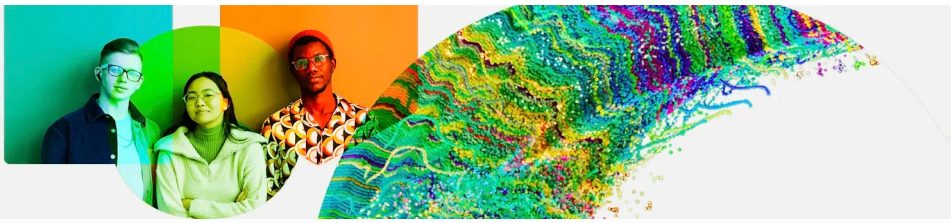
# Global Innovation Index 2024



## United Republic of Tanzania ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2024

United Republic of Tanzania ranks 120th 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.



United Republic of Tanzania ranks 33rd among the 38 lower-middle-income group economies.



United Republic of Tanzania ranks 17th among the 27 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.



### United Republic of Tanzania GII Ranking (2020-2024)

The table shows the rankings of United Republic of Tanzania 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 United Republic of Tanzania in the GII 2024 is between ranks 116 and 127.

| Year | GII Position | Innovation Inputs | Innovation Outputs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 88th | 112nd | 67th |
| 2021 | 90th | 120th | 65th |
| 2022 | 103rd | 100th | 99th |
| 2023 | 113rd | 105th | 123rd |
| 2024 | 120th | 115th | 118th |

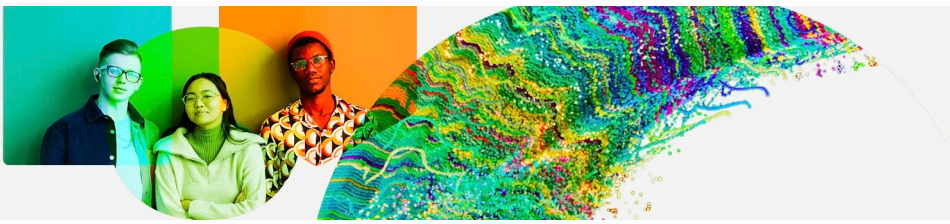
United Republic of Tanzania performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2024.

This year **United Republic of Tanzania ranks 115th in innovation inputs.** This position is lower than last year.

**United Republic of Tanzania ranks 118th in innovation outputs.** This position is higher than last year.

United Republic of Tanzania 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 United Republic of Tanzania, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For United Republic of Tanzania, 5 indicators have improved in the short-term and 3 indicators have worsened.

### Science and innovation investment

| Scientific publications | R&D investments | Venture capital | | International patent filings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Deal numbers | Deal values | |
| ▼ -4.2%<br>2022 - 2023 | n/a | ▲ 20%<br>2022 - 2023 | ▼ -94.4%<br>2022 - 2023 | n/a |
| ▲ 8.3%<br>2013 - 2023 | n/a | ▲ 19.6%<br>2013 - 2023 | n/a | n/a |

### Technology adoption

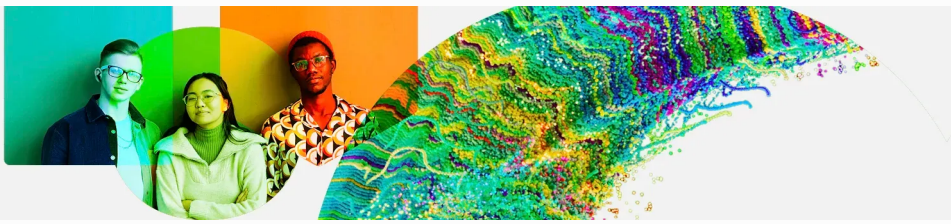
| Safe sanitation | Connectivity | | Robots | Electric vehicles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fixed broadband | 5G | | |
| ▲ 0.4%<br>2021 - 2022 | ▲ 11.6%<br>2021 - 2022 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| ▲ 3.2%<br>2012 - 2022 | ▲ 38.1%<br>2012 - 2022 | | n/a | n/a |
| 25.1<br>per 100 inhabitants in 2022 | 2.2<br>per 100 inhabitants in 2022 | n/a | | n/a |

### Socioeconomic impact

| Labor productivity | Life expectancy | Temperature change |
|---|---|---|
| ▲ 1.5%<br>2022 - 2023 | ▲ 0.9%<br>2021 - 2022 | ▲ 1.2°C<br>2023 |
| ▲ 2.9%<br>2013 - 2023 | ▲ 0.7%<br>2012 - 2022 | n/a |
| 9,063<br>USD in 2023 | 66.8<br>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.

