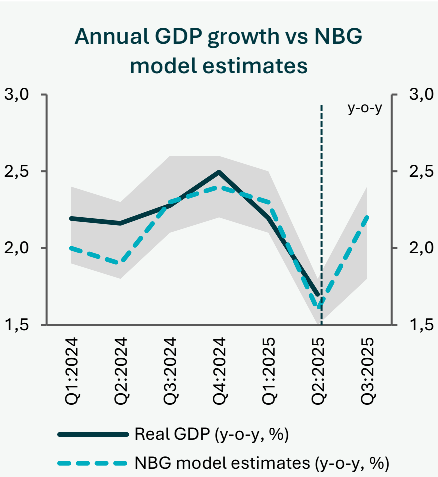
NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE

GREECE **Macro Flash**

GDP Q2:2025

September 2025

Accelerating fixed capital investment, rising non-fuel goods exports and strong tourism activity, supported quarterly GDP growth in Q2:2025. Growth is expected to strengthen further in Q3 to 2.2% y-o-y

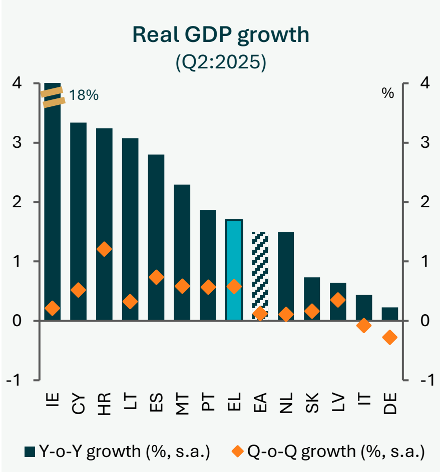


**Historical data of real GDP y-o-y change (s.a.) correspond to latest available, revised estimates of National Accounts compiled by ELSTAT, whereas model-based estimates refer to "real-time" unrevised projections of initial national account data releases.*

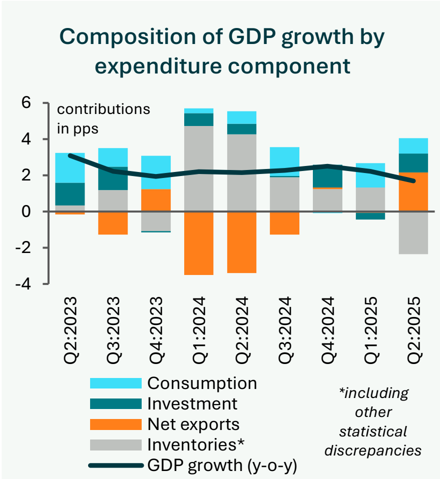
- Economic activity gained momentum in Q2:2025, with GDP expanding by 0.6% in seasonally adjusted q-o-q terms, up from 0.1% q-o-q in Q1, achieving the fifth-highest quarterly growth rate in the euro area.
- The slowdown in annual GDP growth to 1.7% in Q2:2025 largely reflects adverse base effects from the exceptionally strong pace of inventory accumulation in Q2:2024 (contribution of 4.3 pps in y-o-y growth).
- Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) rebounded strongly, increasing by 6.5% y-o-y to a 15-year high of 16.6% of GDP, on the back of widespread increases across investment components, and especially construction (residential construction up by 15.2% y-o-y, and non-residential construction by 7.7% y-o-y, following a subdued Q1:2025).
- Construction is poised to strengthen further, as indicated by a turnaround in building permit issuance, in May, and a surge in sectoral confidence at a 25-year high in August.
- Private consumption increased by, a still respectable, 1.1% y-o-y, down from 1.8% y-o-y in Q1:2025 and 2.0% in FY:2024, with the accelerating spending on services by residents offsetting the slowing in consumption of goods.
- Total labor compensation was up by 6.2% y-o-y in Q2 surpassing pre-crisis highs of 2009 in nominal terms, though still 10% lower in CPI-adjusted terms. Employment growth accelerated in Q2 and July 2025. Strong labor market conditions, rising non-labor income and the recently announced reduction in personal income tax rates, in conjunction with slowing inflation, are going to support private consumption in H2:2025.
- Business profits and non-labor income from entrepreneurial activity (measured by gross operating surplus and mixed income) rebounded by 6.1% y-o-y, indicating favorable demand conditions.
- Net exports added 2.2 pps to Q2 GDP growth – the largest contribution in four years – due to rising services and non-fuel goods exports and a significant moderation in non-fuel imports.
- Total exports rose by 1.9% y-o-y, outperforming the euro area average of 0.3% y-o-y, with tourism-led services exports growing by 3.9% y-o-y. Most notably, non-fuel exports increased by an upbeat 7.6% y-o-y in Q2, in constant price terms. However, a sharp decline in fuel exports (-36% y-o-y in constant prices) led to a 1.1% drop in total goods exports.
- Encouragingly, the NBG nowcasting model estimates, incorporating the latest information from leading and conjunctural indicators, available for July-August, point to accelerating GDP growth, in y-o-y terms, to 2.2% in Q3:2025 with q-o-q growth at 0.7% in this quarter.
- The current GDP trajectory aligns with a full-year growth estimate slightly higher than 2%, with potential for a modest upside if services exports, private-sector GFCF, and public investment maintain their Q2:2025 momentum, and energy price trends remain supportive as in 8M:2025 (crude oil prices down by 17.0% y-o-y, on average, in euro terms). Both monetary and fiscal policy will also be supportive of activity.

