

# Global Innovation Index 2023

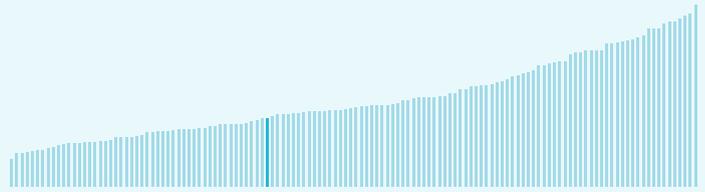


The Global Innovation Index (GII) **ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities.**

Consisting of **roughly 80 indicators**, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII **aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.**

## Albania ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

> Albania ranks **83rd** among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.



> Albania ranks **26th** among the 33 upper-middle-income group economies.



> Albania ranks **39th** among the 39 economies in Europe.



### > Albania GII Ranking (2020-2023)

The table shows the rankings of Albania 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 Albania in the GII 2023 is between ranks 80 and 87.

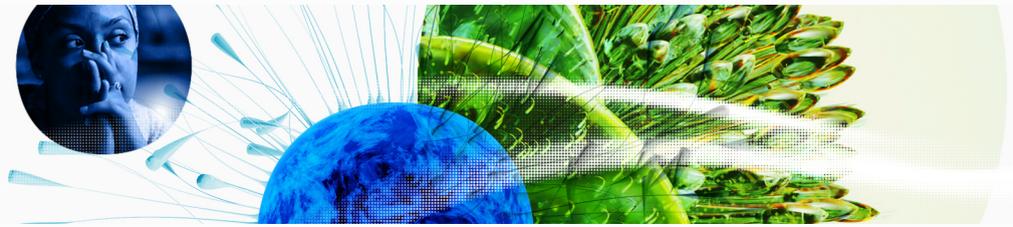
	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	83rd	74th	91st
2021	84th	71st	92nd
2022	84th	80th	89th
2023	83rd	73rd	94th

Albania performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2023.

This year Albania ranks 73rd in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Albania ranks 94th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → Expected vs. observed innovation performance

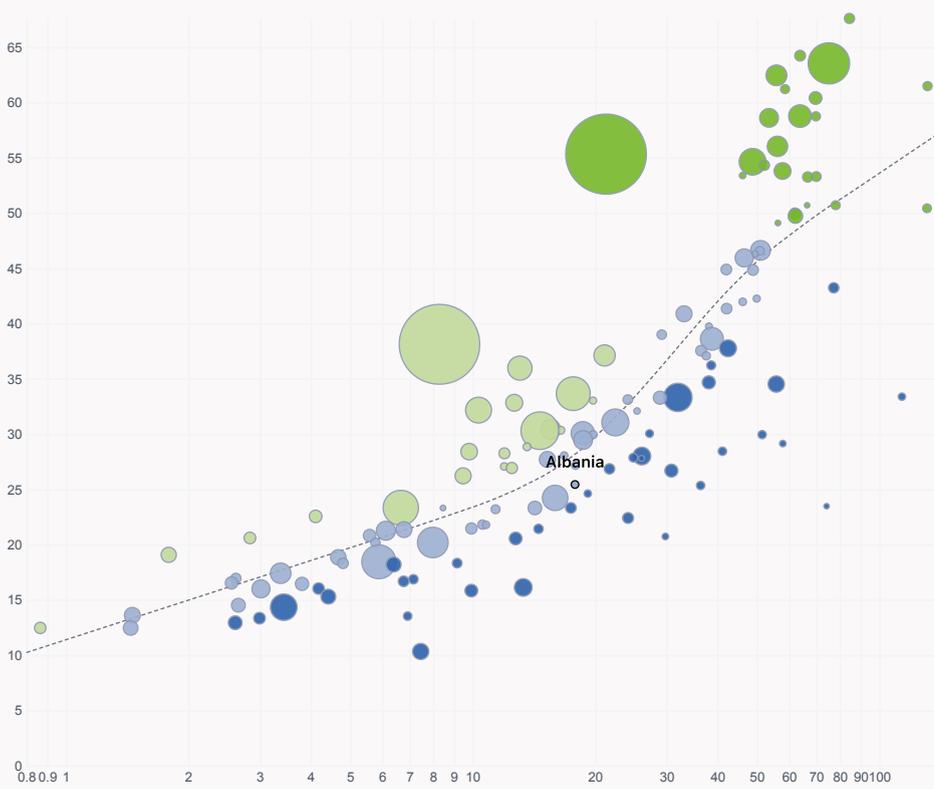
The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected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



> Relative to GDP, Albania's performance is at expectations for its level of development.

## > Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

↑ **GII Score**



- Innovation leader
- Performing above expectations for level of development
- Performing at expectations for level of development
- Performing below expectations for level of development

Size legend (Population)



→ GDP per capita, PPP logarithmic scale (thousands of \$)

# Global Innovation Index 2023



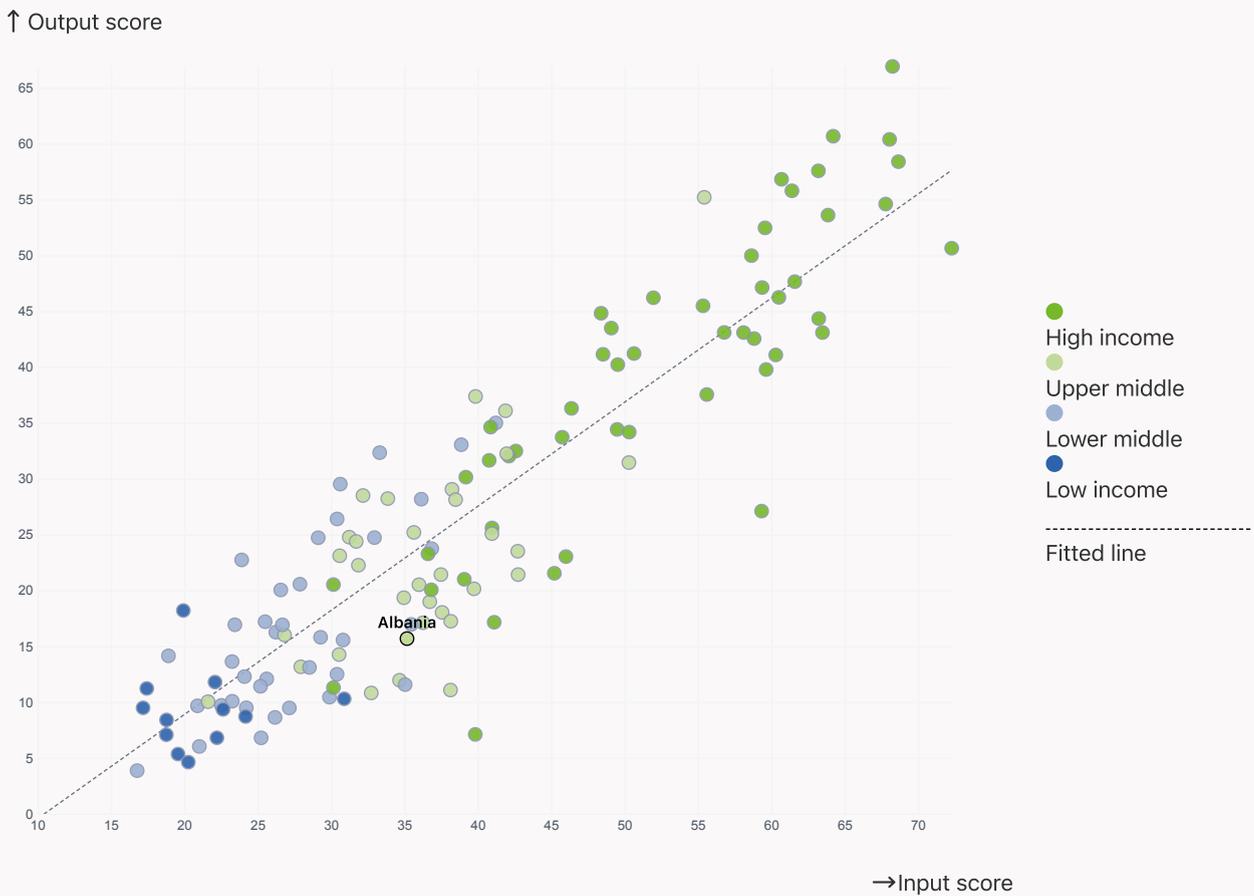
## → Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

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.



