Global Innovation Index 2021

GREECE

47th Greece ranks 47th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2021.

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.

The following table shows the rankings of Greece over the past three years, noting that 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 2021 is between ranks 42 and 50.

Rankings for Greece (2019–2021)

	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2021	47	39	60
2020	43	40	52
2019	41	40	54

- Greece performs better in innovation inputs than innovation outputs in 2021.
- This year Greece ranks 39th in innovation inputs, higher than both 2020 and 2019.
- As for innovation outputs, Greece ranks 60th. This position is lower than both 2020 and 2019.

39th Greece ranks 39th among the 51 high-income group economies.

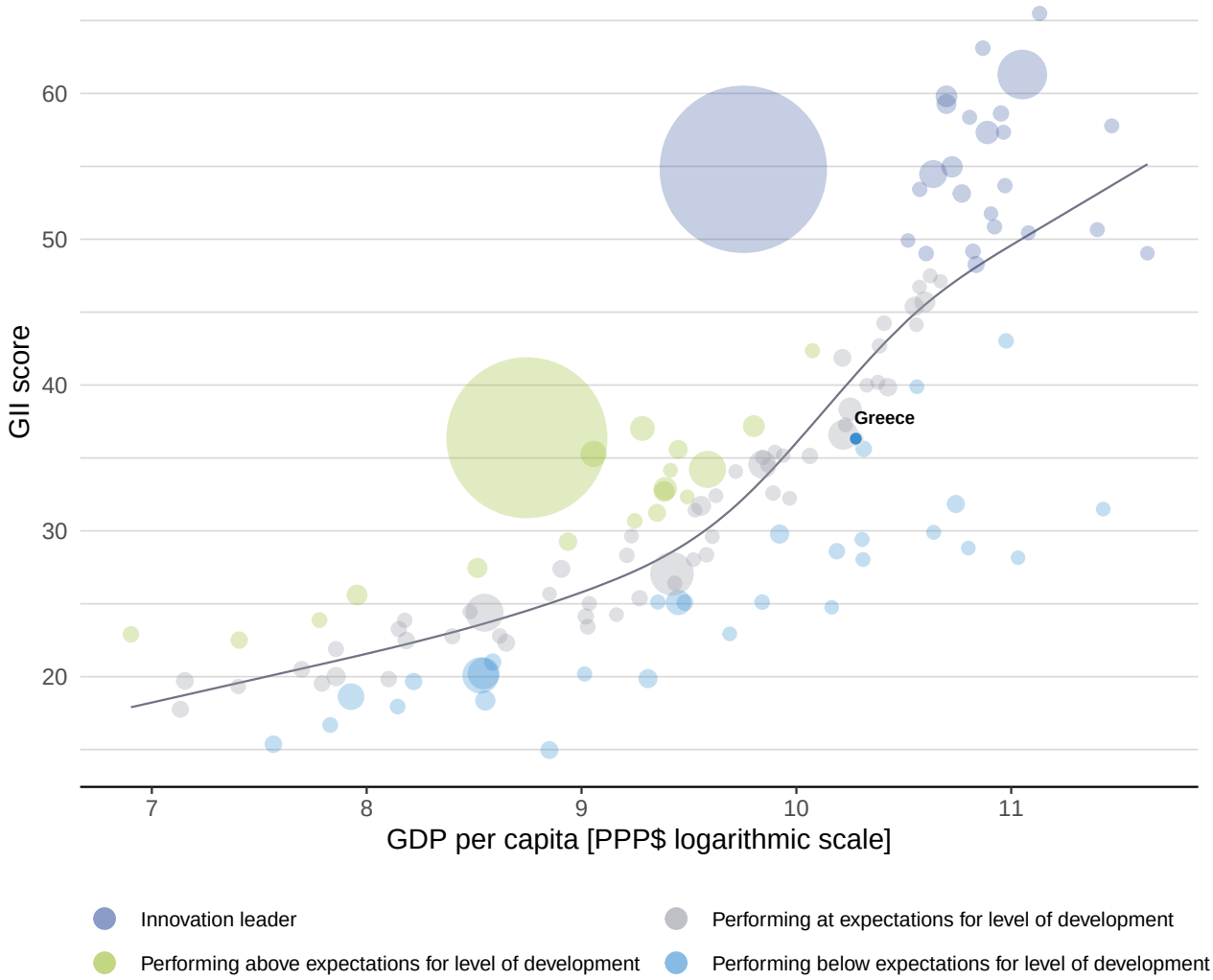
30th Greece ranks 30th among the 39 economies in Europe.

