Monitoring industrial ecosystems

EU MEMBER STATES FACT SHEETS

Greece

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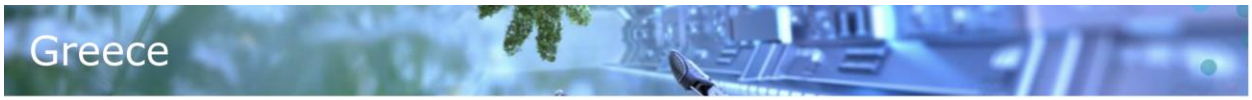
Key Highlights

This country report has been developed as part of the '**European Monitor of Industrial Ecosystems'** project of the European Commission, Directorate General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs and the European Innovation Council and SMEs Executive Agency. It provides data insights into the twin transition and the technological performance of industrial ecosystems. The key findings of the report are summarised below:

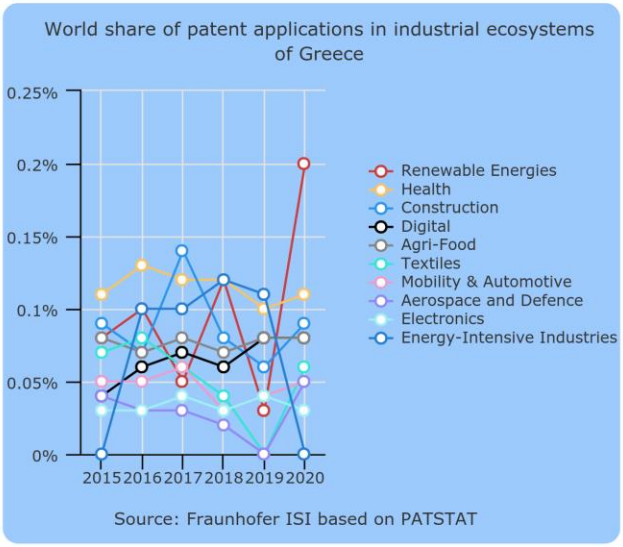


Technological performance in industrial ecosystems:

- Regarding technology development, Greece has been the most specialised in the **Digital and Health** industrial ecosystems in 2020 as captured by patent data. In a global comparison, it had the highest share in **Renewable Energy** and it ranked relatively well in the Digital ecosystem within the EU27 countries.

Digital and green transition technologies:

- Among the digital technologies monitored in this project, Greece has been the most specialised in **Digital Security, Artificial Intelligence and Advanced Manufacturing and Robotics.**
- The share of global patent applications over time show a mixed trend. Greece increased its global position in **Digital Security**, and kept stable in Advanced Manufacturing between 2010 and 2020.
- In the field of green technologies, Greece had the highest country share of patent applications in **Renewable Energy Technologies and Advanced Materials**. Trends over time show that Greece decreased its global share in several green technologies, however, it is catching up again in Renewable Energies including Geothermal, Biomass and Solar Power.



Capacity to produce goods based on digital and green technologies:

- Greece's share of production in digital technologies over global production indicates that it created the highest value by the deployment of **Internet of Things and Advanced Manufacturing and Robotics** related technologies across all manufactured goods in the economy in 2021. Nonetheless, trends over time show a decrease or stagnation in all digital technology related goods.
- In the field of green transition technologies, Greece created the highest value by the deployment of **Biotechnology** and **Renewable Energy Technologies.**

1. Introduction

This country report has been prepared within the '**European Monitor of Industrial Ecosystems' (EMI)** project, initiated by the European Commission, Directorate General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs and the European Innovation Council and SMEs Executive Agency (EISMEA). The overall goal of the project is to **analyse the green and digital transformation of industrial ecosystems**.

The EU's updated industrial strategy from May 2021[1] has outlined 14 industrial ecosystems that are in the focus of the project. The 14 industrial ecosystems include *aerospace and defence, agri-food, construction, cultural and creative industries, digital, electronics, energy intensive industries, energy-renewables, health, mobility – transport – automotive, proximity, social economy and civil security, retail, textile and tourism.* The industrial strategy defined industrial ecosystems as encompassing all players operating in a value chain: from the smallest startups to the largest companies, from academia to research, service providers to suppliers[2].

