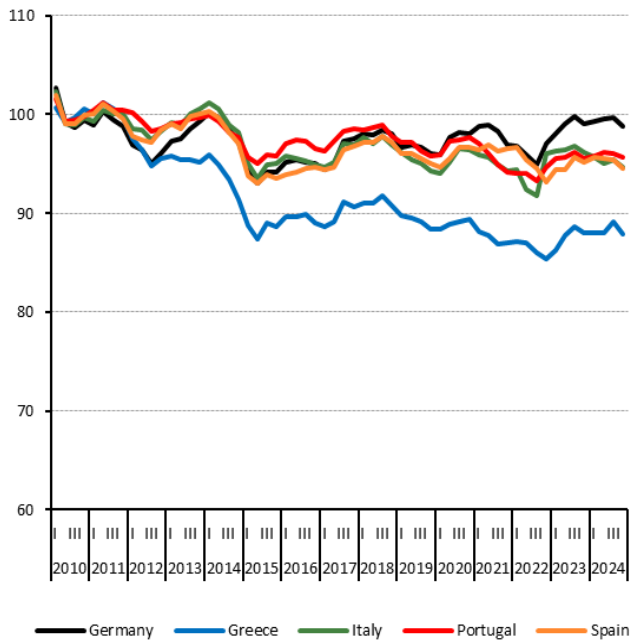
Price competitiveness: the deterioration in price competitiveness registered in 2023 continued, though at a decelerating rate, in 2024, as the impact of the significant nominal appreciation during these quarters was only partly offset by Greece’s lower inflation relative to its main trading partners inside and outside eurozone.

Chart 26: Greece: Price and cost competitiveness indices
(index 2010=100; quarterly, period averages)



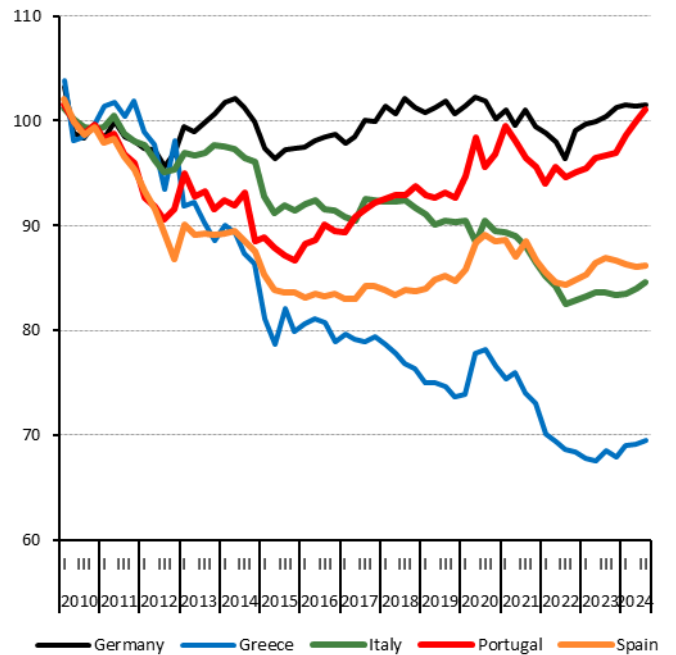
Sources: ECB, Harmonised Competitiveness Indicators (effective exchange rates).

Chart 27a: Euro area countries: Harmonised consumer price index competitiveness indices (index 2010=100; quarterly, period averages)



Sources: ECB, Harmonised Competitiveness Indicators based on HICP in total economy.

Chart 27b: Euro area countries: Unit labour cost competitiveness indices (index 2010=100; quarterly, period averages)



Sources: ECB, Harmonised Competitiveness Indicators based on ULC in total economy.

Non-price or structural competitiveness

Non price/structural competitiveness indices recently published provide a rather positive picture as progress in some areas is evident, namely in the tax wedge front, government performance, business efficiency and digital transformation of the economy.

Latest publications

According to the latest **Corruption Perception Index of Transparency International** (published on 12 February 2025), Greece ranks 59th among 180 countries retaining its ranking and score stable.

Indicator	International Organization	Date published	Latest Ranking (Total countries)	Previous Ranking (Total countries)	Positions Moved
World Competitiveness Ranking	<i>IMD</i>	<i>20.06.2024</i>	<i>47 (64)</i>	<i>49 (64)</i>	<i>+2</i>
	Improvement was recorded in the sub-index of government efficiency (up to 52nd from 53rd), business efficiency (up to 44th from 48th) and economic performance (up to 52nd from 58th) while infrastructure remained stable (40th). According to IMD, the main challenges for Greece now include: the need for increasing investments aimed at expanding the production base of the country, reforming the vocational education and training system in order to address labor shortages and skills mismatches, introducing policies that support the green and digital transition of enterprises, reforming the judiciary system in order to speed up the overall time for reaching decisions and simplifying the regulatory framework concerning entrepreneurship.				
Tax International Competitiveness Index	<i>Tax Foundation</i>	<i>22.10.2024</i>	<i>27 (38)</i>	<i>27 (38)</i>	<i>-</i>
	Greece's rank remained stagnant according to the new methodology used and its overall absolute rank lowered by 1.3 points as its consumption and property taxes ranks deteriorated, while corporate taxes and cross border tax rules marked an improvement. Individual tax rank remained stable. Strengths: The net personal tax rate of 5 percent on dividends is significantly below the OECD average of 24.7 percent; corporate income tax rate of 22 percent is below the OECD average of 23.9 percent; and controlled foreign corporation rules in Greece are modest and only apply to passive income. Weaknesses: Companies are severely limited in the amount of net operating losses they can use to offset future profits; companies cannot use losses to reduce past taxable income; there is a relatively narrow tax treaty network (58 treaties compared to an OECD average of 74 treaties); and VAT rates at 24 percent, is one of the highest in the OECD on one of the narrowest bases, covering only 37 percent of final consumption.				

5. FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Table 5.1: General Government fiscal outlook (% of GDP)

	2023	2024f	2025f	2026f	2027f	2028f
Primary outcome*	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Public Debt*	163.9	154.0	147.5	-	-	-
Memo items:						
Net nationally financed primary expenditure (growth rate)*		2.6	3.6			
Net nationally financed primary expenditure (growth rate, upper limit)**		2.6	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.0

Sources: *ELSTAT (2023) and Ministry of Finance: 2025 Budget (2024-25) and Medium-term fiscal structural plan 2025-2028 (2026-28). The debt projections of the Medium-term fiscal structural plan are not presented as they are not consistent with the methodological change in the recording of public debt introduced in the 2nd EDP Notification (22.10.2024). ** Medium-term fiscal structural plan 2025-2028.

General government primary outcome in 2023 came out better than expected

The 2023 **general government primary outcome**, as published in the context of the 2nd EDP notification (22.10.2024), recorded a surplus of 2.1% of GDP (higher than in the first notification, 1.9% of GDP) mainly on account of higher receivables relating to EU grants.

Medium term fiscal outlook in line with the revised fiscal framework

According to the **Medium Term Fiscal-Structural Plan (MTP) 2025-2028**, which was published on September 30, in the context of the revised fiscal framework: (i) The fiscal balance is safely under the 3% of GDP threshold level of the SGP preventive arm and, moreover, an improvement of 0.6 p.p. is marked against the 2024 Stability Program projections for years 2024 and 2025; (ii) The structural primary balance is expected to reach 2% of GDP in 2025 and thereafter increase by 0.1p.p. per annum; (iii) Public debt as a % of GDP maintains a downward trajectory owing to primary surpluses and a beneficial snowball effect. Moreover, the debt sustainability analysis indicates that the downward debt trajectory remains intact under three adverse scenarios; (iv) Net primary expenditure is projected to increase by more than 3% yearly. The Commission assessed that **the MTP fulfils the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2024/1263** as Greece's net expenditure growth path is consistent with EU recommendations to ensure government debt remains on a plausibly downward trajectory while maintaining deficits below the 3% of GDP threshold.

Budget 2025 projections in line with the revised fiscal framework

According to the **2025 Budget**, which was published on November 20, the general government primary outcome is estimated at a primary surplus of 2.5% of GDP in 2024 and 2.4% of GDP in 2025 (on the back of economic growth +2.2% in 2024 and +2.3% in 2025). Public debt as a share of GDP is projected to decline by 9.9 pp, to 154.0% of GDP, in 2024 and further by 6.5 pp, to 147.5% of GDP, in 2025, due primarily to the snowball effect and, to a smaller extent, to primary surpluses. In 2024, there is also a significant downward contribution (of 2.5 pp) of the deficit-debt adjustment due to privatization receipts and cash reserves used for early debt repayment. The fiscal outlook is assessed to be in line with the provisions of the existing Stability and Growth Pact, reactivated as of 2024.

Fiscal measures in 2025 include tax cuts and pension increases

New measures for 2025 amount to €1.1 bn including mainly the reduction of the social security contribution rate by 1 pp (€440 mn), the abolition of the self-employed contribution (€125 mn) and pension increases (€398 mn). These measures serve four broad purposes: (i) to support household disposable income, (ii) to address the ageing population implications, (iii) to mitigate the tightness in the housing market and (iv) to address the adverse consequences of natural disasters.

RRF funds are being absorbed yet backloading is witnessed

Absorption: Greece is progressing well compared to peers regarding the **RRF receipts based** on the successfully completion of the respective **milestones and targets**. So far Greece has received €18.2bn from the RRF (€8.6 for grants and €9.6 for loans), that is 51% out of the total envelop of €36 bn (being

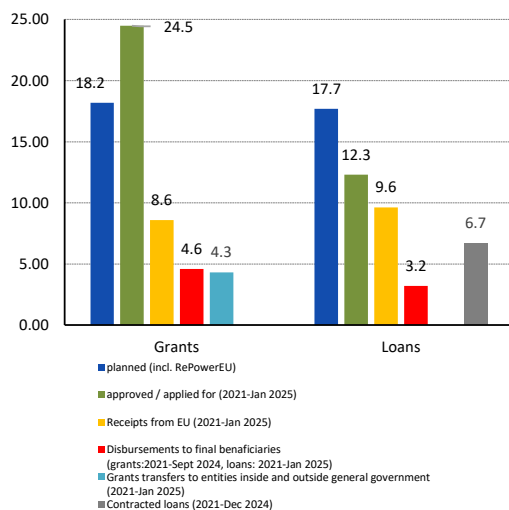
among the top countries above EU average), having successfully completed 28% of the total landmarks. In December 2024 Greece submitted the 5th payment request for a total of €3,1 bn (of which €1.3 bn for grants and €1.8 bn for loans). Including this amount, Greece will have received a total of €21.3 bn or 64% of the total envelop having successfully completed 36% of the total landmarks.

Execution: The **loan component** (signing of contracts) is progressing broadly in line with the original schedule. However, the **grant component** (payment execution) has become more backloaded than originally projected mainly due to administrative burden heavier than originally anticipated, as also witnessed in most EU countries. More specifically:

Grants: Out of a total envelope of €18.2 bn, cash receipts from the EU amount to €8.6 bn. Until September 2024, the entire project envelope has been approved with a margin, of which €4.6 bn have been disbursed to the final beneficiaries. Another €4.3 bn have been transferred from the state to other entities inside and outside the general government until January 2025.

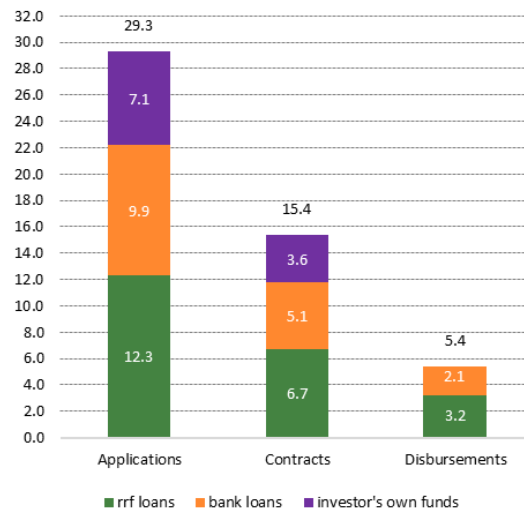
Loans: Out of a total envelope of €17.7 bn, cash receipts from the EU amount to €9.6 bn. Until January 2025 €3.2 bn had been disbursed to the final beneficiaries. The contracted projects amount to €6.7 bn.

Chart 28: RRF funds
(€ bn)



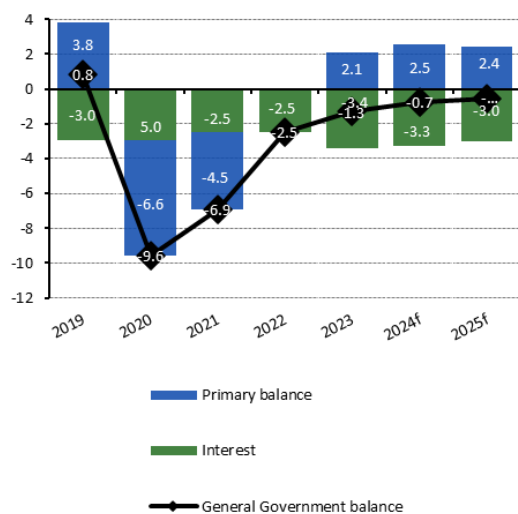
Source: Ministry of Finance

Chart 29: RRF loans with leverage
(€ bn – up to December 2024)



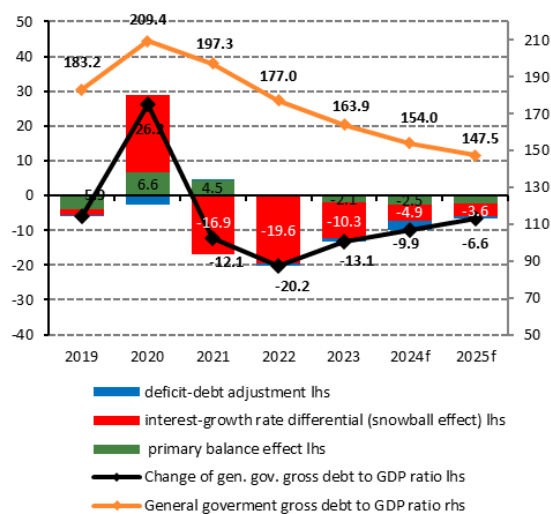
Source: Ministry of Finance, Bank of Greece

Chart 30: General Government deficit decomposition (% of GDP)



Source: Ministry of Finance (2025 Budget), ELSTAT.

Chart 31: Gen. Government gross Debt to GDP ratio decomposition (percentage points)



Source: Ministry of Finance (2025 Budget), ELSTAT.

Annual General Government figures – ESA 2010 (2023) – Improvement and overachievement

Table 5.2: General Government (% GDP) - ESA 2010

	Annual				Quarterly	
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2023 Q1-Q3	2024 Q1-Q3
Balance	-6.9	-2.5	-1.3		-1.3	1.1
Primary balance	-4.5	0.0	2.1		1.1	3.7
Revenue	49.8	50.4	48.2		33.7	34.5
Primary expenditure	54.3	50.4	46.2		32.6	30.8
Public Debt (stock)	197.3	177.0	163.9	154.2*	165.0	156.5

Source: ELSTAT, PDMA

*PDMA estimates (Public Debt Bulletin Feb 2025)

According to the 2nd EDP notification (22.10.2024), **both the general government balance and the primary balance marked an improvement in 2023 relative to 2022**, recording a smaller deficit and a significant primary surplus respectively as a share of GDP, overshooting the annual target, largely as a result of growth in the economy as well as the inflation increase.

The improvement in the **primary balance** mainly reflects a decrease in the share of primary expenditure as a % of GDP (by 3.5 p.p.) which overcompensated the decrease in the share of revenue (by 1.4 p.p.). Y-o-y, primary expenditure decreased by 0.7%, mainly driven by a decrease in subsidies (-64.4%), due to the unwinding of the pandemic and energy measures. On the opposite direction, there was an increase in social payments (+6.0%) due to the increase in pensions and the distribution of social benefits to low-income groups, in compensation of public employees (+3.2%), in intermediate consumption (+4.7%) attributed to the price increases and an increase in public investment (+13.8%)

Revenue also increased y-o-y (+3.7%) due to increased economic activity, and the overhaul of the tax and social insurance contribution deferral schemes.

The **debt to GDP ratio** decreased to 163.9% in 2023, from 177.0% of GDP in 2022 (lowest since 2010), due primarily to the denominator effect (higher nominal GDP).

Please note that a methodological change as regards the statistical recording of deferred interest on EFSF loans increasing the face value of general government gross debt was implemented in 2013-2023, following [Eurostat's advice](#). Specifically, for 2023 compared to the 1st EDP notification (22.04.2024), the debt ratio was revised upwards by 2.0 p.p. to 163.9% of GDP at the end of 2023, owing to an increase in the debt by 5.5 p.p due to the inclusion of the deferred interest, which was partially offset by the decreasing effect (-3.5 pp) of the upward revisions in nominal GDP. However, the statistical treatment of deferred interest does not affect the public debt sustainability.

According to PDMA estimates, the general government debt in 2024 was €365.5 bn (154.2% of GDP), 100% of which was at a fixed rate. The weighted average maturity stood at 18.79 years, while the time to next refixing of the debt portfolio at 18.17 years. The cost of debt, as measured by the actual general government debt annual interest payments after swap (cash basis) as a proportion of public debt stood at 1.33%.

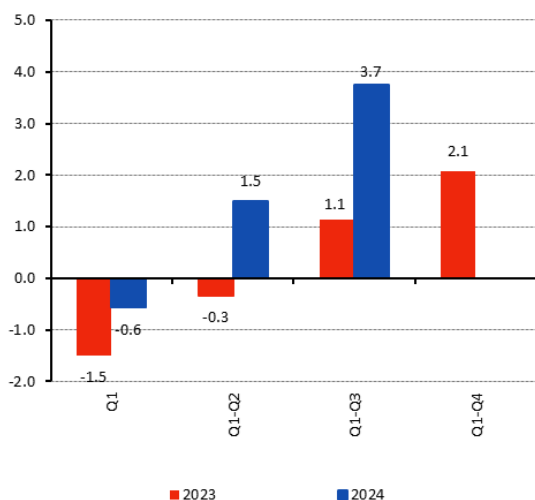
Quarterly General Government figures – ESA 2010 (2024 Q1-Q3) - Improvement

The general government primary balance improved as a % of GDP (by 2.6 pp) in the first three quarters of 2024 against the same period in 2023 primarily due to a base effect arising from the unwinding of 2023 energy measures.

Revenues increased y-o-y (+7.7%) in the first semester of 2024 due to increased tax and EU revenues. **Primary expenditure decreased (-0.6%)** mainly due to the withdrawal of subsidies in the context of energy support measures, the decrease in intermediate consumption due to subsiding inflation and a base effect in capital transfers owing to the Attica Bank recapitalization last year.