NBG | Economic Analysis Division
Greece Macro Analysis Team
86 Aiolou Str., 105 59 Athens, Greece

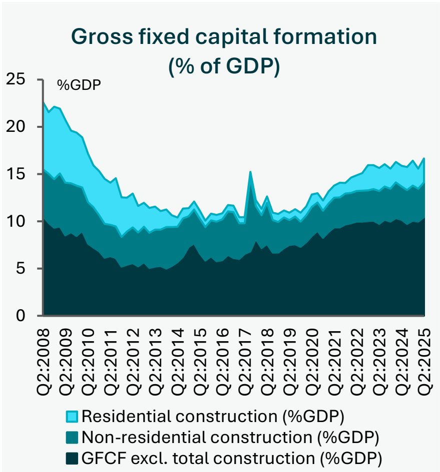
Greece's GDP increased by 0.6% q-o-q, up from 0.1% q-o-q in Q1:2025, achieving the fifth-highest quarterly growth rate in the euro area, but slowed to 1.7% in y-o-y terms



Fixed investment rebounded strongly, by 6.5% y-o-y, contributing 1 pp to annual GDP growth in Q2:2025



GFCF increased to a 15-year high as % of GDP



Accelerating fixed capital investment, rising non-fuel goods exports and strong tourism activity, supported quarterly GDP growth in Q2:2025

Economic activity gained momentum in Q2:2025, with GDP expanding by 0.6% in seasonally adjusted (s.a.) q-o-q terms, up from 0.1% in Q1, achieving the fifth-highest quarterly growth rate in the euro area – in line with our nowcasting-model forecast of June 11, (NBG Flash Report on the Greek Economy, June 2025). On an annual basis, GDP growth moderated to 1.7%, primarily, due to a negative base effect from Q2:2024, when quarterly growth had spiked to 1.1% q-o-q, driven by exceptionally strong inventory accumulation (contribution to Q2:2024 GDP growth of 2.3 pps in q-o-q terms and 4.3 pps in y-o-y terms). Nevertheless, annual growth remained above the euro area average of 1.5% y-o-y (+0.1% q-o-q in Q2:2025) for a 16th consecutive quarter.

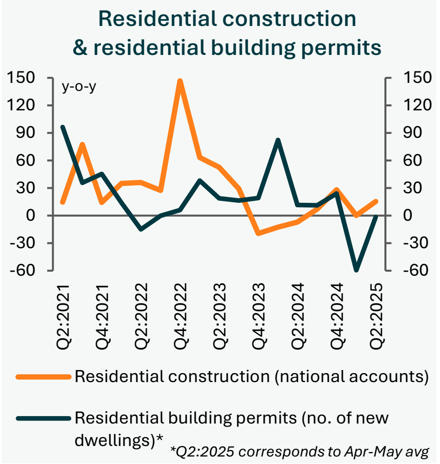
Gross fixed capital formation rebounded strongly, increasing by 6.5% y-o-y and 7.4% q-o-q (s.a.), contributing 1 pp to the annual GDP change in Q2:2025. GFCF reached a 15-year high of 16.6% of GDP, reflecting widespread increases across investment components, in constant price terms. Notably, residential construction rose by 15.2% y-o-y, and non-residential construction by 7.7%, following a subdued Q1:2025. The investment surge also reflects higher public spending, with PIB disbursements rising to €3.3 bn in Q2, from €1.8 bn in Q1 and €2.3 bn in Q2:2024, while an additional €9.5 bn is expected to be disbursed in the second half of the year.

Construction activity is poised to strengthen further, as indicated by a turnaround in building permit issuance, which increased by 39% y-o-y in May (as regards the number of permits), compared with -53% y-o-y in 4M:2025. Additionally, construction confidence reached new highs in July-August, signaling continued expansion for the sector after a weak start to the year, due to legal uncertainty and unfavorable base effects. Robust demand, easing non-labor construction costs, accelerating public investment, and high capacity utilization rates in industry and services (77.6 and 90.1, respectively, in Q3:2025, close to pre-crisis highs) all support expectations of stronger GFCF growth in H2:2025 and beyond.

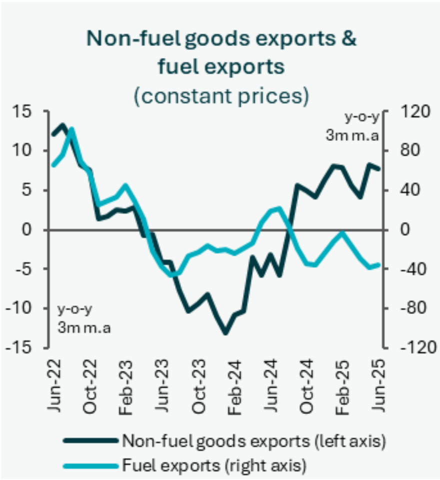
Private consumption contributed 0.8 pps to Q2:2025 GDP growth, increasing by a still respectable 1.1% y-o-y (-0.2% q-o-q, s.a), down from 1.8% y-o-y in Q1:2025 and 2.0% in FY:2024. Goods demand, proxied by retail trade volume, slowed to 0.7% y-o-y, from 3.2% in Q1, while residents' consumption of services grew by over 2% y-o-y, following a temporary stabilization in Q1. Total employee compensation rose by 6.2% y-o-y, supported by

Sources: ELSTAT & Eurostat

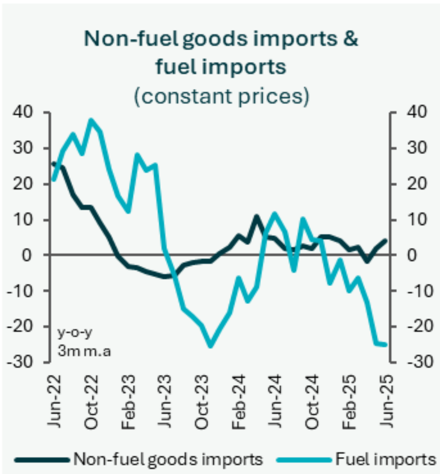
Construction activity is poised to strengthen further as building permits issuance picked up in May



The strength of non-fuel exports (constant prices) in Q2:2025 was offset by a sharp contraction in fuel export volumes



Goods imports fell by 4.8% in Q2, in constant prices, due to a plunge in fuel import volumes



Sources: ELSTAT, Bank of Greece, European Commission & NBG Economic Analysis estimates

employment growth of 1.6% y-o-y and average nominal wage increases of c.5% y-o-y in the same quarter. The total value of economy-wide labor compensation reached a record high, in current prices, in both Q2 and H1:2025, surpassing pre-crisis levels from 2008, though still 10% lower from the historical peak, in CPI-adjusted terms. Business profits and earnings from entrepreneurial activity (measured by gross operating surplus and mixed income) rebounded by 6.1% y-o-y, up from 0.5% y-o-y in Q1, indicating favorable demand conditions and improved business performance. Private consumption is expected to receive further support from income tax reductions and additional income-enhancing measures announced by the Government at the Thessaloniki International Fair, alongside a gradual slowdown in inflation in H2:2025 and especially in 2026.

