

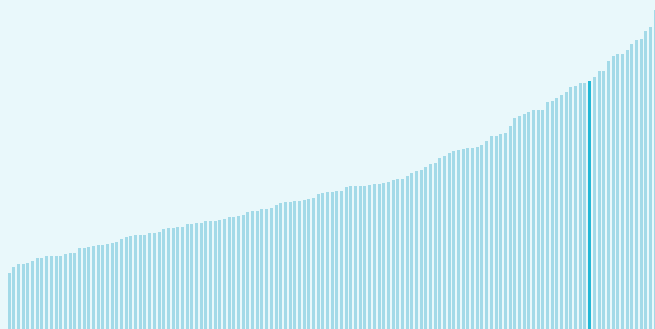
Global Innovation Index 2025



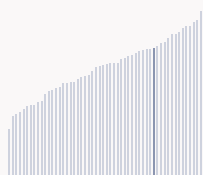
Hong Kong, China ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Hong Kong, China ranks **15th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

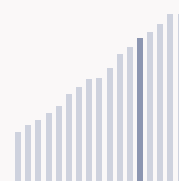
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Hong Kong, China ranks 14th among the 54 High-income group economies.



Hong Kong, China ranks 5th among the 17 economies in South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania.



> Hong Kong, China GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Hong Kong, China 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 Hong Kong, China in the GII 2025 is between ranks 14 and 19.

| Year | GII Position | Innovation Inputs | Innovation Outputs |
|------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 2020 | 11th | 7th | 16th |
| 2021 | 14th | 10th | 17th |
| 2022 | 14th | 5th | 25th |
| 2023 | 17th | 8th | 24th |
| 2024 | 18th | 9th | 31st |
| 2025 | 15th | 8th | 22nd |

Hong Kong, China performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year Hong Kong, China ranks 8th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Hong Kong, China ranks 22nd in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

Hong Kong, China 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 Hong Kong, China, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Hong Kong, China, 4 indicators have improved in the short-term and 5 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

| | Scientific publications | R&D investments | Venture capital deal numbers | International patent filings |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Short term | ▲ 14.1 % 2023 - 2024 | ▲ 6.2 % 2022 - 2023 | ▼ -13.4 % 2023 - 2024 | n/a |
| Long term (annual growth) | ▲ 8.2 % 2015 - 2024 | ▲ 5.4 % 2013 - 2023 | ▼ -8.7 % 2020 - 2024 | n/a |

Technology adoption

| | Safe sanitation | Connectivity | | Robots | Electric vehicles |
|------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Fixed broadband | 5G | | |
| Short term | ▼ -0.1% 2023 - 2024 | ▼ -0.5% 2022 - 2023 | 0% 2022 - 2023 | ▼ -3.2% 2022 - 2023 | n/a |
| Long term (annual growth) | ▲ 2% 2014 - 2024 | ▲ 2.9% 2013 - 2023 | n/a | ▲ 13.7% 2013 - 2023 | n/a |
| Penetration | 94.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2024 | 39.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2023 | 90 per 100 inhabitants in 2023 | n/a | n/a |

Socioeconomic impact

| | Labor productivity | Life expectancy | Temperature change |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Short term | ▲ 2.6 % 2023 - 2024 | ▲ 2.4 % 2022 - 2023 | + 1.7 °C 2024 |
| Long term (annual growth) | ▲ 1.4 % 2014 - 2024 | ▲ 0.2 % 2013 - 2023 | + 0.6 °C 2014 |
| Level | 151,914.4 USD in 2024 | 85.5 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