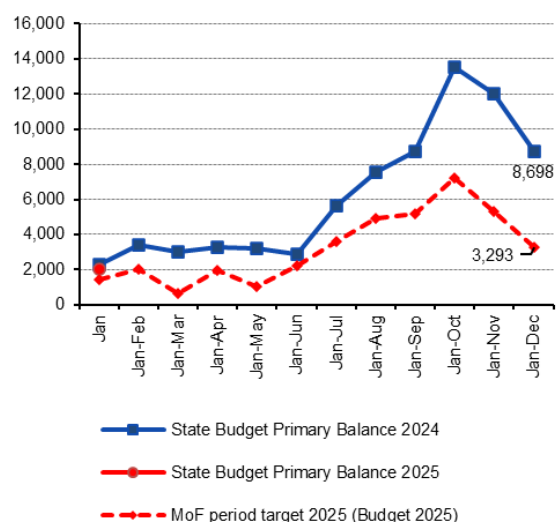
The Public debt ratio decreased by 7.4 pp of GDP compared to 2023:Q4, due to the rise in nominal GDP.

Chart 32: General government primary balance (quarterly, cumulative) (% of GDP)



Source: ELSTAT.

Chart 33: Evolution of State budget primary balance against MoF's period targets in 2023-2024 (EUR mn)



Source: Ministry of Finance.

General Government cash fiscal data – Better than expected pointing to a primary balance in 2024 better than the annual target in ESA terms.

5.3 Cumulative cash fiscal data

(% GDP)	2023	2024	2024	2025
	December	December	January	January
General Government primary balance	2.4	5.1		
Stock of arrears (€ bn)	2.8	3.0		
Central Government debt	180.5	170.4		
State budget primary balance	1.7	3.7	1.0	0.8
State budget primary balance period target	-0.4	2.0	0.5	0.6

Source: Ministry of Finance

In January-December 2024, **the primary general government cash outcome** recorded a higher surplus than the surplus achieved in January-December 2023. The improvement is largely due to increased tax revenue -on account of direct taxes as a result of both higher business profits and increased civil servant wages, as well as indirect taxes-, increased social security contributions as well as higher privatization receipts. Expenditure increased mainly on account of higher social transfers related to increases in pensions through the indexation mechanism (+2.95%) and pension arrears' clearance, higher compensation of employees mainly due to the increases in wages, higher investment as well as higher intermediate consumption.

In January-December 2024, **the stock of arrears** (excluding pension claims) increased by €0.2bn (mainly in hospitals) compared to December 2023. About 50% of total arrears (excluding tax refunds) originate

in hospitals due to their reporting pre-clawback¹. Post-clawback, hospital arrears are much lower and follow a downward trend since 2023.

The Central Government Debt at end-December 2024 was €403.9 bn (170.4% of GDP) compared to €406.5 bn (180.5% of GDP) at end-December 2023.

The **State primary balance** in January 2025 recorded a surplus (0.8 % of GDP) compared to a higher surplus (1.0% of GDP) in the same period in 2024. Compared to the period target (according to the 2025 Budget), the primary balance over-performed by €0.6 bn mainly due to (i) higher taxes largely due to higher receipts from the 7th installment of personal income tax of 2024 and VAT, accruing back to 2024, and (ii) lower primary expenditure owing to lower transfers to hospitals.

Financing

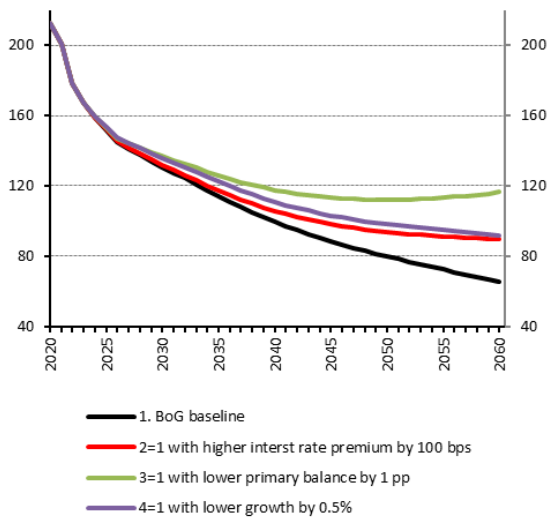
In 2024, Greece attracted €9.6 bn from the **capital markets**. **In December** Greece proceeded with an early repayment of the Greek Loan Facility (GLF) loans due in 2026-2028 amounting €7.9 bn facilitated by ESM's and EFSF waiver grants. According to PDMA's funding strategy for 2025, the Hellenic Republic plans to issue €8bn in GGBs in 2025. In January 2025, Greece attracted €4 bn from the issue of a 10-year bond with a yield of 3.64%. In February 2025, another €250 mn was attracted from the re-opening of the January 10-year bond with a yield of 3.24%.

Debt Sustainability Analysis - Risks to debt sustainability remain contained in the medium term

This mainly reflects (i) the highly concessional terms of official sector loans (involving grace periods, long maturities and interest deferrals) comprising the bulk of the accumulated debt stock, (ii) a 100% share of fixed-rate debt of the central government (at end-Sept 2024) and (iii) a very sizeable cash buffer in excess of 15% of GDP (at end-Sept 2024). In the longer term, however, sustainability risks remain elevated. As concessional loans get rolled over on market terms, exposure to adverse shocks will increase, demanding firm commitment to fiscal vigilance. Under the baseline assumptions of commitment to fiscal targets and effective utilization of NGEU funds, the debt to GDP ratio remains firmly on a downward trajectory and Gross Financing Needs over GDP stay safely below the 15% and 20% thresholds.

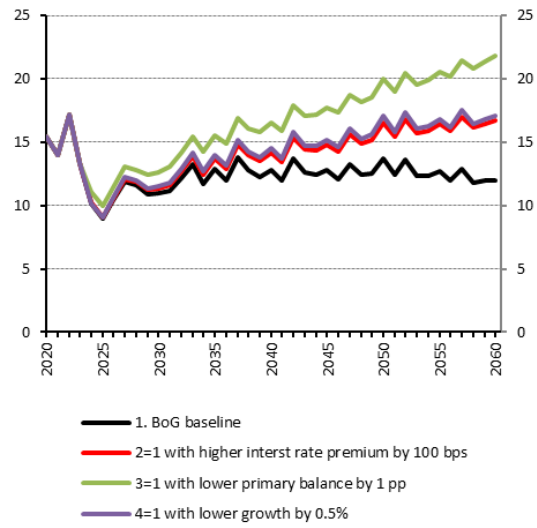
¹ The clawback mechanism, introduced by the Greek legislator in 2012 as part of the effort to reduce excessive health expenditure weighing on public debt, safeguards the level of public expenditure relating to hospitalization and pharmaceuticals up to a certain pecuniary limit. Essentially, when the respective public spending exceeds the thresholds of the relevant closed budgets, any surplus is 'repaid' by hospitals and pharmaceutical companies to the National Organisation for Healthcare (EOPYY), on the basis of a specific formula. When hospital arrears are reported pre-clawback, they are inflated as they do not take into account the surplus repayment to EOPYY.

**Chart 34: General Government Maastricht debt
(% of GDP)**



Source: Bank of Greece.

**Chart 35: General Government Gross Financing Needs
(% of GDP)**



Source: Bank of Greece.

6. MONEY AND CREDIT

6.1 Bank deposits

EUR mn	End-of-month stock	Cumulative net flow			Monthly net flow			Annual rate of change %						
		2022	2023	2024	2024		2025	2022	2023	2024	2024			2025
					Nov	Dec					Jan	Nov	Dec		Jan
Private sector	198,822	8,047	5,752	8,671	2,269	5,592	-4,787	4.5	3.0	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.8	
-NFCs	45,159	3,469	324	5,069	1,368	2,858	-3,843	8.6	0.7	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.2	
-HHs	149,352	5,444	4,984	3,468	551	2,493	-1,002	4.0	3.5	2.4	2.8	2.4	3.1	

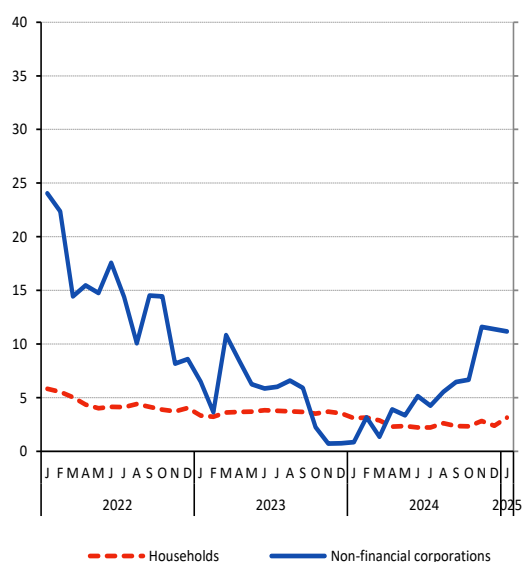
Source: Bank of Greece.

Limited rises in bank deposits

In 2024, **private sector deposits** continued to rise overall (by €8.7 bn) mostly reflecting an increase in corporate deposits (Charts 36 and 37). **Household deposits** also increased in 2024, but the increase has been limited compared to previous years mainly due to transfers of funds into other saving options, such as TBs and mutual funds, offering considerably higher returns.

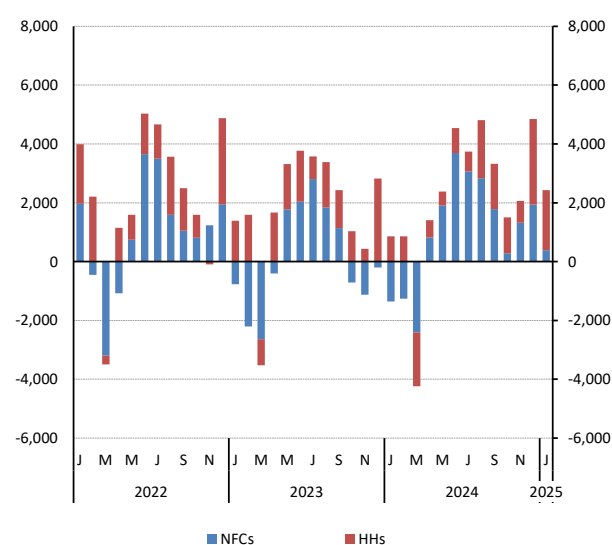
In January 2025, **bank deposits** of non-financial corporations and households declined by €3.8 bn and €1.0 bn respectively consistent with the seasonal pattern at the start of the year.

Chart 36: Bank deposits
(annual rate of change %)



Source: Bank of Greece.

Chart 37: Bank deposits
(net flow, 3-month moving sum, in EUR millions)



Source: Bank of Greece.

6.2 Bank credit*

EUR mn	End-of-month stock	Cumulative net flow			Monthly net flow			Annual rate of change %					
		2022	2023	2024	2024		2025	2022	2023	2024	2024		
	2025 Jan				Nov	Dec	Jan				Nov	Dec	Jan
NFCs	73,439	6,837	3,739	9,279	1,706	2,005	-876	11.8	5.8	13.8	16.0	13.8	15.9
Sole proprietors	3,967	-44	-60	31	12	102	-102	-0.9	-1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2
HHs	35,132	-1,008	-771	-211	21	55	-144	-2.5	-2.0	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5
-Housing loans	26,357	-1,113	-1,049	-734	-22	7	-122	-3.6	-3.5	-2.6	-2.7	-2.6	-2.5
-Consumer loans	8,577	112	294	527	42	48	-19	1.2	3.4	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.0
New bank term loans to NFCs (gross flow)	-	22,200	16,957	23,972	1,774	2,494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New bank term loans to HHs (gross flow)	-	2,405	2,497	3,181	289	321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Bank of Greece.

*Data on the volume of bank loans do not include the amount of loans provided with public funds in the context of loan co-financing schemes ran by institutions such as Hellenic Development Bank, the EIB Group (e.g. TEPIX III loans or My Home loans) or the RRF. Volumes contain only the commercial bank participation in these loans towards NFCs or households.

Robust corporate loan growth – Less negative dynamics in loans to households

Corporate bank credit expansion accelerated considerably during 2024 under the favourable impact of solid economic growth, declining interest rates and supportive public programmes, underpinning both increased loan demand and supply (Chart 38).

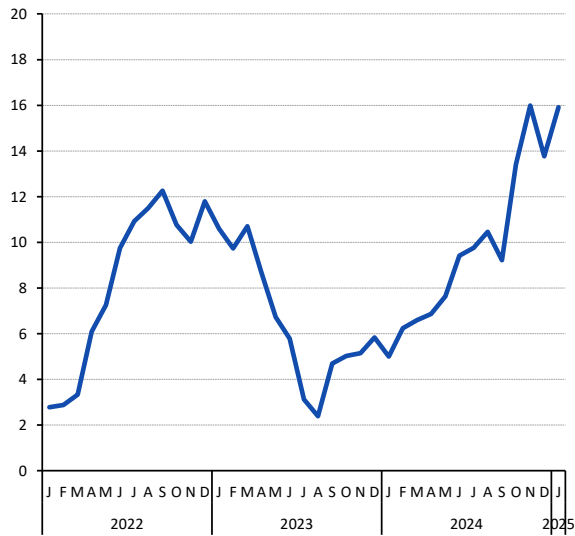
In January 2025, **bank credit to NFCs** (based on net flows) decreased by €0.9 bn but the annual rate of growth accelerated to 15.9%.

The contraction of **bank loans to households** continued in 2024 reflecting a shrinking stock of housing loans, albeit at a somewhat decelerating pace; consumer loans have been recording positive rates of growth already since mid-2022 (Chart 39).

In January 2025, the contraction rate of **housing loans** continued to decelerate to -2.5% while the annual growth rate of consumer loans stood at 6.0%.

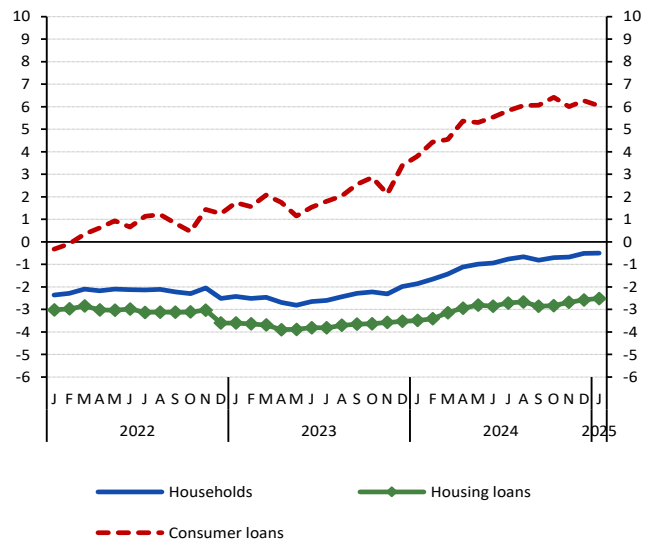
According to the **AnaCredit data**, in 2024, new corporate loan disbursements stood at €12.2 bn, well above the corresponding amount in 2023 (€9.9) (Chart 40).

Chart 38: Bank credit to NFCs
(annual rate of change %)



Source: Bank of Greece.

Chart 39: Bank credit to households
(annual rate of change %)



Source: Bank of Greece.

6.3 Bank interest rates on new loans* and deposits

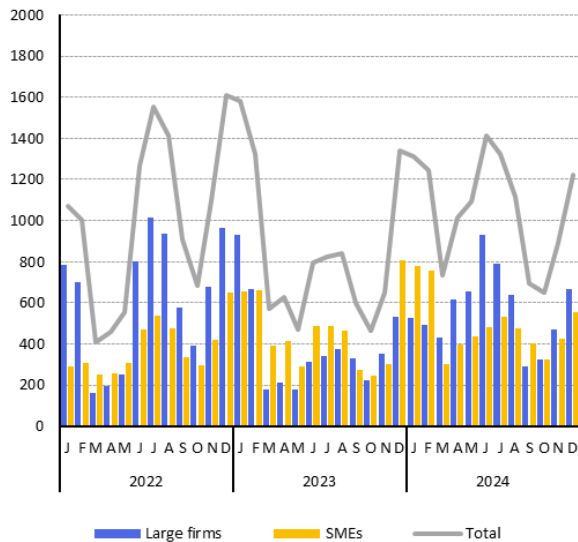
(end of period, percentages per annum)

	2022	2023	2024	2024		
				Oct	Nov	Dec
Bank lending rate	5.05	6.13	5.21	5.43	5.27	5.21
-to NFCs	4.64	6.01	4.93	5.19	4.98	4.93
-to HHs	5.59	6.35	5.78	5.89	5.86	5.78
-Housing loans	3.60	4.37	3.65	3.77	3.72	3.65
-Consumer term loans	10.71	11.00	10.64	10.87	10.86	10.64
Bank deposit rate for HHs	0.14	0.47	0.39	0.46	0.43	0.39

Source: Bank of Greece.

*Data on bank loan rates do not reflect the concessionary rates charged by institutions such as the Hellenic Development Bank, the EIB Group or the RRF, on the part of the loan provided with public funds in the context of co-financing schemes (such as TEPIX III loans or My Home loans). The above loan rates reflect only the market rate charged by commercial banks on their participation in these loans.

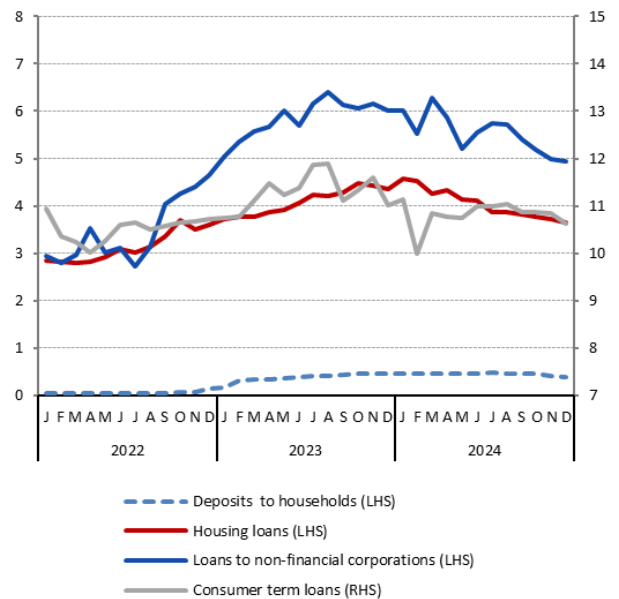
Chart 40: Amounts of new loans to large firms and to SMEs¹
(3-month moving average, EUR mn)



Source: Bank of Greece, AnaCredit.