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's performance is below expectations for its level of development.

The positive relationship between innovation and development

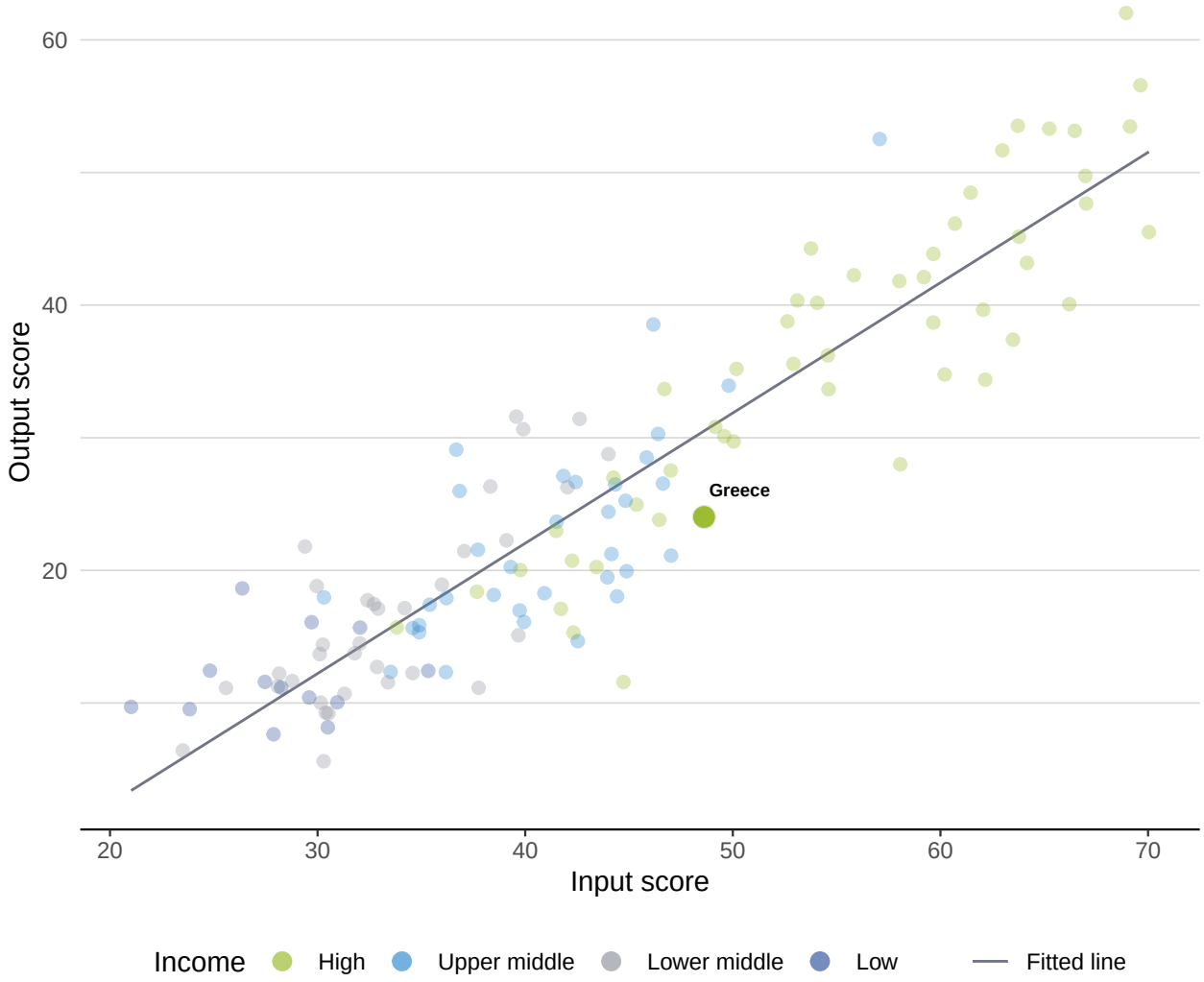


EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

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.

