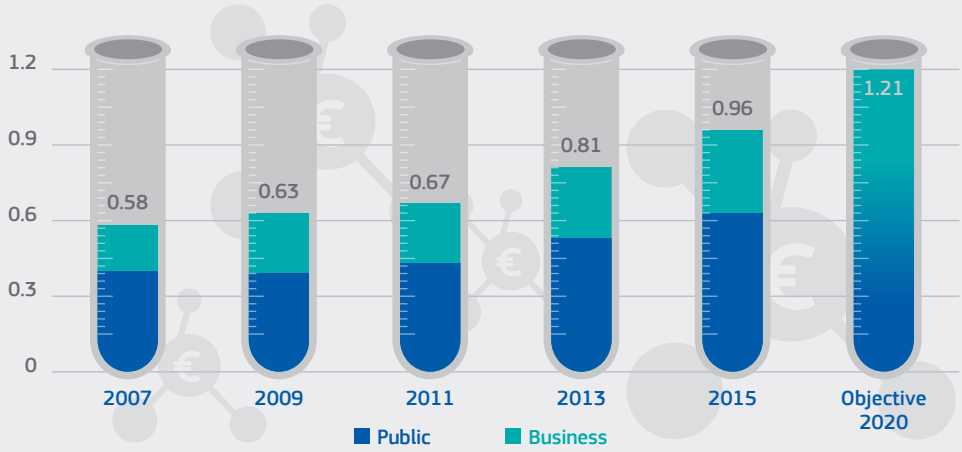
European Commission

GREECE 2017

INVESTMENT IN R&D ▶ R&D SPENDING

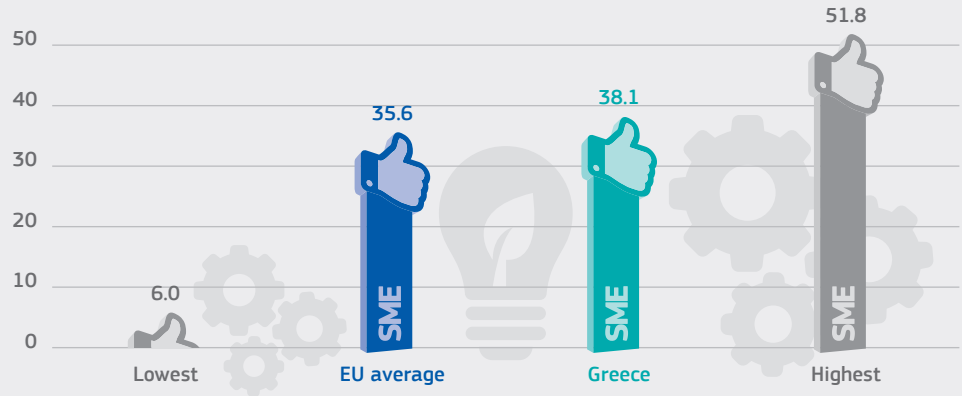
The rise of R&D intensity is explained by the increase in R&D spending and the drop in Greece's GDP
Low private R&D spending is holding Greece back from reaching its national R&D intensity target



R&D intensity, showing public and private components (total R&D spending as % of GDP)

STRENGTH OF R&I SYSTEM ▶ INNOVATIVE SME BASE

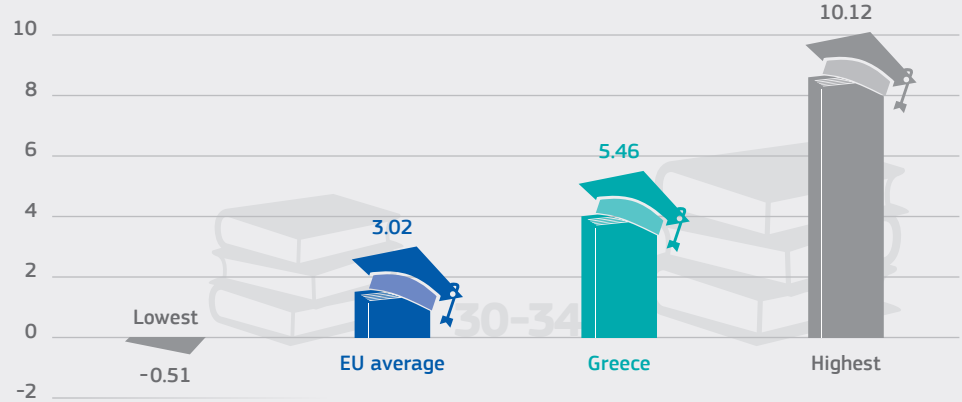
The share of innovative SMEs is above the EU average



