

FCT RESEARCH AND INNOVATION LANDSCAPE COUNTRY PROFILE: GREECE

About ENACT

ENACT is a knowledge network focused on the fight against crime and terrorism (FCT). The network is funded under the Horizon Europe Framework Programme in Cluster 3 – Civil Security for Society. The project addresses the call topic HORIZON-CL3-2022-SSRI-01-02 ‘Knowledge Networks for Security Research & Innovation’, aiming to collect, aggregate, process, disseminate and make the most of the existing knowledge in the FCT area.

The project aims to satisfy two major ambitions,

- Provide evidence-based support to the decision-makers in the EU research and innovation (R&I) ecosystem in the FCT domain, targeted explicitly at enabling more effective and efficient programming of EU-funded R&I for the fight against crime and terrorism.
- Act as a catalyst for the uptake of innovation by enhancing the visibility and reliability of innovative FCT security solutions.

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<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/enact-report-feedback>



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Overview

The **Fight against Crime and Terrorism (FCT)** domain is a critical pillar within the European Union's (EU) security research framework, designed to address the increasingly complex and transnational threats facing Europe today. FCT research aims to provide innovative solutions, tools, and knowledge to empower law enforcement, policymakers, and civil society to prevent, detect, and respond to criminal and terrorist activities across the continent. The European Union supports collaborative research and innovation through key programmes like Horizon Europe, focusing on multidisciplinary approaches that combine advanced technology with robust legal, ethical, and societal safeguards.

In line with ENACT's objectives, this flash report, with a focus on Greece, is part of a series of reports that review the FCT R&I ecosystem in each EU Member State based on their participation in EU-funded Security Research under the FCT area between 2021 and 2024. The data used for the report comes from the most recent data available from CORDIS and the Horizon Dashboard, combined with data processed by ENACT under its Structured Knowledge Base (SKB).



Greece Infobox



Capital: Athens

Official EU Language(s): Greek

EU Member State: since 1 January 1981

Currency: euro (€)

Euro Area Member: since 1 January 2001

Schengen Area Member: since 1 January 2000

Figures¹

- **Geographical size:** 131 694km²
- **Population:** 10 409 547 (2025)



Greece occupies a strategically important position in the EU's **Fight against Crime and Terrorism** landscape. Located at the Union's south-eastern border, between the Balkans, the Eastern Mediterranean and West Asia, the country faces security challenges that are both national and transnational. The 2025 Global Organized Crime Index² identifies Greece as an important transit point for migrant smuggling, human trafficking and drug flows, while also highlighting financial crime and increasingly digital forms of criminal activity. Greece's **FCT** priorities are also shaped by its extensive maritime territory and its importance as a shipping and tourism economy. Protecting ports, transport routes, public spaces and digital services requires close cooperation among law-enforcement agencies, coastguard and border authorities, judicial bodies and the research community. Specialised national structures support investigations into **Organised Crime** and **Cybercrime**. At the same time, dedicated international cooperation structures connect Greece's activity against crime and terrorism with Europol, Interpol and foreign judicial and police authorities. These capabilities are particularly relevant to disrupting trafficking and smuggling routes, financial investigations, cyber-enabled crime and criminal networks operating across the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean.

Greece holds a leading position in European FCT research and innovation, ranking at the top in Horizon Europe FCT funding over the 2021-2024 period covered by this report. Its contribution is supported by a concentrated community of research and technology organisations, universities, public-security authorities and specialised companies working at the interface between advanced technology and operational security. Greek expertise is particularly relevant to **Artificial Intelligence** and **Data Analytics, Digital Investigations and Forensics, secure information exchange, threat detection** and the **operational validation** of new tools. This combination of operational experience and research capacity makes Greece an important partner in the European FCT ecosystem.

¹ https://european-union.europa.eu/principles-countries-history/eu-countries/greece_en

² https://ocindex.net/assets/downloads/2025/english/ocindex_profile_greece_2025.pdf

Country overview in FCT Research & Innovation

The country's profile in the FCT domain will be examined from three perspectives: policy coverage, functional coverage, and technology, in accordance with the EU Civil Security Taxonomy (EUCST).³

FCT Policy Coverage

The figure below illustrates the policy coverage of Greek participation, categorised into the main Security Research areas: **OC (Organised Crime)**, **TR (Terrorism and Radicalisation)**, **CC (Cybercrime)**, and **HSI (other Horizontal Societal Issues)**. Figure 2 further disaggregates this engagement by showing the distribution across the relevant policy sub-areas within each theme. This distribution is based on the participation of Greek entities in FCT topics, as well as their perceived area of expertise from fairs and conferences.

Overall, Greece's participation in the FCT research landscape shows a diversified thematic distribution across the policy domains defined in the EUCST. Greek involvement is predominantly higher in **CC**, followed by **OC** and **HSI**, while **TR** topics also maintain a significant presence.

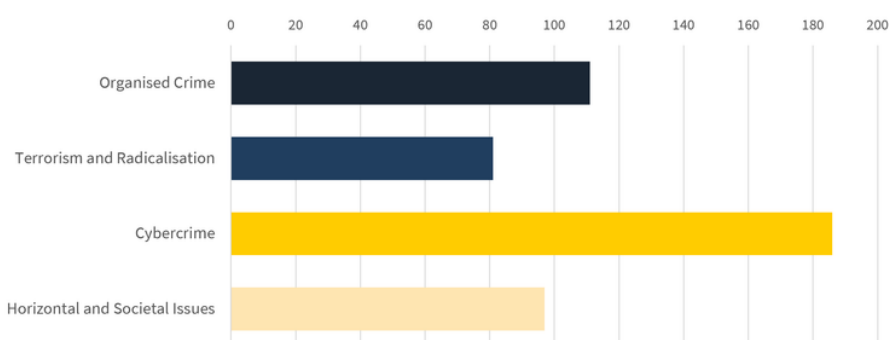


Figure 1: Policy coverage across Greek participants in the ENACT Stakeholders Directory

Within the **CC** domain, activity is heavily concentrated on **Dark net (illegal markets and cryptocurrencies)**, whose coverage is substantially higher than any other Level 3 topic. **Digital Forensics** forms the second-largest area, while **Child Sexual Abuse** and other forms of **Cybercrime** also receive considerable attention. **Non-cash Payment Fraud, Encryption and 5G, Attacks Against Information Systems, and Online Identity Theft** are comparatively less represented. The profile therefore places greater emphasis on investigating illicit online ecosystems and processing digital evidence than on specific forms of system intrusion or identity-related crime.

