

THE VALUE OF INDUSTRY



1. INDUSTRY IS THE BACKBONE OF THE GREEK ECONOMY

VALUE & GROWTH

15,6% direct Gross

Added Value €21.1 billion, even during the crisis



20,1% of Greece's operating surplus 9.8 billion

MAJOR EXPORTER



90,4% of goods' exports are industrial products €24.6 billion



of total exports (including tourism, shipping, transport, etc.) stem from industry

MANY GOOD & STABLE JOBS

1 million

workers: 386,000 directly employed (9.8% of total) 627,000 indirectly



1 in 4 workers employed in industry or related activities

SUPPORTS PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL SECURITY

49,7% of corporate income tax



12,9% of total direct remuneration

* Sources: Eurostat (nace, b-e), Ameco, OECD, WEF, GSPF, latest available data

HIGH PRODUCTIVITY & VALUE-ADDING INVESTMENTS

22,4%

higher average productivity than the economy as a whole





lower average labour

€23 billion

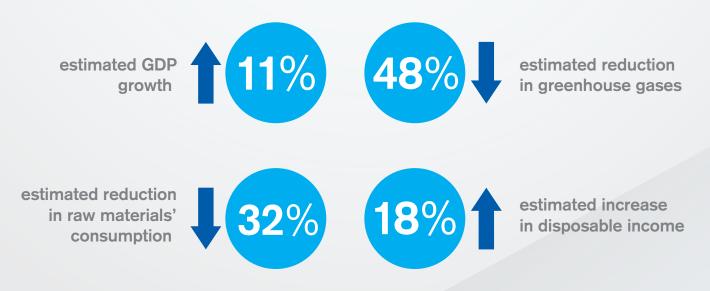
invested during the crisis (gross investments 2009-2015)

GLOBALLY TRADABLE PRODUCTS WITH TRADITION & PROSPECTS

- Metals & metallurgy
- Food, beverages, tobacco
- Creative industry
- Oil & refinery products
- Construction materials
- Complex machinery
- Wood & paper products
- Chemicals & plastics
- Mining & minerals
- Energy systems & production
- Pharmaceuticals & cosmetics
- Recycling
- Electrical & electronic devices
- Logistics

THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY AS OPPORTUNITY FOR INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION & SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Provided Greece approaches the EU average by 2030



2. PROBLEMATIC BUSINESS **ENVIRONMENT**

HIGHER TAXES THAN THE COMPETITION

At least 10%

higher social security contributions & taxation (as % of employers' cost) compared to OECD countries

Up to 30%

additional effective energy cost compared to the competition due to excise duties, taxes and regulated billing



LIMITED & EXPENSIVE ACCESS TO FINANCE

Double

interest rates compared to the Eurozone

BUREAUCRACY, BARRIERS & DELAYS

Up to 16%

opportunity cost per investment from licensing delays

50% of the land without defined land-use rules



€3,9 billion

annual administrative costs for businesses

More than double

time for judicial proceedings compared to EU-28 (1580 days for a decision on trade debts)

40% longer average time of administrative cases compared to EU-28



REFORM TO PERFORM



3. INDUSTRY CAN PERFORM EVEN BETTER

- New productive and growth paradigm
- O Increase exports globally
- O Value-adding investments
- Well-paid jobs
- O Technology and innovation
- Production networks and synergies between small, medium and large enterprises
- Convergence of the Greek economy with the EU
- Circular economy for sustainable growth
- **Support** to public revenue and social security
- Trade balance stability



After the crisis, Greece needs a modern, competitive and strong industry that creates value, growth and jobs and enhances our collective prospects for a sound economy and a fair society.

Fostering the right investment environment will allow Greek industry to grow, approach EU averages, and gradually create an additional 550.000 good and stable jobs with a significant economic and social impact.

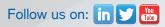
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#sev4growth