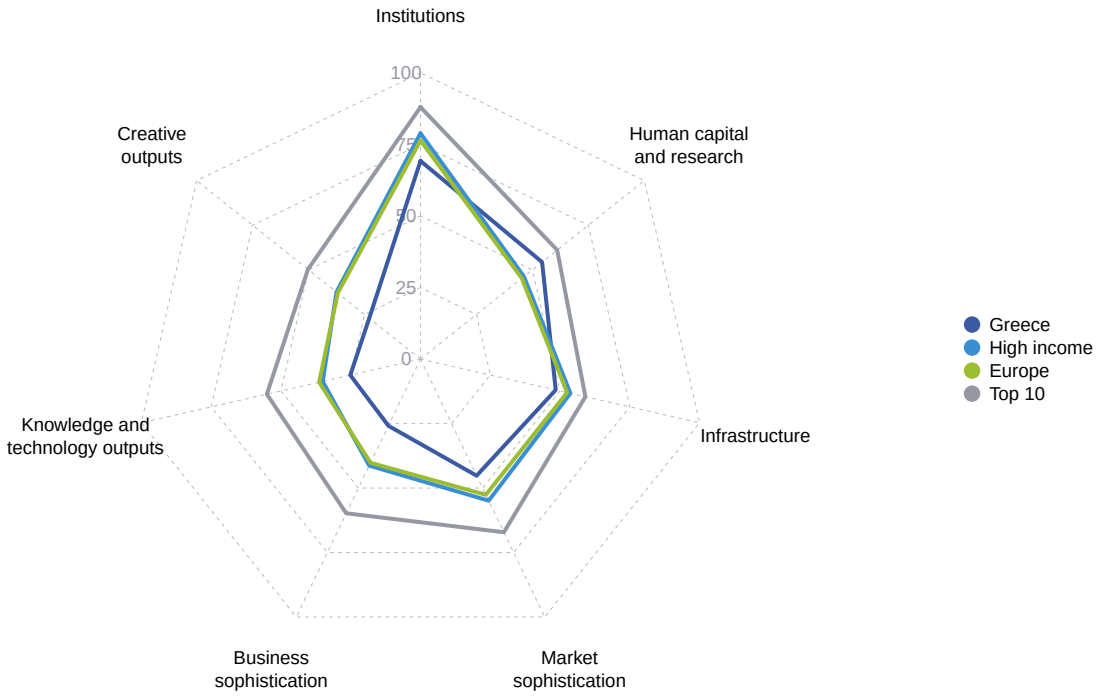
Greece produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