> Albania produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

### > Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

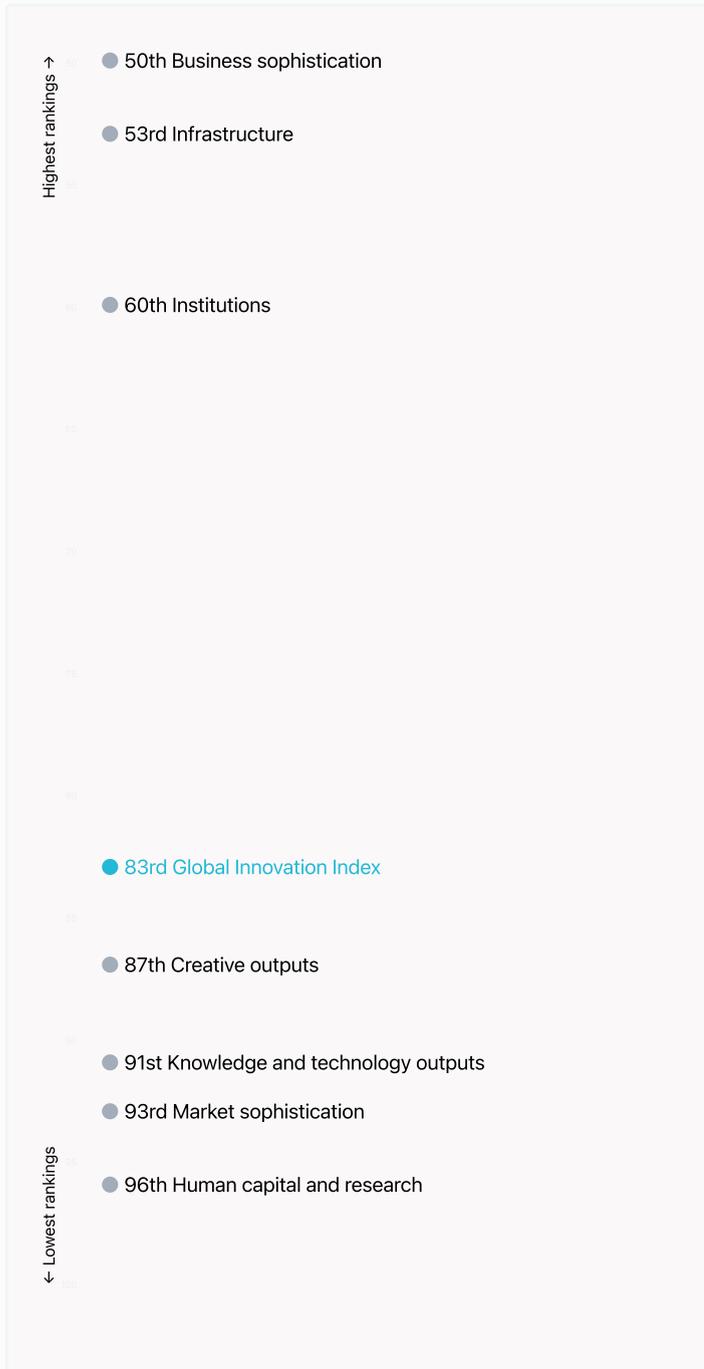


# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → Overview of Albania's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2023

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



### > Highest rankings



Albania ranks highest in Business sophistication (50th), Infrastructure (53rd) and Institutions (60th).

### > Lowest rankings



Albania ranks lowest in Human capital and research (96th), Market sophistication (93rd) and Knowledge and technology outputs (91st).



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

# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → Benchmark of Albania against other country groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

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

### > Upper-Middle-Income economies

Albania performs below the upper-middle-income group average in Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs, Market sophistication, Human capital and research.

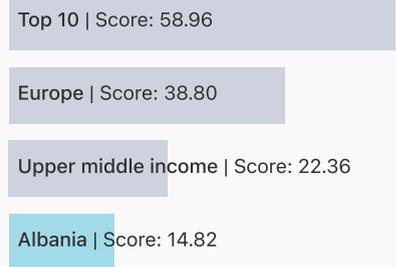


### > Europe

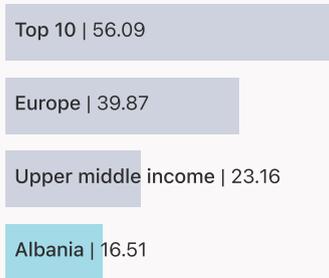
Albania performs below the regional average in all the pillars.



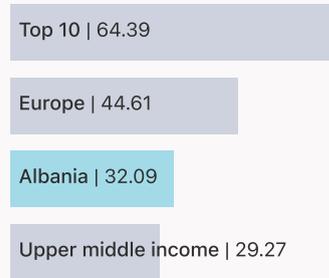
### Knowledge and technology outputs



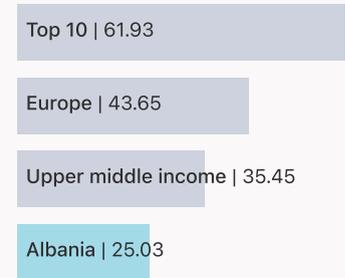
### Creative outputs



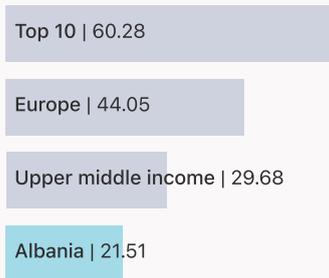
### Business sophistication



### Market sophistication



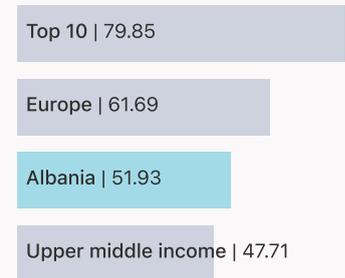
### Human capital and research



### Infrastructure



### Institutions



# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Albania

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Albania in the GII 2023.



