

Greece

1. EU Competitiveness

Question 1	To what extent do you consider the European Commission's overall policy stance supportive of competitiveness and growth compared to 12 months ago?	Slightly better
Question 2	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?	Increased significantly
Question 3	How do you think the EU investment environment is seen by global firms compared to 12 months ago?	Unchanged
Question 4	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?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Energy prices 2. Regulatory environment 3. Access to finance

2. National Recovery and Resilience Plans

Question 8	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way your country is implementing the national recovery and resilience plan?	Neutral
Question 9	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 10	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?	Not confident

3. Assessment of Country Specific recommendations 2023 in detail

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 1	<p>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 2,6 %. 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. Building on reforms undertaken as part of the recovery and resilience plan, improve the investment friendliness of the taxation system by introducing a wider advance tax-ruling system, enlarge the tax base, including by reviewing the current taxation structure for the self-employed, and strengthen tax compliance by extending the use of electronic payments. Preserve and increase the operational autonomy of the tax authority. Safeguard the efficiency of public administration while ensuring that it can attract the right skills and preserving consistency with the unified wage grid. Pursue the ongoing reduction of non-performing loans and further improve the functioning of the secondary non-performing loans market.</p>	Extremely important	Satisfactory	<p>A key challenge remains continuous improvement of dimensions of the tax system, and especially an improvement of the tax wedge that will allow the country to attract high skill employment and at the same time allow the average wage to increase while safeguarding the required fiscal performance.</p>

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 2	Maintain the momentum in the steady implementation of its recovery and resilience plan and swiftly finalise the REPowerEU chapter with a view to rapidly starting the implementation thereof. Ensure continued sufficient administrative capacity in view of the size of the plan. Proceed with the speedy implementation of cohesion policy programmes, in close complementarity and synergy with the recovery and resilience plan	Extremely important	Unsatisfactory	---
CSR 3	To ensure adequate and equal access to healthcare, complete the roll-out of the primary healthcare framework and adopt stronger incentives for the enrolment of an adequate number of family doctors in order to achieve full population coverage and population registration. Finalise cadastral reform by completing cadastral mapping and through the establishment and operation of the Hellenic Cadastre Agency.	---	---	---
CSR 4	Reduce reliance on fossil fuels and further accelerate the diversification of energy supply routes. Further expand the deployment of renewable energy by completing and enforcing the new legal frameworks for the licensing process and for offshore wind farms, increasing electricity network and storage capacity, promoting the decentralised production of renewable energy and putting in place legislative frameworks for the production of renewable hydrogen and biomethane. Step up the delivery of measures that improve energy efficiency, including targeted measures for energy-poor households and the installation of smart meters, and policy efforts aimed at the provision and acquisition of skills and competences needed for the green transition. Support the decarbonisation of the transport sector, in particular by promoting electric vehicles.	Extremely important	Mixed	We have not advanced on hydrogen and biomethane. There is progress on renewables deployment, but challenges pertain to licencing and spatial planning as policy implementation needs to be coordinated with set policy goals and in practice this is not easy.

4. Reform Progress in your Member State in 2023

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

Taxation and Public Finances	Satisfactory
Business environment (regulation/access to markets)	Mixed
Labour market	Satisfactory
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 2024 Reform Barometer?

There is a need to better align licensing and related frameworks with EU law or EU best practices, both for manufacturing and for RWE projects.

5. Reform priorities for 2024

	I. Policy Area	II. Concrete Recommendations	III. Are the proposed recommendations already in the agenda of your Government?
Priority 1	Wage bargaining and wage-setting policies	Reform of free collective bargaining framework, according to ILO conventions and revised European Social Charter (ratification of article 6 for voluntary arbitration system). Ensure of a balanced minimum wage system.	yes
Priority 2	R&D and Innovation	Advance incentives for R&D among SMEs and advance collaboration between research universities and business	yes
Priority 3	Business Environment - Regulatory barriers to entrepreneurship	Complete business licensing reform, improve licensing for RWEs including the prerequisite spatial planning. Improve efficiency of justice.	yes
Priority 4	Tax reforms	1. Reduce the tax wedge, 2. Expanding the tax base	yes
Priority 5	Active labour market policies	Design of all subsidized employment programs based on an integrated approach and according to the following stages - identification of training needs, classification of occupations and skills according to ESCO, participation of social partners in the design of training programs, placement in employment, evaluation.	yes
