

Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2025

Regional profile **Greece**

Independent Expert Report



European Innovation Scoreboard 2025 – Country profile Greece

European Commission

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Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2025

Regional profile Greece

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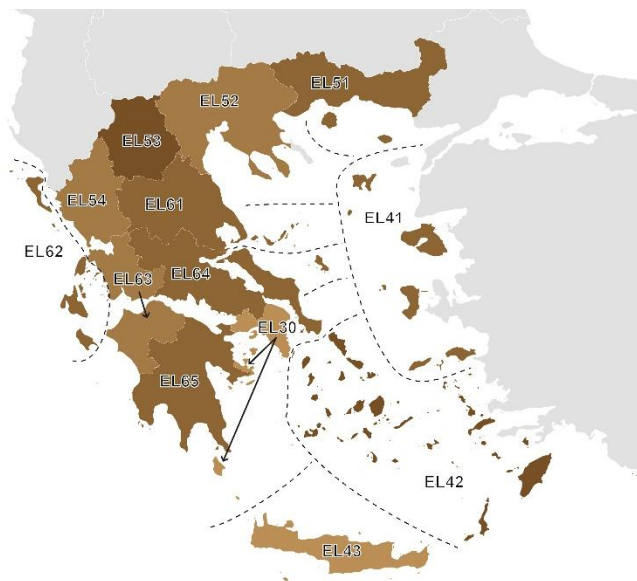
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2024-2027 N° FW-00154786

Greece is a Moderate innovator and consists of 13 NUTS 2 regions. The strongest performers are *Kriti (EL43)* and *Attiki (EL30)*, both Moderate innovators. These are followed by three regions classified as Moderate innovators–: *Kentriki Makedonia (EL52)*, *Dytiki Elláda (EL63)*, and *Ipeiros (EL54)*. A further six regions are Emerging innovators+, while two fall into the Emerging innovator group.

Innovation performance increased in all regions from 2018 to 2025. Although regional performance remains varied, several territories, such as *Voreio Aigaio (15.7%-points)* and *Kriti (13.0%-points)*, have seen strong improvement since 2018. In six regions, innovation performance decreased from 2023 to 2025, most strongly in *Dytiki Makedonia (EL53)*.

Disparities in innovation performance across regions stem from significant differences in institutional capacity, economic structure, and access to research and innovation infrastructure. *Attiki*, home to the capital Athens, benefits from a dense network of universities, research organisations and enterprises with innovation potential. Similarly, *Kriti* is supported by well-established research institutes such as FORTH, contributing to its innovation output. In contrast, peripheral and island regions such as *Dytiki Makedonia* and *Notio Aigaio* continue to face structural challenges, including industrial decline, outmigration and weaker private R&D capacity¹.

Greece's regions are statistical rather than political units, with limited powers to design or implement autonomous innovation policies. Smart Specialisation is coordinated at the national level, with regional priorities defined within a single national strategy and integrated through the National Smart Specialisation Platform. Regional inputs are considered, but decision-making authority resides primarily with central government authorities². In addition, research and innovation governance in Greece is fragmented and requires better coordination³.



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Cartography: Eurostat - IMAGE

¹ EC (2025), European Semester Country Report – Greece 2025. SWD(2025). Available at: https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/document/download/e4a67707-7a12-4af0-8f3a-9b01301e263f_en?filename=EL_CR_SWD_2025_208_1_EN_autre_document_travail_service_part1_v4.pdf

























² General Secretariat for Research and Innovation. (2022). *National Smart Specialisation Strategy 2021–2027: Synopsis*. Government of Greece. Available at: https://gsri.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Synopsis_National-Smart-Specialisation-Strategy-2021-2027.pdf (Accessed: 3 July 2025).

³ EC (2025) European Semester Country Report. Available at: https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/document/download/e4a67707-7a12-4af0-8f3a-9b01301e263f_en?filename=EL_CR_SWD_2025_208_1_EN_autre_document_travail_service_part1_v4.pdf

Region	Performance relative to EU in 2025	Performance group	Rank	Performance change 2018-2025	Performance change 2023-2025
Greece	75.8	Moderate	-	15.3	-0.4
Attiki (EL30)	85.1	Moderate	149	15.9	0.4
Voreio Aigaio (EL41)	63.1	Emerging+	195	15.7	15.5
Notio Aigaio (EL42)	50.2	Emerging	228	17.6	1.4
Kriti (EL43)	87.6	Moderate	143	9.2	13
Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki (EL51)	66.6	Emerging+	190	21.1	4.7
Kentriki Makedonia (EL52)	75.3	Moderate-	166	11.1	-2.5
Dytiki Makedonia (EL53)	53.5	Emerging	222	2.5	-12.7
Ipeiros (EL54)	72.4	Moderate-	177	23.8	-5.8
Thessalia (EL61)	68.1	Emerging+	189	10	-1.9
Ionian Islands (EL62)	55.4	Emerging+	220	5.4	3.7
Dytiki Elláda (EL63)	73.8	Moderate-	170	14	0.4
Stereia Elláda (EL64)	61.4	Emerging+	199	10.1	-5.9
Peloponnisos (EL65)	60.4	Emerging+	201	8.8	-6.3

Each Greek region is described in more detail below and tables containing the data on all RIS indicators are provided. A radar chart provides a region's score relative to the country and to the EU in 2025, highlighting regional strengths and weaknesses. Significant increases and decreases in indicators are also presented. Finally, a table with structural indicators highlights structural differences of each region that may help to explain differences from the national and the EU averages.

