



ALPHA
SERVICES AND HOLDINGS

Searching for Growth Drivers

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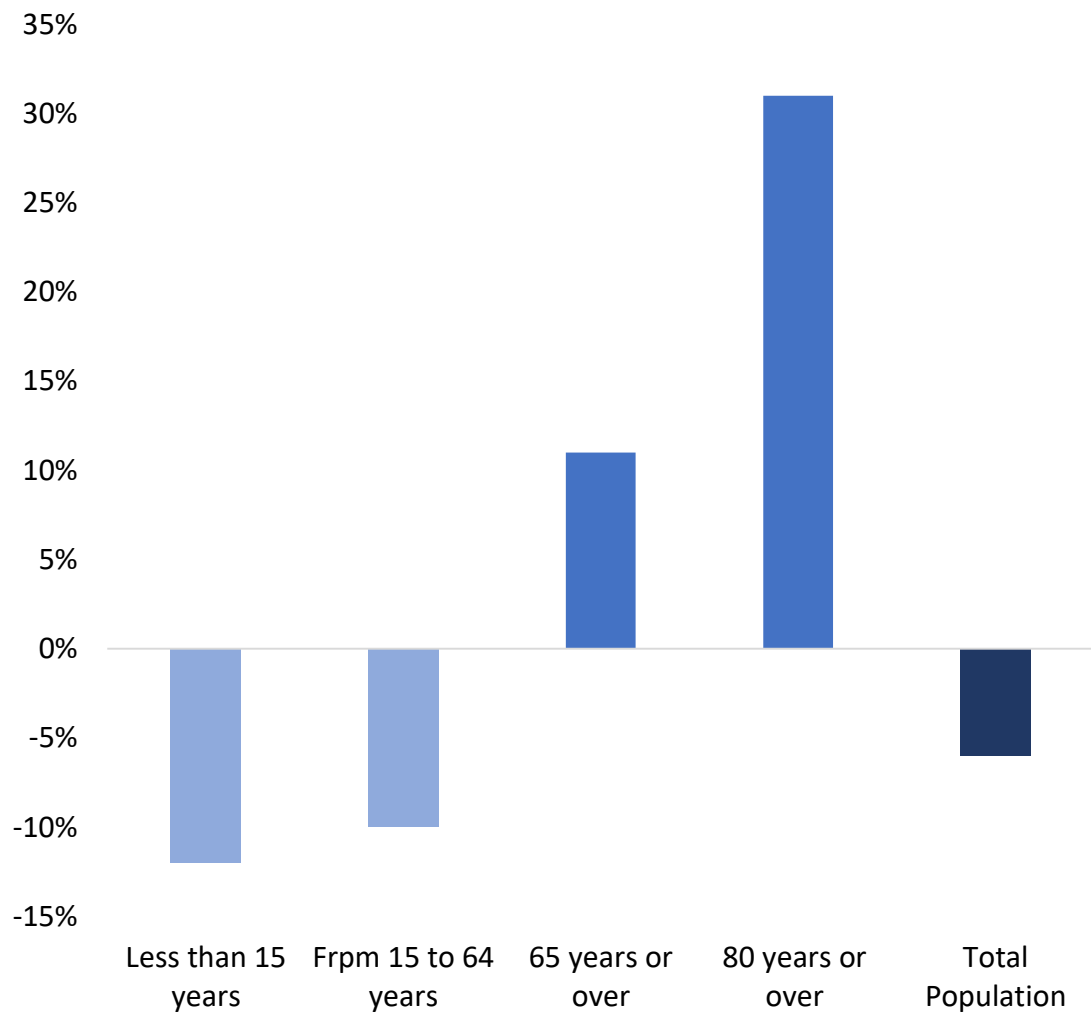
29 April 2025
LSE-Hellenic Observatory



Growth Drivers?