Note: AnaCredit is a common dataset with detailed information on individual bank loans in the euro area. Data solely concern loans to legal persons (corporations).

Chart 41: Bank interest rates
(percentages per annum)



Source: Bank of Greece.

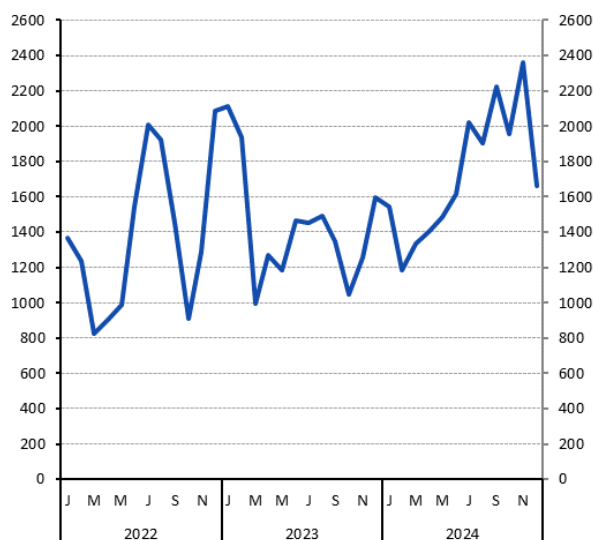
Bank lending rates declining but still high

Bank lending rates have been on a gradual declining path initially owing to expectations for ECB policy rate cuts and subsequently in tandem with actual policy rate cuts. Specifically, **the cost of new bank loans** to NFCs peaked in August 2023 at 6.4% and has been on a broadly downward path since then. The average **bank interest rate on new housing loans** peaked somewhat later, in January 2024 at 4.6%, and it has been declining since then.

In December 2024, **bank lending rates** decreased further both for new corporate loans (to 4.93%) as well as for new housing loans (to 3.65%) (Chart 41).

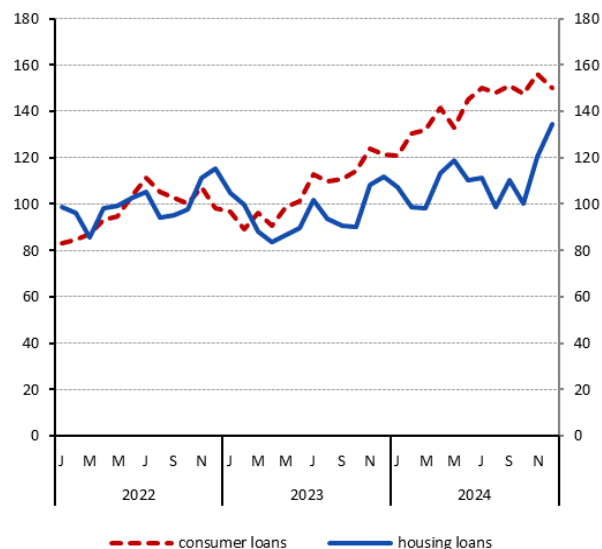
Data on gross flows of bank loans show that in 2024 **new bank corporate term loan agreements** rose significantly to around €24 bn compared to €17 bn in 2023 (Chart 42).

Chart 42: New bank corporate term loan agreements
(Gross flow, 3-month moving average, EUR mn)



Source: Bank of Greece, MFI interest rate statistics.

Chart 43: New household term loan agreements
(Gross flow, 3-month moving average, EUR mn)



Source: Bank of Greece, MFI interest rate statistics.

Continued support to bank lending from financial instruments and the RRF

During 2022-2026, credit provision to the economy is expected to be buoyed by the **resources provided through the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) of the NGEU, and the implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) “Greece 2.0”**. After the approval by the EC of the modified NRRP, total available investment resources reach up to €36 bn, comprising €18.3 bn in subsidies and €17.7 bn in loans. After the disbursement of the 4th instalment of RRF funds toward Greece, the total inflow of RRF loan funds amounts to €9.6 bn.

Greek banks and European financial institutions participate in the process of channelling to the economy the loan segment of the NRRP. They co-finance, with the State, investments in prioritized sectors of the economy (such as green and digital economy, exports, research, and innovation). Investments financed through RRF loans are covered by RRF funds (up to a maximum of 50% of the investment plan), by financial institutions participation (commercial banks and/or European financial institutions, at least 30% of the investment plan) and investor’s own funds (at least 20% of the investment plan).

As far as **RRF loans** through Greek commercial banks are concerned, up to December 2024, 405 loan agreements had been signed financing investments with a total budget of €14.9 bn (RRF loans: €7.1 bn, bank loans: €4.6 bn, investors’ own participation: €3.2 bn). Since the start of the implementation of the NRRP in July 2022, the amount of bank loan agreements co-financing RRF projects represents around 10% of total new bank term loan agreements over the same period.

In addition, **financial resources**, partly intermediated through local banks, continue being directed to the economy through financial instruments offered **in the context of various European and national initiatives**. Specifically, the Hellenic Development Bank (HDB), the EIB and the EIF co-finance or guarantee loans extended by commercial banks, mostly to non-financial corporations and secondarily to households. In 2024, **bank loan disbursements to NFCs** supported by these financial instruments amounted to almost €3.7 bn (2023: € 2.0 bn) thus representing 14% of total new bank business loans (40% of new bank loans to SMEs respectively).

Survey evidence on financing

6.4 The euro area bank lending survey: Greek banks

(Changes over the past three months - average reply)

	Demand		Terms & conditions		Credit standards		Share of rejections	
	2024:Q3	2024:Q4	2024:Q3	2024:Q4	2024:Q3	2024:Q4	2024:Q3	2024:Q4
Loans to enterprises	3.25	3.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Loans for house purchase	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Consumer credit	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

Source: Bank of Greece.

1 = decreased/tightened significantly 2 = decreased/tightened somewhat 3 = remained unchanged

4 = increased/loosened somewhat 5 = increased/loosened significantly

I. Bank Lending Survey results for Greece (2024:Q4 compared to 2024:Q3):

Increased demand for corporate loans, credit standards overall unchanged but some easing on terms and conditions for housing loans

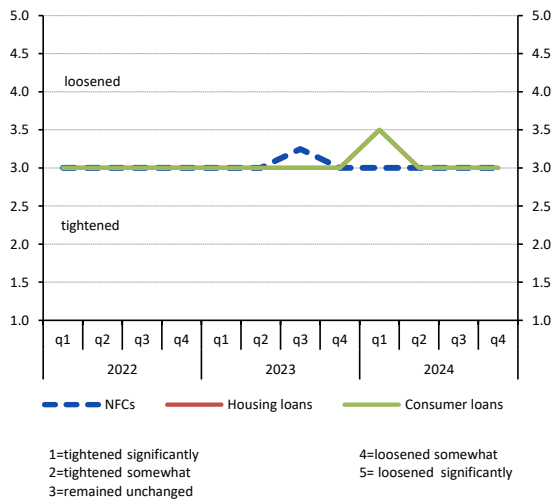
In 2024Q4, Greek banks kept **credit standards** unchanged (Chart 44). As far as overall lending **terms and conditions** are concerned, they remained unchanged in the case of corporate and consumer loans; still, an easing of interest rate margins on corporate loans has been reported. Terms and conditions on housing loans were seen to have eased slightly regarding non-interest rate charges and margins on average housing loans owing to pressure from competition.

Greek credit institutions assessed that there was an expansion in the **demand for bank credit** by NFCs during 2024Q4 comparing with 2024Q3 (Chart 45) mainly as far as longer-term loans and loans for large firms are concerned. According to survey responses, factors that contributed positively to demand included increased need for NFCs to finance fixed investment, inventories and working capital, M&A activity, and lower interest rates.

According to the responding institutions there was a decrease in the demand for housing loans during 2024Q4, whereas the demand for consumer credit remained unchanged (Chart 45). The level of interest rates and households' recourse to own savings and other sources of finance were seen as factors that continued to exert a negative influence on housing loan demand.

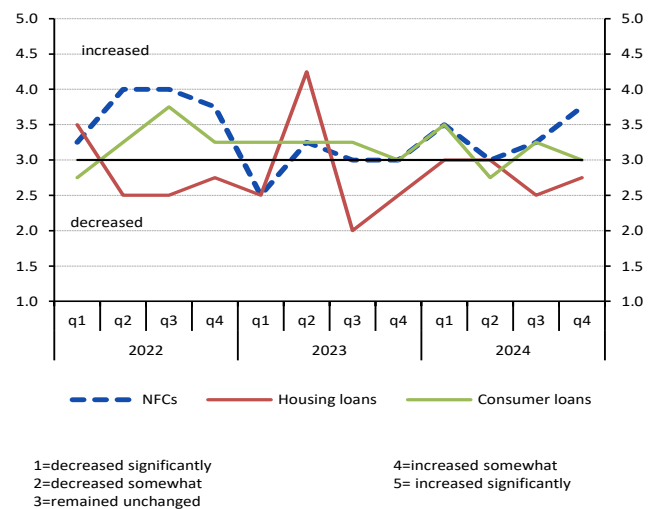
In response to one of the ad hoc questions regarding their **funding sources**, Greek banks stated that their access to funds from longer-term bond issues continued to improve while some improvement has also been reported for short-term retail deposits and for very short-term money market funding. In connection with the effect from NPLs, Greek banks in the survey reported that there was no impact in the second half of 2024 on credit standards and terms and conditions.

Chart 44: Change in bank credit standards
(average response)



Source: Bank of Greece, ECB.

Chart 45: Change in bank loan demand
(average response)



Source: Bank of Greece, ECB.

6.5 Survey on the Access to Finance of Enterprises in the euro area: Greek SMEs

(net percentage of respondents)

	Needs			Availability			Approval rate ^{1 2}		Rejection rate ²			
	2024:Q3	2024:Q4		2024:Q3	2024:Q4		2024:Q3	2024:Q4	2024:Q3	2024:Q4		
Bank loans	6	3	↓	12	8	↓	50	52	↑	8	7	↓
Credit lines	11	11	-	6	10	↑	71	54	↓	9	11	↑

Source: EC/ECB, SAFE.

¹ Applications satisfied mostly or in full.

² As a percentage of firms which applied for bank loan/credit line.

II. SAFE results for Greece: October-December 2024 compared to July-September 2024

Declining interest rates, improved availability of bank loans against a moderate loan demand from SMEs

The **external financing gap faced by SMEs** – i.e., the difference between the change in financing needs of firms and the change in the availability of bank loans – was perceived to have remained negative in 2024:Q4 as well as for the most part of 2024 (Chart 46).

The **availability (supply)** of bank credit was seen to have continued to expand compared to the previous survey round. At the same time, SMEs' **needs (demand)** for bank credit have been less intense overall, standing at very low levels in the case bank loans while SMEs' needs for credit lines remained rather stable (Chart 47).

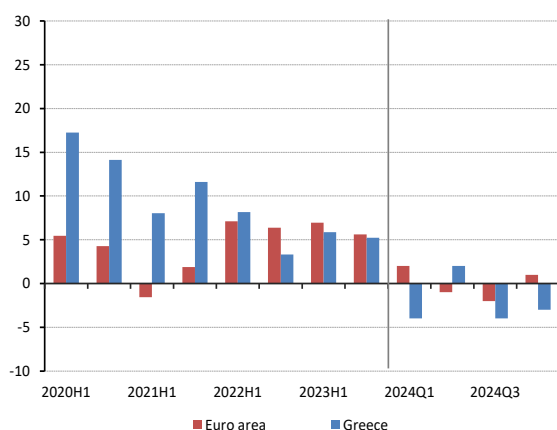
Among the **factors affecting the supply of external financing**, the influence of the general economic outlook has remained negative while SMEs continued to report a strong positive impact of the factors related to their own creditworthiness (namely firms' specific outlook, capital, and credit history). More firms indicated an increase in the willingness of banks to lend as well as in the willingness of trading

partners to provide credit. However, SMEs continued reporting that their access to public financial support programmes deteriorated.

The percentage of firms which applied for a bank loan remained broadly stable compared to the previous survey round (19% from 20%). The most frequently cited reason for not applying for a bank loan was sufficiency of internal funds with the respective share of firms rising to a high level of 53% (up from 40%). At the same time firms' discouragement for fear of rejection by the bank rose (11% up from 7%) but remained low overall.

As far as the **outcome of bank term loan applications** is concerned, the rejection rate decreased slightly (7% down from 8%) while the approval rate (percentage of applications satisfied mostly or in full) increased (52% from 50%). Regarding **terms and conditions of bank loans**, firms reported a decline in the interest rate for bank loans (-13% down from 3%), for the first time since the start of the quarterly conduct of the survey in 2024Q1, which is an indication that bank interest rates charged to SMEs have started to decline as a result of the monetary policy easing cycle. However, SMEs also indicated stricter collateral requirements and a tightening in other loan terms and conditions (loan covenants etc.).

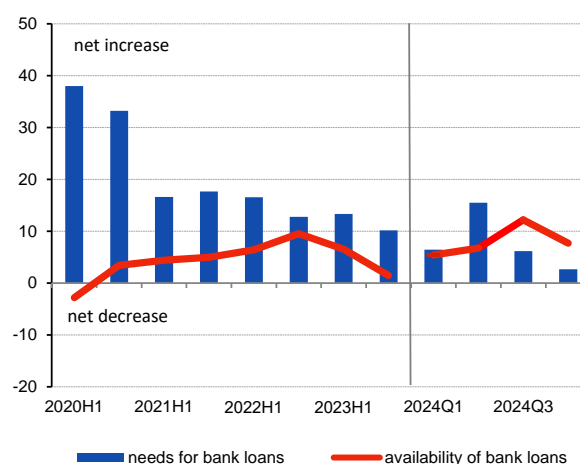
Chart 46: External financing gap faced by SMEs in Greece and the euro area (weighted net balances)



* Since 2024Q1, the financing gap indicator of the SAFE shows the difference between the change in needs and the change in availability for bank loans as reported by SMEs. Up to 2023H2, it referred to five instruments of external financing (bank loans, credit lines, trade credit, equity and debt securities issuance). A positive value of the indicator points to an increase in the financing gap.

Source: EC/ECB, SAFE.

Chart 47: Needs and availability of bank loans for SMEs in Greece (net percentage)



* Net percentage of firms is defined as the difference between the percentage of firms which replied that their needs/the availability of bank loans increased minus the percentage of firms which replied that their needs/the availability of bank loans decreased.

Source: EC/ECB, SAFE.

7. FINANCIAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

Table 7.1 Government bonds yields

	Levels		Changes (bps)						
	Latest 27/2/2025	12/2/2025	2-weeks	y-t-d	3-months	6-months	12-months	2024	2023
<i>Greek Government Bonds</i>									
GR 2y	2.23	2.34	-11	4	17	-2	-63	-18	-112
GR 5y	2.64	2.72	-8	9	37	3	-41	-5	-115
GR 10y	3.30	3.36	-6	5	37	7	-24	17	-152
<i>Euro area bonds</i>									
DE 2y	2.04	2.13	-9	-5	8	-19	-89	-31	-33
FR 2y	2.16	2.30	-14	-12	0	-35	-84	-18	-39
IT 2y	2.36	2.45	-9	-10	0	-34	-111	-54	-29
DE 10y	2.41	2.48	-7	5	36	24	-5	34	-53
FR 10y	3.14	3.20	-6	-5	24	26	21	64	-56
IT 10y	3.49	3.57	-8	-3	27	-7	-41	-18	-101
ES 10y	3.09	3.15	-6	2	33	9	-26	7	-67
PT 10y	2.94	3.00	-6	9	43	14	-16	6	-81
EA BEIR 5y	1.75	1.83	-8	6	5	15	-21	-18	-34
EA 5y-5y FILS	2.05	2.08	-3	3	6	-5	-25	-25	-10
<i>Spreads</i>									
GR 10y - 2y (bps)	107	102	5	2	21	9	40	36	-39
GR 10y - Bund (bps)	89	88	1	0	1	-17	-19	-16	-98
GR 10y - IT 10y (bps)	-18	-21	3	9	10	14	17	35	-51

Source: LSEG.

Note: EA BEIR is the euro area benchmark breakeven inflation rate and EA FILS is the Euro 5 Year - 5 Year forward inflation linked swap.

Market pricing of Greek government bonds follows euro-area developments closely.

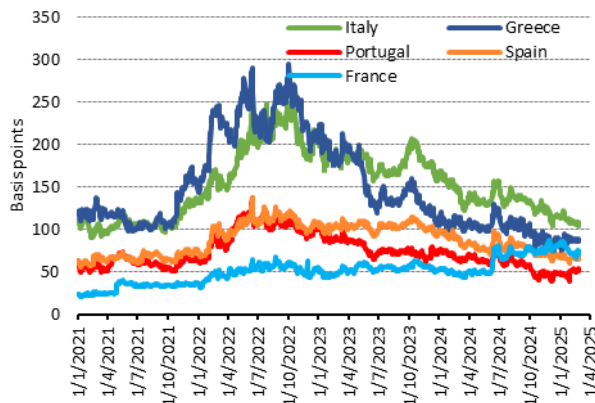
In 2023, Greek government bond (GGB) yields and spreads, vis-à-vis euro area benchmark bonds, declined, amid upgrades of Greece's sovereign credit ratings; in 2024, GGB yields moved broadly in line with yields of other euro area sovereigns, with a rise early in the year being reversed after investors formed expectations for upcoming policy rate cuts.

In the last two weeks, long-term euro area sovereign bond yields retreated somewhat (Table 7.1 and Chart 48), as a rise in yields, in connection to investor concerns about the fiscal burden of a potential increase in defense spending by European countries, was more than offset by a downward revision of expectations on policy rates amid weak macroeconomic announcements. The latter development affected short- and medium-term bond yields relatively more.

Broadly in line with these developments, yields on GGBs retreated somewhat compared to their level two weeks ago (Chart 49).

Chart 48: 10-year sovereign bond spreads

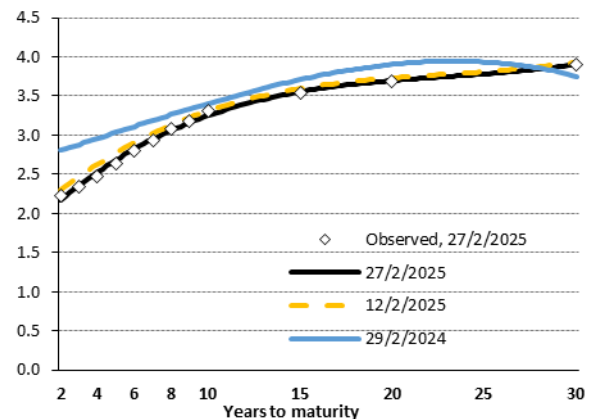
(yield differentials vis-à-vis the Bund in bps; daily data)



Source: LSEG. Latest obs. 27/2/2025.

