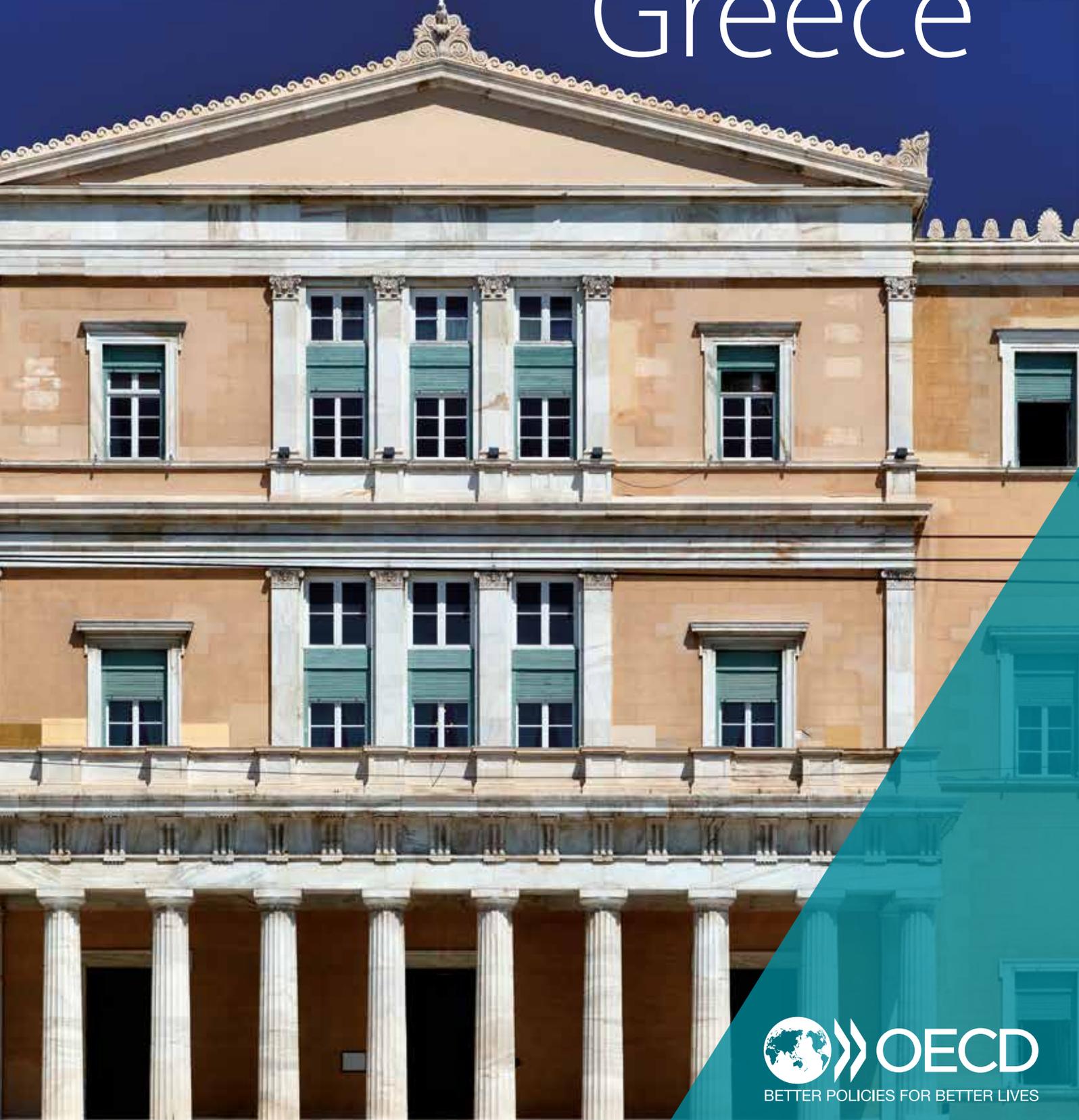




Indicators of Regulatory
Policy and Governance

EUROPE 2022

Greece





Greece

Overview and recent developments

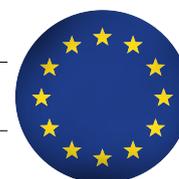
Greece has introduced Law 4622 in 2019, which further embeds regulatory management tools into the rule making process for primary laws. A list of laws to be prepared or modified is now published in advance and the guidance on regulatory impact assessment (RIA) for primary laws has been updated and now includes guidelines on how to conduct stakeholder engagement. A range of mechanisms were introduced to assist officials in the development of *ex post* evaluations which is not yet done systematically in Greece. The relevant guidebook and template is currently being piloted and is planned to be published in 2021. *Ex post* evaluations are planned to be conducted by a new body established by Law 4622, the Special Secretariat for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Government Programme.

