

## Germany

### 1. Covid-19 Pandemic and National Recovery and Resilience Plans

<b>Question 1</b>	Based on early indications, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way your country has started implementing the national recovery and resilience plan?	Neutral
<b>Question 2</b>	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the involvement of social partners in the implementation so far of your national recovery and resilience plan?	Dissatisfied
<b>Question 3</b>	How confident are you that the European Commission will enforce strong implementation of the reforms in the national recovery and resilience plans across the EU?	Somewhat confident
<b>Question 4</b>	How do you judge the overall economic policy response in your country over the past 24 months to the COVID-19 recession? (e.g. furlough schemes, tax deferrals, state aid schemes)	Very Good
<b>Question 5</b>	How do you judge the overall economic policy response from the European Union over the past 24 months to the COVID-19 recession? (e.g. SURE, Recovery and Resilience Facility, single market)	Very Good
<b>Question 6</b>	To what extent has the COVID-19 pandemic and recession led to scarring i.e. permanent structural damage to your national economy?	To some extent
<b>Question 7</b>	To what extent has the COVID-19 pandemic and recession led to scarring i.e. permanent structural damage to the EU27 economy?	To some extent
<b>Question 8</b>	More specifically, how much lower do you expect GDP in your country to be in 2025 than would have been the case without the crisis?	GDP in 2025 expected to be lower than what would have been the case without the pandemic

## 2. Assessment of Country Specific recommendations 2020-2021 in detail

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 1a	In line with the general escape clause, take all necessary measures to effectively address the pandemic, sustain the economy and support the ensuing recovery. When economic conditions allow, pursue fiscal policies aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions and ensuring debt sustainability, while enhancing investment.	Helpful (but not a priority)	Satisfactory	
CSR 1b	Mobilise adequate resources and strengthen the resilience of the health system, including by deploying eHealth services.	Important	Unsatisfactory	
CSR 2a	Front-load mature public investment projects and promote private investment to foster the economic recovery. Focus investment on the green and digital transition, in particular on sustainable transport, clean, efficient and integrated energy systems, digital infrastructure and skills, housing, education and research and innovation.	Extremely important	Mixed	
CSR 2b	Improve digital public services across all levels and foster the digitalisation in small and medium-sized enterprises.	Important	Mixed	
CSR 2c	Reduce the regulatory and administrative burden for businesses.	Important	Unsatisfactory	

### 3. Reform Progress in your Member State in 2020 & 2021

How would you assess reform progress in 2020 & 2021, for the following broad areas:

Taxation and Public Finances	Unsatisfactory
Business environment (regulation/access to markets)	Unsatisfactory
Labour market	Unsatisfactory
Innovation and skills	Mixed
Access to finance and Financial stability	Satisfactory

Is there any example of an economic reform, specific to your country that BusinessEurope could highlight in its 2022 Reform Barometer?

- 1) Reform of the approval system for public and private investment and company production sites
- 2) reform of the renewable energy promotion scheme

#### 4. Reform priorities for 2022

	I. Policy Area	II. Concrete Recommendations	III. Are the proposed recommendations already in the agenda of your Government?
<b>Priority 1</b>	Business Environment - Regulatory barriers to entrepreneurship	Streamlining and accelerating the planning and decision rules on public and private investment and production sites	Yes
<b>Priority 2</b>	Tax reforms	Improve effectiveness and investment friendliness of tax system; reduce tax wedge (social security contributions)	No
<b>Priority 3</b>	Wage bargaining and wage-setting policies	Safeguard the collective bargaining autonomy from external interferences avoiding tendencies to introduce general minimum wages	No
<b>Priority 4</b>	Labour market mismatch and labour mobility	Reduce skills-mismatch; improve early vocational guidance and market-driven traineeship placement; better job counselling, transfer and placement; facilitate the employment of skilled workers from third countries	No
<b>Priority 5</b>	Sector specific regulation (telecom, energy)	Packages on climate legislation including promotion of renewable energies, hydrogen and electrification in the power and the industrial sector	No