

Global Innovation Index 2023

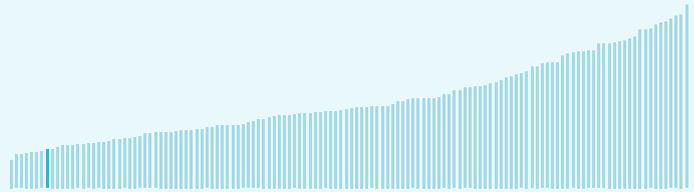


The Global Innovation Index (GII) **ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities.**

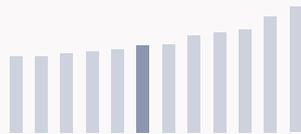
Consisting of **roughly 80 indicators**, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII **aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.**

Ethiopia ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

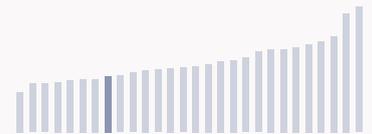
> Ethiopia ranks **125th** among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.



> Ethiopia ranks **7th** among the 12 low-income group economies.



> Ethiopia ranks **21st** among the 28 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.



> Ethiopia GII Ranking (2020-2023)

The table shows the rankings of Ethiopia 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 Ethiopia in the GII 2023 is between ranks 121 and 127.

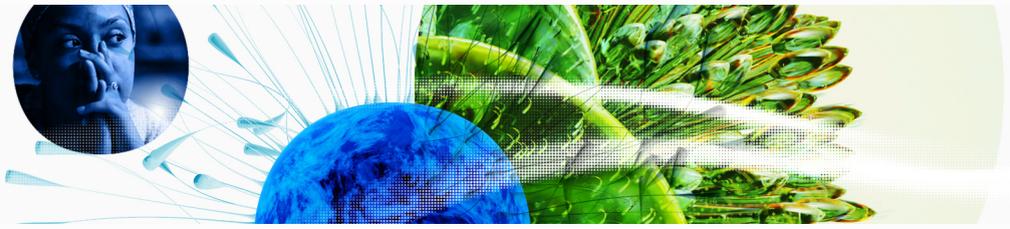
| | GII Position | Innovation Inputs | Innovation Outputs |
|------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 2020 | 127th | 130th | 110th |
| 2021 | 126th | 129th | 107th |
| 2022 | 117th | 126th | 100th |
| 2023 | 125th | 130th | 109th |

Ethiopia performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2023.

This year Ethiopia ranks 130th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Ethiopia ranks 109th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

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→ Expected vs. observed innovation performance

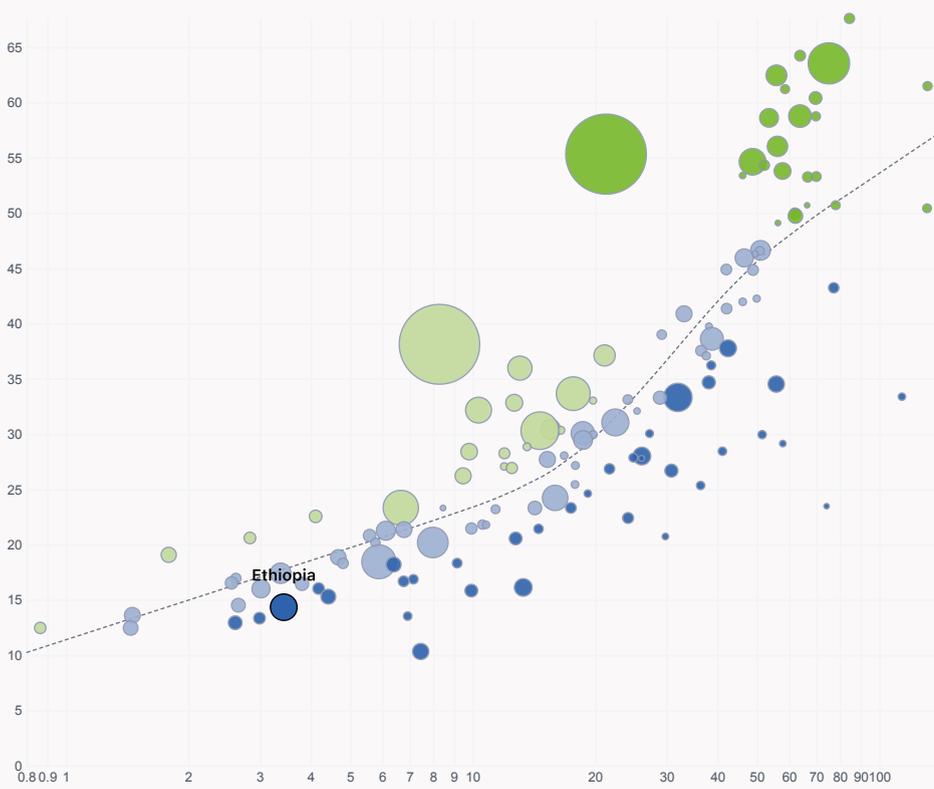
The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected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



> Relative to GDP, Ethiopia's performance is below 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 \$)