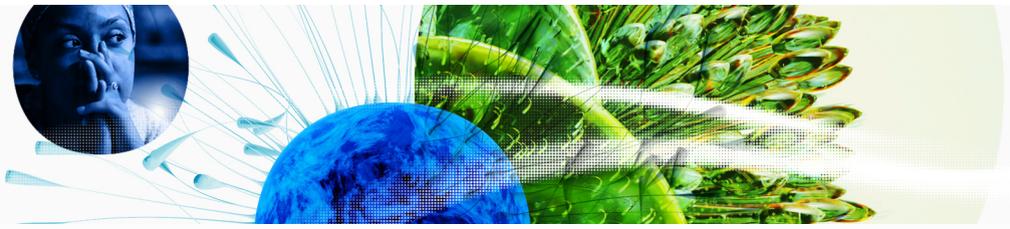
> Albania's main innovation strengths are **Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % (rank 12), FDI net inflows, % GDP (rank 12) and GDP/unit of energy use (rank 15)**.

### Strengths

### Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name
12	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	124	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
12	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	123	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade
15	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	121	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index
21	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	101	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %
22	3.1.4	E-participation	93	4.2.4	VC received, value, % GDP
24	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	91	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap
27	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP	89	3.2.2	Logistics performance
29	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	74	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000
29	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	71	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3
33	3.1.3	Government's online service	48	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
			40	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$

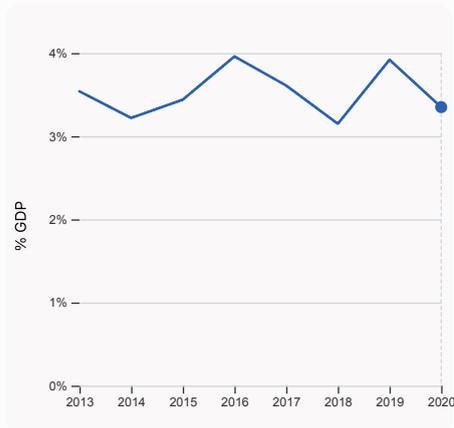
# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → Albania's innovation system

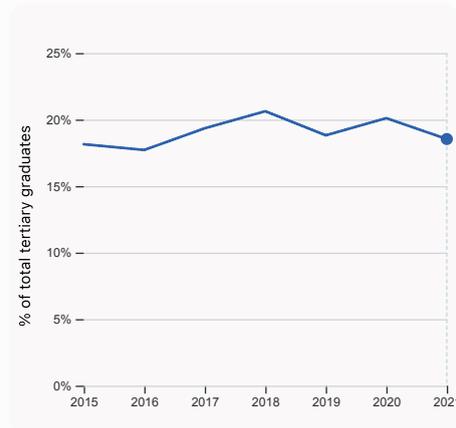
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

### > Innovation inputs in Albania



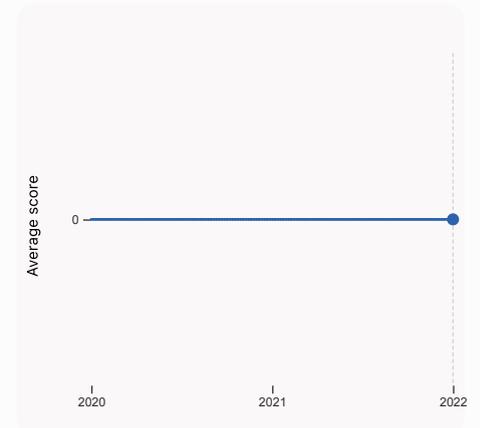
#### 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP

was equal to 3.35% GDP in 2020, down by 0.57 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 97.



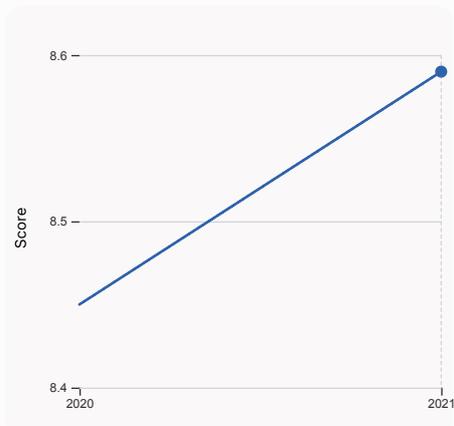
#### 2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %

was equal to 18.54% of total tertiary graduates in 2021, down by 1.57 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 85.



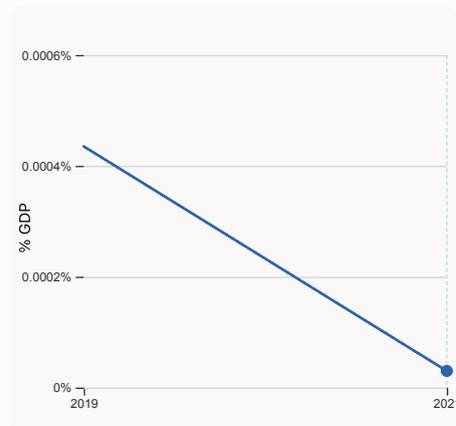
#### 2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3

was equal to an average score of 0 for the top 3 universities in 2022, equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.