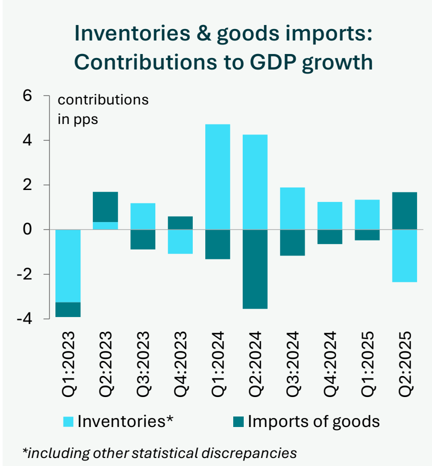
Net exports added 2.2 pps to Q2 growth – the largest positive contribution in four years – driven by resilient exports and a sharp decline in imports, from elevated levels. Exports of goods and services rose by 1.9% y-o-y, outperforming the euro area average of 0.3% y-o-y, and contributed 0.7 pps to annual GDP growth. This reflects robust tourism-led services exports, which expanded by 3.9% in constant prices in Q2 (0.6% y-o-y in Q1:2025 and 3.8% in FY:2024).

Goods exports declined by 1.1% y-o-y, due to reduced fuel export volumes, which have more than offset solid non-fuel export growth, in constant price terms. Notably, demand for Greece's non-fuel exports remained strong despite the weakness of key export markets such as Germany and Italy. Specifically, goods exports excluding fuels rose by a solid 7.6% y-o-y in Q2, from 5.6% in Q1, while fuel exports fell by an estimated 36% y-o-y, in constant prices, in Q2:2025.

Imports of goods and services declined by 3.2% y-o-y, contributing 1.5 pps to annual GDP growth, largely due to a sharp contraction in fuel imports (-30% y-o-y in Q2 vs -7.5% in Q1, in constant prices) from very high levels in Q1:2025 and FY:2024. Non-fuel imports were rather subdued, increasing by 3.7% y-o-y, in Q2:2025. This trend likely impacted inventory dynamics, as fuels are a key input for Greek industry, particularly in the oil refining sector.

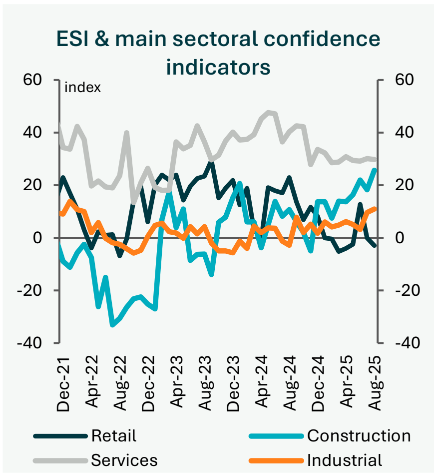
Accordingly, the anticipated reversal of the strong inventory build-up, observed in 2024 and early-2025, began to materialize. The inventory contraction (including statistical discrepancies), subtracted 2.4 pps from annual GDP growth in Q2, compared to positive contributions of 1.3 pps in Q1, 4.3 pps in Q2:2024 and 3.0 pps in FY:2024. This drag was partially offset by lower imports (as mentioned above), which typically include

Inventories contracted at the fastest pace since Q1:2023 lowering annual GDP growth by 2.2 pps in Q2:2025, following 5 consecutive quarters of strongly positive contributions

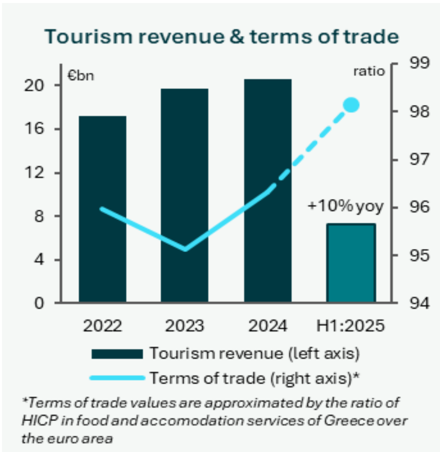


**including other statistical discrepancies*

Business confidence in industry and construction at 3½yr and 25yr highs, respectively, combined with resilient services confidence, leading to higher ESI levels in both q-o-q and y-o-y terms



Robust tourism revenue – bolstered by improving terms of trade effects – underpins the 3.9% y-o-y increase in services export volumes in Q2:2025



**Terms of trade values are approximated by the ratio of HICP in food and accomodation services of Greece over the euro area*

Sources: ELSTAT, European Commission & NBG Economic Analysis estimates

a significant share of inventory-related goods. Inventory normalization is expected to continue at a slower pace in H2:2025.

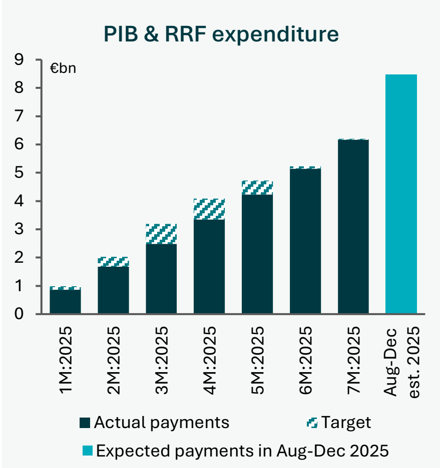
An acceleration in GDP growth is expected in Q3:2025 as leading indicators have strengthened and the fiscal impulse is set to intensify

The nowcasting model of the NBG Economic Analysis Division predicts, on the basis of a limited number of leading and conjunctural indicator releases, available for July-August, a Q3:2025 growth of 2.2% y-o-y and 0.7% q-o-q, s.a. Specifically:

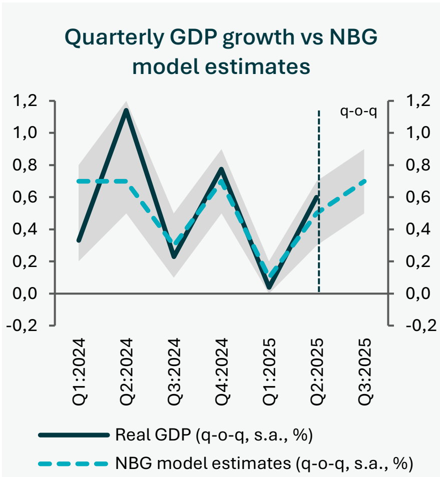
- The economic sentiment indicator (ESI) edged up to 109.6 in July-August 2025, well above its Q2:2025 level (106.9) and a Q3:2024 average of 107.4. Notably, industrial confidence surged in July-August to the highest level since Q1:2022, on solid production prospects.
- The confidence indicator for the construction sector remained at a strong upward trajectory in Q3, reaching a 25-year high in August, with the indicator component related to the estimated pipeline of projects under construction at all-time highs.
- The manufacturing PMI rebounded to 54.5 in August 2025, returning to the top of the euro area, averaging 53.1 in July-August in comparison with 52.1 in Q3:2024 and 53.2 in Q2:2025.
- The unemployment rate decreased to 8.0% in July (17-year low), from 8.8% in Q2 and 9.2% in 6M:2025, with employment growth accelerating to 3.5% y-o-y in the same month, from 1.6% y-o-y, on average, in Q2:2025.
- International arrivals at Athens International Airport increased by a robust 7% y-o-y in July-August 2025, at the same pace as in Q2:2025.
- Credit to the private sector expanded, at a broadly steady pace, in July (+10.5% y-o-y, from +10.9% in Q2:2025), while consumer loans' growth recorded the strongest annual expansion for the year (+6.2% y-o-y) in the same month.
- VAT revenue (excluding fuels) increased by 9.8% y-o-y in July 2025, from 6.7% y-o-y in Q2.
- PIB and RRF disbursements continued at a double-digit pace of 15% y-o-y in July (+38.8% y-o-y in Q2:2025), being fully aligned with the 7M disbursement target of the State Budget.

GDP growth will be supported by a substantial fiscal impulse, which in y-o-y terms is estimated to exceed 1.2 pps (annualized) in H2:2025, assuming full achievement of PIB/RRF expenditure targets for the remainder of the year. Indeed, the strong fiscal outperformance of fiscal targets continued in 7M:2025, with the

PIB & RRF spending trends converged with Budget targets in Q2:2025, while c60% of annual expenditure is planned to be disbursed between Aug-Dec 25



NBG's nowcasting model points to an acceleration in GDP growth both in q-o-q and y-o-y terms in Q3:2025



General Government primary surplus, on a modified cash basis, at 3.7% of GDP, from 2.3% in the same period in 2024. The primary surplus is expected to settle at c.3.5-4.0% of GDP in FY:2025 from 4.8% in 2024. Nonetheless, part of the increased government expenditure in H2:2025 could affect activity with a time lag, in national accounts terms, bolstering growth in H1:2026. Moreover, the recent loosening of monetary policy by 200 bps during the past year, will continue to provide a positive impact on the economy in the quarters ahead (estimated decline in interest payments on private sector's bank loans of 0.6% of GDP in FY:2025).

Positive sentiment effects for certain household categories – benefiting from the amendments to the personal income tax rate scale (effective from January 2026) – alongside the activation of more than €1.0 bn in fiscal expansion measures in Q4:2025, including targeted housing support, pension increases, and wage hikes for specific public servant groups (such as law enforcement, emergency services, and the armed forces), are expected to propel growth in H2:2025 as well as in 2026.

The current GDP trajectory aligns with a full-year growth estimate slightly higher than 2%, with potential for a modest upside if services exports, gross fixed capital formation by the private sector, and public investment maintain their Q2:2025 favorable momentum, and energy price trends remain supportive as in 8M:2025 (crude oil prices down by 17.0% y-o-y, on average, in euro terms).

Key downside risks include time lags between PIB spending and fixed capital formation, labor shortages in some sectors and a weakening in consumer confidence, due to persistent inflation and geopolitical uncertainty.

Greece: GDP Growth Decomposition & Outlook

	2023	2024	2025F	2024				2025			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3f	Q4f
GDP (real, % y-o-y, s.a.)	**2,3**	**2,3**	**2,0-2,2**	**2,2**	**2,1**	**2,3**	**2,5**	**2,2**	**1,7**	**2,2**	**2,3**
GDP (real, % q-o-q, s.a.)	...	...	...	0,3	1,1	0,2	0,8	0,1	0,6	0,7	0,9
Domestic Demand (y-o-y)	**1,9**	**4,0**	**1,6**	**5,4**	**5,2**	**3,3**	**2,2**	**2,1**	**-0,4**	**2,2**	**2,4**
Final Consumption (y-o-y)	**1,9**	**0,7**	**1,5**	**0,3**	**0,8**	**1,8**	**-0,1**	**1,5**	**1,0**	**1,2**	**2,4**
Private Consumption (y-o-y)	*1,8*	*2,0*	*1,6*	*2,0*	*2,2*	*2,7*	*1,1*	*1,8*	*1,1*	*1,3*	*2,2*
Public Consumption (y-o-y)	*2,5*	*-4,1*	*1,1*	*-6,8*	*-4,3*	*-1,8*	*-3,4*	*-0,3*	*0,7*	*1,7*	*2,2*
Gross Fixed Cap. Formation (y-o-y)	**6,8**	**4,1**	**5,6**	**4,4**	**3,7**	**0,5**	**8,1**	**-2,3**	**6,5**	**10,5**	**7,6**
Residential construction	**24,2**	**2,8**	*2,9*	*-12,4*	*-7,1*	*6,9*	*28,0*	*0,1*	*15,2*	*3,5*	*-5,7*
Total GFCF excluding residential	**4,3**	**4,4**	*6,0*	*7,6*	*5,7*	*-0,7*	*5,0*	*-2,6*	*5,1*	*11,8*	*10,1*
Inventories & other* (contribution to GDP)	**-0,7**	**3,0**	**-0,5**	**4,7**	**4,3**	**1,9**	**1,2**	**1,3**	**-2,4**	**-0,4**	**-0,7**
Net exports (contribution to GDP)	**0,3**	**-2,0**	**0,4**	**-3,5**	**-3,4**	**-1,3**	**0,1**	**-0,1**	**2,2**	**-0,2**	**-0,4**
Exports (y-o-y)	**1,9**	**1,0**	**1,6**	**-4,1**	**2,2**	**3,0**	**3,2**	**2,6**	**1,9**	**0,6**	**1,2**
Exports of goods (y-o-y)	*-0,4*	*-1,9*	*0,8*	*-9,7*	*0,6*	*0,7*	*1,4*	*2,2*	*-1,1*	*0,8*	*1,5*
Exports of services (y-o-y)	*3,9*	*3,8*	*1,6*	*3,4*	*2,6*	*4,3*	*4,9*	*0,6*	*3,9*	*0,7*	*1,3*
Imports (y-o-y)	**0,9**	**5,5**	**0,4**	**4,5**	**9,8**	**5,4**	**2,4**	**2,2**	**-3,2**	**0,9**	**1,8**

