

# Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2025

Regional profile **Spain**

Independent Expert Report



## European Innovation Scoreboard 2025 – Country profile Spain

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# Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2025

Regional profile Spain

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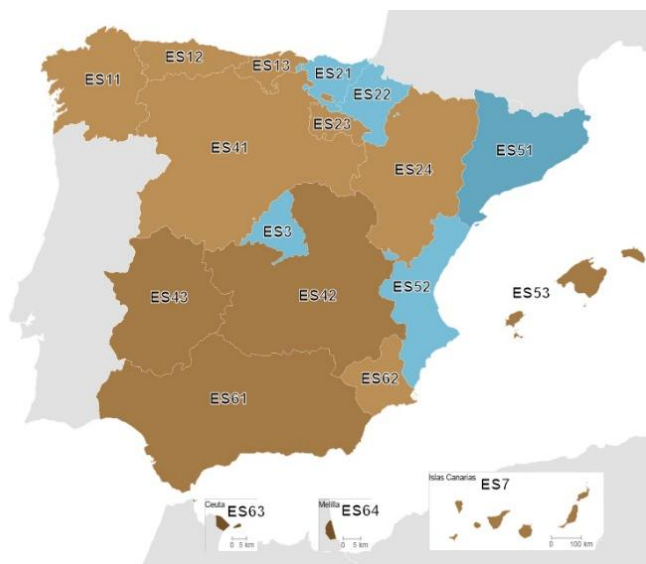


Spain is a Moderate Innovator with 19 political NUTS 2 regions with a very diverse innovation performance. Public competences in R&D are shared to varying degrees between regional and central governments due to the high level of decentralisation. Each region has its own Smart Specialisation Strategy, while the national government has an overarching one ("*Estrategia Española de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación*" EECTI), with the national "Red I+D+i" as a coordinating network managed by the national innovation agency CDTI<sup>1</sup>.

*Catalunya/Cataluña (ES51)* is a Strong Innovator, and the best performing region in 2025 RIS edition. Four regions are Strong Innovators-: *País Vasco (ES21)*, the capital region of *Comunidad de Madrid (ES3)*, *Comunidad Foral de Navarra (ES22)* and *Comunitat Valenciana (ES52)*, which reaches the Strong innovator group for the first time. Only these five regions outperform both the European (100%) and the country average (92.7%). Seven regions are Moderate innovators, led by *Galicia (ES11)*, five are Moderate Innovators-, with *Andalucía (ES61)* on the top, and the autonomous cities of Ceuta (ES63) and Melilla (ES64) are the only Emerging Innovators.

The traditional divide between northern and southern regions continues, with the best performing regions located in the North and East (Strong and Moderate Innovators), and the Emerging Innovators – in the South, with the sole exception of *Región de Murcia (ES62)*. This is partially explained by the economic fabric of each territory, with a higher manufacturing share of GDP in the North (above the national average of around 11%), and more service-oriented economies in the South, being *Comunidad de Madrid (ES3)* a clear exception based on its share of knowledge-intensive services that more than double the rest of the regions<sup>2</sup>.

Nevertheless, this RIS2025 evolution shows gradual progress towards closing the innovation divide. The maximum regional gap has diminished from 52 to 40 %-points, and many regions have moved up one category, collectively pushing the country towards Moderate Innovator+. Among these, *Castilla y León (ES41)*, +20.3%-points) and *Galicia (ES11)*, +17.9%-points) are the best evolving regions in the period 2018-2025, and three previous Emerging Innovators+ reach the Moderate category: *Extremadura (ES43)*, +17.9%-points), *Canarias (ES7)*, +17.7%-points) and *Castilla la Mancha (ES42)*, +15.9%-points). From 2023 to 2025 the performance also increased by all regions except four.



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © OpenStreetMapCartography.  
Cartography: Eurostat - IMAGE

<sup>1</sup> For the Spanish profile in the S3 Observatory see: European Commission, *Spain*, Inforegio - S3 Thematic Platforms and Partnerships. Available at: [https://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/assets/s3-observatory/regions/es.html](https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/assets/s3-observatory/regions/es.html) (Accessed: 1 July 2025); Regional profiles and strategies are available here: European Commission, *S3 CoP Observatory*, Inforegio - S3 Thematic Platforms and Partnerships. Available at: [https://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/assets/s3-observatory/index\\_en.html](https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/assets/s3-observatory/index_en.html) (Accessed: 1 July 2025).

























Regional profiles and documents are available here (in Spanish): Red de Políticas de I+D+I, *Sistema de Consulta Especialización Inteligente* [Smart Specialisation Consultation System]. Available at: <https://www.redpoliticasi.es/es/ambitos/especializacion-inteligente/sistema-consulta-especializacion-inteligente> (Accessed: 3 July 2025).

<sup>2</sup> Instituto Nacional de Estadística, *Contabilidad Regional de España. Revisión Estadística 2024* [Regional Accounting of Spain. Statistical Review 2024]. Available at: <https://www.ine.es/dynt3/inebase/es/index.htm?padre=12150> (Accessed: 3 July 2025).

Region	Performance relative to EU in 2025	Performance group	Rank	Performance change 2018-2025	Performance change 2023-2025
Spain	92.7	Moderate	-	13.9	2.6
Galicia (ES11)	86.7	Moderate	146	17.9	6.7
Principado de Asturias (ES12)	80.7	Moderate	158	9.9	2.8
Cantabria (ES13)	83.5	Moderate	152	8.1	6
País Vasco (ES21)	108.1	Strong-	81	7.5	-0.7
Comunidad Foral de Navarra (ES22)	103.3	Strong-	104	13	3.8
La Rioja (ES23)	83.4	Moderate	153	5.1	-1.7
Aragón (ES24)	85.5	Moderate	148	12.8	0.1
Comunidad de Madrid (ES3)	106.1	Strong-	90	10.9	-1.2
Castilla y León (ES41)	84.8	Moderate	150	20.3	6.4
Castilla-La Mancha (ES42)	71.1	Moderate-	182	15.9	4
Extremadura (ES43)	70.6	Moderate-	185	17.9	4.7
Catalunya/Cataluña (ES51)	110.7	Strong	72	16.1	4.6
Comunitat Valenciana (ES52)	101.2	Strong-	107	17.4	5.1
Illes Balears (ES53)	72.7	Moderate-	175	7.4	-1.7
Andalucía (ES61)	76.4	Moderate-	163	14.9	2.3
Región de Murcia (ES62)	80.8	Moderate	157	9.7	2.7
Ciudad de Ceuta (ES63)	52.9	Emerging	224	17.8	9.4
Ciudad de Melilla (ES64)	52.2	Emerging	225	7.8	0.7
Canarias (ES7)	70.8	Moderate-	184	17.7	7.1

Each Spanish region is described in more detail below and tables containing the data on all RIS indicators are provided. A radar chart provides the region score relative to the country and to the EU in 2025, highlighting regional strengths and weaknesses. Significant increases and decreases in indicators are also presented. Finally, a table with structural indicators highlights structural differences of each region that may help to explain differences from the national and the EU averages.

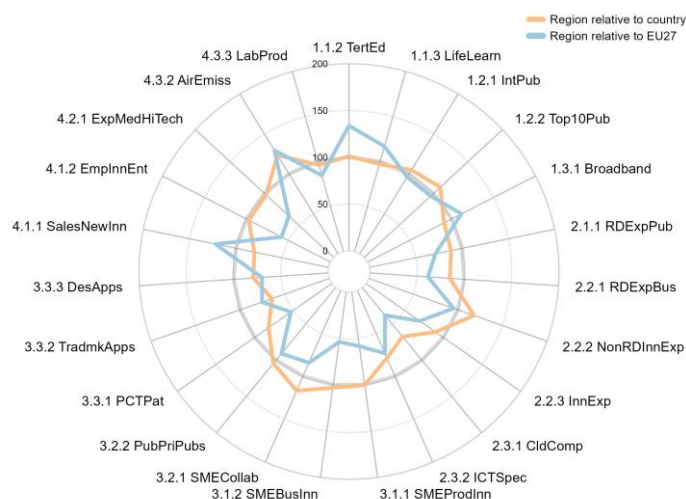
## Galicia (ES11)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>86.7</b>		<b>146</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	101.1	133.8		43	148.5	13.1	3.8
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	97.3	116.9		81	148.0	6.1	0.0
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	104.9	96.2		132	130.0	43.6	1.5
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	110.1	96.1		121	90.9	12.8	12.9
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	91.1	111.8		74	111.8	96.3	20.0
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	88.1	71.2		125	72.2	11.1	11.1
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	84.7	61.5		160	64.6	8.7	3.0
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	118.2	95.3		128	76.0	26.9	5.8
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	89.9	69.5		162	77.4	11.1	3.6
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	67.6	38.1		192	38.1	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	78.5	73.3		127	82.5	17.6	4.0
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	100.4	58.3		190	65.0	35.6	13.2
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	103.4	53.8		196	67.3	6.8	8.9
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	116.8	84.2		154	112.3	9.1	15.5
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	104.6	91.0		150	103.6	24.6	2.7
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	82.0	53.0		152	46.5	0.1	5.5
3.3.2 Trademark applications	64.2	75.5		124	70.5	-19.2	-21.0
3.3.3 Design applications	79.4	70.0		132	57.7	4.3	10.1
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	80.1	122.2		65	147.3	69.6	19.1
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	97.4	58.1		187	61.4	1.1	8.2
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	97.9	64.8		174	64.6	-3.5	3.6
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	123.6	129.5		45	191.5	11.3	0.0
4.3.3 Labour productivity	96.1	84.6		130	88.1	6.0	2.2

