

Portugal

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

Question 1	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
Question 2	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
Question 3	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
Question 4	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)	Fair
Question 5	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
Question 6	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
Question 7	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
Question 8	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 between 1% and 2% 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 1	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. Strengthen the resilience of the health system and ensure equal access to quality health and long-term care.	Extremely important	Mixed	
CSR 2	Support employment and prioritise measures to preserve jobs. Guarantee sufficient and effective social protection and income support. Support the use of digital technologies to ensure equal access to quality education and training and to boost firms' competitiveness.	Extremely important	Mixed	
CSR 3	Implement the temporary measures aimed at securing access to liquidity for firms, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises. 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 clean and efficient production and use of energy, rail infrastructure and innovation.	Extremely important	Mixed	

CSR 4	Increase the efficiency of administrative and tax courts.	Extremely important	Unsatisfactory	
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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	No progress
Innovation and skills	Mixed
Access to finance and Financial stability	Mixed

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

4. Reform priorities for 2022

	I. Policy Area	II. Concrete Recommendations	III. Are the proposed recommendations already in the agenda of your Government?
Priority 1	Venture capital and SME financing instruments	Address the need for business to strengthen their financial structure and recapitalize, through appropriate financial instruments	Yes
Priority 2	Labour market mismatch and labour mobility	Prioritize vocational training, linking it with the labour market needs, deeply involving business associations and companies.	Yes
Priority 3	Tax reforms	Reduce the tax burden on companies	No
Priority 4	Public sector efficiency	Increasing the efficiency of public administration and eliminate administrative burdens. Focus on improving judicial system (namely by capacitation of commercial courts)	Yes
Priority 5	Job protection	Positive advances in labour reforms undertaken in Portugal between 2011 and 2015 must be preserved to safeguard and allow the dynamization and modernization of sectors.	No