Chart 49: Greek sovereign yield curve

(yields in % across maturities; BoG's cubic spline model)



Source: Bank of Greece. Latest obs. 27/2/2025.

Table 7.2 Sovereign credit ratings

Sovereign credit ratings	Latest		1 January 2024		1 January 2023		1 January 2022	
	Rating	Outlook	Rating	Outlook	Rating	Outlook	Rating	Outlook
Fitch	BBB-	Stable	BBB-	Stable	BB	Positive	BB	Stable
Moody's	Ba1	Positive	Ba1	Stable	Ba3	Stable	Ba3	Positive
S&P	BBB-	Positive	BBB-	Stable	BB+	Stable	BB	Stable
M.DBRS	BBB (low)	Positive	BBB (low)	Stable	BB (high)	Stable	BB	Positive
Scope	BBB	Stable	BBB-	Stable	BB+	Positive	BB+	Stable

Spreads	Latest	2024		2023		2022	
		Average	St. dev.	Average	St. dev.	Average	St. dev.
Greece	89	102	10	156	30	229	29
BBB	141	125	19	130	64	205	30

Notes: 1) The abovementioned ratings correspond to the long-term issuer ratings for bonds. The sources for these data are the rating agencies referred to in the first column on the left. 2) The spread of Greece corresponds to the Greek-10y vs German-10y spread, while the across-countries average BBB spread, adjusted for exchange rate risk, is calculated against the US 10 year yield. 3) The BBB-average spread is calculated by grouping a sample of 75 countries in rating classes.

The outlook of Greece’s sovereign credit ratings is positive...

The **sovereign credit ratings assigned to Greece** have followed an upward trend for a long period of time, almost uninterrupted since 2015, resulting to regaining the Investment Grade (IG) in 2023 (see Chart 50).

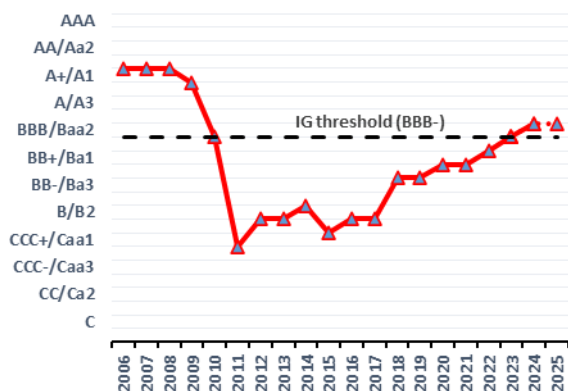
The sovereign credit ratings of Greece have risen due to the strong economic and fiscal performance of the economy: Scope Ratings assigns to Greece a credit rating of BBB, Fitch, S&P and Morningstar-DBRS assign a rating of BBB-/BBB-low and Moody’s a rating at Ba1 (non IG rating but with positive outlook). The rating outlook assigned to Greece by S&P and Morningstar-DBRS is positive, while that assigned by Fitch and Scope is stable.

According to rating agencies, **further upgrades of the sovereign may result** from sustained economic performance, prudent fiscal policies, a continuation of structural reforms fostering the competitiveness of the Greek economy and a further reduction of banks’ stock of NPLs, with the latter thus moving closer to the EU average.

...while GGBs’ pricing is favorably compared to other BBB-rated sovereign bonds.

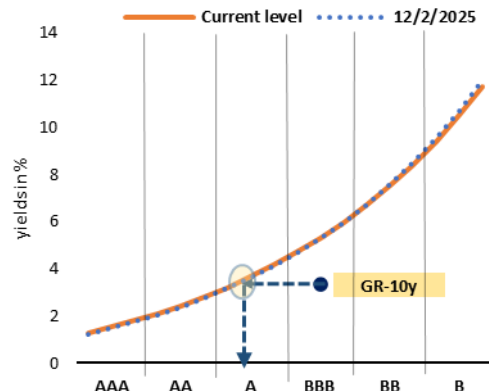
Markets price Greek sovereign bonds more favourably than the median of BBB-rated sovereign bonds; in particular, the GGB 10-year yield is firmly at single-A levels (see Chart 51).

Chart 50: Greece’s sovereign credit rating
(highest rating; alphanumeric scale harmonized)



Sources: Rating agencies & Bank of Greece. Latest obs. 25/2/2025.

Chart 51: Sovereign bond yields per rating categories
(yields in %; median per rating; model-implied)



Sources: LSEG; BoG's model. Latest obs. 25/2/2025.

Table 7.3 Corporate bonds

	Levels		Changes (bps)						
	Latest 27/2/2025	12/2/2025	2-weeks	y-t-d	3-months	6-months	12-months	2024	2023
GR NFC bonds	3.57	3.69	-12	-11	-34	-54	-92	-73	0
EA BBB-rated NFC bonds	3.29	3.41	-12	-11	8	-25	-63	-16	-79
EA liquid HY NFC bonds	5.24	5.38	-14	-36	-43	-76	-113	-75	-164
<i>Spreads</i>									
GR NFC - EA BBBs (bps)	28	28	0	0	-42	-29	-29	-57	79
GR NFC - EA liquid HY (bps)	-167	-169	2	25	9	21	21	2	164

Source: LSEG, Bank of Greece.

Note: Data on yields of the Greek corporate bonds refer to the yield of the GR NFC bond index of the Bank of Greece (Bloomberg ticker: BOGGRNFC). Data on other euro-area corporate bonds (namely EA NFC BBB-rate bonds and EA liquid HY NFC bonds) correspond to the yields of the indices iBoxx EA BBB NFC and iBoxx EA liquid HY NFC bonds, respectively.

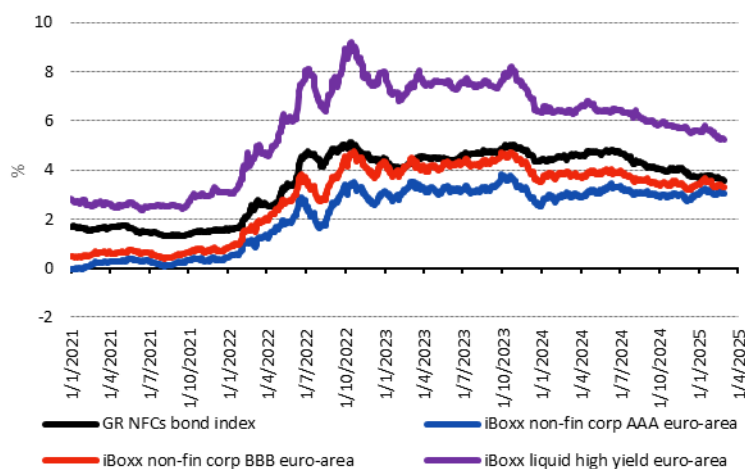
Large Greek NFCs are sustainably funded by international bond investors...

Bonds issued by Greek non-financial corporations (NFCs) have largely followed the developments in other euro-area corporate bonds (Chart 52). In 2023, Greek NFCs' bond issuance activity was low, reaching in total €600mn, in line with their low refinancing needs, while in 2024 Greek companies issued new bonds for a total amount of €2.1 bn.

...while their market-based cost of funding is close to that of BBB-rated EA NFCs.

Yields of GCBs fell in the period under review, as did yields on euro-area lower-rated corporate bonds (see Table 7.3).

Chart 52: GR NFCs bond index & iBoxx indices for EA non-financial corporates
(percentage points; daily data, 2019 to date)



Sources: Bank of Greece & LSEG.
Latest obs. 27/2/2025.

Table 7.4 Stock market indices

	Levels		Returns (%)						
	27/2/2025	12/2/2025	2-weeks	y-t-d	3-months	6-months	12-months	2024	2023
ATHEX General Index	1,598	1,562	2.3	8.7	11.8	10.5	12.1	13.7	39.1
Banks	1,462	1,414	3.4	13.7	19.4	15.5	17.2	21.1	65.7
Basic Materials	5,303	5,178	2.4	5.7	9.3	8.4	-3.6	3.0	24.2
Consumer Discretionary	5,313	5,368	-1.0	5.5	7.1	4.7	-2.8	0.4	41.7
Consumer Staples	7,900	7,244	9.1	18.1	18.8	22.4	40.9	31.5	25.3
Energy & Utilities	5,254	5,277	-0.4	5.5	11.0	6.5	1.1	-0.2	20.3
Industrials	7,379	7,476	-1.3	3.1	4.9	13.8	30.0	40.9	68.9
Real Estate	4,758	4,879	-2.5	-2.5	0.5	-2.8	-2.3	-1.6	-0.4
Tech & telecommunications	5,669	5,715	-0.8	0.0	2.4	0.4	4.2	11.8	27.5
Transaction volume (monthly average, in mn €)	156.4	143.4	9.1	14.0	22.2	59.7	24.6	27.8	96.9
Euro Stoxx	561	552	1.5	10.9	11.1	12.3	12.5	6.6	15.7
MSCI World	3,767	3,848	-2.1	1.6	-1.6	5.6	12.9	17.0	21.8
GR volatility (%)^a	1.0	0.9	15.2	50.4	25.9	-42.8	67.6	59.0	-38.8
GR intraday volatility (%)^b	0.9	0.8	18.5	30.3	-9.0	31.9	-5.6	-2.7	-14.3
Euro Stoxx volatility (%)^a	0.8	0.6	28.8	51.0	-12.1	31.5	51.3	25.8	-60.1
MSCI World volatility (%)^a	0.7	0.7	0.6	-7.1	18.8	-16.5	12.9	53.3	-52.1
VIX	21.1	15.9	33.0	21.8	58.9	6.2	57.7	39.4	-42.5

Source: LSEG, Bank of Greece.

a) Volatility measures are standard deviations of daily returns with a fixed monthly rolling window.

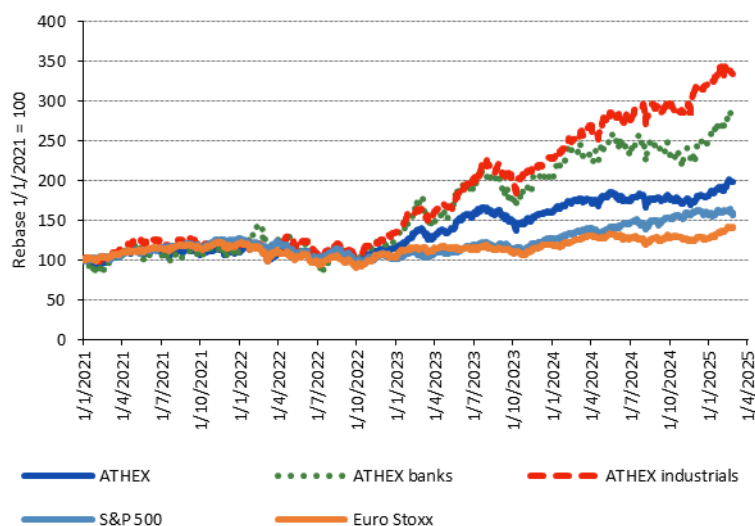
b) Intraday volatility is the range of intraday prices, relative to the closing price.

Share prices of listed Greek companies have posted strong positive returns in 2023 & 2024, in line with the good performance of the economy.

Share prices in the Athens Stock Exchange (ASE) recorded strong positive returns in 2024, outperforming euro area stock markets (Chart 53); this development took place in an environment of low, by historical standards, market volatility in the ASE.

Share prices of Greek listed companies rose, overall, vis-à-vis two weeks ago, in line with gains in other euro area stock markets, whereas volatility in the ASE and other euro area stock markets rose (see Table 7.4).

Chart 53: Stock exchange indices



Source: LSEG.

Latest obs. 27/2/2025.

8. BANKING SECTOR

Table 8.1: Banking sector fundamentals

	Income statement items (in bn euros)						Financial ratios (in %)			
	Net Interest Income		Net Fees & Commissions		Net Trading & other income		NPE		LCR	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	Dec 2024	Dec 2023	Sep 2024	Sep 2023
GR banks (SIs & LSIs)*	6.7	6.3	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.4	4.6	7.9	219.8	215.6
GR banks (SIs)	8.6	8.1	2.1	1.8	0.4	0.3	3.0	4.1	217.8	211.8

	Pre-Provision Income		Operating Expenses		Net profits		CET1		MREL	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	Dec 2024	Dec 2023	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
	GR banks (SIs & LSIs)*	5.7	5.2	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.0	15.5	14.3	--
GR banks (SIs)	7.5	6.9	3.6	3.3	4.3	3.7	16.3	15.8	28.8	24.7

* These data are for 2024:9M because LSIs have not yet published results for fiscal year 2024.

Sources: 1) income statement items, NPE ratio, and CET1 ratio (consolidated data); solo data for NPE ratio of SIs and LSIs): banks' financial statements, ECB, and Bank of Greece, 2) MREL ratio: SRB and banks' financial statements.

Notes: CET1 ratio: fully loaded CET1 regulatory capital divided by total risk weighted assets. Latest available data for LCR is for Sep. 2024.

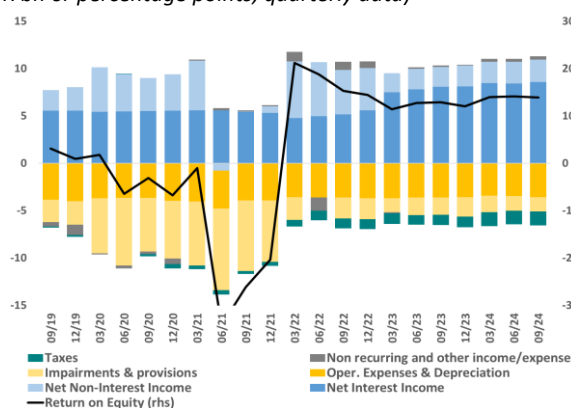
Greek banks' profitability has increased, while their financial resilience also strengthened...

The growth in the net profits of the four Greek systemically important banks continued in 2024 (Chart 54), as a result of a continued rise in net interest income, as well as higher net fees & commissions income and trading & other income. The overall bottom line was also supported by a significant decline in impairment losses on loans & advances to customers.

The aggregate capital position of systemically important banks rose in December 2024 compared to a year earlier, as CET1 capital increased relatively more than risk weighted assets. Banks' capital quality is also expected to benefit from higher profitability, as banks' plans for an acceleration in deferred tax credit (DTC) amortization materialize. Greek systemic banks' liquidity positions remained strong at end-2024, with the LCR (liquidity coverage) ratio more than double the required threshold (100%) and well above that of euro area peers. The aggregate NPE ratio of systemically important banks went further down to c. 3% in December 2024 from around 4% at end-2023 (Chart 55).

Greek systemic banks, according to their announced results, have already met their final MREL targets.

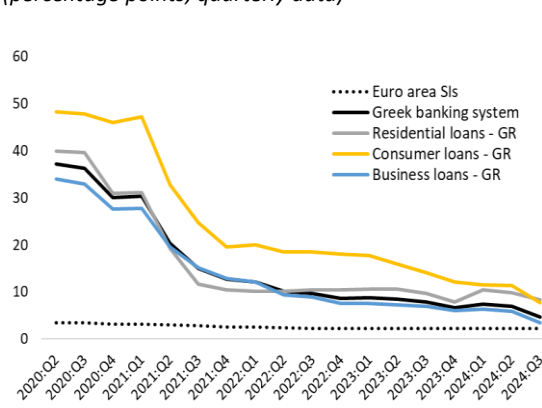
Chart 54: GR banks' profitability
(EUR bn or percentage points; quarterly data)



Sources: ECB, Bank of Greece & LSEG.

Note: Profitability components in EUR bn and Return on Equity (RoE) in percentages for Greek systemically important banks.

Chart 55: GR and EA NPE ratios
(percentage points; quarterly data)



Sources: Bank of Greece & ECB.

Table 8.2: Bank Ratings and Bonds

Bank Issuer Ratings	Latest	1 January 2024	1 January 2023	1 January 2022
All Rating Agencies	BB+ to BBB-	BB- to BB	B to BB-	B- to BB-

Bank Bonds	Bond yields (Levels, %)		Bond yields (changes, bps)				Bond issuances (EUR bn)	
	Latest 27/2/2025	12/2/2025	2-weeks	y-t-d	2023-end	2022-end	2025:3M	2024:3M
GR bank senior bonds	3.25	3.36	-11	-8	-172	-442	0.4	1.0
GR bank subordinated bonds	4.48	4.58	-10	-29	-309	-698	0.6	1.3
EA BBB bank bonds	3.40	3.49	-9	-40	-57	-180	--	--

Sources: Rating agencies and LSEG. Range of ratings: range of SI's highest long-term issuer rating across rating agencies.

...and these developments are reflected in improving bank ratings...

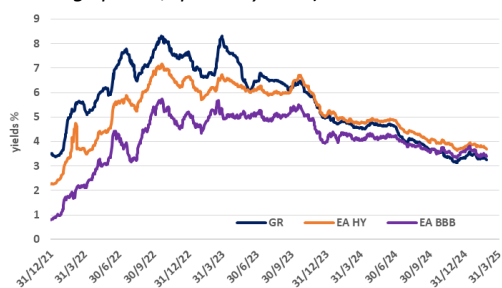
Credit ratings of Greek banks are on an upward trend (see Chart 57). At present, Greek banks' highest long-term issuer rating ranges from one notch below investment grade (BB+) to investment grade (BBB-), putting downward pressure on Greek bank bond yields.

...and in declining market-based cost of funding.

Yields on senior bonds issued by Greek banks fell in the period under review (Chart 56), broadly in line with those of euro area peers.

Overall, Greek banks' funding costs remained broadly unchanged (w.a. funding rate at around 1.3% in Sep. 2024, see Charts 55 & 56) vis-à-vis June levels (1.4%), reflecting the pass-through of lower policy rates and improved credit ratings to the cost incurred from deposits, interbank borrowing and bond selling.

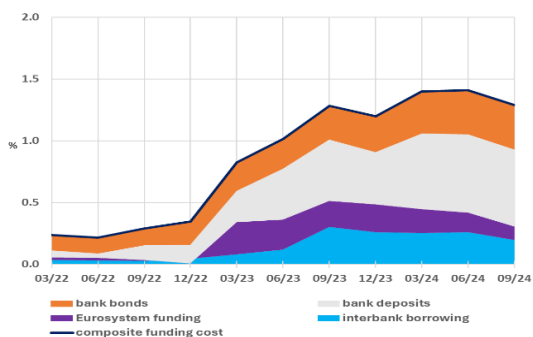
Chart 56: GR and EA bank bond yields
(percentage points; quarterly data)



Source: Bank of Greece & LSEG.

Note: Blue lines: the weighted average yield of senior bonds issued by Greek systemic banks. Orange (purple) lines: the yields of iBoxx EUR indices of non-IG (BBB) bank bonds issued in the euro area. Latest obs. 27/2/2025.

