Global Innovation Index 2025

Chile ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Chile ranks 51st 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.

Chile ranks 44th among the 54 High-income group economies.

Chile ranks 1st among the 21 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Chile GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Chile 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 Chile in the GII 2025 is between ranks 50 and 53.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	54th	41st	66th
2021	53rd	44th	61st
2022	50th	43rd	57th
2023	52nd	48th	56th
2024	51st	46th	58th
2025	51st	43rd	63rd

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

This year **Chile ranks 43rd in innovation inputs.** This position is higher than last year.

Chile ranks 63rd in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

Chile has no 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 Chile, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Chile, 10 indicators have improved in the short-term and 2 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 5.1 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 10.7 % 2021 - 2022	▼ -11 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 26.8 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 5.3 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 2.9 % 2012 - 2022	▲ 3 % 2020 - 2024	▲ 4.8 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.1% 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.4% 2022 - 2023	▲ 8.9% 2022 - 2023	▲ 16.7% 2022 - 2023	▲ 98.2% 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.7% 2014 - 2024	▲ 7% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 21.1% 2013 - 2023	▲ 79.2% 2014 - 2024
Penetration	95.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	23 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	86 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	0.3 per 100 cars in 2024

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 0.8 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 2.5 % 2022 - 2023	+ 0.4 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.9 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.2 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.3 °C 2014
Level	69,169.8 USD in 2024	81.2 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.

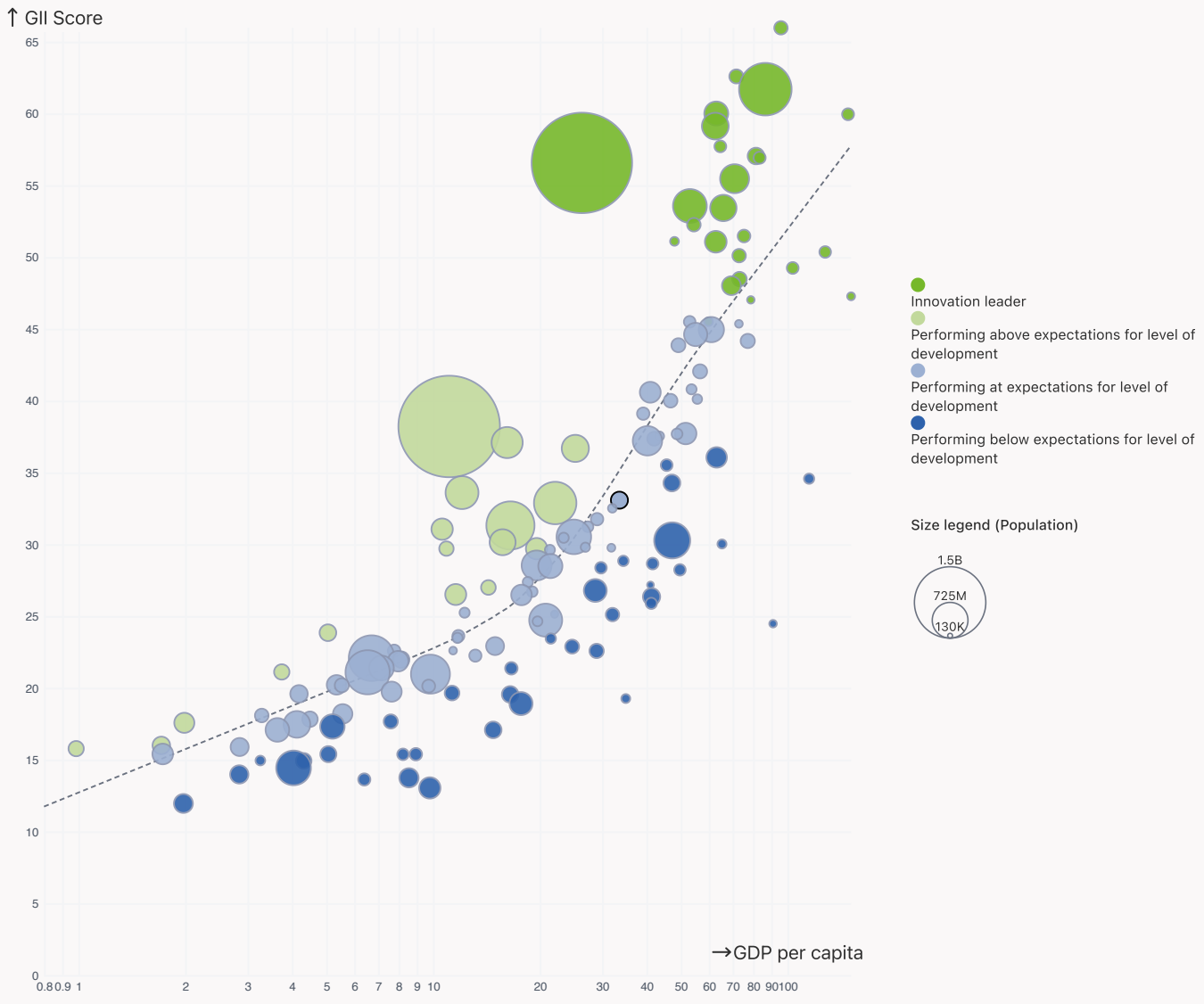
Global Innovation Index 2025

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.