³ https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/ceris-community-european-research-and-innovation-security/eu-security-market-study/eu-civil-security-taxonomy-and-taxonomy-explorer_en

Within **OC**, two priorities clearly dominate: **Trafficking of humans & goods** and **Economic Crime, Corruption and Fraud**. All other **Organised Crime** topics remain considerably smaller, with only limited representation of **Cargo Crime**, **Environmental Crime**, **Counterfeiting** and **Organised Property Crime**. Greek participation is therefore strongly centred on transnational trafficking and financially motivated criminal activity.

HSI displays the most evenly distributed profile. **Conventional Forensics**, **Domestic violence & sexual violence** and **Disinformation & fake news** are the leading topics, but none dominates the domain. **Youth Criminality** and **Community Policing** also receive meaningful coverage, while **Hate Speech**, **Travel intelligence (PNR)** and **Petty Crime** are less prominent. This distribution indicates engagement across investigative, preventive and socially oriented security issues rather than dependence on a single thematic priority.

Within **TR**, the **Protection of Public Spaces** is the leading area, followed by other forms of **Terrorism and Radicalisation** and **Radicalisation** specifically. **Explosives & explosive precursors** and **CBRN threats** receive similar levels of attention, producing a relatively broad operational profile. **Terrorism financing** is the clear exception, with very limited coverage compared with every other topic in the domain.

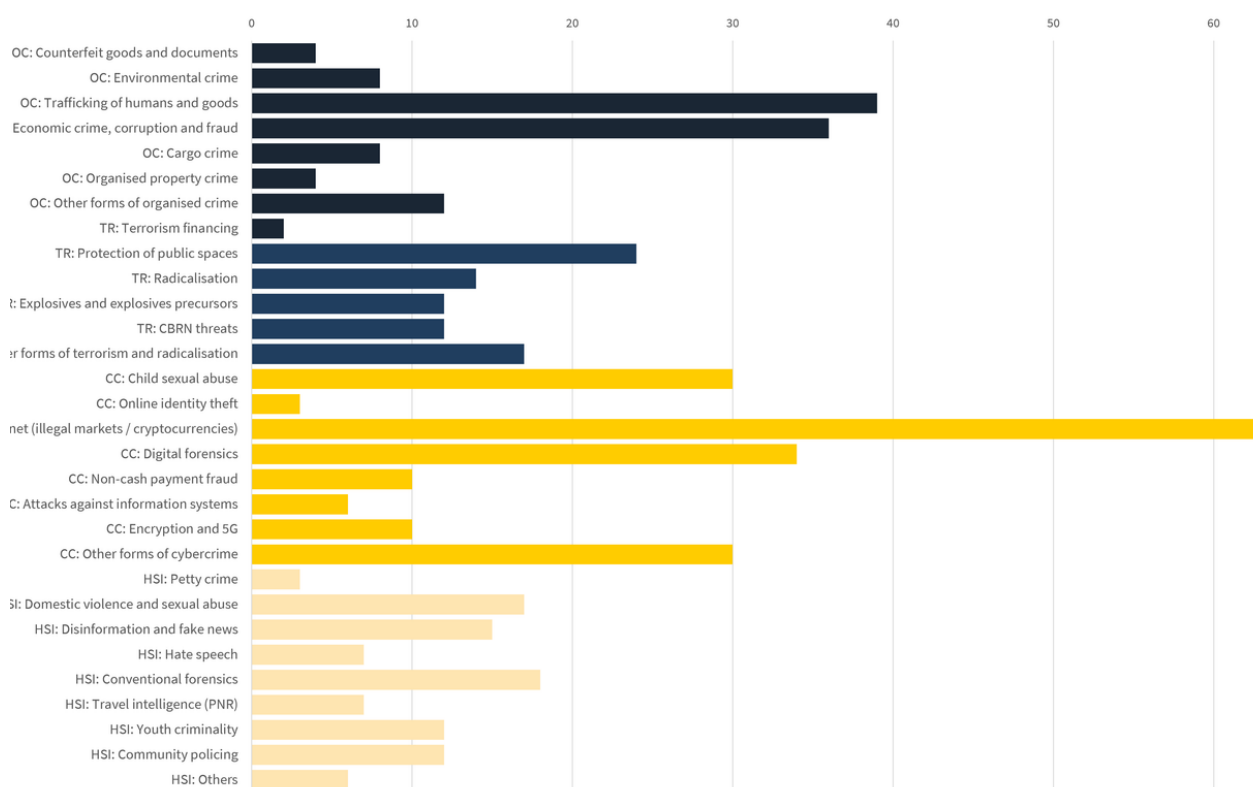


Figure 2: Policy coverage at level 3 across Greek stakeholders



FCT Functions Coverage

Figure 3 demonstrates that Greece's functional participation is strongly centred on particular core capabilities. **Investigation and Forensics** is the dominant area, followed closely by **Data, Information and Intelligence Gathering, Management and Exploitation**. Together, these two functions account for almost half of the total functional coverage, establishing investigative and intelligence-led activity as the central focus of Greek participation.

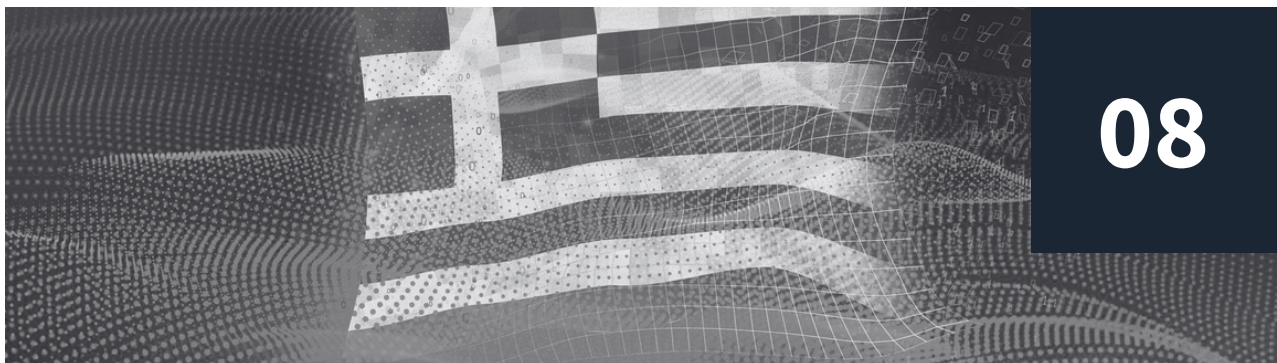
Training and Exercises form a clear third tier, with **Detection** following. The **Security of Information Systems** and **Secure Communication and Information Exchange** come, almost equivalently, next. These results show that Greece's core investigative capacity is supported by practitioner training, threat and incident detection, cybersecurity, and mechanisms for exchanging operational information.