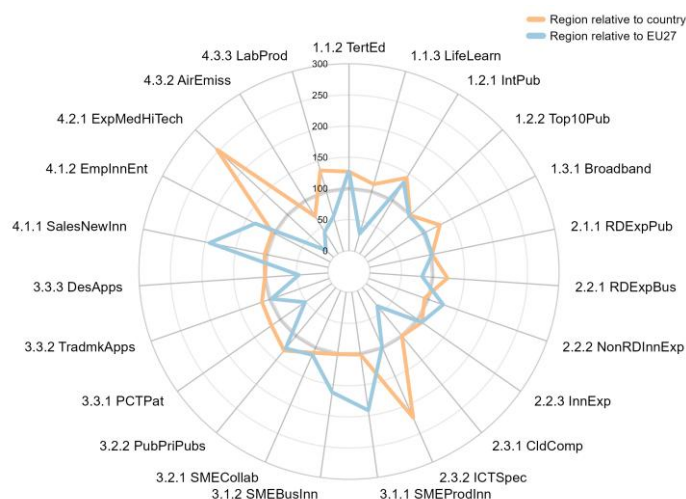
Attiki (EL30)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	EL	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX	112.2	85.1		149	95.8	15.9	0.4
Human resources							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	127.0	128.9		48	143.0	-3.8	-18.1
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	112.1	29.8		225	37.8	0.0	0.0
Attractive research systems							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	142.8	133.9		96	180.9	54.1	9.3
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	99.2	97.6		118	92.3	20.1	6.1
Digitalisation							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	129.1	102.2		118	102.2	82.8	30.7
Finance and support							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	101.4	101.4		74	102.8	22.2	13.9
Firm investments							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	123.4	83.0		104	87.2	23.8	3.0
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	94.0	125.3		65	99.8	16.2	-10.0
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	108.3	107.9		65	120.1	24.9	12.0
Investments in information technologies							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	100.0	38.0		193	38.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	222.3	98.3		76	110.6	4.3	3.4
Innovators							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	101.3	191.5		8	213.3	80.1	-2.4
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	100.7	162.3		13	203.0	47.5	-18.6
Linkages							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	108.8	112.4		97	150.0	-102.4	-77.5
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	130.2	125.9		98	143.4	32.0	1.7
Intellectual assets							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	117.2	52.1		155	45.7	-0.9	-2.0
3.3.2 Trademark applications	113.3	97.4		77	90.9	17.1	-16.6
3.3.3 Design applications	100.5	46.5		188	38.3	-30.7	-4.5
Sales and employment impacts							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	103.4	192.7		8	232.3	103.6	24.5
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	103.8	134.2		37	141.9	18.0	-17.3
Trade impacts							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	253.3	17.0		215	16.9	11.1	10.0
Resource and labour productivity							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	70.5	41.0		225	60.6	40.8	-23.9
4.3.3 Labour productivity	135.1	58.5		155	61.0	-0.1	0.6

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends⁴

Relative strengths

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Relative weaknesses

- Exports of medium and high technology products
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Cloud computing in enterprises

Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Exports of medium and high technology products

Strong increases since 2018

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration
- SMEs introducing product innovations

Strong decreases since 2018

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Design applications
- Population with tertiary education

Strong increases since 2023

- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- R&D expenditure in the public sector

Strong decreases since 2023

























- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Air emissions by fine particulates
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	EL30	EL	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture & Mining (A-B)</i>	1.23	11.43	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	9.37	9.9	15.6
<i>Utilities & Construction (D-F)</i>	5.3	5.8	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	73.77	64	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	10.23	8.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	36,700	26,400	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.06	0.06	0.05
Population density (2023)	1,000.5	80	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	97.64	71.49	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	3,784.56	10,400.72	449,306.2

⁴ Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

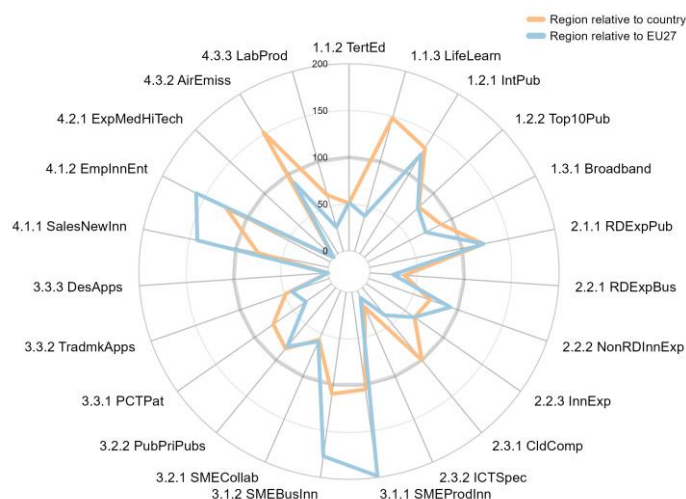
Voreio Aigaio (EL41)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	EL	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX	83.3	63.1		195	71.1	15.7	15.5
Human resources							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	50.9	51.7		201	57.4	-19.4	-0.8
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	148.5	39.5		214	50.0	0.0	0.0
Attractive research systems							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	132.4	124.2		105	167.7	78.9	41.0
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	78.9	77.6		160	73.4	-12.4	-20.8
Digitalisation							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	87.5	69.2		221	69.2	60.2	57.7
Finance and support							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	123.3	123.3		54	125.0	30.6	37.5
Firm investments							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	36.7	24.7		237	25.9	8.6	6.6
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	68.8	91.7		135	73.0	13.2	-60.7
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	62.8	62.5		177	69.6	2.8	-6.2
Investments in information technologies							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	100.0	38.0		193	38.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	19.0	8.4		240	9.4	9.4	1.2
Innovators							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	105.1	198.6		1	221.2	110.2	54.0
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	110.0	177.2		1	221.6	105.7	84.6
Linkages							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	57.3	59.3		197	79.1	-140.0	2.4
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	84.1	81.4		169	92.7	23.4	1.8
Intellectual assets							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	75.9	33.7		203	29.6	29.6	8.9
3.3.2 Trademark applications	48.9	42.0		199	39.2	-29.2	6.8
3.3.3 Design applications	0.0	0.0		244	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sales and employment impacts							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	76.1	141.7		50	170.8	88.1	85.4
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	123.8	160.0		9	169.1	34.6	69.9
Trade impacts							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	0.0	0.0		222	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource and labour productivity							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	152.5	88.6		164	131.0	57.7	1.4
4.3.3 Labour productivity	62.5	27.1		213	28.2	1.1	0.8

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends⁵

Relative strengths

- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Employment in innovative enterprises

Relative weaknesses

- Design applications
- Exports of medium and high technology products
- Employed ICT specialists

Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Employment in innovative enterprises

Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Design applications
- Employed ICT specialists
- R&D expenditure in the business sector

Strong increases since 2018

- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

Strong decreases since 2018

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Trademark applications
- Population with tertiary education

Strong increases since 2023

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Employment in innovative enterprises

Strong decreases since 2023

























- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- Innovation expenditures per person employed

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	EL41	EL	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture & Mining (A-B)</i>	19.2	11.43	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	3.43	9.9	15.6
<i>Utilities & Construction (D-F)</i>	6.57	5.8	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	58.07	64	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	12.73	8.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	16,100	26,400	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.04	0.06	0.05
Population density (2023)	52.1	80	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	N/A	71.49	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	201.01	10,400.72	449,306.2

