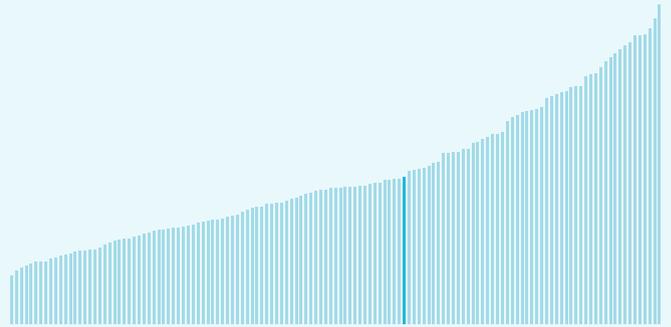


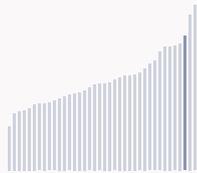
Philippines ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2024

Philippines ranks **53rd** among the 133 economies featured in the GII 2024.

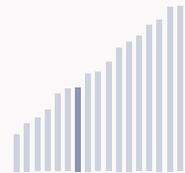
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Philippines ranks **3rd** among the 38 lower-middle-income group economies.



Philippines ranks **11th** among the 17 economies in South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania.



> Philippines GII Ranking (2020-2024)

The table shows the rankings of Philippines 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 Philippines in the GII 2024 is between ranks 49 and 56.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	50th	70th	41st
2021	51st	72nd	40th
2022	59th	76th	51st
2023	56th	69th	52nd
2024	53rd	67th	53rd

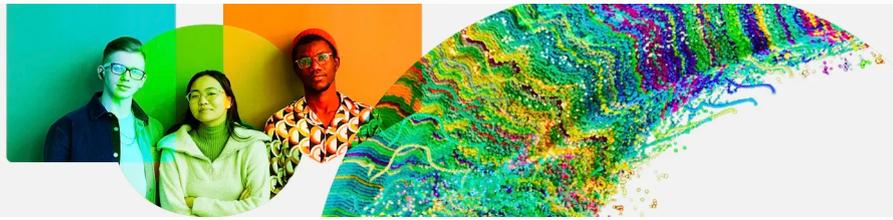
Philippines performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2024.

This year Philippines ranks **67th** in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Philippines ranks **53rd** in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

Philippines 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 Philippines, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Philippines, 4 indicators have improved in the short-term and 6 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital		International patent filings
		Deal numbers	Deal values	
▼ -7.7% 2022 - 2023	n/a	▼ -39.1% 2022 - 2023	▼ -78.3% 2022 - 2023	▼ -72.4% 2022 - 2023
▲ 9.1% 2013 - 2023	▲ 17.1% 2007 - 2018	▲ 14.9% 2013 - 2023	▲ 5.9% 2013 - 2023	▼ -12.9% 2013 - 2023

Technology adoption

Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
	Fixed broadband	5G		
▲ 1.6% 2021 - 2022	▼ -10.5% 2021 - 2022	n/a	▲ 3.3% 2021 - 2022	n/a
▲ 1.7% 2012 - 2022	▲ 13.2% 2012 - 2022		▲ 12.4% 2012 - 2022	n/a
62.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	7.6 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	60.6 per 100 inhabitants in 2021		n/a

Socioeconomic impact

Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
▲ 3% 2022 - 2023	▲ 4.2% 2021 - 2022	▲ 1.5°C 2023
▲ 2.9% 2013 - 2023	▲ 0.2% 2012 - 2022	n/a
27,196 USD in 2023	72.2 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, Philippines is performing above expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development





