

Practicum Guide: Navigating Employment in Greece 2025



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ERGANH (Labor Authorities) Forms

The different announcement forms that exist in Greece and are related to employment are the following:

- E3 – Hiring Form: This form must be submitted right before the hiring date and starting time of employment.
- E5 – Voluntary Resignation: This form is submitted when an employee resigns voluntarily.
- E6 – Contract Termination: This form is used for contract termination with or without warning.
- E7 – Expiration of Fixed-Term Contract: This form has to be submitted within 4 business days from the last day of work.
- E9 – Contracts for part time and rotation work

These forms must be submitted at the Labor Authorities within the information system 'ERGANI'.

Contract Information

Compensation and labor conditions are subject to agreements between the employer and the employee. Employers must provide workers with a written contract outlining the terms of their employment. The conditions of the agreement cannot be less than the minimal requirements set forth in legislation or Collective Labor Agreements. The following minimal provisions must be included in an employment agreement:

- a. name and details of contracting parties.
- b. location of employment, address of the employer;
- c. position, rank, job description of the employee;
- d. starting date and duration of employment (if it is of a definite duration);
- e. duration of paid leave and the way and time that such leave is to be granted;
- f. compensation to be paid and deadlines to be met, by both parties in case of termination of employment;
- g. all kinds of wages the employee is entitled to and times to be paid;
- h. duration of standard daily and weekly work;
- i. reference to the applicable collective agreement, determining the

minimum terms for salary and employment.

Failure of employer to provide the above information to the employee in writing does not render the employment agreement null and void.

Definite Term Employment Contracts: Employees cannot be dismissed before the contract expires, except for cause, unless otherwise provided in the contract. Contracts with fixed terms can be renewed; however, they become indefinite term contracts if the combined duration of all subsequent agreements—both the original and the renewals—exceeds three years without a good reason. Furthermore, a contract is deemed to be an indefinite term contract if it has been renewed more than three times within this three-year period without a good justification. The agreement is also considered to be for an endless length if the employee continues to provide services after the contract ends with permission from the employer. "Consecutive contracts" are defined as fixed-term agreements with comparable terms signed by the same employer (or its affiliates) and employee, provided that there is a 45-day gap between them.

Indefinite term of employment contracts: Indefinite term employees may be dismissed without cause at any time. If they are dismissed within the first 12 months of employment, no dismissal compensation is due. Compensation is due after a year of work; otherwise, the dismissal is void. The dismissal must be in written form.

Salary and Pay Slips

Full-time employees: Effective on April 1st, 2024, Greece's minimum wage for full-time employees is 830 euros per month while for manual-workers, the daily minimum wage is set at EUR 35.07. Greek employees receive a total of 15 annual pay slips, distributed as follows: 12 monthly pay slips, one for each month; a Christmas bonus equal to one monthly salary; an Easter bonus equal to half a monthly salary; and vacation pay that equals half a monthly salary.

Income Leverages

Provisions of the new Law 5162/2024 (Government Gazette No. 198/5/12/2024) introduce various income relief measures to support employees, pensioners, and new parents. Find below a detailed briefing of these provisions and their enactment timelines:

- Voluntary benefits granted from employers to employees up to €5,000.00 per year and are paid within 12 months following the birth of a child, are exempted from the calculation of the taxable of employees. An additional €5,000.00 is added to this exemption for each dependent member and the incentive is applied to benefits paid from 2024.
- Tips for amounts of up to 300,00€/month are exempted from income tax as well as from social contributions with no amount limit. Application from November 1, 2024.
- Calculation of minimum net income generated from business activities is modified. Specifically, the employee's higher wages are considered distinctly from other retributions earned in this calculation. Implementation from the year 2024.
- Pensioners' solidarity contributions calculation is corrected by adjusting the limit of each category of calculation of the contribution in proportion to the annual increase of the pension. The measure aims at the protection of their income and is applied from 1/1/2025.

Working Hours

Standard Workweek/ Normal work hours:

In Greece, a typical workweek is 40 hours long, or 8 hours a day, five days a week, or 6 hours and forty minutes a day, six days a week. Bank, state, and other employees are subject to a five-day workweek and reduced working hours. Any changes made by employers to the daily working hours or schedule must be submitted electronically to ERGANI no later than the day the adjustment takes effect. Moreover, the revision must be submitted before work, overtime, or overwork (υπερπαρασία) begins. Violation of this obligation attracts administrative penalties.