⁵ Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

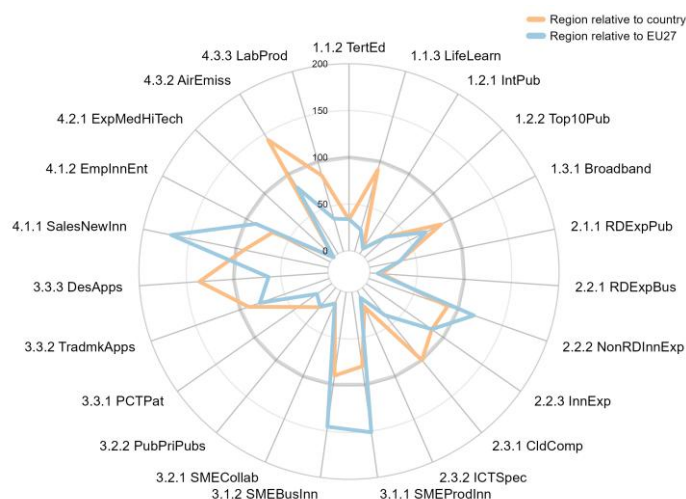
Notio Aigaio (EL42)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	EL	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX	66.3	50.2		228	56.6	17.6	1.4
Human resources							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	33.3	33.8		221	37.6	-5.1	-21.9
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	90.9	24.2		228	30.6	0.0	0.0
Attractive research systems							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	6.8	6.4		242	8.6	2.8	-5.6
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	32.7	32.1		233	30.4	-44.0	-79.0
Digitalisation							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	87.5	69.2		221	69.2	60.2	57.7
Finance and support							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	32.9	32.9		208	33.3	11.1	6.9
Firm investments							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	12.2	8.2		243	8.6	8.6	0.0
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	88.6	118.1		84	94.1	23.4	-1.0
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	85.2	84.9		139	94.5	28.2	35.2
Investments in information technologies							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	100.0	38.0		193	38.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	19.0	8.4		240	9.4	9.4	1.2
Innovators							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	80.1	151.4		30	168.7	93.3	-49.9
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	90.2	145.4		32	181.8	42.4	35.7
Linkages							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	14.9	15.3		238	20.5	-40.5	-98.8
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	26.9	26.0		242	29.6	0.5	-7.8
Intellectual assets							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	43.5	19.4		235	17.0	-10.0	-3.9
3.3.2 Trademark applications	90.6	77.8		119	72.7	10.9	35.1
3.3.3 Design applications	136.5	63.1		145	52.0	39.9	17.1
Sales and employment impacts							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	91.3	170.0		34	204.9	188.7	75.7
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	68.7	88.8		139	93.8	29.6	-45.1
Trade impacts							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	0.0	0.0		222	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource and labour productivity							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	142.6	82.9		176	122.5	19.7	8.5
4.3.3 Labour productivity	84.4	36.5		184	38.1	2.3	4.3

 >125% of the EU average
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Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

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Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends⁶

Relative strengths

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Relative weaknesses

- Exports of medium and high technology products
- International scientific co-publications
- R&D expenditure in the business sector

Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- R&D expenditure in the business sector
- International scientific co-publications
- Public-private co-publications

Strong increases since 2018

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Broadband penetration

Strong decreases since 2018

- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- PCT patent applications

Strong increases since 2023

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Strong decreases since 2023

























- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- SMEs introducing product innovations

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	EL42	EL	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture & Mining (A-B)</i>	6.13	11.43	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	5.17	9.9	15.6
<i>Utilities & Construction (D-F)</i>	9.7	5.8	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	70.23	64	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	8.73	8.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	3.61	3.69	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	26,600	26,400	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.05	0.06	0.05
Population density (2023)	62.5	80	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	45.75	71.49	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	327.25	10,400.72	449,306.2

⁶ Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

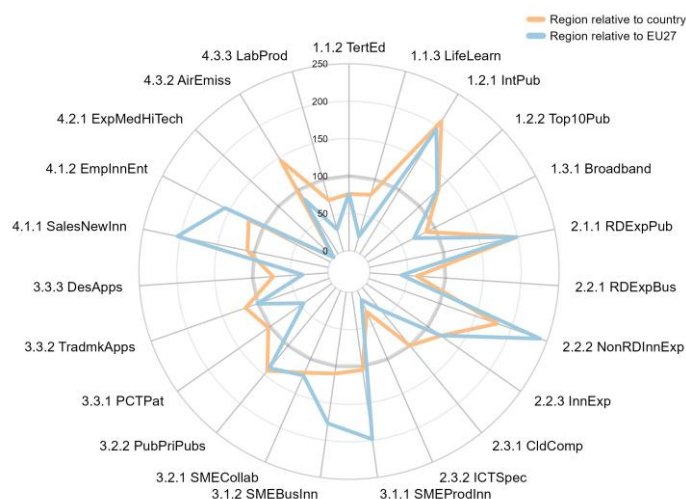
Kriti (EL43)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	EL	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX	115.6	87.6		143	98.7	9.2	13.0
Human resources							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	76.0	77.2		151	85.7	13.1	10.1
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	78.8	21.0		233	26.5	0.0	0.0
Attractive research systems							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	207.6	194.6		57	262.9	72.7	6.5
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	134.3	132.1		56	125.0	2.1	16.6
Digitalisation							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	87.5	69.2		221	69.2	60.2	57.7
Finance and support							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	198.6	198.6		1	201.4	8.3	12.5
Firm investments							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	62.3	41.9		213	44.0	16.7	12.9
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	180.3	240.3		3	191.5	13.0	63.0
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	121.0	120.6		48	134.2	34.3	52.1
Investments in information technologies							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	100.0	38.0		193	38.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	30.9	13.7		238	15.4	1.7	2.2
Innovators							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	105.1	198.6		1	221.2	63.2	0.0
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	110.0	177.2		1	221.6	43.5	0.0
Linkages							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	119.7	123.7		81	165.1	-123.8	-14.1
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	143.4	138.7		73	158.0	38.5	1.9
Intellectual assets							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	102.8	45.7		170	40.1	0.3	2.5
3.3.2 Trademark applications	117.5	101.0		66	94.3	20.5	-19.4
3.3.3 Design applications	72.7	33.6		215	27.7	-21.8	-12.1
Sales and employment impacts							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	109.5	204.0		1	245.9	0.0	70.2
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	121.6	157.2		11	166.1	45.6	8.5
Trade impacts							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	0.0	0.0		222	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource and labour productivity							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	145.9	84.8		171	125.4	0.0	-9.9
4.3.3 Labour productivity	71.4	30.9		201	32.2	1.4	2.1

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends⁷

Relative strengths

- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations

Relative weaknesses

- Exports of medium and high technology products
- Employed ICT specialists
- Population involved in lifelong learning

Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- R&D expenditure in the public sector

Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Employed ICT specialists
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Exports of medium and high technology products

Strong increases since 2018

- International scientific co-publications
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Broadband penetration

Strong decreases since 2018

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Design applications
- Population involved in lifelong learning

Strong increases since 2023

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Broadband penetration

Strong decreases since 2023

























- Trademark applications
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Design applications

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	EL43	EL	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture & Mining (A-B)</i>	17.53	11.43	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	6.97	9.9	15.6
<i>Utilities & Construction (D-F)</i>	6.67	5.8	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	62.23	64	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	6.53	8.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	3.55	3.69	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	22,500	26,400	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.06	0.06	0.05
Population density (2023)	75	80	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	61.79	71.49	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	622.49	10,400.72	449,306.2

