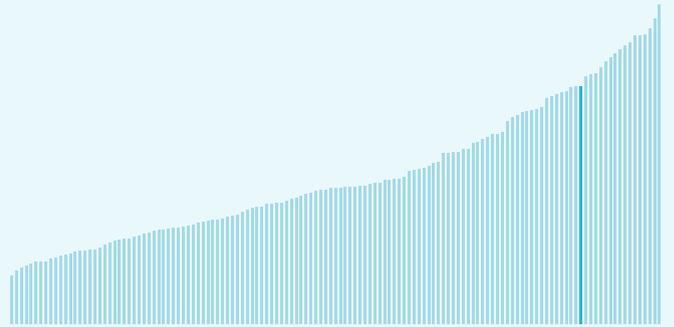


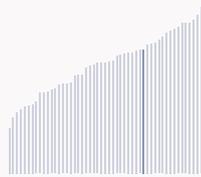
Austria ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2024

Austria ranks **17th** among the 133 economies featured in the GII 2024.

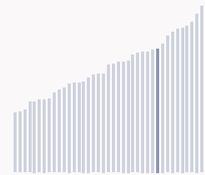
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Austria ranks **16th** among the 51 high-income group economies.



Austria ranks **10th** among the 39 economies in Europe.



> Austria GII Ranking (2020-2024)

The table shows the rankings of Austria over the past four years. Data availability and changes to the GII model framework influence year-on-year comparisons of the GII rankings. The statistical confidence interval for the ranking of Austria in the GII 2024 is between ranks 16 and 19.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	19th	18th	23rd
2021	18th	16th	24th
2022	17th	17th	21st
2023	18th	18th	15th
2024	17th	20th	19th

Austria performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2024.

This year Austria ranks 20th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Austria ranks 19th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

Austria has 1 cluster in the top 100 S&T clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Global Innovation Index 2024



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2024 shows what is the current state of innovation in Austria, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Austria, 7 indicators have improved in the short-term and 5 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital		International patent filings
		Deal numbers	Deal values	
▼ -5.1% 2022 - 2023	▲ 2.8% 2021 - 2022	▲ 17.1% 2022 - 2023	▼ -60.1% 2022 - 2023	▲ 9.1% 2022 - 2023
▲ 3.2% 2013 - 2023	▲ 2.1% 2012 - 2022	▲ 14.9% 2013 - 2023	▲ 28.3% 2013 - 2023	▲ 2.1% 2013 - 2023

Technology adoption

Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
	Fixed broadband	5G		
0% 2021 - 2022	▲ 0.8% 2021 - 2022	▲ 12.2% 2021 - 2022	▲ 14.2% 2021 - 2022	▲ 45.4% 2022 - 2023
0% 2012 - 2022	▲ 1.6% 2012 - 2022		▲ 9.3% 2012 - 2022	▲ 56.5% 2013 - 2023
99.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	29.6 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	92 per 100 inhabitants in 2022		4.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2023

Socioeconomic impact

Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
▼ -1.7% 2022 - 2023	▼ -0.1% 2021 - 2022	▲ 2.6°C 2023
▲ 0.6% 2013 - 2023	0% 2012 - 2022	n/a
130,666 USD in 2023	81.1 years in 2022	

Notes: Not all indicators of the Global Innovation Tracker are used to calculate the Global Innovation Index. Long-term annual growth refers to the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) over the indicated period. For each variable, a one-year growth rate is set for the short run, and ten-year CAGR is set for the long run; time windows might differ when gaps exist in data availability. The end period corresponds to the most recent available observation, which may differ among countries. Temperature change is an exception: it indicates the change in degrees Celsius with respect to the average temperature in the country from 1951–1980. Figures are rounded.



Expected vs. observed innovation performance

The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected and those below are performing below expectations.



Austria is an innovation leader, ranking in the top 25 of the GII.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development





Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs. Economies above the line are effectively translating costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs.



