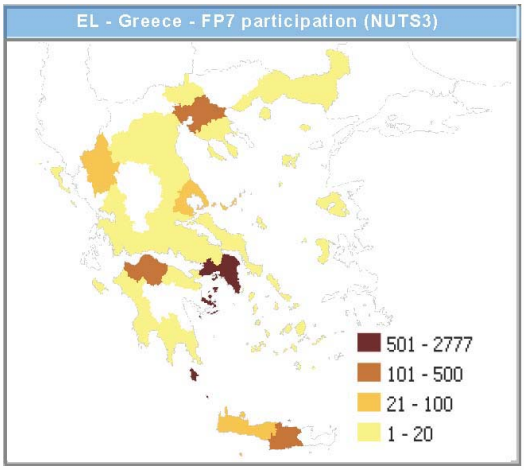
# GREECE

In the last decade, R&D intensity in Greece has stagnated at 0.58% of GDP caused mainly by a decrease in its already very low private R&D intensity (from 0.19% in 2000 to 0.16% in 2007). The overall R&D investment grew significantly during the years 2000-2006, but this growth was offset by a stronger growth of the GDP. The financial difficulties that the country has recently experienced could jeopardize the achievement of the (tentative) R&D intensity target of 2% of GDP by 2020. However, while macroeconomic stability is a priority in the short run, scientific and technological progress will be crucial to boost long term productivity and competitiveness of the country.




The innovativeness of the Greek economy depends to a significant degree on imported technology and know-how. It flourishes notably thanks to organisational and marketing innovations. In general the translation of research activities into innovation is far from optimal. More linkages of SMEs with research centres could contribute to the improvement of competitiveness. A strengthening of the public and private R&D and innovation systems is required to valorise the full potential of reforms, as well as an improvement of the dynamic relationship between public and private research and innovation sector.

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| **Innovation Union Scoreboard position** | 19 out of 27 |
| **R&D intensity target** | 2% |
| **Number of eligible proposals** | 9.405 in response to 294 FP7 calls for proposals |
| **Number of applicants** | 13.977 (4.4% of EU-27) |
| **Success rate (EU-27 =21,5%)** | 16.5% |
| **Rank in number of participants signed contracts (EU-27):** | 9 |
| **Rank in budget share (EU-27)** | 10 |
| **Top collaborative links** | DE, IT, UK, FR, ES |
| **Total Population & EU 27 Population Share** | 11.325.897 (2.3% of EU-27) |