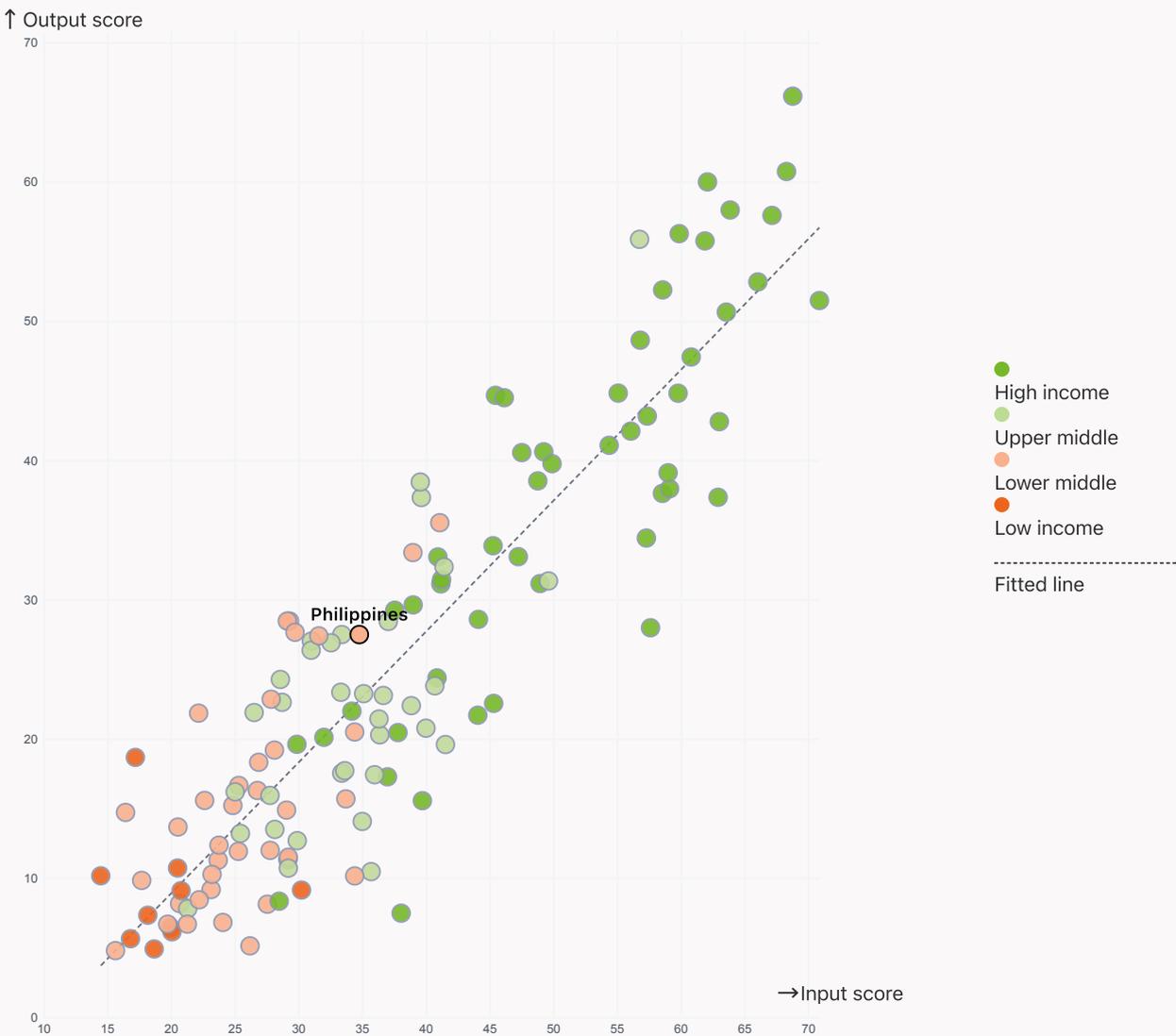
Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

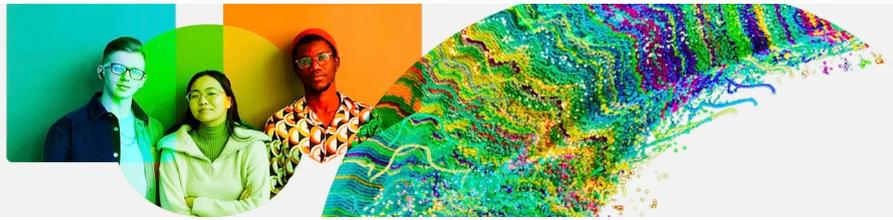
The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs. Economies above the line are effectively translating costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs.



