

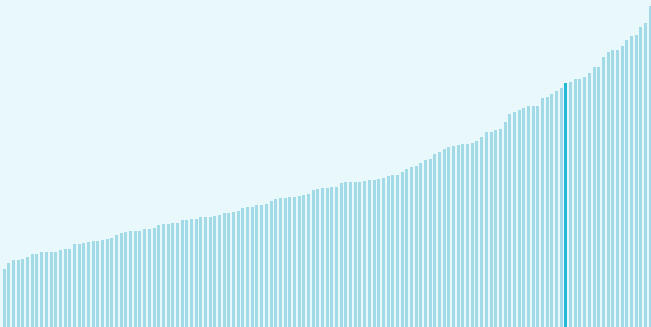
Global Innovation Index 2025



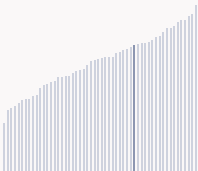
Austria ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Austria ranks **19th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

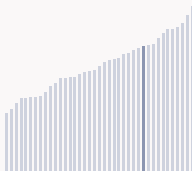
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Austria ranks 18th among the 54 High-income group economies.



Austria ranks 11th among the 39 economies in Europe.



> Austria GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Austria over the past six 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 2025 is between ranks 15 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
2025	19th	17th	21st

Austria performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year Austria ranks 17th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Austria ranks 21st in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

Austria has 1 cluster in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Global Innovation Index 2025



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2025 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 deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 2.9 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 2.6 % 2022 - 2023	▼ -25.8 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -1 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 3.2 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 2.3 % 2013 - 2023	▼ -6.7 % 2020 - 2024	▲ 1 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▼ -0.2% 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.2% 2022 - 2023	▲ 4.3% 2022 - 2023	▲ 10.7% 2022 - 2023	▲ 26.1% 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -0.1% 2014 - 2024	▲ 1.9% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 9.9% 2013 - 2023	▲ 52% 2014 - 2024
Penetration	98.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	29.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	96 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	5.3 per 100 cars in 2024

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▼ -0.2 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.8 % 2022 - 2023	+ 3.3 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.7 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.1 % 2013 - 2023	+ 2.4 °C 2014
Level	133,479.6 USD in 2024	82 years in 2023	n/a

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 countries. from 1951–1980. Figures are rounded.

