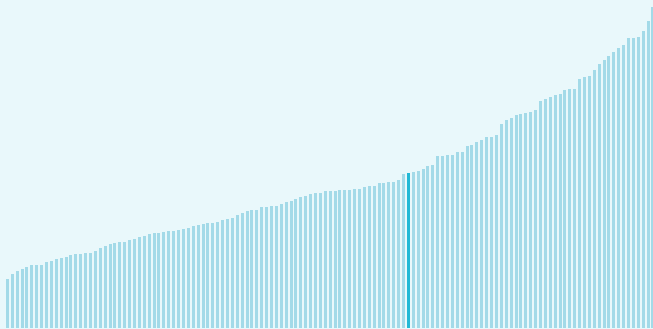




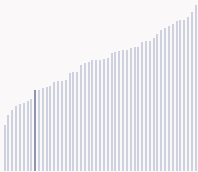
Chile ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2024

Chile ranks **51st** among the 133 economies featured in the GII 2024.

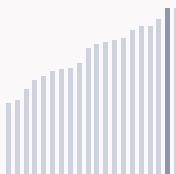
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Chile ranks **43rd** among the 51 high-income group economies.



Chile ranks **2nd** among the 20 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.



> Chile GII Ranking (2020-2024)

The table shows the rankings of Chile 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 Chile in the GII 2024 is between ranks 49 and 52.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	54th	41st	66th
2021	53rd	44th	61st
2022	50th	43rd	57th
2023	52nd	48th	56th
2024	51st	46th	58th

Chile performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2024.

This year Chile ranks 46th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Chile ranks 58th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

Chile has no clusters in the top 100 S&T clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Global Innovation Index 2024



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2024 shows what is the current state of innovation in Chile, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Chile, 6 indicators have improved in the short-term and 5 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital		International patent filings
		Deal numbers	Deal values	
▼ -2.1% 2022 - 2023	▼ -8.1% 2019 - 2020	▲ 25% 2022 - 2023	▼ -63.9% 2022 - 2023	▲ 2.7% 2022 - 2023
▲ 5.9% 2013 - 2023	▲ 2.2% 2010 - 2020	▲ 19.3% 2013 - 2023	▲ 27.9% 2013 - 2023	▲ 2.9% 2013 - 2023

Technology adoption

Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
	Fixed broadband	5G		
0% 2021 - 2022	▲ 3.4% 2021 - 2022	n/a	▲ 22.4% 2021 - 2022	▲ 34.5% 2022 - 2023
▲ 1% 2012 - 2022	▲ 6.2% 2012 - 2022		▲ 22.9% 2012 - 2022	▲ 73.3% 2013 - 2023
95.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	22.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	79 per 100 inhabitants in 2022		0.09 per 100 inhabitants in 2023

Socioeconomic impact

Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
▼ -2.4% 2022 - 2023	▲ 0.7% 2021 - 2022	▲ 0.8°C 2023
▲ 1% 2013 - 2023	▲ 0.1% 2012 - 2022	n/a
65,856 USD in 2023	79.5 years in 2022	

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 country from 1951–1980. Figures are rounded.



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, Chile's performance is at expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development