The remaining functions receive considerably less attention. **Monitoring and Surveillance** and **Decontamination and Neutralisation** retain moderate coverage, while **Identification and Authentication** and **Operational Equipment** are more limited. **Mobility and Deployability**, **Physical Access Control**, and **Positioning, Tracking and Tracing** are only marginally represented.

Overall, the graph shows a profile centred decisively on investigation and intelligence exploitation, with training and selected digital and detection capabilities providing the principal supporting functions.



Figure 3: Functions coverage across Greek stakeholders



FCT Technology Domain Coverage

Figure 4 portrays the Greek technology profile, which is led decisively by **Internet-based Investigation**, standing well above every other category. **Data Analytics** forms the second major strength, while **Digital Forensics**, **Data Storage and Exchange** and **Interoperable Critical Communications** are also strongly represented. Together, these results show that Greek technological capacity is centred on accessing, processing and exchanging information for investigative purposes. This is consistent with the prominence of **Cybercrime** in the policy profile and investigation and intelligence exploitation in the functional analysis.

General Equipment also records a high level of coverage, demonstrating that the profile is not exclusively software-based. **Training and Simulation** and **Screening and Detection** form a substantial intermediate tier, while **CBRNE Technologies** and **Conflict-management Tools** receive more moderate attention. These areas add an operational and preparedness dimension to the otherwise predominantly digital profile.

The remaining technologies have comparatively limited coverage. **Surveillance**, **Warning Systems**, **Digital-security Products**, **Secure Databases**, **Protective Equipment** and **Laboratory Technologies** are present but do not constitute major areas of concentration. **Search Devices**, **Medical Equipment**, **Physical Guarding**, **Access Control** and **Tracking or Navigation Systems** are particularly weak. Overall, Greek participation combines a clear specialisation in **Internet-based Investigation** and data exploitation with selected strengths in communications, **General Equipment**, training and detection.

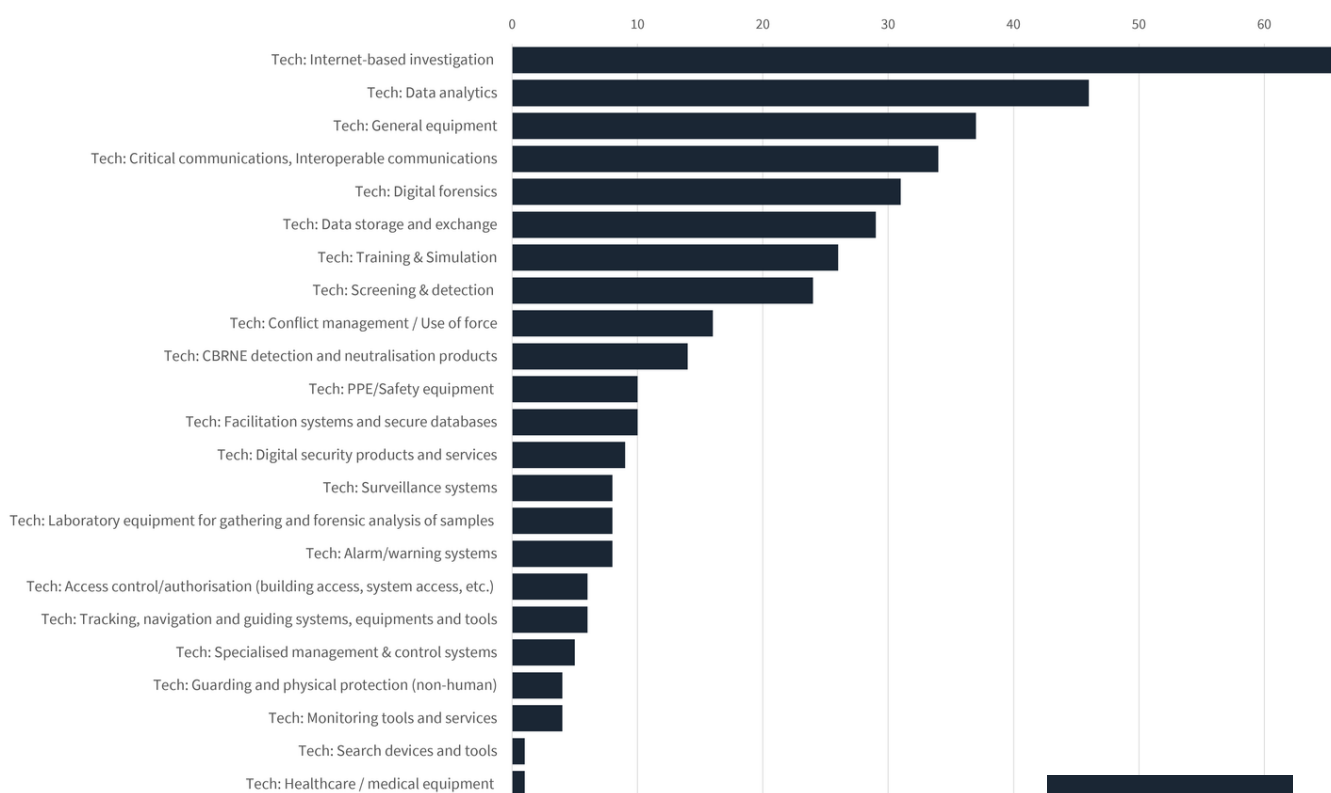


Figure 4: Technology coverage across Greek stakeholders

Overview of Greece's Horizon Europe participation metrics

The following figure provides Greece's key metrics in its participation in Horizon Europe FCT projects, in comparison with the overall EU standings in the FCT grants, during the 2021-2024 period.

Greece	34	2.65	€ 824,750.29	€ 766,033.18	33	€ 9,061,240.74
	Signed Grants	Average Participation	Average Total Cost	Average EU Contribution	SME Participation	SME Net EU Contribution
EU	41	18.12	€ 4,310,115.27	€ 3,987,660.71	172	€ 44,114,024.00
	Signed Grants	Average Participation	Average Total Cost	Average EU Contribution	SME Participation	SME Net EU Contribution

Figure 5: Greek project participation metrics compared to EU

Greece has an exceptionally wide presence across the Horizon Europe FCT portfolio, participating in 34 of the 41 signed grants covered by the dataset. This means that Greek organisations are involved in approximately 83% of all funded FCT actions, demonstrating that their participation extends across most of the programme's activity.

