

Republic of Greece

Country : Republic of Greece

Committee Name : UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Topic : Sustainable Development Goals 8 & 9

Greece's economic ultimate goals are to try to raise the welfare level of the Greek people to a higher level. According to United Nations Data, the population of Greece as of 2021 is 10,371 million. While the per capita income of Greece was 21,085 thousand euros in 2007, however it became 15,471 thousand euros as of 2020. One of the biggest reasons for this has been Covid 19. After a better than expected outcome in the first half of 2022, high energy costs and the worsening of the external environment point to a considerable slowdown. However, the Recovery and Resilience Plan will provide notable support to the economy, while the board-based government support measures to mitigate the impact of high energy prices are set to partly cushion the impact of high inflation on businesses and on households' real disposable income. Greece is the country that has largely resolved its economic problems with its 22 year European Union membership. The economy growth rate has been around 4% on average since 2000. On the other hand Inflation is 3% per year on average as of the same period.

While the GDP growth rate was 8.4% in 2021, it was 6.0% in 2022. And it is also planned to be 1.0% in 2023 and 2.0% in 2024. While inflation was 0.6% in 2021, it was planned to be 10.0% in 2022. In addition, inflation is planned to be 6.0% in 2023. In 2024, it is planned to be 2.4%. While the general government balance of Greece was 0.6% in 2021, it was planned to be 10.0% in 2022. In the next two years, it is planned to be 6.0% in 2023 and 2.4% in 2024.

Greece's GDP per capita is 46% lower than the OECD's top performing countries. Also Greece's productivity is 48% lower than OECD's top performers. Since the debt crises began in 2010, the various European authorities and private investors have loaned Greece nearly 320 billion euros. It was the biggest financial rescue of a bankrupt country in the history. As of January 2019, Greece has only repaid 41.6 billion euros. It has scheduled debt payments beyond 2060. The Greek economy has been facing problems such as the high budget deficit and public debts, the volume of the public sector, the low competition and power of the markets and the scarcity of foreign direct investments in the country. For this reason, with the transformation of the global economic crisis that started in 2008 into a "debt crisis", Greece has struggled with the most severe economic crisis it has faced since 2009, after the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War. At the same time, the economy was damaged during the Covid 19 pandemic.

Tourism, one of the most important economic livelihoods of Greece, is the 13th country that attracts the most tourists. The number of the tourists in Greece is approximately 34 million people and tourism revenues are 18.2 billion euros, which is equal to 10% of GDP alone. Only the share of accommodation and food services in employment is 22.7%.

Goal 8 is for to promote sustained inclusive and sustainable economic growth full and productive employment and decent work for all. Sustainable Economic growth can drive progress, create decent jobs for all and improve living standards. From World Health Organisation the safe and the healthy work place is ``A safe healthy workplace is one where workers and managers collaborate to continually improve the health, safety and well being of all workers and by doing this, sustain the productivity of the business.``

From The International Labor Organization said the decent work is `` Productive work for women and men in conditions of freedom, equality, security and human dignity`` so that means that we also have rights for work. The fundamental rights of a worker is ; Freedom of association and the rights to collective bargaining , The elimination of forced and compulsory labour, The elimination of discrimination in the workplace and the abolition of child labour. The fundamental rights at work constitute a central plank of decent work. The business should never be done at the expense of people`s dignity and freedom. But we can change this situation. It should be adjusted and given according to the work that you done, the effort that you gave so that everyone can work and earn Money without being discriminated .The 8.1 and 8.4 targets are useful according to this paragraph and it is a sufficient resources for sustainable growth , and of course , the economies of the countries in the coming years may change the ratio of these targets.

Goal 9 is for to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. To be able to have this we need to promote innovative sustainable Technologies and ensure equal and universal Access to information and financial markets. After we enforce the rules it will bring prosperity, create jobs and make sure that will build stable and prosperous societies across the globe. The Target 9.C aims to significantly increase Access to information and communication Technologies and try to provide universal and affordable Access to the internet in least developed countries by 2020. But what should be the limits of sharing of information ? We think it should be equal there should`nt be differences because developed countries can reach internet when or wherever they want so it should`nt be limited it should also be easy to the least developed countries. But in normal the governments are not giving information equally. The UN Technology Bank partnership will enable developing countries to produce needed Technologies themselves to address shortages for responding to Covid 19. It will connect emerging manufacturers in developing countries with the resources needed, including technical Expertise, to scale up production of health Technologies and equipment.

For R&D to develop, governments must invest in research, employ the best in the business world and provide technological assistance, as well as build facilities.