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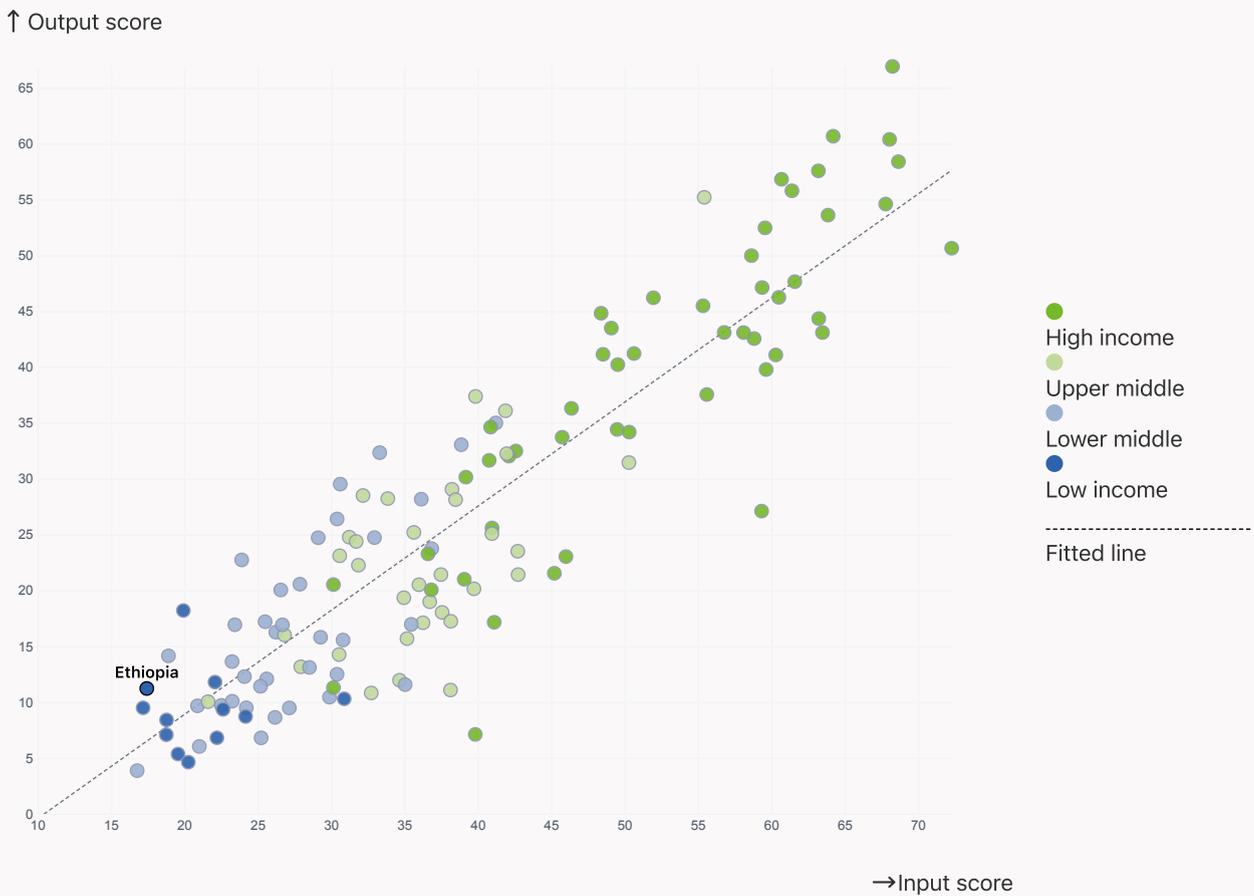
→ Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

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.



> Ethiopia produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

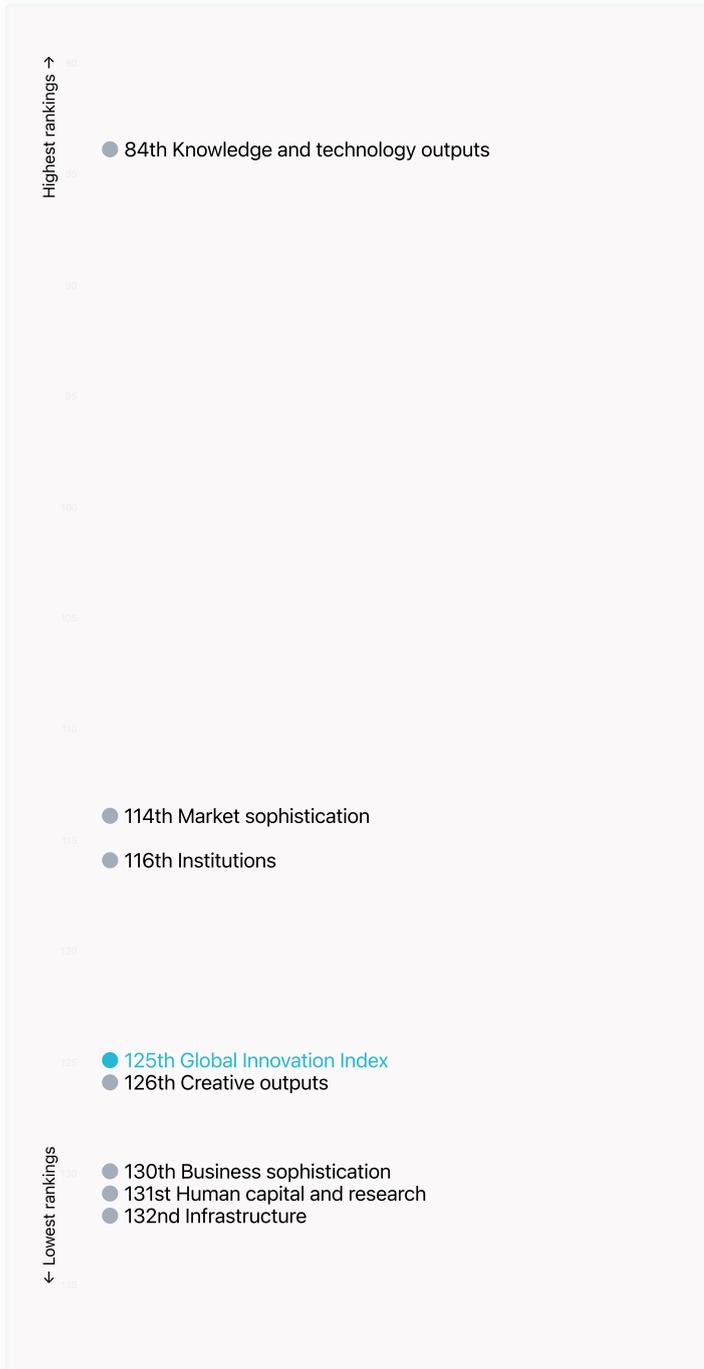


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→ Overview of Ethiopia's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2023

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



> Highest rankings



Ethiopia ranks highest in Knowledge and technology outputs (84th), Market sophistication (114th) and Institutions (116th).