Austria produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

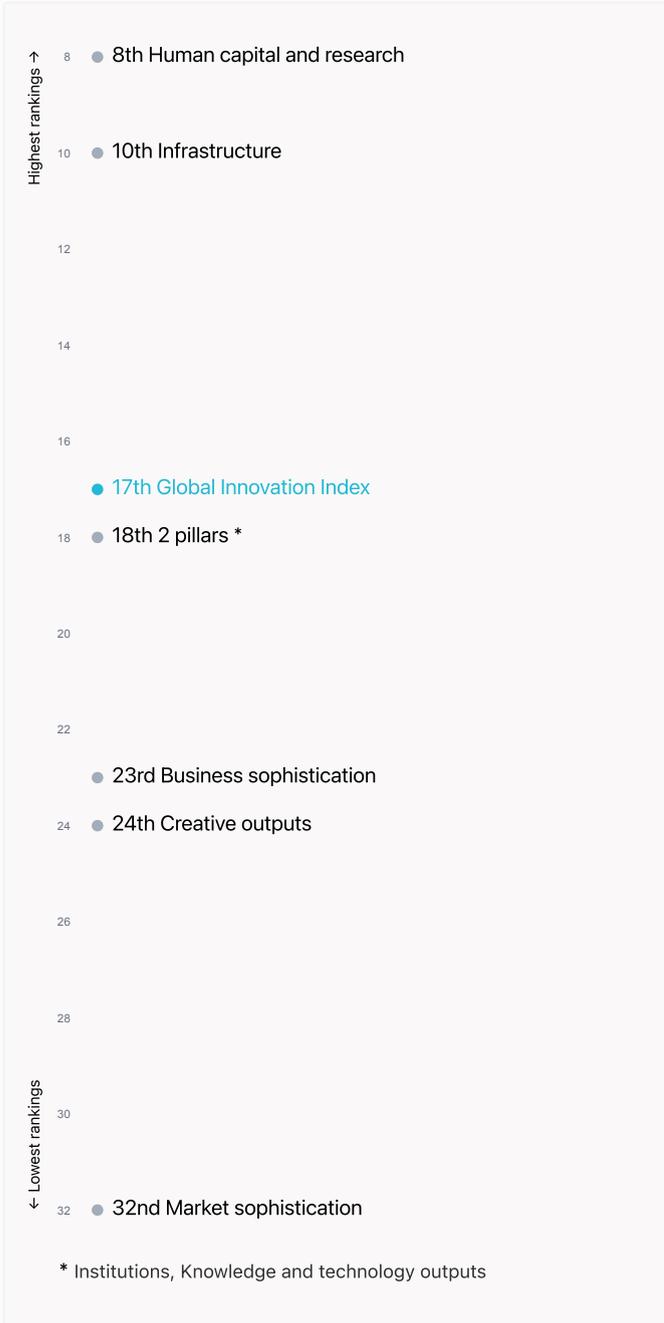
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





Overview of Austria's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2024

The chart shows the ranking for each of the seven areas that the GII comprises. The strongest areas for Austria are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



Highest rankings



Austria ranks highest in Human capital and research (8th) and Infrastructure (10th).

Lowest rankings



Austria ranks lowest in Market sophistication (32nd), Creative outputs (24th) and Business sophistication (23rd).

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Austria can be found on [this link](#).

Global Innovation Index 2024



Benchmark of Austria against other economy groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

The charts show the relative position of Austria (blue bar) against other economy groupings (grey bars), for each of the seven areas of the GII Index.



High-Income economies

Austria performs above the high-income group average in all pillars.



Europe

Austria performs above the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 80.81

Austria | Score: 74.72

High income | Score: 67.41

Europe | Score: 59.14

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 61.30

Austria | Score: 59.39

High income | Score: 46.99

Europe | Score: 44.92

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 58.57

Austria | Score: 56.76

High income | Score: 51.96

Europe | Score: 51.74

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 62.12

Austria | Score: 45.19

High income | Score: 44.90

Europe | Score: 42.79

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.64

Austria | Score: 50.97

High income | Score: 44.71

Europe | Score: 42.68

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 57.29

Austria | Score: 41.80

Europe | Score: 36.30

High income | Score: 35.79

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 56.54

Austria | Score: 44.49

High income | Score: 39.44

Europe | Score: 39.15



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Austria

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Austria in the GII 2024.



Austria's main innovation strengths are **Domestic industry diversification** (rank 3), **Production and export complexity** (rank 7) and **Research talent, % in businesses** (rank 7).