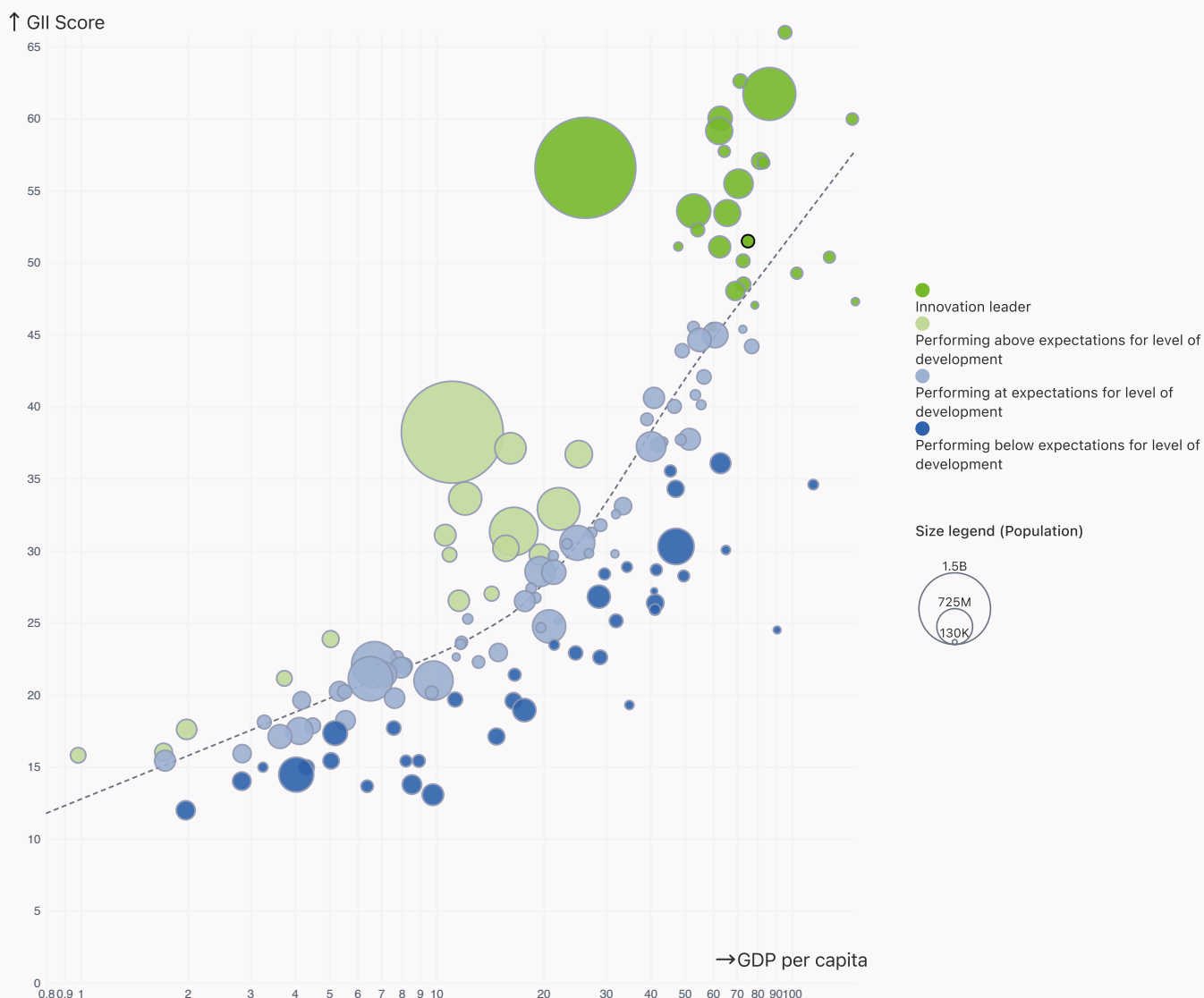
Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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.



Hong Kong, China 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.



Hong Kong, China produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

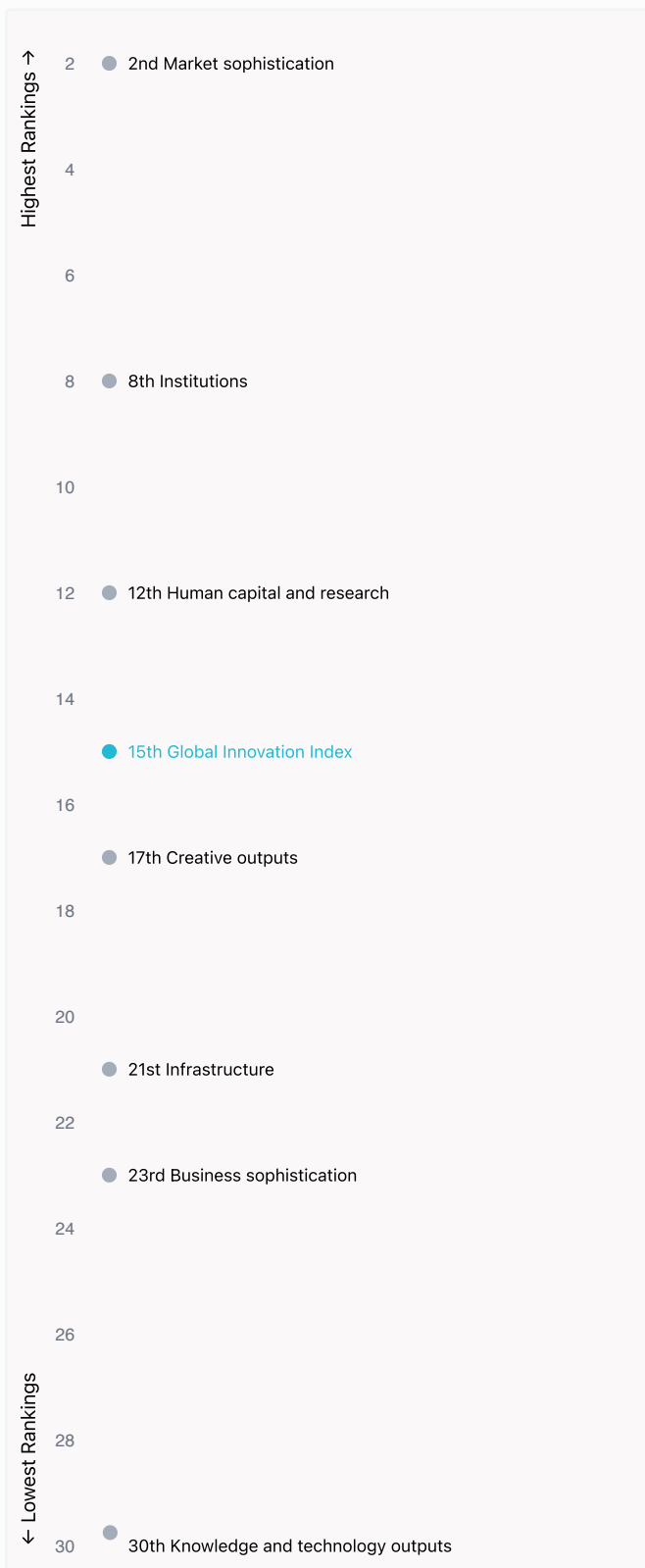


Global Innovation Index 2025



Overview of Hong Kong, China'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 Hong Kong, China are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



