

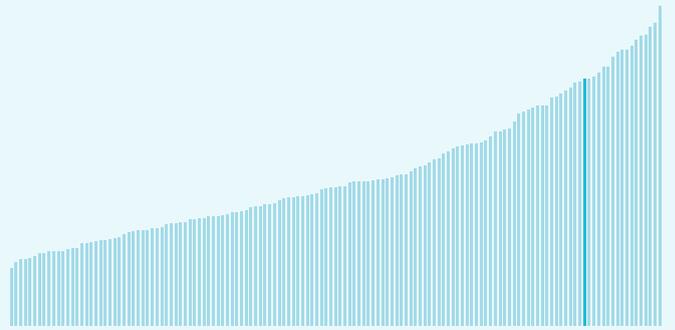
# Global Innovation Index 2025



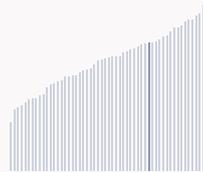
## Canada ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Canada ranks **17th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

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.



Canada ranks 16th among the 54 High-income group economies.



Canada ranks 2nd among the 2 economies in Northern America.



### > Canada GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Canada over the past six 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 Canada in the GII 2025 is between ranks 15 and 18.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	17th	9th	22nd
2021	16th	8th	23rd
2022	15th	9th	23rd
2023	15th	9th	20th
2024	14th	8th	20th
2025	17th	13th	20th

Canada performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year Canada ranks 13th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Canada ranks 20th in innovation outputs. This position is the same as last year.

Canada has 3 clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

# Global Innovation Index 2025



## > Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2025 shows what is the current state of innovation in Canada, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Canada, 7 indicators have improved in the short-term and 4 indicators have worsened.

### Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 1.8 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.2 % 2022 - 2023	▼ -9.3 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -0.5 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.8 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 2.5 % 2013 - 2023	▼ -3.1 % 2020 - 2024	▼ -2.5 % 2014 - 2024

### Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	0% 2023 - 2024	▲ 2.1% 2022 - 2023	▲ 4.9% 2022 - 2023	▲ 7% 2022 - 2023	▲ 56.4% 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.3% 2014 - 2024	▲ 3.3% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 20.5% 2013 - 2023	▲ 55.1% 2014 - 2024
Penetration	81.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	42.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	95.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	4.2 per 100 cars in 2024

### Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▼ -0.7 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.7 % 2022 - 2023	+ 3.4 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.2 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.1 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.3 °C 2014
Level	120,809.1 USD in 2024	82.6 years in 2023	n/a

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 countries. from 1951–1980. Figures are rounded.

# Global Innovation Index 2025



## 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.



Canada is an Innovation leader, ranking in the top 25 of the GII.

### > Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



# Global Innovation Index 2025



## 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.



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

### > Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

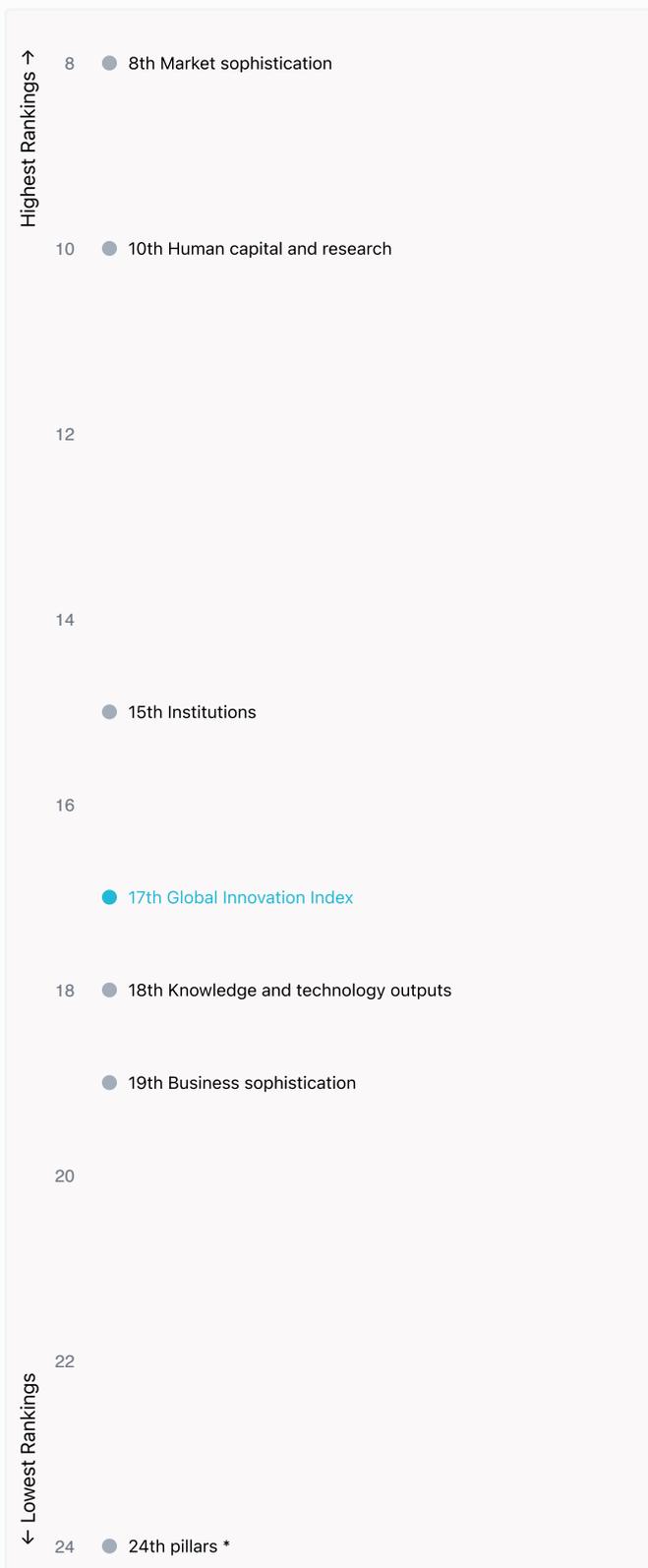


# Global Innovation Index 2025



## Overview of Canada's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2025

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



### Highest Rankings

Canada ranks highest in Market sophistication (8th), Human capital and research (10th) and Institutions (15th).



### Lowest Rankings

Canada ranks lowest in Infrastructure, Creative outputs (24th), Business sophistication (19th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (18th).

\* Infrastructure, Creative outputs



The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Canada can be found on <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/statistics-country-profile/en/ca.pdf>

# Global Innovation Index 2025



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

The charts show the relative position of Canada (blue bar) against other economy groupings (grey bars)



### High-income economies

Canada performs above the High-income group average in all pillars.



### Northern America

Canada performs above the regional average in Institutions, Human capital and research, Infrastructure.

#### Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.63

Canada | Score: 75.25

Northern America | Score: 74.79

High-income | Score: 65.99

#### Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 59.30

Canada | Score: 58.30

Northern America | Score: 57.04

High-income | Score: 45.45

#### Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 61.36

Canada | Score: 55.78

Northern America | Score: 55.03

High-income | Score: 54.18

#### Market sophistication

Northern America | Score: 67.26

Top 10 | Score: 61.82

Canada | Score: 59.49

High-income | Score: 47.12

#### Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 59.10

Northern America | Score: 57.70

Canada | Score: 49.49

High-income | Score: 42.22

#### Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 54.93

Northern America | Score: 50.23

Canada | Score: 40.44

High-income | Score: 33.94

#### Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.98

Northern America | Score: 50.56

Canada | Score: 44.49

High-income | Score: 38.68

# Global Innovation Index 2025



## Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Canada

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Canada in the GII 2025.



Canada's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Citable documents H-index (rank 4)**, **QS university ranking, top 3\* (rank 5)** and **University–industry R&D collaboration<sup>†</sup> (rank 6)**.

### Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
4	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index
5	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
6	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration <sup>†</sup>
7	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
7	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science
7	5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*
8	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.
8	4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC
11	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
11	1.2.1	Regulatory quality*

### Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
109	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
109	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
101	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
95	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
90	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP
85	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
82	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP
75	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
73	3.1.2	ICT use*
61	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP

# Global Innovation Index 2025



## Canada's innovation system

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

### › Innovation inputs in Canada



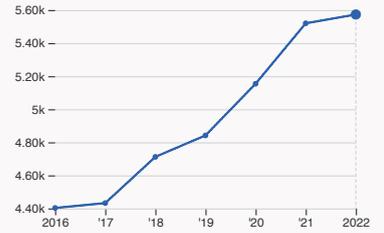
#### 2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.54 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.05 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.