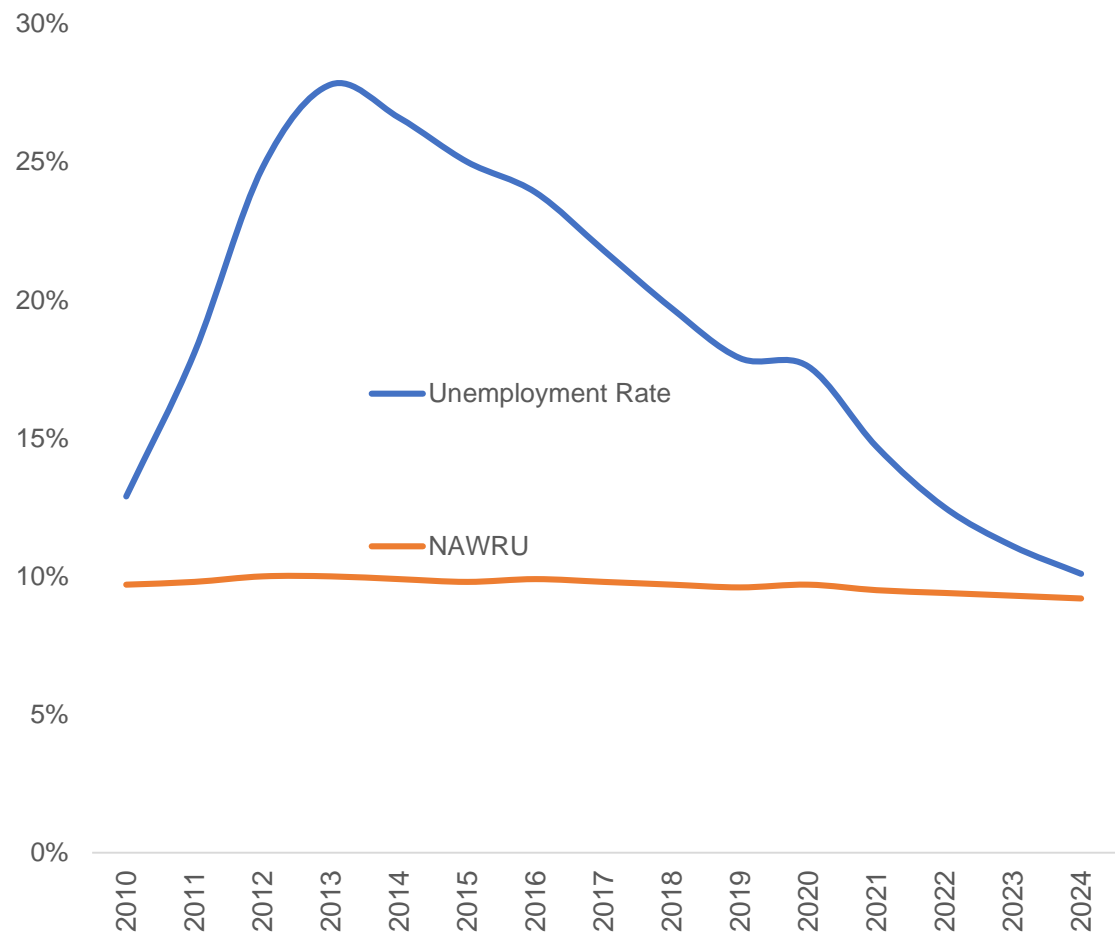
- Labour
- Capital
- Productivity
- Entrepreneurship