The objective of this report is to **present key findings from data** collected within the framework of this project at country level notably on **patent applications, production data, trade** (available only for ten industrial ecosystems)**, private equity and venture capital** investments. Nonetheless, this report does not aim to be comprehensive; the data presented here only complement other important statistics on technology development in each country.

The monitoring framework has a technological focus. Industrial transition is driven by technological, economic, and social changes, and in particular by digital technologies and the shift to a green and circular economy. The green and digital technologies that have been taken into account are presented in the table below.

Table 1: Technologies monitored in the project by patent, trade and prodcom data

Green technologies
Advanced Materials and Nanotechnology
Biotechnology (for sustainability)
Energy Saving Technologies
Renewable Energy Technologies
Solar Power
Wind Power
other (geothermal, hydropower, biomass)

Digital technologies
Advanced Manufacturing & Robotics
Advanced Manufacturing
Robotics
Artificial Intelligence
Big Data
Digital Security & Networks/ Cybersecurity
Digital Technology for Mobility
Internet of Things
Micro- and Nanoelectronics & Photonics
Micro- and Nanoelectronics
Photonics

Source: Technopolis Group, IDEA Consult and Fraunhofer ISI

The methodological report that sets the conceptual basis and explains the technical details of each indicator is available on the EMI website. This report was prepared by Lena Tsipouri, University of Athens, for the European Commission. However, it does not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission.

[1] European Commission (2021). Communication on Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy, COM(2021)350 final https://commission.europa.eu/system/files/2021-05/communication-industrial-strategy-update-2020_en.pdf

[2] European Commission (2020). A New Industrial Strategy for Europe, COM/2020/102 final Commission Communication: A New Industrial Strategy for Europe | European Commission (europa.eu)

2. Advanced technologies fostering the green and digital transition of industrial ecosystems

2.1. Data sources

This chapter outlines a set of indicators that capture the capacities of EU Member States to generate technologies that foster the green and digital transformation of industrial ecosystems. Industries that are underpinned by a strong technology basis and supported by vibrant entrepreneurial communities have better conditions for success. The production of technology-based products indicates that technologies are commercialised, while a positive trade balance in technologies is a sign of international competitiveness.

Patent analysis is a widely used method for tracking technological development activities. With a view to industrial ecosystems under study in this project, technology generation and hence patenting takes place in a relatively limited number of ecosystems, while others mainly profit from technologies generated elsewhere. Technology development drives industrial transformation in a general way. The patent analysis is based on transnational patents, notably those filed through the WIPO PCT procedure[3] or at the European Patent Office[4] directly. They have been localised based on the address of the applicant. The different advanced technologies have been identified based on International Patent Classification (IPC) codes and keyword searches.

Trade data, more specifically export data, is a further relevant indicator to document industrial development at higher technology readiness levels. It informs on countries' competitive advantage in specific technology-based product areas. While somewhat simplistic, export strengths in certain technological areas still mark a specific relevance of technology relevant goods for the economy and remain among the reliable indicators of performance. The analysis focuses on trade balances based on UN Comtrade[5] statistics processed specifically for the purposes of this project. The trade balance can help reveal how nations are intricately involved in supply chains with substantial imports and relevant exports. By putting exports in relation to parallel imports, it is possible to assess whether a country displays strength in production.

Prodcom data[6] allows the monitoring of technology diffusion. Prodcom provides statistics on the production of manufactured goods carried out by enterprises on the national territory of the reporting countries. It helps measuring the uptake of technology through the production of manufactured goods by focusing on the specific components and elements enabled by green and digital technologies. Production data allows to measure to what extent technology-related products are being produced in the country. The production indicators are calculated based on product-level data from the Eurostat's Prodcom database.

