

Greece

1. National Recovery and Resilience Plans

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|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| Question 1 | How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way your country is implementing the national recovery and resilience plan? | Satisfied |
| 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? | Satisfied |
| Question 3 | How effective do you think the European Commission is being in ensuring strong implementation of the reforms in the national recovery and resilience plans across the EU? | Somewhat confident |

2. Assessment of Country Specific recommendations 2022 in detail

| | | Q1: The recommendation is: | Q2: implementation on effort is: | Detailed comments |
|-------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| CSR 1 | In 2023, ensure prudent fiscal policy, in particular by limiting the growth of nationally-financed current expenditure below medium-term potential output growth, taking into account continued temporary and targeted support to households and firms most vulnerable to energy price hikes and to people fleeing Ukraine. Stand ready to adjust current spending to the evolving situation. Expand public investment for the green and digital transition and for energy security, including by making use of the RRF, RePowerEU and other EU funds. For the period beyond 2023, pursue a fiscal policy aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions and ensuring credible and gradual debt reduction and fiscal sustainability in the medium term through gradual consolidation, investment and reforms. Building on reforms undertaken as part of the recovery and resilience plan, improve the investment friendliness of the taxation system by introducing an advance tax ruling system and review the structure of the tax burden on the self-employed. Safeguard the efficiency of the public administration while ensuring it can attract the right skills and preserving consistency with the unified wage grid. | Extremely important | Satisfactory | Areas for improvement include standardization of tax audits, a number of key parameters for business taxation (e.g. loss carry forward period) and the tax wedge on labor. |
| CSR 2 | Proceed with the implementation of its recovery and resilience plan, in line with the milestones and targets included in the Council Implementing Decision of 13 July 2021. Swiftly finalise the negotiations with the Commission of the 2021-2027 cohesion policy programming documents with a view to starting their implementation. Complete outstanding reforms that have been pursued under enhanced surveillance, including the cadastre reform. | Extremely important | Satisfactory | Progress in the planning and roll out of plans is observed, but needs to accelerate while also reforms tied to the RRF need to be implemented over the next 12 months |

| | | Q1: The recommendation is: | Q2: implementation on effort is: | Detailed comments |
|-------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| CSR 3 | With a view to ensuring adequate and equal access to health care, complete the rollout of the primary health-care reform in line with the framework amended under enhanced surveillance, including staffing of all primary healthcare units, implementing population registration and introducing effective gatekeeping by general practitioners. | --- | --- | --- |
| CSR 4 | Reduce overall reliance on fossil fuels, and diversify imports of fossil fuels by accelerating deployment of renewable energy and the development of infrastructure that would enable renewable hydrogen. Also address dependency through ensuring sufficient capacity of electricity networks and interconnections as well as gas interconnections and diversifying gas supply routes. Strengthen the energy services market framework and step up energy efficiency-enhancing measures through reforms and market incentives to support the decarbonisation of the building sector and the transport sector, particularly by promoting electric mobility. | Extremely important | Satisfactory | Progress is being made in the electricity interconnection of islands. Some progress made in the Implementation of investments plans in the energy distribution network and in storage systems in order to allow for new medium and large scale RES projects. Satisfactory implementation of subsidised programmes for energy saving in residential buildings. |

3. Reform Progress in your Member State in 2022

How would you assess reform progress in 2022, for the following broad areas:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Taxation and Public Finances | Satisfactory |
| Business environment (regulation/access to markets) | Mixed |
| Labour market | Mixed |
| Innovation and skills | --- |
| 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 2023 Reform Barometer?

B. Business Environment

B.1 Law 4951/2022 - Modernization of the licensing process for Renewable Energy Sources -Phase B', Licensing of electricity production and storage, framework for the development of Pilot Marine Floating Photovoltaic Plants and more specific provisions for energy and the protection of the environment" (Government Gazette 129/A/04-07-2022)

B.2 Law 4964/2022 - Provisions for the simplification of environmental licensing, establishing a framework for the development of Offshore Wind Farms, dealing with the energy crisis, environmental protection and other provisions (Government Gazette 150/A/30-07-2022). In this area there has been satisfactory progress.