Ageing population structure: 2011 -2022

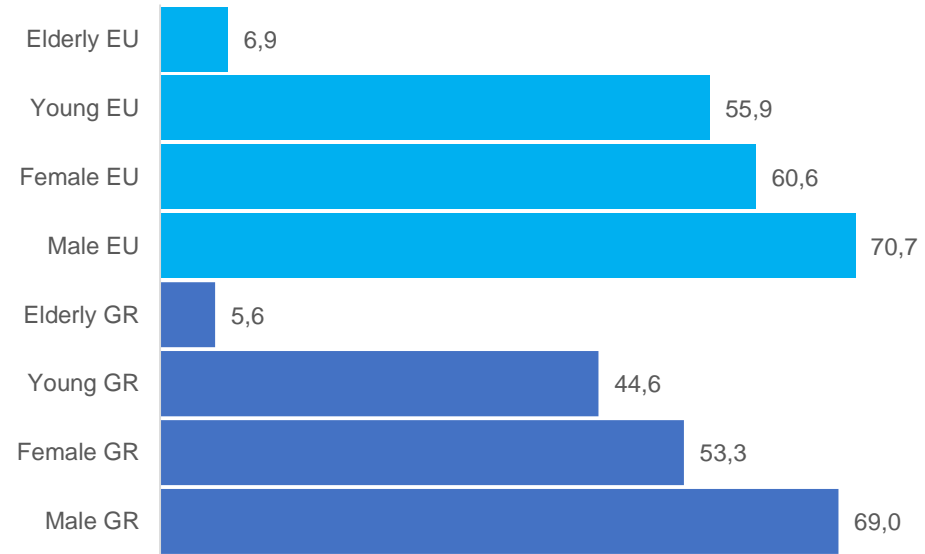


Driver 1: Increasing the employment ratio

- To Compress Structural Unemployment



- To Increase the participation of Women, Young and Elderly in the Labour Force

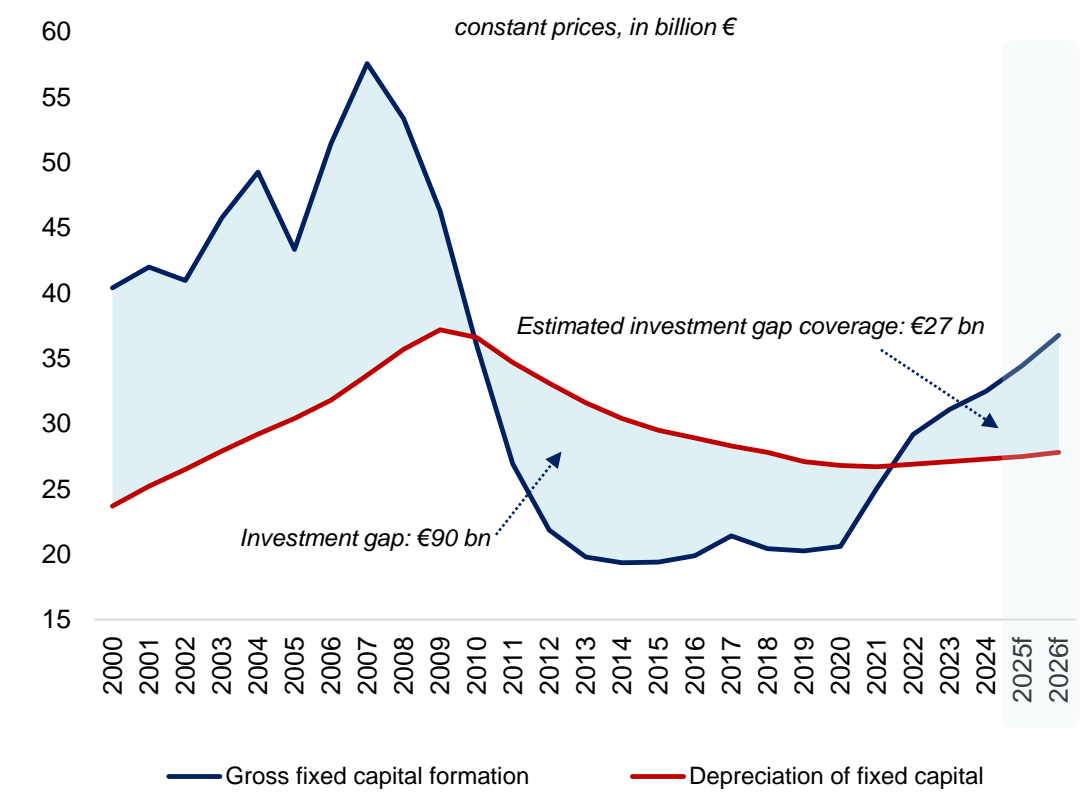


Eurostat data (2024), Age groups: Male-Female 15-74 yo, Young 15-29 yo, Elderly 65+

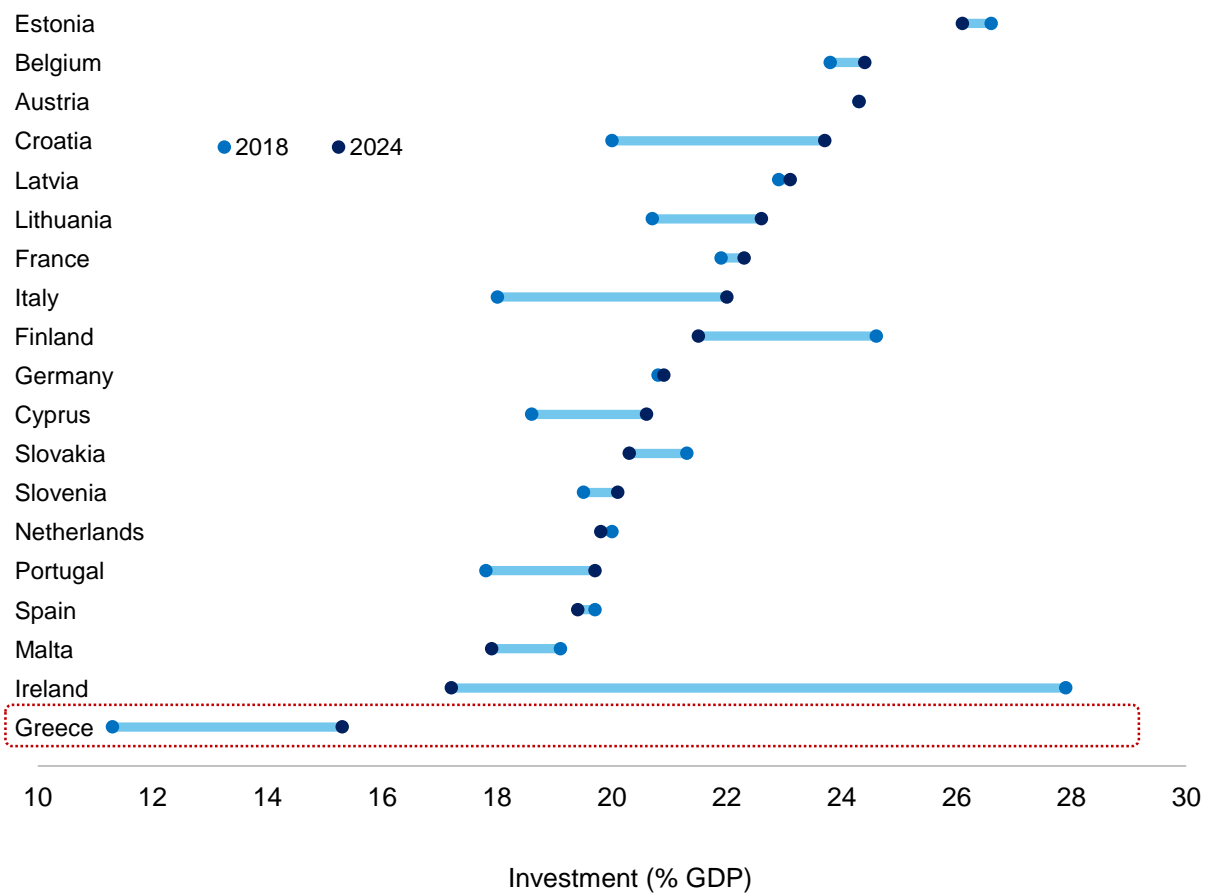
- To reduce the undeclared work
- To reverse the brain drain phenomenon
- To design a migration policy