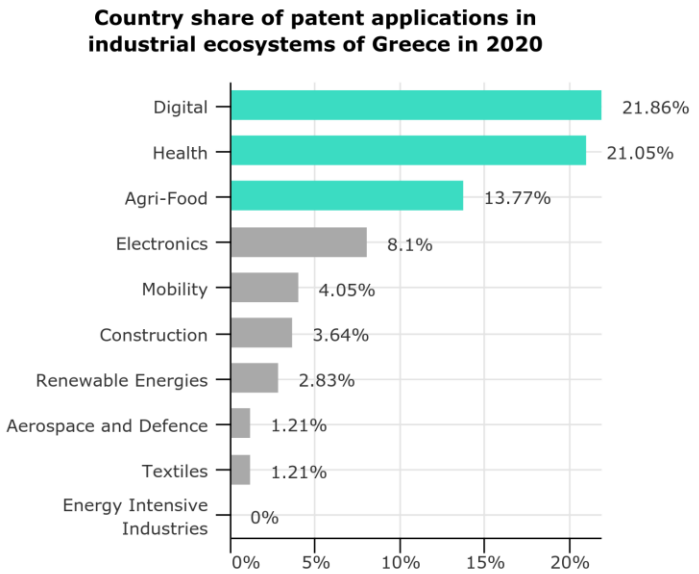
Crunchbase data[7] were used to analyse entrepreneurial dynamics and private equity and venture capital investment. Crunchbase is a widely trusted source of information on venture capital backed innovative companies. Technology startups represent key building blocks in the transition towards a more digital, green and resilient economic model. Entrepreneurial activity helps accelerate the diffusion of technologies in industrial ecosystems and startups that provide green and digital solutions are relevant indicators of how the industrial ecosystem is transforming itself to reach environmental sustainability objectives. More information about these data sources can be found in the methodological report of the project.

[3] World Intellectual Property Organization, WIPO Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) https://www.wipo.int/pct/en/
[4] European Patent Office, Supporting Innovation and Patents in Europe https://www.epo.org/en
[5] United Nations Comtrade, UN Comtrade Plus-International Trade Data Platform https://comtradeplus.un.org/
[6] Eurostat, Eurostat PRODCOM-European Union Production and Trade Statistics https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/prodcom
[7] Crunchbase, Business Information and Networking Platform https://www.crunchbase.com/

2.2 Technology development in industrial ecosystems

Regarding technology development, Greece has been the most specialised in the Digital and Health industrial ecosystems in 2020 as captured by patent data. In a global comparison, it ranked relatively well in the Digital ecosystem within the EU27 countries.

Figure 1: Greece's country share and world share (expressed in terms of ranking) of patent applications in industrial ecosystems



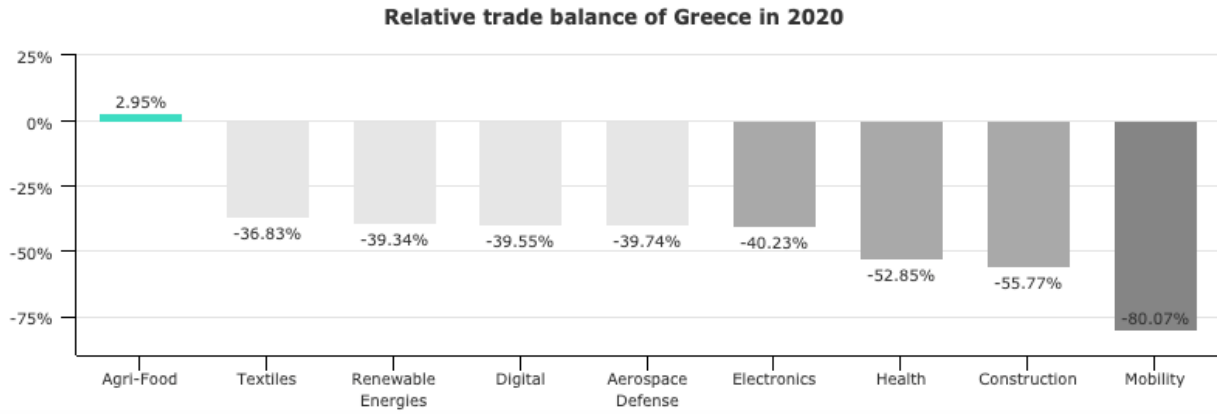
Ranking of Greece within EU27 in terms of its share of global patent applications in 2020 (1 - best performer, 27 worst performer)