⁷ Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

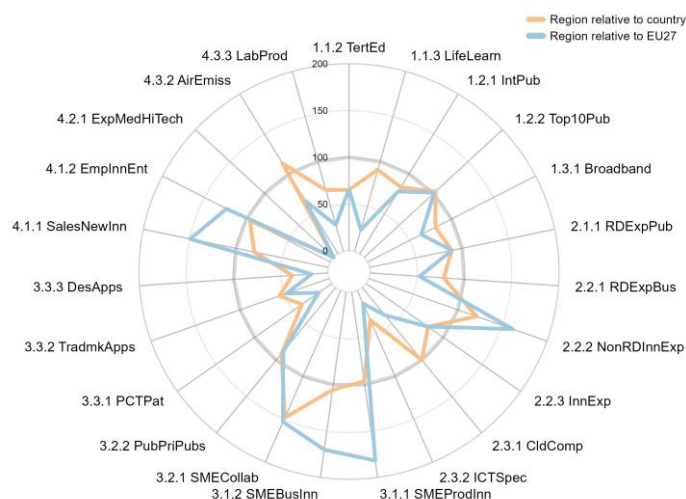
Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki (EL51)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	EL	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX	87.9	66.6		190	75.0	21.1	4.7
Human resources							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	65.2	66.2		167	73.4	-15.6	-11.4
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	90.9	24.2		228	30.6	0.0	0.0
Attractive research systems							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	83.3	78.1		158	105.6	52.1	14.7
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	103.1	101.4		112	95.9	4.6	10.9
Digitalisation							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	80.8	63.9		232	63.9	63.9	11.0
Finance and support							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	89.0	89.0		99	90.3	8.3	8.3
Firm investments							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	78.2	52.6		186	55.3	30.9	19.7
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	121.3	161.6		14	128.8	-50.5	22.5
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	80.2	79.9		149	88.9	31.1	14.7
Investments in information technologies							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	100.0	38.0		193	38.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	34.2	15.1		237	17.0	12.4	12.2
Innovators							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	96.3	182.0		12	202.6	105.7	12.4
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	105.6	170.1		8	212.8	44.9	23.1
Linkages							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	148.2	153.2		44	204.4	63.0	42.6
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	90.9	88.0		157	100.2	25.8	-14.4
Intellectual assets							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	38.6	17.2		239	15.1	-2.1	-12.0
3.3.2 Trademark applications	55.9	48.0		184	44.8	22.8	-10.4
3.3.3 Design applications	37.9	17.5		240	14.4	-5.5	-15.0
Sales and employment impacts							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	80.2	149.5		44	180.2	113.5	-0.7
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	95.7	123.7		53	130.8	27.1	-30.0
Trade impacts							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	0.0	0.0		222	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource and labour productivity							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	113.1	65.7		202	97.2	97.2	7.0
4.3.3 Labour productivity	68.3	29.6		203	30.8	2.1	0.4

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends⁸

Relative strengths

- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures

Relative weaknesses

- Exports of medium and high technology products
- Employed ICT specialists
- PCT patent applications

Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures

Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Design applications
- PCT patent applications
- Employed ICT specialists

Strong increases since 2018

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Air emissions by fine particulates

Strong decreases since 2018

- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Population with tertiary education
- Design applications

Strong increases since 2023

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures

Strong decreases since 2023

























- Employment in innovative enterprises
- Design applications
- Public-private co-publications

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	EL51	EL	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture & Mining (A-B)</i>	22.47	11.43	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	10.17	9.9	15.6
<i>Utilities & Construction (D-F)</i>	4.63	5.8	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	51.63	64	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	11.07	8.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	2.87	3.69	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	17,100	26,400	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.06	0.06	0.05
Population density (2023)	40	80	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	56.95	71.49	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	561.83	10,400.72	449,306.2

⁸ Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

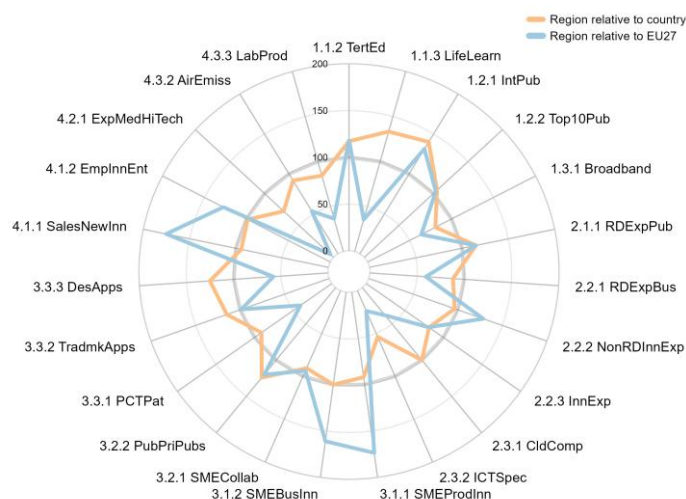
Kentriki Makedonia (EL52)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	EL	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX	99.4	75.3		166	84.8	11.1	-2.5
Human resources							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	117.2	119.0		68	132.1	11.4	21.5
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	133.3	35.5		222	44.9	0.0	0.0
Attractive research systems							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	140.1	131.4		99	177.5	73.6	23.0
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	105.2	103.5		103	97.9	-9.0	-0.5
Digitalisation							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	80.8	63.9		232	63.9	63.9	11.0
Finance and support							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	115.1	115.1		59	116.7	26.4	12.5
Firm investments							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	88.1	59.3		170	62.3	27.7	10.5
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	96.5	128.5		57	102.4	-39.1	-9.7
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	81.5	81.2		147	90.3	6.9	6.1
Investments in information technologies							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	100.0	38.0		193	38.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	54.0	23.9		224	26.9	-1.8	-7.9
Innovators							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	91.9	173.7		16	193.4	63.6	-27.8
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	100.0	161.1		15	201.5	37.6	-20.2
Linkages							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	90.5	93.5		138	124.7	-121.2	-86.7
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	124.1	120.1		109	136.7	42.2	3.2
Intellectual assets							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	91.2	40.5		189	35.6	3.9	1.4
3.3.2 Trademark applications	115.0	98.9		73	92.3	18.0	-25.2
3.3.3 Design applications	125.4	57.9		163	47.8	8.8	-18.4
Sales and employment impacts							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	94.2	175.5		32	211.5	18.1	17.2
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	98.7	127.5		47	134.8	9.7	-41.1
Trade impacts							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	72.4	4.9		220	4.8	4.8	4.8
Resource and labour productivity							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	91.8	53.3		215	78.9	78.9	2.8
4.3.3 Labour productivity	84.3	36.5		185	38.0	1.7	-0.2

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends⁹

Relative strengths

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Relative weaknesses

- Exports of medium and high technology products
- Employed ICT specialists
- Population involved in lifelong learning

Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Broadband penetration
- Employed ICT specialists
- Population involved in lifelong learning

Strong increases since 2018

- Air emissions by fine particulates
- International scientific co-publications
- Broadband penetration

Strong decreases since 2018

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited

Strong increases since 2023

- International scientific co-publications
- Population with tertiary education
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