Strengths

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name
3	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	122	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
7	6.3.2	Production and export complexity	107	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
7	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	60	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
8	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	58	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
8	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	56	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %
8	5.2.1	Public Research-Industry co-publications, %	52	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
8	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	51	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP
8	1.2.2	Rule of law*	47	4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP
9	2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	35	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
10	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	32	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture [†]
11	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			

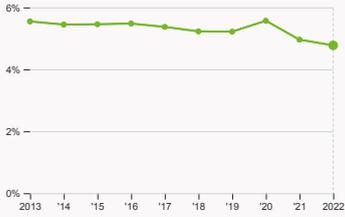
Global Innovation Index 2024



Austria's innovation system

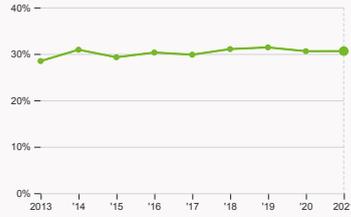
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

> Innovation inputs in Austria



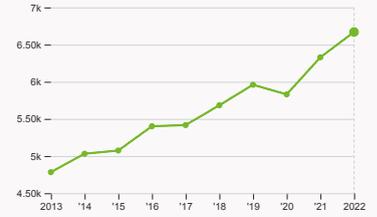
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.77 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.19 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.



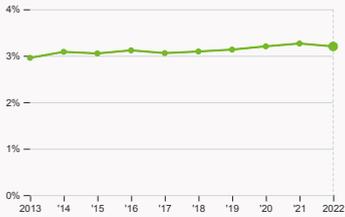
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 30.6 % of total graduates in 2021, up by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 6669.17 FTE per million population in 2022, up by 5.38% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 9.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 3.2 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.06 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 8.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

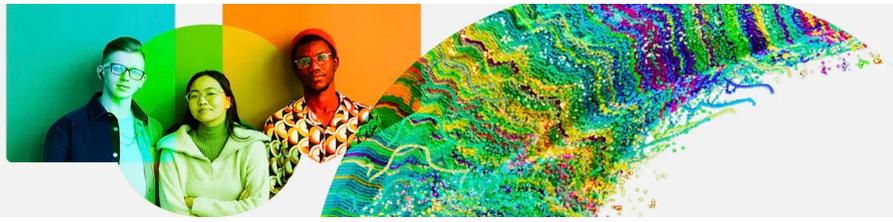
was equal to an average score of 43.97 for the top three universities in 2023, down by 0.36% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 27.



4.2.4 VC received, value

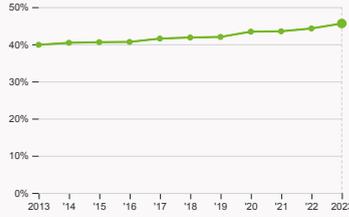
was equal to 424.94 thousand USD in 2023, down by 60.1% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.

Global Innovation Index 2024



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.07 in 2021, up by 0.45% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 3.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 45.59 % in 2023, up by 1.33 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.

Global Innovation Index 2024

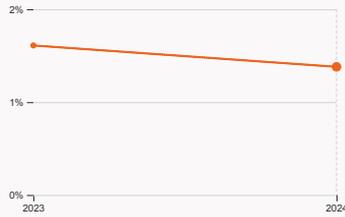


› Innovation outputs in Austria



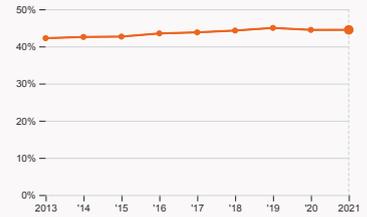
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 4.09 thousand patents in 2022, down by 2.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 1.38 % GDP in 2024, down by 0.23 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 27.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 44.46 % of total manufacturing output in 2021, up by 0.01 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 19.



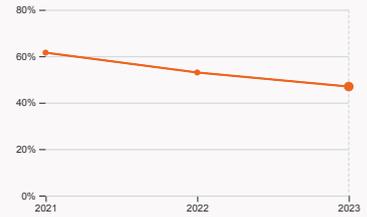
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 1.68 in 2021, down by 5.08% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 7.



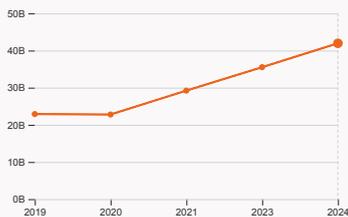
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 24.16 billion USD in 2022, down by 5.77% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 23.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity

was equal to 46.94 % for the top 15 companies in 2023, down by 6.06 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 52.



