

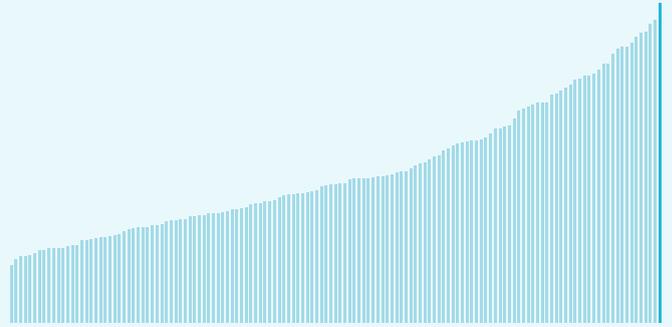
Global Innovation Index 2025



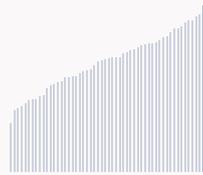
Switzerland ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Switzerland ranks **1st** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

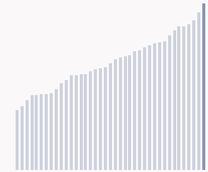
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Switzerland ranks 1st among the 54 High-income group economies.



Switzerland ranks 1st among the 39 economies in Europe.



> Switzerland GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Switzerland 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 Switzerland in the GII 2025 is between ranks 1 and 1.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	1st	2nd	1st
2021	1st	4th	1st
2022	1st	3rd	1st
2023	1st	3rd	1st
2024	1st	2nd	1st
2025	1st	2nd	1st

Switzerland performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year Switzerland ranks 2nd in innovation inputs. This position is the same as last year.

Switzerland ranks 1st in innovation outputs. This position is the same as last year.

Switzerland has 1 cluster 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 Switzerland, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Switzerland, 7 indicators have improved in the short-term and 3 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 3 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 3.3 % 2019 - 2021	▼ -9.3 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -1.4 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.5 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 3.4 % 2012 - 2021	▲ 0.1 % 2020 - 2024	▲ 2.6 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	0% 2023 - 2024	▲ 3.1% 2022 - 2023	0% 2022 - 2023	▲ 11.6% 2022 - 2023	▲ 23.2% 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.1% 2014 - 2024	▲ 2.1% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 11.2% 2013 - 2023	▲ 51.3% 2014 - 2024
Penetration	99.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	47.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	100 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	7.3 per 100 cars in 2024

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 0.6 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.9 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.9 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.9 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.2 % 2013 - 2023	+ 2.2 °C 2014
Level	152,429.6 USD in 2024	84 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