Strong decreases since 2023

























- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Employment in innovative enterprises
- SMEs introducing product innovations

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	EL52	EL	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture & Mining (A-B)</i>	13.07	11.43	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	12.93	9.9	15.6
<i>Utilities & Construction (D-F)</i>	4.83	5.8	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	61.77	64	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	7.33	8.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	3.51	3.69	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	20,800	26,400	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.06	0.06	0.05
Population density (2023)	96.3	80	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	73.16	71.49	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	1,778.9	10,400.72	449,306.2

⁹ Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

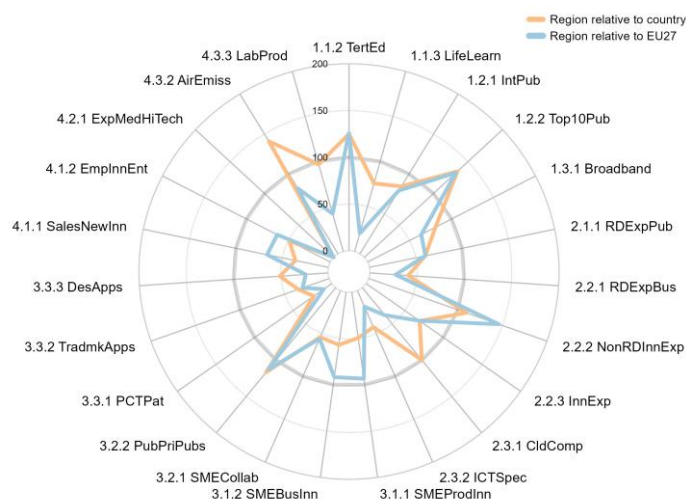
Dytiki Makedonia (EL53)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	EL	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX	70.6	53.5		222	60.3	2.5	-12.7
Human resources							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	125.1	127.0		53	140.9	43.0	24.9
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	75.8	20.2		236	25.5	0.0	0.0
Attractive research systems							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	84.4	79.1		157	106.9	77.5	36.7
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	134.8	132.6		55	125.4	2.0	-26.7
Digitalisation							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	80.8	63.9		232	63.9	63.9	11.0
Finance and support							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	60.3	60.3		150	61.1	11.1	18.1
Firm investments							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	40.5	27.3		231	28.7	9.3	2.7
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	109.7	146.2		26	116.5	-33.1	15.4
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	69.3	69.1		164	76.9	27.9	0.9
Investments in information technologies							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	100.0	38.0		193	38.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	42.6	18.8		232	21.2	4.2	-3.5
Innovators							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	49.5	93.5		147	104.2	19.8	-101.9
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	57.0	91.9		143	114.9	20.4	-79.6
Linkages							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	54.3	56.1		204	74.9	-182.5	-126.1
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	116.7	112.9		117	128.5	68.5	27.6
Intellectual assets							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	23.4	10.4		243	9.1	-28.0	0.9
3.3.2 Trademark applications	34.7	29.8		224	27.9	14.7	-7.9
3.3.3 Design applications	51.3	23.7		230	19.5	19.5	-39.0
Sales and employment impacts							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	35.6	66.3		142	79.9	-166.0	-76.8
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	49.0	63.4		175	67.0	-9.4	-58.7
Trade impacts							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	0.0	0.0		222	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource and labour productivity							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	141.0	81.9		177	121.1	121.1	-7.0
4.3.3 Labour productivity	96.9	41.9		174	43.7	-10.7	3.5

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends¹⁰

Relative strengths

- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- Population with tertiary education

Relative weaknesses

- Exports of medium and high technology products
- PCT patent applications
- Employed ICT specialists

Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Population with tertiary education
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited

Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- PCT patent applications
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Employed ICT specialists

Strong increases since 2018

- Air emissions by fine particulates
- International scientific co-publications
- Public-private co-publications

Strong decreases since 2018

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures

Strong increases since 2023

- International scientific co-publications
- Public-private co-publications
- Population with tertiary education

Strong decreases since 2023

























- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	EL53	EL	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture & Mining (A-B)</i>	22.57	11.43	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	8.53	9.9	15.6
<i>Utilities & Construction (D-F)</i>	9.7	5.8	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	52	64	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	7.07	8.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
	2.44	3.69	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	21,200	26,400	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.04	0.06	0.05
Population density (2023)	27	80	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	N/A	71.49	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	247.27	10,400.72	449,306.2

¹⁰ Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

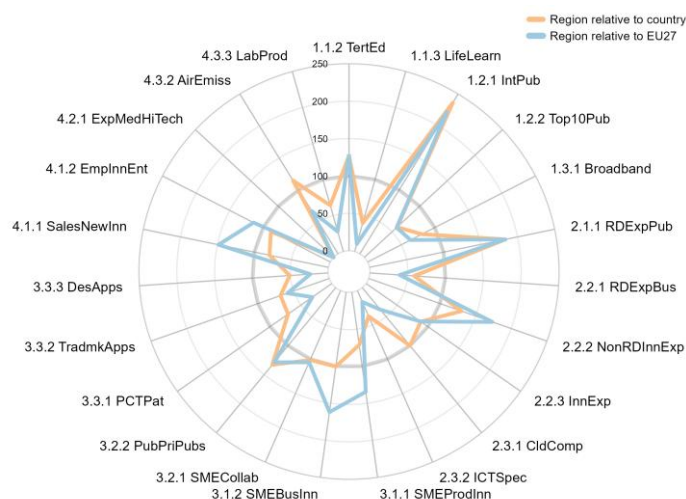
Ipeiros (EL54)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	EL	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX	95.5	72.4		177	81.5	23.8	-5.8
Human resources							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	127.0	128.9		48	143.0	62.0	39.2
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	39.4	10.5		237	13.3	0.0	0.0
Attractive research systems							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	236.6	221.9		47	299.8	106.0	49.1
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	59.3	58.3		189	55.1	-28.6	-17.2
Digitalisation							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	80.8	63.9		232	63.9	63.9	11.0
Finance and support							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	183.6	183.6		16	186.1	33.3	11.1
Firm investments							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	58.6	39.4		218	41.4	15.5	4.8
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	130.3	173.6		7	138.3	31.7	0.8
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	88.5	88.1		129	98.1	31.0	-1.2
Investments in information technologies							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	100.0	38.0		193	38.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	37.4	16.5		235	18.6	-2.2	-0.2
Innovators							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	71.3	134.7		66	150.0	48.6	-71.3
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	100.5	162.0		14	202.6	77.1	-19.1
Linkages							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	101.2	104.6		115	139.5	-37.2	-15.1
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	133.1	128.8		91	146.6	43.5	10.4
Intellectual assets							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	70.9	31.5		207	27.7	1.3	-1.7
3.3.2 Trademark applications	68.4	58.8		164	54.9	39.8	-4.1
3.3.3 Design applications	50.9	23.5		231	19.4	19.4	-37.0
Sales and employment impacts							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	79.7	148.5		45	179.1	146.4	-66.9
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	88.6	114.5		88	121.0	1.2	-35.8
Trade impacts							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	0.0	0.0		222	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource and labour productivity							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	114.8	66.7		199	98.6	38.0	-45.1
4.3.3 Labour productivity	64.1	27.8		209	28.9	0.5	0.2