Digital	**14**
Renewable Energies	16
Health	16
Aerospace and Defence	16
Agri-Food	18
Construction	18
Energy Intensive Industries	19
Textiles	20
Electronics	21
Mobility	21

Source: Fraunhofer ISI based on Patstat

Trade is a common indicator of international competitiveness because it shows how attractive a country's products are outside of its domestic market. Total exports provide evidence about a country's role as a producer, and trade balance captures its sovereignty in certain areas of production. Figure 2 displays the trade balance in relation to overall trade volume by technology development in industrial ecosystems. Greece registered a trade surplus in technology-based products related to Agri-Food in 2020.

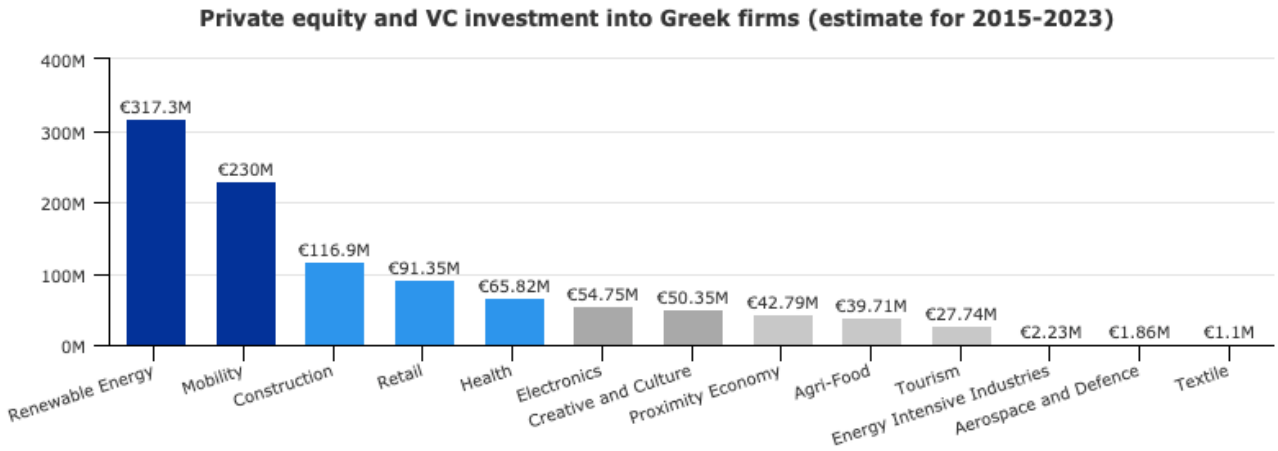
Figure 2: Trade balance in relation to overall trade volume ((exp - imp)/(exp+imp)) (2020)



Source: Fraunhofer ISI based on UNCOMTRADE

Most private equity and venture capital investment went into innovative Greek tech companies operating in the field of Renewable Energies and Mobility, Transport and Automotive over the period from 2015 to 2023.

Figure 3: Private equity and venture capital investment into tech companies related to industrial ecosystems in Greece