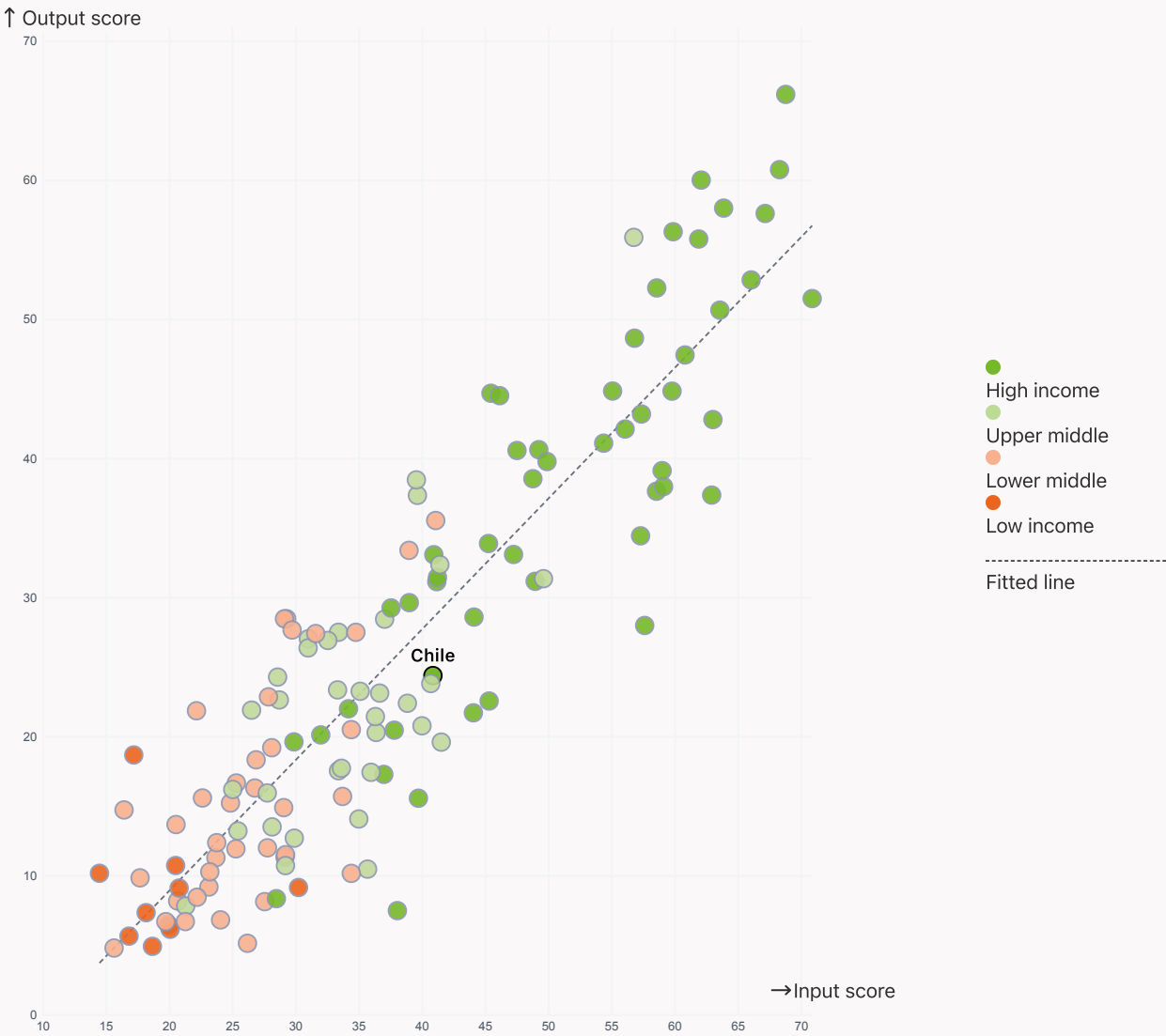
Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

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.



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

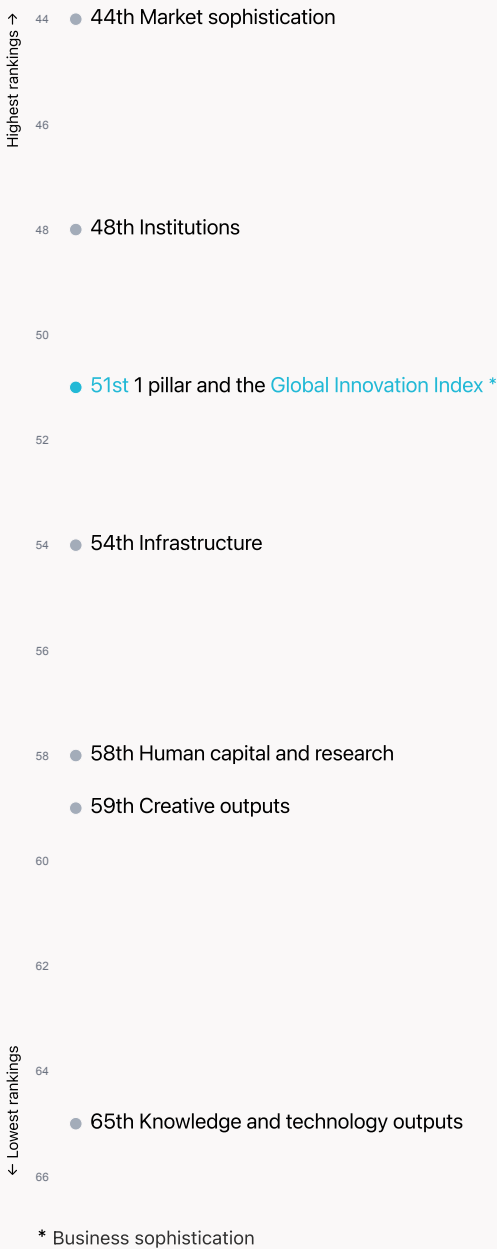
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





Overview of Chile's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2024

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



Highest rankings



Chile ranks highest in Market sophistication (44th), Institutions (48th) and Business sophistication (51st).