> Lowest rankings



Ethiopia ranks lowest in Infrastructure (132nd), Human capital and research (131st) and Business sophistication (130th).



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

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

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

> Low-Income economies

Ethiopia performs below the low-income group average in Creative outputs, Business sophistication, Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Institutions.



> Sub-Saharan Africa

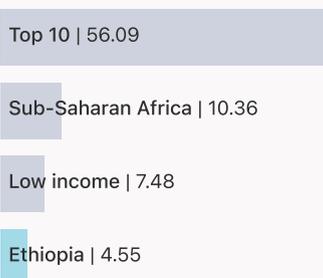
Ethiopia performs below the regional average in Creative outputs, Business sophistication, Market sophistication, Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Institutions.



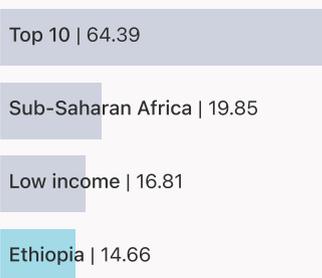
Knowledge and technology outputs



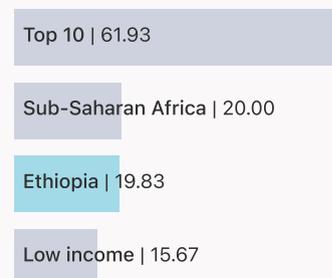
Creative outputs



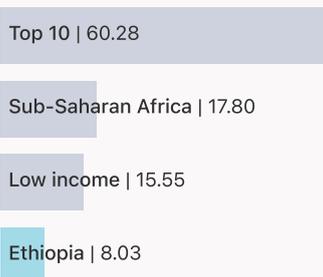
Business sophistication



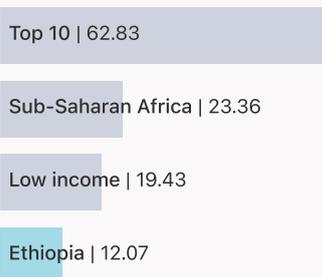
Market sophistication



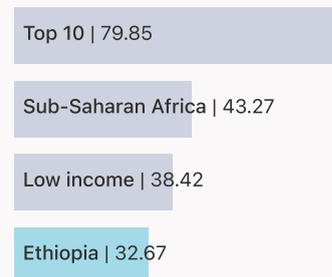
Human capital and research



Infrastructure



Institutions



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→ Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Ethiopia

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



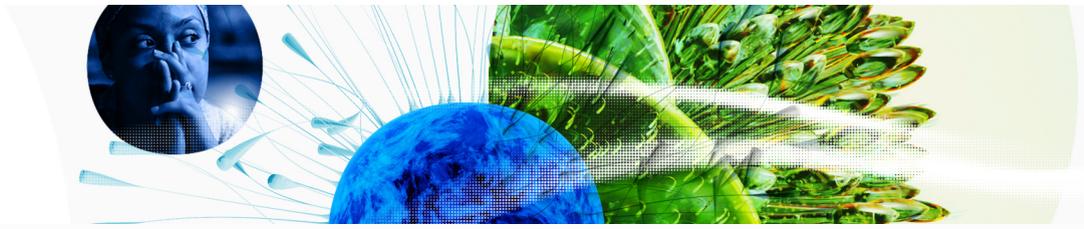
> Ethiopia's main innovation strengths are **Labor productivity growth, % (rank 8)**, **Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP (rank 19)** and **High-tech imports, % total trade (rank 40)**.

Strengths

Weaknesses

| Rank | Code | Indicator name | Rank | Code | Indicator name |
|------|-------|--|------|-------|--|
| 8 | 6.2.1 | Labor productivity growth, % | 132 | 7.3.2 | Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69 |
| 19 | 6.1.3 | Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 131 | 7.3.1 | Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69 |
| 40 | 5.3.2 | High-tech imports, % total trade | 131 | 3.1.1 | ICT access |
| 40 | 6.1.4 | Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP | 131 | 3.1.2 | ICT use |
| 43 | 5.3.3 | ICT services imports, % total trade | 131 | 3.3.3 | ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP |
| 48 | 5.3.4 | FDI net inflows, % GDP | 130 | 6.2.3 | Software spending, % GDP |
| 48 | 5.2.3 | GERD financed by abroad, % GDP | 95 | 5.2.5 | Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP |
| 55 | 4.3.3 | Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$ | 71 | 2.3.4 | QS university ranking, top 3 |
| 66 | 7.1.3 | Global brand value, top 5,000 | 48 | 6.2.2 | Unicorn valuation, % GDP |
| | | | 40 | 2.3.3 | Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$ |

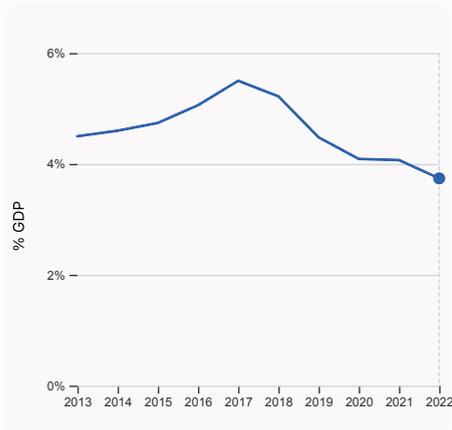
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→ Ethiopia's innovation system

