Question for written answer E-002192/2026
to the Commission
Rule 144
Emmanouil Fragkos (ECR)

Subject: Recognition of work beyond the five-day period in the Armed Forces

The non-recognition of work beyond the five-day period for military personnel of the Armed Forces, in contrast to what applies to personnel of the Law Enforcement Agencies under Article 127 of Law 4472/2017, raises issues of equal treatment, protection of health and safety at work and compliance with the fundamental principles of the European acquis. There is no regulatory framework regulating working time, minimum rest periods and compensation for exceeding the prescribed weekly working time for personnel of the Armed Forces, despite the fact that a 40-hour work week has been established by decision no. Φ.400/163881/Σ.4187/8-9-2011 of the Ministry of National Defence.

Taking into account Directive 2003/88/EC concerning certain aspects of the organisation of working time, as well as Article 31 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights on fair and secure working conditions:

1. Does the Commission consider that the complete exclusion of military personnel from any form of special compensation for work exceeding five days is consistent with the principles of equal treatment and the protection of the health and safety of workers?

2. How does the Commission assess the absence of a specific regulatory framework for working time and minimum rest periods for Armed Forces personnel in Greece, in light of European case law and Directive 2003/88/EC?

3. Does the Commission intend to examine the issue in the context of social dialogue and the implementation of European rules on health and safety at work?

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