B.3 Law 4982/2022 - Establishment, development, management and operation of Business Parks - Single regulatory framework for Organized Receptors of Manufacturing and Business Activities and other provisions to enhance development" (Government Gazette 195/A/15-10-2022). In this area there has been satisfactory progress. The framework for the professional activity of handling Project Machinery is being updated, with the abolition of the licensing of machinery up to 2.5 tons (but with the necessary certification and experience) and the reduction of the necessary service experience by 50% in the use of machinery up to 4 tons.

B.4 Law 4919/2022 - Operating regime of the One–Stop–Shop Office (YMS) for the establishment of companies and the General Commercial Registry (GEMI) (Government Gazette 71/A/07.04.2022)

B.5 Digilization of tax administration in respect to business tax obligations

C. Labour Market

Presidential Decree 80/ 4.12.2022 “Codification of individual labor law legislation”. Codification of the issues of the individual labour agreement and the obligations of the parties such as, for example, equal treatment and decent work, the conducting and the types of individual labour agreements, the working conditions, the working time, the leave and the flexible working arrangements, the posting of workers, the protection of specific categories of workers, the termination and the transfer of the employment relationship. In the next few months the collective labor law will also be codified.

Law 4997/2022 ‘Rationalization of social security legislation, strengthening of vulnerable social groups and other provisions’. Pensions are adjusted, social security contributions are permanently reduced by 3%, the limitation period of the unestablished debts to the Social Security Fund (EFKA) is reduced to 10 years, the social security payments are doubled to 24 installments, the maternity leave is extended to 9 months and incentives are introduced to convert part-time individual labour agreements into full-time labour agreements.

Law 4957/2022 “New Horizons in the Higher Education Institutions: Enhancing the quality, functionality and connection of the Higher Education Institutions with society and other provisions’. Provisions regarding the improvement of the operation of the Higher Education Institutions through an integrated approach to the upgrading of the quality of the educational, research and scientific work of the Higher Education Institutions and their interface with the country's development needs. These include arrangements for the Student Internship, the Industrial Doctorates, the Digital Skills Certificate, the Training and Lifelong Learning Centers and the University Research and Innovation Centers.

Law 4921/2022 “Jobs Again: Reorganization of the Public Employment Service and digitization of its services, upgrading of workforce skills and labor needs diagnosis and other provisions.” Renaming of the Agency as Public Employment Service, introduction of the digital individual action plan, the digital public employment service register and the digital public employment service card, upgrading of workforce skills and matching with the labor market, the mechanism for diagnosing labor market needs, and subsidized continuing vocational training.

E. Access to finance and Financial stability

E.1 Law 4887/2022 - Development Law - Greece Strong Development (Government Gazette 16/A/04-02-2022)

4. Reform priorities for 2023

| | I. Policy Area | II. Concrete Recommendations | III. Are the proposed recommendations already in the agenda of your Government? |
|-------------------|--|--|---|
| Priority 1 | Tax reforms | Continue improvement of tax environment for business in key areas (loss carry forward, depreciation regime, harmonization of audits) and ensure an attractive tax wedge for employment. | yes |
| Priority 2 | Business Environment - Regulatory barriers to entrepreneurship | Conclude reform of business licensing, ensure that the roll out of the spatial planning projects is aligned with targets on sustainable growth and the transition and adapt the auditing mechanisms to the reformed licensing process. | yes |
| Priority 3 | Public investment | Ensure that public investment supports the regeneration of domestic production during a successful transition. | yes |
| Priority 4 | Labour market mismatch and labour mobility | Ensure the matching of labour market needs with the education system, enabling the labor mobility across the sectors of the economy | yes |
| Priority 5 | --- | --- | --- |