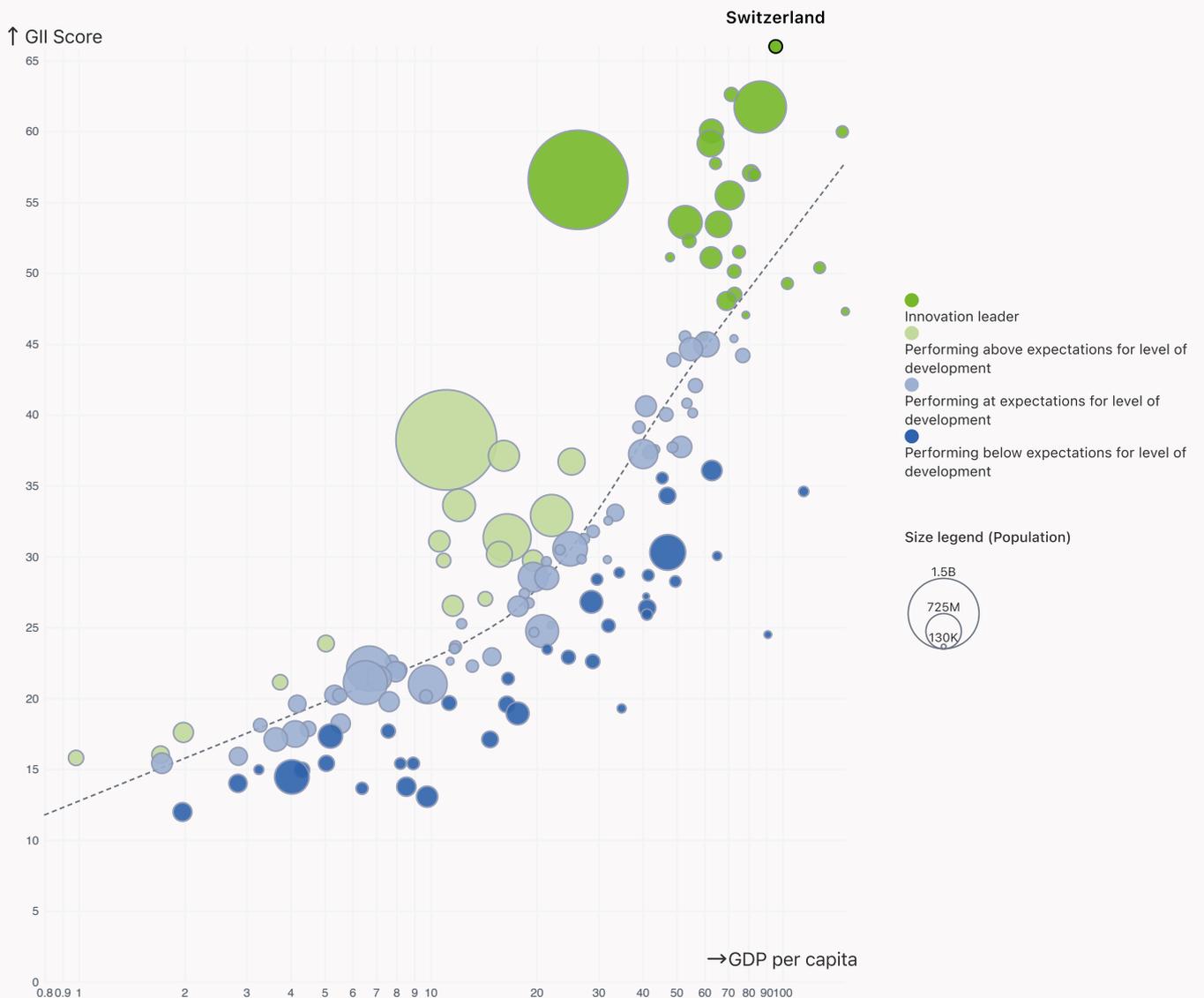
Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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.



Switzerland 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.



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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