Relative to GDP Chile performs at expectations for its level of development.

> 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.

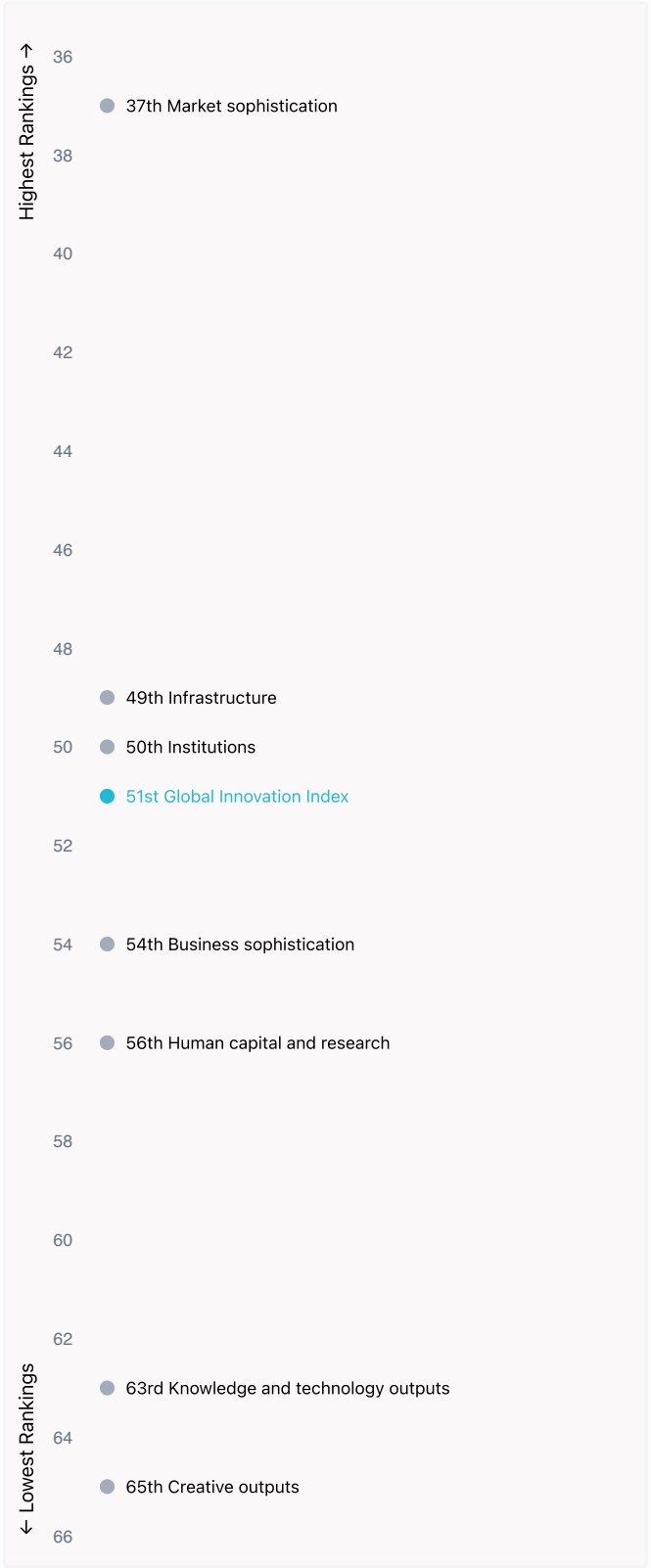
Chile produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Chile ranks highest in Market sophistication (37th), Infrastructure (49th) and Institutions (50th).

Lowest Rankings

Chile ranks lowest in Creative outputs (65th), Knowledge and technology outputs (63rd) and Human capital and research (56th).