RIA is obligatory for all primary laws and for subordinate regulations of major economic or social importance. RIAs for primary laws must now be signed-off by the competent minister before being submitted to the Greek parliament. Based on Law 4622/2019, all analysis shall be proportionate to the significance or expected impacts of the regulation, additional categories of regulatory costs shall be quantified, and regulators shall assess the regulatory impacts on a larger range of factors, including gender equality and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

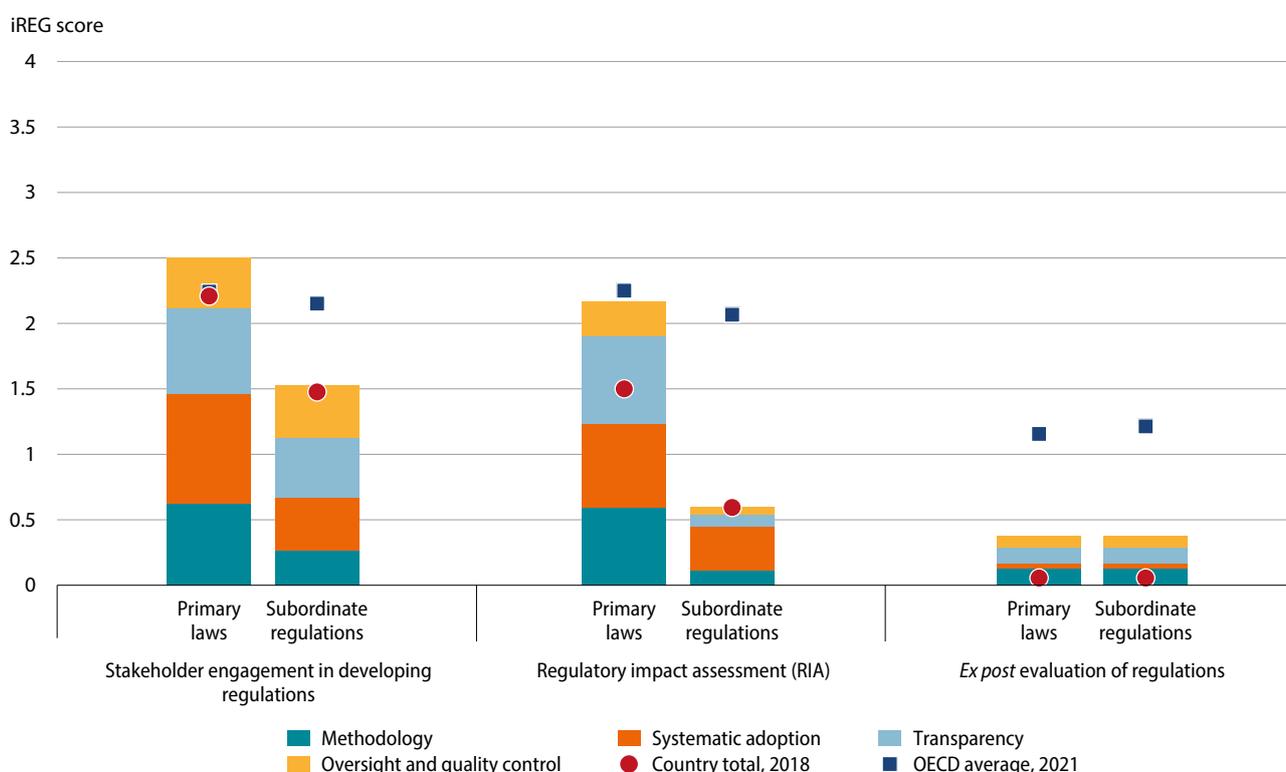
While public consultations are required for all primary laws, there is no requirement for subordinate regulation. In practice, draft primary laws are frequently posted on the consultation portal (www.opengov.gr) and only a few subordinate regulations are subject to public consultation. All consultation on primary laws should be accompanied by a RIA, although this is not always the case in practice.