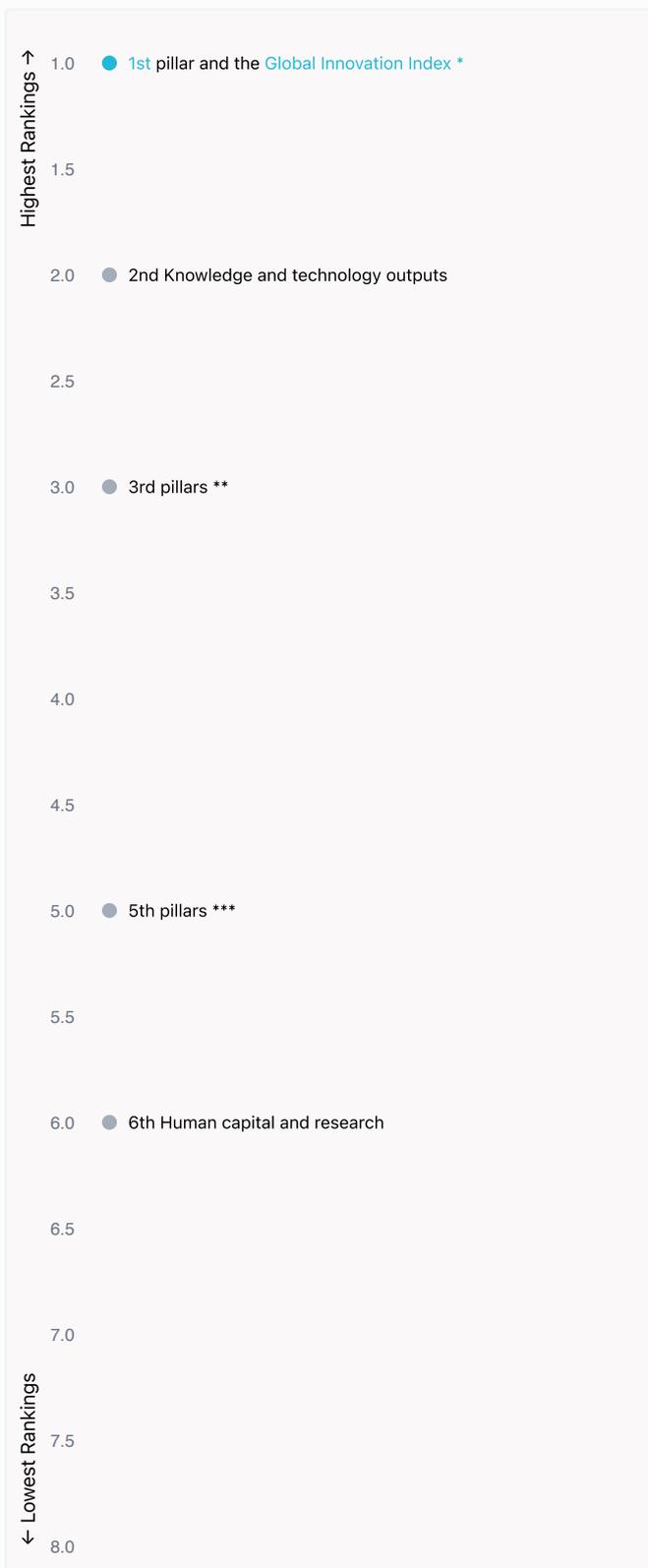


Global Innovation Index 2025



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



Highest Rankings

Switzerland ranks highest in Creative outputs (1st).



Lowest Rankings

Switzerland ranks lowest in Human capital and research (6th), Infrastructure, Business sophistication (5th) and Institutions, Market sophistication (3rd).

* Creative outputs

** Institutions, Market sophistication

*** Infrastructure, Business sophistication



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

Global Innovation Index 2025



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

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



High-income economies

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



Europe

Switzerland performs above the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

Switzerland | Score: 85.46

Top 10 | Score: 78.63

High-income | Score: 65.99

Europe | Score: 59.42

Human capital and research

Switzerland | Score: 60.10

Top 10 | Score: 59.30

High-income | Score: 45.45

Europe | Score: 44.67

Infrastructure

Switzerland | Score: 65.23

Top 10 | Score: 61.36

High-income | Score: 54.18

Europe | Score: 54.13

Market sophistication

Switzerland | Score: 67.09

Top 10 | Score: 61.82

High-income | Score: 47.12

Europe | Score: 44.89

Business sophistication

Switzerland | Score: 59.48

Top 10 | Score: 59.10

High-income | Score: 42.22

Europe | Score: 40.79

Knowledge and technology outputs

Switzerland | Score: 60.11

Top 10 | Score: 54.93

Europe | Score: 34.99

High-income | Score: 33.94

Creative outputs

Switzerland | Score: 68.80

Top 10 | Score: 55.98

High-income | Score: 38.68

Europe | Score: 38.66



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Switzerland

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



Switzerland's best-ranked innovation strengths are **GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69 (rank 1)**, **ICT access* (rank 1)** and **Intellectual property receipts, % total trade (rank 1)**.