Night Work:

The nighttime hours are from 22:00 to 6:00. Women can work at night in compliance with the equality of men and women principle. Women are not allowed to work at night in any industry, with the exception of family-owned businesses. Managers and technicians who are female are not subject to this limitation.

Requirements for Employment

All employees must receive an AMKA (Social Security Number) from the Social Security Institute and an AFM (Tax Identification Number) from the local tax office in order to be eligible for employment. Non-EU nationals need to have a residency permit in addition to AMKA and AFM.

Leave/ Vacation

Employees in Greece are entitled to various types of leaves and vacation including:

Paid Leave: Annual leave of 20 days is provided to full-time employees annually. This is extended to 21 days following a year of employment and 22 days following a year and a half of employment. Employees are entitled to 25 days of paid vacation if they have worked for the same company for ten years or have worked for 12 years in total. Employees who have been employed for more than 26 years are qualified for 26 days of paid vacation time.

Example: On July 1st, 2019, the employee began working five days a week at a business. Until July 1, 2020, the employee's 20 working days of paid leave will be prorated to 1.66 days per month of employment ($20 \text{ days} \div 12 \text{ months} = 1.66 \text{ days}$), or two days per month, until the maximum is reached. This benefit is available for the first 12 months of employment. The worker is required to take 10 days of vacation by December 31, 2019 ($1.66 \text{ days} \times 6 \text{ months from July 1 to December 31, 2019} = 9.96 \text{ days}$, rounded up to 10 days since the fraction exceeds 0.5).

The employee is entitled to a total of 21 days during the second calendar year, which runs from January 1 to December 31, 2020. Up to July 1, 2020, the benefit is prorated at 1.66 days per month, so that by the time the first 12-month period of employment ends, the employee will have accrued 10 days (because they are entitled to 20 days during this time). Consequently, the worker is entitled to 1.66 holiday days per month through June 30, 2020, or 2 days per month until the 10-day cap is reached. Since holidays are no longer prorated beyond the first 12-month period, the employee will be entitled to the remaining 11 days of vacation starting on July 1, 2020.

From January 1 to December 31, 2021, which is the third calendar year, the employee will be entitled to 22 working days of paid ordinary yearly holidays starting on January 1 of each year. The benefit rises to 25 working days annually after ten calendar years of employment with the same employer or twelve years of employment with any company.

Maternity leave: please refer to "Benefits for Women".

Marriage leave: the paid leave for employees who are getting married or are concluding a civil cohabitating agreement, is five working days for employees working five days, and six working days for those working six days. This leave is given in addition to the yearly vacation time.

Leave to find another job: If an employment agreement is terminated, an employee may be entitled to paid leave in order to find another job during the period between the notification of termination and the actual termination (if such time is provided). This leave may be taken in two situations: (a) if the notice period is insufficient; and (b) if the employee's working hours prevent them from finding another suitable time to look for work.

Paternity leave: Working fathers are entitled to paid paternity leave for 14 working days after the birth of their child. One may choose to take the leave in full immediately after the child is born, or in parts, which could be two days before and twelve days after the child is born. Within thirty (30) days, the leave may be taken in part or full. For foster or adoptive fathers, leave will be provided beginning when the child is integrated into the family and continuing until the child turns 8.

Single parent families: Along with their rights under other statutory rules, parents who are widowed or single custodians are entitled to six working days of paid leave per year. The yearly leave is increasing to eight working days if the widowed or single caretaker parent has three or more children.

Child Care leave for fathers: working fathers are entitled to exercise the Childcare Leave and Aggregate Childcare Leave, provided that the mother of the child did not exercise them, and that they produce a verifying certificate of her employer thereof. They are also entitled to childcare leave even if the mother is self-employed, or she does not work at all.

Parental leave: All working parents, regardless of whether they are biological, adoptive, or foster parents, are eligible for up to four months of unpaid leave for each child. This leave can be taken in full or in installments until the child turns eight years old. In order to be eligible, the worker must have worked for the same company for a minimum of a year straight, either through successive fixed-term contracts or regular employment. Parents with multiple children are entitled to separate parental leaves and allowances for each child, provided that the parent has worked for a full year after taking their previous parental leave. Parents of multiples born at the same time, such as twins or triplets, are eligible to receive extended leave and allowance for an extra two months in addition to the basic two

months per child.

