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COVER NOTE

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To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. Cion doc.:	COM(2025) 290 annex
Subject:	ANNEX 13 ANNEX to the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions State of the Digital Decade 2025: Keep building the EU's sovereignty and digital future

Delegations will find attached document COM(2025) 290 - Annex 13.

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ANNEX 13

ANNEX

to the

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions

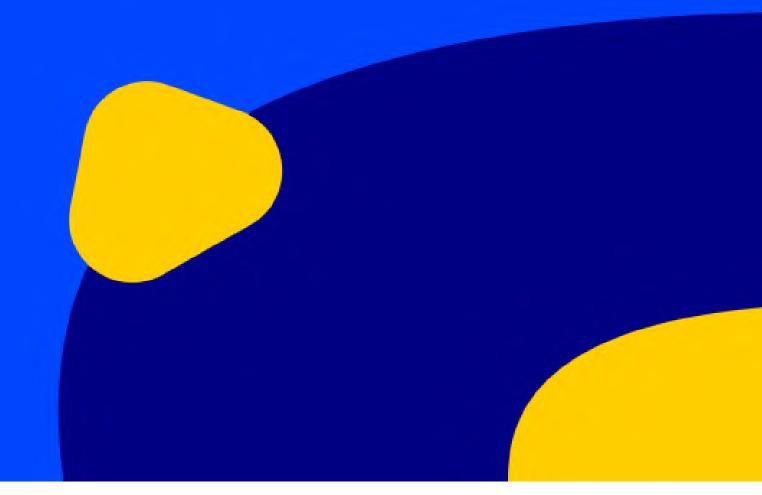**State of the Digital Decade 2025: Keep building the EU's sovereignty and digital future**

{SWD(2025) 290 final} - {SWD(2025) 291 final} - {SWD(2025) 292 final} - {SWD(2025) 293 final} - {SWD(2025) 294 final} - {SWD(2025) 295 final}

SHORT COUNTRY REPORTS 2025

Greece

Executive summary

Greece continues its steady progress in rolling out fibre for gigabit connectivity. However, it struggles to fill the gap of ICT specialists and to address a severe digital gap in basic digital skills between different age groups and between rural and urban areas. Despite this, the country's displays an encouraging growth rate in the digitalisation of small and medium-size enterprises.

Greece shows a moderate level of ambition in its contribution to the Digital Decade having set 14 national targets, 57% of which aligned with the EU 2030 targets. The country is following its trajectories well with 88% of them being on track (based on the 2024 trajectories defined for 8 KPIs out of 8 analysed). Greece addressed 77% of the 13 recommendations issued by the Commission in 2024, either by implementing significant policy changes (31%) or making some changes (46%) through new measures.

In 2024, Greece's 5G coverage was among the highest in the EU and was very close to the Digital Decade 2030 target. Despite rapid progress, the adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) by businesses remains below par. The selection of Greece to host one of the seven first AI Factories in the EU confirms the country's commitment to help build the EU's technological leadership. The AI Factory will also contribute to developing and strengthening the start-up ecosystem in Greece. Regarding the transition of public services, although the latest data indicates limited annual progress in services for citizens, the integration of AI into the single digital portal of the public administration will improve the quality, speed and accessibility of public services. Greece has also developed a strategy and new measures for protecting minors online such as the parental control initiative.

Digital Decade KPI [1]	Greece				EU		Digital Decade target by 2030	
	DESI 2024 (year 2023)	DESI 2025 (year 2024)	Annual progress	National trajectory 2024 (3)	DESI 2025	Annual progress	EL	EU
Fixed Very High Capacity Network (VHCN) coverage	38.4%	46.1%	19.9%	42.0%	82.5%	4.9%	100.0%	100%
Fibre to the Premises (FTTP) coverage	38.4%	46.1%	19.9%	42.0%	69.2%	8.4%	100.0%	-
Overall 5G coverage	98.1%	99.8%	1.8%	88.0%	94.3%	5.9%	100.0%	100%
Edge Nodes (estimate)	7	13	85.7%	0	2257	90.5%	95	10000
SMEs with at least a basic level of digital intensity (2)	-	53.4%	13.9%	-	72.9%	2.8%	79.7%	90%
Cloud	18.1%	-	-	-	-	-	56.0%	75%
Artificial Intelligence	4.0%	9.8%	146.5%	6.3%	13.5%	67.2%	32.0%	75%
Data analytics	25.0%	-	-	-	-	-	40.0%	75%
AI or Cloud or Data analytics	33.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	75%
Unicorns	3	3	0.0%	4	286	4.4%	20	500
At least basic digital skills	52.4%	-	-	-	-	-	70.2%	80%
ICT specialists	2.4%	2.5%	4.2%	3.0%	5.0%	4.2%	4.5%	~10%
eID scheme notification		No						
Digital public services for citizens	75.9	76.7	1.1%	71.8	82.3	3.6%	98.2	100
Digital public services for businesses	86.2	78.6	-8.8%	81.3	86.2	0.9%	100.0	100
Access to e-Health records	73.8	73.8	0.0%	66.6	82.7	4.5%	100.0	100