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	7.3.2	GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69
1	3.1.1	ICT access*
1	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
1	7.3.1	Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69
2	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69
2	1.1.2	Government effectiveness*
2	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing
2	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration [†]
3	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
3	6.3.2	Production and export complexity
3	3.2.2	Logistics performance*
3	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business [†]
3	5.2.1	Public research–industry co-publications, %

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
136	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
119	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
77	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
75	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
59	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification
48	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
47	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
45	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
43	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
30	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap

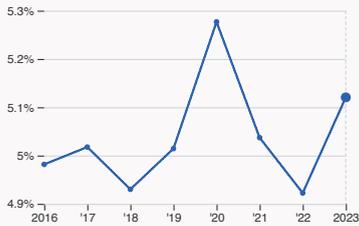
Global Innovation Index 2025



Switzerland's innovation system

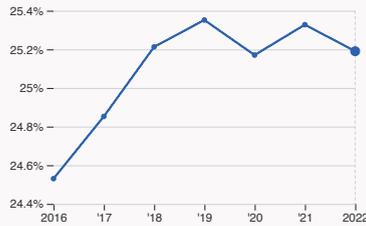
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

› Innovation inputs in Switzerland



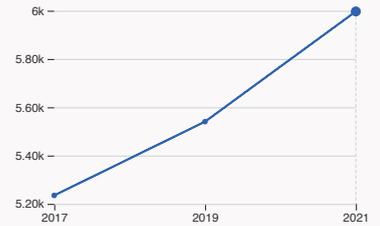
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 5.12 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.2 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.



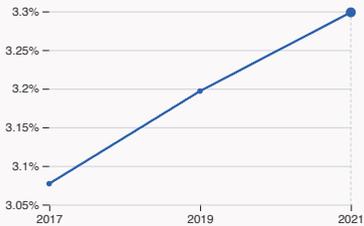
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 25.19 % of total graduates in 2022, down by 0.14 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 43.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 5996.86 FTE per million population in 2021, up by 8.24% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.



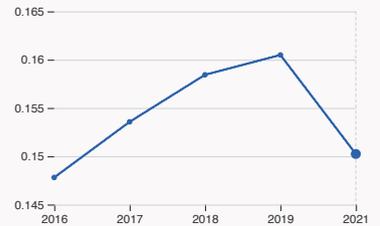
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 3.3 % GDP in 2021, up by 0.1 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 7.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 78.57 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 0.18% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 7.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.15 in 2021, down by 6.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 51.95 % in 2024, up by 1.1 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 8.

Global Innovation Index 2025

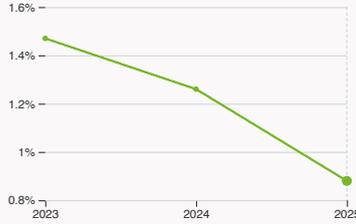


› Innovation outputs in Switzerland



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 10.73 thousand patents in 2023, up by 4.79% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.



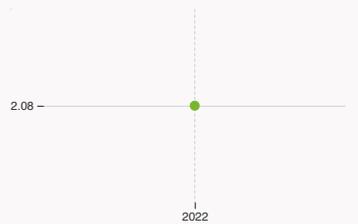
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 0.88 % GDP in 2025, down by 0.38 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 333.87 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2021, up by 44.12% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.



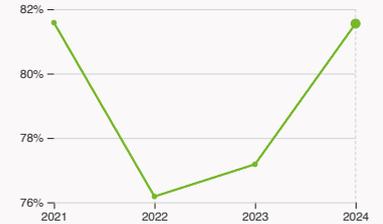
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 2.08 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 3.



6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 86.69 billion USD in 2023, up by 4.32% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 11.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 81.55 % for the top 15 companies in 2024, up by 4.37 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 7.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 188.29 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2025, up by 1.82% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 3.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 109 films in 2023, down by 8.4% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 781.46 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, up by 5.03% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 20.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Switzerland'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 Switzerland

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
1	ROCHE	Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology	14,226	-6	22
2	NOVARTIS	Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology	8,070	-2	16
3	NESTLE	Food Producers	2,067	0.6	2
4	SYNGENTA	Chemicals	1,612	8	9

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 Switzerland's top universities

Rank	University	Score
7	ETH ZURICH - SWISS FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	93.90
26	ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FEDERALE DE LAUSANNE (EPFL)	83.50
109	UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH	58.30