In December 2020, a presidential decree amended the competences of the Better Regulation Office (BRO) of the Secretariat General of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs (Presidency of the Government). The BRO is no longer in charge of RIA scrutiny or the drafting of an annual report on better regulation but retains a range of responsibilities such as: promoting the "implementation of better regulation principles and tools in the exercise of governmental powers", including appropriate institutional co-operation; initiating and monitoring public consultation procedures in co-operation with the competent law-making committee and the ministry that has the legislative initiative; and preparing an annual report on Regulatory Production and Evaluation (in co-operation with the General Secretariat for Coordination). The presidential decree merged the two Directorates of Legislative Procedure under the Secretariat General of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs. According to the new legal requirements, the resulting directorate plays an important co-ordination role on regulatory policy and is responsible for ensuring the incorporation of any remarks made by the Committee on Evaluation of the Quality of Legislative Procedure, which is an advisory body responsible for scrutinising RIAs and associated draft bills and ensuring the legal quality of government regulations.

Better implementation of the requirements set by the law, especially in the area of impact assessment and stakeholder engagement, are advisable as well as further simplification of the regulatory framework. Applying the existing regulatory management tools to subordinate regulations would also enhance regulatory quality in Greece.



INDICATORS OF REGULATORY POLICY AND GOVERNANCE (iREG): GREECE, 2021



Note: The more regulatory practices as advocated in the *OECD Recommendation on Regulatory Policy and Governance* a country has implemented, the higher its iREG score. The indicators on stakeholder engagement and RIA for primary laws only cover those initiated by the executive (100% of all primary laws in Greece).

Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Surveys 2017 and 2021, <http://oe.cd/ireg>.

REQUIREMENTS TO USE REGULATORY MANAGEMENT TOOLS FOR EU-MADE LAWS: GREECE



Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG) Survey 2021, <http://oe.cd/ireg>.

THE OECD REGULATORY INDICATORS SURVEY AND THE COMPOSITE INDICATORS

The data presented in the *Better Regulation Practices across the European Union 2022* report are the results of the 2014, 2017, and 2021 indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG) surveys. The results from these surveys for OECD member countries as well as the European Union have also been presented in the 2015, 2018, and 2021 OECD Regulatory Policy Outlooks. Composite indicators and country profiles for the five EU countries that are not members of the OECD were published for the first time and are based on the data from the 2017 and 2021 iREG surveys.

The Regulatory Indicators Survey investigates in detail three principles of the *2012 OECD Recommendation of the Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance*: stakeholder engagement, regulatory impact assessment (RIA) and *ex post* evaluation. Three composite indicators were developed based on information collected through the surveys for these areas. Each composite indicator is composed of four equally weighted categories:

- **Systematic adoption** which records formal requirements and how often these requirements are conducted in practice;
- **Methodology** which gathers information on the methods used in each area, e.g. the type of impacts assessed or how frequently different forms of consultation are used;
- **Oversight and quality control** records the role of oversight bodies and publicly available evaluations; and
- **Transparency** which records information from the questions that relate to the principles of open government e.g. whether government decisions are made publicly available.

The data underlying the composite indicators reflect practices and requirements in place at the national level of government, as of 1 January 2021. The indicators for stakeholder engagement and RIA relate to regulations initiated by the executive, while the indicator on *ex post* evaluation relates to all regulations. Whilst the indicators provide an overview of a country's regulatory policy system, they cannot fully capture the complex realities of its quality, use and impact. In-depth country reviews are therefore required to complement the indicators and to provide specific recommendations for reform. A full score on the composite indicators does not imply full implementation of the *Recommendation*. To ensure full transparency, the methodology for constructing the composite indicators and underlying data as well as the results of sensitivity analysis are available publicly on the OECD website (<http://oe.cd/ireg>).

Related links:

- Full report: [Better Regulation Practices across the European Union 2022](#)
- [Better Regulation Practices across the European Union 2019](#)
- [Indicators and underlying data and methodology](#)
- [Regulatory Policy Outlook 2021](#)
- [Recommendations and Guidelines on Regulatory Policy](#)
- [OECD Measuring Regulatory Performance Programme](#)
- [OECD work on regulatory policy](#)

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 <http://oe.cd/ireg>

