Global Innovation Index 2025

Greece ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Greece ranks 42nd 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.

Greece ranks 39th among the 54 High-income group economies.

Greece ranks 28th among the 39 economies in Europe.

Greece GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Greece 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 Greece in the GII 2025 is between ranks 40 and 46.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	43rd	40th	52nd
2021	47th	39th	60th
2022	44th	44th	49th
2023	42nd	42nd	41st
2024	45th	43rd	43rd
2025	42nd	42nd	42nd

Greece performs the same in innovation outputs as in innovation inputs in 2025.

This year Greece ranks 42nd in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Greece ranks 42nd in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

Greece has no clusters 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 Greece, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Greece, 9 indicators have improved in the short-term and 3 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▼ -0.6 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 3.4 % 2022 - 2023	▲ 11.1 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -9.6 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.5 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 7.5 % 2013 - 2023	▲ 10.1 % 2020 - 2024	▼ -2.5 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.7% 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.5% 2022 - 2023	▲ 10.7% 2022 - 2023	▲ 51.8% 2022 - 2023	▲ 32.4% 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.7% 2014 - 2024	▲ 4.4% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 14.5% 2013 - 2023	▲ 100.9% 2014 - 2024
Penetration	92.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	43.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	99 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	1.2 per 100 cars in 2024

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 0.8 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 2.4 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.7 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.3 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.1 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1.1 °C 2014
Level	86,260.4 USD in 2024	81.9 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.

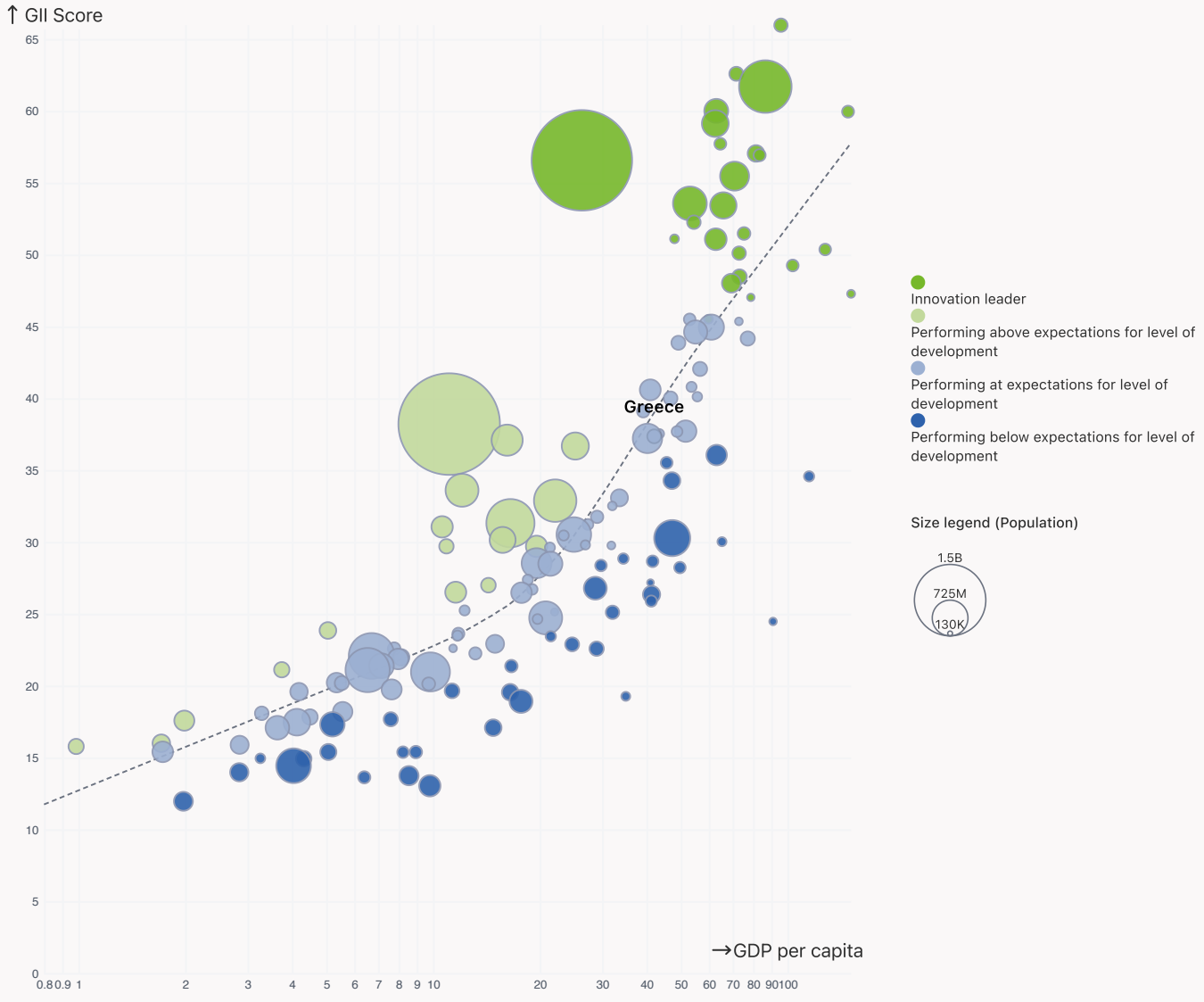
Global Innovation Index 2025

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.