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	ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FEDERALE DE LAUSANNE	97.65
2	UNIVERSITY OF BASEL	97.40
3	UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE	94.40

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 Switzerland

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	City	Valuation, bn USD
1	SONARSOURCE	Enterprise Tech	Geneva	5
2	NEXTHINK	Enterprise Tech	Prilly	1
3	MINDMAZE	Health	Lausanne	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 Switzerland

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	NESTLE S.A.	83.45
2	ROCHE HOLDING AG	85.81
3	NOVARTIS AG	90.74

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 Switzerland with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	NESTLE	Food	19,968.9
2	ROLEX	Apparel	18,772.3
3	UBS	Banking	12,867.7

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

Switzerland

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
1	2	High	Europe	8.9	851.1	95,836.6
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
Institutions				85.5 3		
1.1 Institutional environment				91.1 2		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				86.7 8		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				95.5 2 ●		
1.2 Regulatory environment				90.8 6		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				86.6 9		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				95 4		
1.3 Business environment				74.5 12		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				87.9 3 ●		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				61 18		
Human capital and research				60.1 6		
2.1 Education				63.9 19		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.1 34		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				23.1 30 ○		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				16.7 27		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				497.9 9		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				● 9.5 28		
2.2 Tertiary education				47.2 16		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				74 39		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				25.2 43 ○		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				19.7 10		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				69.1 4		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				● 5,996.9 12		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				● 3.3 7		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				86.5 5		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				80.5 7		
Infrastructure				65.2 5		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				88.5 30		
3.1.1 ICT access*				100 1 ●		
3.1.2 ICT use*				84.8 37		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				80.8 38		
3.2 General infrastructure				54.7 12		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				7,860.5 19		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				90.9 3 ●		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				25 48 ○		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				52.5 3		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				27.8 5		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				55.7 10		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.9 33		
Market sophistication				67.1 3		
4.1 Credit				74 4		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				80.6 10		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				● 170.4 6		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				n/a n/a		
4.2 Investment				47.1 7		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				259.9 5		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.6 11		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.4 17		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.4 11		
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.5 14		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				80.2 29		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				0.8 12		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				● 82.8 59 ○		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				851.1 36		
Business sophistication				59.5 5		
5.1 Knowledge workers				59.9 11		
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				52 8		
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				21.8 28		
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				24.9 119 ○		
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				● 2.3 8		
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				● 65.9 6		
5.2 Innovation linkages				80.6 1		
5.2.1 Public research-industry co-publications, %				8.3 3 ●		
5.2.2 University-industry R&D collaboration†				76.4 2 ●		
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				97.2 5		
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				87 10		
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				8.3 4		
5.3 Knowledge absorption				37.9 30		
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				5.5 4		
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				7.6 77 ○		
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				3.2 15		
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				-9.1 136 ○◇		
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses				● 48.7 26		
Knowledge and technology outputs				60.1 2		
6.1 Knowledge creation				69.7 2		
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				13.1 5		
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				3.5 7		
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				- -		
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				38.2 8		
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				66 10		
6.2 Knowledge impact				51.4 8		
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				0.8 75 ○		
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				0.9 38		
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.7 6		
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing				● 71.5 2 ●		
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				59.2 2		
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				5.4 1 ●		
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				95.5 3 ●		
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				14.3 11		
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				3.1 45 ○		
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				8.8 28		
Creative outputs				68.8 1		
7.1 Intangible assets				64.5 4		
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				81.5 7		
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				48.8 31		
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				18.8 3 ●		
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				4.1 19		
7.2 Creative goods and services				54.7 3		
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.7 47 ○		
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69				17.4 4		
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69				84.5 2 ●		
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				2.9 21		
7.3 Online creativity				91.5 1		
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69				100 1 ●		
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69				100 1 ●		
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				74.6 20		

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 Switzerland.



Switzerland has missing data for two indicators and outdated data for nine indicators.