The average project includes 2.65 Greek beneficiaries within EU-wide consortia that average 18.12 participants. Greek partners therefore represent almost 15% of the participants in a typical FCT grant. Their financial weight is even greater: Greek beneficiaries account for approximately 19% of both the average project cost and the average EU contribution. Funding per Greek participant is consequently around one third higher than the corresponding EU-wide average. While this does not by itself demonstrate leadership roles, it indicates that Greek beneficiaries tend to hold comparatively substantial and resource-intensive positions within the projects in which they participate.

SME participation is another notable feature. Greek SMEs account for around 19% of all SME participations in the portfolio and receive more than 20% of the total net EU contribution allocated to SMEs. This points to a participation model combining extensive portfolio coverage, multiple Greek partners per project, substantial beneficiary-level budgets and a particularly strong SME presence.

Based on the metrics presented in Figure 5 and the country comparison data in Table 1, Greece ranks first, both in terms of total participations and net EU contribution received in 2021-2024 FCT grants, while tying with Spain in the first place for number of grants signed.

Country Code	Country	Signed Grants	Total Participations by Country	Net EU Contribution
EL	Greece	34	90	€ 26,290,653.24
ES	Spain	34	87	€ 17,409,733.00
IT	Italy	25	65	€ 17,590,799.90
UK	United Kingdom	30	52	€ 4,525,528.75
DE	Germany	27	48	€ 13,558,133.33
FR	France	21	43	€ 10,163,819.63
BE	Belgium	23	39	€ 9,606,930.16
FI	Finland	22	29	€ 5,954,334.86
PT	Portugal	21	28	€ 4,924,522.00
NL	Netherlands	19	27	€ 8,513,248.75
PL	Poland	16	26	€ 5,898,789.00
CY	Cyprus	18	23	€ 5,723,581.25
RO	Romania	14	22	€ 2,733,978.00
MD	Moldova	18	20	€ 1,288,120.00
AT	Austria	12	16	€ 4,347,636.75
BG	Bulgaria	6	13	€ 2,241,263.14
CZ	Czechia	10	13	€ 2,061,742.25
LU	Luxembourg	10	11	€ 4,401,443.75
CH	Switzerland	8	11	€ 0.00
IE	Ireland	7	10	€ 3,456,761.80
SE	Sweden	10	10	€ 2,128,071.25
EE	Estonia	7	9	€ 1,177,348.75
SI	Slovenia	4	8	€ 1,201,050.00
IL	Israel	4	5	€ 1,761,025.00
RS	Serbia	4	5	€ 478,496.25
HU	Hungary	3	4	€ 1,731,153.75
HR	Croatia	2	3	€ 602,395.26
LT	Lithuania	2	3	€ 420,080.00
MT	Malta	3	3	€ 283,356.00
NO	Norway	3	3	€ 1,071,048.75
SK	Slovakia	1	3	€ 831,038.50
CA	Canada	2	2	€ 418,417.50
DK	Denmark	2	2	€ 107,375.00
XK	Kosovo*	2	2	€ 78,750.00
MK	North Macedonia	2	2	€ 67,226.25
TR	Türkiye	1	2	€ 160,432.50
AL	Albania	1	1	€ 48,750.00
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	€ 59,625.00
IS	Iceland	1	1	€ 42,430.00
UA	Ukraine	1	1	€ 135,000.00

Table 1: Comparison of Greece to other participating countries in Horizon Europe for signed grants, total project participations and net EU contribution

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on Kosovo's declaration of independence.



Participants Summary

Figure 6 shows that the organisational structure of Greek participation differs markedly from the EU profile.

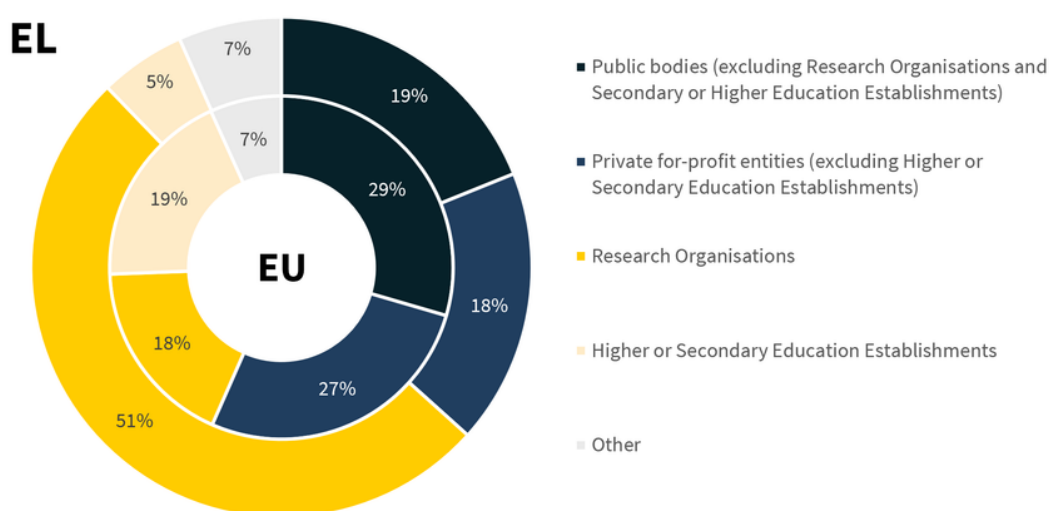


Figure 6: Organisational types of Greek participation compared to the EU average in Horizon Europe projects

Research organisations account for 51% of Greek participation, compared with only 18% at EU level. They therefore represent almost three times the corresponding European share, and more than half the Greek participation overall, indicating that Greece's strongest FCT contribution is anchored primarily in specialised research and technology.

This is followed by almost equal participation of public bodies (mostly representing end-user LEAs and ministries) and private non-profit organisations. Public bodies account for 19% of Greek participation, 10% below the average EU share, while private companies represent 18%, compared with 27% across the EU. The largest difference concerns higher-education institutions, whose share is only 5% in Greece against 19% at EU level. When research organisations and universities are considered together, research-performing beneficiaries account for 56% of the Greek FCT participation profile, compared with 37% in the EU overall. Other entities pertain to NGOs, constituting 7% of participations, equal to the Europe-wide average.

The distribution points to a highly prevalent research component that Greece brings to the EU FCT domain, with strong technical capacity, concentrated mostly in RTOs. The comparatively smaller shares of public bodies and universities suggest that operational and academic participation is concentrated among a limited group of actors.

