

**Finland**

**1. EU Competitiveness**

<b>Question 1</b>	To what extent do you consider the European Commission's overall policy stance supportive of competitiveness and growth compared to 12 months ago?	Unchanged
<b>Question 2</b>	In light of the legislative changes introduced and implemented by the European Commission, how would you evaluate the evolution of administrative burden compared to a year ago?	Unchanged
<b>Question 3</b>	How do you think the EU investment environment is seen by global firms compared to 12 months ago?	Slightly worse
<b>Question 4</b>	What does your federation see as the three main challenges threatening the attractiveness of the EU as an investment environment vis-a-vis international competitors?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulatory environment</li> <li>• Demographic change</li> <li>• Tax regime</li> </ul>

## **2. National Recovery and Resilience Plans**

<b>Question 8</b>	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way your country is implementing the national recovery and resilience plan?	Satisfied
<b>Question 9</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?	Satisfied
<b>Question 10</b>	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

### 3. Assessment of Country Specific recommendations 2023 in detail

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 1	Wind down the emergency energy support measures in force, using the related savings to reduce the government deficit, as soon as possible in 2023 and 2024. Should renewed energy price increases necessitate new or continued support measures, ensure that such support measures are targeted at protecting vulnerable households and firms, are fiscally affordable, and preserve incentives for energy savings. Ensure prudent fiscal policy, in particular by limiting the nominal increase in nationally financed net primary expenditure in 2024 to not more than 2,2 %. Preserve nationally financed public investment and ensure the effective absorption of grants under the Facility and of other Union funds, in particular to foster the green and digital transitions. For the period beyond 2024, continue to pursue a medium-term fiscal strategy of gradual and sustainable consolidation, combined with investments and reforms conducive to higher sustainable growth, in order to achieve a prudent medium-term fiscal position. Pursue the reform of the social security system in order to increase the efficiency of the social benefits system, which would improve incentives to work and also support the long-term sustainability of public finances.	Extremely important	Satisfactory	
CSR 2	Proceed with the steady implementation of its revised recovery and resilience plan and swiftly finalise the REPowerEU chapter with a view to rapidly starting the implementation thereof. Proceed with the swift implementation of cohesion policy programmes, in close complementarity and synergy with the recovery and resilience plan	Helpful (but not a priority)	Satisfactory	

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 3	Address labour and skills shortages by reskilling and upskilling the workforce and widening the higher education offer, in particular for the study fields most in demand in the labour market.	Important	Mixed	
CSR 4	Reduce overall reliance on fossil fuels by accelerating the deployment of renewables, including by further speeding up permitting procedures, and boost public and private investment in the decarbonisation of industry and transport, including through electrification. Develop energy infrastructure to increase security of supply by strengthening the transmission of electricity. Step up policy efforts aimed at the provision and acquisition of skills and competences needed for the green transition	Important	Satisfactory	

#### **4. Reform Progress in your Member State in 2023**

How would you assess reform progress in 2023, for the following broad areas:

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

Is there any example of an economic reform, specific to your country that BusinessEurope could highlight in its 2024 Reform Barometer?

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### 5. Reform priorities for 2024

	I. Policy Area	II. Concrete Recommendations	III. Are the proposed recommendations already in the agenda of your Government?
<b>Priority 1</b>	Consolidation of public expenditure	Further consolidation needed in order to prevent excessive debt and/or tax increases	yes
<b>Priority 2</b>	Wage bargaining and wage-setting policies	A broad reform of labour market legislation (including wage setting rules and role of national mediator) is prepared. It is important to finalise the reforms during 2024.	yes
<b>Priority 3</b>	Labour supply measures for specific groups (older workers, women...)	The government is trying to increase labour supply by e.g. social security reforms but Finland needs also more work-based migration to secure labour availability.	no
<b>Priority 4</b>	Tax reforms	Labour income tax should be made more competitive, especially in higher income brackets.	no
<b>Priority 5</b>	---	---	---

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