Lowest rankings



Chile ranks lowest in Knowledge and technology outputs (65th), Creative outputs (59th) and Human capital and research (58th).

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



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

The charts shows the relative position of Chile (blue bar) against other economy groupings (grey bars), for each of the seven areas of the GII Index.



High-Income economies

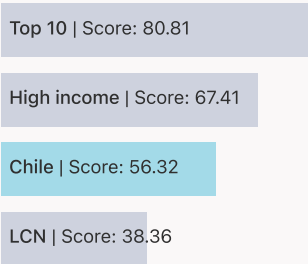
Chile performs below the high-income group average in all pillars.



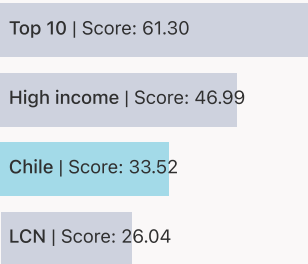
Latin America And The Caribbean

Chile performs above the regional average in all pillars.

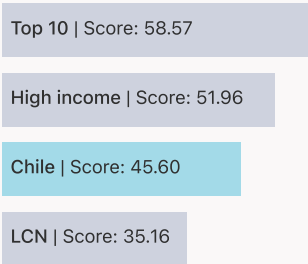
Institutions



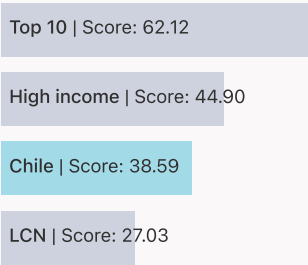
Human capital and research



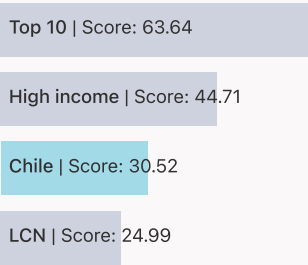
Infrastructure



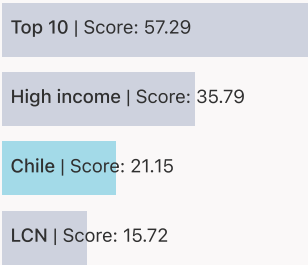
Market sophistication



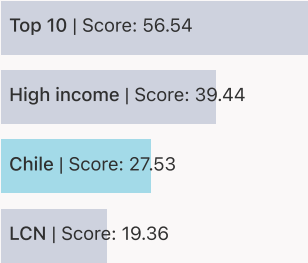
Business sophistication



Knowledge and technology outputs



Creative outputs





Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Chile

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Chile in the GII 2024.

Chile’s main innovation strengths are **Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %** (rank 5), **Tertiary enrolment, % gross** (rank 7) and **Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 17).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
5	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %
7	2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross
17	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
18	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
18	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
19	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
21	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
22	2.1.3	School life expectancy, years
23	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
25	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
111	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
103	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
95	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business [†]
95	5.2.1	Public Research–Industry co-publications, %
91	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
86	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
78	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
66	4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups [†]
55	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
41	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2024



Chile's innovation system

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

> Innovation inputs in Chile



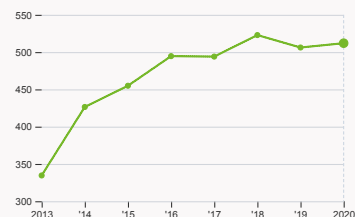
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.04 % GDP in 2021, down by 1.59 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 70.



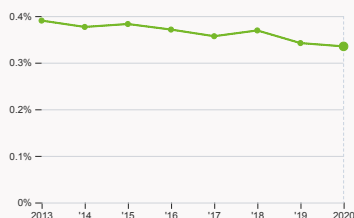
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 21.38 % of total graduates in 2022, up by 0.88 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 70.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 511.96 FTE per million population in 2020, up by 1.14% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.33 % GDP in 2020, down by 0.007 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

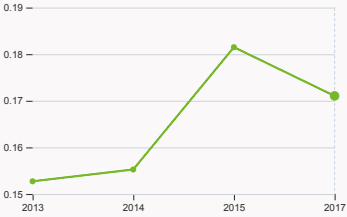
was equal to an average score of 45.77 for the top three universities in 2023, up by 7.44% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 25.