The lower proportion of private companies should not, however, be interpreted as weak industrial performance: the preceding indicators show that Greek SMEs receive 20.54% of all EU SME funding in the dataset. Private-sector participation is therefore smaller within the Greek organisational mix, but the companies that do participate appear to secure financially substantial roles. When analysing individual participants by their type, the following overview highlights the current key organisations involved.

Top Research and Technology Organisations

Research and Technology Organisation	Total Cost	Signed Grants	Total EU Contribution
Ethniko Kentro Erevnas Kai Technologikis Anaptyxis	€ 7,148,837.50	13	€ 7,148,837.50
Kentro Meleton Asfaleias	€ 5,250,207.50	19	€ 5,250,207.50
Erevnitiko Panepistimiako Institouto Systimaton Epikoinonion Kai Ypologiston	€ 2,607,500.00	7	€ 2,607,500.00
National Center for Scientific Research "Demokritos"	€ 875,875.00	2	€ 875,875.00
Idryma Technologias Kai Erevnas	€ 544,375.00	2	€ 544,375.00
Athina-Erevnitiko Kentro Kainotomias Stis Technologies Tis Pliforias, Ton Epikoinonion Kai Tis Gnosis	€ 401,875.00	1	€ 401,875.00
Elliniko Idryma Evropaikis kai Exoterikis Politikis (Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy)	€ 370,750.00	1	€ 370,750.00
Diktio Gia Ta Dikaiomata Tou Paidiou	€ 67,500.00	1	€ 67,500.00
Grand Total	€ 17,266,920	46	€ 17,266,919

Top End Users

End User	Total Cost	Signed Grants	Total EU Contribution
Hellenic Police	€ 1,275,637.50	14	€ 1,275,637.50
Ypourgeoio Ethnikis Oikonomias Kai Oikonomikon	€ 222,500.00	1	€ 222,500.00
5 Ygionomiki Periferia Thessalias & Stereas Elladas	€ 115,000.00	1	€ 115,000.00
Ypourgeoio Perivallontos Kai Energeias	€ 100,750.00	1	€ 100,750.00
Grand Total	€ 1,713,888	17	€ 1,713,888

Top Industry

Industrial Organisation	Total Cost	Signed Grants	Total EU Contribution
Hardware And Software Engineering EPE	€ 1,473,750.00	2	€ 1,031,625.00
Exus Software Monoprosopi Etairia Periorismenis Evthinis	€ 1,049,437.50	2	€ 734,606.25
Information Technology For Market Leadership	€ 597,500.00	2	€ 452,000.00
Space Hellas Anonymi Etaireia Systimata Kai Ypiresies Tilepikoinonionpliroforikis Asfaleias - Idiotiki Epicheirisi Parochis Yperision Asfa	€ 576,875.00	2	€ 403,812.50
Quadible Greece I.K.E.	€ 457,500.00	1	€ 320,250.00
Diadikasia Business Consulting Symvouloi Epicheiriseon AE	€ 377,875.00	1	€ 264,512.50
European Dynamics Advanced Information Technology And Telecommunication Systems SA	€ 350,750.00	2	€ 0.00
Texnologies Fotonikon Kai Hlektronikon Systhmatvn AE	€ 303,750.00	1	€ 212,625.00
Draxis Environmental SA	€ 300,000.00	1	€ 210,000.00
Marintrafik Opereisons Monoprosopi Anonymi Etaireia Pliroforikis	€ 236,250.00	1	€ 165,375.00
Aegean Airlines AE	€ 225,000.00	1	€ 157,500.00
Grand Total	€ 5,948,688	16	€ 3,952,306

Top Academia

Higher Education	Total Cost	Signed Grants	EU Contribution
Charokopeio Panepistimio	€ 1,455,625.00	4	€ 1,455,625.00
Elliniko Mesogeiaiko Panepistimio	€ 592,500.00	1	€ 592,500.00
Grand Total	€ 2,048,125	5	€ 2,048,125

Top NGOs

Organisation	Total Cost	Signed Grants	EU Contribution
Syglisi Astiki Mi Kerdoskopiki Etaireia	€ 774,375.00	4	€ 774,375.00
Evropaiko Diktyo Kata Tis Vias	€ 174,515.00	1	€ 174,515.00
Symplexis	€ 115,000.00	1	€ 115,000.00
Grand Total	€ 1,063,890	6	€ 1,063,890

Horizon Europe FCT Proposals Summary

Figure 7 presents a comparative overview of Greece's and cross-EU performance in **Horizon Europe FCT** proposal submissions and subsequent grants, allowing for a direct analysis of the Greek contribution and competitiveness.

Greece	200	33	551	€ 137,653,410.25	17%
	Eligible Proposals	Retained Proposals	Eligible Applications	Eligible EU Contribution	Success Rate
EU	278	39	4458	€ 1,099,171,410.00	14%
	Eligible Proposals	Retained Proposals	Eligible Applications	Eligible EU Contribution	Success Rate

Figure 7: Statistics for Horizon Europe proposal submission for Greece compared to the EU overall

Greek entities were involved in approximately 72% of all eligible proposals in the **FCT** dataset, demonstrating exceptionally broad engagement across the available funding opportunities. Their presence becomes even stronger at the selection stage: proposals involving Greek applicants account for almost 85% of all retained proposals. Greece is therefore even more strongly represented among funded proposals than among eligible submissions, indicating effective conversion from participation into successful outcomes.

This is also reflected in Greece's 17% success rate, which exceeds the EU rate of 14%. The difference is meaningful because it is not associated with disproportionately large funding requests. Greek applications represent 12.36% of all eligible applications and request 12.52% of the corresponding EU contribution. Average requested funding per Greek application is approximately €249,825, compared with about €246,562 across the full set of proposals, showing that Greek funding requests are closely aligned with the European average.

The 551 eligible Greek applications distributed across 200 proposals correspond to approximately 2.76 Greek applicants per proposal. Greek participation is therefore characterised not only by extensive coverage but also by the frequent presence of multiple national actors within the same consortium. Overall, the indicators show a mature and highly connected proposal ecosystem that combines broad participation with an above-average likelihood of reaching the funding stage.