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

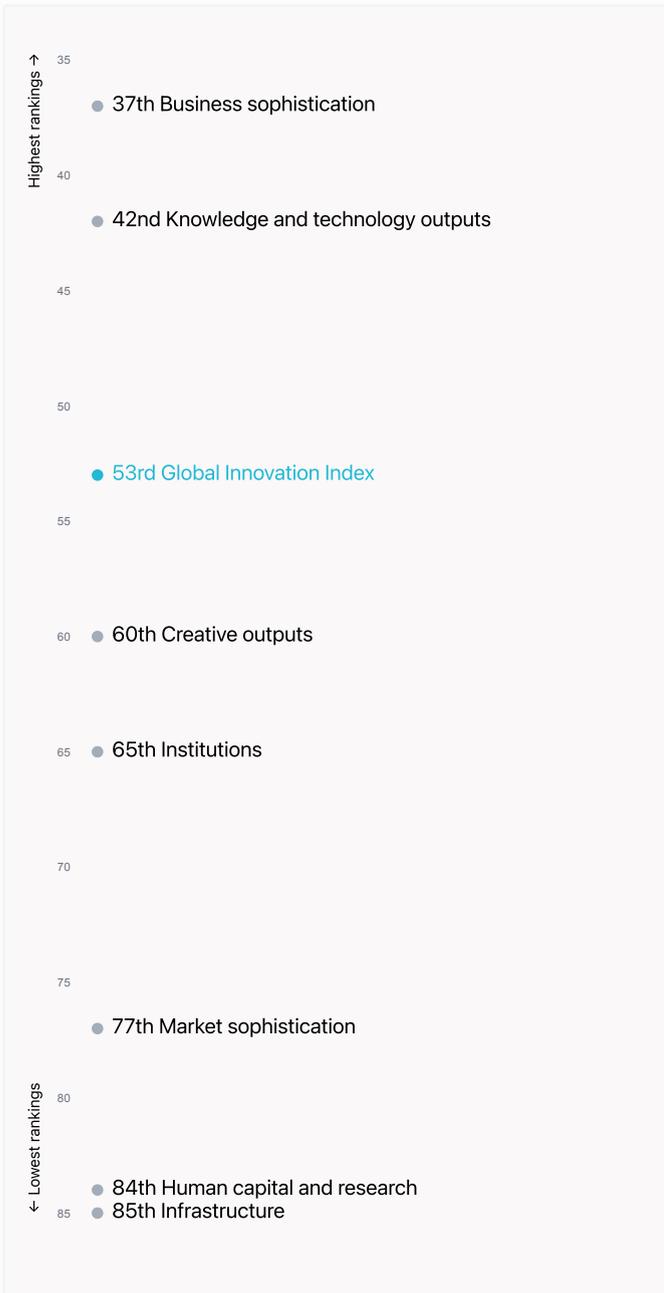
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





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



Highest rankings



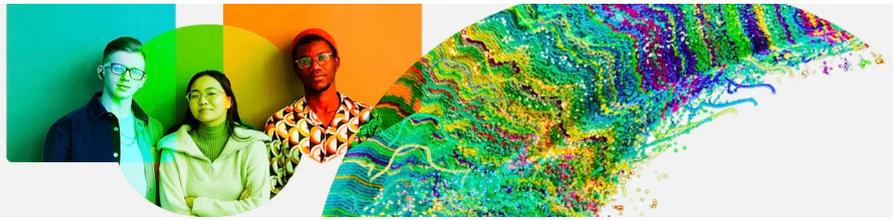
Philippines ranks highest in Business sophistication (37th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (42nd).