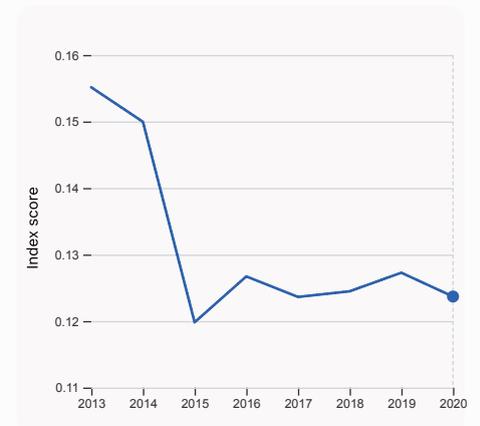
#### 3.1.1 ICT access

was equal to a score of 8.59 in 2021, up by 1.66% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 76.



#### 4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP

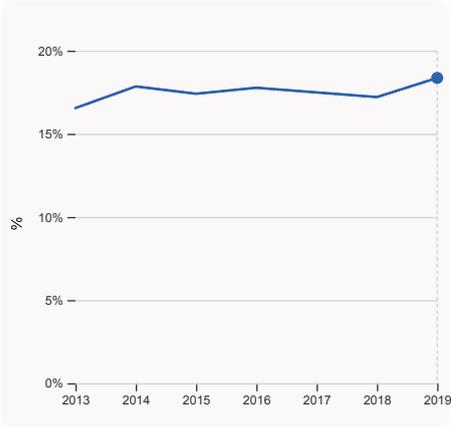
was equal to 0.00003% GDP in 2021, down by 0.00041 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 93.



#### 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.124 in 2020, down by 2.81% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.

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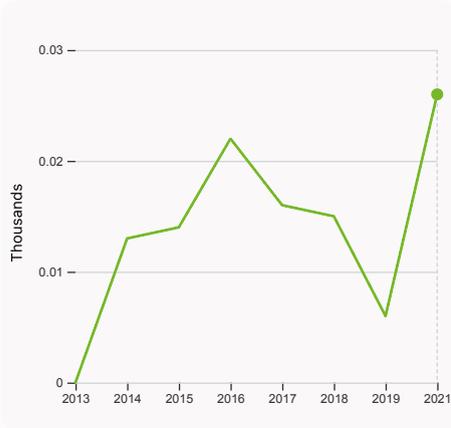
## 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %

was equal to 18.36% in 2019, up by 1.15 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 78.

# Global Innovation Index 2023

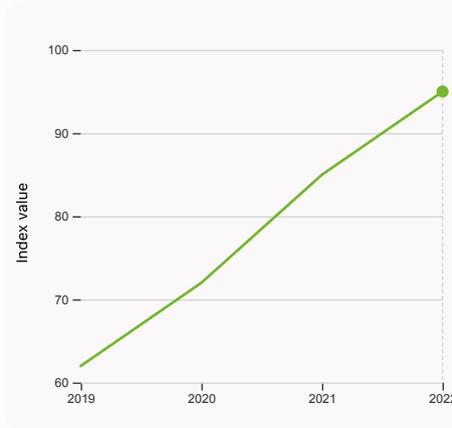


## > Innovation outputs in Albania



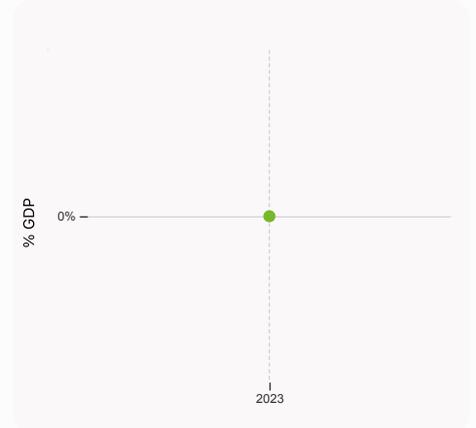
### 6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 0.026 Thousands in 2021, up by 333.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 76.



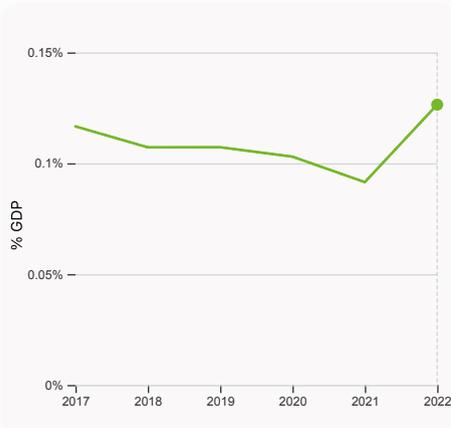
### 6.1.5 Citable documents H-index

was equal to an index value of 95 in 2022, up by 11.76% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 121.



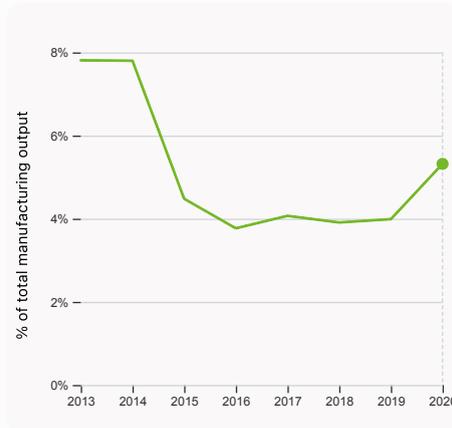
### 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP

was equal to 0 % GDP in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.