Horizon Europe FCT Projects Summary

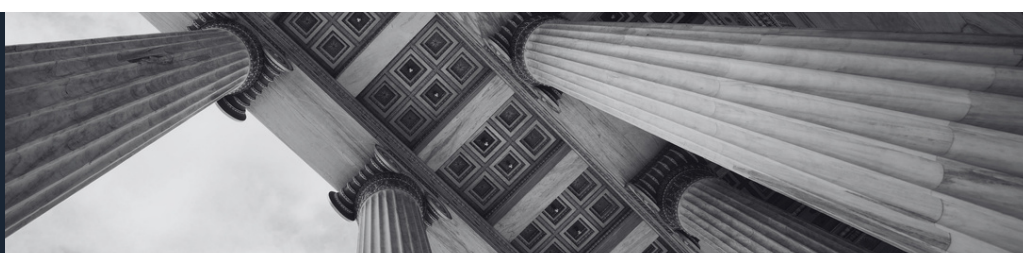
The number of projects with strong Greek participation is substantial, with Greece consistently engaging as a relevant and even leading partner in a wide range of initiatives. Greek organisations are highly integrated in FCT projects, frequently contributing to core research and technical tasks as well as FCT-specialised tasks.

Acronym	Project Title	Type	No.
GANNDALE	A Ground-breAking collaboratiON framework realizing the next era of cybercrime Detection And muLti-stakeholder investigation For LEAs, judicial ecosystems, and citizens.	RIA	4
ARMADILLO	Accurate Reliable Portable and Rapid Methods And Technologies for Detection of GHB Substances and Prevention Against Different Forms of VioLence and AssauLt SuppOrted by These Drugs	IA	4
VANGUARD	adVAnced technoloGical solutions coupled with societal-oriented Understanding and AwaReness for Disrupting trafficking in human beings	IA	4
Ceasefire	Advanced versatile artificiaAdvanced versatile artificial intelligence technologies and interconnected cross-sectoral fully-operational national focal points for combating illicit firearms trafficking	IA	4
ARIEN	ARTificial IntelligenceE in fighting illicit drugs production and traffickiNg	IA	2
CLARUS	Building clarity and preventing bias in digital forensic examination, interorganisational communication and interaction	RIA	2
GATHERINGS	Common Standards for Security, Privacy and Cost of the Surveillance of Public Gatherings	CSA	2
ENSEMBLE	ENhanced AI-baSEd cybercriMe-oriented collaBorative investigation technologies and capabiLitiEs	RIA	1
EMERITUS	Environmental crimes' intelligence and investigation protocol based on multiple data sources	IA	2
PRESERVE	Ethical and Privacy-preserving Big Data platform for Supporting criminal investigations	IA	2
EITHOS	European Identity THeft Observatory System	RIA	3
FERMI	Fake nEws Risk MItigator	IA	2
FALCON	Fight Against Large-scale Corruption and Organised Crime Networks	IA	3
GEMS	Gaming Ecosystem as a Multilayered Security Threat	RIA	1
KOBAN	Identifying future capabilities for Community Policing	RIA	1
IAMI	Identity Attributes Matrix Initiative	RIA	1
SafeHorizon	Innovations in Detecting and Disrupting Crime-as-a-Service Operations	RIA	2
ISED	Innovative Solutions to Eliminate Domestic Abuse	IA	3

Acronym	Project Title	Type	No.
LAGO	Lessen Data Access and Governance Obstacles	IA	4
NARCOSIS	Non-tArgeted foRensic multidisCiplinary platfOrm for inveStigation of drug-related fatalities	IA	1
POLIIICE	Powerful Lawful Interception, Investigation, and Intelligence	RIA	2
PRESERVE	Protecting euRopean public spaces against Emergent hoStile drone thrEats thRough an adVanced multidimensional shield and cross-border intelligEnce	RIA	3
PERIVALLON	Protecting the EuRopean territory from organised enVironmentAl crime through inteLLigent threat detectiON tools	IA	6
TENSOR	Reliable biomeTric tEchNologies to asSist Police authorities in cOmbating terrorism and oRganized crime	IA	3
SAFE-CITIES	riSk-based Approach For the protEction of public spaces in European CITIES	IA	1
TENACity	Travelling Intelligence Against Crime and Terrorism	IA	7
VIGILANT	Vital IntelliGence to Investigate ILlegAl DisiNformaTion	IA	2
OSPREY	Online Safety and Security for Protection of Public-Facing Professionals and Democratic Resilience	RIA	2
AMALTHEA	EnAbling a Model-driven deep understAnding of the roLe of gender Towards a Holistic solution against Extremism and radicalization Activities	RIA	3
SALUS	Strengthening law enforcement with advanced IoT forensic tools and enriched investigation schemes, realised by a Software Defined Network Security-as-a-Service architecture	RIA	4
SALVUS	SALVUS (Ensuring SAfer justice outcomes in onLine, including undercoVer, child sexUal abuse inveStigations)	RIA	1
DETECTOR	Deepfake Evidence and Technology for Forensic Content Oversight and Research	RIA	1
BTL-COP	Building Trust and Leadership to challenge glocal aporophobic crime in a police Community Of Practice (BTL-COP)	RIA	1
CRYPTOACTION	Combating CRYPTO-currency-Facilitated Crime and Terrorism with Interoperable, Trustworthy, AI-Enhanced, Collaborative Tools, Improved Information Sharing, Operations, and Training for LEAS	IA	6

This level of engagement demonstrates Greece's significant contribution to cross-border **R&D** activities and its position as a highly reliable and competitive partner within **Horizon Europe FCT** projects.

The following section presents a series of charts detailing the policy, functional, and technological coverage of the projects, based on the **EUCST** and the comprehensive list of projects outlined above.



Greek beneficiaries' involvement is mostly represented in projects related to **CC**, followed by **OC** and **HSI**, while **TR** topics also maintain a significant presence.

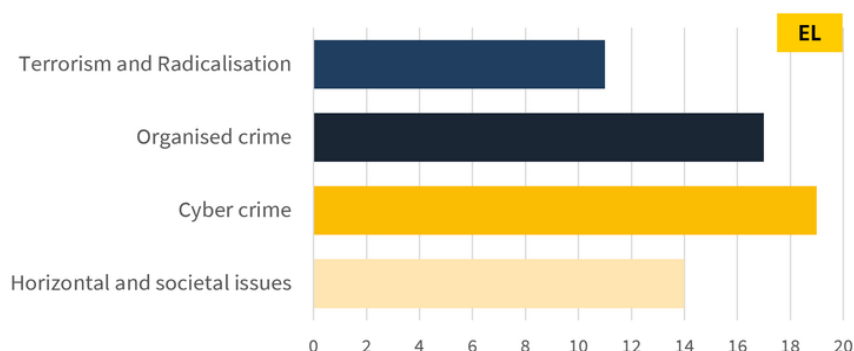


Figure 8: Policy Project Coverage according to projects with Greek participation

Within the **CC** domain, **Dark net (illegal markets/cryptocurrencies)** emerges as the most prominent area of Greek participation. Substantial participation is also noted in projects about **Child Sexual Abuse**, **Attacks against information systems** and **Non-cash Payment Fraud**.