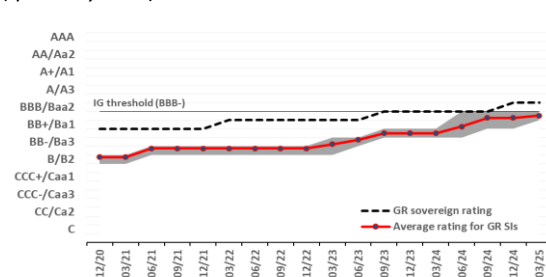
Chart 58: GR banks' funding costs
(percentage points; quarterly data)



Source: Bank of Greece.

Note: The composite funding cost is the w.a. cost of individual cost components, with the weights capturing their importance in the total funding mix.

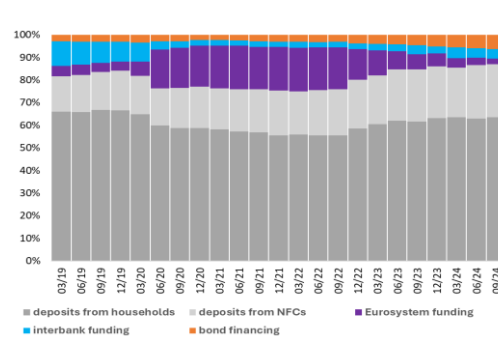
Chart 57: GR banks' issuer ratings
(quarterly data)



Source: LSEG, credit rating agencies.

Note: The chart shows the average long-term issuer rating of systemic and the Greek sovereign credit rating. Entities are assigned the highest rating among the four rating agencies (Moody's, S&P, Fitch, M. DBRS and Scope) at the end of each quarter.

Chart 59: GR banks' funding composition
(percentage points; quarterly data)



Source: Bank of Greece.

Note: Banks' liability structure is built out of banks' funding components.

9. PRIVATISATIONS AND STRUCTURAL REFORMS

Privatisations

The implementation of the revised Asset Development Plan of the Hellenic Republic Asset Development Fund (HRADF) (as last revised on 29 December 2023) is the keystone for the privatisation strategy. It includes 34 on-going projects, with some of them at an advanced stage (Attiki Odos, Egnatia Odos, ports of Alexandroupolis, Igoumenitsa, Heraklio and Volos), some marinas, properties, and healing springs.

According to the State Budget 2025, **public revenues from privatisations** amounted to €586.6 mn in 2022 and €497.3 mn in 2023, mainly due to revenues from Hellinikon and DEPA Infrastructure. For 2024, public revenues from privatizations are estimated at €4,180.4 mn, mainly from the concession contract for the operation and exploitation of Attiki Odos motorway (€3,270.0 mn). The forecast for 2025, according to the State Budget 2025, is €1,881.0 mn mainly attributed to the concession contract for the operation and exploitation of Egnatia Odos motorway (€1,350.0 mn). The forecast for 2026 and 2027 is €178.4 mn and €172.1 mn, respectively.

Structural reforms

On 11 April 2023, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs announced the **completion of the codification of labour legislation**. Thus, the provisions for individual and collective labour law, as well as for the administrative supervision of the labour market, are now included in a single text.

The new labour law (L.5053/2023) establishes rules to simplify administrative procedures and protect the employees. In particular, it provides, inter alia: the possibility to work for more than one employer, new flexible employment contracts, six-day work with an increased daily wage, increased fines for violations of undeclared work, a probationary period of six months instead of one year for a hired employee, counting in-house training as paid work time, simplification of bureaucratic procedures for businesses that choose to implement the digital work card, criminalization of labour obstruction, creation of a digital job-finding platform. Also, the suspension of the seniority allowance is lifted from 1/1/2024 for employees in the private sector, without retroactivity (restoration of the three-year allowances, which have been suspended since 2012).

Reform and Investment projects relating to all four pillars of the **National Recovery and Resilience Plan** are in progress. Most notably major projects that have been funded so far concern: household energy upgrades, electrical interconnection of islands, electric energy storage facilities, telecommunications (microsatellites network), upskilling and reskilling of unemployed, digitalization of education and construction of central Greece highway.

According to the **2024 Ageing Report** (2024 AR), public pension expenditure as % of GDP in Greece is expected to decline by 2.5p.p. over the projection horizon (from 14.5% of GDP in 2022 to 12.0% of GDP in 2070). This represents the largest fall amongst EU member states, for whom public pension expenditure as % of GDP is on average projected to marginally increase by 0.4 p.p. by 2070. The projections are in line with the pension system sustainability clause, which requires that 2060 public pension expenditure may rise by up to 2.5 percentage points of GDP when compared to 2009 expenditure (according to the 2024 AR, in 2060 pension expenditure in Greece will be lower by 1.6 p.p. when compared to 2009). Age retirement thresholds have been revised upwards (from 67) to reflect the increases marked in the life expectancy at 65 years of age (by one year in 2027, 2036, 2045, 2054 and 2066).

According to the **fourth post-programme surveillance report** (June 2024):

- **Arrears:** The total stock of arrears in the public sector has increased, almost entirely due to arrears in hospitals; at the same time, the stock of pension arrears has further decreased.
- **Labour legislation:** The codification of the labour legislation is underway and still needs to be completed.
- **Financial sector:** Financial sector policies to tackle various legacy issues are being implemented broadly on schedule and are set to be completed in 2024. These policies refer to clearing the backlog of household insolvency cases, setting up the organisation of sale & lease back, clearing

the backlog of called state guarantees and out-of-court workout restructurings of non-performing loans.

- Banking sector: The workout of legacy debt by servicers is advancing but continues to face difficulties. This is in particular due to judicial obstacles, mainly in the context of liquidation proceedings.

The new release of **OECD's Product Market Regulation indicator**, which measures the distortions to competition, suggests that Greece noted the greatest improvement among the OECD members during the period 2018-2023. The regulatory framework of Greece is now close to the OECD average, as a result of significant reforms. However, there is considerable room to make the regulatory framework of the professional services (especially for lawyers) and retail sector more competition-friendly. In addition, the country should consider improving its mechanisms for assessing the impact of new and existing laws and regulations on competition, address its high non-tariff trade barriers and further align the governance of state-owned enterprises with key OECD best practices aimed at ensuring a level playing field with private firms.

ANNEX 1: ADDITIONAL CHARTS AND TABLES

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Table 1: GDP and main components, seasonally adjusted

Percentage changes (chain linked volumes, reference year 2020)

Source:	2020					2021					2022					2023					2024		
	2020	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2022	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2023	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Private consumption	-6.1	-0.1	-12.4	-3.9	-7.8	5.4	-6.0	12.3	5.0	11.6	8.8	14.1	9.5	7.4	4.5	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1
Public consumption	3.0	2.7	-1.6	5.6	5.4	1.9	2.1	2.0	3.1	0.4	0.1	1.1	2.1	-0.8	-1.8	2.5	4.4	2.4	-0.8	4.0	-6.8	-4.2	-1.4
Gross fixed capital formation	1.6	2.1	-1.2	2.9	2.8	20.8	11.2	23.7	21.0	27.4	16.2	19.6	15.0	12.2	18.4	7.0	10.7	8.6	8.6	0.6	2.6	3.7	0.3
Dwellings	18.3	25.6	39.9	7.4	4.2	32.5	31.1	14.6	77.5	14.7	58.2	34.2	36.2	27.4	148.1	23.8	61.6	52.8	29.2	-18.7	-13.7	-6.9	7.2
Other construction	-6.4	-14.0	-1.6	-7.1	-1.1	16.2	4.3	17.3	17.8	26.1	8.7	14.7	10.5	7.2	3.3	10.1	6.2	9.9	10.1	14.2	10.4	3.3	3.3
Equipment	-2.5	2.0	-9.5	-0.2	-2.3	20.6	-0.1	22.5	15.7	46.2	16.7	33.8	12.6	11.7	12.4	4.6	2.2	3.6	11.5	1.1	6.8	15.2	-3.3
Domestic demand	-3.4	0.7	-9.0	-1.2	-4.0	6.4	-2.4	11.3	6.5	11.0	8.0	12.0	8.7	6.4	5.1	2.6	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.7	0.1	1.0	1.1
Exports of goods and services	-21.5	-10.3	-28.7	-32.5	-12.7	24.4	-0.9	24.9	48.7	30.0	6.6	15.9	14.2	-0.8	-0.5	1.9	8.7	-1.7	0.0	0.9	-5.3	1.7	3.3
Exports of goods	4.3	4.5	-2.5	2.9	12.7	14.7	11.2	20.6	15.8	11.5	4.5	6.9	5.6	3.8	2.0	-0.4	8.8	-2.8	-2.8	-4.3	-10.2	1.2	1.2
Exports of services	-42.8	-17.7	-55.5	-56.5	-40.9	37.6	-17.9	53.9	95.1	62.0	9.4	21.6	27.6	-1.7	-3.6	3.9	6.9	-0.1	3.3	5.6	1.7	2.7	5.1
Imports of goods and services	-7.4	3.1	-15.7	-8.4	-8.8	17.3	-5.3	25.2	21.6	31.3	11.9	18.8	16.1	6.0	8.3	1.0	4.5	-1.0	3.1	-2.4	3.7	8.7	4.2
Imports of goods	-3.9	2.9	-14.5	-3.8	-0.1	16.5	-2.2	25.3	16.8	28.4	13.2	19.3	18.7	9.8	6.4	-0.3	2.2	-3.8	2.7	-2.1	3.1	9.9	2.3
Imports of services	-16.7	4.4	-18.9	-20.3	-30.4	19.5	-14.7	25.2	37.0	40.5	4.5	13.7	4.6	-7.7	9.9	4.9	13.2	8.2	2.5	-2.8	4.4	5.2	12.5
Real GDP at market prices	-9.0	-1.6	-16.0	-10.4	-8.0	8.3	-2.2	15.0	11.5	10.3	5.8	8.0	6.7	4.7	4.1	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4

ELSTAT (quarterly national accounts December 2024, provisional data).

Table 2: Value added decomposition, seasonally adjusted

Percentage changes (chain linked volumes, reference year 2020)

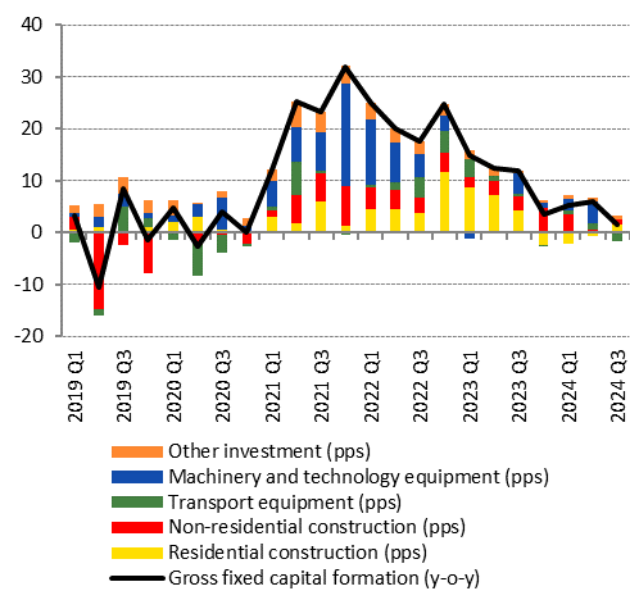
	2020					2021					2022					2023					2024		
	2020	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2022	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2023	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Agricultural sector	-8.2	-4.3	-9.0	-8.6	-10.8	-2.9	-7.0	-3.1	-4.0	2.9	15.9	16.4	22.5	23.4	2.3	-26.8	-16.2	-28.9	-36.0	-25.2	-11.8	-3.6	0.7
Industry and construction	-4.3	-1.7	-10.3	-4.3	-0.9	12.9	5.9	18.7	14.0	13.6	1.7	7.4	2.9	0.2	-3.0	4.6	0.2	2.0	6.3	10.2	5.4	9.4	4.3
Industry	-3.6	-1.3	-10.3	-2.8	0.0	10.9	4.2	17.1	10.1	12.9	1.7	6.1	4.4	1.7	-4.7	3.8	1.7	-0.5	4.7	9.6	5.8	11.3	4.5
Construction	-10.1	-4.9	-10.1	-17.3	-8.4	30.7	20.4	31.7	53.4	20.0	1.8	17.0	-8.5	-11.2	11.8	10.4	-10.5	23.2	19.6	14.1	2.3	-3.2	3.2
Services	-9.8	-2.0	-16.6	-11.4	-8.9	7.1	-3.1	13.0	10.7	9.0	5.6	6.0	6.5	4.6	5.3	3.3	5.1	4.0	2.2	2.0	0.7	1.2	1.9
Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport	-21.2	-4.9	-33.1	-25.7	-20.9	10.4	-12.2	21.5	20.5	18.7	9.7	10.2	17.8	7.4	4.3	2.0	6.4	0.5	1.2	0.2	-0.3	2.4	3.0
Information & communication	10.0	15.5	5.8	8.9	10.2	9.2	11.3	14.3	8.6	3.2	7.1	1.8	4.7	9.6	12.4	5.1	8.8	7.4	1.0	3.8	5.3	4.2	5.4
Financial services	-3.7	-3.3	-6.3	-3.8	-1.5	2.9	4.8	8.2	3.1	-4.4	3.9	-3.5	-4.8	3.4	22.5	4.4	6.7	8.0	3.8	-0.1	2.5	1.1	2.6
Real estate related services	-7.5	-4.4	-8.8	-9.7	-7.0	5.7	0.9	6.0	8.3	7.6	2.2	3.8	1.8	1.2	2.0	5.1	4.3	5.5	5.7	4.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Professional services	-5.6	4.5	-17.8	-8.3	-0.7	18.3	7.6	34.4	26.6	8.3	10.3	7.4	8.7	7.1	18.0	8.1	12.3	11.1	4.3	5.2	2.5	2.0	8.1
Public admin	-0.7	-0.1	-2.6	-0.1	0.2	1.6	1.0	2.0	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.5	0.2	2.6	1.6	1.0	2.3	2.8	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7
Arts and recreation	-21.0	-1.4	-46.4	-12.3	-23.6	13.9	-21.9	66.5	9.3	27.7	12.5	37.3	11.9	7.6	-1.3	4.2	-1.1	5.8	4.3	8.0	2.3	1.2	0.6
Value added at basic prices	-8.9	-2.0	-15.1	-10.7	-7.7	7.8	-1.6	13.1	11.5	9.4	5.3	6.4	6.6	4.5	3.9	2.2	3.2	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.1	2.4	2.3
Taxes on products	-9.2	-0.4	-20.9	-6.4	-9.0	9.4	-4.0	26.1	6.1	13.2	9.2	16.1	7.5	6.1	7.6	-3.3	-9.0	-5.3	4.7	-3.3	5.0	11.9	-4.6
Subsidies on products	-1.9	10.1	6.4	-7.1	-15.9	-12.7	14.2	-6.0	-28.9	-35.0	8.3	-36.0	-17.8	51.9	94.8	-19.8	4.0	-45.0	-15.6	-20.9	-20.3	56.9	-34.1
GDP at market prices	-9.0	-1.6	-16.0	-10.4	-8.0	8.3	-2.2	15.0	11.5	10.3	5.8	8.0	6.7	4.7	4.1	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4

Source: ELSTAT (quarterly national accounts December 2024, provisional data).

Percentage changes compared to a year earlier	Release date	2023	2024f	2025f	2026f
OECD	Dec 2024	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5
European Commission	Nov 2024	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2
IMF	Oct 2024	2.0	2.3	2.0	-
Consensus	Feb 2025	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0

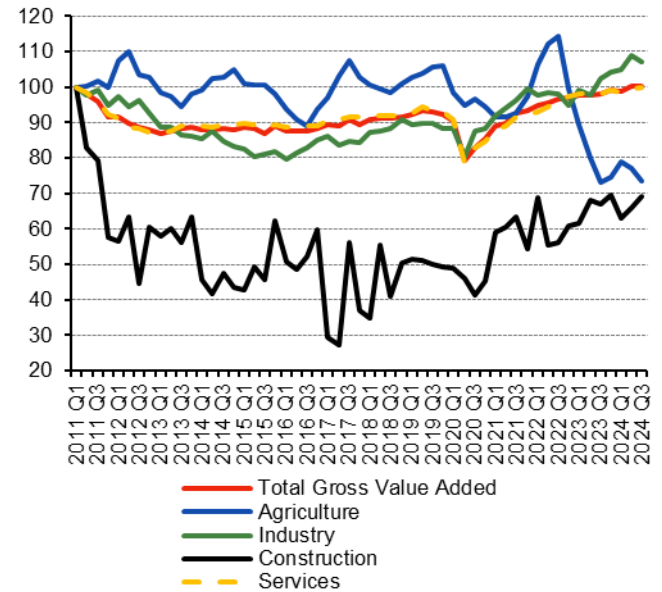
Sources: OECD (OECD Economic Outlook, December 2024), European Commission (European Commission, Autumn 2024 Economic Forecasts, November 2024), IMF (World Economic Outlook, October 2024), Consensus Economics (Consensus Forecasts, February 2025).

Chart 1: Decomposition of gross fixed capital formation by investment component (contribution)



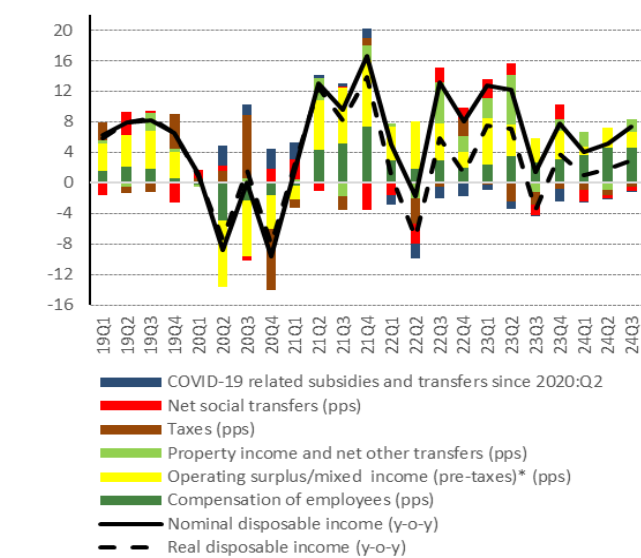
Source: ELSTAT, National Accounts (provisional, nsa data, at current prices), December 2024.