Driver 2: Stimulating Business Investment Again

Filling-in the investment gap in the medium-term and the reforms' potential impact

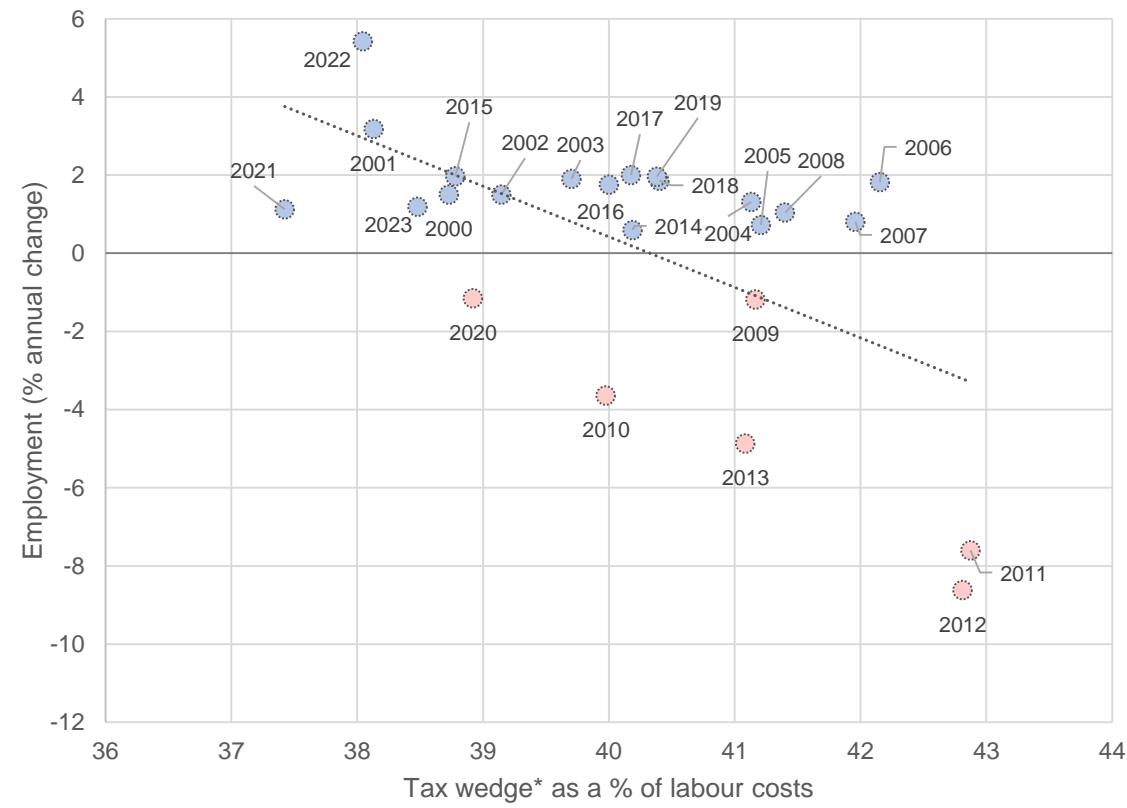


The rise of Investment since the onset of economic recovery



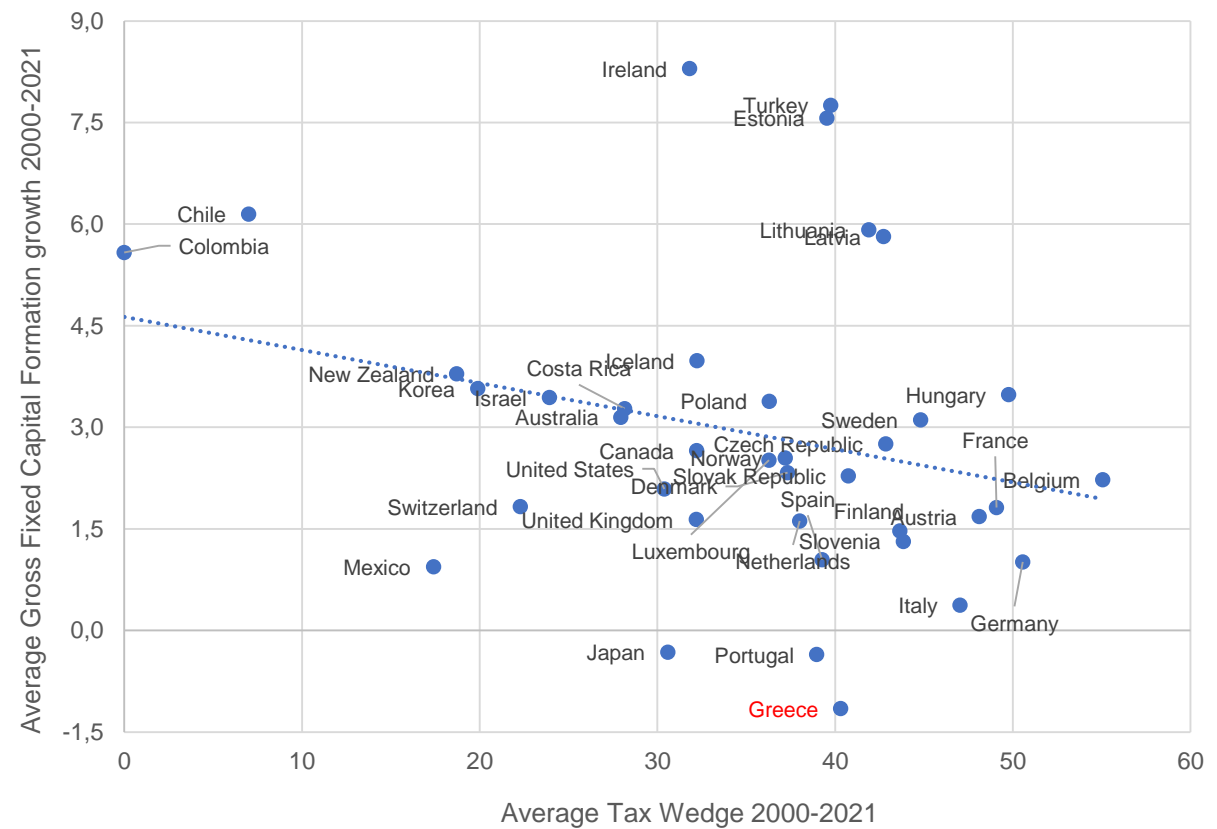