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>3</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Population with tertiary education
- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

### Relative weaknesses

- Cloud computing in enterprises
- PCT patent applications
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Population with tertiary education
- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Cloud computing in enterprises
- SMEs introducing product innovations

### Strong increases since 2018

- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- International scientific co-publications

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Trademark applications
- Exports of medium and high technology products
- Cloud computing in enterprises

### Strong increases since 2023

- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others

### Strong decreases since 2023

























- Trademark applications
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Cloud computing in enterprises

## Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES11	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	6.73	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	14.27	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	7.73	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	65.4	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	5.87	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
	3.71	4.41	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	31,900	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.06	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	92	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	75.53	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	2,705.83	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>3</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

## Principado de Asturias (ES12)

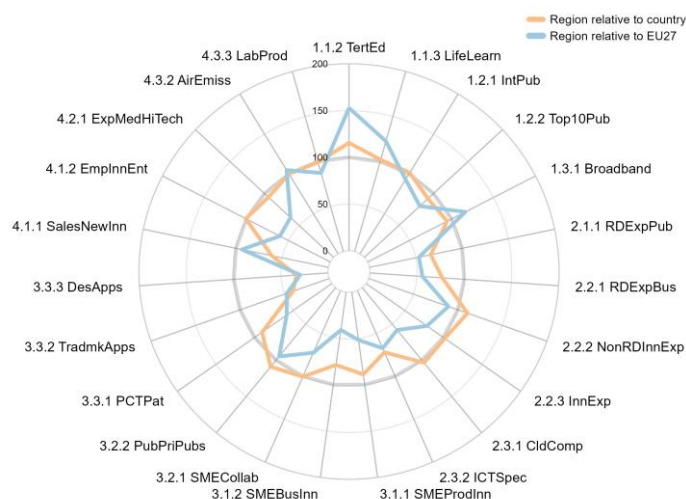
Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>80.7</b>		<b>158</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	115.5	152.9		24	169.6	11.4	15.2
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	102.0	122.6		67	155.1	17.3	6.1
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	101.5	93.1		136	125.7	12.8	0.7
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	92.1	80.4		148	76.1	-1.7	12.7
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	94.8	116.4		62	116.4	88.2	14.1
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	66.1	53.4		171	54.2	1.4	8.3
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	76.8	55.8		179	58.6	1.9	-1.3
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	110.9	89.4		143	71.3	29.9	2.0
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	101.9	78.7		152	87.6	16.3	1.0
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	103.6	58.5		169	58.5	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	72.0	67.2		139	75.6	-8.4	-0.7
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	89.0	51.7		197	57.6	17.2	9.2
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	78.6	40.9		212	51.2	-3.4	-9.5
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	100.5	72.5		170	96.7	8.7	15.9
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	109.1	94.9		145	108.1	15.8	-0.2
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	90.4	58.4		138	51.3	3.1	-17.1
3.3.2 Trademark applications	40.6	47.7		185	44.5	-7.6	-3.9
3.3.3 Design applications	33.4	29.5		223	24.3	-14.2	-13.6
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	61.4	93.7		94	112.9	-12.7	23.8
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	100.8	60.2		181	63.6	-1.9	9.0
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	94.3	62.5		180	62.3	-3.4	3.6
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	100.0	104.8		136	154.9	35.2	-9.9
4.3.3 Labour productivity	99.3	87.3		126	91.0	6.0	4.6

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.



## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>4</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Population with tertiary education
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Broadband penetration

### Relative weaknesses

- Design applications
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Trademark applications

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Population with tertiary education
- Broadband penetration
- Population involved in lifelong learning

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Design applications
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations

### Strong increases since 2018

- Broadband penetration
- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Design applications
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Employed ICT specialists

### Strong increases since 2023

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Population with tertiary education

### Strong decreases since 2023

























- PCT patent applications
- Design applications
- Air emissions by fine particulates

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES12	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	4.03	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	12.77	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	8.5	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	68.6	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	6.1	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	3.54	4.41	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	31,300	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.06	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	95.4	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	83.07	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	1,009.6	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>4</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

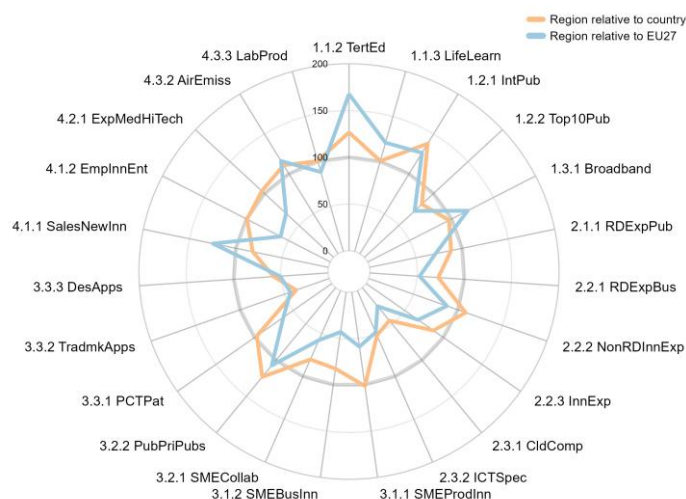
## Cantabria (ES13)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>83.5</b>		<b>152</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	126.7	167.7		16	186.1	41.8	40.1
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	100.7	121.0		70	153.1	0.0	-4.1
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	137.9	126.5		104	170.9	46.3	-3.0
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	83.4	72.8		169	68.8	-36.2	-20.7
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	97.1	119.2		49	119.2	90.5	16.8
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	88.1	71.2		125	72.2	2.8	5.6
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	72.5	52.6		186	55.3	8.0	6.4
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	108.9	87.8		147	69.9	25.4	16.7
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	87.2	67.4		166	75.0	12.2	16.1
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	45.4	25.6		213	25.6	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	52.2	48.7		180	54.8	12.7	5.0
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	101.4	59.0		188	65.7	43.1	13.3
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	82.7	43.1		208	53.9	2.0	-10.8
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	80.3	57.9		200	77.3	16.9	9.1
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	123.2	107.2		126	122.1	12.6	1.5
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	97.2	62.8		135	55.2	-12.4	-8.2
3.3.2 Trademark applications	37.1	43.6		193	40.7	-20.8	-23.9
3.3.3 Design applications	57.7	50.9		178	42.0	-2.6	20.7
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	81.8	124.9		61	150.5	-95.4	21.7
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	99.3	59.3		184	62.6	-0.2	3.2
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	104.0	68.9		164	68.7	-3.6	3.8
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	110.9	116.2		105	171.8	36.6	7.0
4.3.3 Labour productivity	100.5	88.4		123	92.1	4.4	1.1

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
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Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>5</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Population with tertiary education
- International scientific co-publications
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

### Relative weaknesses

- Cloud computing in enterprises
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Trademark applications

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Population with tertiary education
- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Cloud computing in enterprises
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others

### Strong increases since 2018

- Broadband penetration
- International scientific co-publications
- SMEs introducing product innovations

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- Trademark applications

### Strong increases since 2023

- Population with tertiary education
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Design applications

### Strong decreases since 2023

























- Trademark applications
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES13	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	2.73	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	14.63	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	9.2	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	66.53	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	6.97	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
	4.1	4.41	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	31,700	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.05	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	111.9	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	79.92	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	590.85	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>5</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

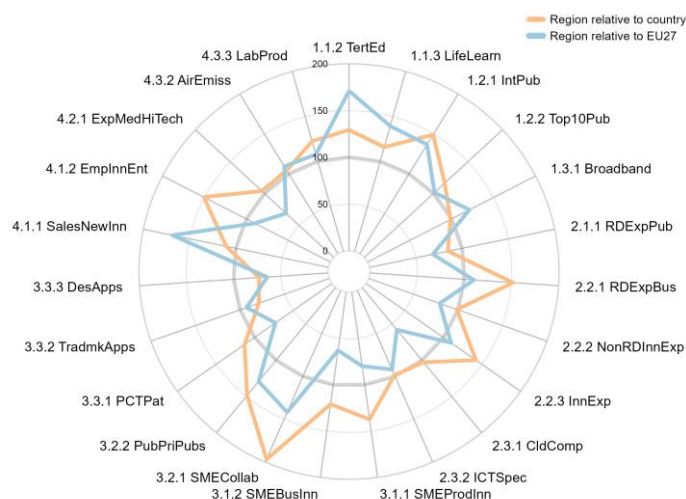
## País Vasco (ES21)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>108.1</b>		<b>81</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	129.3	171.1		2	189.9	0.0	0.0
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	116.1	139.5		52	176.5	17.3	10.2
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	149.2	136.8		93	184.9	54.6	6.7
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	116.4	101.6		110	96.1	-33.0	-0.4
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	98.8	121.3		45	121.3	75.7	16.4
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	84.7	68.5		134	69.4	-1.4	6.9
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	151.9	110.3		34	115.9	8.3	9.4
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	98.9	79.8		163	63.6	-0.1	-10.3
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	142.3	110.0		61	122.4	16.8	1.0
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	102.9	58.1		170	58.1	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	98.7	92.1		87	103.7	3.8	-28.8
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	137.4	79.9		168	89.0	40.4	-4.2
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	121.1	63.0		186	78.8	6.8	-7.6
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	196.9	142.0		67	189.4	49.5	20.9
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	148.7	129.3		89	147.3	11.0	6.3
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	113.0	73.1		113	64.1	-2.2	-0.1
3.3.2 Trademark applications	79.1	92.9		82	86.7	-2.9	-19.3
3.3.3 Design applications	73.1	64.5		142	53.2	-13.7	-2.2
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	110.5	168.6		36	203.3	-25.5	-10.7
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	150.8	90.0		137	95.1	-12.0	1.9
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	104.1	69.0		163	68.7	-3.6	3.8
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	104.5	109.5		126	162.0	12.7	-18.3
4.3.3 Labour productivity	122.6	107.9		109	112.4	5.0	-1.2