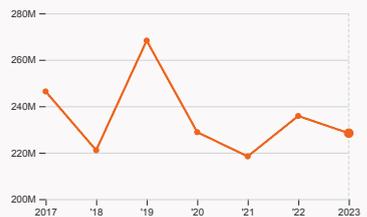
7.1.3 Global brand value

was equal to 41.94 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2024, up by 18.11% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 29.



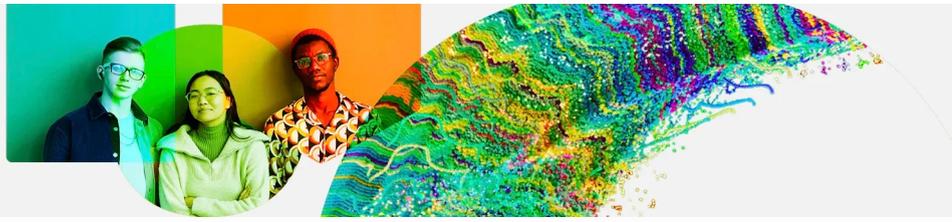
7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 34 films in 2022, down by 30.61% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 228.39 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2023, down by 3.14% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 51.



Austria's innovation top performers

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Austria

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D	R&D Growth	R&D Intensity
			[mn EUR]	[%]	[%]
306	AMS-OSRAM	Technology Hardware & Equipment	717	4	15
800	KONTRON	Technology Hardware & Equipment	225	6	15
827	PIERER INDUSTRIE	Real Estate Investment & Services	215	27	7
909	VOESTALPINE	Industrial Metals & Mining	191	10	1

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre (<https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2022-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard>).
 Note: European Commission's Joint Research Centre ranks the top 2,500 firms by R&D investment annually.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Austria's top universities

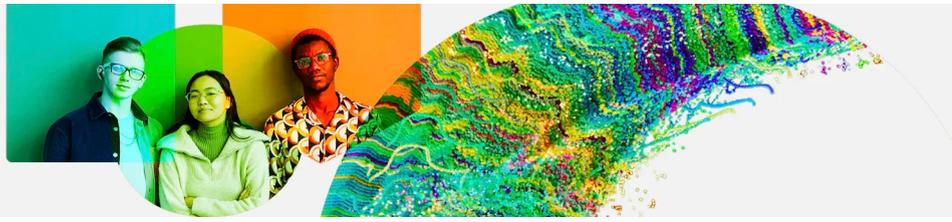
Rank	University	Score
130	UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA	53.70
184	TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITAT WIEN	47.60
362	UNIVERSITAT INNSBRUCK	30.60

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2023>).
 Note: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd annually assesses over 1,200 universities across the globe and scores them between [0,100].
 Ranks can represent a single value "x", a tie "x=" or a range "x-y".

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Austria

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	City	Valuation, bn USD
1	BITPANDA	Financial Services	Vienna	4
2	GOSTUDENT	Consumer & Retail	Vienna	4

Source: CBInsights, Tracker – The Complete List of Unicorn Companies: <https://www.cbinsights.com/research-unicorn-companies>



7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Austria

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	VERBUND AG	69.62
2	ANDRITZ AG	71.81
3	FLUGHAFEN WIEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	70.01

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2022>).

Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

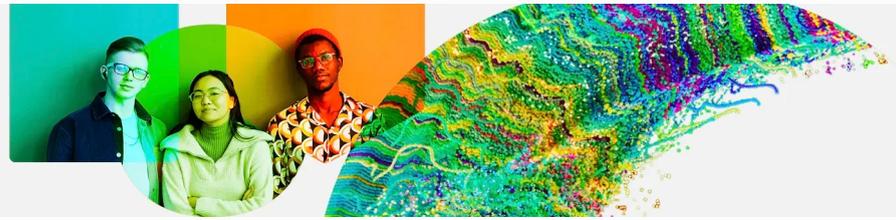
7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in Austria with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	RED BULL	Soft Drinks	8,391.9
2	ERSTE	Banking	4,655.6
3	A1	Telecoms	2,619.9

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com>).

Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

Global Innovation Index 2024



GII 2024 rank

17

Austria

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
19	20	High	EUR	9.1	626.5	69,069
			Score / Value Rank	Score / Value Rank		
Institutions				Business sophistication		
74.7 18				51 23		
1.1 Institutional environment				5.1 Knowledge workers		
80.5 18				57.2 25		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
78.7 25				45.6 21		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		
82.3 15				42.6 31		
1.2 Regulatory environment				5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP		
84.1 15				2.2 8		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %		
75.5 22				49.9 31		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		
92.8 8				14 56		
1.3 Business environment				5.2 Innovation linkages		
59.6 34				52.1 17		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business*				5.2.1 Public Research-Industry co-publications, %		
70.9 25				5.6 8		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture*				5.2.2 University-industry R&D collaboration+		
48.2 32				69.4 25		
Human capital and research				5.2.3 State of cluster development*		
59.4 8				78.6 21		
2.1 Education				5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		
62.8 24				0.03 36		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.8 46				3.8 11		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				5.3 Knowledge absorption		
26.7 13				43.6 23		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		
16.4 31				0.7 58		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		
486.3 19				8.6 60		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		
9.3 24				3.3 8		
2.2 Tertiary education				5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		
59.7 4				-0.1 122		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		
93.9 12				63.7 7		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				Knowledge and technology outputs		
30.6 17				41.8 18		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				6.1 Knowledge creation		
18.7 11				43.2 19		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
55.6 18				6.8 12		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
6,669.2 9				2.5 12		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
3.2 8				0.3 35		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		
57.7 25				27.9 22		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		
44.5 27				44.1 18		
Infrastructure				6.2 Knowledge impact		
56.8 10				45.7 20		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		
87.6 17				-0.4 107		
3.1.1 ICT access*				6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP		
97.2 33				1.4 27		
3.1.2 ICT use*				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		
89.5 19				0.6 10		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %		
87 19				44.5 19		
3.1.4 E-participation*				6.3 Knowledge diffusion		
76.7 21				36.5 31		
3.2 General infrastructure				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		
50.6 14				0.6 25		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				6.3.2 Production and export complexity		
7,147.9 23				85.2 7		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		
86.4 7				8.1 23		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		
26.4 40				3.5 31		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		
32.1 37				6.5 42		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				Creative outputs		
15.4 27				44.5 24		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				7.1 Intangible assets		
35.4 24				43.9 28		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		
2.6 40				46.9 52		
Market sophistication				7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
45.2 32				42.2 43		
4.1 Credit				7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		
46.6 29				7.6 29		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups*				7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
61.3 27				4 22		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				7.2 Creative goods and services		
89.6 32				31.8 32		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		
n/a n/a				1 29		
4.2 Investment				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69		
21.5 39				5.3 21		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69		
30.2 47				55.6 9		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade		
0.3 22				0.9 49		
4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3 Online creativity		
0.1 31				58.3 20		
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP				7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69		
0.002 35				46.7 13		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69		
67.5 24				58.2 19		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		
1.1 21				70.1 51		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification						
99.2 3						
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$						
626.5 42						

NOTES: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question, ● that the economy's data is outdated. Square brackets [] indicate the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level; n/a represents missing values; a dash - indicates an indicator which is not relevant to this economy and thus not considered for DMC thresholds.



Data availability

The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for Austria.



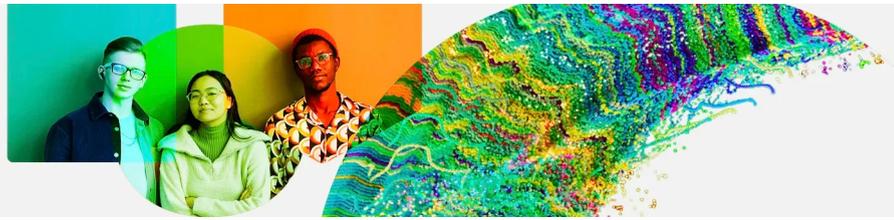
Austria has missing data for one indicator and outdated data for six indicators.

Missing data for Austria

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2022	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)

Outdated data for Austria

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture [†]	2022	2023	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups [†]	2022	2023	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	2021	2023	World Bank Enterprise Surveys



Top science and technology clusters in Austria



Austria has 1 cluster in the top 100 S&T clusters of the Global Innovation Index, the same number as in 2023.