# Global Innovation Index 2024

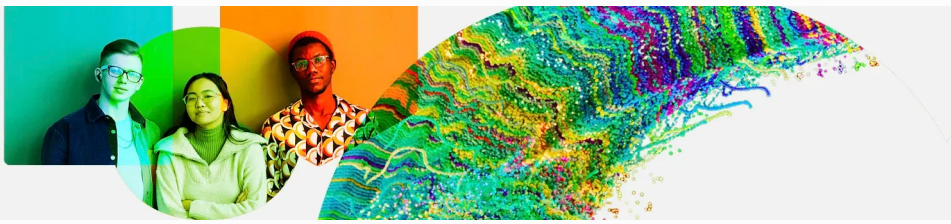


## Expected vs. observed innovation performance

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, United Republic of Tanzania's performance is at expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



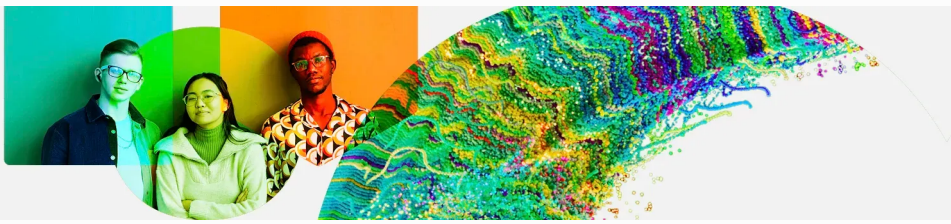
## Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

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.

United Republic of Tanzania produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

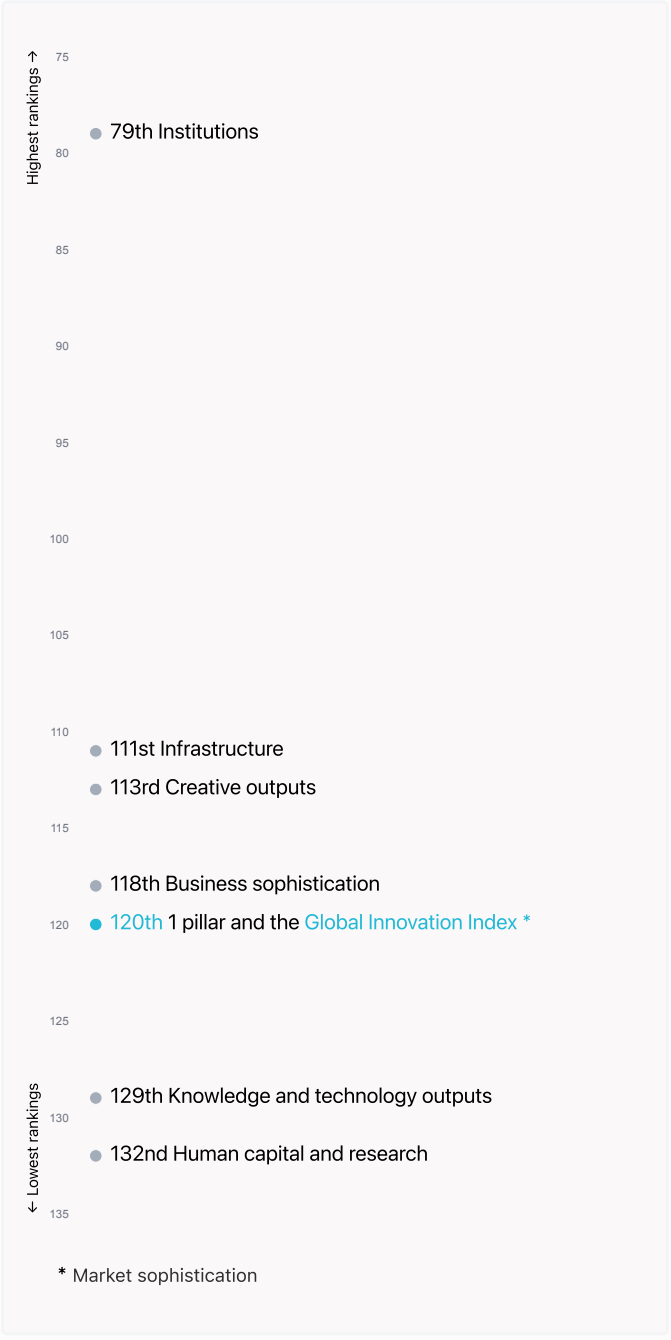
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

# Global Innovation Index 2024



## Overview of United Republic of Tanzania'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 United Republic of Tanzania are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.