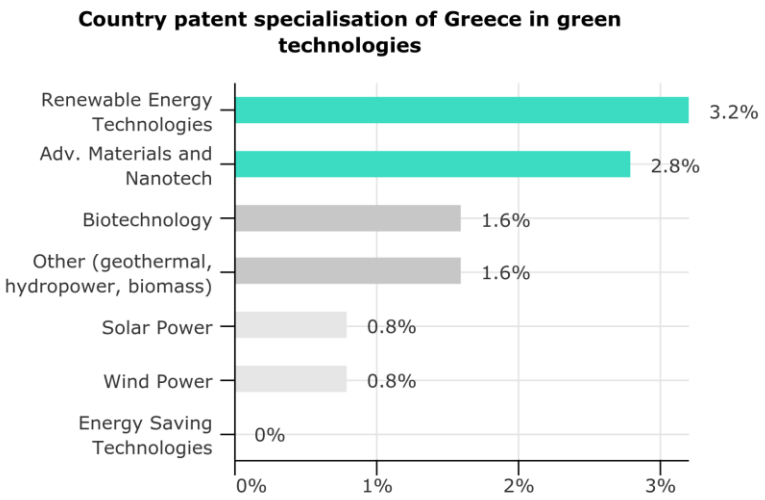


Source: Technopolis Group based on Crunchbase

2.3 Green transformation

Greece has been the most specialised in generating technologies related to Renewable Energy Technologies, in which field it ranked at the 15th place among the EU27 Member States. In Biotechnology and Advanced Materials, Greece occupied the 16th place among the EU countries.

Figure 4: Country specialisation and world share (expressed in terms of ranking) in patent applications of Greece



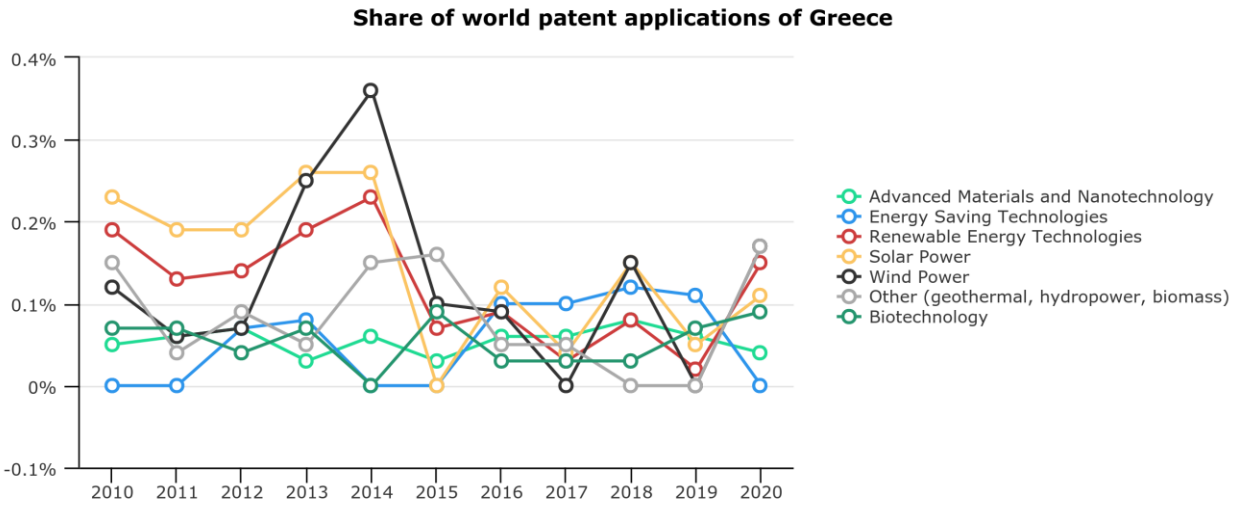
Ranking of Greece within EU27 in terms of its share of global patent applications in 2020 (1 - best performer, 27 worst performer)

Renewable energy	**15**
Biotechnology	16
Advanced Materials and Nanotechnology	16
Energy Intensive Industries	20

Source: Fraunhofer ISI based on Patstat

Trends in the world's patent applications show that Greece decreased its global share in some green technologies over the period from 2010 to 2020, however, it is catching up again in Renewable Energies such as geothermal, biomass, solar power. The results of the analysis show a decreasing trend in Greece's global position in Energy Saving Technologies.