(1) See the methodological note for the description of the indicators and other metrics
(2) DESI 2025 reports the version 4 of the Digital Intensity Index (DII), which is comparable to the DII value from DESI 2023 (referring to 2022) for the calculation of the annual progress. It is not comparable to the national trajectory that is based on version 3 of the index.
(3) National trajectory value if present in the national roadmap and if the indicator was measured in DESI2025 (referring to 2024)

According to the special Eurobarometer on 'the Digital Decade 2025': (i) 78% of the Greek population consider that the digitalisation of daily public and private services is making their lives easier; (ii) 92% consider it important that the public authorities counter and mitigate the issue of fake news and disinformation online; and (iii) 83% consider that ensuring European companies' ability to grow and become 'European Champions' that can compete globally is important for competitiveness.

A competitive, sovereign, and resilient EU based on technological leadership

Greece is making progress in deploying gigabit connectivity infrastructure, with a 46.1% VHCN coverage in 2024. While this is below the EU average, the outlook for the 2030 targets is positive, as various operators have recently announced significant investments in the deployment of fibre optic networks across the country by 2027. Greece's high annual growth rate of 13.9% for the digital transition of small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) resulted in 53.4% of SMEs having at least a basic level of digital intensity in 2024. However, this is still below the EU average. The adoption of AI by enterprises in general is also demonstrating an exceptional progress with more than doubling its share (from 4.0% in 2023 to 9.8% in 2024). The adjustment of the roadmap includes the 'Plan for the transition of Greece to the AI ERA', published in November 2024. This plan includes a chapter on how AI can boost innovation and enhance the business ecosystem. With regards to cybersecurity, Greece has restructured its National Cybersecurity Authority to an independent public law entity aiming at enhancing the Authority's operational autonomy and capacity, enabling it to more effectively coordinate and oversee the implementation of the NIS2 Directive which has been transposed in November 2024 and will continue to develop its national cybersecurity strategy and related policies in alignment with the EU and the national strategic priorities.

Protecting and empowering EU people and society

Increasing the number of ICT specialists in employment remains one of the biggest challenges faced by Greece in its digital transition. Additional measures to familiarise young people with digital technologies very early during their schooling have been included in the adjustment of the national roadmap to attract young people to ICT studies and careers by making them familiar with digital very early during their schooling. The initiative to reverse the serious brain drain during the economic crisis and to encourage highly skilled Greeks living abroad to return to the Greek labour market will also help to increase the number of ICT specialists in employment. The country also faces a challenge in fostering digital skills for all, with significant gaps between age groups and between rural-urban segments of the population. The annual rate of progress in the digital transformation of public services and businesses is slowing down, although the country continues to actively implement its broad strategy for the digital transformation of public services. The introduction of the services related to the Single Digital Gateway regulation (SDGR) present additional challenge for these indicators to reach the target. In 2024, Greece launched a large-scale project to set up a new eID infrastructure and also integrate it with Gov.gr Wallet and the new ID cards. However, it has not yet notified an e-ID scheme to the Commission under the eIDAS Regulation. In line with the Commission priority of protecting minors online, Greece has launched the '[Kids Wallet'](#) application as part of an overall strategy on this area.

Leveraging digital transformation for a smart greening

Greece is addressing the environmental impact of the digital transition and digital infrastructure, by stimulating private investments in green data centres and by addressing the need to optimise the distribution of renewable energy for the growing number of digital data centres across the country.

Greece

Additionally, the public sector is implementing initiatives, such as an action plan for green and innovative public procurement.