### Highest rankings

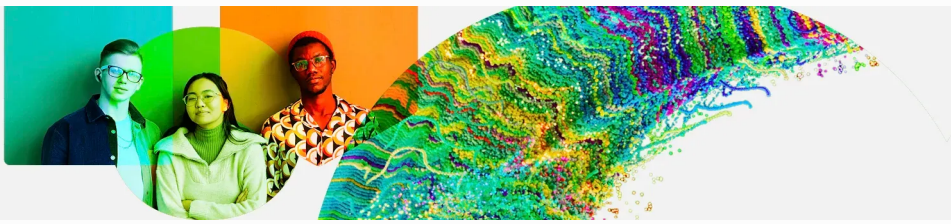
United Republic of Tanzania ranks highest in Institutions (79th), Infrastructure (111st), Creative outputs (113rd) and Business sophistication (118th).

### Lowest rankings

United Republic of Tanzania ranks lowest in Human capital and research (132nd), Knowledge and technology outputs (129th) and Market sophistication, GII Index (120th).

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for United Republic of Tanzania can be found on this link.

# Global Innovation Index 2024



## Benchmark of United Republic of Tanzania against other economy groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

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

### Lower-Middle-Income economies

United Republic of Tanzania performs above the lower-middle-income group average in Institutions.

### Sub-Saharan Africa

United Republic of Tanzania performs above the regional average in Institutions, Infrastructure.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 80.81
- Tanzania | Score: 43.33
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 37.83
- Lower middle income | Score: 34.0

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 61.30
- Lower middle income | Score: 22.1
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 17.86
- Tanzania | Score: 9.99

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 58.57
- Lower middle income | Score: 29.8
- Tanzania | Score: 25.81
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 25.40

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 62.12
- Lower middle income | Score: 25.9
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 18.79
- Tanzania | Score: 15.22

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 63.64
- Lower middle income | Score: 20.8
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 18.73
- Tanzania | Score: 16.88

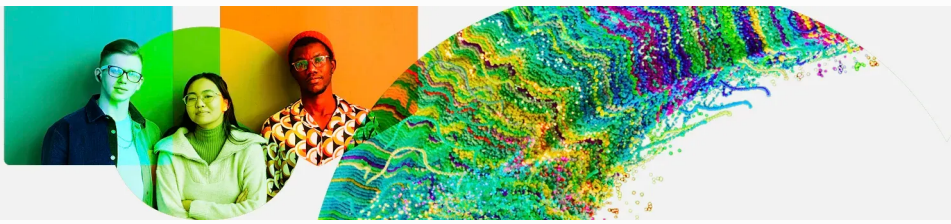
Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 57.29
- Lower middle income | Score: 15.6
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 10.99
- Tanzania | Score: 8.87

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 56.54
- Lower middle income | Score: 15.7
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 10.35
- Tanzania | Score: 7.94

Global Innovation Index 2024



## Innovation strengths and weaknesses in United Republic of Tanzania

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

United Republic of Tanzania's main innovation strengths are **Gross capital formation, % GDP** (rank 8), **Labor productivity growth, %** (rank 26) and **University-industry R&D collaboration†** (rank 40).

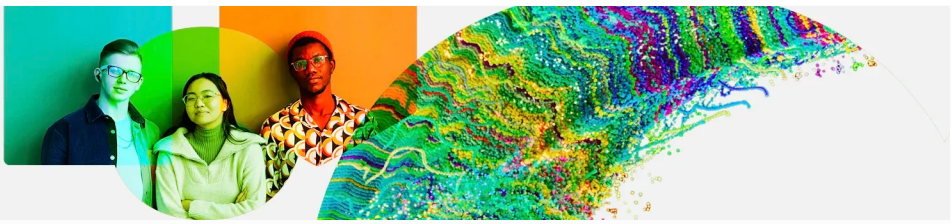
### Strengths

| Rank | Code | Indicator name |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | 3.2.3 | Gross capital formation, % GDP |
| 26 | 6.2.1 | Labor productivity growth, % |
| 40 | 5.2.2 | University-industry R&D collaboration† |
| 41 | 1.3.1 | Policy stability for doing business† |
| 41 | 5.2.3 | State of cluster development† |
| 49 | 5.3.2 | High-tech imports, % total trade |
| 68 | 4.3.3 | Domestic market scale, bn PPP$ |
| 70 | 4.2.4 | VC received, value, % GDP |
| 79 | 6.1.5 | Citable documents H-index |
| 88 | 3.3.2 | Low-carbon energy use, % |
| 88 | 1.2.2 | Rule of law* |

