Since Greece's credit rating was downgraded, it’s social government was trying to fight back. They claim that no bailout is needed and they will reduce the deficit and control the debt. The measures, including freezes in public sector salaries, cuts in pensions and higher sales taxes were proposed. Civil servants went on strike to protest the suggested solutions. ‘We won't pay for their crisis’- say the demonstrants. Although many of the protesters admit that changes are needed, the pickets are numerous and marred by violence. Greece is known for low tolerance for change and high tolerance for protests. The country’s insatiable situation is delaying investment decisions and weighing on business confidence. Greece may only have enough money to pay pensions for a year. People are concerned about whether they would get their salary. They name corruption, the underground economy and tax evasion to be the reason for the crisis. Moreover, the previous government is accused of misspending the EU money. This situation affects the stability of the euro and brings concern to the European Union, fears of a spill-over effect on other weak, heavily indebted countries in the euro zone have been voiced. They demand Greece to prove that it’s deficit reduction program is working. If the program proves to be inefficient, more cuts are expected. The European commission demanded an explanation on sophisticated financial instruments that were used to conceal the scale of the deficit. They suspect that investment banks may have misrepresented debt figures. Greece also faces a possibility of legal proceedings. According to EU laws, the government can’t enter into fictitious derivatives transactions. The Greece finance minister denied such accusations. It is clear that in order to get any financial help from the EU, Greece has to persuade Germany first. Germans are reluctant to offer a bailout as they themselves had a difficult fiscal year, however it’s deficit is way below its neighbors. After weeks of hesitation, Germany decided that help should come from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This would represent a new and potentially humiliating twist in Greece’s financial drama. Greece markets have undermined the euro, and in order to protect it, Germany is proposing changes to euro zone laws. Britain suggested that it need not block efforts to allow more sanctions against countries that break the euro’s rules, like Greece. With that, Britain’s new prime minister David Cameron has stressed that he won’t allow the shift of power from London to Brussels.