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends¹¹

Relative strengths

- International scientific co-publications
- R&D expenditure in the public sector
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures

Relative weaknesses

- Exports of medium and high technology products
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Employed ICT specialists

Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- R&D expenditure in the public sector

Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Employed ICT specialists
- Broadband penetration

Strong increases since 2018

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- International scientific co-publications
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Strong decreases since 2018

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- Employed ICT specialists

Strong increases since 2023

- International scientific co-publications
- Population with tertiary education
- R&D expenditure in the public sector

Strong decreases since 2023

























- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Air emissions by fine particulates

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	EL54	EL	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture & Mining (A-B)</i>	15.2	11.43	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	10.97	9.9	15.6
<i>Utilities & Construction (D-F)</i>	5.8	5.8	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	58.47	64	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	9.5	8.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	2.76	3.69	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	17,000	26,400	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.05	0.06	0.05
Population density (2023)	35.2	80	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	53.9	71.49	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	321.11	10,400.72	449,306.2

¹¹ Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

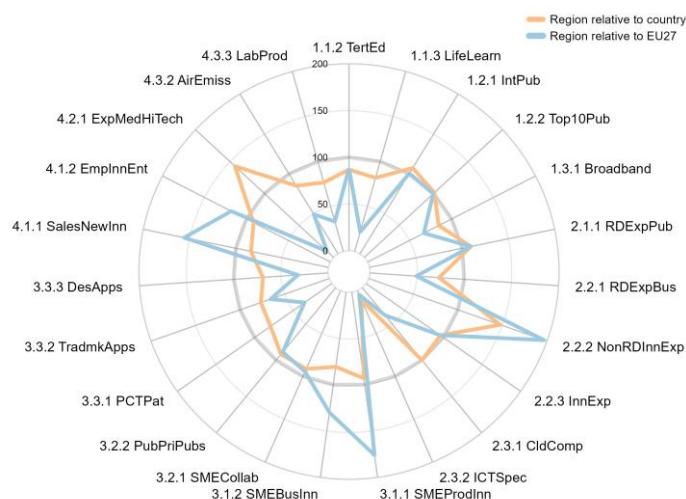
Thessalia (EL61)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	EL	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX	89.8	68.1		189	76.6	10.0	-1.9
Human resources							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	86.9	88.2		130	97.9	13.5	7.2
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	81.8	21.8		231	27.6	0.0	0.0
Attractive research systems							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	107.5	100.8		129	136.2	70.6	7.5
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	101.4	99.7		115	94.3	5.5	-7.7
Digitalisation							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	84.7	67.1		224	67.1	67.1	28.3
Finance and support							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	109.6	109.6		64	111.1	25.0	16.7
Firm investments							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	73.3	49.3		194	51.8	36.9	8.6
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	147.7	196.9		4	156.9	40.2	13.6
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	96.2	95.9		97	106.7	11.0	19.5
Investments in information technologies							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	100.0	38.0		193	38.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	11.0	4.9		245	5.5	-2.2	-4.5
Innovators							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	93.2	176.0		15	196.1	61.0	-24.8
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	80.7	130.0		56	162.6	-7.3	-59.1
Linkages							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	91.5	94.5		134	126.1	-161.1	-70.4
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	91.9	88.9		153	101.3	20.7	-3.5
Intellectual assets							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	79.4	35.3		198	31.0	-0.2	8.4
3.3.2 Trademark applications	76.7	66.0		141	61.6	34.6	-27.9
3.3.3 Design applications	69.1	31.9		217	26.3	16.3	7.0
Sales and employment impacts							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	83.8	156.0		41	188.1	-15.6	4.0
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	91.5	118.2		77	125.0	-10.3	-32.9
Trade impacts							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	142.9	9.6		219	9.5	9.5	9.1
Resource and labour productivity							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	85.2	49.5		219	73.2	32.4	-42.3
4.3.3 Labour productivity	76.8	33.2		192	34.6	2.5	-0.6

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends¹²

Relative strengths

- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

Relative weaknesses

- Employed ICT specialists
- Exports of medium and high technology products
- Population involved in lifelong learning

Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Employed ICT specialists
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Broadband penetration

Strong increases since 2018

- International scientific co-publications
- Broadband penetration
- SMEs introducing product innovations

Strong decreases since 2018

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Employment in innovative enterprises

Strong increases since 2023

- Broadband penetration
- Innovation expenditures per person employed
- R&D expenditure in the public sector

Strong decreases since 2023

























- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Air emissions by fine particulates

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	EL61	EL	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture & Mining (A-B)</i>	19.3	11.43	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	11.2	9.9	15.6
<i>Utilities & Construction (D-F)</i>	5.17	5.8	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	55.6	64	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	8.5	8.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	2.82	3.69	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	19,700	26,400	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.06	0.06	0.05
Population density (2023)	48.8	80	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	68.31	71.49	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	678.75	10,400.72	449,306.2

¹² Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

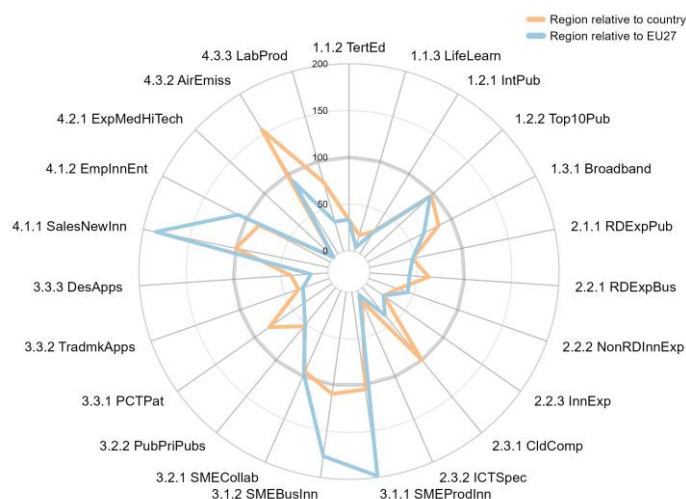
Ionía Nisia (EL62)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	EL	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX	73.0	55.4		220	62.3	5.4	3.7
Human resources							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	33.0	33.5		222	37.1	-28.3	-36.3
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	18.2	4.8		244	6.1	0.0	0.0
Attractive research systems							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	28.2	26.5		212	35.8	17.8	-5.9
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	97.0	95.4		123	90.3	-18.0	11.2
Digitalisation							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	84.7	67.1		224	67.1	67.1	28.3
Finance and support							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	46.6	46.6		188	47.2	-16.7	9.7
Firm investments							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	62.3	41.9		213	44.0	29.1	16.7
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	33.1	44.1		229	35.1	-143.2	-90.9
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	22.6	22.5		231	25.1	-111.3	-56.1
Investments in information technologies							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	100.0	38.0		193	38.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	12.1	5.4		243	6.0	-1.7	0.8
Innovators							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	105.1	198.6		1	221.2	121.4	57.2
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	110.0	177.2		1	221.6	91.3	37.4
Linkages							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	94.6	97.7		125	130.4	-40.2	69.5
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	53.2	51.5		224	58.7	25.2	8.3
Intellectual assets							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	81.0	36.0		197	31.6	12.7	11.0
3.3.2 Trademark applications	34.4	29.6		225	27.6	21.9	-5.9
3.3.3 Design applications	39.4	18.2		238	15.0	15.0	15.0
Sales and employment impacts							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	100.1	186.5		10	224.8	27.8	23.0
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	85.0	109.9		108	116.2	41.0	-20.1
Trade impacts							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	0.0	0.0		222	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource and labour productivity							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	155.7	90.5		159	133.8	43.7	-22.5
4.3.3 Labour productivity	76.7	33.2		193	34.6	1.9	2.8