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School Visits Leave: Working parents with children under the age of eighteen, whether biological, adoptive, foster, or a presumed mother through surrogacy, are entitled to four paid working days of leave per calendar year, which can be taken in blocks of time or in full days, to monitor their child's academic progress. If the employee and co-parent agree to share the leave, they should offer the employer a joint declaration outlining which parent will use the leave and, if so, the precise times during which each will utilize their portion. The employee should next receive a certificate from the employer confirming this.

Leave to take care of dependent family members: Working parents have the right to six to fourteen working days of unpaid leave each year to care for their dependents in the event of an illness. This includes biological, adoptive, foster, and presumed mothers through surrogacy. Dependents include children under the age of sixteen, children over sixteen who require special care because of a serious or chronic illness, spouses who are incapable of taking care of themselves, parents, or single siblings who require the employee to take care of them, provided that their yearly income is less than the statutory annual income for unskilled workers.

The duration of such leave is subject to the number of children or dependents, as per below:

- Caring for 1 dependent person – up to 6 unpaid days,

- Caring for 2 dependent people - up to 8 unpaid days,
- Caring for 3 dependent people and above - 14 days of unpaid leave.

Hospitalization Parental Leave: Regardless of the age of their child, working parents (biological, adoptive, foster, or presumed mothers through surrogacy) are entitled to 30 working days of unpaid leave annually in the event that their child is hospitalized, and their attendance is necessary.

Special Parental Leave due to severe diseases of children: Working parents can take up to 10 days of paid special parental leave per calendar year to care for their children who are up to 18 years old and require hemodialysis, blood and blood derivative transfusions, have a cancerous condition, or require a transplant. Additionally, working parents are entitled to the leave in question if their child has severe mental retardation, DOWN syndrome, or autism, regardless of the child's age.

Leave due to death of a relative: Employees may take up to two days of paid leave each year in the event that their spouse, kid or children, parents, or siblings pass away. Family members are also granted leave based on affinity.

Trade-union leave: Trade union officers working for companies with 50 or more workers are eligible for up to 14 days of paid leave for their participation in projects related to education of trade unions officers.

Voting rights leave: Employees may take one to three paid days off from work in conjunction with state or local elections. The precise number of days is determined by the distance between the employee's place of employment and the polling location.

Disabled employees leave: Disabled employees are also entitled to 6 days of paid leave.

Post Graduate Exams Leave: Postgraduate students enrolled in a PhD program at the State University (in or outside of Greece) or pursuing postgraduate studies lasting at least a year are eligible for up to two years of 10 working days of unpaid leave.

Sick leave: Sick leave may last up to 6 months, depending on length of employment as follows:

Length of employment	Short-term Sickness Duration
up to 4 years completed	1 month
above 4 years and up to 10 years completed	3 months
above 10 years and up to 15 years completed	4 months
above 15 years	6 months

Depending on their term of continuous employment, employees who are unable to work are eligible to paid sick leave. Employees who have worked for less than a year are eligible for up to 15 days of paid sick leave, while those who have worked for more than a year are eligible for up to one month.

Employees earn half of their daily salary for each day of absence due to short sickness, which is defined as up to three working days, until they reach the corresponding 15-day or one-month limit.

The employer covers half of the employee's daily salary for the first three days of illness if it occurs over the course of the employee's first full work year. After the fourth day, the employer supplements the normal income with an additional payment from the social insurance agency (EFKA). The employee receives reimbursement exclusively from EFKA after the first 15 or 1-month paid sick leave restriction is reached.

Sick days that occur again during the employment year are treated differently: if the employee misses work for four days or more, they are eligible to receive full-year EFKA illness benefits. Employees receive half of their daily compensation as partial sick pay if their absence lasts no longer than three days, up to the appropriate maximums.

Under Greek law, it is legal to terminate an employee due to illness, as long as it does not go against the good faith notion. When an employee's illness seriously impairs their capacity to carry out their job responsibilities both now and in the future, the employer must show that they have a justifiable reason for ending the employment.

Standard protocols must be followed during the termination process, including giving written notice and making the necessary severance payments, required by law.