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>6</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Population with tertiary education
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others

### Relative weaknesses

- Cloud computing in enterprises
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Design applications

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Population with tertiary education
- R&D expenditure in the business sector
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Cloud computing in enterprises
- SMEs introducing product innovations

### Strong increases since 2018

- Broadband penetration
- International scientific co-publications
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Design applications

### Strong increases since 2023

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Broadband penetration
- Population involved in lifelong learning

### Strong decreases since 2023

- Employed ICT specialists
- Trademark applications
- Air emissions by fine particulates

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES21	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	1	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	18.97	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	6.47	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	67.53	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	6	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	44,100	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.05	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	309	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	88.36	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	2,227.68	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>6</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

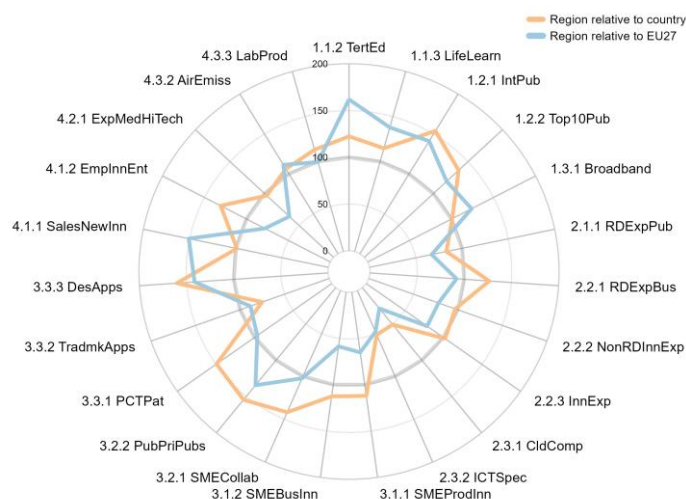
## Comunidad Foral de Navarra (ES22)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to			Region rank	Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX	111.5	103.3	<div></div>	104	116.3	13.0	3.8
Human resources							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	122.4	162.0	<div></div>	17	179.7	-3.4	11.4
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	114.8	137.9	<div></div>	54	174.5	22.4	2.0
Attractive research systems							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	153.9	141.1	<div></div>	90	190.6	41.7	-14.5
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	136.6	119.2	<div></div>	75	112.8	-6.7	11.5
Digitalisation							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	100.9	123.9	<div></div>	38	123.9	80.8	6.8
Finance and support							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	83.1	67.1	<div></div>	140	68.1	6.9	6.9
Firm investments							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	126.6	91.9	<div></div>	76	96.6	0.8	4.3
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	97.2	78.3	<div></div>	167	62.4	10.4	-33.6
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	102.2	79.0	<div></div>	151	87.9	-7.3	-8.9
Investments in information technologies							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	50.9	28.7	<div></div>	210	28.7	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	51.5	48.1	<div></div>	181	54.1	13.5	10.1
Innovators							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	112.1	65.1	<div></div>	182	72.5	23.4	-3.1
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	112.7	58.7	<div></div>	189	73.4	3.8	6.2
Linkages							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	142.0	102.4	<div></div>	117	136.6	41.2	26.7
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	154.7	134.6	<div></div>	82	153.3	37.7	4.1
Intellectual assets							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	149.4	96.6	<div></div>	69	84.8	4.4	10.1
3.3.2 Trademark applications	75.3	88.5	<div></div>	91	82.7	-31.3	-37.4
3.3.3 Design applications	160.5	141.6	<div></div>	19	116.7	69.0	45.1
Sales and employment impacts							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	98.9	151.0	<div></div>	43	182.0	-19.0	21.3
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	130.7	78.0	<div></div>	155	82.5	-13.1	7.0
Trade impacts							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	96.9	64.2	<div></div>	178	63.9	-3.4	3.6
Resource and labour productivity							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	106.4	111.4	<div></div>	120	164.8	5.6	-31.0
4.3.3 Labour productivity	113.1	99.5	<div></div>	115	103.6	1.9	-1.0

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>7</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Population with tertiary education
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Design applications

### Relative weaknesses

- Cloud computing in enterprises
- Employed ICT specialists
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Population with tertiary education
- Design applications
- Broadband penetration

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Cloud computing in enterprises
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations

### Strong increases since 2018

- Broadband penetration
- Design applications
- International scientific co-publications

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Trademark applications
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Employment in innovative enterprises

### Strong increases since 2023

- Design applications
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

### Strong decreases since 2023

























- Trademark applications
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Air emissions by fine particulates

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES22	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	3.27	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	24.47	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	7.3	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	58.53	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	6.47	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	41,300	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.05	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	65.3	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	70.41	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	678.33	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>7</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

## La Rioja (ES23)

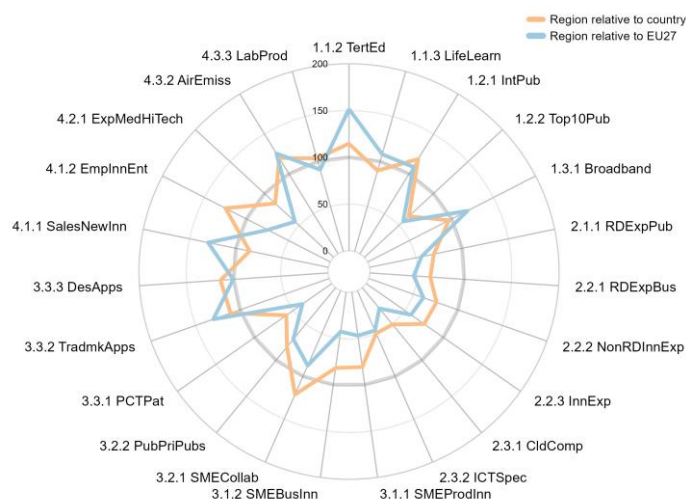
Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>83.4</b>		<b>153</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	114.7	151.7		25	168.4	57.8	46.4
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	89.9	108.1		96	136.7	5.1	9.2
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	118.6	108.8		118	147.0	70.9	20.9
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	64.4	56.3		193	53.2	-20.1	-23.3
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	96.9	119.0		50	119.0	105.6	19.8
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	69.5	56.2		166	56.9	1.4	4.2
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	64.1	46.5		202	48.9	-12.8	-3.0
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	76.1	61.3		217	48.9	1.0	-40.0
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	75.1	58.0		187	64.6	-4.8	-13.0
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	50.8	28.7		211	28.7	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	50.0	46.6		184	52.5	15.1	-3.3
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	80.9	47.0		202	52.4	3.2	-9.2
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	82.0	42.7		211	53.4	-8.8	-17.2
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	121.3	87.4		147	116.7	14.5	8.6
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	81.8	71.2		190	81.0	13.4	6.3
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	58.9	38.1		193	33.5	-2.8	-7.7
3.3.2 Trademark applications	110.8	130.2		38	121.6	-64.3	-48.7
3.3.3 Design applications	114.1	100.7		66	83.0	-41.0	-8.8
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	85.2	130.0		57	156.8	-0.3	21.7
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	125.0	74.6		162	78.8	-1.7	14.9
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	84.6	56.0		191	55.8	-3.2	3.4
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	120.0	125.7		61	185.9	25.4	1.4
4.3.3 Labour productivity	103.5	91.0		122	94.8	3.3	0.5

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.



## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>8</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Population with tertiary education
- Trademark applications
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

### Relative weaknesses

- Cloud computing in enterprises
- PCT patent applications
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Population with tertiary education
- Trademark applications
- Broadband penetration

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Cloud computing in enterprises
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

### Strong increases since 2018

- Broadband penetration
- International scientific co-publications
- Population with tertiary education

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Trademark applications
- Design applications
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited

### Strong increases since 2023

- Population with tertiary education
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- International scientific co-publications

### Strong decreases since 2023

























- Trademark applications
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES23	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	5.97	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	26.37	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	8.23	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	53.4	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	6.03	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	3.82	4.41	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	36,600	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.05	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	64.2	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	75.02	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	324.18	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>8</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

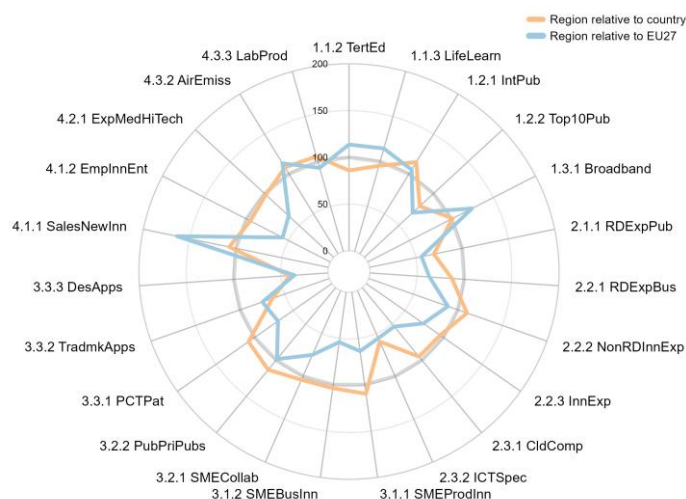
## Aragón (ES24)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>85.5</b>		<b>148</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	85.9	113.7		76	126.2	-19.8	-30.0
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	95.3	114.5		86	144.9	1.0	-5.1
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	114.9	105.4		124	142.3	20.2	6.1
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	80.2	70.0		176	66.3	-13.5	-1.2
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	101.3	124.4		37	124.4	106.1	18.7
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	69.5	56.2		166	56.9	4.2	1.4
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	87.0	63.1		153	66.4	3.5	3.5
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	110.3	88.9		144	70.9	20.1	-1.0
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	95.9	74.1		158	82.5	5.5	2.7
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	95.1	53.7		172	53.7	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	59.5	55.5		165	62.5	19.0	13.0
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	109.8	63.8		185	71.1	31.4	0.9
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	103.8	54.0		194	67.6	-0.6	2.9
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	104.1	75.1		163	100.1	15.9	24.9
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	113.3	98.6		138	112.2	25.3	2.9
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	107.9	69.8		121	61.3	-9.1	-4.9
3.3.2 Trademark applications	63.9	75.1		125	70.1	-11.2	-18.5
3.3.3 Design applications	40.3	35.6		211	29.3	-17.5	-16.2
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	107.3	163.7		38	197.4	99.1	27.5
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	95.4	56.9		189	60.2	-1.0	-0.2
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	98.2	65.1		173	64.8	-3.5	3.7
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	108.2	113.3		112	167.6	9.9	-23.9
4.3.3 Labour productivity	105.7	93.0		121	96.8	8.7	6.9

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>9</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration
- Population involved in lifelong learning

### Relative weaknesses

- Design applications
- Cloud computing in enterprises
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Population with tertiary education

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Design applications
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Employment in innovative enterprises

### Strong increases since 2018

- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Population with tertiary education
- Design applications
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited

### Strong increases since 2023

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Broadband penetration

### Strong decreases since 2023

























- Population with tertiary education
- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Trademark applications

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES24	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	5.87	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	18.13	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	7.27	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	61.53	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	7.17	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	38,600	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.05	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	28.4	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	76.63	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	1,351.59	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>9</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

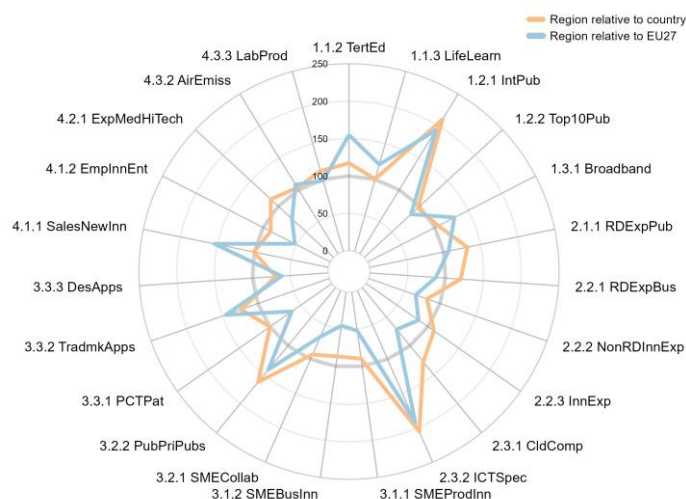
## Comunidad de Madrid (ES3)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>106.1</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	117.2	155.1		22	172.2	9.3	6.3
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	100.7	121.0		70	153.1	5.1	-9.2
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	210.7	193.2		59	261.0	74.7	20.7
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	96.9	84.6		143	80.0	-4.2	-5.7
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	105.3	129.3		24	129.3	58.5	12.4
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	132.2	106.8		69	108.3	6.9	15.3
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	120.4	87.4		87	91.8	7.6	5.9
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	81.7	65.9		207	52.5	5.5	-19.1
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	109.8	84.9		140	94.4	8.3	3.4
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	127.8	72.1		166	72.1	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	205.8	192.0		18	216.1	6.7	-0.4
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	89.9	52.3		195	58.2	28.0	-18.8
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	86.8	45.2		205	56.5	-27.8	-18.1
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	93.3	67.3		177	89.8	20.0	14.1
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	162.8	141.6		69	161.2	30.7	6.4
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	100.2	64.8		132	56.9	-7.3	-5.9
3.3.2 Trademark applications	123.8	145.4		24	135.8	-6.0	-25.0
3.3.3 Design applications	69.3	61.2		151	50.4	-17.1	-11.0
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	101.0	154.1		42	185.8	107.8	16.9
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	88.8	53.0		196	56.0	-8.6	-0.2
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	113.8	75.4		149	75.1	-3.7	3.9
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	103.6	108.6		128	160.6	9.9	-4.2
4.3.3 Labour productivity	111.9	98.4		117	102.5	0.1	-1.2

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>10</sup>

### Relative strengths

- International scientific co-publications
- Employed ICT specialists
- Population with tertiary education

### Relative weaknesses

- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Employment in innovative enterprises

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Employed ICT specialists
- Population with tertiary education
- Trademark applications

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Employment in innovative enterprises

### Strong increases since 2018

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- International scientific co-publications
- Broadband penetration

### Strong decreases since 2018

- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Design applications
- Employment in innovative enterprises

### Strong increases since 2023

- International scientific co-publications
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- R&D expenditure in the public sector

### Strong decreases since 2023

























- Trademark applications
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- SMEs introducing product innovations

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES3	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	0.4	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	7.83	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	7.13	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	77.93	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	6.7	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	7.32	4.41	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	47,000	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.05	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	870.6	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	97.95	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	7,009.27	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>10</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

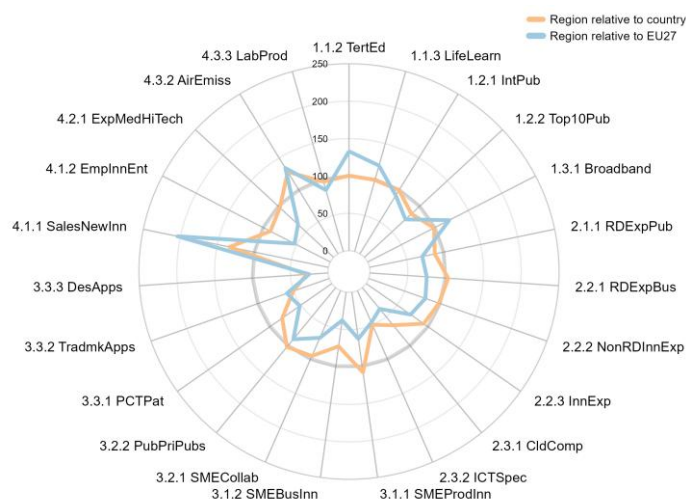
## Castilla y León (ES41)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>84.8</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	100.6	133.1		44	147.7	27.0	20.3
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	99.3	119.4		75	151.0	9.2	6.1
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	99.6	91.3		138	123.4	50.2	10.7
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	85.3	74.4		168	70.4	1.8	0.0
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	99.0	121.6		44	121.6	112.0	28.0
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	88.1	71.2		125	72.2	8.3	9.7
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	103.8	75.3		123	79.2	15.1	-1.4
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	98.6	79.5		164	63.4	3.2	-14.1
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	93.1	72.0		160	80.1	-8.4	-1.2
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	64.8	36.6		207	36.6	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	49.8	46.5		185	52.4	7.0	13.7
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	108.5	63.1		186	70.2	50.6	4.7
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	73.2	38.1		216	47.6	-2.8	-15.5
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	95.5	68.8		173	91.8	47.9	19.7
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	102.3	89.0		152	101.3	26.3	4.9
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	80.5	52.0		156	45.7	1.2	0.2
3.3.2 Trademark applications	50.5	59.4		157	55.4	-3.4	-12.3
3.3.3 Design applications	28.4	25.0		228	20.6	-13.5	-7.2
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	133.7	204.0		1	245.9	128.9	90.5
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	89.4	53.3		195	56.4	-11.4	-1.8
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	97.4	64.5		177	64.3	-3.4	3.6
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	128.2	134.3		34	198.6	12.7	-15.5
4.3.3 Labour productivity	97.0	85.4		128	88.9	5.5	3.6

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>11</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Population with tertiary education

### Relative weaknesses

- Design applications
- Cloud computing in enterprises
- SMEs introducing business process innovations

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Population with tertiary education

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Design applications
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Cloud computing in enterprises

### Strong increases since 2018

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration
- SMEs introducing product innovations

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Design applications
- Employment in innovative enterprises
- Innovation expenditures per person employed

### Strong increases since 2023

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration
- Population with tertiary education

### Strong decreases since 2023

- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures

## Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES41	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	6.67	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	14.77	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	7.73	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	62.4	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	8.47	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	3.24	4.41	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	33,100	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.06	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	25.5	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	65.72	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	2,391.68	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>11</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