Global Innovation Index 2025



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



Global Innovation Index 2025



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

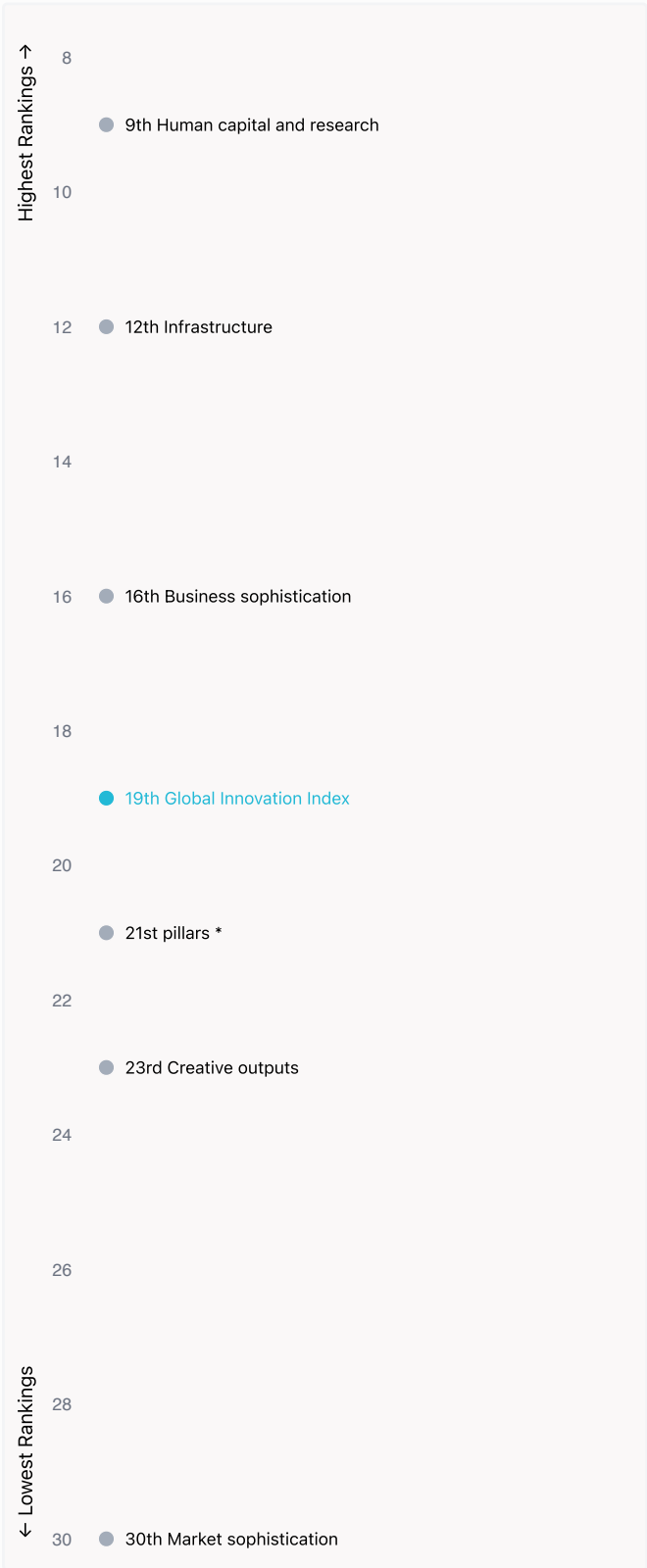


Global Innovation Index 2025



Overview of Austria's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2025

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 (9th), Infrastructure (12th) and Business sophistication (16th).



Lowest Rankings

Austria ranks lowest in Market sophistication (30th), Creative outputs (23rd) and Institutions, Knowledge and technology outputs (21st).

* Institutions, Knowledge and technology outputs



The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Austria can be found on <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/statistics-country-profile/en/at.pdf>

Global Innovation Index 2025



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

The charts shows the relative position of Austria (blue bar) against other economy groupings (grey bars)



High-income economies

Austria performs above the High-income group average in Institutions, Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.



Europe

Austria performs above the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.63

Austria | Score: 72.10

High-income | Score: 65.99

Europe | Score: 59.42

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 59.30

Austria | Score: 58.57

High-income | Score: 45.45

Europe | Score: 44.67

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 61.36

Austria | Score: 59.34

High-income | Score: 54.18

Europe | Score: 54.13

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 61.82

High-income | Score: 47.12

Austria | Score: 46.91

Europe | Score: 44.89

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 59.10

Austria | Score: 52.99

High-income | Score: 42.22

Europe | Score: 40.79

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 54.93

Austria | Score: 39.92

Europe | Score: 34.99

High-income | Score: 33.94

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.98

Austria | Score: 44.51

High-income | Score: 38.68

Europe | Score: 38.66

Global Innovation Index 2025



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Austria

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Austria in the GII 2025.



Austria's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Domestic industry diversification** (rank 4), **Production and export complexity** (rank 7) and **GERD performed by business, % GDP** (rank 7).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
4	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification
7	6.3.2	Production and export complexity
7	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP
7	1.2.2	Rule of law*
8	5.2.1	Public research–industry co-publications, %
8	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
8	2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.
9	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
10	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
11	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
129	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
109	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
68	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
59	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
58	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
52	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP
48	4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP
42	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺
38	4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups ⁺
36	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP

Global Innovation Index 2025



Austria's innovation system

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

› Innovation inputs in Austria



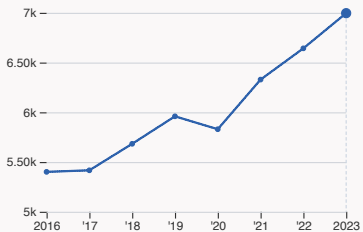
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.77 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.72 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 31.05 % of total graduates in 2022, up by 0.46 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 16.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 6996.55 FTE per million population in 2023, up by 5.32% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 8.