Lowest rankings



Philippines ranks lowest in Infrastructure (85th), Human capital and research (84th) and Market sophistication (77th).

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



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

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



Lower-Middle-Income economies

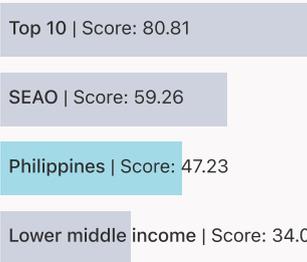
Philippines performs above the lower-middle-income group average in all pillars.



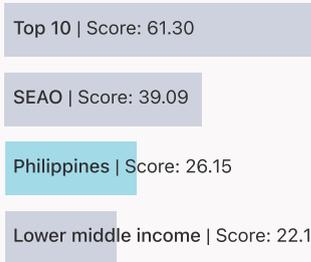
South East Asia, East Asia, And Oceania

Philippines performs below the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions



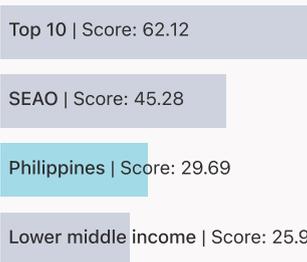
Human capital and research



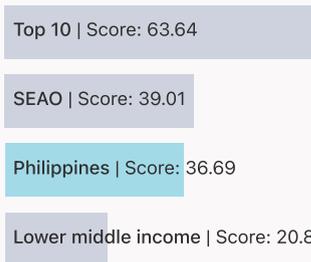
Infrastructure



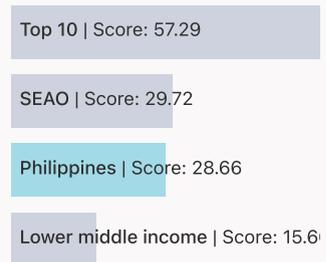
Market sophistication



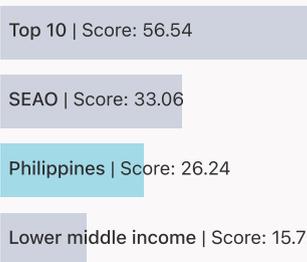
Business sophistication



Knowledge and technology outputs



Creative outputs





Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Philippines

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



Philippines's main innovation strengths are **High-tech exports, % total trade (rank 1)**, **High-tech imports, % total trade (rank 4)** and **Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP (rank 13)**.

Strengths

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	125	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP
4	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	108	2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary
13	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	105	3.1.1	ICT access*
14	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade	100	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.
19	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	94	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
28	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	94	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
30	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	86	2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.
32	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	83	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science
33	6.3.2	Production and export complexity	58	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
34	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	41	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD



Philippines's innovation system

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

> Innovation inputs in Philippines



2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 3.58 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.3 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 89.



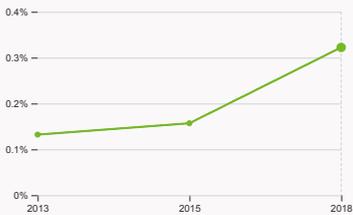
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 26.27 % of total graduates in 2021, up by 3.44 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 172.008 FTE per million population in 2018, up by 62.78% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.32 % GDP in 2018, up by 0.17 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

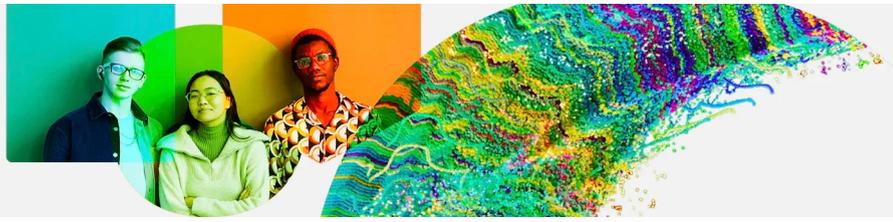
was equal to an average score of 21.87 for the top three universities in 2023, up by 8.64% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.