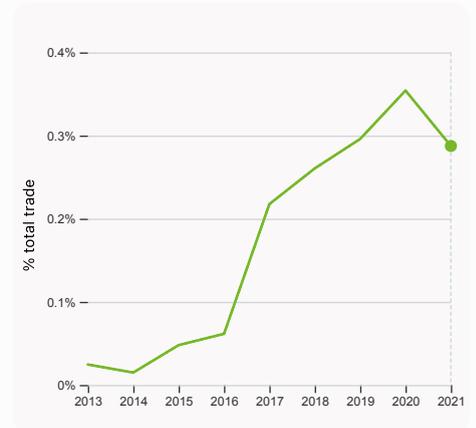
### 6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP

was equal to 0.126% GDP in 2022, up by 0.035 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.



### 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %

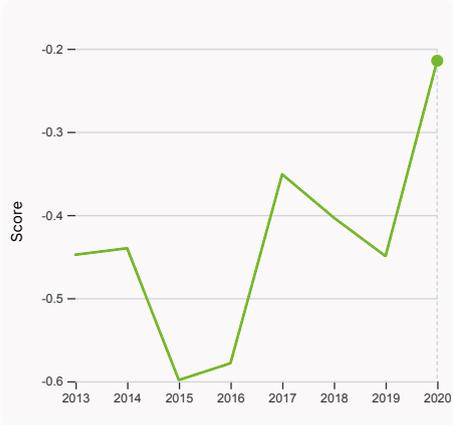
was equal to 5.32% of total manufacturing output in 2020, up by 1.33 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 101.



### 6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade

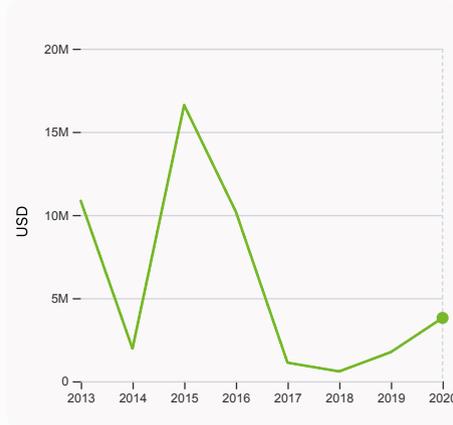
was equal to 0.287% total trade in 2021, down by 0.067 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.

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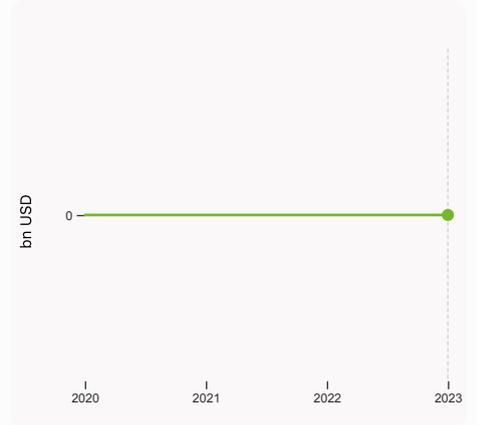
## 6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.214 in 2020, up by 52.28% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 73.



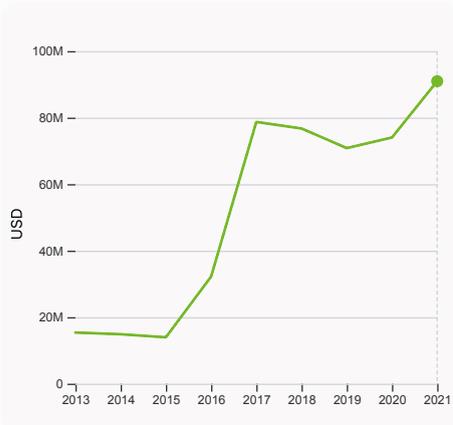
## 6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 3,810,232 USD in 2020, up by 117.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 123.



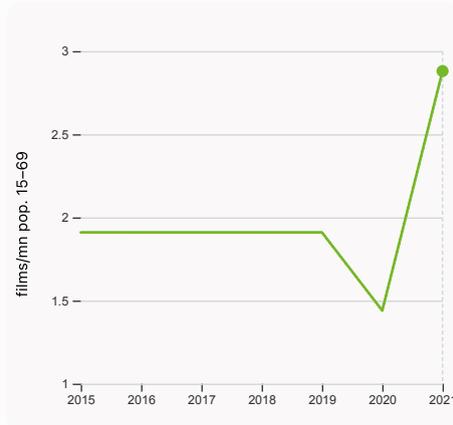
## 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 0 bn USD in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.