## Castilla-La Mancha (ES42)

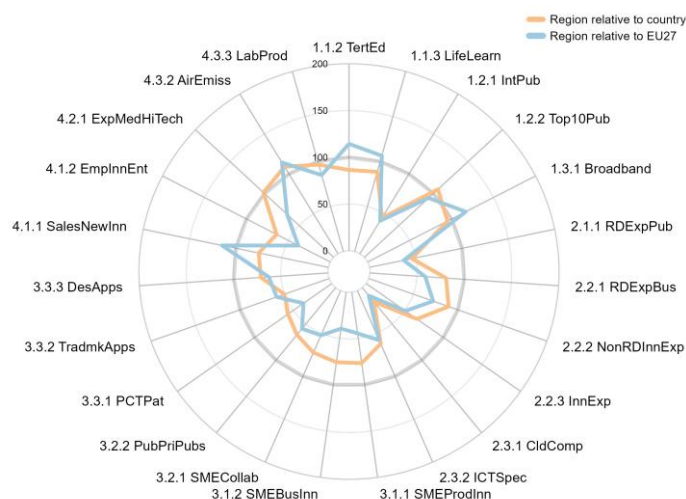
Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to			Region rank	Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX	76.8	71.1	<div></div>	182	80.1	15.9	4.0
Human resources							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	86.5	114.4	<div></div>	73	127.0	21.1	21.5
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	88.6	106.5	<div></div>	99	134.7	22.4	11.2
Attractive research systems							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	45.0	41.3	<div></div>	200	55.8	19.6	2.9
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	106.7	93.1	<div></div>	130	88.1	12.6	-5.8
Digitalisation							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	95.2	116.9	<div></div>	58	116.9	115.1	30.9
Finance and support							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	45.8	37.0	<div></div>	199	37.5	11.1	6.9
Firm investments							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	80.9	58.7	<div></div>	172	61.7	12.1	10.6
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	89.7	72.3	<div></div>	180	57.6	10.5	-9.4
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	65.8	50.9	<div></div>	200	56.6	-1.8	-5.4
Investments in information technologies							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	19.6	11.0	<div></div>	216	11.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	62.1	57.9	<div></div>	162	65.2	26.8	18.1
Innovators							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	76.7	44.6	<div></div>	207	49.7	30.4	2.4
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	75.7	39.4	<div></div>	215	49.3	7.2	7.5
Linkages							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	72.4	52.2	<div></div>	210	69.6	30.0	14.4
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	65.1	56.6	<div></div>	216	64.5	7.0	-4.9
Intellectual assets							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	56.8	36.7	<div></div>	195	32.3	-5.1	-1.3
3.3.2 Trademark applications	50.2	59.0	<div></div>	163	55.1	-53.5	-30.5
3.3.3 Design applications	71.2	62.8	<div></div>	147	51.8	-6.1	-8.8
Sales and employment impacts							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	75.4	115.1	<div></div>	68	138.7	73.0	0.8
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	64.1	38.2	<div></div>	215	40.4	-12.1	3.8
Trade impacts							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	101.8	67.4	<div></div>	168	67.2	-3.5	3.7
Resource and labour productivity							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	109.1	114.3	<div></div>	110	169.0	22.5	5.6
4.3.3 Labour productivity	96.6	85.0	<div></div>	129	88.5	6.7	6.8

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.



## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>12</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Population with tertiary education

### Relative weaknesses

- Cloud computing in enterprises
- PCT patent applications
- R&D expenditure in the public sector

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Population with tertiary education

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Cloud computing in enterprises
- Public-private co-publications
- Employment in innovative enterprises

### Strong increases since 2018

- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Trademark applications
- Employment in innovative enterprises
- Design applications

### Strong increases since 2023

- Broadband penetration
- Population with tertiary education
- Employed ICT specialists

### Strong decreases since 2023

























- Trademark applications
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Design applications

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES42	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	6.37	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	13.97	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	9.7	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	61.47	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	8.43	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	28,700	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.06	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	26.5	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	67.82	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	2,104.43	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>12</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

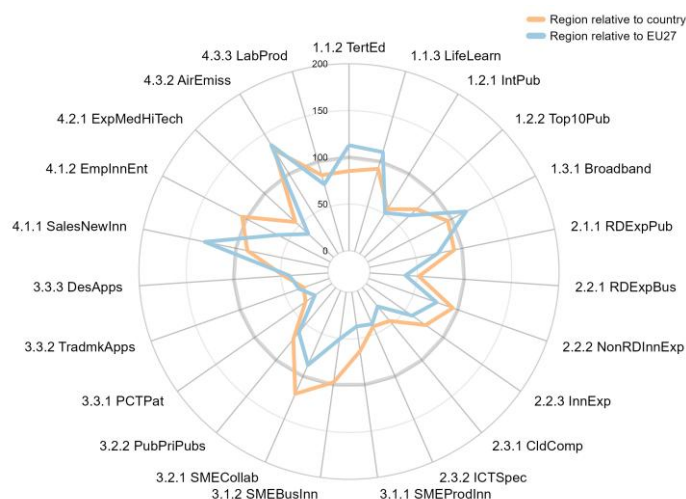
## Extremadura (ES43)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>70.6</b>		<b>185</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	85.3	112.9		77	125.3	36.7	11.0
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	91.9	110.5		88	139.8	22.4	-9.2
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	55.9	51.2		185	69.2	27.6	0.3
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	75.5	65.9		179	62.4	6.6	-15.2
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	95.6	117.4		54	117.4	117.4	21.5
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	91.5	74.0		120	75.0	5.6	2.8
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	51.9	37.7		221	39.6	6.1	5.0
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	94.4	76.1		174	60.7	8.7	14.2
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	77.1	59.6		184	66.3	13.6	12.4
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	45.9	25.9		212	25.9	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	41.9	39.1		203	44.0	-16.9	-2.1
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	63.8	37.1		218	41.3	15.8	-19.3
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	97.4	50.7		200	63.4	5.5	19.2
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	120.5	86.9		148	115.9	42.4	49.9
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	71.1	61.9		206	70.5	22.6	7.0
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	34.1	22.1		232	19.4	-13.4	-8.8
3.3.2 Trademark applications	28.6	33.6		216	31.4	-22.2	-8.1
3.3.3 Design applications	46.6	41.2		202	33.9	4.5	-3.1
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	87.6	133.7		55	161.2	69.7	24.6
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	105.2	62.7		177	66.3	15.2	20.0
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	55.4	36.7		207	36.6	-2.7	2.8
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	130.0	136.2		30	201.4	16.9	-26.8
4.3.3 Labour productivity	84.9	74.7		141	77.8	3.8	5.9

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>13</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration

### Relative weaknesses

- PCT patent applications
- Cloud computing in enterprises
- Trademark applications

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- PCT patent applications
- R&D expenditure in the business sector
- SMEs introducing product innovations

### Strong increases since 2018

- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Trademark applications
- Employed ICT specialists
- PCT patent applications

### Strong increases since 2023

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration

### Strong decreases since 2023

























- Air emissions by fine particulates
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES43	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	9.6	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	8.53	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	8.8	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	61.27	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	11.8	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	3.08	4.41	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	26,300	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.05	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	25.8	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	65.9	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	1,054.68	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>13</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

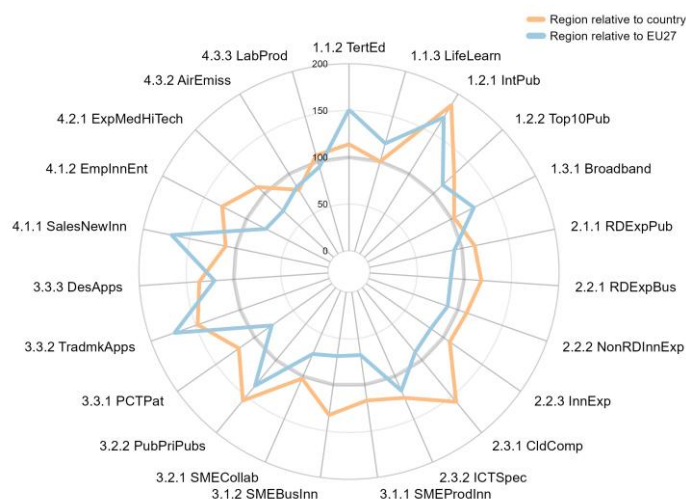
## Catalunya/Cataluña (ES51)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>110.7</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	114.1	151.0		26	167.5	18.6	13.1
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	100.0	120.2		73	152.0	31.6	31.6
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	186.2	170.8		70	230.7	56.9	12.1
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	130.1	113.6		85	107.4	-10.4	-4.9
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	103.1	126.7		32	126.7	81.9	11.8
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	113.6	91.8		96	93.1	6.9	12.5
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	118.2	85.8		94	90.2	10.5	8.2
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	110.0	88.7		146	70.6	15.5	-16.4
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	108.3	83.7		142	93.2	11.5	1.8
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	157.5	88.9		141	88.9	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	125.1	116.8		53	131.4	19.2	26.5
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	117.1	68.1		180	75.8	38.9	-9.5
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	132.7	69.1		181	86.4	-1.5	11.1
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	102.6	74.0		167	98.7	32.8	23.5
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	155.8	135.5		81	154.3	29.5	3.6
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	120.4	77.9		102	68.4	-17.2	-15.1
3.3.2 Trademark applications	147.8	173.7		11	162.2	-20.6	-23.7
3.3.3 Design applications	136.5	120.5		32	99.3	0.0	5.4
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	111.1	169.5		35	204.4	78.5	19.4
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	129.0	76.9		157	81.3	-3.6	13.0
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	110.2	73.0		152	72.8	-3.7	3.9
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	80.0	83.8		173	123.9	25.4	-14.1
4.3.3 Labour productivity	106.8	94.0		120	97.9	2.3	1.5