4.2.4 VC received, value

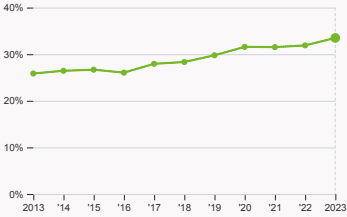
was equal to 187.8 thousand USD in 2023, down by 63.9% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 45.

Global Innovation Index 2024



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

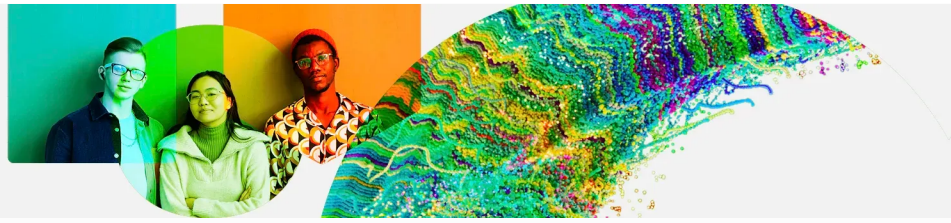
was equal to an index score of 0.17 in 2017, down by 5.76% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 68.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 33.48 % in 2023, up by 1.6 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 43.

Global Innovation Index 2024

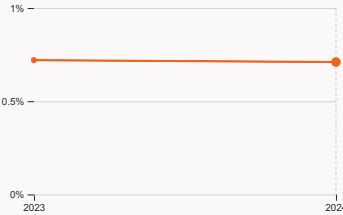


> Innovation outputs in Chile



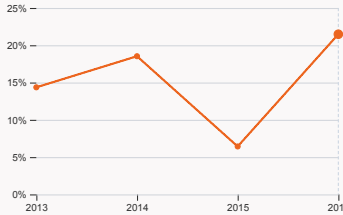
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 372 patents in 2022, down by 7.46% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 0.71 % GDP in 2024, down by 0.01 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.



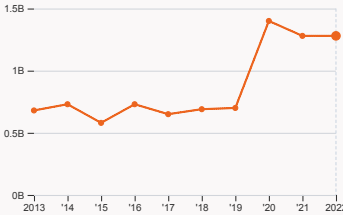
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 21.48 % of total manufacturing output in 2017, up by 15.05 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 56.



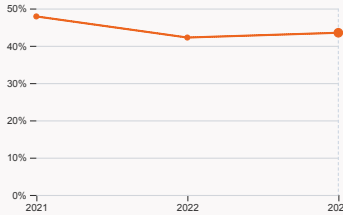
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.3 in 2021, down by 15.38% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 77.



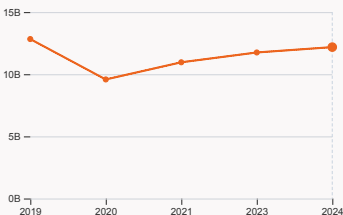
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 1.28 billion USD in 2022 with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 73.



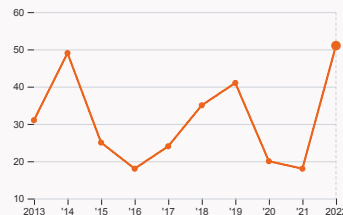
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity

was equal to 43.5 % for the top 15 companies in 2023, up by 1.28 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.



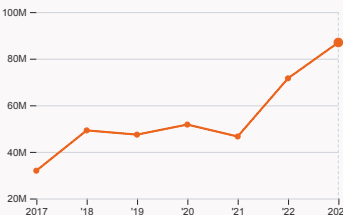
7.1.3 Global brand value

was equal to 12.18 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2024, up by 3.66% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 40.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 51 films in 2022, up by 183.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 86.96 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2023, up by 21.5% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.



Chile's innovation top performers

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Chile’s top universities

Rank	University	Score
103	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DE CHILE (UC)	59.90
159	UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE	50.20
410	UNIVERSIDAD DE SANTIAGO DE CHILE (USACH)	27.20

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2023>).
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".