Within the **OC** domain, **Economic Crime**, **Corruption and Fraud** form the strongest themes of participating projects, equalising with **CC Dark net (illegal markets/cryptocurrencies)** projects. Greek entities are also involved in projects about **Environmental Crime** and **Organised Property Crime**, although at a lower level. This distribution therefore indicates a clear emphasis on projects dealing with financially motivated and institutionally complex forms of **Organised Crime**, complemented by engagement with other established and emerging criminal markets.

The **HSI** projects present a comparatively balanced distribution across **Domestic violence & sexual violence**, **Hate Speech**, **Community Policing** and **Travel intelligence (PNR)**. The **TR** domain projects are fewer but remain consistently represented. Projects with strong Greek participation overall address the **Protection of Public Spaces** and **Explosives & explosive precursors**, alongside other terrorism-prevention topics.



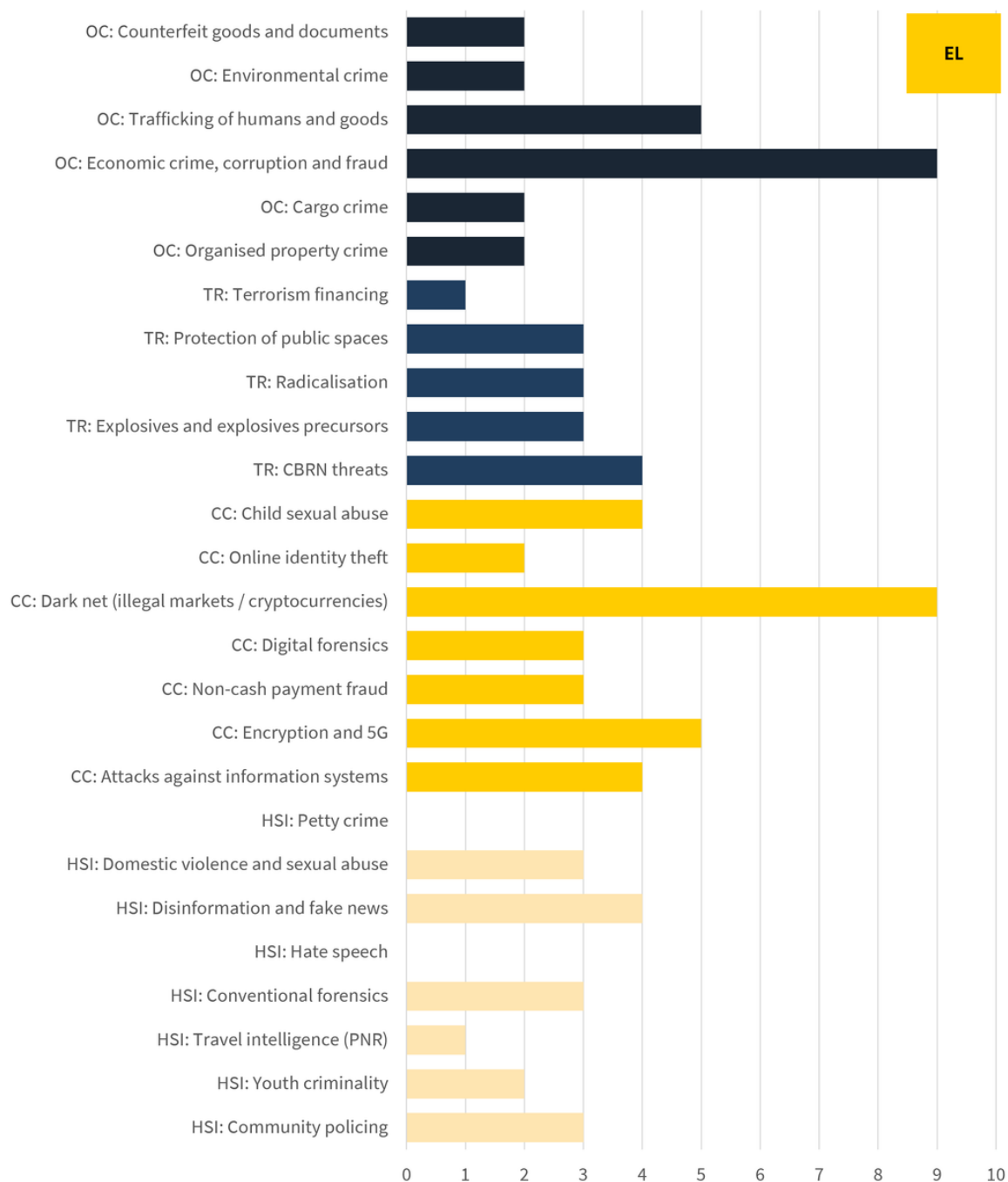


Figure 9: L3 Policy Coverage according to projects with Greek participation

Figure 10 reveals a highly concentrated functional profile of projects with Greek contribution. Three functions clearly dominate and sit at very similar levels, with projects heavily focused on intelligence gathering, investigation and practitioner preparation. **Investigation and Forensics** projects lead, but only narrowly, with similarly high importance given to **Training and Exercises** and **Data, Information and Intelligence Gathering, Management and Exploitation**.

A sharp decline follows as the leading group separates these projects from the rest. **Detection** of goods and **Security of Information Systems** retain a meaningful supporting theme, while the remaining functions are significantly less represented in the list of projects with Greek beneficiaries.



Figure 10: Functions coverage according to projects with Greek participation

Figure 11 shows a strongly specialised technology profile of the projects, dominated by digital and data-intensive capabilities. **Internet-based Investigation** technologies and **Data Analytics** are clearly the leading areas, followed by **Digital Forensics** and technologies for **Data Storage and Exchange**. The substantial distance between these four areas and the remainder of the distribution indicates that Greek participation is primarily oriented towards processing digital evidence, analysing complex datasets and supporting investigations in online environments. This concentration directly corresponds to the prominence of **Cybercrime** and investigative functions identified in the previous project categories.