4.2.4 VC received, value

was equal to 158.85 thousand USD in 2023, down by 78.32% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 40.

Global Innovation Index 2024



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

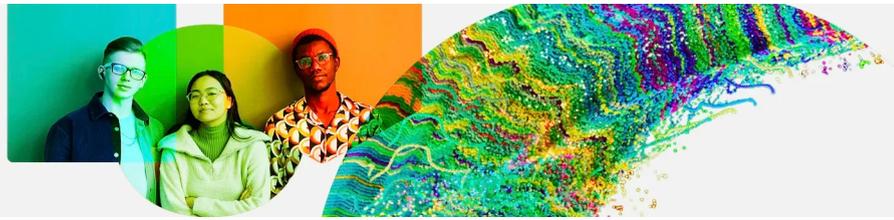
was equal to an index score of 0.11 in 2021, down by 9.76% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 39.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 14.17 % in 2022, down by 3.34 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 95.

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➤ Innovation outputs in Philippines



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 533 patents in 2022, up by 8.78% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 78.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 0.21% GDP in 2024, down by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 37.2% of total manufacturing output in 2021, up by 1.54 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 30.



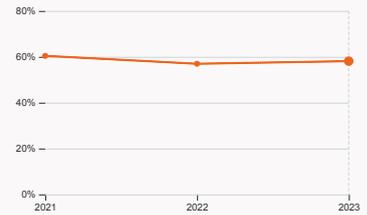
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.76 in 2021, up by 5.56% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 33.



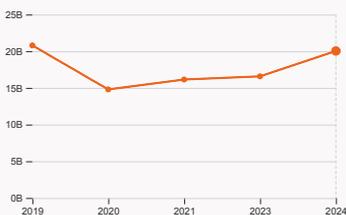
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 42.01 billion USD in 2022, up by 9.12% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity

was equal to 58.11% for the top 15 companies in 2023, up by 1.14 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.



7.1.3 Global brand value

was equal to 20.03 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2024, up by 20.88% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.



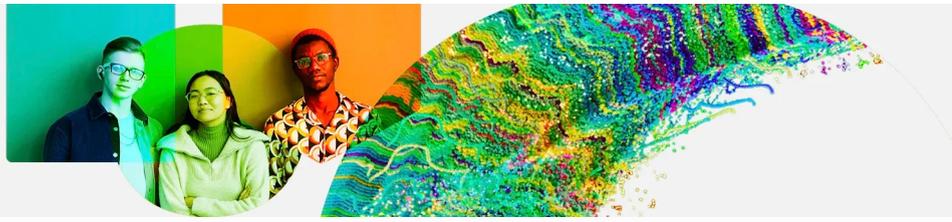
7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 109 films in 2022, up by 34.57% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 62.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 325.89 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2023, down by 42.74% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 53.



Philippines's innovation top performers

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Philippines's top universities

Rank	University	Score
404	UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES	27.60
563	ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY	20.90
681-690	DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY	17.10

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 Philippines

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	City	Valuation, bn USD
1	REVOLUTION PRECRAFTED	Industrials	Manila	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 Philippines

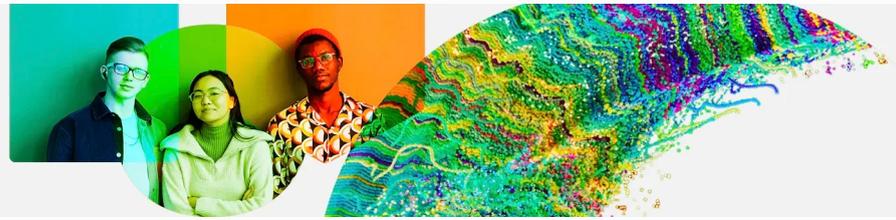
Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	SM INVESTMENTS CORPORATION	32.41
2	SM PRIME HOLDINGS, INC.	42.29
3	INTERNATIONAL CONTAINER TERMINAL SERVICES, INC.	81.18