Chart 2: Real gross value added by economic activity (index: 2011:Q1=100)



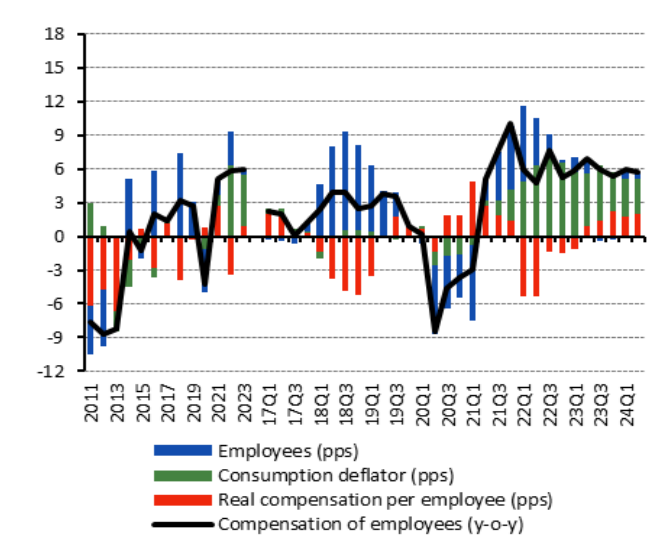
Source: ELSTAT, National Accounts, December 2024.

Chart 3: Household disposable income growth and components (percent contributions)



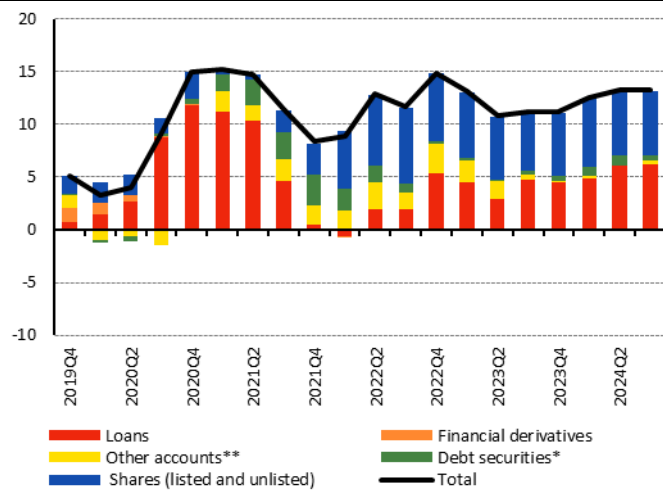
Source: ELSTAT, quarterly non-financial accounts of institutional sectors and Bank of Greece calculations.
 Note: Taxes = Current taxes on income, wealth + Taxes on production and imports (including ENFIA).
 *Excluding exceptional subsidies and transfers from general government to deal with COVID-19 since 2020:Q2.

Chart 4: Compensation of employees growth and components (percent contributions)



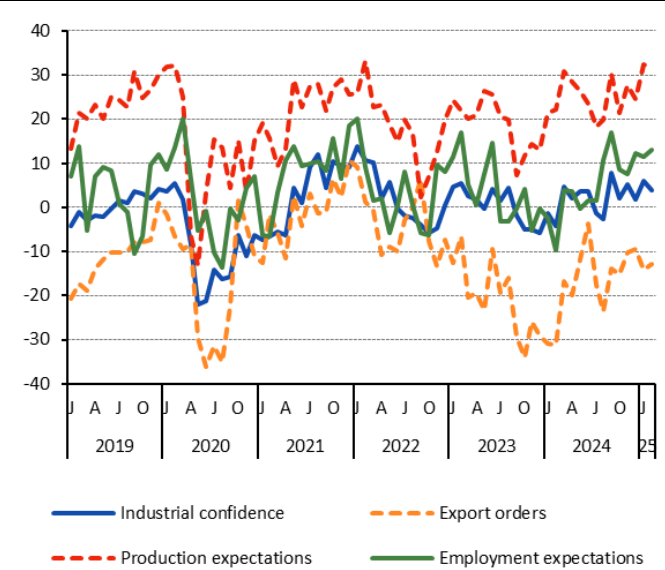
Source: ELSTAT, National Accounts, December 2024.

Chart 5: External financing of Non-Financial Corporations by instrument
(flows, 4 quarter moving sum, EUR bn)



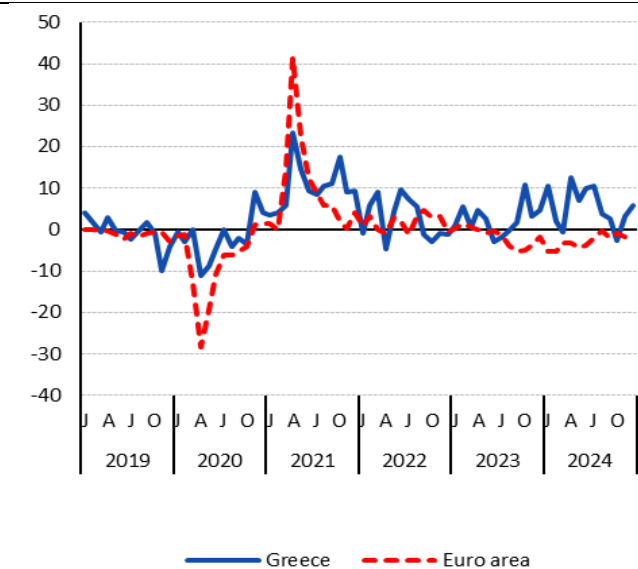
Sources: ECB (SDW), Bank of Greece, Financial Accounts.
*Does not include corporate bonds issued by Greek companies' subsidiaries residing abroad. In the period Dec. 2012-Oct. 2020 the gross (net) amount of these bond issues stood at around €10.8 (5.5) bn.
**Includes trade credit and advances and other accounts receivable/payable.

Chart 6: Industrial confidence, production, employment and export orders
(balances; sa data)



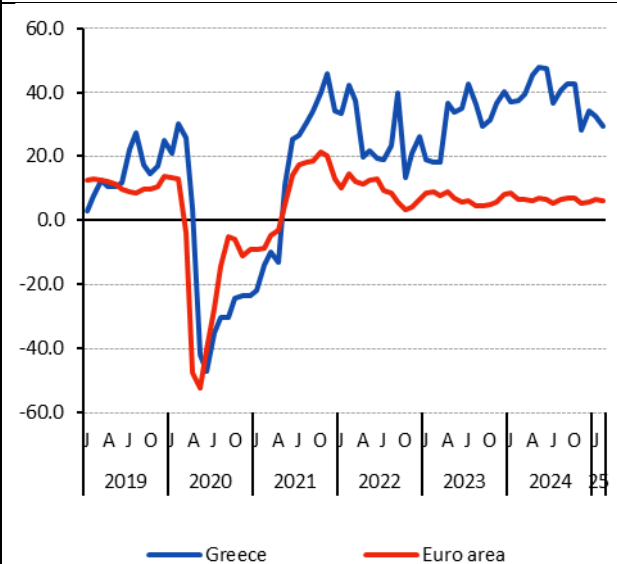
Source: European Commission (business and consumer surveys).

Chart 7: Industrial production
(annual percentage change of industrial production index)



Source: Eurostat.

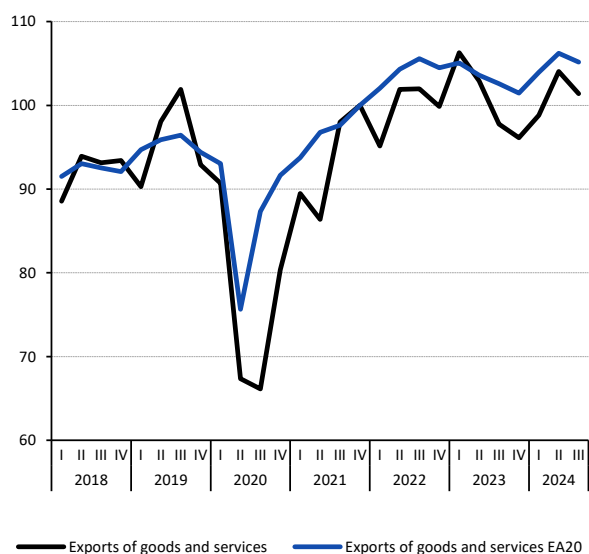
Chart 8: Greek and Euro Area Services Confidence Indicator
(balance)



Source: European Commission (business and consumer surveys).

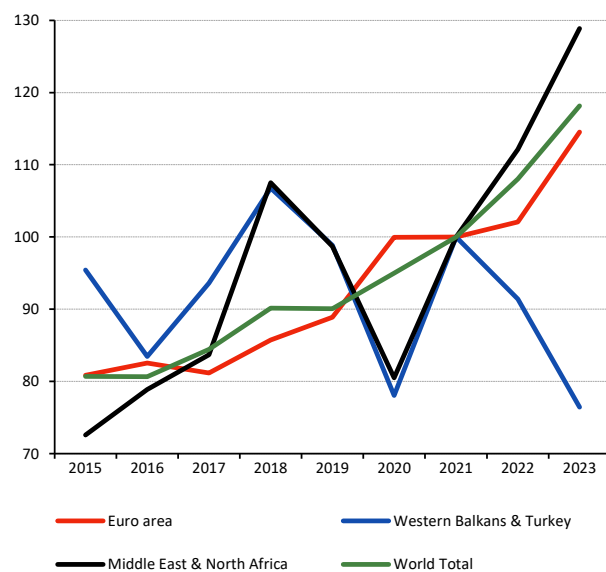
EXTERNAL BALANCES, COMPETITIVENESS

Chart 9: Real exports of goods and services (Greece and EA20)
(index 2021:Q4=100, sa)



Sources: Bank of Greece (BoP statistics) and Eurostat (for EA 20). Bank of Greece calculations.

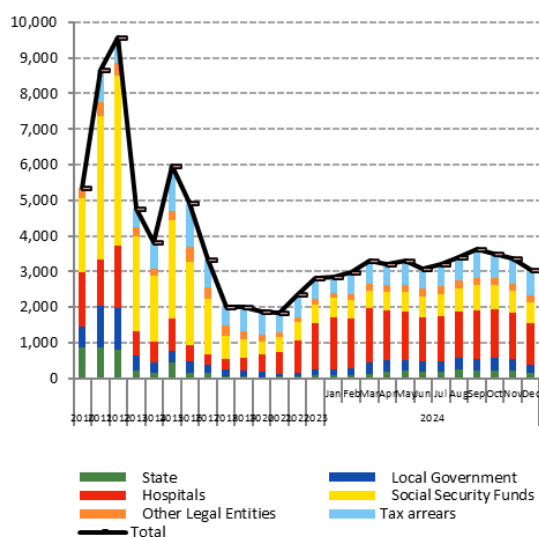
Chart 10: Greek goods export market shares
(Imports from Greece as percentage of world imports; Index 2021=100)



Source: IMF - Direction of trade statistics database. Bank of Greece calculations.

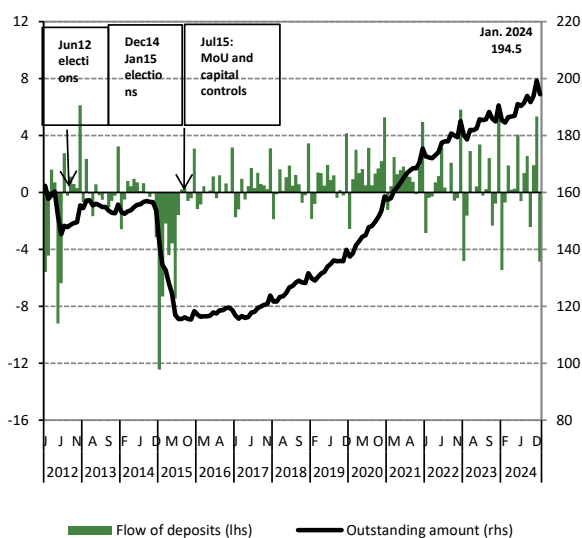
FISCAL

Chart 11: General Government stock of arrears (incl. tax arrears)
(EUR mn)



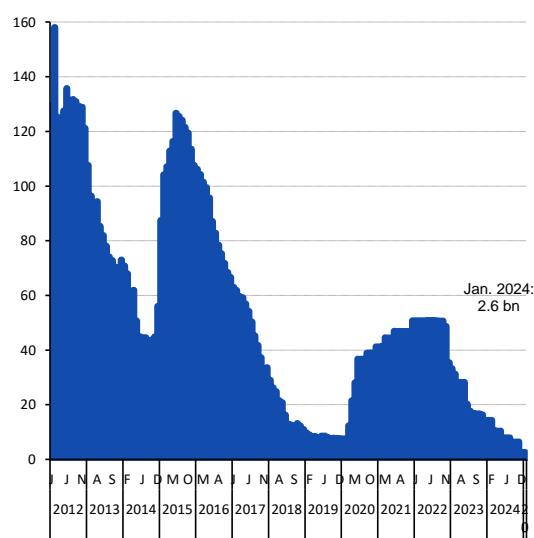
Source: Ministry of Finance.

Chart 12: Bank deposits* of non-financial corporations and households (in EUR bn)



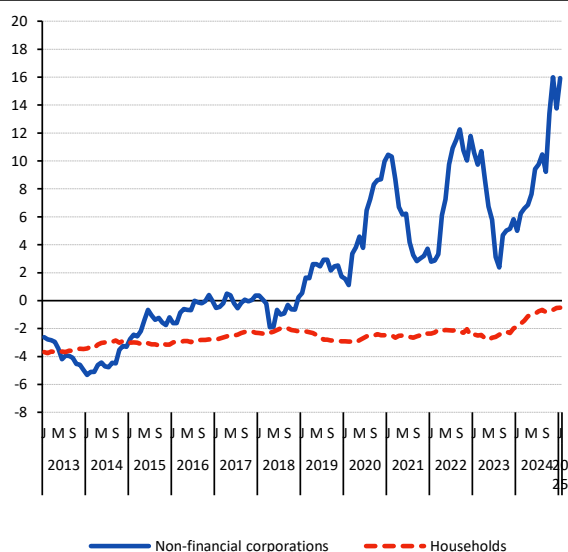
*As of December 2016, deposits held in the Consignment Deposits and Loan Fund by the private sector (€4.2 bn) were excluded from the outstanding amount of bank deposits, as the institution has been reclassified from the financial sector to the general government sector. The net flows of deposits are not affected by such reclassifications.
Source: Bank of Greece.

Chart 13: Central bank financing to Greek commercial banks (in EUR bn, end of month)



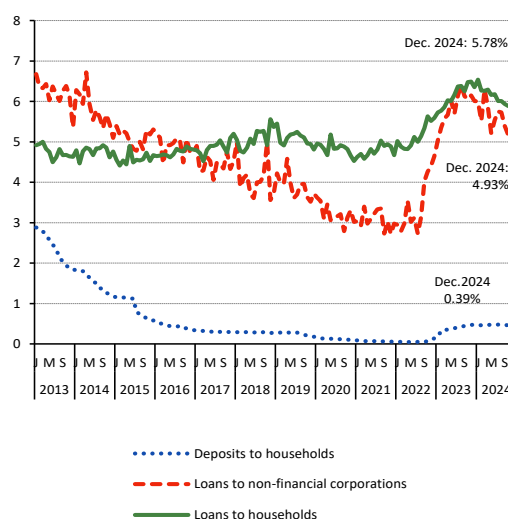
Source: Bank of Greece.

Chart 14: Bank credit to non-financial corporations and households (annual percentage change %)



Source: Bank of Greece.

Chart 15: Bank interest rates of new loans and deposits to euro area residents (annual percentages, weighted averages of interest rates on the various loan and deposit categories)

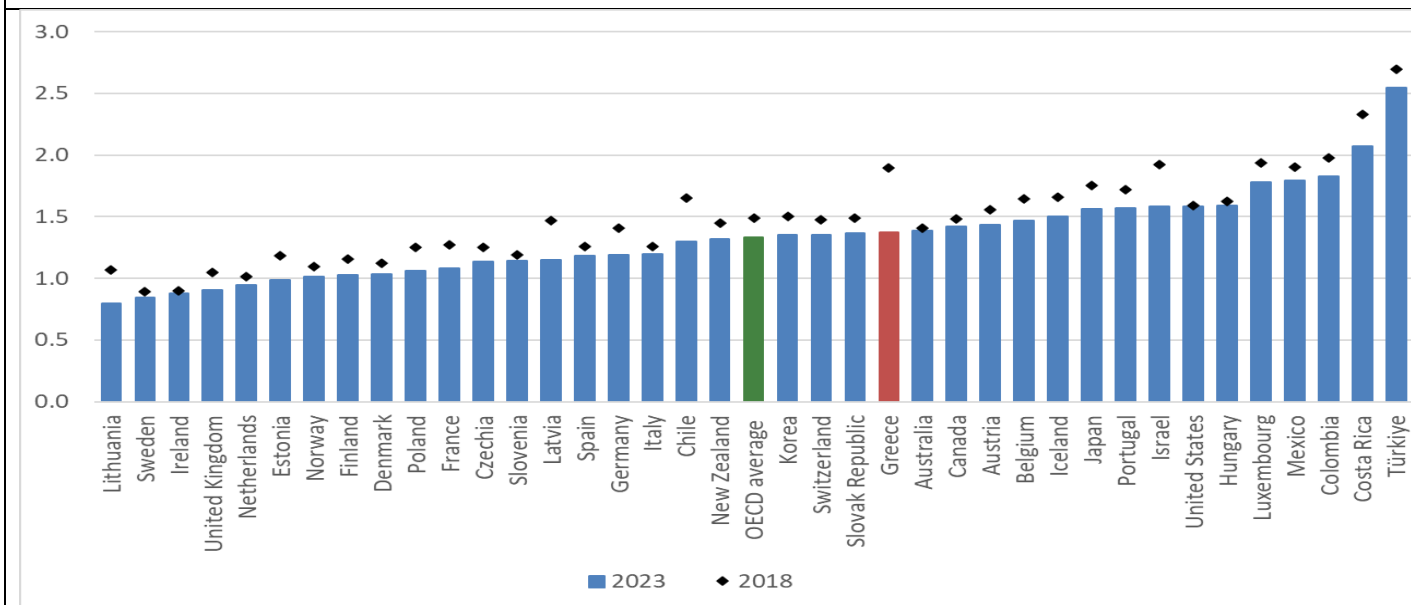


*Before June 2014 interest rates agreed in the context of most loan modifications were recorded as interest rates on new lending. As of June 2014, interest rates in the context of loan modifications, if set below market conditions in response to financial distress of the borrower, are no longer reflected in the series for the bank lending rate.

Source: Bank of Greece.