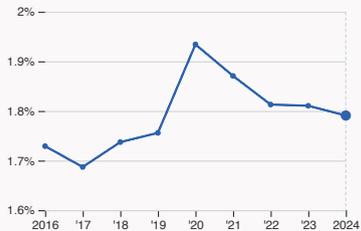
#### 2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 25.94 % of total graduates in 2022, down by 0.25 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.



#### 2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 5573.26 FTE per million population in 2022, up by 0.97% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 16.



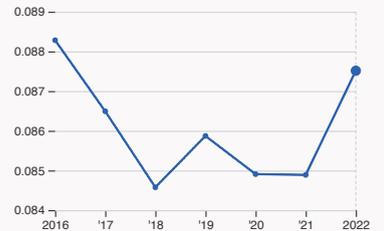
#### 2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 1.79 % GDP in 2024, down by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 22.



#### 2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 82.7 for the top three universities in 2024, down by 1.35% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.



#### 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.09 in 2022, up by 3.09% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.

# Global Innovation Index 2025

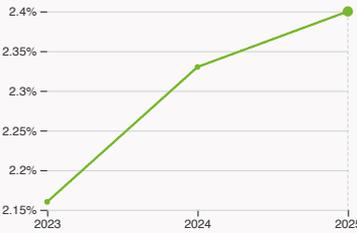


## > Innovation outputs in Canada



### 6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 4.1 thousand patents in 2023, down by 10.09% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 32.



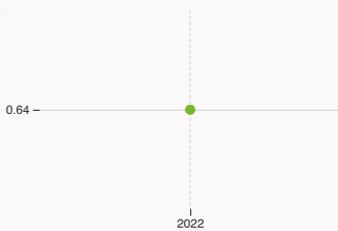
### 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 2.4 % GDP in 2025, up by 0.07 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.



### 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 211.76 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2022, up by 13.86% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.



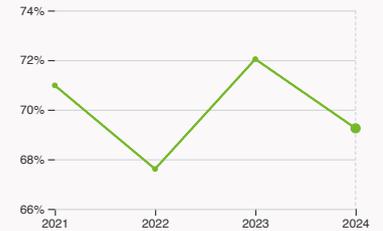
### 6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.64 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 40.



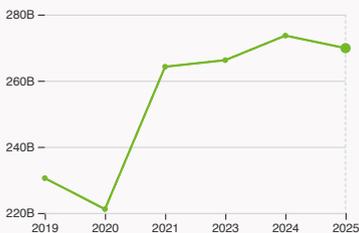
### 6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 43.23 billion USD in 2023, up by 10.99% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.



### 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 69.25 % for the top 15 companies in 2024, down by 2.79 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.



### 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 269.85 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2025, down by 1.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.



### 7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 128 films in 2023, down by 0.78% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 36.



### 7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 949.48 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 13.87% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 45.

# Global Innovation Index 2025



## Canada's innovation top performers

Disclaimer: This section contains only the top performers per country. For the complete list, please visit the GII Innovation Ecosystems and Data Explorer website.

### 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Canada

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
1	SHOPIFY	Software & Computer Services	1,564	16	24
2	CONSTELLATION SOFTWARE	Software & Computer Services	1,137	29	15
3	OPEN TEXT	Software & Computer Services	838	32	16
4	MAGNA	Automobiles & Parts	785	33	2

Source: WIPO, based on European Commission's Joint Research Centre (<https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2024-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard>) and Orbis database (<https://www.moodys.com/web/en/us/capabilities/company-reference-data/orbis.html>).

Note: Data is based on the 2024 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard from the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, which ranks the top 2,000 firms by R&D investment annually. For countries not represented in the Scoreboard, companies from Orbis with R&D expenditure above USD 50 million were identified and used to complement the dataset.

### 2.3.4 QS university ranking of Canada's top universities

Rank	University	Score
25	UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO	84.10
29	MCGILL UNIVERSITY	83.00
38	UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	81.00

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2024>).

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'.

### 5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA	95.20
2	MCMASTER UNIVERSITY	93.80
3	UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO	93.35

Source: Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings 2025.

Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks. The score is calculated as the average of the International Outlook score (encompassing international staff, students, and co-authorship) and the industry score (reflecting industry income and patent citations). The 2025 ranking corresponds to data from the academic year that ended in 2022.