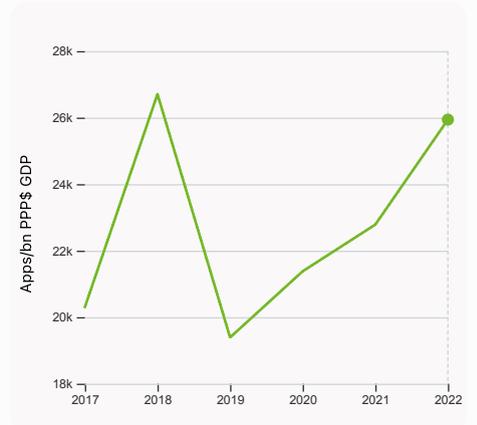
## 7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports

was equal to 90,959,000 USD in 2021, up by 22.85% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.



## 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69

was equal to 2.88 films/mn pop. 15-69 in 2021, up by 100% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 40.



## 7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP

was equal to 25,941.26 Apps/bn PPP\$ GDP in 2022, up by 13.86% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 94.

# Global Innovation Index 2023



GII 2023 rank

**83**

## Albania

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
94	73	Upper middle	EUR	2.8	51.2	17,858.4
			Score / Value Rank			
<b>Institutions</b>			<b>51.9 60</b>	<b>Business sophistication</b>		
<b>1.1 Institutional environment</b>			<b>44.7 68</b>	<b>5.1 Knowledge workers</b>		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*			52.8 65	41.8 [45]		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*			36.7 70	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
<b>1.2 Regulatory environment</b>			<b>57.1 80</b>	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*			47.1 60	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP		
1.2.2 Rule of law*			32.2 79	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %		
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal			20.8 92	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		
<b>1.3 Business environment</b>			<b>54.0 [49]</b>	<b>5.2 Innovation linkages</b>		
1.3.1 Policies for doing business†			54.0 52	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†			n/a n/a	5.2.2 State of cluster development†		
<b>Human capital and research</b>			<b>21.5 96</b>	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		
<b>2.1 Education</b>			<b>41.9 92</b>	5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP			● 3.3 97	5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			9.8 91 ○ ◇	<b>5.3 Knowledge absorption</b>		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years			14.3 67	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science			419.8 56	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			10.1 33	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		
<b>2.2 Tertiary education</b>			<b>22.6 83</b>	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross			56.7 58	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %			18.5 85	<b>Knowledge and technology outputs</b>		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %			1.7 81	<b>14.8 91</b>		
<b>2.3 Research and development (R&amp;D)</b>			<b>0.0 [119]</b>	<b>6.1 Knowledge creation</b>		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			n/a n/a	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			n/a n/a	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0 40 ○ ◇	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0 71 ○ ◇	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		
<b>Infrastructure</b>			<b>45.4 53</b>	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		
<b>3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)</b>			<b>75.9 47</b>	<b>6.2 Knowledge impact</b>		
3.1.1 ICT access*			78.9 76	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		
3.1.2 ICT use*			69.1 76	6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP		
3.1.3 Government's online service*			79.9 33 ● ◆	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		
3.1.4 E-participation*			75.6 22 ● ◆	6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %		
<b>3.2 General infrastructure</b>			<b>20.5 90</b>	<b>6.3 Knowledge diffusion</b>		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			3,186.3 63	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*			18.2 89 ○ ◇	6.3.2 Production and export complexity		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP			28.5 29 ● ◆	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		
<b>3.3 Ecological sustainability</b>			<b>39.7 32</b>	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use			17.1 15 ● ◆	6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		
3.3.2 Environmental performance*			47.8 48	<b>Creative outputs</b>		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP			3.6 27 ● ◆	<b>16.5 87</b>		
<b>Market sophistication</b>			<b>25.0 93</b> ◇	<b>7.1 Intangible assets</b>		
<b>4.1 Credit</b>			<b>9.6 114</b> ◇	7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†			n/a n/a	7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			38.0 86	7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP			0.5 37	7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
<b>4.2 Investment</b>			<b>2.9 [93]</b>	<b>7.2 Creative goods and services</b>		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a n/a	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69		
4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			● 0.0 78	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69		
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP			● 0.0 93 ○	7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade		
<b>4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale</b>			<b>62.6 48</b>	<b>7.3 Online creativity</b>		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.1 12 ● ◆	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification			93.9 35	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			51.2 106	7.3.3 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69		
				7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		

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 appendices for details, including the year of the data, at <https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking>. 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 indicators that are either missing or outdated for Albania.



> Albania has missing data for twelve indicators and outdated data for eight indicators.