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 Philippines with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	BDO	Banking	2,470.9
2	JOLLIBEE	Restaurants	2,346.5
3	GLOBE TELECOM	Telecoms	1,949.1

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



Philippines

GII 2024 rank

53

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
53	67	Lower middle	SEAO	114.9	1,278.6	11,326
			Score / Value Rank	Score / Value Rank		
Institutions			47.2 65	Business sophistication		
1.1 Institutional environment			51.8 74	5.1 Knowledge workers		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*			58 77	33.3 62		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*			45.7 63	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
1.2 Regulatory environment			36.2 82	14.2 95		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*			43.5 71	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		
1.2.2 Rule of law*			29 95	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP		
1.3 Business environment			53.6 [52]	0.06 68		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business*			53.6 52	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture*			n/a n/a	38 50		
Human capital and research			26.2 84	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		
2.1 Education			33 114	5.2 Innovation linkages		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP			3.6 89	29.1 50		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			n/a n/a	5.2.1 Public Research-Industry co-publications, %		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years			12.8 87	2.2 38		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science			352.5 83	5.2.2 University-industry R&D collaboration†		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			24.1 108	56.4 44		
2.2 Tertiary education			38.2 45	5.2.3 State of cluster development†		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross			34.9 87	56.7 46		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %			26.3 37	5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %			n/a n/a	0.02 57		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)			7.2 67	5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			172 86	0.01 90		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.3 71	5.3 Knowledge absorption		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD			0 41	47.7 14		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*			22.1 49	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		
Infrastructure			34.3 85	0.5 69		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			56.7 92	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		
3.1.1 ICT access*			57.7 105	28.5 4		
3.1.2 ICT use*			62.4 96	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		
3.1.3 Government's online service*			59.1 76	1.7 44		
3.1.4 E-participation*			47.7 79	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		
3.2 General infrastructure			28.8 77	2.4 68		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			931.8 100	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*			54.5 42	51.8 25		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP			23.1 74	Knowledge and technology outputs		
3.3 Ecological sustainability			17.3 80	28.7 42		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use			14.8 32	6.1 Knowledge creation		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %			11.3 83	13.4 69		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.8 77	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
Market sophistication			29.7 77	0.5 78		
4.1 Credit			8 121	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†			n/a n/a	0.006 94		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			48.9 70	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP			0.02 58	1.3 13		
4.2 Investment			13.1 52	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP			68.9 26	1.7 125		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.06 57	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		
4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.03 73	14.7 56		
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP			0.001 40	6.2 Knowledge impact		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale			67.9 22	29.4 55		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.5 55	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification			90.4 39	0.2 88		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			1,278.6 28	0.2 46		
				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		
				0.2 61		
				6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %		
				37.2 30		
				6.3 Knowledge diffusion		
				43.2 21		
				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		
				0.02 88		
				6.3.2 Production and export complexity		
				62.1 33		
				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		
				33.6 1		
				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		
				5.3 19		
				6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		
				3.1 77		
				Creative outputs		
				26.2 60		
				7.1 Intangible assets		
				31.9 56		
				7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		
				58.1 35		
				7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
				31.2 63		
				7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		
				4.2 34		
				7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
				0.5 76		
				7.2 Creative goods and services		
				16.4 61		
				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		
				0.08 94		
				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69		
				1.4 62		
				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69		
				4.4 46		
				7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade		
				4 14		
				7.3 Online creativity		
				24.9 67		
				7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69		
				0.6 104		
				7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69		
				4 90		
				7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		
				70 53		

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 Philippines.