# Global Innovation Index 2025



## 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Canada

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	City	Valuation, bn USD
1	DAPPER LABS	Media & Entertainment	Vancouver	8
2	1PASSWORD	Enterprise Tech	Toronto	7
3	HOPPER	Consumer & Retail	Montreal	5

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 Canada

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	BROOKFIELD CORPORATION	116.37
2	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA	47.39
3	SHOPIFY INC.	86.48

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2024>).  
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

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

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	TD	Banking	17,358.5
2	RBC	Banking	16,645.2
3	CIRCLE K	Retail	12,783.4

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

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
20	13	High	Northern America	39.7	2,582.2	62,765.6
			Score / Value Rank			
<b>Institutions</b>				75.2	15	
<b>1.1 Institutional environment</b>				81.5	14	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				82.7	15	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				80.3	16	
<b>1.2 Regulatory environment</b>				86.3	13	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				84.7	11	●
1.2.2 Rule of law*				88	16	
<b>1.3 Business environment</b>				57.9	41	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				67.4	27	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				48.4	37	
<b>Human capital and research</b>				58.3	10	
<b>2.1 Education</b>				68.2	11	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				4.5	54	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				15.8	40	●
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				506.4	7	●
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				9.4	26	●
<b>2.2 Tertiary education</b>				48.1	14	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				78.9	27	●
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				25.9	38	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				18.6	12	●
<b>2.3 Research and development (R&amp;D)</b>				58.6	17	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				5,573.3	16	●
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				1.8	22	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				68.1	15	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				84.7	5	●
<b>Infrastructure</b>				55.8	24	
<b>3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)</b>				85.9	41	◇
3.1.1 ICT access*				98.3	23	
3.1.2 ICT use*				77	73	◇ ◇
3.1.3 Government's online service*				82.6	34	
<b>3.2 General infrastructure</b>				63.1	9	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				15,628.2	8	●
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				86.4	7	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				24.3	61	○
<b>3.3 Ecological sustainability</b>				18.3	80	◇
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				6.1	109	○ ◇
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				34.1	31	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.5	90	○ ◇
<b>Market sophistication</b>				59.5	8	
<b>4.1 Credit</b>				59.3	[11]	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				59.3	35	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
<b>4.2 Investment</b>				32.2	16	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				149.7	8	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.4	16	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.9	8	●
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.6	19	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.3	25	
<b>4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale</b>				87	9	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				1.2	21	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				95.7	12	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				2,582.2	16	
<b>Business sophistication</b>				49.5	19	
<b>5.1 Knowledge workers</b>				43.2	44	◇
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				n/a	n/a	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				21.1	31	◇
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				26.5	109	○
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				1.1	21	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				48.1	30	
<b>5.2 Innovation linkages</b>				62.9	13	
5.2.1 Public research-industry co-publications, %				4.2	21	
5.2.2 University-industry R&D collaboration†				67.9	6	●
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				95	7	●
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				83	14	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.8	17	
<b>5.3 Knowledge absorption</b>				42.4	23	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				2.4	11	●
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				10.5	35	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				1.6	59	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				2.4	75	○
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses				63.4	9	●
<b>Knowledge and technology outputs</b>				40.4	18	
<b>6.1 Knowledge creation</b>				48.7	14	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.6	32	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.3	18	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				25.7	23	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				80.5	4	●
<b>6.2 Knowledge impact</b>				42.9	18	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				-0.1	101	○
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				2.4	18	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.6	7	●
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing				31.8	38	
<b>6.3 Knowledge diffusion</b>				29.8	41	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				1.2	17	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				63.2	40	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				6.1	37	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				2.3	56	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.4	82	○ ◇
<b>Creative outputs</b>				44.5	24	
<b>7.1 Intangible assets</b>				39.9	34	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				69.2	17	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				21.5	85	○
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				11.6	12	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.3	95	○ ◇
<b>7.2 Creative goods and services</b>				31.1	28	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				1.4	19	●
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69				4.6	36	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69				61.6	7	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.8	51	
<b>7.3 Online creativity</b>				67.1	13	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69				61.7	13	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69				69.6	12	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				70.1	45	

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.

# Global Innovation Index 2025



## Data Availability

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



Canada has missing data for five indicators and outdated data for seven indicators.