### Weaknesses

| Rank | Code | Indicator name |
|---|---|---|
| 131 | 6.2.3 | Software spending, % GDP |
| 127 | 5.1.5 | Females employed w/advanced degrees, % |
| 126 | 5.1.1 | Knowledge-intensive employment, % |
| 125 | 2.2.1 | Tertiary enrolment, % gross |
| 112 | 2.2.2 | Graduates in science and engineering, % |
| 102 | 5.2.5 | Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP |
| 99 | 6.1.2 | PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP |
| 75 | 2.3.4 | QS university ranking, top 3* |
| 49 | 6.2.2 | Unicorn valuation, % GDP |
| 41 | 2.3.3 | Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD |

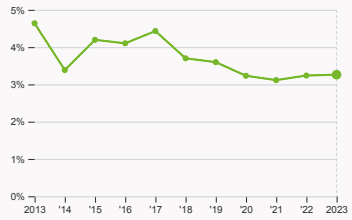
# Global Innovation Index 2024



## United Republic of Tanzania's innovation system

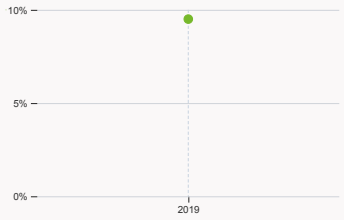
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

### Innovation inputs in United Republic of Tanzania



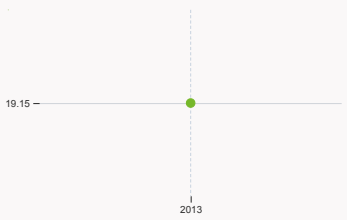

2.1.1 **Expenditure on education**

was equal to 3.26 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 96.



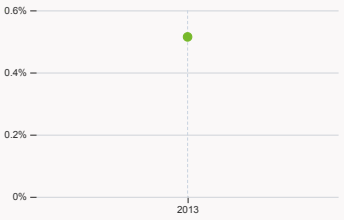

2.2.2 **Graduates in science and engineering**

was equal to 9.5 % of total graduates in 2019 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 112.



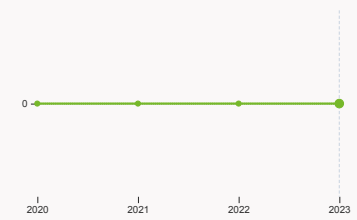

2.3.1 **Researchers**

was equal to 19.15 FTE per million population in 2013 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of NA.




2.3.2 **Gross expenditure on R&D**

was equal to 0.51 % GDP in 2013 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of NA.



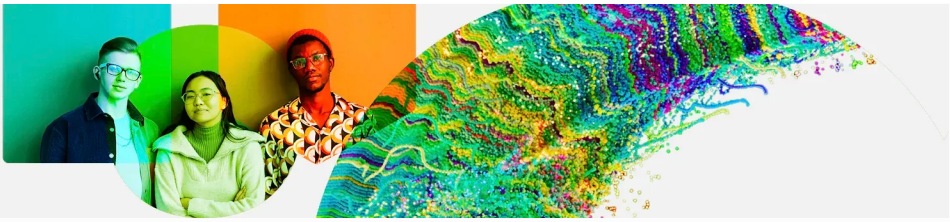

2.3.4 **QS university ranking**

was equal to an average score of 0 for the top three universities in 2023 with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 75.

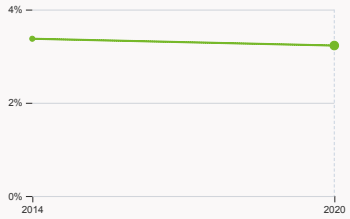

4.2.4 **VC received, value**

was equal to 2.94 thousand USD in 2023, down by 94.38% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 70.

# Global Innovation Index 2024

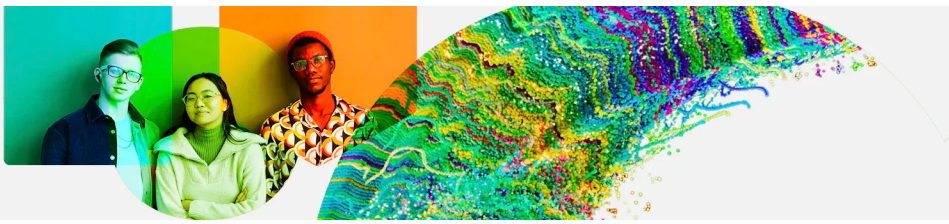



4.3.2 **Domestic industry diversification**
was equal to an index score of 0.22 in 2021, down by – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.