Beyond this core, technology coverage in the projects is more fragmented. **Warning Systems**, **Interoperable Critical Communications**, **Laboratory Technologies** and tools for **Screening and Detection** or **CBRNE Technologies** receive moderate attention, while Surveillance, monitoring and **General Equipment** appear only marginally. Several areas, such as **Mobility and Deployability**, navigation, physical protection, **Access Control** and **Training and Simulation**, show no visible coverage. The overall project technology profile is therefore clearly focused on online and data-driven investigation technologies, with existing but more limited engagement with physical-security and field-deployment technologies.

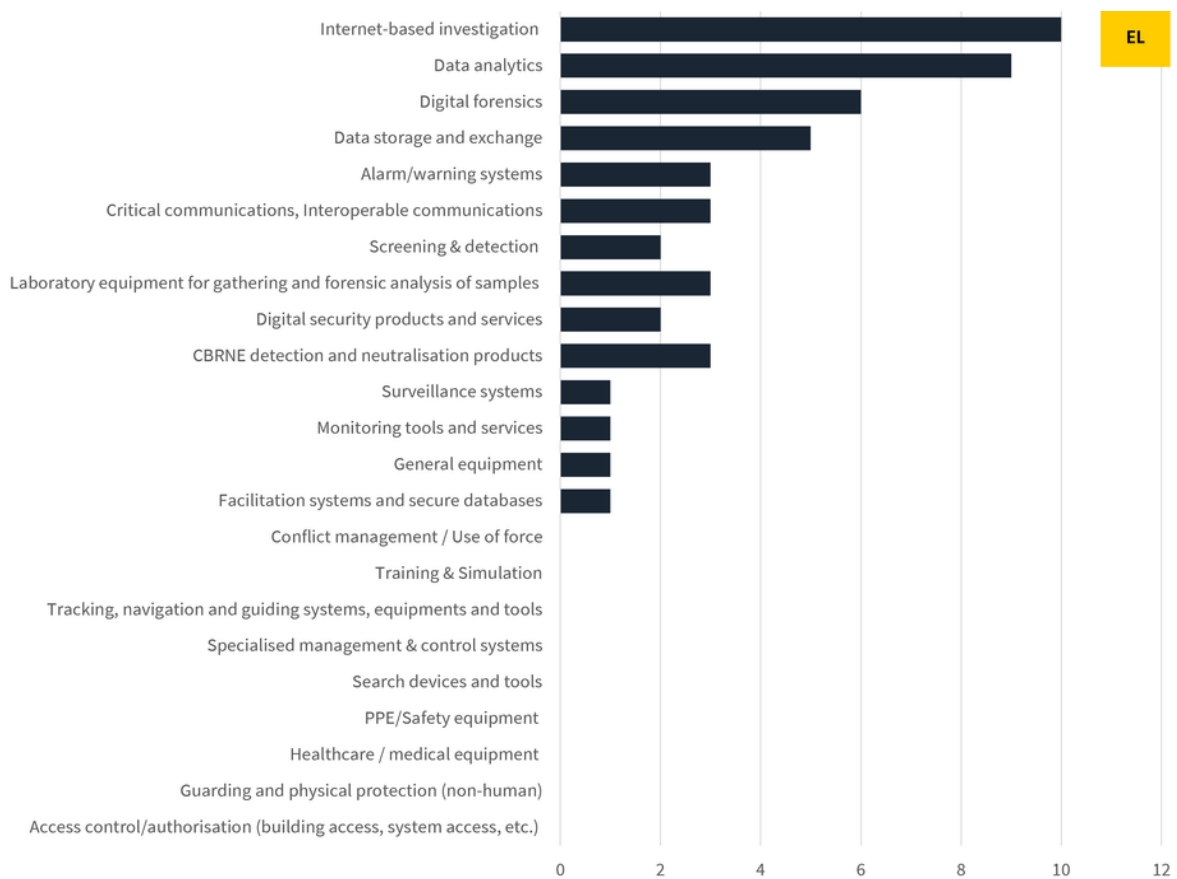


Figure 11: Technology coverage according to projects with Greek participation

Final Remarks

Greece emerges from this analysis not simply as an active participant, but as a central component of the **European FCT** research landscape. Its leading position in participation and EU contribution is reinforced by an above-average proposal success rate and comparatively high funding per beneficiary. Greek involvement is therefore both extensive and substantial: organisations are present across most funded actions and tend to assume resource-intensive roles rather than peripheral participation. This combination points to an ecosystem with established consortium networks and a strong capacity to convert expertise into funded European activity.

This performance is supported by a concentrated institutional core. Research and technology organisations account for more than half of Greek participation and provide continuity across a large part of the portfolio. This concentration gives Greece a powerful base for technical development and consortium building, but it also creates a degree of dependence on a relatively small number of recurrent actors. Public bodies and universities remain less represented than in the wider EU ecosystem. Conversely, although private companies form a smaller proportion of Greek participants, the strong funding secured by Greek SMEs shows that those entering the programme often obtain meaningful roles. Broadening participation without weakening the existing research core would make the ecosystem more balanced and resilient.

The clearest substantive strength is the alignment between Greece's policy priorities, functional capabilities and technological expertise. The profile is not centred on cybersecurity in a broad or generic sense, but on a more specific digital-investigation chain: identifying illicit online activity, gathering and exploiting intelligence, analysing complex data, producing forensic evidence and exchanging information securely. Its **Organised Crime** engagement, particularly trafficking and economic crime, extends this capacity beyond purely cyber-dependent offences. The strong position of training in its agenda further indicates that Greek participation is oriented towards transferring technical results into practitioner knowledge and operational use.

For more information and guidance regarding Greek participation in **Horizon Europe Cluster 3** and potential collaboration opportunities, stakeholders are encouraged to consult the National Contact Points (NCPs) available through the Horizon Europe NCP Portal: <https://horizoneuropencpportal.eu/> where dedicated Greek NCPs can provide support on funding opportunities, partner search, and proposal development.

A note on data sources

The data used to compile this report is from the following sources

- **ENACT Stakeholder Directory**, where relevant organisations participating in **Horizon Europe**, **Horizon 2020** or relevant security events have been compiled and categorised according to the **EU Civil Security Market Taxonomy** for policy levels two and three, functions and technology.
- **ENACT Project Directory**, where relevant projects have been compiled and categorised according to the **EU Civil Security Market Taxonomy** for policy levels two and three, functions and technology.
- The **Horizon Dashboard** for R&I Projects and R&I Proposals.³

An explorable version of the **ENACT Stakeholders Directory** is available on the **ENACT** website.⁴

⁴ Horizon Dashboard - <https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-dashboard>

⁵ ENACT Stakeholders Map - <https://enact-eu.net/enact-fct-stakeholder-map/>



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