Public holidays:

In Greece, there are 9 compulsory public holidays that include:

- 1st January
- 6th January
- 25th March
- Easter Monday
- 1st May
- 15th August
- 28th October
- 25th December
- 26th December

Employees are usually not allowed to work during the aforementioned holidays, unless their employer is authorized to work on Sundays as well.

Employees who work 40 hours per week (5 days a week) at establishments that are normally closed on Sundays and holidays are entitled to overtime pay if they work on required holidays. For each hour worked on certain holidays, this pay is equivalent to a 75% increase over the 1/25 of the salary mentioned in the collective labor agreement (often referred to as the "legal rate").

Similarly, employees receive a 75% boost on the legal rate for each hour worked if they work on optional holidays, which are days when the business is normally closed but runs on an extraordinary basis.

Other collective labor agreement-mandated holidays, such as Ash Monday, Good Friday, Good Saturday, and Holy Spirit Day, are unpaid unless workers report for work on those days. In the event that they work, daily paid employees are paid as usual; monthly paid employees, on the other hand, are paid an extra amount equal to one-half of their wage, provided that the firm is open on those particular days.

Benefits for women

Women may not be employed in industries at night or perform hazardous or heavy industry operations (exemptions: situations of force majeure, national urgency and work with sensitive raw material). Women may be employed in any other kind of jobs.

Maternity Leave of 17 weeks in total: In Greece, expecting mothers are

entitled to 17 weeks of paid maternity leave, which is divided into 8 weeks of leave prior to the anticipated delivery date and 9 weeks following. Extra leave days are awarded to guarantee a total of 17 weeks in the event that the delivery happens earlier than anticipated. On the other hand, if the delivery is postponed, the employee will still be entitled to 9 weeks of postpartum leave, which could be extended to 17 weeks. This leave of absence is also applicable to adoptive moms and putative mothers through surrogacy until the child turns eight years old.

Child Care Leave for both parents: After maternity or parental leave, working parents are entitled to 30 months of reduced working hours. Either an hour later or an hour earlier, they can begin work. Alternatively, if the employer agrees, daily hours can be reduced by two hours for the first twelve months and one hour for the following six, or they can be accrued for weekly full-day leaves. Moreover, parents can choose to take aggregate childcare leave, which entails taking paid time off for 30 or 18 months total—roughly 3.5 months—instead of the decreased hours. This childcare leave is considered paid working time and should not negatively impact employment relationships and conditions.

Special Maternity Leave: Beyond the standard maternity leave, new mothers in Greece can receive additional help through special arrangements for maternity leave. Greece's Special Maternity Leave lasts for a maximum of nine months, during which the Public Employment Service (DYPA) pays salaries.

Prenatal Examinations: Women employees are allowed to time off for tests related to their pregnancy. As long as the exams are conducted within business hours, the aforementioned leave has no restrictions. The employee must give notification in advance to the employer and present any documentation attesting to their pregnancy-related examinations.

Termination

Indefinite term contracts

Employees with fixed-term employment agreements are subject to termination at any time and without cause. No compensation for termination occurs if they are fired during their first year of employment. Compensation is due after 12 months of work; if not, the dismissal is void.

- Severance pay - Notification

With regards to the severance pay, the following should be noted:

Severance pay is **mandatory** for employees who have completed at least 12 months of work.

An **indefinite term employment contract** may be terminated in two ways:

- A) Regular termination: with notice period,
- B) Irregular termination: without notice period.

Regular Termination (with notice period): Should an employer follow regular termination procedures, written notice of termination stating the effective date (notice period) must be given to the employee, and the statutory minimum compensation must be paid.

Minimum Notice Period: The effective date of termination (notice period) cannot be less than the statutory minima, which are as follows:

Employment Time Period	Notice of a minimum of
12 months completed -2 years	1 month
2 years completed – 5 years	2 months
5 years completed – 10 years	3 months
10 years completed and above	4 months

Irregular Termination (without notice): Written notice of promptly effective termination must be given, and the statutory minimum compensation must be paid (severance payment).

Severance Pay withholdings: There is no social security withholding applied to the salary given to an employee whose employment contract has been ended or for leave that was not used.

Severance pay is not deductible, but it is taxed in line with the following table:

Amount of severance pay	Tax rate
up to 60,000 euros	0%
From 60,001 to 100,000	10%
From 100,001 to 150,000	20%
From 150,001 and over	30%

Definite-term contracts

Unless otherwise specified in the contract, a definite term agreement can only be dissolved early by either party for a good reason. A contract immediately becomes an indefinite term contract at the time of termination if it permits early termination in accordance with the guidelines for indefinite term contracts.