Innovation input to output performance



BENCHMARKING AGAINST OTHER HIGH-INCOME GROUP ECONOMIES AND EUROPE

The seven GII pillar scores for Greece



High-income group economies

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

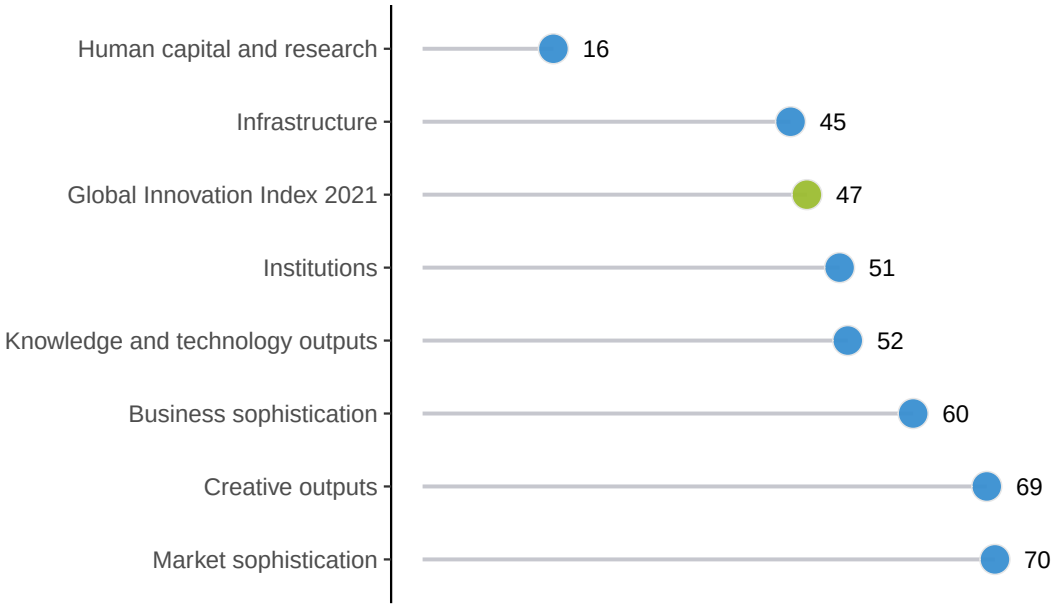
Europe

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

OVERVIEW OF RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII 2021 AREAS

Greece performs best in Human capital and research and its weakest performance is in Market sophistication.

The seven GII pillar ranks for Greece



Note: The highest possible ranking in each pillar is one.

INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The table below gives an overview of the strengths and weaknesses of Greece in the GII 2021.

Strengths and weaknesses for Greece

Strengths			Weaknesses		
Code	**Indicator name**	**Rank**	**Code**	**Indicator name**	**Rank**
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business	11	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	121
2.1	Education	13	4.1.1	Ease of getting credit	101
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	5	4.2	Investment	104
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	15	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	56
2.2	Tertiary education	1	4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	81
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	1	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration	110
3.1.1	ICT access	21	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth	118
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	21	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	110
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	21	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	61
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	10	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	104
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	14	7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation	97
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	14			

Greece

GII 2021 rank
47

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$	GII 2020 rank
60	**39**	**High**	**EUR**	**10.4**	**310.7**	**29,045**	**43**

		Score/ Value	Rank	
Institutions		**69.2**	**51**	
1.1	**Political environment**	**63.6**	**50**	◇
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*	71.4	54	◇
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	59.7	50	◇
1.2	**Regulatory environment**	**69.5**	**51**	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	57.3	47	◇
1.2.2	Rule of law*	52.0	54	◇
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	15.9	64	
1.3	**Business environment**	**74.6**	**53**	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	96.0	11	● ◆
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	53.1	66	
Human capital and research		**54.3**	**16**	●
2.1	**Education**	**66.2**	**13**	●
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	21.5	37	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	19.5	5	● ◆
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	453.5	43	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary ◴	8.5	15	● ◆
2.2	**Tertiary education**	**63.4**	**1**	● ◆
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	142.9	1	● ◆
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	28.3	21	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	3.4	63	
2.3	**Research and development (R&D)**	**33.4**	**34**	
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	3,827.2	27	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	1.3	30	
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US$	41.4	37	
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*	21.2	49	
Infrastructure		**48.5**	**45**	
3.1	**Information and communication technologies (ICTs)**	**77.4**	**43**	
3.1.1	ICT access*	84.2	21	●
3.1.2	ICT use*	76.3	35	
3.1.3	Government's online service*	70.6	65	◇
3.1.4	E-participation*	78.6	50	
3.2	**General infrastructure**	**22.5**	**94**	◇
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	4,961.0	44	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	53.7	41	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	11.9	121	○ ◇
3.3	**Ecological sustainability**	**45.4**	**23**	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	13.8	35	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	69.1	25	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	4.7	21	●
Market sophistication		**45.2**	**70**	
4.1	**Credit**	**38.5**	**76**	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	45.0	101	○ ◇
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	79.2	38	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2	**Investment**	**21.7**	**104**	○
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*	70.0	36	
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	22.7	56	○
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.0	48	
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.0	81	○
4.3	**Trade, diversification, and market scale**	**75.4**	**42**	
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.8	25	
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	87.0	63	
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	310.7	53	