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

High-income economies

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

Latin America and the Caribbean

Chile performs above the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- High-income | Score: 65.99
- Chile | Score: 57.52
- LCN | Score: 38.69

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- High-income | Score: 45.45
- Chile | Score: 34.18
- LCN | Score: 26.83

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- High-income | Score: 54.18
- Chile | Score: 48.97
- LCN | Score: 36.36

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- High-income | Score: 47.12
- Chile | Score: 43.90
- LCN | Score: 29.96

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- High-income | Score: 42.22
- Chile | Score: 31.70
- LCN | Score: 25.00

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- High-income | Score: 33.94
- Chile | Score: 21.78
- LCN | Score: 15.29

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- High-income | Score: 38.68
- Chile | Score: 23.98
- LCN | Score: 17.22

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Chile

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

Chile's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %** (rank 5), **Tertiary enrolment, % gross** (rank 5) and **Software spending, % GDP** (rank 13).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
5	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %
5	2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross
13	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
17	4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP
18	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
19	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
19	2.1.3	School life expectancy, years
20	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
22	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
25	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*

Weaknesses

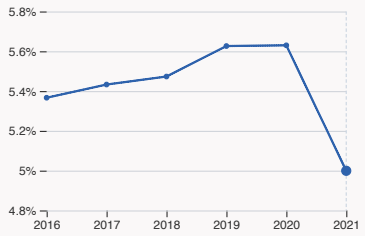
Rank	Code	Indicator name
119	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
102	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
101	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†
100	5.2.1	Public research–industry co-publications, %
93	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
85	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
83	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
68	4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups†
57	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025

Chile's innovation system

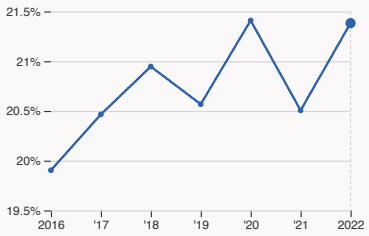
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

Innovation inputs in Chile



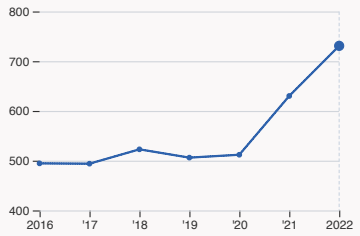
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 5 % GDP in 2021, down by 0.63 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 40.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 21.38 % of total graduates in 2022, up by 0.88 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 73.



2.3.1 Researchers

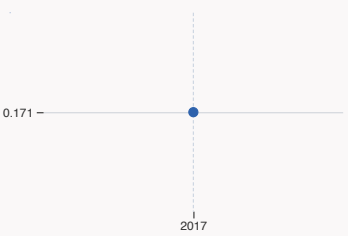
was equal to 730.89 FTE per million population in 2022, up by 15.99% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 62.

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.39 % GDP in 2022, up by 0.03 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 68.

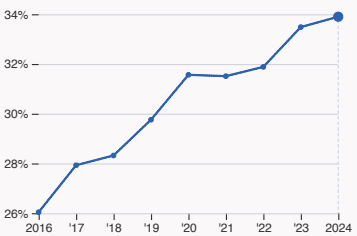
2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 47.1 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 2.91% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 25.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.171 in 2017 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 68.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

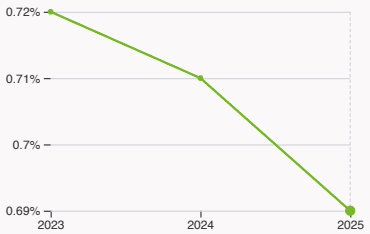
was equal to 33.9 % of total workforce in 2024, up by 0.42 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Chile

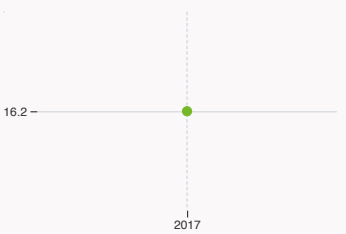
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 395 patents in 2023, up by 6.18% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 70.



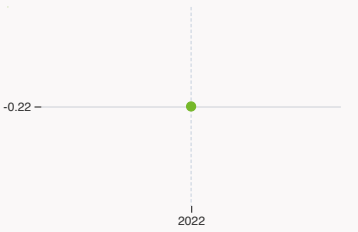
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 0.69 % GDP in 2025, down by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 16.2 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2017 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 58.

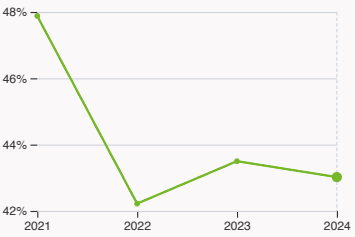


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.22 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 76.

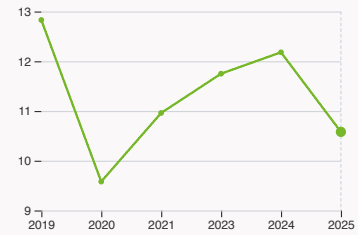
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 1.83 billion USD in 2023, up by 30.71% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 43.02 % for the top 15 companies in 2024, down by 0.48 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 10.58 billion USD in 2025, down by 13.14% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 39.