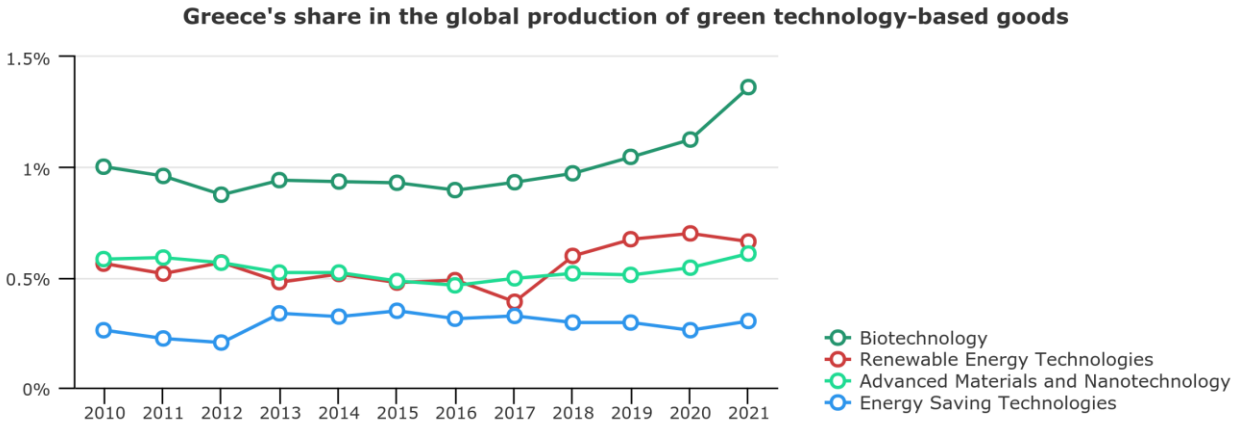
Figure 5: Trends over time in Greece's share in world patent applications



Source: Fraunhofer ISI based on Patstat

The Prodcom-based indicator (as presented in the Figure below) measures the evolution of advanced technology related production in Greece for a given year. The share of production in a certain technology over Greece's total production indicates that Greece has the highest production in Biotechnology and Renewable Energy-based products and it shows a positive trend in Biotechnology.

Figure 6: Production of advanced technology-based products in Greece

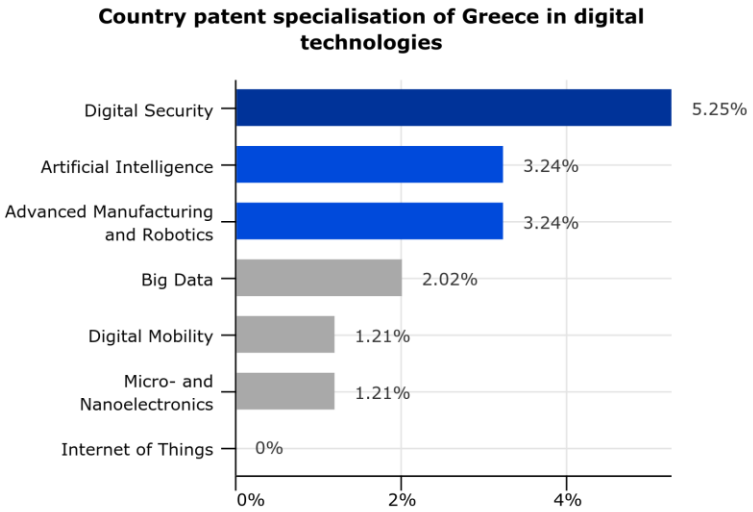


Source: IDEA Consult based on Prodcom data

2.4 Digital transformation

Among the digital technologies monitored in this project, Greece has been the most specialised in Digital Security, Artificial Intelligence and Advanced Manufacturing and Robotics. It ranked at the 13th place in Digital Security in terms of its world share of patent applications among the EU27 Member States.