### Missing data for Canada

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	2024	International Labour Organization
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

### Outdated data for Canada

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	2021	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

# Global Innovation Index 2025



## Top innovation clusters in Canada



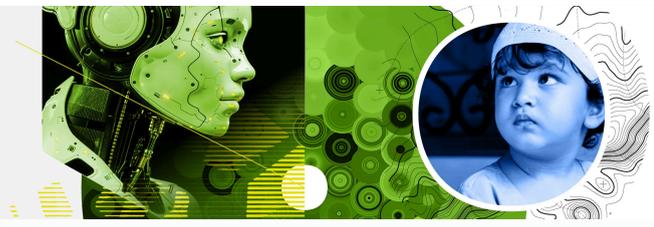
Canada has 3 clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index

The table and map below give an overview of the top innovation clusters in Canada.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
33	<a href="#">Toronto</a>	Computer technology	Technology
62	<a href="#">Montréal</a>	Digital communication	Engineering
66	<a href="#">Vancouver</a>	Computer technology	Technology

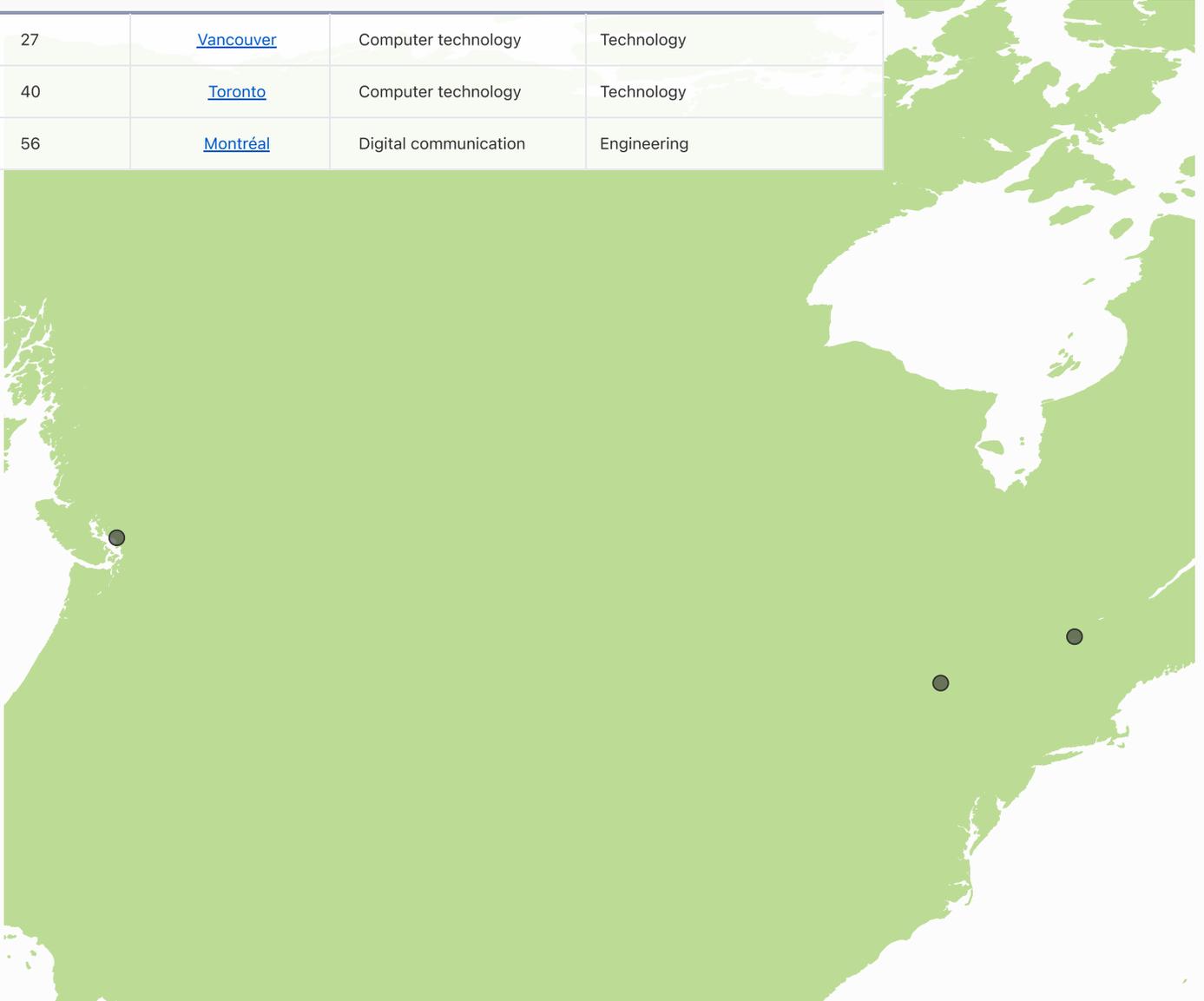


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The table and map below give an overview by intensity of the top innovation clusters in Canada.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
27	<a href="#">Vancouver</a>	Computer technology	Technology
40	<a href="#">Toronto</a>	Computer technology	Technology
56	<a href="#">Montréal</a>	Digital communication	Engineering

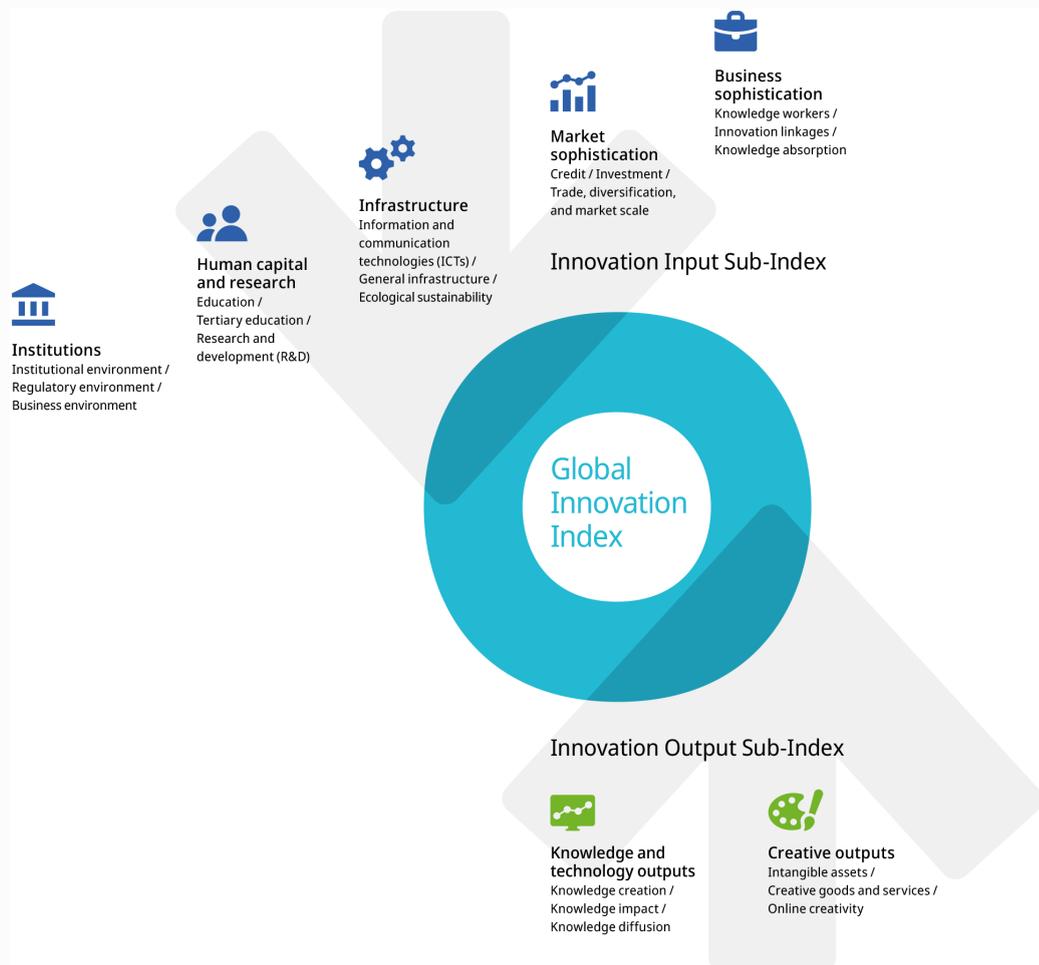


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## About the Global Innovation Index

- 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 140 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.