

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003199/25
to the Commission
Galato Alexandraki (ECR)
(6 August 2025)**

Subject: Fiscal forecasts for Greece — risks, resilience and the deficit exit plan

According to a recent study, the deficit of the Greek economy reached 5.8% of GDP for 2024. Although the target is to return to surpluses in 2029, the Greek economy continues to present a high external deficit, fiscal distortions and delays in structural reforms. At the same time, fiscal pressure in France and Germany is causing a new wave of austerity in the EU, which may limit fiscal flexibility in Greece as well.

Given the concerns expressed by the Bank of Greece about the impact of exogenous factors (inflation, geopolitics, tourism, exports), the Commission is asked:

1. Which categories of expenditure and which sectors does the Greek Government intend to review in order to achieve a gradual reduction in the deficit without harming social cohesion and growth potential?
2. How feasible does the Commission consider it for Greece to return to surpluses in 2029, in light of European pressure for new fiscal adjustments?
3. What measures does the Commission consider necessary to insulate the Greek economy against external shocks and prevent a new cycle of suffocating austerity?

Submitted: 6.8.2025

**Answer given by Mr Dombrovskis on behalf of the European Commission
(23 September 2025)**

Over the last decade, Greece has increased the resilience of its economy and strengthened business confidence thanks to budgetary consolidation and structural reforms. The general government balance has improved and Greece reached a surplus of 1.3% of gross domestic product in 2024. Public and external debt ratios have declined. Remaining challenges are discussed in recent publications from the Commission. ⁽¹⁾

Regarding budgetary policy, in autumn 2024, Greece submitted its national medium-term fiscal-structural plan (MTP) ⁽²⁾. The plan sets out Greece's fiscal path as well as priority investments and reforms for 2025-2028. In particular, Greece commits to a trajectory which preserves a strong fiscal position all the way until the end of 2028. The plan was assessed positively by the Commission and endorsed by the Council ⁽³⁾.

Regarding the external situation of the economy, sustained deficits reflect a relatively small export base coupled with high import dependency. Priorities for the Greek Government are discussed in the documents mentioned above.

The latest Country-specific recommendations issued by the Commission and endorsed by the Council outline key policy challenges and provide policy guidance to Greece ⁽⁴⁾.

⁽¹⁾ For further details, see the Commission's latest analysis and assessment in the 2025 Country Report Greece: https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/document/download/e4a67707-7a12-4af0-8f3a-9b01301e263f_en?filename=EL_CR_SWD_2025_208_1_EN_autre_document_travail_service_part1_v4.pdf and the In-Depth Review on Greece: https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/document/download/2af158ef-d561-47c2-a0e0-5f689f1bac28_en?filename=ip309_en.pdf.

⁽²⁾ See the Medium-term fiscal-structural plan of Greece: https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/document/download/213c9529-ad9b-4bea-ba99-f33b0700e615_en?filename=national_medium-term_fiscal-structural_plan_greece.pdf.

⁽³⁾ See https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/document/download/fbd3e392-6639-4843-b38a-49c3abc6502a_en?filename=MTFSP_2025_EL.pdf.

⁽⁴⁾ See <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10967-2025-INIT/en/pdf>.