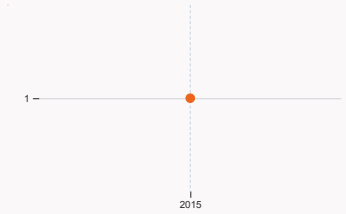



5.1.1 **Knowledge-intensive employment**
was equal to 3.23 % in 2020, down by 0.15 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 126.

# Global Innovation Index 2024



## Innovation outputs in United Republic of Tanzania

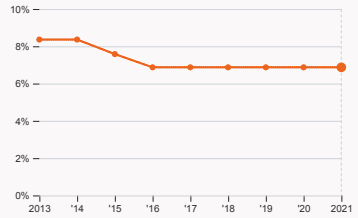



### 6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 1 patent in 2015 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 127.

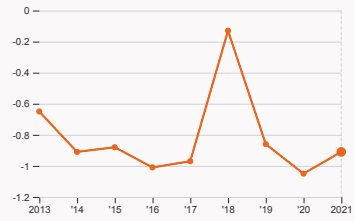

### 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 0 % GDP in 2024 with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.



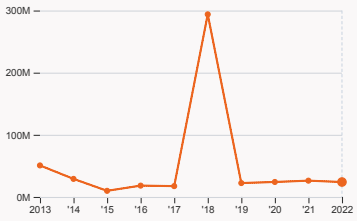

### 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 6.87 % of total manufacturing output in 2021 with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 95.



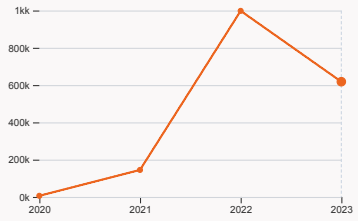

### 6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.91 in 2021, up by 13.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 105.



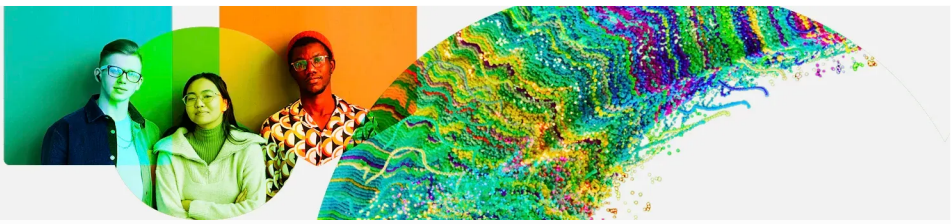

### 6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 24.03 million USD in 2022, down by 8.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 113.




### 7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 618.18 thousand global downloads of mobile apps in 2023, down by 38.07% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 112.



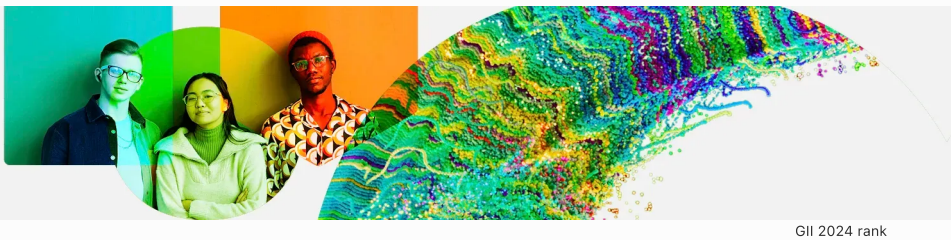
# United Republic of Tanzania's innovation top performers

### 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in United Republic of Tanzania

| Rank | Firm | Intensity, % |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | TANZANIA BREWERIES PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY | 67.20 |
| 2 | VODACOM TANZANIA PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY | 48.97 |
| 3 | NMB BANK PLC | 17.39 |

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

# Global Innovation Index 2024



# United Republic of Tanzania

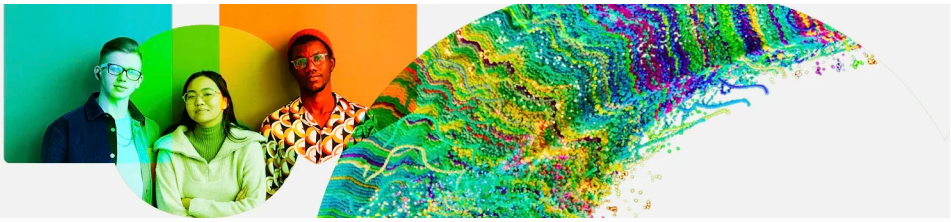
GII 2024 rank **120**

| Output rank | Input rank | Income | Region | Population (mn) | GDP, PPP$ (bn) | GDP per capita, PPP$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 118 | 115 | Lower middle | SSA | 66.6 | 227.7 | 3,595.1 |