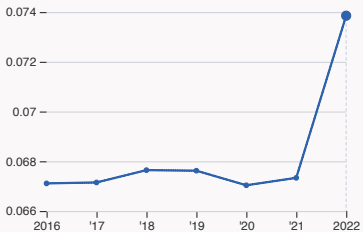
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 3.29 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.11 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 45.43 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 3.32% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 27.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.07 in 2022, up by 9.68% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 45.87 % in 2024, up by 0.28 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 20.

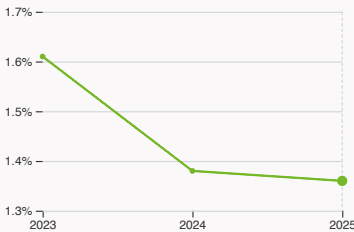
Global Innovation Index 2025

> Innovation outputs in Austria



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 4.13 thousand patents in 2023, up by 0.98% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 11.



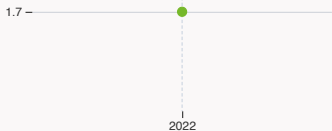
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 1.36 % GDP in 2025, down by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 30.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 105 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2022, down by 5.25% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 22.



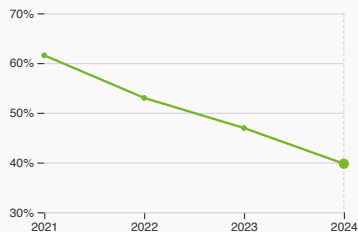
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 1.7 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 7.



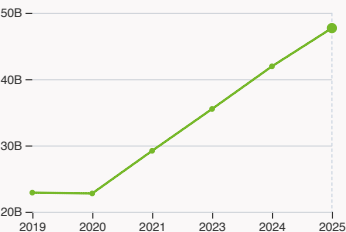
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 28.39 billion USD in 2023, up by 17.51% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 22.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 39.76 % for the top 15 companies in 2024, down by 7.18 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 58.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 47.7 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2025, up by 13.73% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 22.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 41 films in 2023, up by 20.59% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 27.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 199.01 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 12.86% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 52.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Austria's innovation top performers

Disclaimer: This section contains only the top performers per country. For the complete list, please visit the [GII Innovation Ecosystems and Data Explorer website](#).

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Austria

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
1	AMS-OSRAM	Technology Hardware & Equipment	589	-18	16
2	PIERER INDUSTRIE	Real Estate Investment & Services	275	28	8
3	VOESTALPINE	Industrial Metals & Mining	214	12	1
4	OMV	Oil & Gas Producers	188	7	0.5

Source: WIPO, based on European Commission's Joint Research Centre (<https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2024-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard>) and Orbis database (<https://www.moodys.com/web/en/us/capabilities/company-reference-data/orbis.html>).
Note: Data is based on the 2024 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard from the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, which ranks the top 2,000 firms by R&D investment annually. For countries not represented in the Scoreboard, companies from Orbis with R&D expenditure above USD 50 million were identified and used to complement the dataset.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Austria's top universities

Rank	University	Score
137	UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA	53.90
190	TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITAT WIEN	47.20
309	UNIVERSITAT INNSBRUCK	35.20

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2024>).
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'.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF INNSBRUCK	93.75
2	TU WIEN	90.35
3	MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ	89.60

Source: Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings 2025.
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks. The score is calculated as the average of the International Outlook score (encompassing international staff, students, and co-authorship) and the industry score (reflecting industry income and patent citations). The 2025 ranking corresponds to data from the academic year that ended in 2022.