Driver 3: Reforming Labour Taxation

Tax wedge vs. Employment in Greece



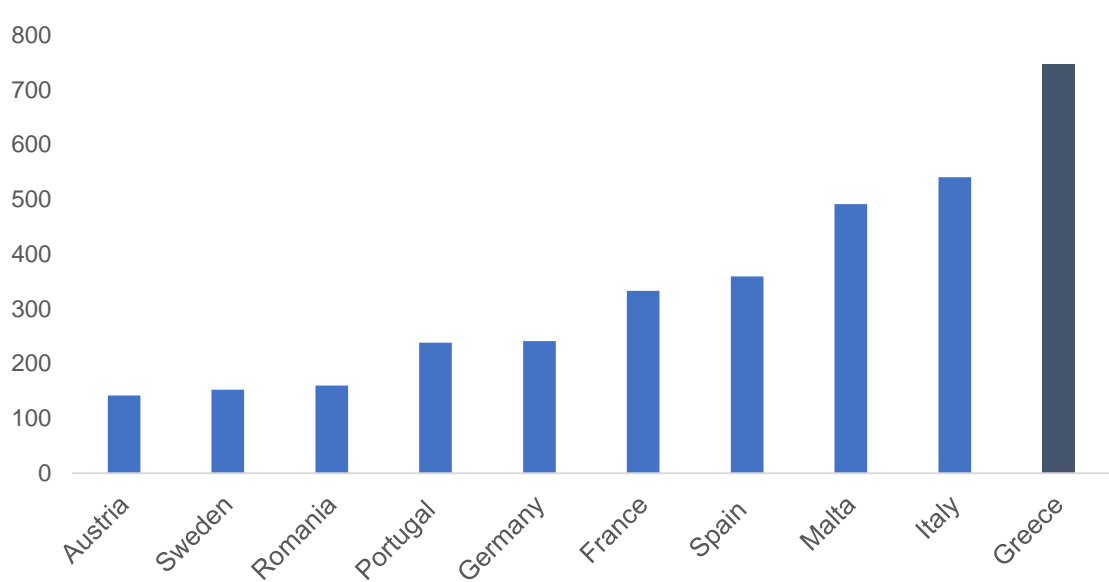
(*) Single person at 100% of average earnings, without child.
Light blue filling represents positive GDP growth rate and pink filling stands for negative GDP growth rate.