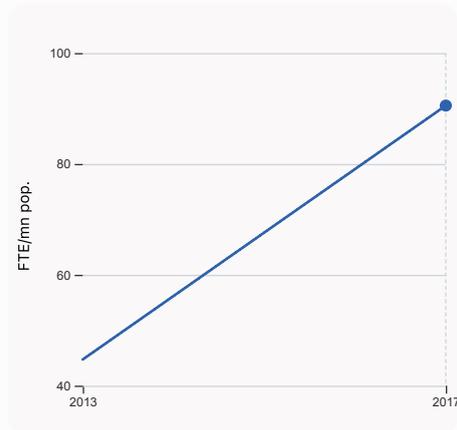
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

> Innovation inputs in Ethiopia



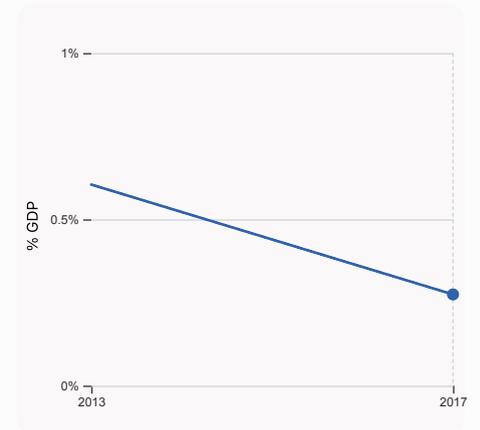
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP

was equal to 3.74% GDP in 2022, down by 0.33 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 82.



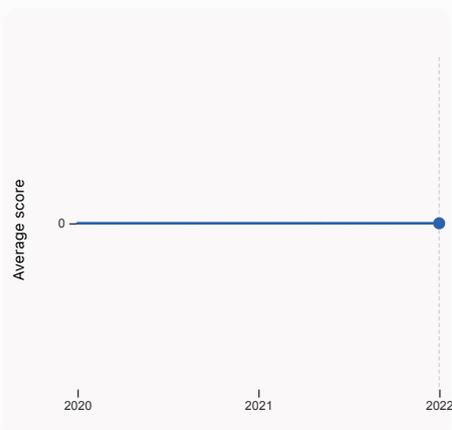
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.

was equal to 90.53 FTE/mn pop. in 2017, up by 102.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 90.



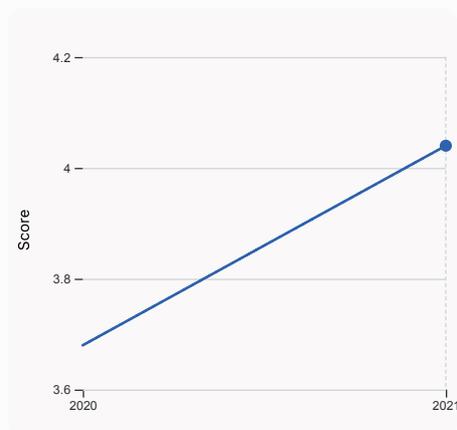
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP

was equal to 0.274% GDP in 2017, down by 0.33 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.



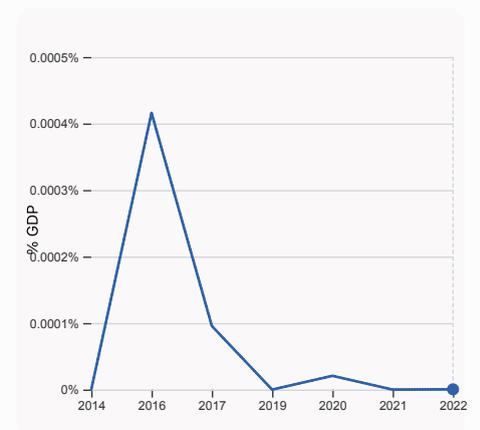
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3

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

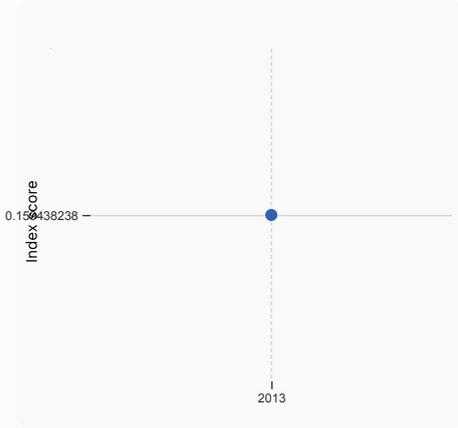
was equal to a score of 4.04 in 2021, up by 9.78% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 131.



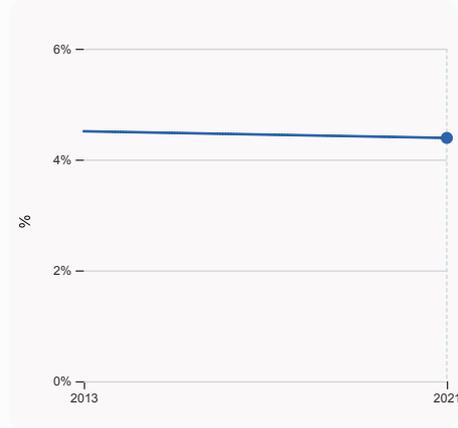
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP

was equal to 0 % GDP in 2022, equivalent to an indicator rank of 98.

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4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification was equal to an index score of 0.159 in 2013, equivalent to an indicator rank of 52.

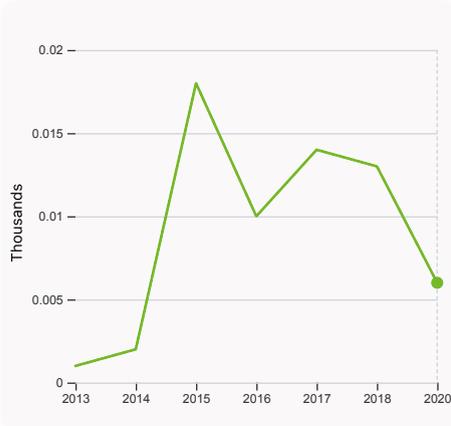


5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % was equal to 4.39% in 2021, down by 0.12 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 121.