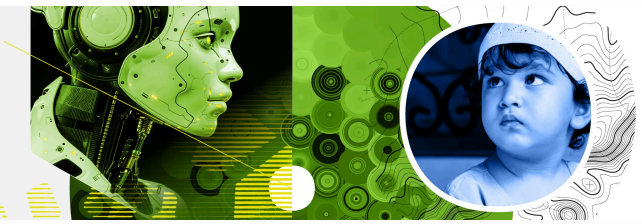
7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 53 films in 2023, up by 3.92% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.

7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 86.54 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 0.48% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Chile's innovation top performers

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors.

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

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Chile's top universities

Rank	University	Score
93	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DE CHILE (UC)	61.50
139	UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE	53.70
461	UNIVERSIDAD DE SANTIAGO DE CHILE (USACH)	26.10

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	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DE CHILE	66.45
2	UNIVERSITY OF CHILE	52.70
3	UNIVERSITY OF CONCEPCION	49.65

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.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Chile

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

Source: CBInsights, Tracker – The Complete List of Unicorn Companies: https://www.cbinsights.com/research-unicorn-companies.

7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Chile

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	LATAM AIRLINES GROUP S.A.	63.34
2	BANCO DE CHILE	36.72
3	SOCIEDAD QUIMICA Y MINERA DE CHILE S.A.	38.58

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 Chile with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE	Banking	2,110.3
2	BANCO DE CHILE	Banking	1,408.1
3	EMPRESAS COPEC	Oil & Gas	991.3

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

Chile

GII 2025 rank **51**

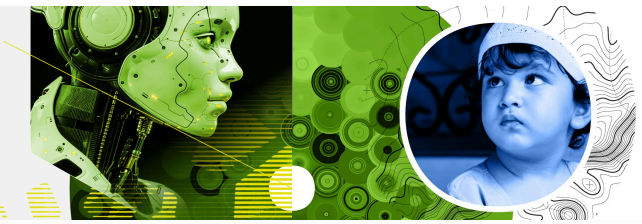
Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
63	43	High	Latin America and the Caribbean	19.8	674.4	33,574.4

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**57.5**	**50**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**64.7**	**39**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	68.7	46	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	60.7	38	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**67.8**	**34**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	68.1	34	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	67.4	38	
1.3 Business environment	**40.1**	**77**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	30.9	101	○ ◇
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	49.3	32	
Human capital and research	**34.2**	**56**	
2.1 Education	**52.8**	**63**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5	40	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	18	52	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	17.1	19	●
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	434.4	46	◇
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	17.2	93	○ ◇
2.2 Tertiary education	**34.5**	**52**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	104.7	5	● ◆
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	21.4	73	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.5	83	○ ◇
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**15.3**	**53**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	730.9	62	◇
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.4	68	◇
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	44	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	48.2	25	●
Infrastructure	**49**	**49**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**89.4**	**24**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	96.5	32	
3.1.2 ICT use*	88.4	26	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	83.3	33	
3.2 General infrastructure	**31.8**	**75**	◇
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	4,395.8	50	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	40.9	60	◇
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	23.7	69	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**25.7**	**51**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	12.1	56	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	31.5	37	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	1.6	55	
Market sophistication	**43.9**	**37**	
4.1 Credit	**38.9**	**39**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	35.7	68	○ ◇
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	109.5	20	●
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**13.5**	**40**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	107.3	17	●
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	41	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.07	37	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	48	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	45	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**79.3**	**32**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	0.3	5	●
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	78.5	68	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	674.4	42	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**31.7**	**54**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**33.6**	**77**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	33.9	44	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	13.4	60	◇
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	29.2	92	
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.2	57	◇
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	39.8	46	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**25.1**	**68**	◇
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	0.9	100	○ ◇
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	35	69	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	36.8	48	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	42.8	76	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	44	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**36.4**	**35**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	1.6	19	●
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	7.9	74	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.4	28	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	5.8	22	●
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	35.9	36	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**21.8**	**63**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**16.7**	**59**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.6	70	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	40	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	46	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	15.9	42	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	25.2	39	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**34.4**	**41**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.1	57	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0.7	41	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.6	13	●
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	21.5	58	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**14.3**	**85**	◇
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.06	80	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	44	76	◇
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	1.8	65	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.6	102	○
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	4.3	59	
Creative outputs	**24**	**65**	◇
7.1 Intangible assets	**29.7**	**61**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	43	57	○
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	72.3	18	● ◆
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	2.9	39	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.07	119	○ ◇
7.2 Creative goods and services	**8.7**	**74**	◇
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.2	85	○
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	3.7	41	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	12.1	32	◇
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.1	88	
7.3 Online creativity	**27.8**	**59**	◇
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	9.4	47	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	10	57	◇
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	64	71	

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.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Data Availability

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

Chile has missing data for one indicator and outdated data for nine indicators.

Missing data for Chile

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)

*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

Outdated data for Chile

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2017	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	2017	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

Global Innovation Index 2025

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.