Relative to GDP Greece performs at expectations for its level of development.

> 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.

Greece produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

Overview of Greece'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 Greece are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.

Highest Rankings

Greece ranks highest in Human capital and research (29th), Creative outputs (40th) and Infrastructure (41st).

Lowest Rankings

Greece ranks lowest in Business sophistication (65th), Institutions (60th) and Market sophistication (57th).

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

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

High-income economies

Greece performs above the High-income group average in Human capital and research.

Europe

Greece performs above the regional average in Human capital and research.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- High-income | Score: 65.99
- Europe | Score: 59.42
- Greece | Score: 51.98

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- Greece | Score: 46.76
- High-income | Score: 45.45
- Europe | Score: 44.67

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- High-income | Score: 54.18
- Europe | Score: 54.13
- Greece | Score: 52.14

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- High-income | Score: 47.12
- Europe | Score: 44.89
- Greece | Score: 38.96

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- High-income | Score: 42.22
- Europe | Score: 40.79
- Greece | Score: 28.66

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- Europe | Score: 34.99
- High-income | Score: 33.94
- Greece | Score: 28.15

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- High-income | Score: 38.68
- Europe | Score: 38.66
- Greece | Score: 33.84

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Greece

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

Greece's best-ranked innovation strengths are **School life expectancy, years** (rank 1), **Tertiary enrolment, % gross** (rank 1) and **ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP** (rank 14).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	2.1.3	School life expectancy, years
1	2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross
14	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP
15	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
15	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
18	3.2.2	Logistics performance*
18	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP
19	2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.
21	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP
26	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
130	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
125	5.2.4	State of cluster development†
107	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†
102	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
96	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
87	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
71	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing
63	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture†
62	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025

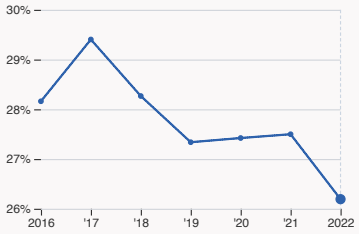
Greece's innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in Greece

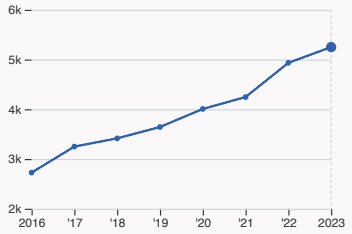
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 3.79 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.33 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 87.



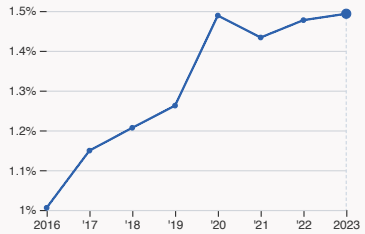
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 26.19 % of total graduates in 2022, down by 1.31 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 5250.67 FTE per million population in 2023, up by 6.41% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 19.

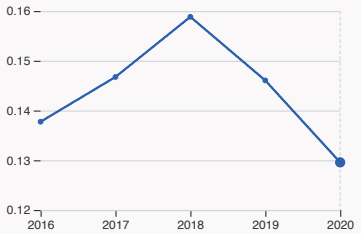


2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 1.49 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 29.

2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 29.33 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 10.97% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.13 in 2020, down by 11.28% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

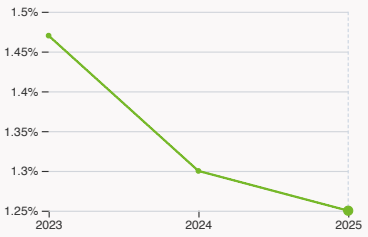
was equal to 31.61 % in 2024, down by 0.28 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 47.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Greece

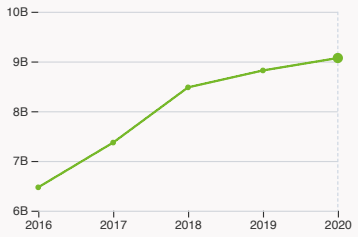
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 659 patents in 2023, up by 5.78% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.



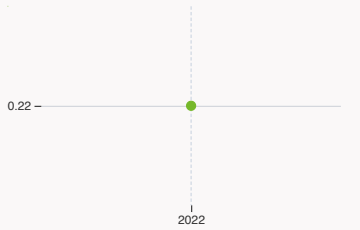
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 1.25 % GDP in 2025, down by 0.05 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 32.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 9.07 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2020, up by 2.83% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.