STRUCTURAL REFORM INDICATORS

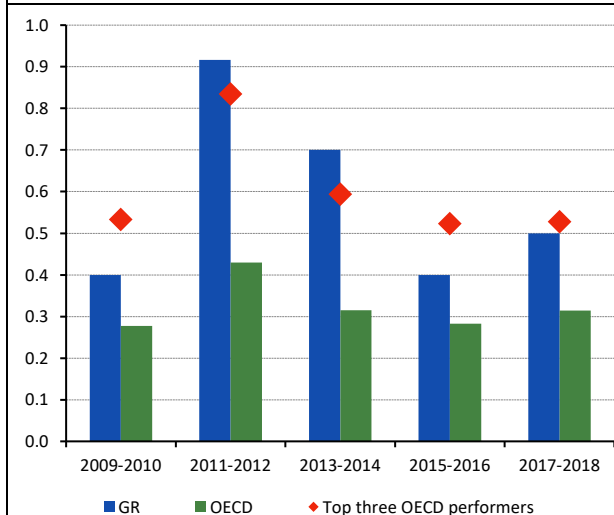
Chart 16: OECD Product Market Regulation Indicator



Source: OECD.

Notes: The PMR economy-wide indicator measures the regulatory barriers to firm entry and competition in a broad range of key policy areas, ranging from licensing and public procurement, to governance of SOEs, price controls, evaluation of new and existing regulations, and foreign trade. The information used to construct the indicator is collected through a questionnaire. Low (high) values suggest few (many) regulatory barriers.

Chart 17: Responsiveness to OECD Going for Growth recommendations



Source: OECD Going for Growth 2010, 2013, 2017 and 2019.

Table 1: Main macroeconomic indicators for Greece													This update: 28 February 2025, Next update: 21 March 2025				
			2022	2023	2024	24Q1	24Q2	24Q3	24Q4	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25		
1. Economic activity																	
Real GDP	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	5.7	2.3	...	2.2	2.3	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Real government consumption	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	0.1	2.6	...	-6.8	-4.2	-1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Real private consumption	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	8.6	1.8	...	1.6	1.8	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Real gross fixed capital formation	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	16.4	6.6	...	2.6	3.7	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Real exports of goods and services	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	6.6	1.9	...	-5.3	1.7	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Real exports of goods</i>		%y-o-y	4.1	0.1	...	-10.2	1.2	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Real exports of services</i>		%y-o-y	9.4	3.9	...	1.7	2.7	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Real imports of goods and services	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	11.0	0.9	...	3.7	8.7	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Real imports of goods</i>		%y-o-y	13.2	-0.3	...	3.1	9.9	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Real imports of services</i>		%y-o-y	4.4	4.8	...	4.4	5.2	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contribution to GDP growth (in GDP pts)	ELSTAT																
Domestic demand (excl. inventories)			8.5	2.9	...	0.1	1.0	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net exports			-2.3	0.3	...	-3.6	-3.1	-0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Changes in inventories			-0.2	-0.9	...	4.1	4.0	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Economic Sentiment Indicator	EC		104.9	107.2	107.7	106.6	109.4	107.5	107.0	110.2	107.8	106.9	106.4	108.6	106.9		
Consumer confidence indicator (% balance)	IOBE/EC		-50.7	-40.0	-46.0	-46.1	-42.7	-47.8	-47.4	-51.3	-50.3	-47.3	-44.5	-43.4	-42.0		
Industrial confidence indicator (% balance)	IOBE/EC		2.0	0.6	1.8	-0.3	3.1	1.3	3.0	7.8	2.0	5.2	1.8	6.0	4.0		
Industrial production (total industry)	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	2.4	2.3	5.3	3.6	9.6	5.7	2.1	2.5	-2.6	3.3	5.8	...	...
Retail sales (total including fuel)	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	3.3	-3.3	-1.6	-4.7	3.2	-2.8	-2.1	-0.6	-1.6	1.1	-5.4	...	...
2. Prices and costs (annual % changes)																	
HICP	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	9.3	4.2	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	...		
GDP deflator	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	6.5	5.9	...	3.4	2.9	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Profits (gross operating surplus)	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	15.5	6.5	...	3.4	3.2	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Real compensation per employee*	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	-3.8	-0.9	...	3.6	4.8	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unit labour costs, whole economy**	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	-1.4	2.5	...	6.3	7.0	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compensation per employee		%y-o-y	1.8	3.7	...	7.1	8.4	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labour productivity		%y-o-y	3.2	1.1	...	0.8	1.3	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Import price index (ind. goods)	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	27.7	-12.3	-2.0	-2.7	3.0	-5.6	-2.6	-10.6	-5.5	-2.8	0.6	...	...
Export producer prices index (ind. goods)	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	39.8	-9.0	-1.5	-0.4	5.4	-6.4	-4.9	-13.2	-8.3	-4.9	-1.3	-0.2	...		
Industrial producer prices (total excl. constr.)	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	33.5	-6.5	-2.4	-5.3	-3.1	-0.9	-0.2	-1.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.5	...		
Residential property prices	BOG	%y-o-y	11.9	13.8	...	10.6	9.4	7.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial property prices: Retail	BOG	%y-o-y	6.2	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial property prices: Office	BOG	%y-o-y	3.6	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Labour market developments																	
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)(nsa)	ELSTAT		12.4	11.1	...	12.1	9.8	9.0	...	8.5	9.2	9.7	9.5	...	...
Total employment (nsa)	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	5.4	1.3	...	1.8	2.2	1.6	...	2.3	1.8	3.4	0.8	...	...
Employees	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	7.7	0.4	...	1.2	1.6	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hourly labour earnings (nsa)***	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	5.5	6.0	...	7.5	8.6	-2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Balance of payments (BOG-Current Prices)																	
Exports of goods and services	BOG	%y-o-y	36.5	-2.4	1.1	-5.0	6.0	0.6	2.4	-0.6	-0.8	0.2	9.0	...	...
<i>Exports of goods</i>		%y-o-y	36.7	-6.9	-2.8	-11.5	4.7	-0.1	-3.3	-5.0	-10.1	-5.8	7.6	...	...
<i>Exports of services</i>		%y-o-y	36.2	2.7	5.2	6.7	7.3	1.1	9.3	2.7	8.4	9.0	11.0	...	...
Exports of G&S as a percentage of GDP	BOG		48.8	44.0	...	38.5	44.0	48.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imports of goods and services	BOG	%y-o-y	37.9	-9.4	2.6	-1.9	8.1	3.0	1.3	2.0	-0.8	1.9	2.8	...	...
<i>Imports of goods</i>		%y-o-y	41.3	-11.0	1.5	-3.2	8.0	1.1	0.3	1.7	-1.8	2.3	0.6	...	...
<i>Imports of services</i>		%y-o-y	27.7	-4.0	5.9	2.4	8.4	8.7	4.1	2.7	2.2	1.0	9.0	...	...
Imports of G&S as a percentage of GDP	BOG		58.5	49.0	...	51.8	49.2	43.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Current account balance (eur bn)	BOG		-21.2	-13.9	-15.1	-3.8	-4.5	0.3	-7.1	-0.3	-0.4	-3.2	-3.6	...	...
as a percentage of GDP			-10.2	-6.2	...	-7.2	-7.7	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Credit and financial indicators																	
M3 (broad money, without currency in circulation)	BOG	%y-o-y	4.1	2.6	5.5	3.0	3.8	4.3	5.5	4.3	4.7	5.6	5.5	6.0	...		
Credit to the private sector	BOG	%y-o-y	6.3	3.6	8.9	4.5	6.1	6.6	8.9	6.6	9.1	10.0	8.9	10.0	...		
Euro short-term rate €STR	ECB		1.6	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	...		
10-year government bond yield (%)	Reuters	%y-o-y	4.6	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.4	...		
Stock prices: ATHEX Composite Index	ASE	%y-o-y	4.1	39.1	13.3	34.9	10.1	20.1	13.3	20.1	15.9	9.6	13.3	13.3	...		
6. General government finances (% of GDP)																	
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	ELSTAT	cumulative	-2.5	-1.3	...	-1.4	-0.2	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary balance (surplus (+), deficit (-))	ELSTAT	cumulative	0.0	2.1	...	-0.6	1.5	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consolidated gross debt	ELSTAT	cumulative	177.0	163.9	...	155.5	155.9	156.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Deflated with private consumption deflator.
 ** Eurostat definition.
 *** ELSTAT "Index of Wages" for the total economy excluding agriculture and private households.

Table 2: Key indicators for Consumption in Greece											This update: 28 February 2025, Next update: 21 March 2025					
			LTA	2022	2023	2024	24Q1	24Q2	24Q3	24Q4	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
1. Private consumption			2001-2008													
1.1 Private consumption	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	4.4	8.6	3.7	...	1.6	1.8	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Disposable income of households and NPISH			2001-2008													
2.1 Disposable income of households and NPISH (current prices)	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	6.8	6.2	8.1	...	4.1	5.1	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2 Real disposable income of households and NPISH	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	3.5	0.3	3.4	...	1.0	1.8	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Retail sales sub-indices			2005-2008													
3.1 General index	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	4.3	3.3	-3.3	-1.6	-4.7	3.2	-2.8	-2.1	-0.6	-1.6	1.1	-5.4	...	...
3.1.1 General index (excluding automotive fuel)	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	3.0	1.9	-2.1	-0.8	-4.2	3.0	-1.3	-0.6	1.0	0.8	2.7	-4.8	...	...
3.1.2 Food-beverages-tobacco	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	3.8	-1.4	-1.3	0.6	-0.3	3.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	2.3	5.3	-6.7	...	...
3.1.3 Clothing-footwear	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	-0.6	2.5	0.9	-1.0	-0.2	6.2	-3.1	-5.7	-1.0	-3.0	-4.0	-9.1	...	...
3.1.4 Furniture, elct and household eqpt.	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	5.2	10.8	2.4	-10.6	-13.8	-12.3	-10.4	-6.2	-1.1	-6.2	-8.2	-4.1	...	...
3.1.5 Books, stationery, other goods	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	2.0	13.0	-0.6	-2.9	-10.8	2.6	-0.6	-3.1	0.8	-4.5	-1.2	-3.7	...	...
3.2 New private passenger cars	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	-1.3	6.7	16.5	3.4	5.8	9.0	-4.1	1.9	-5.6	-3.8	4.8	6.1	-5.7	...
4. Bank credit			2003-2008													
4.1 Loans to househds for consumption purposes (nsa)	BOG	% y-o-y	24.2	1.2	3.4	6.3	4.6	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.0	...
5. VAT Receipts			2003-2008													
5.1 In current prices	MoF	% y-o-y	7.3	22.9	9.2	12.7	4.7	11.7	10.5	22.8	14.1	14.7	3.6	57.3	11.6	...
5.2 In constant prices	MoF	% y-o-y	3.9	12.2	5.5	9.6	1.6	8.9	7.4	19.9	10.8	12.1	1.2	53.4	8.7	...
6. Confidence indicators			2003-2008													
6.1 Consumer confidence	IOBE/EC	ind	-26.8	-50.7	-40.0	-46.0	-46.1	-42.7	-47.8	-47.4	-51.3	-50.3	-47.3	-44.5	-43.4	-42.0
Present conditions																
6.2 Major purchases at present	IOBE/EC	ind	-45.0	-54.7	-52.9	-52.4	-53.6	-53.5	-52.5	-49.9	-54.5	-52.4	-48.5	-48.8	-51.5	-46.1
6.3 Statement on fin. situation of hsh.	IOBE/EC	ind	-1.2	-2.8	-3.6	-3.3	-3.1	-2.3	-4.7	-3.1	-2.1	-1.8	-1.7	-5.7	-2.7	-1.8
Past 12 months																
6.4 Financial situation over last 12 months	IOBE/EC	ind	-30.1	-50.4	-45.5	-48.7	-52.7	-43.9	-49.6	-48.6	-52.2	-49.1	-49.2	-47.6	-41.2	-41.2
6.5 Price trends over last 12 months	IOBE/EC	ind	68.9	82.8	85.3	83.2	88.4	83.2	81.3	79.9	81.4	82.5	81.2	76.1	74.5	69.5
Next 12 months																
6.6 Financial situation over next 12 months	IOBE/EC	ind	-20.8	-49.4	-35.6	-43.2	-44.4	-39.1	-44.9	-44.6	-48.9	-46.5	-44.7	-42.6	-38.8	-38.8
6.7 General economic situation over next 12 months	IOBE/EC	ind	-28.3	-56.8	-35.4	-47.2	-43.9	-45.2	-50.4	-49.3	-55.6	-54.3	-50.3	-43.4	-46.1	-44.7
6.8 Price trends over next 12 months	IOBE/EC	ind	30.2	42.5	27.2	32.8	29.0	31.7	33.8	36.5	43.1	40.7	37.4	31.4	27.6	31.9
6.9 Unemployment expectations over next 12 months	IOBE/EC	ind	43.0	35.6	13.7	18.5	15.7	16.0	22.5	19.8	25.2	23.3	20.9	15.1	13.9	13.2
6.10 Major purchases over next 12 mn.	IOBE/EC	ind	-28.0	-46.0	-43.4	-44.8	-43.3	-42.8	-46.1	-47.0	-48.6	-51.4	-45.1	-44.5	-47.5	-43.4
6.11 Savings over next 12 months	IOBE/EC	ind	-45.9	-67.3	-64.3	-66.4	-68.0	-64.7	-65.6	-67.4	-62.9	-66.6	-66.9	-68.7	-69.2	-63.3

Confidence indicators are net percentage balances of positive and negative replies to each situation described by the variable. For all indices except for those referring to the unemployment rate and prices, a higher value suggests an improvement.

Table 3: Key indicators for Investment in Greece											This update: 28 February 2025, Next update: 21 March 2025					
			LTA	2022	2023	2024	24Q1	24Q2	24Q3	24Q4	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
1. Gross fixed capital formation	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	3.7	16.4	6.6	...	2.6	3.7	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1 Equipment			9.7	16.1	1.8	...	4.6	11.9	-3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.2 Construction			1.3	22.7	15.6	...	0.1	-0.9	4.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Public Investment Programme (nsa)	BOG	%y-o-y	...	22.5	1.6	18.9	38.6	-12.4	11.7	31.1	-5.1	-1.5	81.2	29.3	-25.3	...
3. Capital goods production index (nsa)	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	-3.5	5.5	6.0	0.2	-0.7	1.7	3.1	-2.6	4.3	-1.1	-5.2	-1.8	...	...
4. Capacity utilization-capital goods industry (nsa)	IOBE/EC	Ind	77.0	68.7	71.0	75.1	74.8	75.8	75.0	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Cement Production (nsa)	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	-1.8	2.5	0.5	7.6	14.4	0.0	15.0	2.9	12.4	7.3	19.0	19.0	...	...
6. Construction production index (nsa)	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	-5.9	12.7	9.6	...	19.9	14.8	17.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Construction confidence indicator (sa)	IOBE/EC	bln	-19.3	-19.1	0.5	7.0	10.7	5.6	8.3	3.4	6.2	2.1	-5.2	13.3	13.2	6.9
7.1 Evolution of current overall order books			-37.9	-51.2	-38.7	-13.7	-4.5	-17.3	-12.2	-20.7	-17.1	-24.7	-25.9	-11.6	-14.3	-14.6
7.2 Employment expectations over the next 3 months			-0.7	13.1	39.7	27.7	25.9	28.4	28.8	27.5	29.5	28.9	15.4	38.1	40.7	28.4
8. New construction permits (nsa)	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	-1.9	-2.2	15.9	...	26.7	5.4	2.1	...	23.5	46.7	-20.7	...	...	...
9. Housing loans (nsa)	BOG	%y-o-y	22.2	-3.6	-3.5	-2.6	-3.1	-2.9	-2.9	-2.6	-2.9	-2.8	-2.7	-2.6	-2.5	...
10. Credit to non-financial corporations over 1 year (nsa)	BOG	%y-o-y	25.8	10.7	6.4	15.2	6.6	8.6	9.0	15.2	9.0	14.8	16.9	14.7	16.7	...

*LTA over the period 2004-2008
Confidence indicators are net percentage balances of positive and negative replies to each situation described by the variable.

Table 4: Key indicators for Industry in Greece											This update: 28 February 2025, Next update: 21 March 2025					
			LTA	2022	2023	2024	24Q1	24Q2	24Q3	24Q4	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
1. Gross value added (at 2020 prices)			2001-08													
1.1 Industry (Mining-Manufacturing-Electricity)	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	2.0	1.7	3.9	...	5.8	11.3	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Industrial production			2001-08													
2.1 General index	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	-0.5	2.4	2.3	5.3	3.6	9.6	5.7	2.1	2.5	-2.6	3.3	5.8	...	...
2.1.1 Manufacturing			-0.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	1.7	7.4	6.5	-0.1	5.4	-2.5	-1.5	3.6	...	...
2.1.2 Mining-quarrying			-0.6	-7.9	9.0	-1.5	2.5	-0.4	0.0	-7.7	7.0	-11.3	-6.8	-4.3	...	...
2.1.3 Electricity			1.0	-3.7	-5.5	12.1	12.5	22.4	3.8	13.0	-8.9	-2.7	26.0	16.4	...	...
2.1.4 Water supply			1.4	-2.2	0.1	4.6	2.7	7.0	3.8	4.7	4.4	3.0	5.5	5.7	...	...
2.1.a Energy			0.8	-2.5	-1.9	7.9	6.0	20.3	2.9	4.3	-6.7	-5.4	10.9	7.9	...	...
2.1.b Intermediate goods			-0.6	1.8	0.3	5.1	4.5	4.0	8.9	3.2	11.6	3.2	2.6	3.8	...	...
2.1.c Capital goods			-4.3	5.5	6.0	0.2	-0.7	1.7	3.1	-2.6	4.3	-1.1	-5.2	-1.8	...	...
2.1.d Durable consumer goods			-3.2	22.9	7.1	5.0	18.3	8.6	-0.1	-3.2	-1.6	-21.8	-18.9	27.4	...	...
2.1.e Non-durable consumer goods			0.0	6.4	6.6	4.3	1.2	7.1	7.4	1.3	5.4	-3.3	0.7	7.0	...	...
3. Industrial turnover (at current prices)			2001-08													
3.1 Total market	ELSTAT	%y-o-y	9.7	30.5	-3.6	2.0	-1.3	8.3	0.5	0.5	-6.8	1.0	-5.1	5.7	...	...
3.1.1 Domestic market			11.6	32.2	-1.7	4.2	2.7	7.4	3.8	2.8	-3.4	3.5	-2.5	7.7	...	...
3.1.2 Non-domestic market			6.7	28.0	-6.4	-1.6	-6.9	10.0	-5.1	-3.7	-12.4	-3.4	-9.2	2.2	...	...
3.1.2.1 Euro area			9.4	30.2	3.5	-5.6	-12.3	-0.1	-8.9	0.0	-6.3	-5.2	0.7	6.0	...	...
3.1.2.2 Non-euro area			5.3	26.8	-11.9	0.9	-3.1	17.4	-2.7	-5.9	-15.9	-2.2	-15.0	0.3	...	...
4. Industrial confidence indicator			2003-08													
4.1 Industrial confidence	IOBE/EC	ind	-0.4	2.0	0.6	1.8	-0.3	3.1	1.3	3.0	7.8	2.0	5.2	1.8	6.0	4.0
4.1.1 Production expectations			22.6	18.1	18.8	24.5	24.8	26.0	22.8	24.5	30.2	21.5	27.6	24.5	32.5	31.7
4.1.2 Order books			-11.7	-5.2	-10.8	-9.6	-15.9	-6.7	-9.7	-6.3	-1.6	-8.7	-3.9	-6.3	-6.7	-8.5
4.1.3 Stocks of finished products			12.2	7.0	6.4	9.5	9.7	10.0	9.1	9.3	5.1	6.8	8.2	12.8	7.9	11.3
4.2 Employment expectations	IOBE/EC	ind	-3.6	3.5	4.0	4.5	-2.7	1.6	9.7	9.4	17.0	8.5	7.5	12.2	11.4	12.9
4.3 Export order books	IOBE/EC	ind	-15.0	-3.8	-20.5	-17.0	-26.2	-11.7	-18.3	-11.6	-13.9	-15.2	-10.2	-9.4	-14.1	-12.8
4.4 Factors limiting the production (% of firms answering "none")	IOBE/EC	bin	57.3	45.6	41.5	41.5	36.7	40.5	13.3	41.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Capacity utilization			1990-08													
5.1 Capacity utilization	IOBE/EC	ind	76.1	75.5	74.8	74.8	72.9	80.7	78.8	78.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Purchasing managers index (PMI)			1999-08													
6.1. PMI	S&P Global	ind	52.6	51.8	51.6	53.6	55.8	54.7	52.1	51.8	50.3	51.2	50.9	53.2	52.8	...
6.1.1 Output			54.9	49.4	53.4	54.0	57.2	55.7	51.3	51.9	49.6	51.3	50.2	54.0	52.2	...
6.1.2 New Orders			53.7	47.7	51.9	53.3	56.6	54.5	51.0	51.0	48.9	48.8	50.6	53.6	53.1	...
6.1.3 Stocks of finished goods			47.8	45.6	46.9	47.9	46.2	47.1	47.6	50.6	48.1	50.7	51.2	49.8	49.4	...
6.1.4 Employment			50.6	52.4	52.2	53.2	54.0	55.4	51.9	51.4	49.5	51.9	49.0	53.2	53.1	...
6.1.5 Suppliers' delivery times			48.4	32.5	48.9	43.0	40.7	44.0	42.4	45.1	44.1	43.9	44.3	47.2	44.7	...
6.2 New Export Orders			53.5	48.2	50.5	52.2	53.3	52.9	51.3	51.5	50.5	48.8	51.0	54.5	51.6	...
6.3 Future Output			...	59.9	63.9	65.0	69.4	65.9	60.3	64.4	61.7	62.9	64.7	65.8	69.1	...