National digital decade strategic roadmap

Greece submitted adjustments to its national Digital Decade roadmap on 17 January 2025, with specific follow-up actions addressing a substantial number of recommendations issued in 2024. It includes 16 additional measures, and an in-depth analysis of the situation. In particular, Greece explained why it has not, at this stage, revised the national targets that were not aligned with the EU 2030 targets. This concerns the targets related to the digital transformation of SMEs and to the adoption of technologies (AI, cloud, data analytics), as well as the two targets related to digital skills. The updates are aligned with the new Commission's priorities, such as: (i) advancing AI technology and innovation; (ii) deploying submarine cables to increase the resilience of backbone networks; (iii) joining forces to develop capacities in edge technology, such as quantum computing; and (vi) protecting minors online. The adjustment includes reporting on the consultation of stakeholders. The roadmap and the adjustments to it continue to build on Greece's national digital transformation strategy (for 2020-2025). It contains priorities in the four pillars of the Digital Decade, while adding new measures in strategic digital technologies, such as AI and quantum computing. The updated roadmap contains 125 measures and has a budget of EUR 6.1 bn (equivalent to 2.57% of GDP). It also gives a rough estimate of EUR 7 bn in private investments over the coming years in data centres and gigabit connectivity. The revised roadmap covers the broad objectives of the Digital Decade, such as cybersecurity and resilience, building a safe and human centric digital environment, and promoting the responsible use of AI. In 2024, the Ministry of Digital Governance launched the revision of the national digital transformation strategy (for 2020-2025) by consulting the Executive Network of Digital Transformation (ENDT), a large network of public services in order to produce a national policy for aligning the future national digital transformation strategy (for 2026-2030) with the Digital Decade targets.

Funding & projects for digital

Greece allocates 21% of its total recovery and resilience plan to digital (EUR 7.4 billion)[1]. In addition, under cohesion policy, EUR 2.7 billion, representing 13% of the country's total cohesion policy funding, is dedicated to advancing Greece's digital transformation[2].

Greece is a member of the 'Alliance for Language Technologies' European Digital Infrastructure Consortium (EDIC) and of the EUROPEUM EDIC for blockchain. The country is directly participating in the important project of common European interest on Microelectronics and Communication Technologies (IPCEI-ME/CT). Greece is also a participating state in the EuroHPC Joint Undertaking (JU) and of the Chips JU.

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[1] The share of financial allocations that contribute to digital objectives has been calculated using Annex VII to the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. Last data update: 16 May 2025.
[2] This amount includes all investment specifically aimed at or substantially contributing to digital transformation in the 2021-2027 Cohesion policy programming period. The source funds are the European Regional Development Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, and the Just Transition Fund.

Greece

Greece has contributed to the Best Practice Accelerator[3] by sharing one best practice in the 'Digital Skills' cluster: 'Training Civil Servants in Cloud Computing Technologies' and one best practice in the 'Uptake of Digital Technologies' cluster: 'the Greek Data Strategy and Interoperability'.

Digital rights and principles

According to a support study, Greece has been relatively active in implementing the **European Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles**, with 43 initiatives overall but no new initiatives launched in 2024. Greece is most active in digital education, training and skills while less activity has been identified with regards to Sustainability. Measures regarding sustainability appear to have most impact on the ground, in contrast to those addressing the participation in the digital public space.

Recommendations

- **ICT specialists:** continue to explore options focusing on raising the number of ICT specialists in employment.
- **Basic digital skills:** address the large digital gap in basic digital skills, between age groups and between rural and urban areas.
- **Digital public services:** address all the dimensions of online public services for citizens and businesses, including the cross-border dimension.
- **Uptake of digital technologies by businesses:** further develop the ecosystem and raise awareness of existing opportunities and resources for businesses to benefit from advanced digital technologies - such as AI - and from access to innovative process (e.g. through the European Digital Innovation Hubs (EDIHs).
- **e-ID:** notify an e-ID scheme to the Commission.
- **Smart greening**: make efforts to leverage digital technologies for smart greening in additional sectors of the economy (e.g. transport, buildings and agriculture).

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[3] The Best Practice Accelerator (BPA) is a platform that enables Member States to share successful measures and challenges encountered in their efforts to meet their Digital Decade targets and objectives. Best practices are made available to Member States via the BPA Repository and showcased in regular workshops, currently focused on three thematic clusters: Digital Skills, Green IT, and the Uptake of Digital Technologies.