Tax wedge vs. Investment: OECD countries



Driver 4: Enhancing Judicial Efficiency

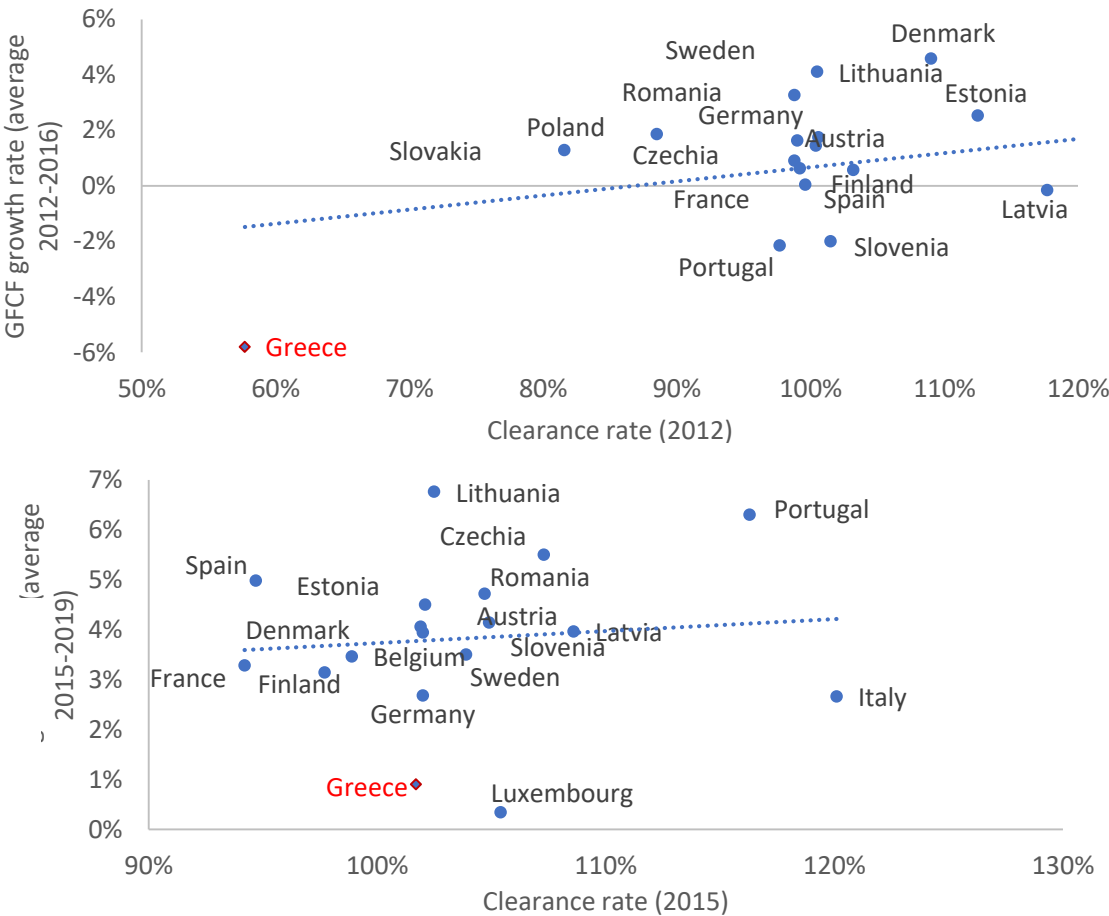
Disposition time in Greece (days)



Disposition Time: Average time to resolve court cases (2022 data). The number of days required for the closure of cases.

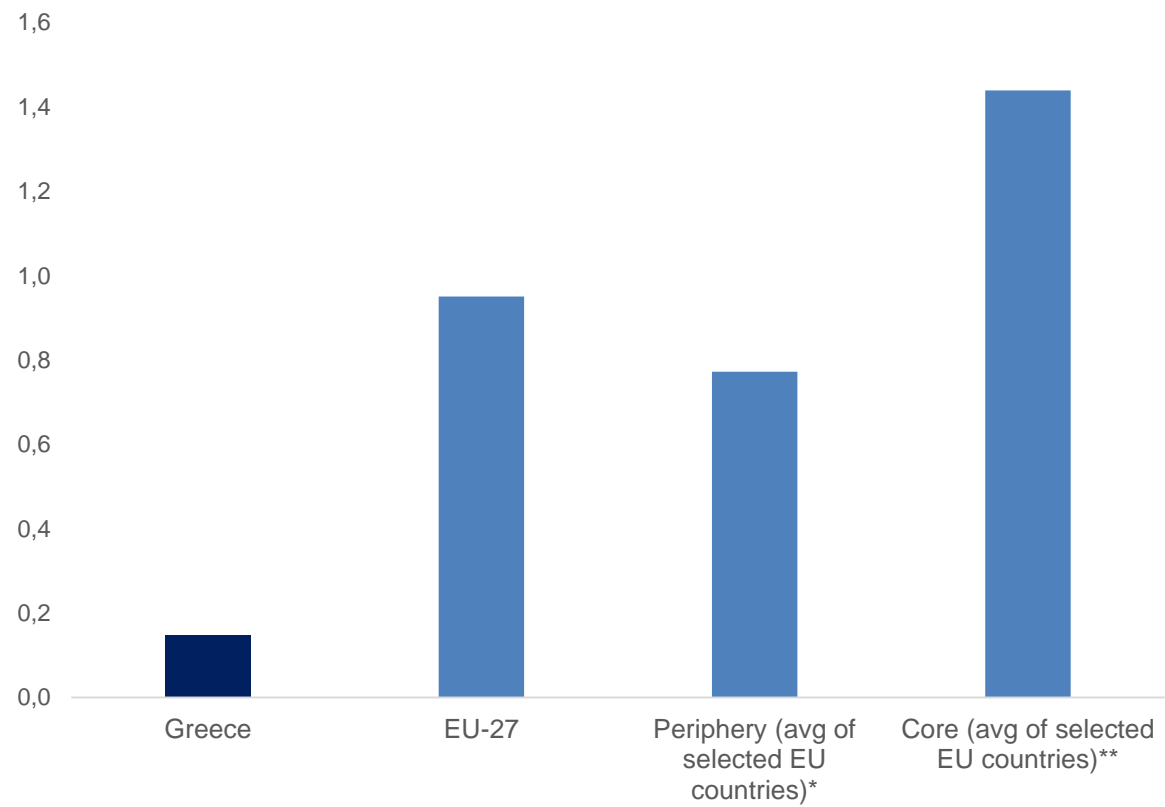
Clearance Rate: The clearance rate is the ratio of the number of resolved cases over the number of incoming cases. When the clearance rate is below 100%, it means that the courts are resolving fewer cases than the number of incoming cases.