Events or actions that, in good faith, make it impossible for the employer or the employee to continue working together constitute a cause of termination. A few instances are breaking a contract, performing poorly, acting incompetently, failing to follow legal orders, launching a rival company, or closing a department. Reorganization for efficiency purposes alone, however, is not accepted as a legitimate reason.

It is necessary to move personnel to other departments without negatively affecting their status in the event that a department is closed. If department elimination is a legitimate ground for termination, the worker may be entitled to "just and fair compensation," which could be less or equal to the remaining contract salary depending on a number of variables such as the reasons for the business closure and the financial circumstances of both parties.

Terminations must be issued in writing, specifying the reason for the termination and informing the employee that they will not be compensated for the balance of the contract. Unless otherwise specified in the contract, an employer's termination without cause is void, and courts have the authority to uphold this invalidity even in cases where indemnity has been given. The employee's unpaid salaries must thereafter be paid by the employer until the original end date of the contract.

Administrative Process

The employee's resignation or termination must first be electronically submitted to ERGANI by the employer within four business days. It is also necessary for the employee to sign the resignation notification. The notification must be served by a court bailiff within four business days if the employee refuses to sign it. The notice notifies the employee that their resignation has resulted in the termination of their employment and that the labor authorities will be notified of this.

After the notice is served, the employer has until the next working day to finish notifying ERGANI. The employment is deemed terminated by the employer with immediate effect if they don't follow certain procedures or deadlines. Depending on how long the individual has worked for the company, termination severance pay may be payable in certain situations.

Table of Severance Pay

Time of service	Amount of Compensation
1 full year up to 4 years	2 months
4 full years up to 6 years	3 months
6 full years up to 8 years	4 months
8 full years up to 10 years	5 months

10 full years	6 months
11 full years	7 months
12 full years	8 months
13 full years	9 months
14 full years	10 months
15 full years	11 months
16 full years and above	12 months

Retirement

In principle, an employee can retire at 67 years old to receive full benefits, or at 62 years old to receive a reduced portion of them. However, there are numerous exceptions for workers who had already secured specific retirement benefits prior to the current legislation raising the retirement age cap. In the private sector, there is no minimum age requirement for retirement.

Foreign/ Migrant Employees

If a non-Greek EU employee plans to stay in Greece for more than three months, they must register with the local police station. The same rights as Greek employees are due to them. Employees from outside the EU must have valid work and residency permits. A non-EU national must first get a visa from the Greek Diplomatic or Consular Authority in their home country in order to be eligible for a residence permit. The planned type of residency permit determines the type of visa required. The non-EU national entering Greece on a visa must get in touch with the local government and provide the necessary paperwork in order to be granted a residency permit.

The Greek Immigration Law 4251/2014, Article 17, provides a list of permissions that can be obtained, one of which is the Director visa. This visa is intended for non-EU nationals appointed as high executives, directors, administrators, or legal representatives of Greek firms or overseas companies' branches or subsidiaries in Greece. If all legal conditions are fulfilled, the director visa has a two-year validity period and is renewable for an additional three years. The visa holder's family members are likewise awarded residence permits for the same period of time.

Non-EU workers are entitled to the same benefits as Greek workers, such as unemployment and social insurance, once they acquire the required permissions.

Social Security Coverage and Contributions

Each employee needs to be covered by both the Unemployment Insurance Fund and the United Institution of Social Security (EFKA), with different funds possibly applicable depending on the employer's or employee's area of expertise. Although the employer is the one who makes the actual payments to EFKA, both the employer and the employee are required to make contributions. It is not mandatory for employers to obtain specialized insurance coverage to protect workers in the case of an accident or injury sustained while on the job.

Contributions to social security for workers comprise pension, health care, and one-time payment contributions in addition to supported pension contributions. Effective from January 1st, 2025, social security contributions are set to 13.37% for employees and 21.79% for employers, thus 35,16% in total. Additionally, the monthly salary on which social security contributions are imposed capped at €7,572.62 gross.