The table and map below give an overview of the top science and technology clusters in Austria.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
74	Vienna	Medical technology	Physics

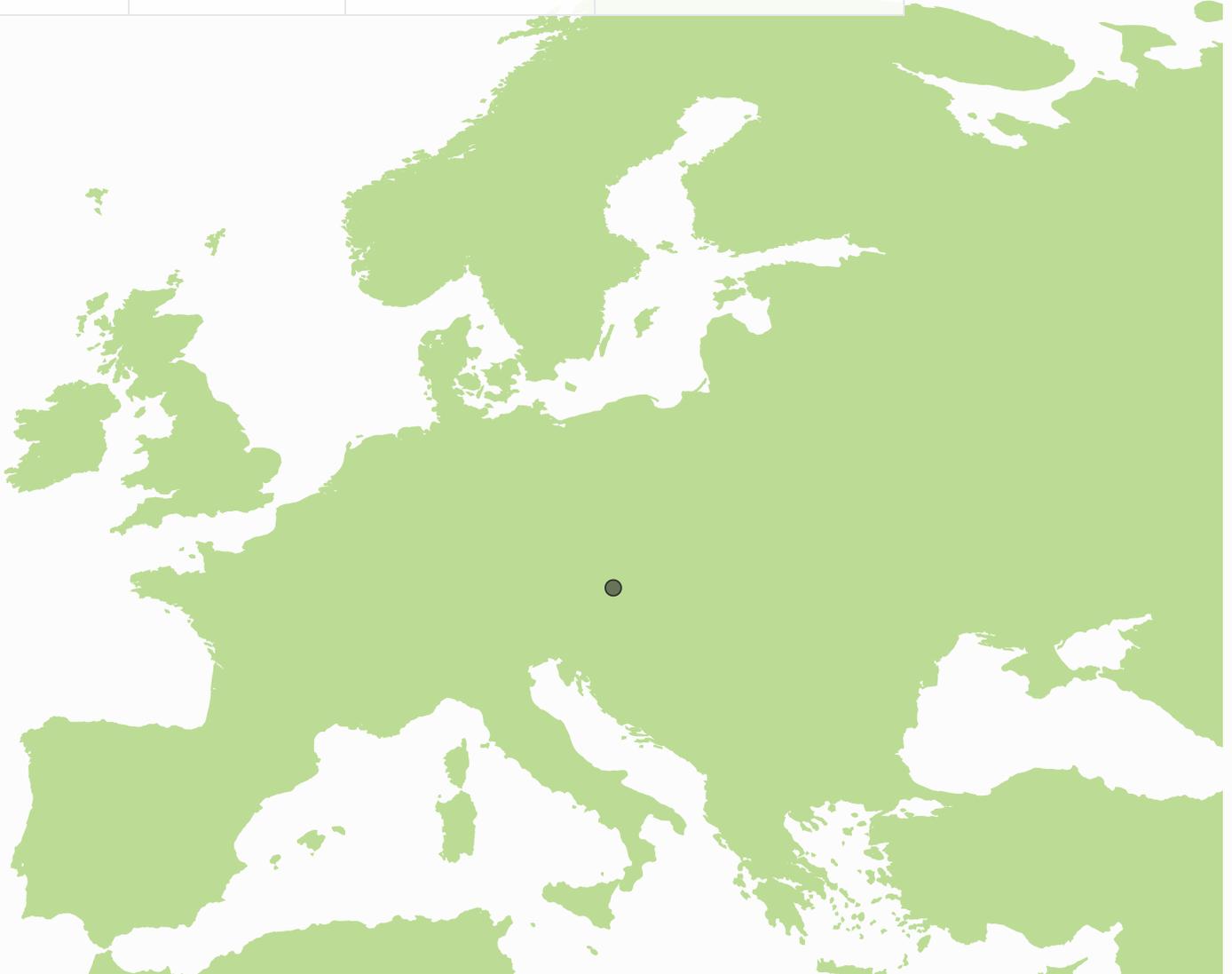


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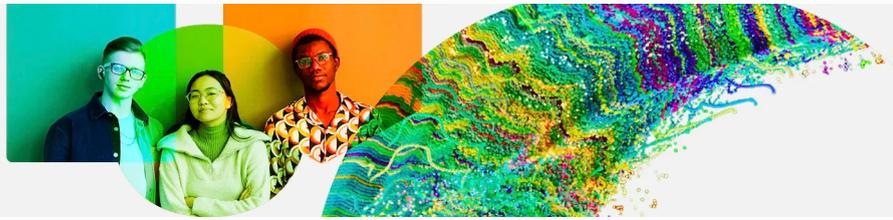