Missing data for Switzerland

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

Outdated data for Switzerland

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2016	2023	International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2021	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing	2021	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Global Innovation Index 2025



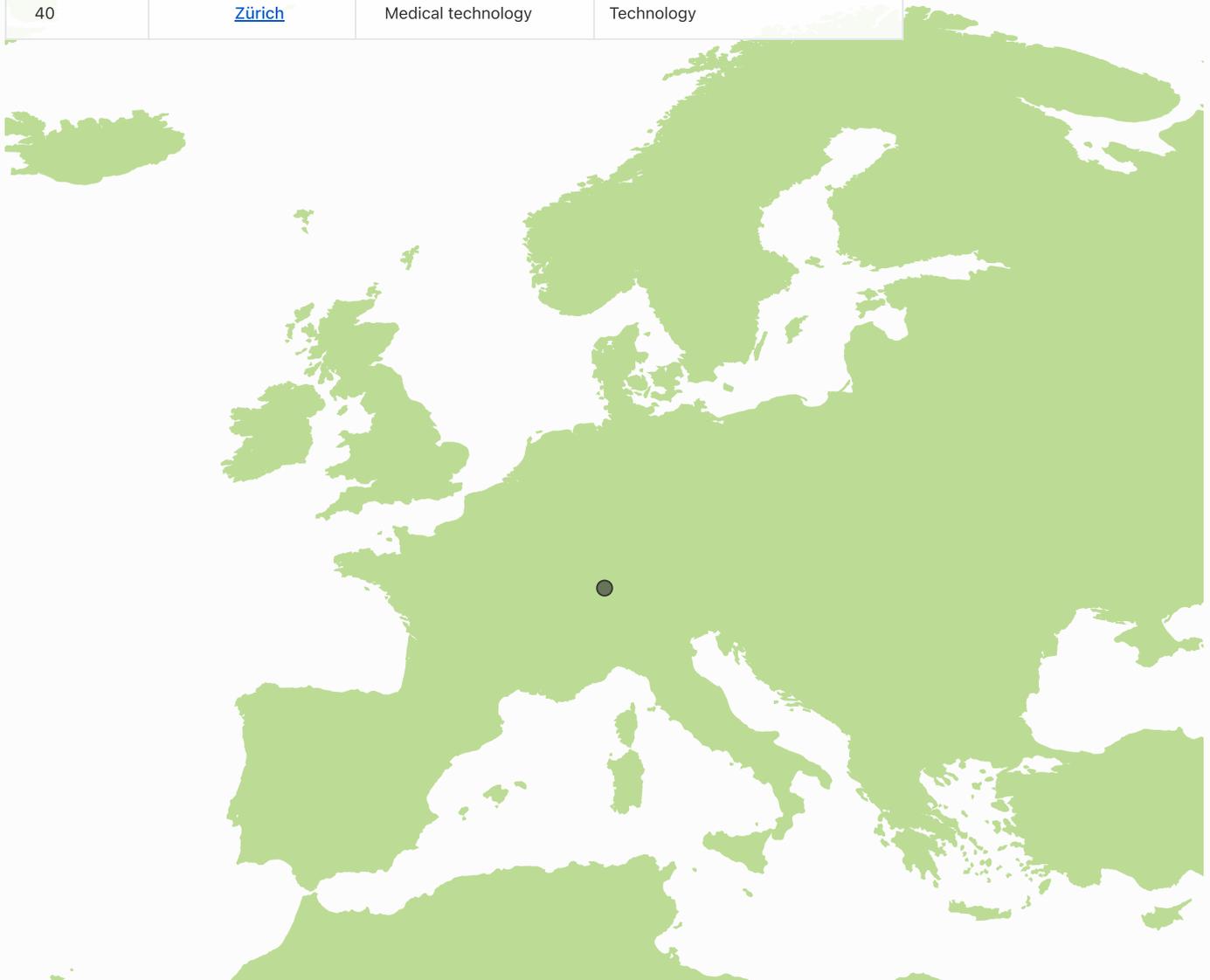
Top innovation clusters in Switzerland



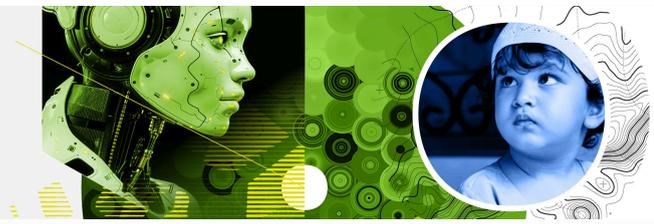
Switzerland has 1 cluster in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index