Global Innovation Index 2025



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	58.36
2	ANDRITZ AG	65.36
3	FLUGHAFEN WIEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	69.53

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2024>).
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	9,701
2	ERSTE	Banking	6,789
3	RAIFFEISEN BANK	Banking	3,411.6

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com>).
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
21	17	High	Europe	9.1	667.2	73,050.9
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				 Business sophistication		
1.1 Institutional environment				5.1 Knowledge workers		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		
1.2 Regulatory environment				5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %		
1.3 Business environment				5.2 Innovation linkages		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†		
 Human capital and research				5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*		
2.1 Education				5.2.4 State of cluster development†		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				5.3 Knowledge absorption		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		
2.2 Tertiary education				5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				 Knowledge and technology outputs		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				6.1 Knowledge creation		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		
 Infrastructure				6.2 Knowledge impact		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		
3.1.1 ICT access*				6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP		
3.1.2 ICT use*				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing		
3.2 General infrastructure				6.3 Knowledge diffusion		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				6.3.2 Production and export complexity		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				 Creative outputs		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.1 Intangible assets		
 Market sophistication				7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		
4.1 Credit				7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				7.2 Creative goods and services		
4.2 Investment				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3 Online creativity		
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification						
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$						

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.

Global Innovation Index 2025



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 one indicator.

Missing data for Austria

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)

