

Question for written answer E-000508/2026
to the Commission
Rule 144
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Subject: Low innovative youth entrepreneurship in Greece

According to available European indicators, such as Eurostat data on youth digital skills and the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI), significant disparities continue to be recorded between Member States in terms of the capacity to develop innovative and digital entrepreneurship by young people.

Greece is systematically among the poorer-performing countries in the individual dimensions of digital skills, integration of digital technologies in businesses and the creation of dynamic start-ups.

This lag may be linked, among other factors, to:

- limited access of young entrepreneurs to high-risk financing and investment ecosystems,
- slow pace of digital transformation of SMEs and poor market intelligence,
- administrative and regulatory barriers that discourage the rapid establishment and scaling of innovative ventures.

In light of the above:

1. How does the Commission assess the effectiveness of existing European instruments (e.g. InvestEU, Horizon Europe, Digital Europe, European Innovation Council) in boosting youth innovative entrepreneurship in low-performing Member States?
2. Which of the available financial or institutional instruments are left underutilised in countries such as Greece and what targeted measures are planned to invigorate them?
3. Is the establishment of specific convergence or technical support mechanisms being considered to reduce disparities in youth digital entrepreneurship within the Union?

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