

The sectors of industry, energy, research and technology and of commerce are the central points of application of the new policy of growth. The success of the opening towards competitiveness, as well as the formation of the competitive advantages that will support Greece in the 21st century depend on the policy to be followed in these sectors. The principles of this new growth policy are built in a series of programmes and institutional interventions for the three sectors, and especially in the Community Support Framework. Unlike older development efforts, we do not aim to impress by the expenditure of large funds which will simply magnify the present structures; our primary target is a qualitative change of the development process, a structural change laying the foundations of a new growth path.

Our actions promote structural interventions at the root causes of economic backwardness and introduce to each of the sectors they cover horizontal solutions to problems that enterprises face.

- In industry, emphasis is placed on upgrading and the control of quality of production and, generally the promotion of infrastructure, with special emphasis on the needs of industry. Especial importance is accorded to the promotion of the information society and information networks and applications, which must be seen as the major determinant of competitiveness in the coming century.
- For small and medium sized enterprises, partnerships and cooperation are promoted between enterprises through networks for the distribution and specialisation of the production processes and the promotion of innovative ways of financing.
- In energy, the improvement of energy efficiency is promoted through the introduction of natural gas as an alternative form of energy, through energy saving projects and through the organic integration of environmental factors in energy planning. A major impetus is given to alternative forms of energy, such as wind power.
- In research and technology, the innovative ability of Greek enterprises is reinforced through projects utilising the scientific potential of the labour force, cooperation with research bodies etc.
- In investment, the new investment promotion law introduces a series of criteria for the promotion of integrated modernisation projects, as well as for the formulation of an administrative environment friendly to the investor.

- In commerce, government policy is reoriented away from administrative controls of the market towards supervision of the efficient operation of the rules of competition.