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

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
40	Zürich	Medical technology	Technology

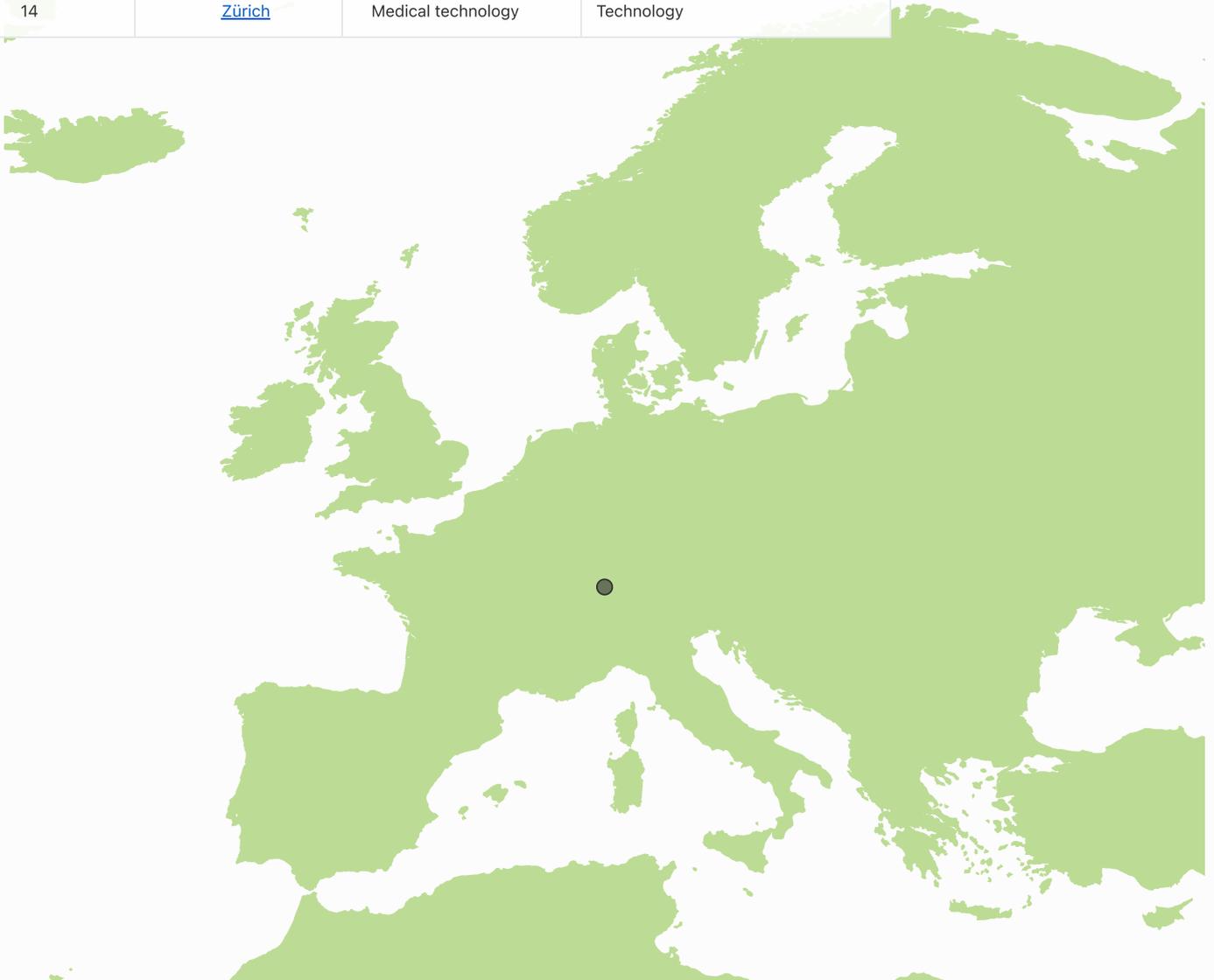


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The table and map below give an overview by intensity of the top innovation clusters in Switzerland.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
14	Zürich	Medical technology	Technology