| | Score / Value | Rank | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Institutions** | 43.3 | 79 | ●◆ |
| **1.1 Institutional environment** | 41.1 | 96 | |
| 1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses* | 49.3 | 95 | |
| 1.1.2 Government effectiveness* | 32.8 | 97 | |
| **1.2 Regulatory environment** | 29.1 | 96 | |
| 1.2.1 Regulatory quality* | 27 | 104 | |
| 1.2.2 Rule of law* | 31.1 | 88 | ●◆ |
| **1.3 Business environment** | 59.8 | [33] | |
| 1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business† | 59.8 | 41 | ●◆ |
| 1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture† | n/a | n/a | |
| **Human capital and research** | 10 | 132 | ○◇ |
| **2.1 Education** | 28.6 | 124 | |
| 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP | 3.3 | 96 | |
| 2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap | 15.2 | 70 | |
| 2.1.3 School life expectancy, years | 8.6 | 108 | ◇ |
| 2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science | n/a | n/a | |
| 2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary | 23.3 | 105 | |
| **2.2 Tertiary education** | 1.3 | 127 | ○◇ |
| 2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross | 5.4 | 125 | ○◇ |
| 2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % | 9.5 | 112 | ○◇ |
| 2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, % | n/a | n/a | |
| **2.3 Research and development (R&D)** | 0 | [120] | |
| 2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. | n/a | n/a | |
| 2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | n/a | n/a | |
| 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD | 0 | 41 | ○◇ |
| 2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3* | 0 | 75 | ○◇ |
| **Infrastructure** | 25.8 | 111 | |
| **3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)** | 31.1 | 121 | ◇ |
| 3.1.1 ICT access* | 31.1 | 123 | ◇ |
| 3.1.2 ICT use* | 26.5 | 116 | ◇ |
| 3.1.3 Government's online service* | 41.4 | 108 | |
| 3.1.4 E-participation* | 25.6 | 112 | |
| **3.2 General infrastructure** | 38.3 | 41 | ●◆ |
| 3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. | 137.7 | 119 | |
| 3.2.2 Logistics performance* | n/a | n/a | |
| 3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP | 38.5 | 8 | ●◆ |
| **3.3 Ecological sustainability** | 8 | 115 | ◇ |
| 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use | 6.6 | 105 | |
| 3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, % | 8.7 | 88 | ●◆ |
| 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.4 | 103 | |
| **Market sophistication** | 15.2 | 120 | |
| **4.1 Credit** | 2 | 131 | ○◇ |
| 4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups† | n/a | n/a | |
| 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP | 15.2 | 120 | |
| 4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP | 0.1 | 55 | |
| **4.2 Investment** | 3.5 | 93 | |
| 4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP | 9.4 | 76 | |
| 4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.007 | 99 | |
| 4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.03 | 83 | |
| 4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP | 0.0004 | 70 | ●◆ |
| **4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale** | 40.1 | 100 | |
| 4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % | 6.6 | 110 | |
| 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification | 68 | 81 | |
| 4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$ | 227.7 | 68 | ●◆ |

| | Score / Value | Rank | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Business sophistication** | 16.9 | 118 | |
| **5.1 Knowledge workers** | 7.9 | [125] | |
| 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % | 3.2 | 126 | ○◇ |
| 5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % | 20 | 80 | |
| 5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP | n/a | n/a | |
| 5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % | n/a | n/a | |
| 5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % | 0.2 | 127 | ○◇ |
| **5.2 Innovation linkages** | 25.7 | 58 | ●◆ |
| 5.2.1 Public Research-Industry co-publications, % | 0.9 | 92 | |
| 5.2.2 University-industry R&D collaboration† | 58.4 | 40 | ●◆ |
| 5.2.3 State of cluster development† | 58.6 | 41 | ●◆ |
| 5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.007 | 101 | |
| 5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP | 0 | 102 | ○◇ |
| **5.3 Knowledge absorption** | 17 | 112 | |
| 5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade | 0.04 | 112 | |
| 5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade | 9.3 | 49 | ●◆ |
| 5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade | 0.3 | 126 | |
| 5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP | 1.3 | 93 | |
| 5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses | n/a | n/a | |
| **Knowledge and technology outputs** | 8.9 | 129 | |
| **6.1 Knowledge creation** | 4.7 | 113 | |
| 6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.009 | 127 | |
| 6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 0 | 99 | ○◇ |
| 6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.006 | 71 | |
| 6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP | 6.9 | 91 | |
| 6.1.5 Citable documents H-index | 9.6 | 79 | ●◆ |
| **6.2 Knowledge impact** | 17 | 117 | |
| 6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % | 2 | 26 | ●◆ |
| 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP | 0 | 49 | ○◇ |
| 6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP | 0.01 | 131 | ○◇ |
| 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, % | 6.9 | 95 | |
| **6.3 Knowledge diffusion** | 4.9 | 123 | |
| 6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade | 0.0001 | 113 | |
| 6.3.2 Production and export complexity | 20 | 105 | |
| 6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade | 0.2 | 113 | |
| 6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade | 0.3 | 115 | |
| 6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.8 | 117 | |
| **Creative outputs** | 7.9 | [113] | |
| **7.1 Intangible assets** | 7.8 | [103] | |
| 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % | n/a | n/a | |
| 7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 11.4 | 108 | |
| 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP | n/a | n/a | |
| 7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | n/a | n/a | |
| **7.2 Creative goods and services** | 1.1 | [117] | |
| 7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade | n/a | n/a | |
| 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 | n/a | n/a | |
| 7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69 | n/a | n/a | |
| 7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade | 0.09 | 99 | |
| **7.3 Online creativity** | 15.1 | 115 | |
| 7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 | 0.2 | 121 | |
| 7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69 | 0.4 | 126 | |
| 7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP | 44.9 | 112 | |