**also including other unallocated expenditure / Sources: ELSTAT & NBG estimates*

Sources: ELSTAT, Ministry of Finance, European Commission & NBG Economic Analysis estimates

Greece: Indicators of Economic Activity in high frequency

	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23
PMI (index level)	48,8	49,7	48,1	48,4	47,2	49,2	51,7	52,8	52,4	51,5	51,8	53,5	52,9	50,3	50,8	50,9	51,3
Industrial confidence (index level)	-2,5	-4,1	-5,8	-4,7	0,5	4,7	5,6	2,3	1,9	-0,2	4,3	1,5	4,2	-2,0	-5,0	-4,9	-5,7
Manufacturing production (y-o-y)	5,8	1,6	2,0	2,4	5,8	9,2	7,2	8,7	3,4	3,9	-0,1	1,0	1,8	-0,8	9,3	2,9	5,1
Industrial production (y-o-y)	5,1	-1,2	-2,8	-1,0	-1,2	0,7	5,3	0,7	4,4	2,3	-3,0	-1,7	-0,2	1,8	10,3	3,3	4,5
Services confidence (index level)	23,6	39,9	13,3	20,9	26,4	19,1	18,0	18,1	36,4	33,8	35,1	42,6	36,4	29,6	31,4	36,8	40,2
Consumer confidence (index level)	-54	-51	-58	-52	-48	-41	-47	-41	-45	-35	-31	-29	-35	-45	-45	-46	-40
Retail confidence (index level)	-6,9	-0,4	14,1	19,5	6,1	20,2	23,9	22,0	23,9	14,3	19,6	22,6	23,4	29,4	15,2	18,9	21,8
Retail trade volume (y-o-y)	5,2	1,1	-1,9	1,1	-1,1	0,0	1,1	-8,7	-5,0	0,2	-7,8	-2,9	-3,3	-3,4	-6,1	-4,3	0,8
Construction Permits (y-o-y)	-17	-17	-24	1	47	37	-22	66	-5	5	27	19	17	28	38	26	-13
House prices (y-o-y, quarterly series)	12,6	12,6	14,1	14,1	14,1	15,6	15,6	15,6	14,8	14,8	14,8	12,7	12,7	12,7	12,5	12,5	12,5
Construction confidence (index level)	-31	-26	-23	-22	-25	-27	7	17	4	11	-9	-6	-6	-14	6	8	15
Employment (y-o-y)	2,4	2,2	2,1	2,0	2,4	2,6	0,5	1,1	1,5	1,9	1,6	1,2	1,2	0,8	1,2	0,8	1,3
Interest rate on new private sector loans (CPI deflated)	-7,4	-7,4	-4,2	-3,7	-2,2	-1,6	-0,6	1,2	2,8	3,3	4,1	3,8	3,6	4,5	2,8	3,2	2,6
Credit to private sector (y-o-y)	5,8	6,0	5,3	5,0	6,3	7,6	4,8	5,2	3,9	3,1	2,8	1,2	0,9	2,1	2,1	2,8	3,6
Deposits of domestic private sector (y-o-y)	5,2	6,2	5,9	4,5	4,8	3,2	2,6	4,5	3,7	3,3	3,5	3,4	3,4	3,4	2,5	2,4	3,0
Interest rate on new time deposits (households, CPI deflated)	-11,3	-11,9	-8,9	-8,3	-6,9	-6,5	-5,1	-3,4	-1,8	-1,5	-0,3	-1,0	-1,2	0,1	-1,6	-1,2	-1,7
Economic sentiment index (EU Commission, Greece)	100	105	98	101	104	106	107	106	108	107	109	110	111	106	105	105	105
Economic sentiment index (EU Commission, Euro area)	99	95	94	95	97	99	99	99	99	96	96	95	94	94	94	94	97
Exports (excl. oil & shipping, y-o-y, 6m mov.avg)	28,9	28,5	28,3	23,1	21,0	20,3	15,6	14,2	10,6	8,3	4,9	1,5	-1,1	-4,9	-4,6	-6,1	-8,8
Imports (excl. oil & shipping, y-o-y, 6m mov.avg)	29,2	28,1	26,6	20,1	15,4	12,4	8,2	5,0	1,6	-1,0	-2,6	-3,4	-2,9	-3,5	-3,0	-1,9	-0,5
BoG - Tourist arrivals (y-o-y)	44	52	29	45	52	86	81	61	30	14	18	16	10	13	14	28	32
AIA - International passenger traffic development (y-o-y)	42	52	46	35	55	103	78	45	30	25	21	18	17	17	21	21	19
Estimation of total electricity demand in the network (y-o-y)	-13,2	-3,3	-8,3	-11,6	-15,0	-14,8	-2,5	-17,2	-2,2	-6,5	-10,6	11,1	6,1	-1,9	0,9	1,7	3,0
VAT on other goods & services (y-o-y)	23,2	11,6	25,4	2,4	12,6	43,2	-6,1	-28,0	15,7	10,6	5,9	6,1	5,9	17,6	0,1	19,9	10,5
Business Turnover (y-o-y, double-entry bookkeeping)	52,0	49,4	34,0	21,8	35,6	25,2	2,4	4,1	-1,1	0,7	-4,1	-5,8	-9,6	-12,0	-3,0	-1,9	-14,8