Philippines has missing data for four indicators and outdated data for twelve indicators.

Missing data for Philippines

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺	n/a	2023	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups ⁺	n/a	2023	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor

Outdated data for Philippines

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2020	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2018	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2018	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.1.1	ICT access*	2021	2022	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Telecommunication Union ITU DataHub (accessed May 1st, 2024)
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2021	2022	International Energy Agency
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	2021	2022	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2015	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	2015	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2022	2023	International Labour Organization

Global Innovation Index 2024



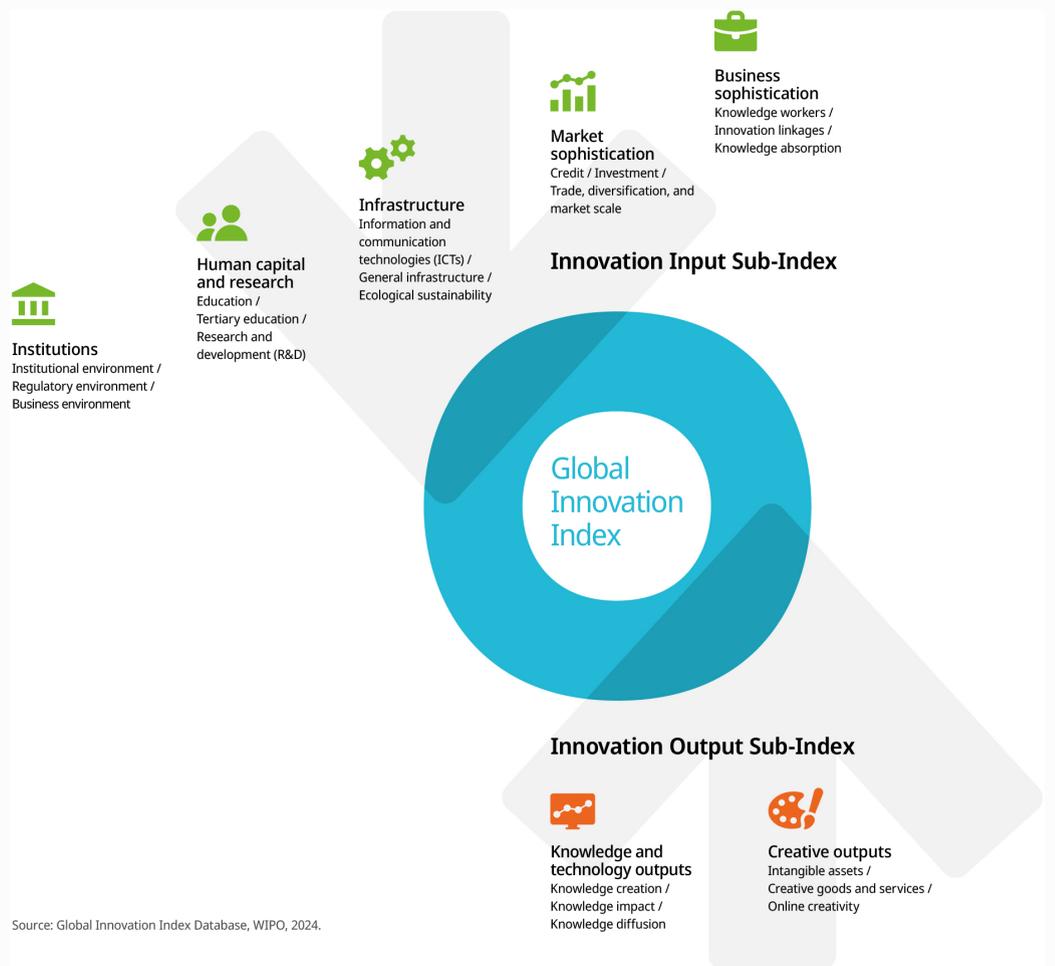
Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2015	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

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.