Outdated data for Austria

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics



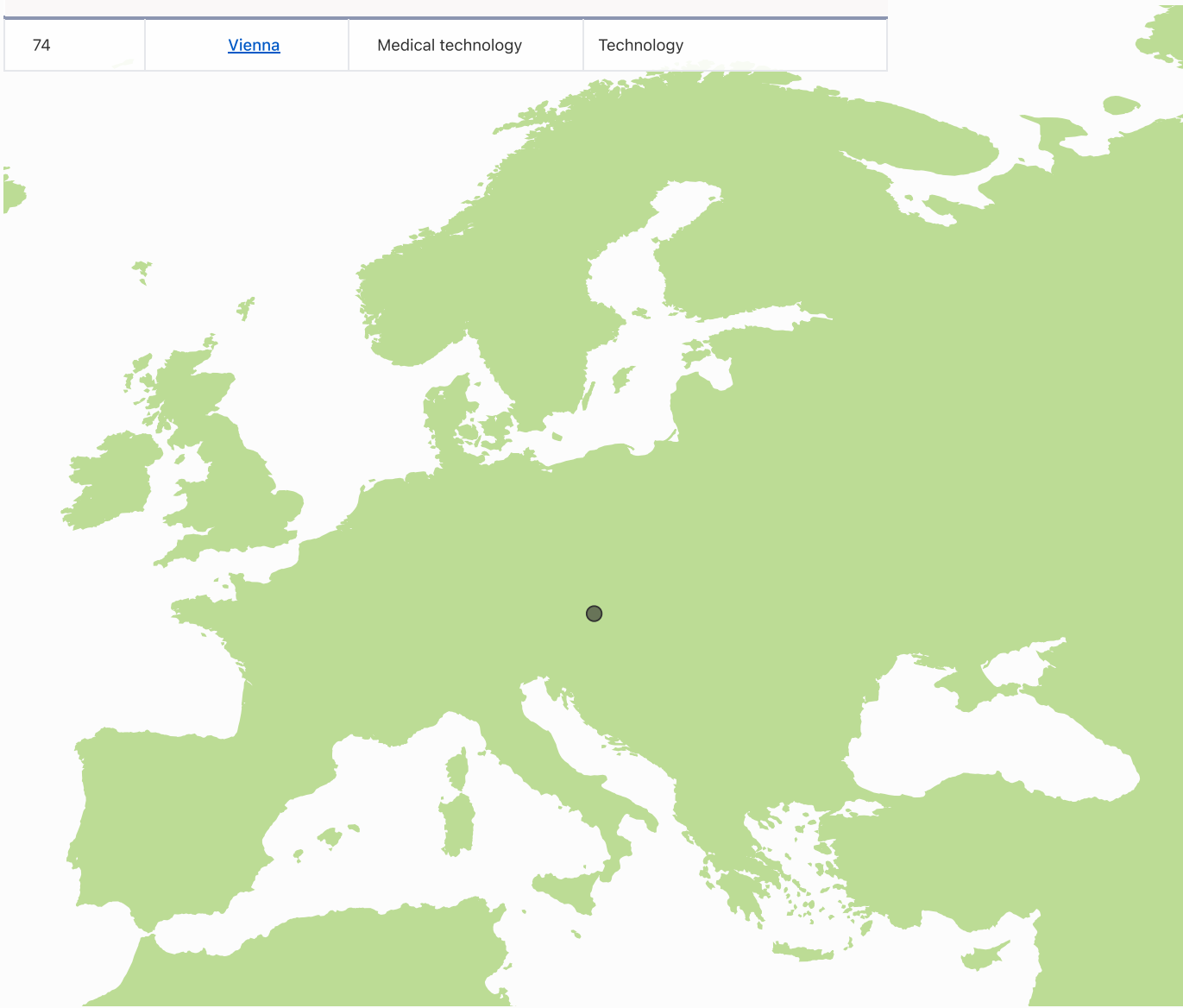
Top innovation clusters in Austria



Austria has 1 cluster in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index