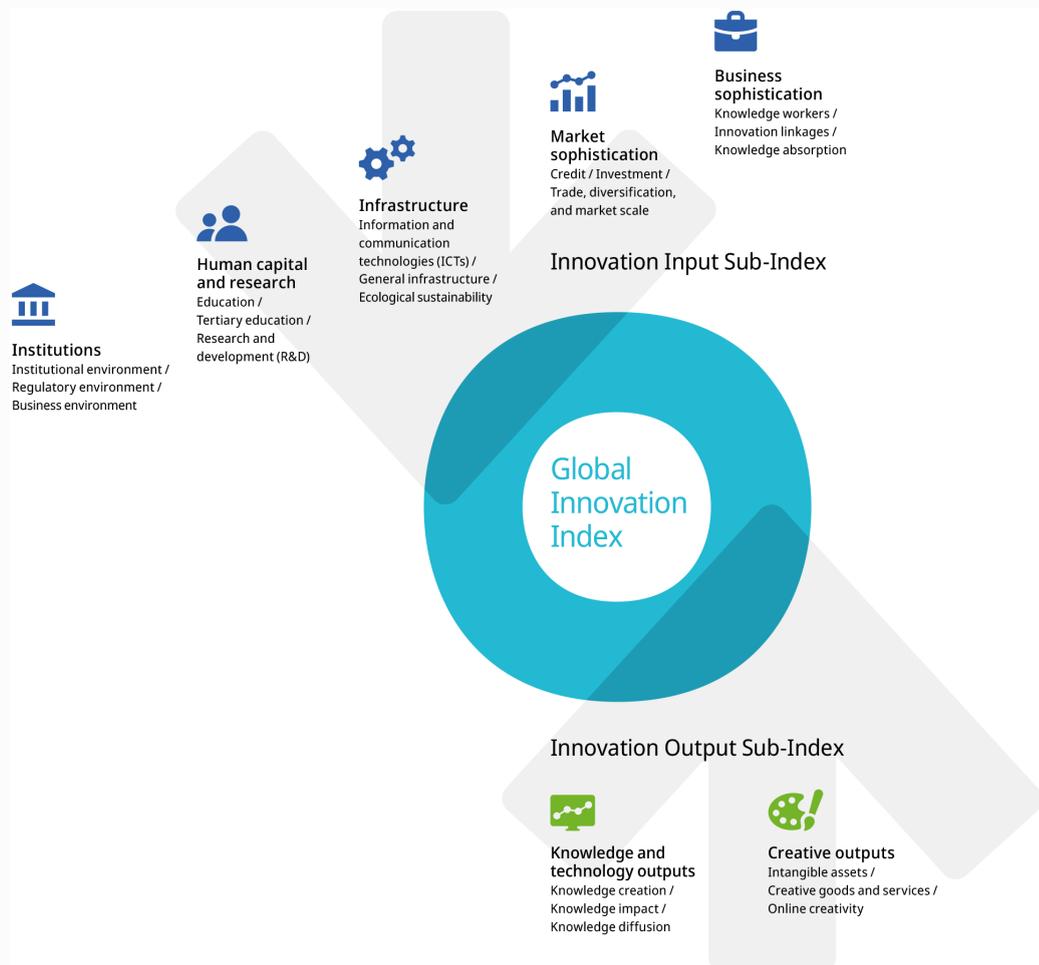


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About the Global Innovation Index

- 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.