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends¹³

Relative strengths

- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Relative weaknesses

- Exports of medium and high technology products
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Employed ICT specialists

Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Employed ICT specialists
- Design applications

Strong increases since 2018

- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Broadband penetration

Strong decreases since 2018

- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Innovation expenditures per person employed
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others

Strong increases since 2023

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Strong decreases since 2023

























- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Innovation expenditures per person employed
- Population with tertiary education

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	EL62	EL	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture & Mining (A-B)</i>	9.4	11.43	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	3.4	9.9	15.6
<i>Utilities & Construction (D-F)</i>	9.27	5.8	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	73.4	64	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	4.57	8.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
	2.97	3.69	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	23,300	26,400	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.05	0.06	0.05
Population density (2023)	88.5	80	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	N/A	71.49	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	200.64	10,400.72	449,306.2

¹³ Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

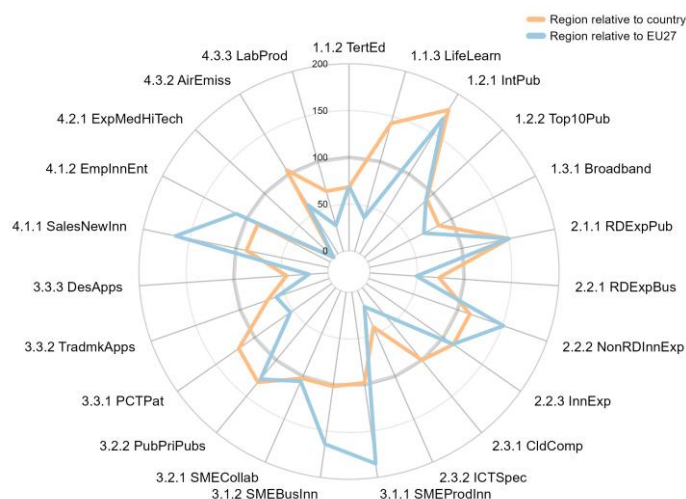
Dytiki Elláda (EL63)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	EL	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX	97.4	73.8		170	83.1	14.0	0.4
Human resources							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	68.2	69.2		164	76.8	-9.7	6.8
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	142.4	37.9		218	48.0	0.0	0.0
Attractive research systems							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	180.2	169.0		72	228.3	95.9	36.2
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	90.7	89.2		134	84.4	-12.6	7.5
Digitalisation							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	84.7	67.1		224	67.1	67.1	28.3
Finance and support							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	150.7	150.7		30	152.8	-2.8	5.6
Firm investments							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	73.3	49.3		194	51.8	15.2	3.7
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	113.6	151.3		24	120.6	7.7	15.3
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	113.0	112.6		54	125.3	38.4	18.7
Investments in information technologies							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	100.0	38.0		193	38.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	42.8	18.9		231	21.3	2.2	13.2
Innovators							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	98.1	185.3		11	206.4	57.6	-14.9
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	101.9	164.1		12	205.3	31.5	-16.4
Linkages							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	102.4	105.9		113	141.2	-108.8	-111.0
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	130.5	126.2		96	143.8	43.9	-0.2
Intellectual assets							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	120.7	53.7		149	47.1	26.1	6.9
3.3.2 Trademark applications	69.2	59.5		156	55.6	23.4	6.2
3.3.3 Design applications	43.9	20.3		237	16.7	16.7	-15.6
Sales and employment impacts							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	88.6	165.1		37	199.0	93.9	21.7
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	86.9	112.2		104	118.7	20.9	-29.5
Trade impacts							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	0.0	0.0		222	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource and labour productivity							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	104.9	61.0		210	90.1	-8.5	-52.1
4.3.3 Labour productivity	67.1	29.1		204	30.3	-0.1	0.1

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends¹⁴

Relative strengths

- SMEs introducing product innovations
- International scientific co-publications
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

Relative weaknesses

- Exports of medium and high technology products
- Employed ICT specialists
- Design applications

Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures

Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Design applications
- Employed ICT specialists
- Broadband penetration

Strong increases since 2018

- International scientific co-publications
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration

Strong decreases since 2018

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- Population with tertiary education

Strong increases since 2023

- International scientific co-publications
- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

Strong decreases since 2023

























- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Employment in innovative enterprises

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	EL63	EL	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture & Mining (A-B)</i>	22.77	11.43	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	6.3	9.9	15.6
<i>Utilities & Construction (D-F)</i>	6.1	5.8	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	57.43	64	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	7.37	8.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	2.61	3.69	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	18,900	26,400	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.06	0.06	0.05
Population density (2023)	58.1	80	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	54.94	71.49	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	640.24	10,400.72	449,306.2