	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25
PMI (index level)	54,7	55,7	56,9	55,2	54,9	54,0	53,2	52,9	50,3	51,2	50,9	53,2	52,8	52,6	55,0	53,2	53,2	53,1	51,7	54,5
Industrial confidence (index level)	-1,3	-4,0	4,5	2,0	3,8	3,7	-1,2	-2,8	7,8	2,0	5,2	1,8	6,0	4,1	4,9	6,2	5,1	3,2	9,7	11,0
Manufacturing production (y-o-y)	5,4	2,8	-2,3	12,2	4,6	5,5	9,6	3,8	5,4	-2,5	-1,5	3,6	0,2	0,4	1,6	-1,2	-0,5	3,1	0,5	
Industrial production (y-o-y)	10,3	2,1	-0,6	12,3	6,8	9,7	10,2	3,6	2,6	-2,6	3,3	5,8	1,1	5,7	1,4	-4,3	-1,3	1,0	-0,5	
Services confidence (index level)	37,2	37,4	39,2	45,2	47,6	47,1	36,5	40,3	42,5	42,2	27,8	33,6	32,3	28,6	28,8	30,8	29,4	29,2	30,1	29,8
Consumer confidence (index level)	-46	-47	-45	-42	-44	-43	-44	-48	-51	-50	-47	-45	-43	-42	-44	-47	-43	-47	-48	-49
Retail confidence (index level)	12,5	18,8	3,2	-0,5	19,1	17,9	17,1	22,9	13,6	6,9	11,7	8,2	0,0	-0,4	-5,2	-4,0	-2,5	12,7	0,0	-2,9
Retail trade volume (y-o-y)	-9,3	-9,5	5,3	-6,5	10,5	6,0	-2,5	-5,1	-0,6	-1,7	1,1	-5,3	3,3	5,6	0,3	6,9	-5,8	1,8		
Construction Permits (y-o-y)	10	76	13	27	4	-12	-3	-14	23	47	-21	-5	-38	-16	-44	-31	14			
House prices (y-o-y, quarterly series)	10,9	10,9	10,9	9,7	9,7	9,7	8,3	8,3	8,3	7,0	7,0	7,0	6,8	6,8	6,8					
Construction confidence (index level)	21	6	6	-4	5	14	8	11	6	2	-5	14	14	8	14	14	16	22	18	26
Employment (y-o-y)	1,3	2,1	1,8	2,4	1,4	1,8	1,2	1,6	2,1	2,4	2,4	1,7	1,2	1,0	0,9	0,7	1,9	2,1	3,5	
Interest rate on new private sector loans (CPI deflated)	3,0	2,8	3,0	2,9	3,1	3,5	3,2	2,9	2,7	3,1	2,9	2,6	2,4	2,5	2,3	2,8	2,2	1,8	1,4	
Credit to private sector (y-o-y)	3,0	3,8	4,5	4,5	4,8	6,1	6,4	6,9	6,6	9,1	10,0	8,9	10,0	10,5	10,3	10,9	11,3	10,5	10,5	
Deposits of domestic private sector (y-o-y)	2,7	3,0	2,6	2,8	2,5	2,9	2,7	3,3	3,3	3,3	5,0	4,4	4,8	4,5	4,8	4,3	4,8	5,3	5,1	
Interest rate on new time deposits (households, CPI deflated)	-1,3	-1,1	-1,5	-1,2	-0,6	-0,4	-0,8	-1,1	-1,1	-0,5	-0,6	-0,9	-1,1	-1,0	-1,0	-0,6	-1,2	-1,6	-1,9	
Economic sentiment index (EU Commission, Greece)	107	105	108	108	110	110	106	106	110	108	107	106	109	107	108	107	107	106	109	110
Economic sentiment index (EU Commission, Euro area)	96	95	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	94	95	96	95	94	95	94	96	95
Exports (excl. oil & shipping, y-o-y, 6m mov.avg)	-9,5	-7,6	-8,9	-6,4	-6,0	-4,3	-2,1	-1,3	3,5	1,7	3,3	6,9	7,1	6,0	5,3	4,5	5,9	4,5		
Imports (excl. oil & shipping, y-o-y, 6m mov.avg)	0,1	1,5	1,7	5,4	4,3	3,4	5,6	3,0	3,8	2,3	3,8	4,5	3,8	4,1	4,3	1,7	2,2	3,4		
BoG - Tourist arrivals (y-o-y)	16	26	31	14	21	9	4	7	7	9	24	15	11	-1	5	6	-3	-2		
AIA - International passenger traffic development (y-o-y)	13	22	24	22	22	15	11	12	12	11	16	18	19	12	14	10	5	6	5	8
Estimation of total electricity demand in the network (y-o-y)	7,0	-4,2	-3,4	-2,8	0,2	28,8	4,3	3,5	3,9	3,2	7,3	4,7	-2,1	9,3	1,9	4,2	-0,6	-8,6	-1,9	
VAT on other goods & services (y-o-y)	6,1	-8,8	41,6	12,4	15,9	6,7	13,9	0,4	14,1	11,0	6,4	63,7	-23,1	10,5	25,4	0,3	-1,9	12,7	8,3	
Business Turnover (y-o-y, double-entry bookkeeping)	-1,1	9,9	-2,0	16,3	1,5	2,8	12,9	3,0	2,0	4,4	3,5	8,5	7,4	2,5	2,4	-3,3	5,4	6,3	2,2	

Color map scale: Rapid contraction | Moderate contraction | Slow contraction | Stabilization | Slow expansion | Moderate expansion | Rapid expansion

Sources: NBG, BoG, ELSTAT, Ministry of Finance, EU Commission, IHS Markit, IOBE, AIA, ADMIE