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>14</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Trademark applications
- International scientific co-publications
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

### Relative weaknesses

- SMEs introducing product innovations
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Exports of medium and high technology products

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Trademark applications
- Population with tertiary education
- Broadband penetration

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Air emissions by fine particulates

### Strong increases since 2018

- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- International scientific co-publications

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Trademark applications
- PCT patent applications
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited

### Strong increases since 2023

- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Employed ICT specialists
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others

### Strong decreases since 2023

























- Trademark applications
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- PCT patent applications

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES51	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	1.47	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	15.8	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	7.17	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	70.57	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	4.93	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	39,400	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.04	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	248.9	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	91.01	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	8,012.23	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>14</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

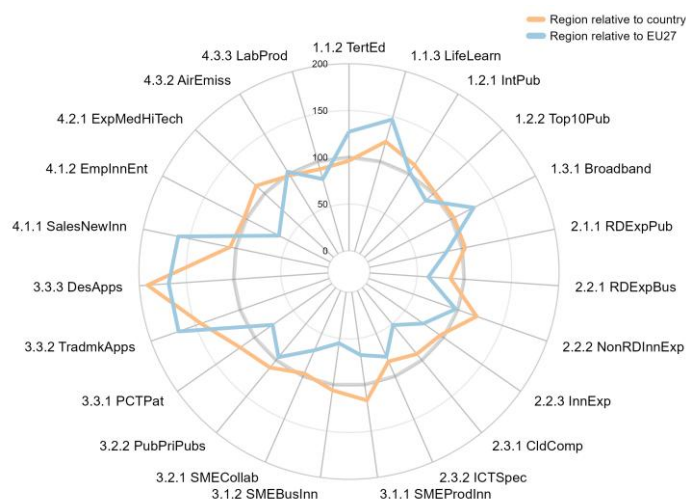
## Comunitat Valenciana (ES52)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>101.2</b>		<b>107</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	96.3	127.4		51	141.4	23.2	6.3
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	122.1	146.8		51	185.7	21.4	23.5
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	111.2	102.0		128	137.8	38.4	6.1
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	102.0	89.0		135	84.2	-5.8	-4.1
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	103.0	126.5		34	126.5	108.0	25.2
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	103.4	83.6		110	84.7	1.4	6.9
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	85.5	62.1		157	65.2	8.6	2.9
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	121.2	97.7		122	77.9	12.9	-4.9
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	96.0	74.2		157	82.6	10.6	1.2
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	91.6	51.7		173	51.7	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	82.7	77.2		118	86.9	34.8	19.0
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	116.9	68.0		181	75.7	47.2	8.1
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	106.1	55.2		193	69.1	-15.7	6.9
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	96.6	69.7		172	92.9	31.4	23.3
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	110.3	96.0		143	109.3	21.7	2.4
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	118.7	76.8		104	67.4	0.2	0.6
3.3.2 Trademark applications	144.0	169.2		13	158.0	-27.9	-27.9
3.3.3 Design applications	191.6	169.0		10	139.3	-7.5	6.7
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	106.4	162.3		40	195.7	82.4	15.2
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	102.7	61.2		179	64.7	-7.6	6.7
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	112.2	74.4		151	74.1	-3.7	3.9
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	98.2	102.9		140	152.1	22.5	-18.3
4.3.3 Labour productivity	91.6	80.5		137	83.9	2.0	0.9

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>15</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Trademark applications
- Design applications
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

### Relative weaknesses

- Cloud computing in enterprises
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Employment in innovative enterprises

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Design applications
- Trademark applications
- Broadband penetration

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Employment in innovative enterprises

### Strong increases since 2018

- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Trademark applications
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Employment in innovative enterprises

### Strong increases since 2023

- Broadband penetration
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others

### Strong decreases since 2023

























- Trademark applications
- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES52	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	2.33	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	15.13	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	8.3	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	68.57	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	5.67	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	29,500	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.04	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	227.7	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	91.99	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	5,319.28	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>15</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

## Illes Balears (ES53)

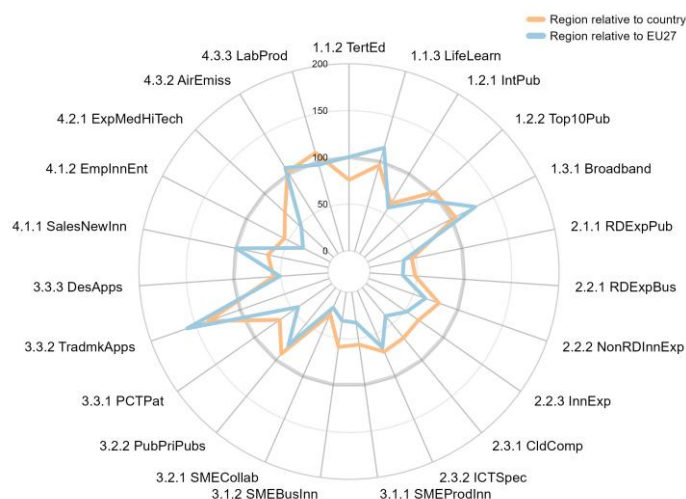
Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>72.7</b>		<b>175</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	75.9	100.4		97	111.4	1.7	18.6
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	96.0	115.3		84	145.9	15.3	15.3
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	63.0	57.8		175	78.1	11.7	-4.1
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	102.4	89.4		133	84.6	-6.1	-20.6
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	104.4	128.3		27	128.3	79.2	17.2
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	45.8	37.0		199	37.5	2.8	4.2
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	48.0	34.9		225	36.7	19.4	4.3
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	78.9	63.6		210	50.7	2.2	-31.7
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	67.9	52.5		198	58.4	-4.6	-2.4
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	69.3	39.1		191	39.1	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	71.3	66.5		141	74.9	41.5	17.6
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	56.7	33.0		223	36.7	32.4	-1.3
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	59.3	30.9		225	38.6	0.3	-0.8
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	27.6	19.9		234	26.6	4.4	-33.8
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	91.2	79.4		172	90.4	29.4	7.7
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	67.5	43.7		175	38.3	3.4	2.3
3.3.2 Trademark applications	135.8	159.6		18	149.0	-33.9	-17.2
3.3.3 Design applications	57.9	51.1		177	42.1	-49.6	-42.2
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	65.4	99.8		86	120.3	24.9	43.2
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	54.7	32.6		225	34.5	3.0	13.6
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	70.4	46.7		198	46.5	-3.0	3.1
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	102.7	107.6		131	159.2	-9.9	-36.6
4.3.3 Labour productivity	109.7	96.5		119	100.5	8.3	7.1

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.



## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>16</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Trademark applications
- Broadband penetration
- Population involved in lifelong learning

### Relative weaknesses

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Employment in innovative enterprises

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Trademark applications
- Broadband penetration
- Population involved in lifelong learning

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Employment in innovative enterprises

### Strong increases since 2018

- Broadband penetration
- Employed ICT specialists
- SMEs introducing product innovations

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Design applications
- Trademark applications
- Air emissions by fine particulates

### Strong increases since 2023

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Population with tertiary education
- Employed ICT specialists

### Strong decreases since 2023

























- Design applications
- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others

## Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES53	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	0.77	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	5.43	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	11.3	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	76	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	6.53	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	3.74	4.41	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	38,300	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.05	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	245.5	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	87.13	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	1,231.77	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>16</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

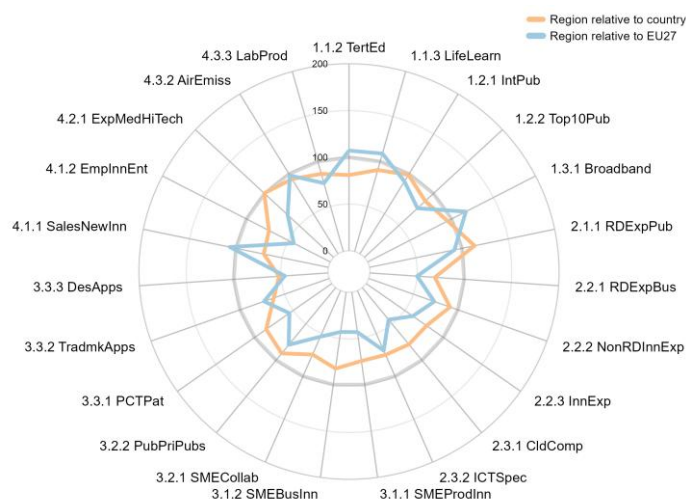
## Andalucía (ES61)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>76.4</b>		<b>163</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	81.0	107.2		85	119.0	18.6	10.5
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	90.6	108.9		92	137.8	19.4	0.0
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	98.9	90.7		139	122.5	46.4	10.9
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	88.2	77.0		163	72.9	-5.0	-10.5
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	95.3	117.1		57	117.1	98.4	21.1
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	113.6	91.8		96	93.1	1.4	13.9
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	68.9	50.0		192	52.5	-0.7	2.2
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	91.3	73.6		178	58.7	15.3	-20.3
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	78.2	60.5		183	67.3	5.2	-3.6
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	78.3	44.2		189	44.2	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	75.0	69.9		132	78.7	23.4	10.4
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	74.4	43.2		209	48.2	31.2	-0.5
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	82.6	43.0		209	53.8	-10.7	6.0
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	74.6	53.8		209	71.8	28.0	13.4
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	90.6	78.9		174	89.8	21.4	7.0
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	85.1	55.0		145	48.3	-10.7	-2.3
3.3.2 Trademark applications	62.3	73.3		126	68.4	-4.9	-20.7
3.3.3 Design applications	51.9	45.8		190	37.8	-12.6	-5.0
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	69.9	106.7		77	128.6	29.4	17.9
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	73.1	43.6		204	46.1	-2.6	8.8
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	100.6	66.6		170	66.4	-3.5	3.7
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	93.6	98.1		147	145.1	67.6	-12.7
4.3.3 Labour productivity	86.3	75.9		140	79.1	2.3	3.2