Figure 7: Country share and world share (expressed in terms of ranking) in digital technology related patent applications of Greece



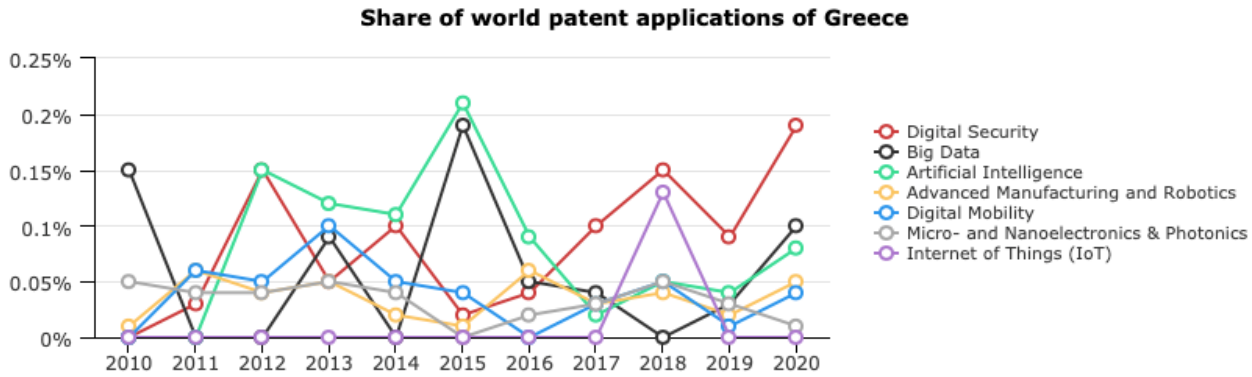
Ranking of Greece within EU27 in terms of its share of global patent applications in 2020 (1 - best performer, 27 worst performer)

Digital Security	**13**
Big Data	16
Digital Mobility	16
Artificial Intelligence	17
Advanced Manufacturing and Robotics	19
Micro-nanoelectronics and Photonics	21
Internet of Things	21

Source: Fraunhofer ISI based on Patstat

Trends over time indicate that Greece increased its global position in various digital technology fields such as Digital Security, and kept stable in Advanced Manufacturing and Robotics between 2010 and 2020. In other technologies it has been losing its share between 2010 and 2019 but it has been catching up again from 2019 to 2020.

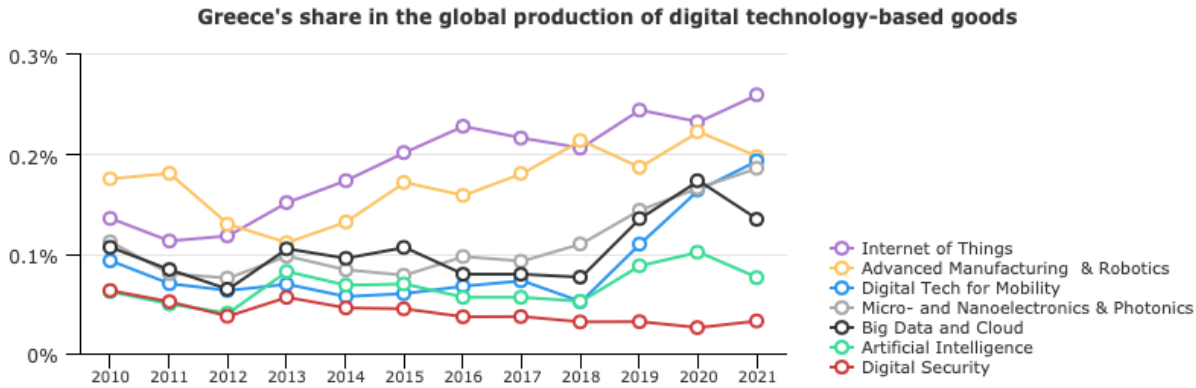
Figure 8: Trends over time in Greece's share of world patent applications



Source: Fraunhofer ISI based on Patstat

The Prodcom-based indicator measures the share of Greece in advanced technology-related production for a given year. The share of production in a particular technology over Greece's total production indicates that it has the largest share in the field of the Internet of Things and Advanced Manufacturing and Robotics based products.

Figure 9: Production of advanced technology-based products in Greece



Source: IDEA Consult based on Prodcom data

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