Greek Economy: Selected Indicators

	2022					2023					2024					2025				2025f
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year aver.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year aver.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year aver.	Q1	Q2	Most recent		
GDP components - spending side (y-o-y period average, constant prices)																				
GDP	8,0	6,7	4,7	4,1	5,8	2,1	3,1	2,2	1,9	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,3	2,5	2,3	2,2	1,7	Q2:25	1,7	2.0-2.2
Domestic demand	9,1	7,4	6,8	7,2	7,6	0,7	3,0	3,3	0,6	1,9	5,4	5,2	3,3	2,2	4,0	2,1	-0,4	Q2:25	-0,4	1,6
Final consumption	11,0	7,6	5,4	3,2	6,7	2,5	1,8	1,1	2,0	1,9	0,3	0,8	1,8	-0,1	0,7	1,5	1,0	Q2:25	1,0	1,5
Gross fixed capital formation	19,9	14,9	12,2	18,0	16,2	11,4	8,5	8,6	-0,4	6,8	4,4	3,7	0,5	8,1	4,1	-2,3	6,5	Q2:25	6,5	5,6
Exports of goods and services	16,0	14,2	-0,8	-0,6	6,6	8,5	-1,9	0,2	1,0	1,9	-4,1	2,2	3,0	3,2	1,0	2,6	1,9	Q2:25	1,9	1,6
Imports of goods and services	18,0	15,1	4,9	7,4	11,0	3,9	-1,2	3,1	-1,9	0,9	4,5	9,8	5,4	2,4	5,5	2,2	-3,2	Q2:25	-3,2	0,4
Conjunctural and leading indicators (period average)																				
Economic sentiment indicator (15-yr. average: 96,7)	112,9	104,5	101,5	100,8	104,9	106,6	108,2	109,1	104,9	107,2	106,7	109,4	107,4	106,9	107,6	107,6	106,9	Aug	110,0	...
Business turnover (double-entry bookkeeping, y-o-y)	41,7	46,0	47,1	30,7	41,0	9,5	-1,6	-9,2	-7,2	-3,1	2,0	6,5	6,1	5,6	5,2	4,0	2,8	Jun	6,3	...
Retail sales volume (y-o-y)	10,3	1,7	2,8	-0,7	3,3	-2,6	-4,4	-3,2	-3,1	-3,3	-4,7	3,2	-2,8	-2,1	-1,6	3,0	0,7	Jun	1,8	...
Retail confidence (15-yr. average: -4,4)	10,3	-0,2	-2,0	13,2	5,3	22,0	19,3	25,1	18,6	21,3	11,5	12,2	17,9	8,9	12,6	-1,9	2,1	Aug	-2,9	...
Car registrations (y-o-y)	13,5	4,5	9,4	-0,5	6,7	23,6	6,1	13,4	27,6	16,5	5,8	9,0	-4,1	1,9	3,4	-3,9	8,0	Jul	6,8	...
Consumer confidence (15-yr. average: -50,9)	-43,6	-53,0	-53,6	-52,6	-50,7	-43,3	-36,7	-36,3	-43,5	-40,0	-46,1	-42,7	-47,8	-47,4	-46,0	-43,1	-45,5	Aug	-48,8	...
Industrial production (y-o-y)	4,7	3,0	3,6	-1,6	2,4	2,2	1,1	-0,1	6,0	2,3	3,6	9,6	5,6	2,1	5,2	2,8	-1,5	Jul	-0,5	...
Manufacturing production (y-o-y)	5,5	4,8	4,6	3,4	4,6	8,3	2,4	0,6	5,8	4,2	1,7	7,4	6,4	-0,1	3,8	0,8	0,5	Jul	0,5	...
Capacity utilization in industry (15-yr. average: 70,3)	76,8	76,9	74,6	75,4	75,9	74,7	73,8	76,3	75,8	75,2	73,4	81,2	78,3	77,9	77,7	77,4	79,5	Q3:25	77,6	...
Industrial confidence (15-yr. average: -7,4)	11,5	2,5	-2,8	-3,3	2,0	4,2	2,0	1,2	-5,2	0,6	-0,3	3,2	1,3	3,0	1,8	5,0	4,8	Aug	11,0	...
PMI Manufacturing (base=50)	56,8	53,2	49,2	47,9	51,8	51,2	51,9	52,2	51,0	51,6	55,8	54,7	52,1	51,8	53,6	53,5	53,2	Aug	54,5	...
Construction permits (y-o-y)	13,8	-11,2	-12,7	7,0	-2,2	25,2	8,3	20,8	12,1	15,9	26,7	5,4	2,1	3,9	8,7	-33,3	...	May	14,4	...
Construction confidence (15-yr. average: -36,5)	-6,4	-16,2	-30,0	-23,6	-19,1	-0,9	2,1	-8,8	9,7	0,5	10,9	5,0	8,4	3,6	7,0	11,7	17,3	Aug	25,7	...
PIB & RRF Disbursements (y-o-y)	-13,3	32,9	11,0	54,6	22,5	6,7	0,0	-24,3	16,2	1,6	38,6	-12,4	11,7	31,1	18,9	-36,3	38,8	Jul	15,0	...
Stocks of finished goods (15-yr. average: 9,4)	-2,2	3,5	13,8	12,8	7,0	3,8	9,4	2,8	9,6	6,4	9,7	10,0	9,1	9,3	9,5	9,0	11,6	Aug	4,4	...
External sector (period average, FY data correspond to the sum of quarterly observations)																				
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-3,5	-2,5	0,2	-4,5	-10,2	-1,7	-1,8	0,5	-3,2	-6,2	-1,6	-1,9	0,1	-3,1	-6,4	-1,8	-1,2	Jun	-0,5	-6,0
Current account balance (EUR mn)	-7204	-5141	448	-9328	-21226	-3791	-4060	1230	-7310	-13931	-3763	-4548	322	-7275	-15263	-4521	-3097	Jun	-1182	...
Services balance, net (EUR mn)	958	5048	11076	2310	19391	1006	5616	12362	2834	21818	1357	5951	11976	3335	22618	913	6433	Jun	3224	...
Non-oil goods balance (EUR mn)	-6475	-6977	-6268	-6586	-26306	-5472	-6296	-6752	-7441	-25962	-6701	-6960	-6608	-7777	-28047	-6792	-7264	Jun	-2545	...
Merchandise exports – non-oil (y-o-y cum.)	24,9	27,9	27,3	24,2	24,2	12,8	5,3	0,6	-1,9	-1,9	-8,9	-4,5	-0,6	1,0	1,0	4,2	4,3	Jun	4,3	...
Merchandise imports – non-oil (y-o-y cum.)	36,0	35,5	30,6	25,0	25,0	0,4	-2,4	-2,2	-1,6	-1,6	2,7	3,5	3,5	3,9	3,9	3,0	3,7	Jun	3,7	...
Gross tourism revenue (y-o-y)	318,4	310,4	39,3	19,1	67,1	61,2	18,1	10,8	24,3	14,4	40,0	7,0	-1,0	25,9	4,3	4,3	12,8	Jun	8,3	...
International tourist arrivals (y-o-y)	295,8	372,8	58,8	34,5	89,3	74,7	18,5	12,9	19,2	17,6	24,5	13,5	5,8	12,8	9,8	5,4	-0,6	Jun	-1,7	...