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

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

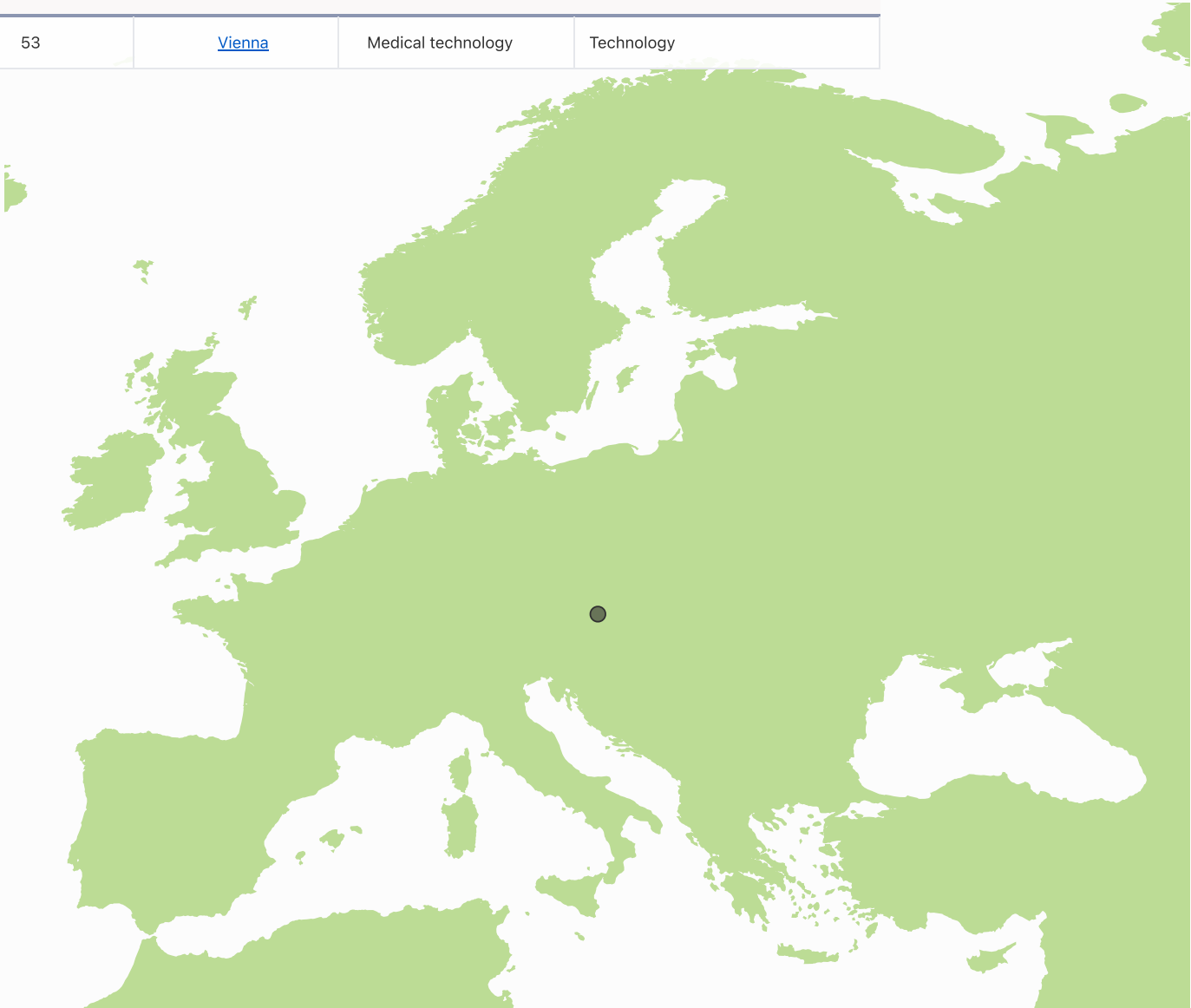


Global Innovation Index 2025



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

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
53	Vienna	Medical technology	Technology

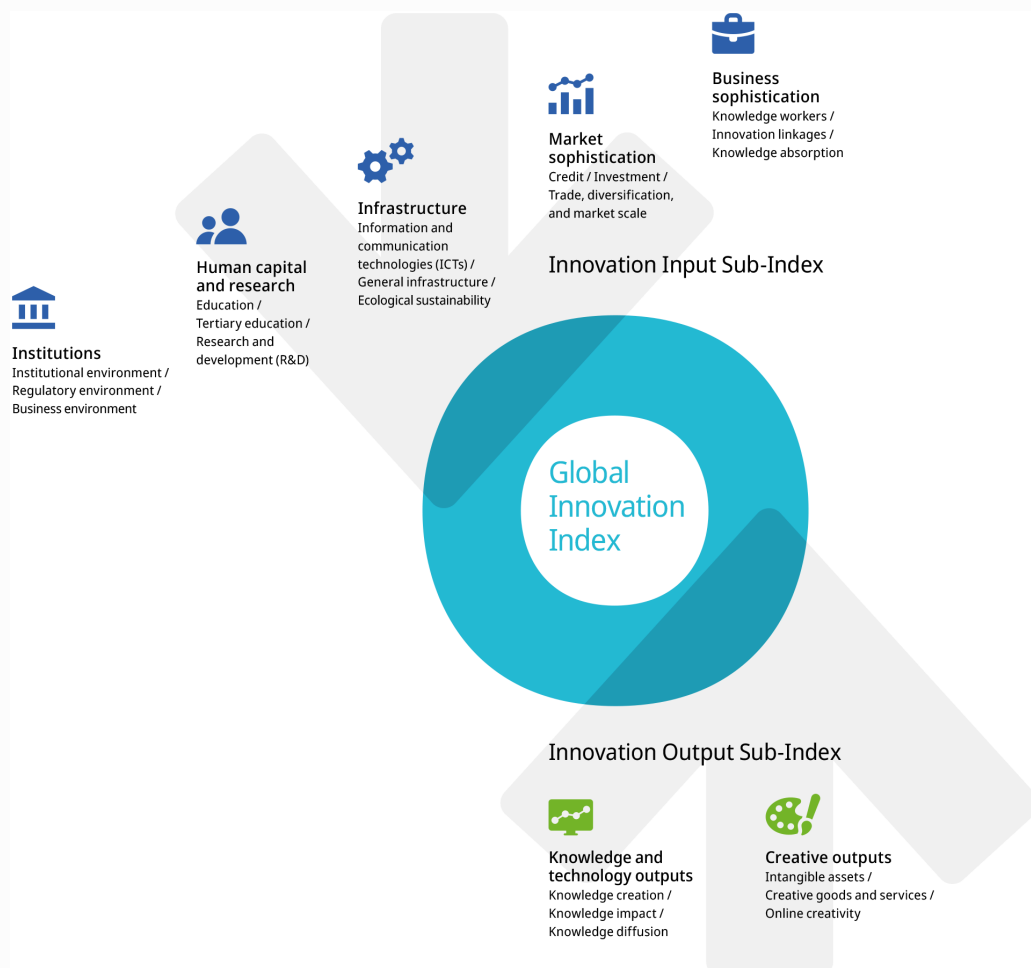


Global Innovation Index 2025



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 140 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.