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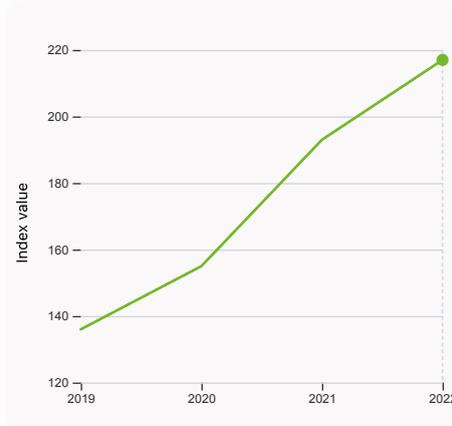


> Innovation outputs in Ethiopia



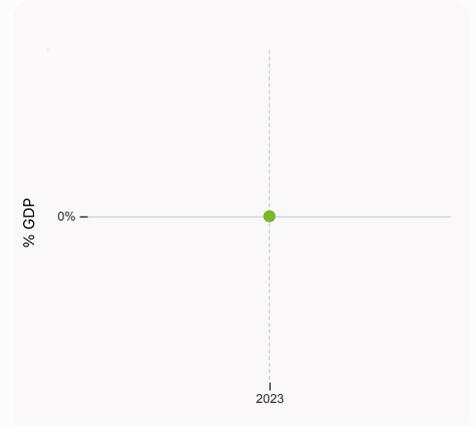
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 0.006 Thousands in 2020, down by 53.85% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 127.



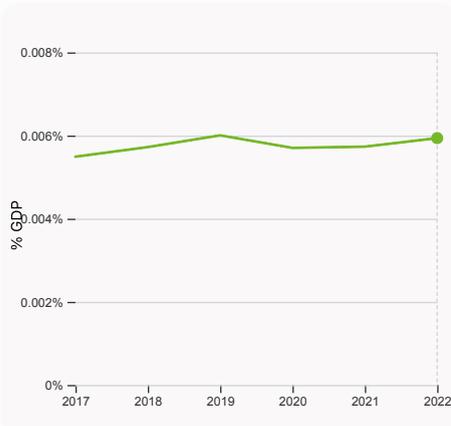
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index

was equal to an index value of 217 in 2022, up by 12.44% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.



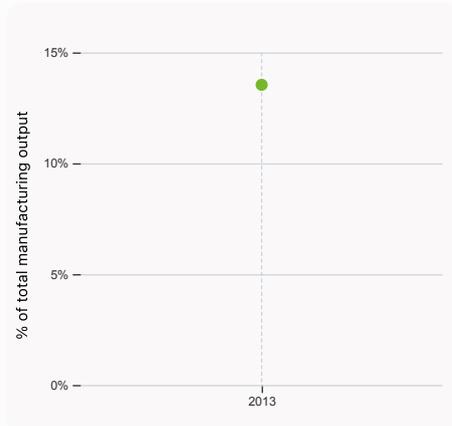
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP

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



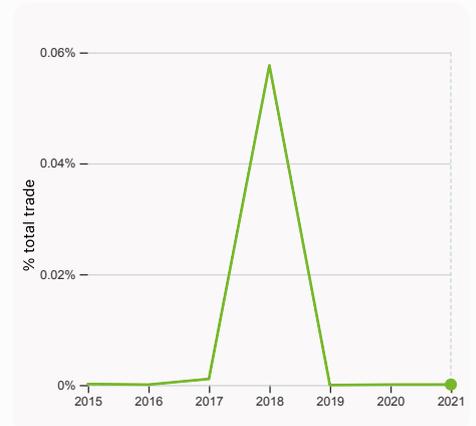
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP

was equal to 0.006% GDP in 2022, up by 0.00021 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 130.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %

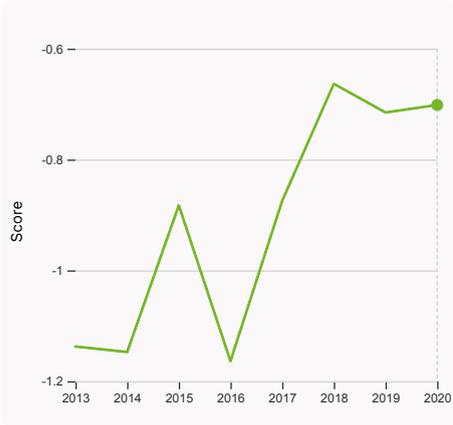
was equal to 13.54 % of total manufacturing output in 2013 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.



6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade

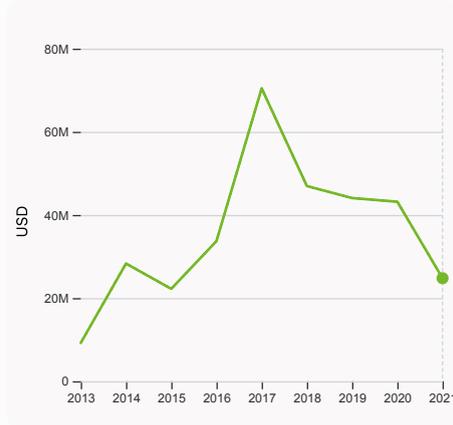
was equal to 0% total trade in 2021, up by 0.0000099 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 112.

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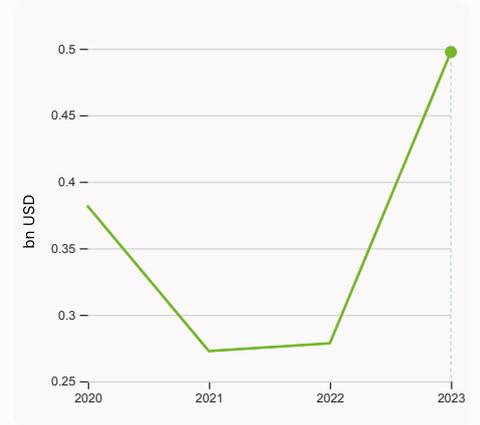
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.702 in 2020, up by 1.91% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 96.