Table 5: Key indicators for Services in Greece											This update: 28 February 2025, Next update: 21 March 2025					
			LTA	2022	2023	2024	24Q1	24Q2	24Q3	24Q4	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
1. Gross value added (2020 prices)			2001-2008													
1.1 Tertiary sector	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	4.5	5.5	3.3	...	0.7	1.2	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Turnover indices (curr.prices)			2005-2008													
2.1 Wholesale trade	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	10.8	21.4	-2.2	...	-11.5	-4.6	-9.5	...	-10.7	...	...	...	...	...
2.2 Tourism (accmd & food serv.activities)	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	...	54.6	8.4	...	30.9	-12.7	-23.5	...	-21.4	...	...	...	...	...
2.3 Transport	ELSTAT	% y-o-y														
2.3.a Water transport		% y-o-y	6.3	32.9	1.7	...	-13.5	10.9	14.8	...	12.6	...	...	...	...	...
2.3.b Land transport		% y-o-y	16.4	21.3	15.8	...	2.3	11.2	14.6	...	23.0	...	...	...	...	...
2.3.c Air transport		% y-o-y	7.0	94.2	22.6	...	63.5	45.7	31.4	...	51.1	...	...	...	...	...
2.4 Telecommunication	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	2.5	5.8	5.5	...	3.7	4.5	-2.2	...	3.0	...	...	...	...	...
2.5 Legal-accounting activities and management consultancy services	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	10.1	22.2	6.9	...	2.8	-0.5	13.1	...	9.5	...	...	...	...	...
2.6 Travel agencies and other activities	ELSTAT	% y-o-y	12.7	96.6	24.1	...	24.1	15.2	3.6	...	11.2	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bank credit			2003-2008													
3.1 Loans to sole proprietors	BOG	% y-o-y	...	-0.9	-1.3	0.7	-0.6	-0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	...
4. Confidence indicators			2003-2008													
4.1 Retail trade confidence indicator	IOBE/EC	ind	17.1	5.3	21.2	12.6	11.5	12.2	17.7	9.0	13.5	6.9	11.8	8.4	0.3	0.0
4.1.1 Present business situation		ind	25.6	-4.2	47.4	25.0	44.0	15.2	28.9	11.8	10.4	8.2	16.6	10.7	12.4	14.6
4.1.2 Volume of stocks		ind	14.4	-6.0	10.4	19.1	23.2	20.5	16.5	16.0	21.0	19.2	11.8	17.1	18.3	19.0
4.1.3 Expected business situation		ind	40.0	14.2	26.8	32.0	13.8	41.8	40.9	31.3	51.2	31.7	30.7	31.5	6.9	4.4
4.2 Services confidence indicator	IOBE/EC	ind	18.2	26.4	31.5	40.0	38.0	46.9	40.1	34.9	42.8	42.5	28.2	34.1	32.8	29.4
4.2.1 Assessment of business situation over the past 3 months		ind	17.5	28.4	28.2	35.5	32.6	43.8	34.5	31.3	41.5	36.1	22.8	35.0	40.1	26.4
4.2.2 Evolution of demand over the past 3 months		ind	17.2	21.2	31.4	42.4	39.9	51.1	45.2	33.5	51.1	47.4	29.0	24.2	20.0	20.5
4.2.3 Evolution of demand expected over the next 3 months		ind	19.9	29.7	34.9	41.9	41.4	45.9	40.4	39.9	35.8	44.0	32.8	43.0	38.5	41.4

Table 6: Business and consumer surveys (balances, seasonally adjusted data)															
										This update: 28 February 2025, Next update: 21 March 2025					
		LTA	2022	2023	2024	24Q1	24Q2	24Q3	24Q4	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
1. Economic sentiment indicator		2003-08													
Economic sentiment indicator	IOBE/EC	105.1	104.9	107.2	107.7	106.6	109.4	107.5	107.0	110.2	107.8	106.9	106.4	108.6	106.9
Industrial confidence indicator	IOBE/EC	-0.4	2.0	0.6	1.8	-0.3	3.1	1.3	3.0	7.8	2.0	5.2	1.8	6.0	4.0
Retail confidence indicator	IOBE/EC	17.1	5.3	21.2	12.6	11.5	12.2	17.7	9.0	13.5	6.9	11.8	8.4	0.3	0.0
Services confidence indicator	IOBE/EC	18.2	26.4	31.5	40.0	38.0	46.9	40.1	34.9	42.8	42.5	28.2	34.1	32.8	29.4
Construction confidence indicator	IOBE/EC	-14.4	-19.1	0.5	7.0	10.7	5.6	8.3	3.4	6.2	2.1	-5.2	13.3	13.2	6.9
Consumer confidence indicator	IOBE/EC	-26.8	-50.7	-40.0	-46.0	-46.1	-42.7	-47.8	-47.4	-51.3	-50.3	-47.3	-44.5	-43.4	-42.0
Employment expectations index	IOBE/EC	103.4	105.8	114.9	114.7	114.9	119.4	113.3	111.3	112.2	111.4	109.4	113.0	110.1	112.3
2. Industrial confidence indicator															
Production expectations	IOBE/EC	22.6	18.1	18.8	24.5	24.8	26.0	22.8	24.5	30.2	21.5	27.6	24.5	32.5	31.7
Order books	IOBE/EC	-11.7	-5.2	-10.8	-9.6	-15.9	-6.7	-9.7	-6.3	-1.6	-8.7	-3.9	-6.3	-6.7	-8.5
Stocks of finished products	IOBE/EC	12.2	7.0	6.4	9.5	9.7	10.0	9.1	9.3	5.1	6.8	8.2	12.8	7.9	11.3
Purchasing managers index (PMI)	MARKIT	52.1	51.8	51.6	53.6	55.8	54.7	52.1	51.8	50.3	51.2	50.9	53.2	52.8	...
3. Retail confidence indicator															
Present business situation	IOBE/EC	25.6	-4.2	47.4	25.0	44.0	15.2	28.9	11.8	10.4	8.2	16.6	10.7	12.4	14.6
Volume of stocks	IOBE/EC	14.4	-6.0	10.4	19.1	23.2	20.5	16.5	16.0	21.0	19.2	11.8	17.1	18.3	19.0
Expected business situation	IOBE/EC	40.0	14.2	26.8	32.0	13.8	41.8	40.9	31.3	51.2	31.7	30.7	31.5	6.9	4.4
4. Services indicator															
Business situation over the past 3m.	IOBE/EC	17.5	28.4	28.2	35.5	32.6	43.8	34.5	31.3	41.5	36.1	22.8	35.0	40.1	26.4
Demand over the past 3m.	IOBE/EC	17.2	21.2	31.4	42.4	39.9	51.1	45.2	33.5	51.1	47.4	29.0	24.2	20.0	20.5
Expected demand over the next 3m.	IOBE/EC	19.9	29.7	34.9	41.9	41.4	45.9	40.4	39.9	35.8	44.0	32.8	43.0	38.5	41.4
5. Construction confidence indicator															
Order books	IOBE/EC	-33.4	-51.2	-38.7	-13.7	-4.5	-17.3	-12.2	-20.7	-17.1	-24.7	-25.9	-11.6	-14.3	-14.6
Employment expectations	IOBE/EC	4.5	13.1	39.7	27.7	25.9	28.4	28.8	27.5	29.5	28.9	15.4	38.1	40.7	28.4
6. Consumer confidence indices															
Financial situation over next 12 mnths	IOBE/EC	-20.8	-49.4	-35.6	-43.2	-44.4	-39.1	-44.9	-44.6	-48.9	-46.5	-44.7	-42.6	-38.8	-38.8
Gen. econ. sit. over next 12 mnths	IOBE/EC	-28.3	-56.8	-35.4	-47.2	-43.9	-45.2	-50.4	-49.3	-55.6	-54.3	-50.3	-43.4	-46.1	-44.7
Savings over next 12 months	IOBE/EC	-45.9	-67.3	-64.3	-66.4	-68.0	-64.7	-65.6	-67.4	-62.9	-66.6	-66.9	-68.7	-69.2	-63.3
Unemployment over next 12 months	IOBE/EC	43.0	35.6	13.7	18.5	15.7	16.0	22.5	19.8	25.2	23.3	20.9	15.1	13.9	13.2

ANNEX 2: DATA RELEASES

LAST TWO WEEKS' NEWS AND DATA RELEASES (17 – 28 February 2025)

Real Economy

- 10/02/2025: the Ministry of Labor issues a circular with guidelines on the correct implementation of the digital work card in tourism and restaurants, which is to start on 1 March 2025.
- 14/02/2025: Law 5178, on gender balance among directors of listed and unlisted companies and public enterprises, as well as on the transposition of Directive (EU) 2022/2381 on the same topic, is published in the *Government Gazette*.
- 14/02/2025: the government submits to Parliament a draft bill on support of the agricultural sector, interprofessional organizations in the same sector, the restart of the agricultural economy, and various organizational matters of the Ministry of Agricultural Development.
- 17/02/2025: the Minister of Labor announces a new pilot program for training of 22,500 persons, supporting the full employment of 7,000 persons and encouraging entrepreneurial initiatives of 850 persons; the program is addressed to unemployed persons in five areas of the country.
- 19/02/2025: ELSTAT released the Evolution of Turnover of Enterprises for December 2024 and 2024:Q4.
- 19/02/2025: the Minister of Labor announces the extension of the employment subsidy program for unemployed persons aged 55 to 74, in order to create 6,000 additional jobs.
- 20/02/2025: the Ministry of Labor announces that it will introduce a new provision, which will reduce (employees' and employers') social security contributions on overtime pay and on pay for night-time work and work during holidays. According to the new provision, contributions will be calculated on the basis of hourly pay for the 8-hour daily work; this will result in higher take-home pay for employees and reduced total labor cost for employers.
- 20/02/2025: ELSTAT released Turnover Index in Industry for December 2024.
- 21/02/2025: ELSTAT released the Evolution of Turnover of Enterprises in Retail Trade for December 2024 and 2024:Q4.
- 24/02/2025: the Ministry of Labor announces that the full implementation of the digital work card in tourism and restaurant sectors will start on 1 March 2025. During the six months of pilot implementation the Ministry, in consultation with the social partners, recorded various practical matters, which were dealt with in the circular published on 10 February.
- 26/02/2025: ELSTAT released the Evolution of Turnover of Enterprises in Accommodation and Food Service Activities for December 2024 and 2024:Q4.
- 26/02/2025: ELSTAT released Building Activity Survey for November 2024.
- 27/02/2025: European Commission released Economic Sentiment Indicator for February 2025.
- 28/02/2025: ELSTAT released Turnover Index in Retail Trade for December 2024.
- 28/02/2025: ELSTAT released Producer Price Index in Industry for January 2025.
- 28/02/2025: ELSTAT released Quarterly Business Demography for 2024:Q4.

External Sector

- 20/02/2025: BoG released BoP data for December 2024.
- 21/02/2025: BoG released travel services data for December 2024.

Fiscal

- 17/02/2025: MoF, state budget execution for January 2025 (preliminary data).
- 18/2/2025: MoF, quarterly public debt bulletin (Q4 2024).
- 19/02/2025: BoG, central government net borrowing requirements on a cash basis for January 2025.
- 25/02/2025: MoF, state budget execution for January 2025 (final data).

Monetary & Financial

- 24/2/2025: Piraeus Financial Holdings announced financial results for the year 2024. Profit after tax rose by c. 35.3% y-o-y to €1,066 mn due to a rise in pre-provision income (+8.3%) and lower loan impairment charges (-40.5%). The yearly rise in pre-provision income was driven by higher net interest income (+4.2%), net fees & commissions income (+16.3%), and net trading & other income (+10.3%), while operating expenditure increased modestly (+3.8%). Asset quality improved further, with the NPE ratio standing in at 2.6% in December 2024 (down from 3.5% a year earlier). The bank's capital position also improved, with the CET1 ratio (FL) rising to 14.5% in December 2024 from 13.2% a year earlier, while its liquidity buffers remained strong (LCR at 219%).
- 27/2/2025: Eurobank released its financial results for the full year 2024. Profit after tax rose by 27.1% to reach c. €1,448 mn (up 8.6% excluding Hellenic Bank). The improved performance was due to a 14.2% increase in pre-provision income and a drop in loan loss provisions. Net interest income went up by 15.3% (up 1.8% standalone) and net fees & commissions income rose by 22.4% (up 13.5% standalone) more than offsetting a 18.8% increase in operating expenses (up 2.9% for GR operations). The NPE ratio stood at 2.9% at year-end from 3.5% at end-2023 while the CET1 ratio fell somewhat (to 15.7%).
- 28/2/2025: Alpha Services and Holdings published its 2024 financial results, posting a c. 5.8% y-o-y rise in profit after tax to €654 mn, driven by an increase in pre-provision income (+4.1%) and a reduction in loan impairment charges (-23.8%). The improvement in pre-provision income stemmed from higher net fees & commissions income (+12.2%) and net trading & other income (+85.6%), while net interest income edged lower (-0.7%) and operating costs saw a modest rise (+6.2%). Asset quality continued to strengthen, with the NPE ratio falling to 3.8% (from 6.0% a year ago). Additionally, the bank's capital position improved, as the CET1 ratio (FL) increased to 16.3% (from 14.3% a year earlier), and liquidity levels remained high (LCR at 200%).
- 28/2/2025: National Bank of Greece reported its 2024 financial results, with profit after tax rising c. 4.7% y-o-y to €1,158 mn, supported by higher pre-provision income (+5.3%) and lower loan impairment charges (-7.9%). The rise in pre-provision income was driven by gains in net interest income (+4.1%), net fees & commissions income (+11.8%), and net trading & other income (+11.8%), while operating costs rose moderately (+5.9%). Asset quality saw further improvement, as the NPE ratio declined to 2.8% (from 3.7% in December 2023). The bank's capital position remained strong, with the CET1 ratio (FL) increasing to 18.3% (from 17.8% a year earlier), while liquidity buffers stayed robust (LCR at 261%).
- 27/02/2025: ECB releases data on monetary developments in the euro area for January 2025.

NEXT THREE WEEKS' NEWS AND DATA RELEASES (03 – 21 March 2025)

Real Economy

- 03/03/2025: S&P Global releases PMI for February 2025.
- 04/03/2025: ELSTAT releases Labour Force Survey (monthly estimates) for January 2025.
- 04/03/2025: ELSTAT releases Monthly Turnover Indices for Motor Trade (of the quarterly period) for 2024:Q4.
- 04/03/2025: ELSTAT releases Monthly Turnover Indices in the Services Sector (of the quarterly period) for 2024:Q4.
- 04/03/2025: ELSTAT releases Monthly Turnover Indices in Wholesale Trade (of the quarterly period) for 2024:Q4.
- 07/03/2025: ELSTAT releases Labour Force Survey for 2024:Q4.
- 07/03/2025: ELSTAT releases Quarterly National Accounts (provisional data) for 2024:Q4 and Annual National Accounts (estimates) for 2024.
- 10/03/2025: ELSTAT releases Industrial Production Index for January 2025.
- 10/03/2025: ELSTAT releases Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices for February 2025.
- 13/03/2025: ELSTAT releases Issuing of Motor Vehicle Licences for February 2025.
- 14/03/2025: ELSTAT releases Index of Wages Cost for 2024:Q4.

- 14/03/2025: ELSTAT releases Production Index in Construction for 2024:Q4.
- 14/03/2025: ELSTAT releases Import Price Index in Industry for January 2025.
- 14/03/2025: ELSTAT releases Evolution of Turnover of Enterprises for January 2025.
- 20/03/2025: ELSTAT releases Turnover Index in Industry for January 2025.

External Sector

- 10/03/2025: ELSTAT releases merchandise trade for January 2025.

Fiscal

- 05/03/2025: MoF, general government cash balance for January-February 2025.
- 17/03/2025: MoF, state budget execution for January-February 2025 (preliminary data).
- 19/03/2025: BoG, central government net borrowing requirements on a cash basis for January – February 2025.

Monetary & Financial

- 05/03/2025: ECB releases data on MFI interest rate statistics in the euro area for January 2025.

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ISSN: 2945-2

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