SMEs introducing product or process innovation as % of SMEs (2014)

STRENGTH OF R&I SYSTEM ▶ SKILLED POPULATION

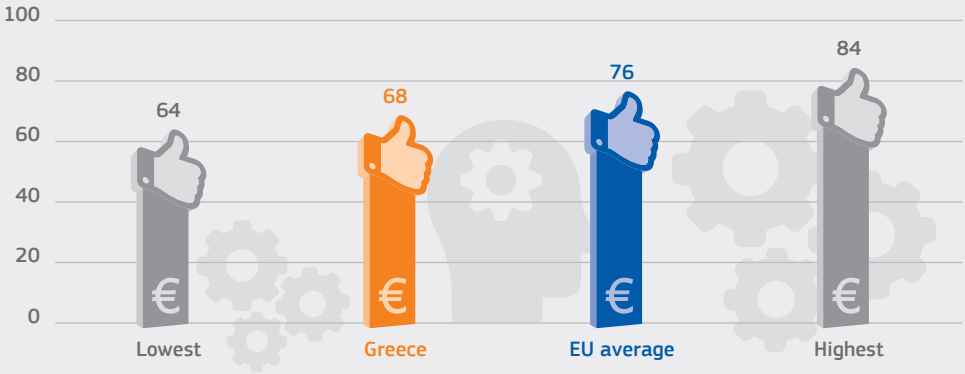
Greece has a relative strength in human resources, and shows a steady growth in terms of completed tertiary education



Compound growth 2007-2016 in % of share of population aged 30-34 who have successfully completed tertiary education

KEY CHALLENGE ▸ FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS

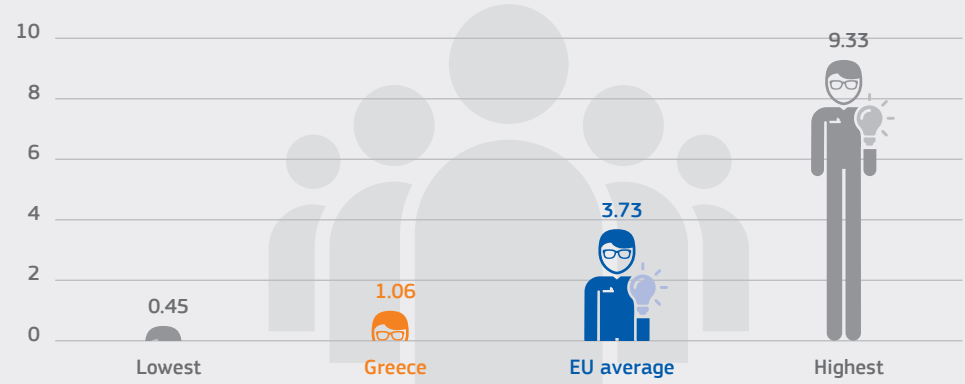
Greece needs to improve its unfavourable framework conditions for doing business



'Ease of doing business', World Bank ranking (2016)

KEY CHALLENGE ▸ SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SKILLS

The volume of private R&D activities is limited, as reflected by the very low share of business researchers among active population



Researchers (FTE) employed by business per thousand active population (2015)

RECOMMENDATIONS ▸ ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

- Improve framework conditions for research and innovation activities
- Boost innovation in business, notably through cooperation with the public science base

H2020 POLICY SUPPORT FACILITY ACTIVITIES

- Participated in the **Mutual Learning Exercise** on Innovation-related Public Procurement

Source: European Union, 2017 | ISBN: 978-92-79-66698-8 | doi: 10.2777/151827 | KI-04-17-257-EN-N