Discrimination

Equal compensation for equal work is required under EU legislation in all of its member states, including Greece. Legislation 3896/2010 has implemented Directive 2006/54/EC, which guarantees equal opportunities and treatment between men and women, into Greek legislation. Equal access to social insurance, vocational training, and work opportunities is ensured by this law, along with equal terms and conditions of employment, including compensation. Law 4443/2016 also transposes Directive 2000/43/EC and Directive 2000/78/EC, which deal with equal treatment in work and occupation, into Greek law. This law forbids discrimination in hiring, vocational training, and worker organization membership.

These ideas are further supported by the Greek Constitution, which states that every employee, regardless of gender or other disparities, are entitled to equal compensation for labor of equal value. It is illegal to discriminate against someone based on their sex or marital status in job postings, hiring procedures, and professional development opportunities. Women cannot be denied employment by their employers because they are pregnant, and all job terms, including overtime and Sunday work, must be applied to both men and women equally. It is also illegal to fire someone on the basis of their sexual orientation or in retribution for taking steps to protect workplace equality.

Sexual harassment

Sexual harassment and other forms of harassment are forbidden as discriminatory behavior, as is any less favorable treatment resulting from acceptance or rejection of such behavior.

Health and Safety

Greece must comply with a number of health and safety guidelines set forth by the EU, which may be strengthened by more stringent local, state, or federal laws as well as collective bargaining agreements. Workers in companies with more than fifty employees have the right to organize a health and safety committee, and employees in companies with more than twenty employees have the right to choose a health and safety representative. Similar to union representatives, these representatives and committees are legally protected and have a consultative role in reviewing conditions, suggesting safety measures, keeping an eye on rule compliance, and assisting in the development of safety policy.

Employers must support these representatives by providing necessary information and facilitating their duties. Companies with fewer than 50 employees must appoint a safety technician, while those with more than 50 employees are required to appoint both a safety technician and a workplace doctor, specialized in labor medicine, to advise on health matters, supervise employee health, and ensure compliance with regulations.

The Ministry of Labor oversees the enforcement of health and safety regulations through its Labor Supervisors, who penalize and fine violators. Employers are generally required to provide workers with information via instructions, brochures, pamphlets, and seminars regarding pertinent laws, how they are being implemented, threats to their health and safety, and preventive measures. All workers on the property, including those from other businesses, are subject to this duty.

Work Accident Formalities

If an accident occurs at work, the employer is required to report the incident to the local EFKA office within five days of the following day. The employer must also notify the local police department and any other social security agencies that the employee may be covered by within 24 hours of the incident (if applicable).

In the event that an employee sustains serious injuries or passes away due to an accident, the employer is required to preserve the accident scene and any evidence that may help identify the cause of the incident.

Furthermore, the employer is required to maintain a specific log of all workplace incidents, complete with a thorough explanation of the incident's cause and description.

Code of Conduct

A number of fundamental rules and guidelines that protect the rights and responsibilities of both employers and employees oversee the regulation of work relationships in Greece. First and foremost, employment contracts between employers and employees are required. The working conditions, hours, compensation, and other pertinent information about the employment relationship must all be spelled out in full in these contracts. Laws also impose stringent limitations on working hours, overtime payments, and related benefits. Employees have the right to breaks during the workday in addition to many kinds of leaves, including yearly vacation, maternity, and sick leave. Employers, whether derived from collective bargaining agreements or employment contracts, are required to pay salaries in accordance with specified conditions and on time. An essential responsibility of employers is to guarantee the well-being and security of their workforce. It is their responsibility to follow all applicable health and safety laws in order to guarantee a safe and healthy work environment. Additionally, the law shields workers from prejudice on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion, nationality, disability, or other personal traits. In addition, there are mechanisms for settling conflicts between employers and employees, including labor courts and the Labor Inspection Body's intervention. Lastly, collective bargaining agreements, which are negotiated by trade unions, are crucial in raising wages and improving working conditions as they give workers more security and advantageous terms. It is crucial to refer to official sources for the most recent updates and modifications as laws and regulations pertaining to this field are always changing.

Global expertise with local faces



About ECOVIS

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About ECOVIS Hellas

ECOVIS Hellas Ltd., a member of Ecovis International, is a company of accountants, tax consultants, and business advisors, based in Athens, Greece. We offer extensive tax, accounting, financial, and business consulting services of the highest standard to a wide range of local and international businesses.

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Contact us



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