		Score/ Value	Rank	
Business sophistication		**25.9**	**60**	◇
5.1	**Knowledge workers**	**35.7**	**55**	
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	30.1	47	
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % ◴	21.6	73	
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.6	36	
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	41.6	40	
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	18.3	36	
5.2	**Innovation linkages**	**20.1**	**69**	◇
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	31.0	110	○ ◇
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	32.8	118	○ ◇
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.2	22	
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.0	51	
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	38	
5.3	**Knowledge absorption**	**21.8**	**80**	◇
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.4	72	
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	5.1	110	○
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	1.0	74	
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.0	79	
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	25.6	49	
Knowledge and technology outputs		**25.2**	**52**	
6.1	**Knowledge creation**	**23.7**	**41**	
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.5	50	
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	39	
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.0	61	○
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	38.0	21	●
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	33.2	29	
6.2	**Knowledge impact**	**36.3**	**37**	
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	–2.1	104	○ ◇
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	1.4	71	
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.5	10	●
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	19.4	14	● ◆
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	14.1	78	◇
6.3	**Knowledge diffusion**	**15.5**	**69**	
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.1	57	
6.3.2	Production and export complexity	46.4	55	
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	2.2	55	
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	1.5	69	
Creative outputs		**22.9**	**69**	◇
7.1	**Intangible assets**	**21.1**	**96**	◇
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	4.9	68	◇
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2.8	38	
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†	44.6	97	○ ◇
7.2	**Creative goods and services**	**21.8**	**45**	
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.7	38	
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	11.5	14	●
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	24.2	27	
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.1	50	
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.3	41	
7.3	**Online creativity**	**27.5**	**40**	
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	13.2	34	
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	19.8	30	
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	70.5	34	
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	3.8	62	

NOTES: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question. ◴ indicates that the economy's data are older than the base year; see Appendix IV for details, including the year of the data, at http://globalinnovationindex.org. Square brackets [ ] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The following tables list data that are either missing or outdated for Greece.

Missing data for Greece

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	n/a	2017	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	2018	Microfinance Information Exchange
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2019	World Intellectual Property Organization

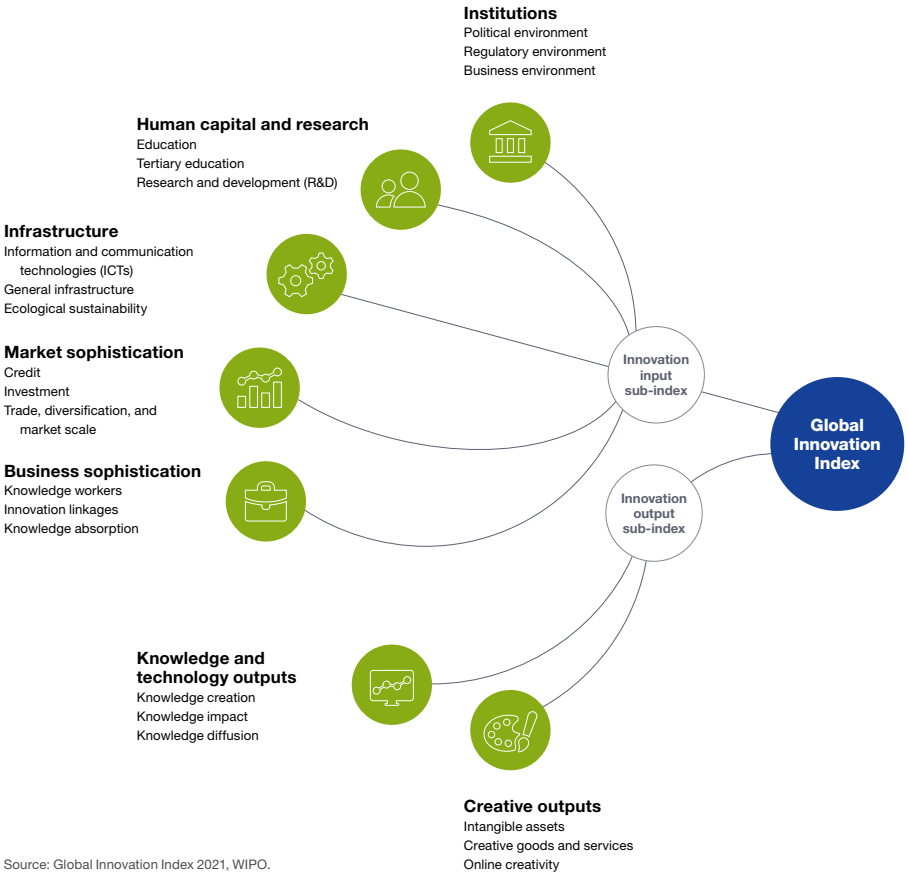
Outdated data for Greece

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	2018	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	2018	2019	World Bank

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.



Source: Global Innovation Index 2021, WIPO.

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.