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 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

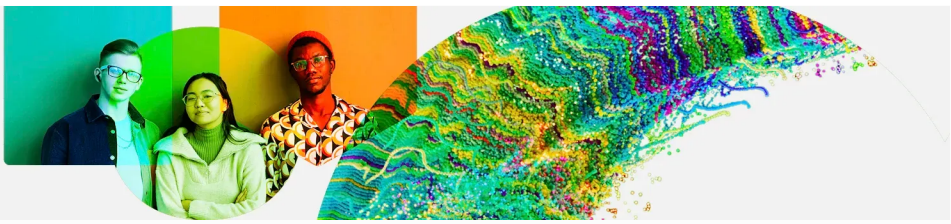
The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for United Republic of Tanzania.

United Republic of Tanzania has missing data for sixteen indicators and outdated data for ten indicators.

### Missing data for United Republic of Tanzania

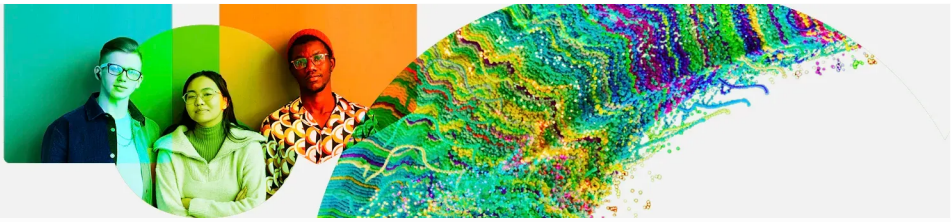
| Code | Indicator name | Economy Year | Model Year | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.3.2 | Entrepreneurship policies and culture† | n/a | 2023 | Global Entrepreneurship Monitor |
| 2.1.4 | PISA scales in reading, maths and science | n/a | 2022 | OECD, PISA |
| 2.2.3 | Tertiary inbound mobility, % | n/a | 2022 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.3.1 | Researchers, FTE/mn pop. | n/a | 2022 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 2.3.2 | Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | n/a | 2022 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 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 The Logistics Performance Index and its Indicators. |
| 4.1.1 | Finance for startups and scaleups† | n/a | 2023 | Global Entrepreneurship Monitor |
| 5.1.3 | GERD performed by business, % GDP | n/a | 2022 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 5.1.4 | GERD financed by business, % | n/a | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 5.3.5 | Research talent, % in businesses | n/a | 2022 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 7.1.1 | Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % | n/a | 2023 | Brand Finance |
| 7.1.3 | Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP | n/a | 2024 | Brand Finance; International Monetary Fund |
| 7.1.4 | Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | n/a | 2022 | World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund |
| 7.2.1 | Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade | n/a | 2022 | World Trade Organization Global Services Trade Data Hub |
| 7.2.2 | National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 | n/a | 2022 | OMDIA; United Nations, World Population Prospects |

# Global Innovation Index 2024



| Code | Indicator name | Economy Year | Model Year | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.2.3 | Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69 | n/a | 2023 | PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund |