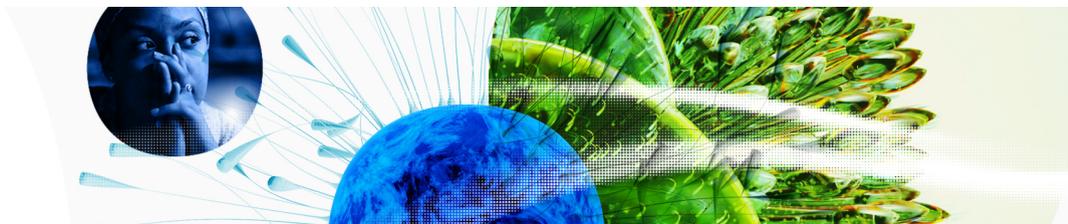
## > Missing data for Albania

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture	n/a	2022	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups	n/a	2022	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2020	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2022	Refinitiv; International Monetary Fund
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2022	Brand Finance
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	n/a	2022	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

## > Outdated data for Albania

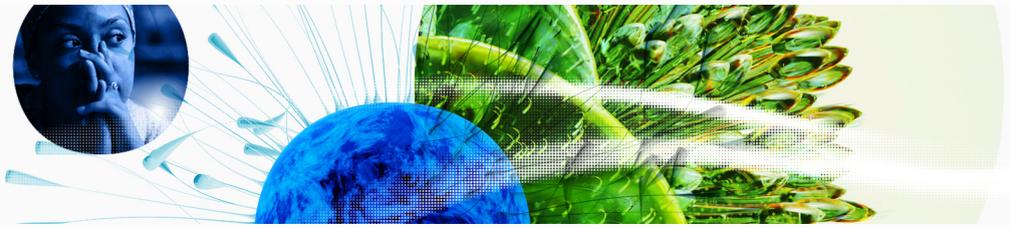
Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2020	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics

# Global Innovation Index 2023



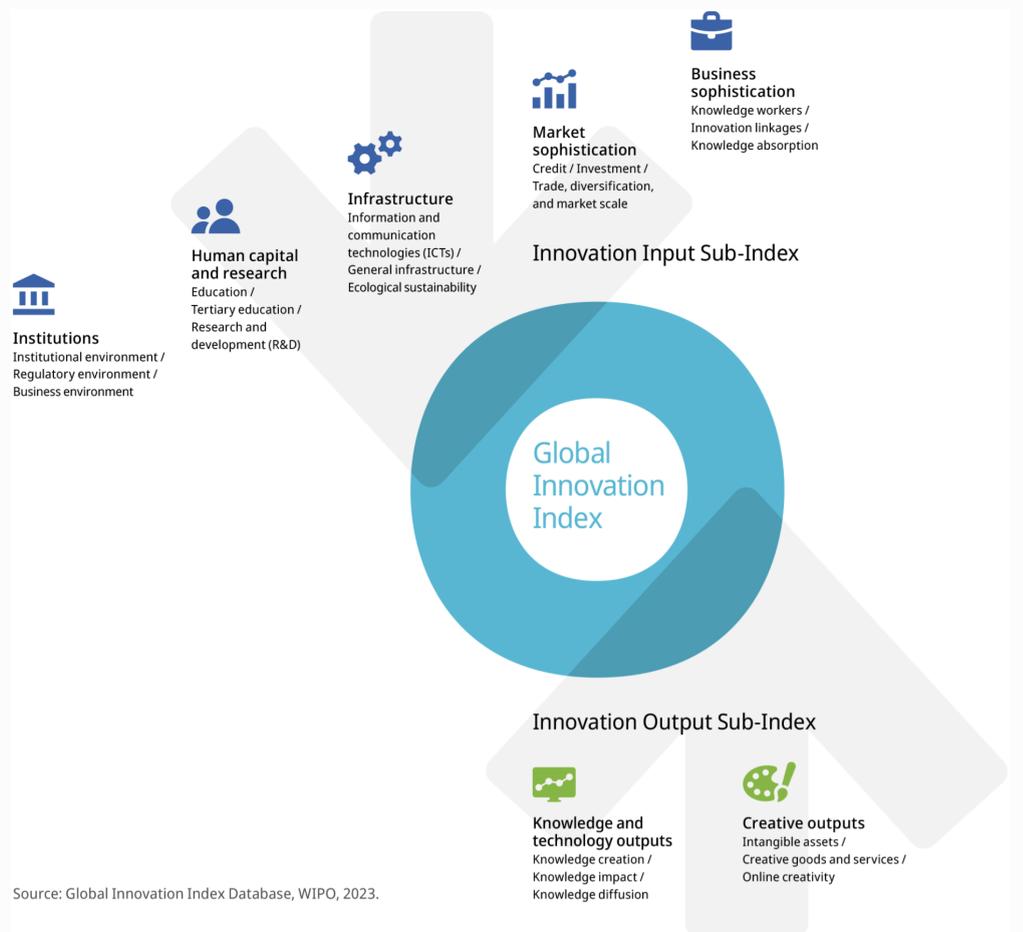
Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
4.2.3	VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	2021	2022	Refinitiv; International Monetary Fund
4.2.4	VC received, value, % GDP	2021	2022	Refinitiv; International Monetary Fund
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2019	2022	International Labour Organization
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2019	2022	International Labour Organization
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	2020	2021	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	2020	2021	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; Trade Data Monitor.
7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade	2020	2021	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → 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.