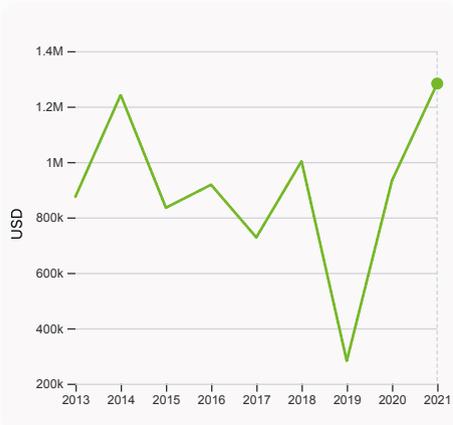
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 24,782,056 USD in 2021, down by 42.61% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 112.



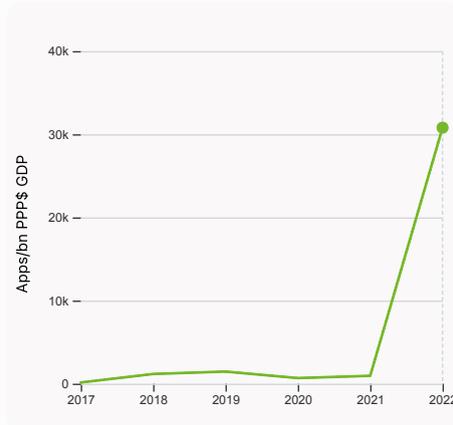
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 0.498 bn USD in 2023, up by 78.64% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 66.



7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports

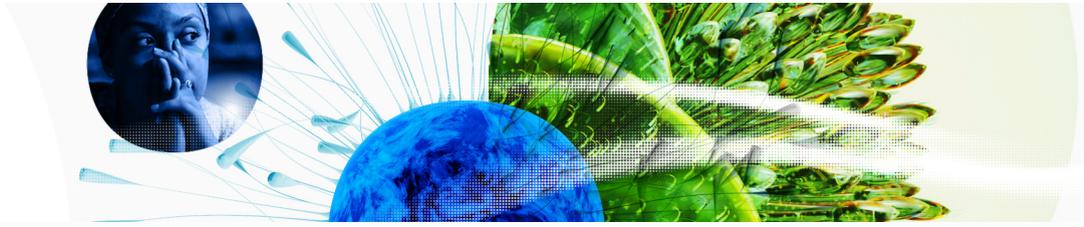
was equal to 1,283,000 USD in 2021, up by 37.51% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 104.



7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP

was equal to 30,797.39 Apps/bn PPP\$ GDP in 2022, up by 3130.34% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 99.

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→ Ethiopia's innovation top performers

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

| Rank | Brand | Industry | Brand Value, mn USD |
|------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES | Airlines | 497.6 |