¹⁴ Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

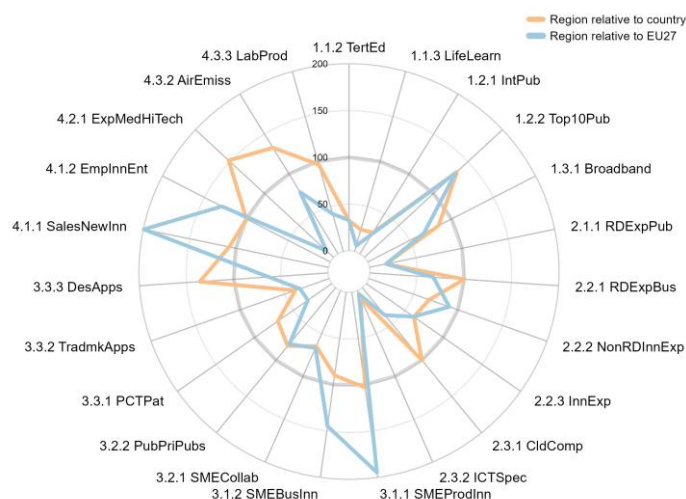
Stereia Elláda (EL64)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	EL	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX	81.0	61.4		199	69.1	10.1	-5.9
Human resources							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	32.2	32.7		224	36.3	-43.0	-25.7
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	24.2	6.5		242	8.2	0.0	0.0
Attractive research systems							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	26.6	24.9		217	33.7	21.5	7.4
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	134.2	132.0		57	124.8	37.7	-2.4
Digitalisation							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	84.7	67.1		224	67.1	67.1	28.3
Finance and support							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	17.8	17.8		228	18.1	-4.2	2.8
Firm investments							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	100.0	67.3		141	70.7	20.3	8.4
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	67.9	90.5		139	72.1	-52.4	-64.1
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	61.8	61.6		179	68.5	-26.3	-33.7
Investments in information technologies							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	100.0	38.0		193	38.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	8.8	3.9		246	4.4	-2.2	-1.9
Innovators							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	103.1	194.8		6	217.0	81.5	-4.2
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	89.9	144.8		34	181.1	23.4	-40.6
Linkages							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	64.9	67.0		178	89.4	-97.3	-66.8
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	80.5	77.9		178	88.7	39.9	24.7
Intellectual assets							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	70.0	31.1		209	27.3	5.6	7.2
3.3.2 Trademark applications	38.1	32.8		220	30.6	7.1	-3.3
3.3.3 Design applications	136.2	63.0		146	51.9	36.9	-17.9
Sales and employment impacts							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	107.2	199.7		7	240.7	97.4	-5.2
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	100.0	129.3		45	136.7	14.1	-20.6
Trade impacts							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	152.0	10.2		218	10.2	10.2	9.2
Resource and labour productivity							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	132.8	77.1		183	114.1	11.3	-31.0
4.3.3 Labour productivity	96.7	41.9		175	43.6	2.6	2.5

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends¹⁵

Relative strengths

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Relative weaknesses

- Employed ICT specialists
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Exports of medium and high technology products

Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Employed ICT specialists
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- R&D expenditure in the public sector

Strong increases since 2018

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Broadband penetration

Strong decreases since 2018

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Population with tertiary education

Strong increases since 2023

- Broadband penetration
- Public-private co-publications
- Exports of medium and high technology products

Strong decreases since 2023

























- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	EL64	EL	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture & Mining (A-B)</i>	19.87	11.43	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	17.27	9.9	15.6
<i>Utilities & Construction (D-F)</i>	6.9	5.8	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	48.97	64	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	6.93	8.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	23,900	26,400	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.07	0.06	0.05
Population density (2023)	32.7	80	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	44.51	71.49	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	505.07	10,400.72	449,306.2

¹⁵ Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

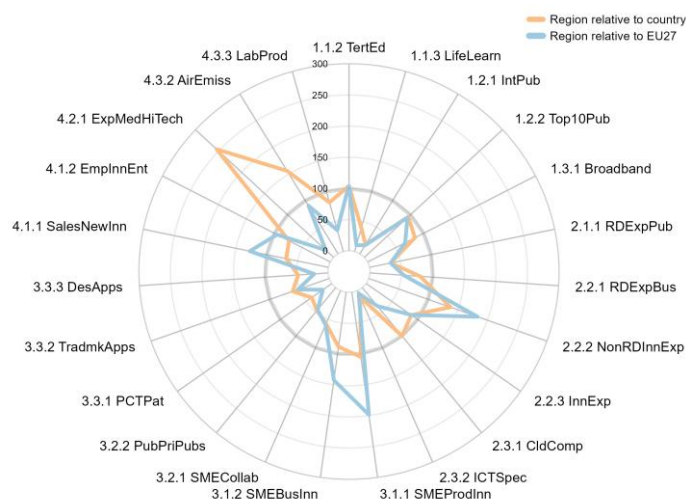
Peloponnisos (EL65)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	EL	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX	79.6	60.4		201	68.0	8.8	-6.3
Human resources							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	104.1	105.7		89	117.3	26.6	6.8
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	39.4	10.5		237	13.3	0.0	0.0
Attractive research systems							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	17.3	16.2		232	21.9	9.4	1.4
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	95.2	93.6		128	88.6	-18.5	27.6
Digitalisation							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	84.7	67.1		224	67.1	67.1	28.3
Finance and support							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	34.2	34.2		204	34.7	-11.1	-5.6
Firm investments							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	80.1	53.9		182	56.6	39.4	8.5
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	137.6	183.4		5	146.1	8.4	-19.1
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	87.8	87.4		130	97.3	29.1	4.7
Investments in information technologies							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	100.0	38.0		193	38.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	11.4	5.0		244	5.7	-0.2	-1.4
Innovators							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	105.1	198.6		1	221.2	80.8	0.0
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	88.6	142.8		39	178.5	56.9	-43.1
Linkages							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	58.0	60.0		195	80.0	-146.0	-172.3
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	47.2	45.7		229	52.0	25.6	2.4
Intellectual assets							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	39.2	17.4		238	15.3	-1.3	-17.8
3.3.2 Trademark applications	61.4	52.8		175	49.3	7.6	-14.1
3.3.3 Design applications	47.6	22.0		234	18.1	-16.7	-53.5
Sales and employment impacts							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	68.5	127.5		59	153.8	50.4	39.9
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	73.9	95.4		131	100.9	-16.9	-28.1
Trade impacts							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	254.4	17.1		214	17.0	11.1	10.0
Resource and labour productivity							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	155.7	90.5		159	133.8	8.5	-21.1
4.3.3 Labour productivity	81.9	35.5		188	36.9	0.9	1.4

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Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

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Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends¹⁶

Relative strengths

- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Relative weaknesses

- Employed ICT specialists
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- International scientific co-publications

Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Employed ICT specialists
- PCT patent applications
- Population involved in lifelong learning

Strong increases since 2018

- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Broadband penetration
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Strong decreases since 2018

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- Employment in innovative enterprises

Strong increases since 2023

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited

Strong decreases since 2023

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Design applications
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	EL65	EL	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture & Mining (A-B)</i>	24.97	11.43	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	9.93	9.9	15.6
<i>Utilities & Construction (D-F)</i>	6.27	5.8	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	51.57	64	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	7.13	8.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	2.66	3.69	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	22,600	26,400	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.06	0.06	0.05
Population density (2023)	34.5	80	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	47.44	71.49	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	531.6	10,400.72	449,306.2

¹⁶ Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

More information about Greece and its innovation ecosystem can be found in the following other European Commission resources:

- [EIS country profile](#)
- [European Semester Country Report for Greece](#)
- [European Research Area Platform](#)
- [Smart Specialisation Community of Practice Observatory](#)
- [Horizon Data Dashboard](#)
- [European Committee of Regions Division of Powers tool](#)

This report provides the Country profile from the 2025 Regional Innovation Scoreboard for Greece

Studies and reports