International arrivals at Athens International Airport (y-o-y)	427,8	277,3	51,8	45,3	98,3	70,6	24,9	17,4	20,5	26,4	19,4	19,5	11,7	14,5	15,7	15,0	6,8	Aug	8,4	...
Labor Market																				
Unemployment rate	13,0	12,6	12,4	11,8	12,4	11,1	11,4	11,3	10,4	11,0	11,4	10,0	9,6	9,6	10,1	9,5	8,8	Jul	8,0	8,5
Employment growth (y-o-y)	11,1	6,6	2,6	2,2	5,5	1,4	1,7	1,1	1,1	1,3	1,8	1,9	1,6	2,2	1,9	1,0	1,6	Jul	3,5	1,6
Employment expectations indicator (15-yr. average: 99,0)	109,9	104,5	104,6	104,2	105,8	113,2	119,0	112,4	114,9	114,9	114,9	119,3	113,3	111,3	114,7	113,2	116,8	Aug	114,4	...
Consumer and producer prices (y-o-y period average)																				
Headline inflation (CPI)	7,4	11,2	11,7	8,3	9,6	5,9	2,5	2,3	3,3	3,5	3,1	2,6	2,9	2,4	2,7	2,6	2,4	Aug	2,9	2,7
Core inflation	1,4	2,7	4,2	5,4	3,4	6,4	5,9	4,9	3,3	5,1	3,0	2,9	3,4	3,9	3,3	3,5	3,5	Aug	4,2	3,5
Producer prices excl. energy	6,8	9,7	10,2	10,1	9,2	8,5	4,5	3,8	2,2	4,7	1,7	2,2	1,6	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,3	Jul	1,5	...
Real estate prices (y-o-y, change)																				
Residential house prices (y-o-y)	10,0	10,8	12,6	14,1	11,9	15,6	14,8	12,7	12,5	13,9	10,9	9,7	8,3	7,0	8,9	6,8	...	Q1:25	6,8	5,3
Office prices (y-o-y, bi-annual data)[1]	...	2,2	...	4,9	3,6	...	7,0	...	4,8	5,9	...	3,6	...	6,2	4,9	...	...	H2:24	6,2	...
Retail prices (y-o-y, bi-annual data)[1]	...	5,7	...	6,7	6,2	...	7,0	...	7,4	7,2	...	8,4	...	9,2	8,8	...	...	H2:24	9,2	...
Fiscal position (% of GDP, end of period, FY forecasts correspond to EC estimates)																				
General Government balance (% of GDP)[2]	-2,1	-1,7	-2,3	-2,5	-2,5	-2,2	-1,9	-1,3	-1,4	-1,4	-1,5	-0,4	0,9	1,3	1,3	-0,2	...	Q1:25	-0,2	0,7
General Government primary balance (% of GDP)[2]	-1,5	-0,6	-0,6	0,0	0,0	-1,5	-0,3	1,1	2,0	2,0	-0,7	1,3	3,5	4,8	4,8	0,6	...	Q1:25	0,6	3,8
General Government debt (% of GDP)[2]	193,3	188,2	181,6	177,0	177,0	173,5	171,0	168,5	163,9	163,9	161,8	160,1	158,3	153,6	153,6	152,5	...	Q1:25	152,5	146,6
Monetary & financial indicators (y-o-y, end of period)																				
Deposits of domestic private sector	7,0	6,9	6,2	4,8	4,8	4,5	3,5	3,4	3,0	3,0	2,6	2,9	3,3	4,4	4,4	4,8	5,3	Jul	5,1	...
Loans to private sector (incl. sec. & bond loans)	1,6	4,5	6,0	6,3	6,3	5,2	2,8	2,1	3,6	3,6	4,5	6,1	6,6	8,9	8,9	10,3	10,5	Jul	10,5	...
Mortgage loans (including securitized loans)	-2,8	-3,0	-3,1	-3,6	-3,6	-3,7	-3,8	-3,7	-3,5	-3,5	-3,1	-2,9	-2,9	-2,6	-2,6	-2,4	-1,3	Jul	-1,0	...
Consumer credit (including securitized loans)	0,3	0,7	0,8	1,2	1,2	2,1	1,5	2,6	3,4	3,4	4,5	5,5	6,1	6,3	6,3	5,6	6,0	Jul	6,2	...
Credit to non-financial corporations	3,3	9,7	12,3	11,8	11,8	10,7	5,8	4,7	5,8	5,8	6,6	9,4	9,2	13,8	13,8	16,8	15,9	Jul	16,1	...
Non-performing loans ratio (NPL ratio, in % of total)	12,1	10,1	9,7	8,7	8,7	8,8	8,4	7,9	6,6	6,6	7,4	6,9	4,6	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,6	Q2:25	3,6	...
Interest rates (per cent, period average)																				
10-year government bond yield	2,2	3,5	3,8	4,5	3,5	4,3	4,0	3,9	3,8	4,0	3,4	3,6	3,3	3,1	3,4	3,4	3,4	Aug	3,4	...
Spread between 10 year and bunds (bps)	208	238	240	233	230	194	160	136	129	155	106	108	104	88	101	83	80	Aug	66	...
Exchange rate (period average)																				
USD/euro	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	Aug	1,2	...
Stock market																				
ASE General index (aop)	905	881	838	884	877	1039	1168	1286	1232	1181	1386	1437	1436	1425	1421	1590	1757	Aug	2075	...
ASE Banks (aop)	643	598	531	612	595	789	902	1033	1001	932	1189	1250	1263	1224	1231	1474	1699	Aug	2272	...

[1] Quarterly figures correspond to bi-annual data for office and retail prices

[2] Forecasts according to the European Commission

Sources: BoG, ELSTAT, MoF, AIA, ECB, FRED, Athens Exchange Group and NBG estimates unless otherwise indicated

NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE

NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE | ECONOMIC ANALYSIS DIVISION

Nikos S. Magginas, PhD | Chief Economist,
Head of NBG Economic Analysis Division
e-mail: nimagi@nbg.gr

NBG GREECE MACRO ANALYSIS TEAM

Katerina Gouveli, MSc
(+30210) 334 2359
e-mail: gouveli.aikaterini@nbg.gr

Eleni Balikou, MSc
(+30210) 334 1198
e-mail: balikou.eleni@nbg.gr

Eleftherios Athanasiou, MSc
(+30210) 334 1453
e-mail: athanasiou.eleftherios@nbg.gr

Sofia Tsaroucha, MSc
(+30210) 334 1626
e-mail: tsaroucha.sofia@nbg.gr

Christina Tsouka, MSc
(+30210) 334 1455
e-mail: tsouka.christina@nbg.gr

Pavlos Tsiokas, MSc
(+30210) 334 1475
e-mail: tsiokas.pavlos@nbg.gr@nbg.gr