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Chile

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	City	Valuation, bn USD
1	NOTCO	Consumer & Retail	Santiago	2
2	BETTERFLY	Enterprise Tech	Santiago	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 Chile

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	SOCIEDAD QUIMICA Y MINERA DE CHILE S.A.	67.26
2	LATAM AIRLINES GROUP S.A.	65.65
3	BANCO DE CHILE	35.49

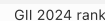
Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2022>).
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

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

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	EMPRESAS COPEC	Oil & Gas	1,639.5
2	BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE	Banking	1,487.9
3	BANCO DE CHILE	Banking	1,412.1

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

Chile



51

NOTES: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question; ● that the economy's data is outdated. Square brackets [] indicate the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level; n/a represents missing values; a dash - indicates an indicator which is not relevant to this economy and thus not considered for DMC thresholds.



Data availability

The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for Chile.



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

Missing data for Chile

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2022	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	2023	World Bank Enterprise Surveys

Outdated data for Chile

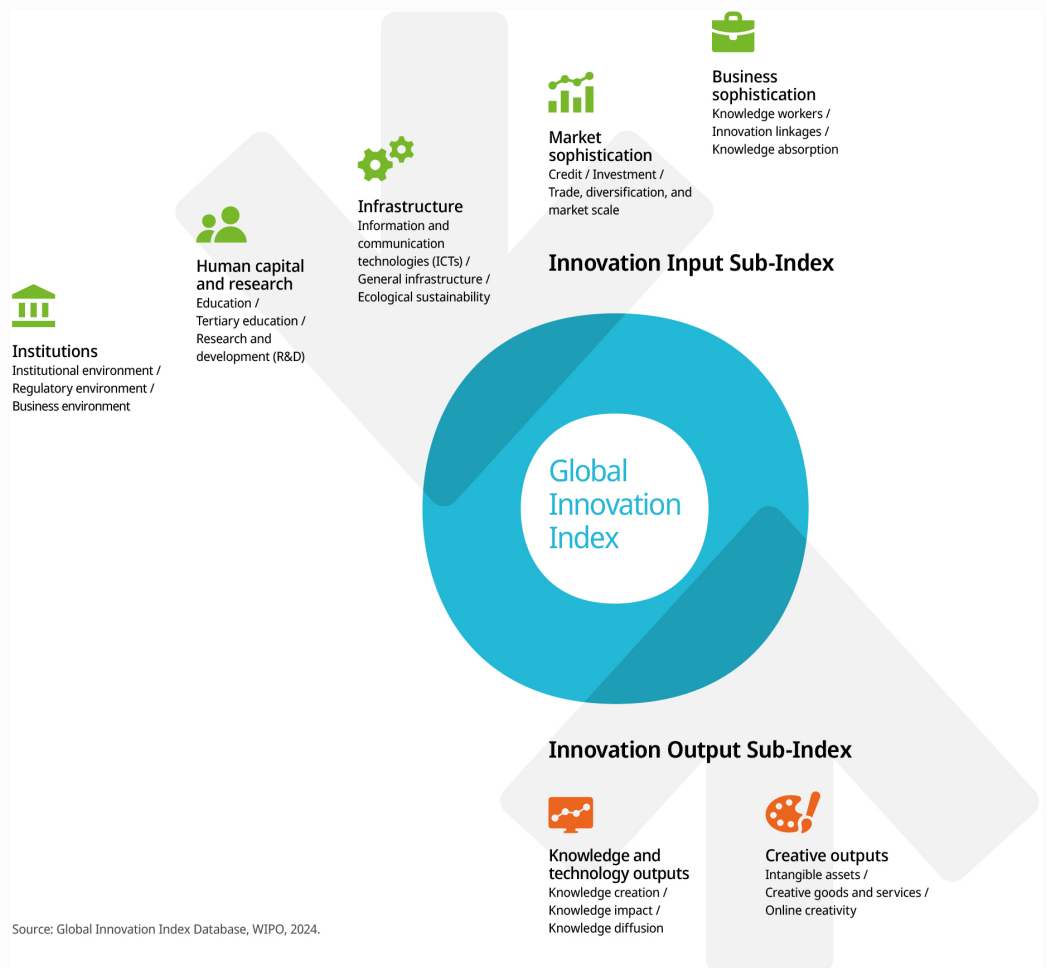
Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2020	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2020	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2017	2021	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Industrial Statistics Database (INDSTAT) Rev.3 and 4
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2020	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	2020	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2020	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	2017	2021	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Global Innovation Index 2024



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.