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>17</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Broadband penetration
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Population with tertiary education

### Relative weaknesses

- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Employment in innovative enterprises

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Population with tertiary education

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others

### Strong increases since 2018

- Broadband penetration
- Air emissions by fine particulates
- International scientific co-publications

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Design applications
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- PCT patent applications

### Strong increases since 2023

- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- R&D expenditure in the public sector

### Strong decreases since 2023

























- Trademark applications
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Air emissions by fine particulates

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES61	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	7.37	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	7.47	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	8.13	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	68.83	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	8.17	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
	3.26	4.41	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	25,900	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.05	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	99.2	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	87.55	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	8,631.86	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>17</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

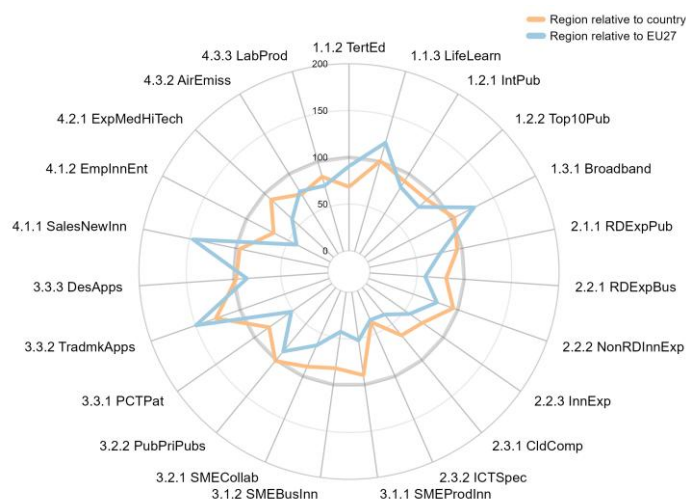
## Región de Murcia (ES62)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>80.8</b>		<b>157</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	68.4	90.5		125	100.4	11.4	10.5
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	100.7	121.0		70	153.1	24.5	22.4
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	90.9	83.4		148	112.7	31.5	7.2
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	90.5	79.0		156	74.7	-1.0	-6.9
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	103.3	126.9		30	126.9	99.6	23.6
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	94.9	76.7		117	77.8	11.1	6.9
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	80.9	58.7		172	61.7	9.1	1.8
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	94.9	76.5		172	61.0	-6.7	3.1
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	73.0	56.4		189	62.8	-4.8	-1.6
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	65.8	37.2		206	37.2	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	36.7	34.3		213	38.6	0.0	2.0
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	89.8	52.2		196	58.1	34.1	-6.6
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	82.2	42.8		210	53.5	-7.4	-1.9
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	88.7	64.0		186	85.4	14.5	16.3
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	101.2	88.0		156	100.2	16.7	9.5
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	81.2	52.5		153	46.1	-13.0	-8.9
3.3.2 Trademark applications	127.3	149.6		22	139.7	-10.0	-22.9
3.3.3 Design applications	97.6	86.1		96	71.0	-56.9	-3.1
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	95.9	146.4		48	176.5	104.7	37.0
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	67.6	40.3		209	42.6	-11.3	0.3
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	90.6	60.1		182	59.8	-3.3	3.5
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	74.5	78.1		181	115.5	4.2	-29.6
4.3.3 Labour productivity	83.2	73.2		144	76.3	2.4	2.3

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>18</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Trademark applications
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration

### Relative weaknesses

- Employed ICT specialists
- Cloud computing in enterprises
- Employment in innovative enterprises

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Trademark applications
- Broadband penetration
- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Employed ICT specialists
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- Employment in innovative enterprises

### Strong increases since 2018

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration
- SMEs introducing product innovations

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Design applications
- PCT patent applications
- Employment in innovative enterprises

### Strong increases since 2023

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration
- Population involved in lifelong learning

### Strong decreases since 2023

























- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Trademark applications
- PCT patent applications

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES62	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	11.6	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	10.97	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	6.9	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	64.9	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	5.63	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	28,800	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.05	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	138	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	97.53	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	1,568.49	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>18</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

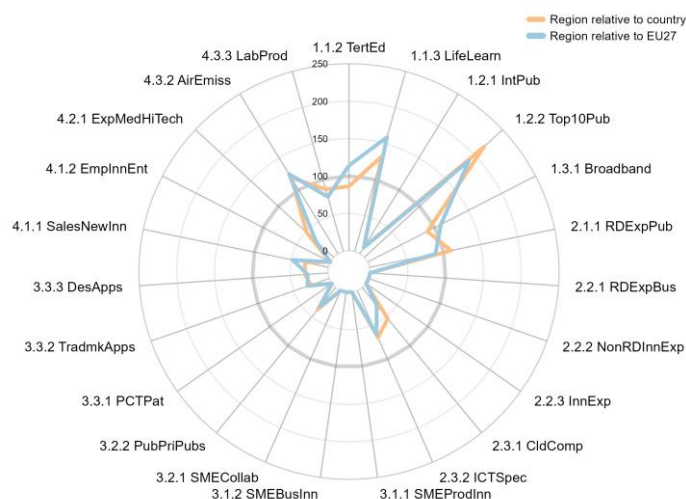
## Ciudad de Ceuta (ES63)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>52.9</b>		<b>224</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	86.2	114.1		74	126.6	80.2	69.6
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	132.2	158.9		45	201.0	73.5	68.4
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	10.5	9.7		240	13.0	7.5	-8.6
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	216.6	189.1		1	178.9	178.9	0.0
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	88.9	109.2		80	109.2	44.6	3.3
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	110.2	89.0		99	90.3	4.2	12.5
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	0.0	0.0		245	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	0.0	0.0		238	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	0.0	0.0		238	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	53.5	30.2		209	30.2	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	68.3	63.7		152	71.7	19.4	9.1
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	0.0	0.0		241	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	0.0	0.0		238	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	0.0	0.0		246	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	37.5	32.7		239	37.2	11.2	10.9
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	0.0	0.0		246	0.0	-29.0	0.0
3.3.2 Trademark applications	25.7	30.2		223	28.2	-103.4	3.3
3.3.3 Design applications	30.6	27.0		226	22.3	22.3	22.3
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	31.7	48.4		195	58.3	0.0	0.0
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	0.0	0.0		237	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	48.9	32.4		211	32.3	-2.6	2.7
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	119.1	124.8		66	184.5	80.3	-1.4
4.3.3 Labour productivity	86.4	76.0		139	79.2	1.2	3.4

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>19</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Air emissions by fine particulates

### Relative weaknesses

- R&D expenditure in the business sector
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures
- Innovation expenditures per person employed

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Air emissions by fine particulates

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
- PCT patent applications
- R&D expenditure in the business sector

### Strong increases since 2018

- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Population with tertiary education

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Trademark applications
- PCT patent applications
- Exports of medium and high technology products

### Strong increases since 2023

- Population with tertiary education
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Design applications

### Strong decreases since 2023

























- International scientific co-publications
- Air emissions by fine particulates
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES63	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	N/A	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	N/A	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	6.4	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	66.23	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	25.73	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	3.25	4.41	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	25,400	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.05	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	4,155.8	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	N/A	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	83.18	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>19</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