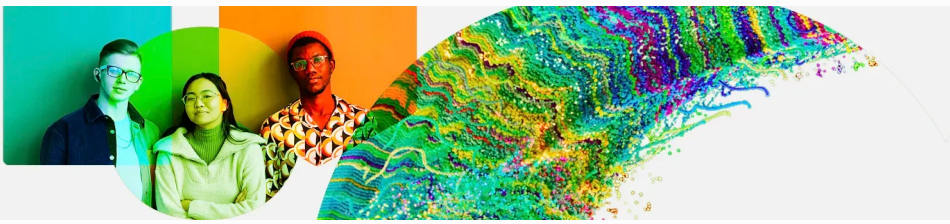
# Global Innovation Index 2024



## Outdated data for United Republic of Tanzania

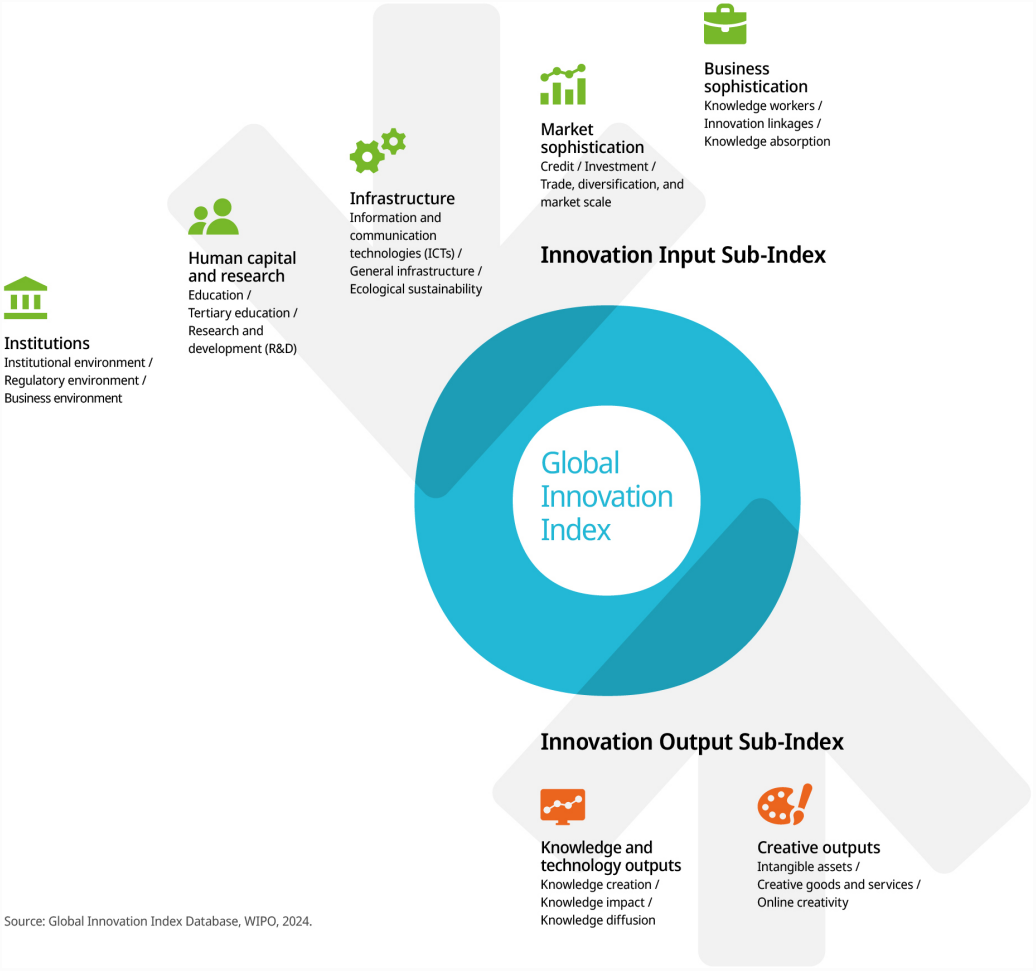
| Code | Indicator name | Economy Year | Model Year | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.1.2 | Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap | 2014 | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.1.3 | School life expectancy, years | 2021 | 2022 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.1.5 | Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary | 2020 | 2022 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.2.2 | Graduates in science and engineering, % | 2019 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD |
| 4.2.2 | Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP | 2022 | 2023 | LSEG Data & Analytics; International Monetary Fund |
| 5.1.1 | Knowledge-intensive employment, % | 2020 | 2022 | International Labour Organization |
| 5.1.5 | Females employed w/advanced degrees, % | 2020 | 2023 | International Labour Organization |
| 6.1.1 | Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 2015 | 2022 | World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund |
| 6.1.3 | Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 2020 | 2022 | World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund |
| 7.1.2 | Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 2020 | 2022 | World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund |

# 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.




Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2024.

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.