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

Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

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GII 2023 rank

125

Ethiopia

| Output rank | Input rank | Income | Region | Population (mn) | GDP, PPP\$ (bn) | GDP per capita, PPP\$ |
|--|------------|--------|--------|---|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 109 | 130 | Low | SSA | 123.4 | 347.8 | 3,434.0 |
| Score / Value Rank | | | | Score / Value Rank | | |
| Institutions | | | | Business sophistication | | |
| 32.7 116 | | | | 14.7 130 | | |
| 1.1 Institutional environment | | | | 5.1 Knowledge workers | | |
| 18.6 123 | | | | 5.0 128 | | |
| 1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses* | | | | 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % | | |
| 17.4 126 | | | | 4.4 121 | | |
| 1.1.2 Government effectiveness* | | | | 5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % | | |
| 19.8 103 | | | | 20.8 77 | | |
| 1.2 Regulatory environment | | | | 5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP | | |
| 49.0 103 | | | | 0.0 86 | | |
| 1.2.1 Regulatory quality* | | | | 5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % | | |
| 18.0 123 | | | | 1.5 90 | | |
| 1.2.2 Rule of law* | | | | 5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % | | |
| 22.0 101 | | | | 0.3 126 | | |
| 1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal | | | | 5.2 Innovation linkages | | |
| 19.1 83 | | | | 12.8 108 | | |
| 1.3 Business environment | | | | 5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration+ | | |
| 30.5 [99] | | | | 33.4 90 | | |
| 1.3.1 Policies for doing business+ | | | | 5.2.2 State of cluster development+ | | |
| 30.5 105 | | | | 19.1 114 | | |
| 1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture+ | | | | 5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP | | |
| n/a n/a | | | | 0.1 48 | | |
| Human capital and research | | | | 5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP | | |
| 8.0 [131] | | | | 0.0 106 | | |
| 2.1 Education | | | | 5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP | | |
| 18.6 [130] | | | | 0.0 95 | | |
| 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP | | | | 5.3 Knowledge absorption | | |
| 3.7 82 | | | | 26.2 100 | | |
| 2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap | | | | 5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade | | |
| 17.0 66 | | | | 0.0 111 | | |
| 2.1.3 School life expectancy, years | | | | 5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade | | |
| n/a n/a | | | | 9.8 40 | | |
| 2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science | | | | 5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade | | |
| n/a n/a | | | | 1.8 43 | | |
| 2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary | | | | 5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP | | |
| 43.7 124 | | | | 2.9 48 | | |
| 2.2 Tertiary education | | | | 5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses | | |
| 4.1 [123] | | | | 2.2 76 | | |
| 2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross | | | | Knowledge and technology outputs | | |
| 10.4 113 | | | | 17.9 84 | | |
| 2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % | | | | 6.1 Knowledge creation | | |
| n/a n/a | | | | 19.2 56 | | |
| 2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, % | | | | 6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | | |
| n/a n/a | | | | 0.0 127 | | |
| 2.3 Research and development (R&D) | | | | 6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | | |
| 1.4 96 | | | | n/a n/a | | |
| 2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. | | | | 6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | | |
| 90.5 90 | | | | 1.3 19 | | |
| 2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | | | | 6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP | | |
| 0.3 81 | | | | n/a n/a | | |
| 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$ | | | | 6.1.5 Citable documents H-index | | |
| 0.0 40 | | | | 9.7 81 | | |
| 2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3* | | | | 6.2 Knowledge impact | | |
| 0.0 71 | | | | 24.1 79 | | |
| Infrastructure | | | | 6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % | | |
| 12.1 132 | | | | 4.0 8 | | |
| 3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs) | | | | 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP | | |
| 17.0 132 | | | | 0.0 48 | | |
| 3.1.1 ICT access* | | | | 6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP | | |
| 9.9 131 | | | | 0.0 130 | | |
| 3.1.2 ICT use* | | | | 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, % | | |
| 9.8 131 | | | | 13.5 81 | | |
| 3.1.3 Government's online service* | | | | 6.3 Knowledge diffusion | | |
| 30.7 122 | | | | 10.2 108 | | |
| 3.1.4 E-participation* | | | | 6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade | | |
| 17.4 125 | | | | 0.0 112 | | |
| 3.2 General infrastructure | | | | 6.3.2 Production and export complexity | | |
| 8.8 126 | | | | 37.8 96 | | |
| 3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. | | | | 6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade | | |
| 134.8 119 | | | | 0.2 112 | | |
| 3.2.2 Logistics performance* | | | | 6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade | | |
| n/a n/a | | | | 1.2 81 | | |
| 3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP | | | | 6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP | | |
| 22.2 79 | | | | 0.3 129 | | |
| 3.3 Ecological sustainability | | | | Creative outputs | | |
| 10.5 125 | | | | 4.5 [126] | | |
| 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use | | | | 7.1 Intangible assets | | |
| 5.5 114 | | | | 2.1 [127] | | |
| 3.3.2 Environmental performance* | | | | 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % | | |
| 21.9 103 | | | | n/a n/a | | |
| 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | 7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | | |
| 0.1 131 | | | | 5.5 120 | | |
| Market sophistication | | | | 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000 | | |
| 19.8 114 | | | | 0.4 66 | | |
| 4.1 Credit | | | | 7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | | |
| n/a [n/a] | | | | n/a n/a | | |
| 4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups+ | | | | 7.2 Creative goods and services | | |
| n/a n/a | | | | 0.4 [126] | | |
| 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP | | | | 7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade | | |
| n/a n/a | | | | 0.0 104 | | |
| 4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP | | | | 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 | | |
| n/a n/a | | | | n/a n/a | | |
| 4.2 Investment | | | | 7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69 | | |
| 0.4 111 | | | | n/a n/a | | |
| 4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP | | | | 7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade | | |
| n/a n/a | | | | 0.1 108 | | |
| 4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | 7.3 Online creativity | | |
| 0.0 93 | | | | 13.6 103 | | |
| 4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | | 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69 | | |
| 0.0 95 | | | | 0.0 131 | | |
| 4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP | | | | 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69 | | |
| 0.0 98 | | | | 0.0 132 | | |
| 4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale | | | | 7.3.3 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69 | | |
| 39.3 105 | | | | 1.2 113 | | |
| 4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % | | | | 7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP | | |
| 12.1 127 | | | | 53.3 99 | | |
| 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification | | | | | | |
| 88.9 52 | | | | | | |
| 4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$ | | | | | | |
| 347.8 55 | | | | | | |

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 Ethiopia.



> Ethiopia has missing data for fifteen indicators and outdated data for twenty two indicators.

> Missing data for Ethiopia

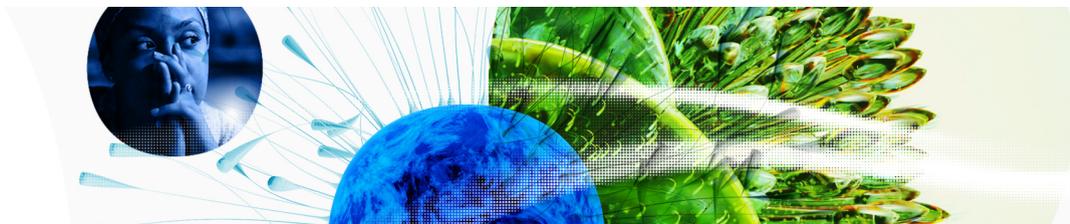
| Code | Indicator name | Economy Year | Model Year | Source |
|-------|--|--------------|------------|---|
| 1.3.2 | Entrepreneurship policies and culture | n/a | 2022 | Global Entrepreneurship Monitor |
| 2.1.3 | School life expectancy, years | n/a | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.1.4 | PISA scales in reading, maths and science | n/a | 2018 | OECD, PISA |
| 2.2.2 | Graduates in science and engineering, % | n/a | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD |
| 2.2.3 | Tertiary inbound mobility, % | n/a | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 3.2.2 | Logistics performance | n/a | 2023 | World Bank, Logistics Performance Index 2023 (https://lpi.worldbank.org/); and World Bank 2023, Connecting to Compete 2023: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy $\hat{\circ}$ çô The Logistics Performance Index and its Indicators. |
| 4.1.1 | Finance for startups and scaleups | n/a | 2022 | Global Entrepreneurship Monitor |
| 4.1.2 | Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP | n/a | 2020 | International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates. |
| 4.1.3 | Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP | n/a | 2021 | International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS) |
| 4.2.1 | Market capitalization, % GDP | n/a | 2020 | World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank |
| 6.1.2 | PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | n/a | 2022 | World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund |
| 7.1.1 | Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % | n/a | 2022 | Brand Finance |
| 7.1.4 | Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | n/a | 2021 | World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund |
| 7.2.2 | National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 | n/a | 2021 | OMDIA; United Nations, World Population Prospects |
| 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 Ethiopia