## Ciudad de Melilla (ES64)

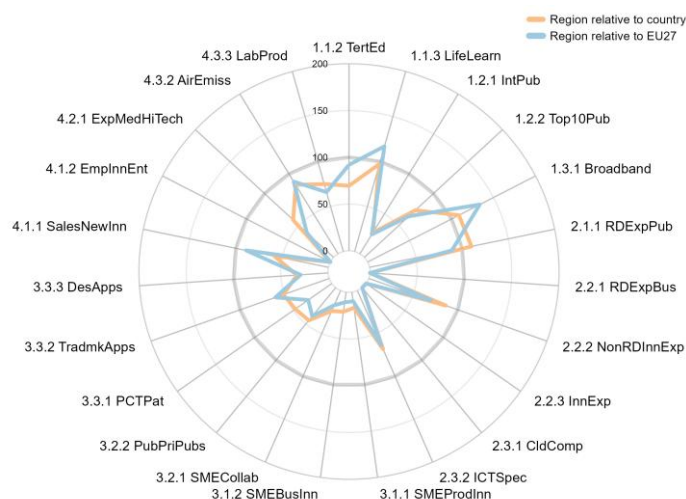
Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>52.2</b>		<b>225</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	69.5	92.0		122	102.1	2.5	-32.5
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	97.3	116.9		81	148.0	21.4	-13.3
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	26.4	24.2		219	32.7	29.7	-18.5
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	73.8	64.4		181	61.0	-69.5	-70.7
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	108.8	133.7		11	133.7	67.0	29.5
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	110.2	89.0		99	90.3	4.2	12.5
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	0.0	0.0		245	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	86.6	69.9		198	55.7	39.2	0.0
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	0.0	0.0		238	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	0.0	0.0		222	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	68.3	63.7		152	71.7	19.4	9.1
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	16.9	9.8		239	10.9	-7.8	0.0
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	21.3	11.1		237	13.8	-53.9	0.0
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	23.7	17.1		237	22.8	0.0	0.0
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	45.2	39.3		233	44.8	8.2	8.0
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	47.3	30.6		212	26.9	26.9	26.9
3.3.2 Trademark applications	51.4	60.4		153	56.4	44.0	20.7
3.3.3 Design applications	32.9	29.1		224	24.0	24.0	24.0
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	58.4	89.1		101	107.4	0.0	0.0
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	0.0	0.0		237	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	58.6	38.8		206	38.7	-2.8	2.9
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	86.4	90.5		159	133.8	7.0	-22.5
4.3.3 Labour productivity	75.0	66.0		151	68.8	-6.7	-2.5

 >125% of the EU average
  100–125% of the EU average
  70–100% of the EU average
  <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.



## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>20</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Broadband penetration
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- Population with tertiary education

### Relative weaknesses

- R&D expenditure in the business sector
- Innovation expenditures per person employed
- Cloud computing in enterprises

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Broadband penetration
- Population involved in lifelong learning
- R&D expenditure in the public sector

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- R&D expenditure in the business sector
- SMEs introducing product innovations
- Innovation expenditures per person employed

### Strong increases since 2018

- Broadband penetration
- Trademark applications
- Non-R&D innovation expenditures

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- SMEs introducing business process innovations
- SMEs introducing product innovations

### Strong increases since 2023

- Broadband penetration
- PCT patent applications
- Design applications

### Strong decreases since 2023

- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- Population with tertiary education
- Air emissions by fine particulates

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES64	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	N/A	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	N/A	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	5.9	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	67.47	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	25.93	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)			
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	22,800	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.04	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	6,124.2	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	N/A	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	85.98	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>20</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

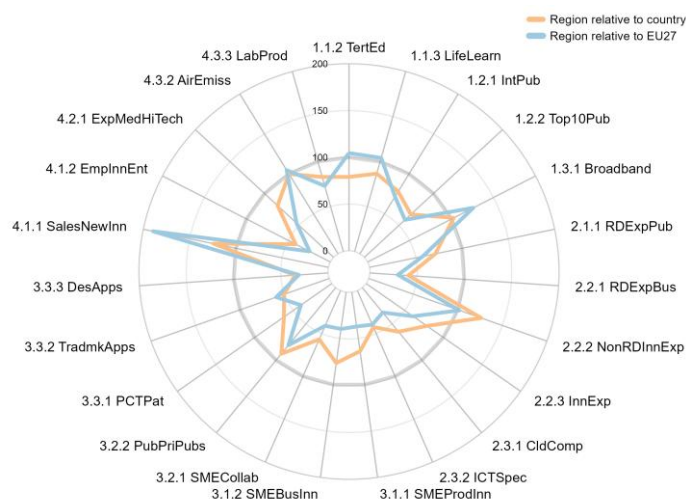
## Canarias (ES7)

Indicator	Current benchmarking (relative to the EU in 2025)				Performance trends (relative to the EU in 2018)		
	Performance relative to		Region rank		Performance relative to EU in 2018	Performance change	
	ES	EU27				2018-2025	2023-2025
<b>REGIONAL INNOVATION INDEX</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>70.8</b>		<b>184</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Human resources</b>							
1.1.2 Population with tertiary education	79.0	104.6		91	116.0	19.8	-4.2
1.1.3 Population involved in lifelong learning	86.6	104.0		101	131.6	6.1	-12.2
<b>Attractive research systems</b>							
1.2.1 International scientific co-publications	78.0	71.5		162	96.6	26.9	4.0
1.2.2 Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited	67.4	58.8		187	55.6	-2.4	-16.6
<b>Digitalisation</b>							
1.3.1 Broadband penetration	102.6	126.0		36	126.0	102.6	25.2
<b>Finance and support</b>							
2.1.1 R&D expenditure in the public sector	71.2	57.5		160	58.3	5.6	8.3
<b>Firm investments</b>							
2.2.1 R&D expenditure in the business sector	40.8	29.6		229	31.1	5.2	6.7
2.2.2 Non-R&D innovation expenditures	126.3	101.8		114	81.1	29.3	15.6
2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed	78.6	60.8		181	67.7	11.7	13.7
<b>Investments in information technologies</b>							
2.3.1 Cloud computing in enterprises	60.8	34.3		208	34.3	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists	42.6	39.7		200	44.7	-24.4	-1.2
<b>Innovators</b>							
3.1.1 SMEs introducing product innovations	63.8	37.1		217	41.3	22.2	5.9
3.1.2 SMEs introducing business process innovations	76.6	39.9		214	49.9	-7.6	-1.5
<b>Linkages</b>							
3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	56.9	41.0		219	54.8	33.5	19.3
3.2.2 Public-private co-publications	91.2	79.4		173	90.4	27.4	-1.4
<b>Intellectual assets</b>							
3.3.1 PCT patent applications	62.0	40.1		191	35.2	-0.9	-0.7
3.3.2 Trademark applications	50.7	59.6		155	55.6	-8.0	-17.9
3.3.3 Design applications	35.1	31.0		220	25.5	-21.0	-12.7
<b>Sales and employment impacts</b>							
4.1.1 Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations	124.3	189.7		9	228.7	150.6	153.8
4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises	41.4	24.7		231	26.1	4.5	-5.4
<b>Trade impacts</b>							
4.2.1 Exports of medium and high technology products	81.2	53.8		192	53.6	-3.2	3.3
<b>Resource and labour productivity</b>							
4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates	100.0	104.8		136	154.9	26.8	-12.7
4.3.3 Labour productivity	82.9	72.9		146	75.9	0.7	2.3

>125% of the EU average
 100–125% of the EU average
 70–100% of the EU average
 <70% of the EU average

Note: 'Region rank' shows region rank among all regions for each indicator based on indicator scores.

## Radar chart comparing region with the country and the EU in 2025



Note: The radar chart shows the region's performance relative to two different baselines: the country average (yellow line) and the EU27 average (blue line). These lines should be interpreted separately as they cannot be directly compared with one another. The grey circle represents the relevant baseline (either country or EU). A line above the grey circle (which corresponds to 100) indicates that the region performs above that baseline, while a line below indicates underperformance.

## Main strengths, weaknesses, and performance trends<sup>21</sup>

### Relative strengths

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration
- Air emissions by fine particulates

### Relative weaknesses

- Employment in innovative enterprises
- R&D expenditure in the business sector
- Design applications

### Highest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration
- Population with tertiary education

### Lowest ranked indicators among RIS regions

- Employment in innovative enterprises
- R&D expenditure in the business sector
- Design applications

### Strong increases since 2018

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others

### Strong decreases since 2018

- Employed ICT specialists
- Design applications
- Trademark applications

### Strong increases since 2023

- Sales of new-to-market and new-to-firm innovations
- Broadband penetration
- Innovative SMEs collaborating with others

### Strong decreases since 2023

- Trademark applications
- Scientific publications among the top 10% most cited
- Design applications

Table highlighting structural differences between the region, a country, and the EU

Structural Indicator	ES7	ES	EU
Share of employment in (2022-2024 average):			
<i>Agriculture &amp; Mining (A-B)</i>	2.3	3.8	3.73
<i>Manufacturing (C)</i>	3.67	12.1	15.6
<i>Utilities &amp; Construction (D-F)</i>	7.73	7.77	8.4
<i>Services (G-N)</i>	78.03	69.53	64.77
<i>Public administration (O-U)</i>	8.27	6.77	7.1
Average number of employed persons per enterprise (2021-2022 average)	3.57	4.41	4.86
GDP per capita (PPS) (2023)	27,100	34,500	38,100
GDP per capita growth (PPS) (2019-2023)	0.04	0.05	0.05
Population density (2023)	299.9	96.2	109.3
Urbanisation (2024)	94.99	86.69	76.09
Population size (000s) (2024)	2,238.75	48,619.7	449,306.2

<sup>21</sup> Relative strengths and weaknesses refer to the three indicators where the region's scores are furthest above or below the EU average in 2025. These highlight the areas where the region stands out most positively or faces the greatest relative challenges compared to the EU.

More information about Spain and its innovation ecosystem can be found in the following other European Commission resources:

- [EIS country profile](#)
- [European Semester 2025 Country report for Spain](#)
- [European Research Area Platform](#)
- [Smart Specialisation Community of Practice Observatory](#)
- [Horizon Data Dashboard](#)
- [European Committee of Regions Division of Powers tool](#)

This report provides the Country profile from the 2025 Regional Innovation Scoreboard for Spain

*Studies and reports*