Clearance rate vs investment growth rates



Driver 5: Improving Government Effectiveness

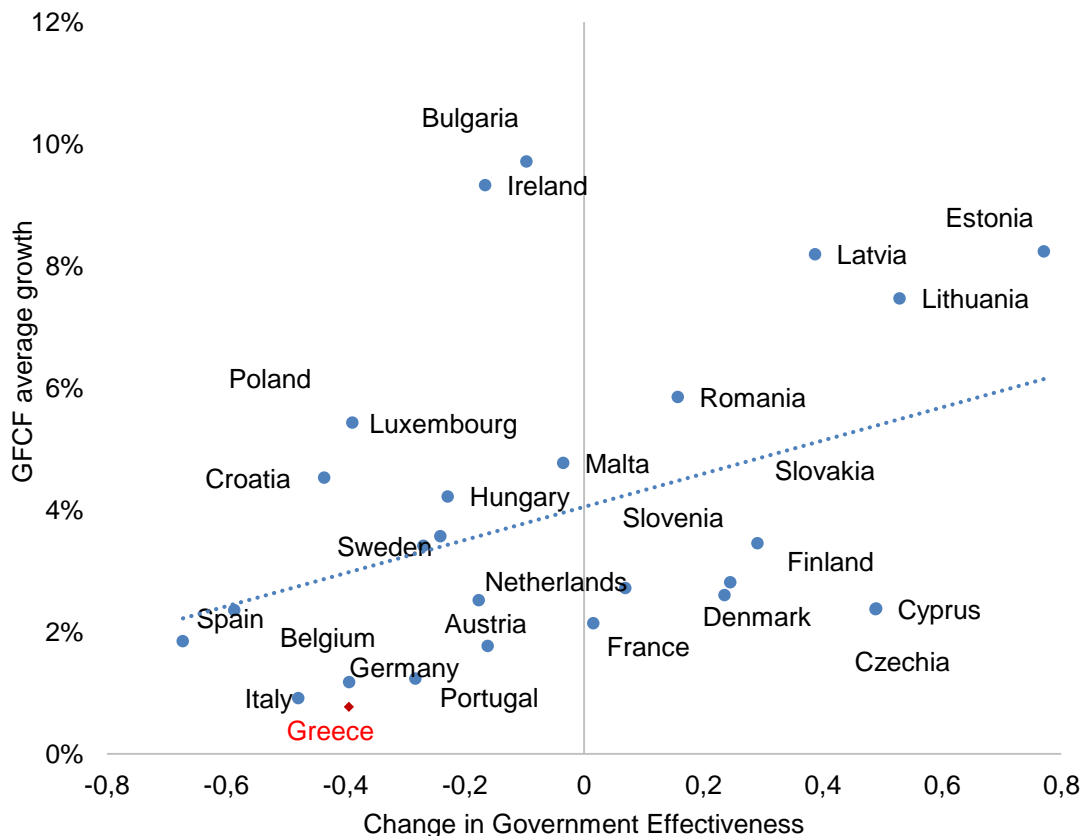
Government Effectiveness Index



(2023 data)

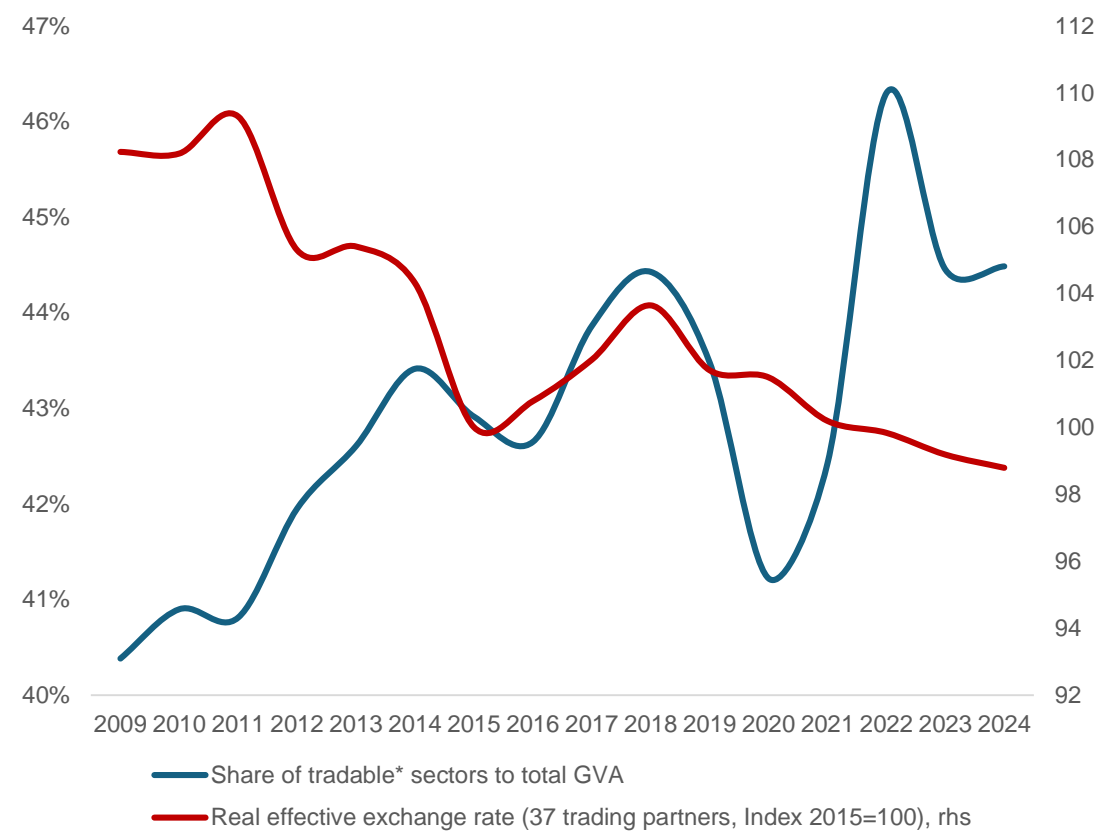
*Cyprus, Italy, Portugal, Spain
**Austria, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands

Government effectiveness vs. Investment growth



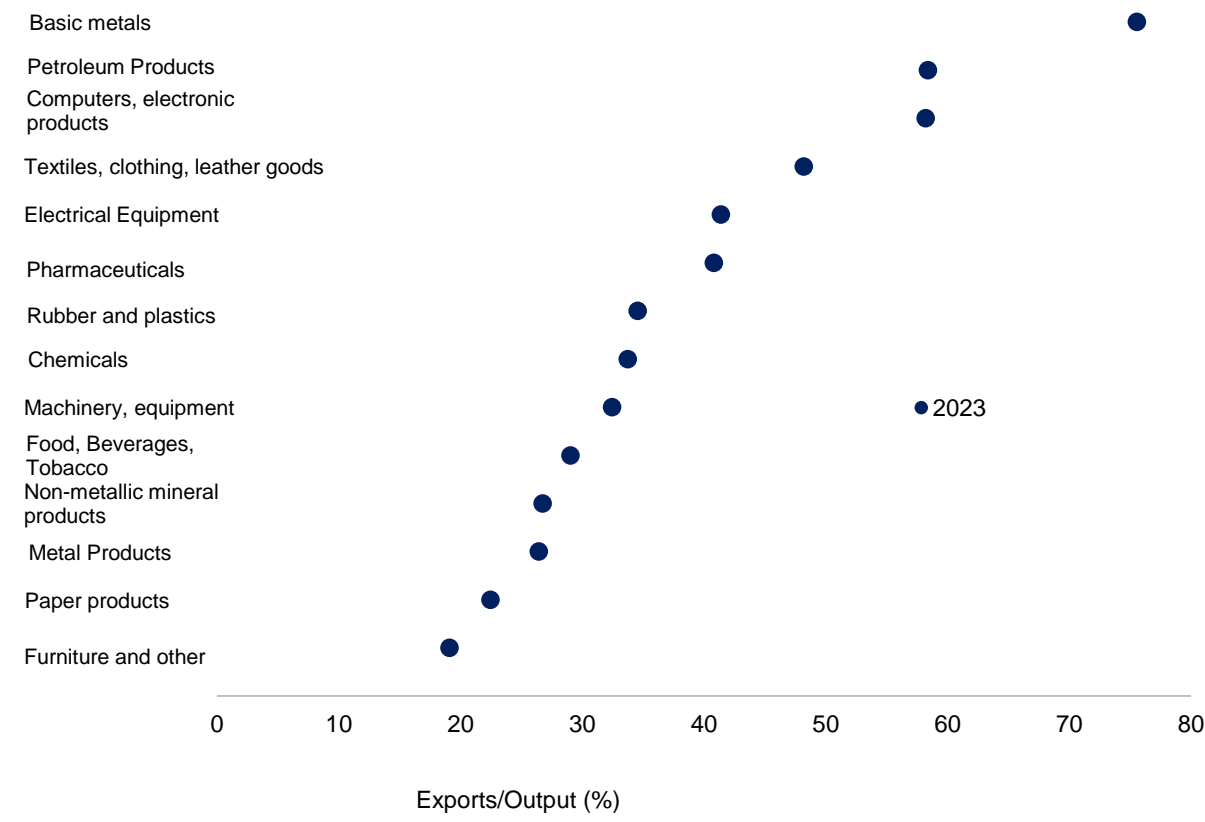
Driver 6: Enhancing Extroversion

Share of tradable sectors to total GVA increasing while Competitiveness is enhanced



(*) Includes: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Industry, Wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food service activities

Exports-to-Output for selected Manufacturing Sectors**



(**) Selection was based on each sector's weight to total manufacturing production.