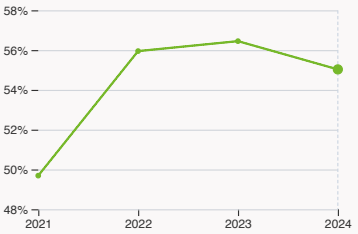


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.22 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 51.

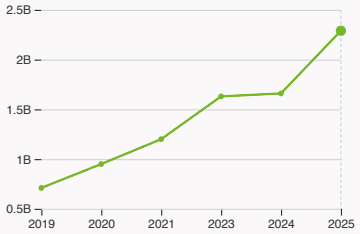
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 3.06 billion USD in 2023, up by 5.88% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 55.03 % for the top 15 companies in 2024, down by 1.42 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 2.29 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2025, up by 37.95% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 60.

7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 37 films in 2023, up by 105.56% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 33.

7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 28.86 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 17.09% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 82.

Greece's innovation top performers

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors.

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

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Greece's top universities

Rank	University	Score
321	NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS	34.20
393	NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS	29.90
508	ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI	23.90

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	NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS	72.45
2	UNIVERSITY OF THE AEGEAN	55.45
3	UNIVERSITY OF CRETE	55.05

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.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Greece

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	City	Valuation, bn USD
1	VIVA WALLET	Financial Services	Athens	2
2	PEOPLECERT	Enterprise Tech	Athens	1

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 Greece

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	ORGANIZATION OF FOOTBALL PROGNOSTICS S.A.	106.20
2	ANS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT S.A.	117.15
3	METLEN ENERGY & METALS S.A.	39.33

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 Greece with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	PIRAEUS BANK	Banking	476.8
2	NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE	Banking	421.9
3	COSMOTE GROUP	Telecoms	354.3

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

Greece

GII 2025 rank **42**

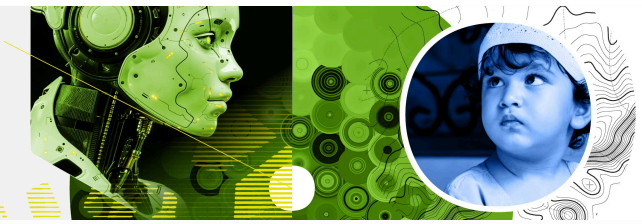
Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
42	42	High	Europe	10.0	436.8	42,065.7

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**52**	**60**	◇
1.1 Institutional environment	**58.7**	**57**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	70.7	44	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	46.7	63	◇
1.2 Regulatory environment	**58.8**	**51**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	60.1	46	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	57.4	58	◇
1.3 Business environment	**38.5**	**80**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	47.7	66	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	29.3	63	○
Human capital and research	**46.8**	**29**	
2.1 Education	**60.9**	**38**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.8	87	○
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	20.1	44	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	20.8	1	●
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	436.5	45	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	8.5	15	●
2.2 Tertiary education	**53.4**	**5**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	166.7	1	●
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	26.2	37	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	3.1	68	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**26**	**40**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	5,250.7	19	●
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	1.5	29	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	44	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	30	46	
Infrastructure	**52.1**	**41**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**84.6**	**45**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	96	36	
3.1.2 ICT use*	80.3	58	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	77.7	45	
3.2 General infrastructure	**39.2**	**45**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	4,500.5	45	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	72.7	18	●
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	20.3	102	○
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**32.6**	**37**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	16.4	26	●
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	20.8	62	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	4.3	21	●
Market sophistication	**39**	**57**	
4.1 Credit	**30.8**	**64**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	44.7	57	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	49.1	67	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**7.9**	**55**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	26.9	53	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	46	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.02	56	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	42	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	41	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**78.1**	**38**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.3	24	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	87	49	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	436.8	53	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**28.7**	**65**	◇
5.1 Knowledge workers	**37.4**	**61**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	31.6	47	◇
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	20.2	37	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	23.4	130	○
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.7	35	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	37.9	51	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**23.8**	**74**	◇
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	2.5	33	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	21.8	107	○ ◇
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	44.2	40	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	20.2	125	○ ◇
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.4	37	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**24.8**	**77**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.3	86	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	7.2	85	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.9	96	○
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.8	63	
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	31.1	45	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**28.1**	**43**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**25.4**	**40**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.6	34	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	38	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.04	62	○
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	27.6	18	●
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	33.7	30	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**33.4**	**45**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	0.4	86	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	1.3	32	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.6	15	●
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing	16.5	71	○ ◇
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**25.6**	**51**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.06	78	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	53.8	51	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	2.7	54	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	1.3	80	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	15.6	14	●
Creative outputs	**33.8**	**40**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**40.6**	**31**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	55	44	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.9	60	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2.9	29	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**18.3**	**57**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.5	53	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	5.2	33	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	22.4	29	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.1	42	
7.3 Online creativity	**35.9**	**41**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	22	34	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	24.7	40	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	61	82	

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 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 Greece.

Greece has missing data for two indicators and outdated data for eight indicators.

Missing data for Greece

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)
7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

Outdated data for Greece

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2019	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2020	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing	2020	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

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.