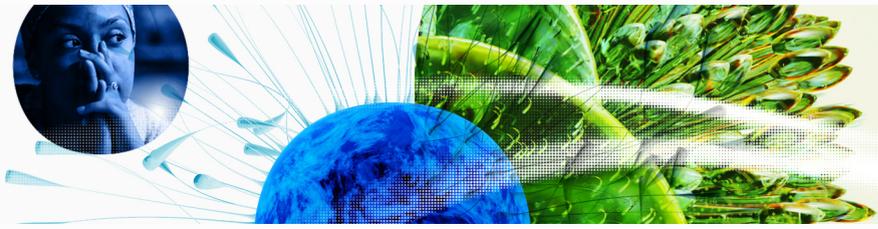
| Code | Indicator name | Economy Year | Model Year | Source |
|-------|--|--------------|------------|---|
| 1.3.1 | Policies for doing business | 2019 | 2022 | World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) |
| 2.1.2 | Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap | 2015 | 2019 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.1.5 | Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary | 2015 | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.2.1 | Tertiary enrolment, % gross | 2018 | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.3.1 | Researchers, FTE/mn pop. | 2017 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 2.3.2 | Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | 2017 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 3.2.1 | Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. | 2020 | 2021 | International Energy Agency |
| 4.3.1 | Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % | 2018 | 2020 | World Bank |
| 4.3.2 | Domestic industry diversification | 2013 | 2020 | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| 5.1.1 | Knowledge-intensive employment, % | 2021 | 2022 | International Labour Organization |
| 5.1.2 | Firms offering formal training, % | 2015 | 2019 | World Bank Enterprise Surveys |
| 5.1.3 | GERD performed by business, % GDP | 2017 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 5.1.4 | GERD financed by business, % | 2017 | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 5.1.5 | Females employed w/advanced degrees, % | 2013 | 2022 | International Labour Organization |
| 5.2.1 | University-industry R&D collaboration | 2019 | 2022 | World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) |
| 5.2.2 | State of cluster development | 2019 | 2022 | World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) |
| 5.2.3 | GERD financed by abroad, % GDP | 2017 | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 5.3.5 | Research talent, % in businesses | 2017 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 6.1.1 | Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 2020 | 2021 | World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund |
| 6.1.3 | Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 2020 | 2021 | World Intellectual Property Organization; |

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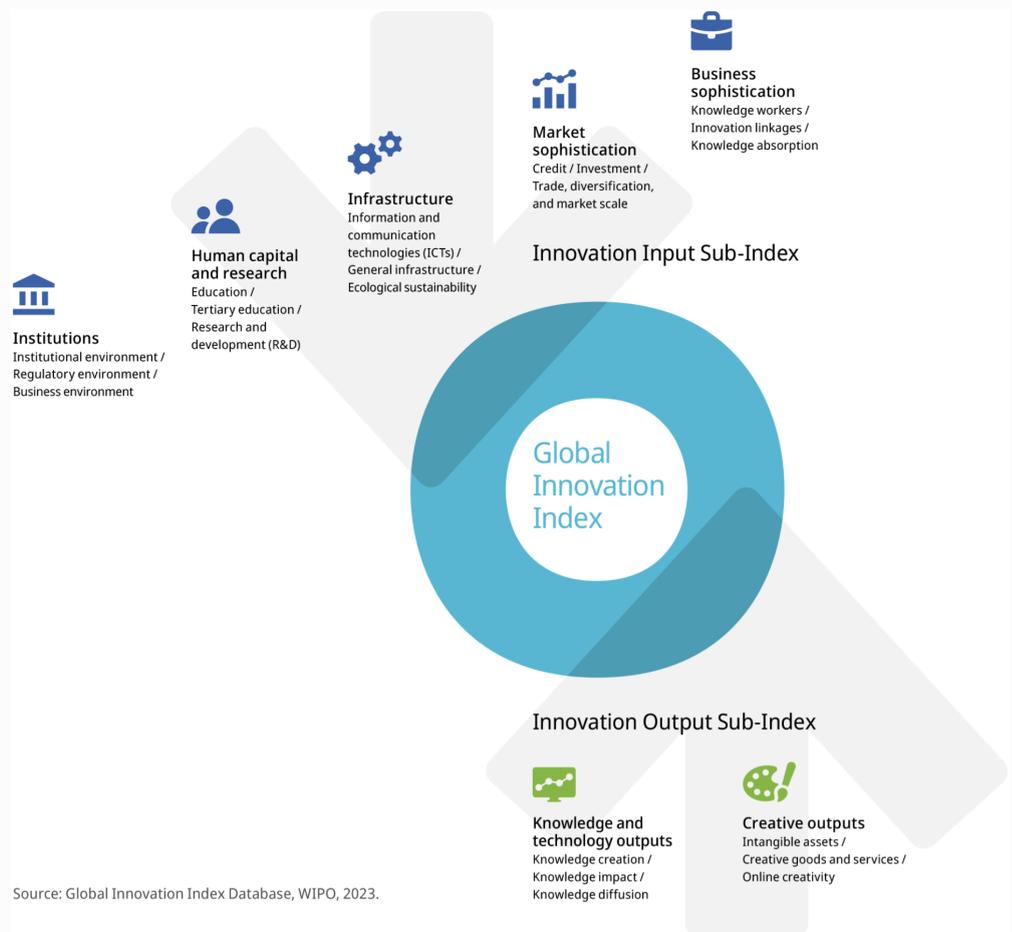
| Code | Indicator name | Economy Year | Model Year | Source |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|--|
| | | | | International Monetary Fund |
| 6.2.4 | High-tech manufacturing, % | 2013 | 2020 | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| 7.1.2 | Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 2020 | 2021 | World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund |

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.