The table and map below give an overview of the top science and technology clusters by intensity in Austria.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
46	Vienna	Medical technology	Physics

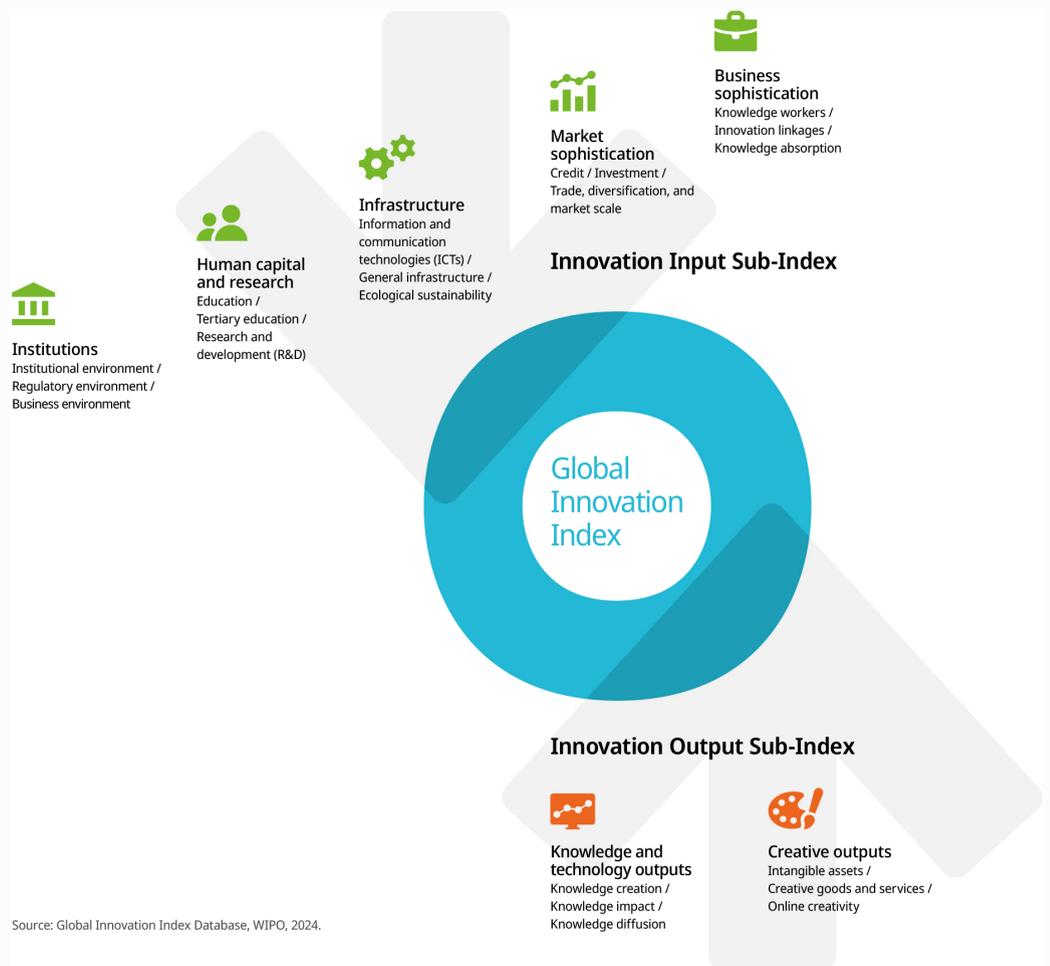


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About the Global Innovation Index

- The Global Innovation Index (GII) is published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations.
- Recognizing that innovation is a key driver of economic development, the GII aims to provide an innovation ranking and rich analysis referencing around 130 economies. Over the last decade, the GII has established itself as both a leading reference on innovation and a “tool for action” for economies that incorporate the GII into their innovation agendas.



The Index is a ranking of the innovation capabilities and results of world economies. It measures innovation based on criteria that include institutions, human capital and research, infrastructure, credit, investment, linkages; the creation, absorption and diffusion of knowledge; and creative outputs.

The GII has two sub-indices: the Innovation Input Sub-Index and the Innovation Output Sub-Index, and seven pillars, each consisting of three sub-pillars.