Highest Rankings

Hong Kong, China ranks highest in Market sophistication (2nd), Institutions (8th) and Human capital and research (12th).



Lowest Rankings

Hong Kong, China ranks lowest in Knowledge and technology outputs (30th), Business sophistication (23rd) and Infrastructure (21st).



The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Hong Kong, China can be found on <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/statistics-country-profile/en/hk.pdf>

Global Innovation Index 2025



Benchmark of Hong Kong, China against other economy groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index



High-income economies

Hong Kong, China performs above the High-income group average in Institutions, Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Business sophistication, Creative outputs.



South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania

Hong Kong, China performs above the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

Hong Kong, China | Score: 81.23

Top 10 | Score: 78.63

High-income | Score: 65.99

SEAO | Score: 60.86

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 59.30

Hong Kong, China | Score: 57.22

High-income | Score: 45.45

SEAO | Score: 39.16

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 61.36

Hong Kong, China | Score: 57.12

High-income | Score: 54.18

SEAO | Score: 48.25

Market sophistication

Hong Kong, China | Score: 70.66

Top 10 | Score: 61.82

SEAO | Score: 48.50

High-income | Score: 47.12

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 59.10

Hong Kong, China | Score: 47.13

High-income | Score: 42.22

SEAO | Score: 39.02

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 54.93

High-income | Score: 33.94

Hong Kong, China | Score: 32.82

SEAO | Score: 29.47

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.98

Hong Kong, China | Score: 47.69

High-income | Score: 38.68

SEAO | Score: 32.64

Global Innovation Index 2025



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Hong Kong, China

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Hong Kong, China in the GII 2025.



Hong Kong, China's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %** (rank 1), **Creative goods exports, % total trade** (rank 1) and **Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP** (rank 1).

Strengths

| Rank | Code | Indicator name |
|------|-------|--|
| 1 | 4.3.1 | Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % |
| 1 | 7.2.4 | Creative goods exports, % total trade |
| 1 | 4.1.2 | Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP |
| 1 | 5.3.2 | High-tech imports, % total trade |
| 1 | 5.3.4 | FDI net inflows, % GDP |
| 1 | 4.2.1 | Market capitalization, % GDP |
| 1 | 5.2.3 | University industry & international engagement, top 5* |
| 2 | 3.3.1 | GDP/unit of energy use |
| 4 | 7.3.3 | Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP |
| 4 | 6.1.4 | Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP |

Weaknesses

| Rank | Code | Indicator name |
|------|-------|---|
| 139 | 5.1.3 | Youth demographic dividend, % |
| 133 | 3.3.2 | Low-carbon energy use, % |
| 130 | 6.3.3 | High-tech exports, % total trade |
| 125 | 5.3.3 | ICT services imports, % total trade |
| 123 | 3.2.3 | Gross capital formation, % GDP |
| 101 | 6.3.4 | ICT services exports, % total trade |
| 92 | 7.2.1 | Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade |
| 86 | 6.2.4 | High-tech manufacturing, % |
| 81 | 4.3.2 | Domestic industry diversification |
| 55 | 7.1.1 | Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % |

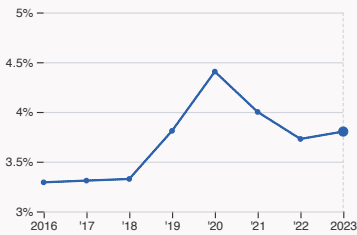
Global Innovation Index 2025



Hong Kong, China's innovation system

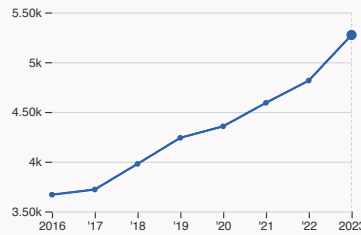
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

> Innovation inputs in Hong Kong, China



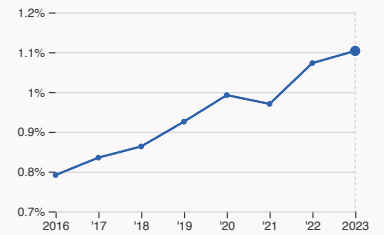
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 3.8 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.07 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 5273.74 FTE per million population in 2023, up by 9.52% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 1.1 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.03 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 82 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 6.12% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 6.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.227 in 2022, down by 8.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 41.11 % of total workforce in 2023, down by 0.12 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 31.

Global Innovation Index 2025

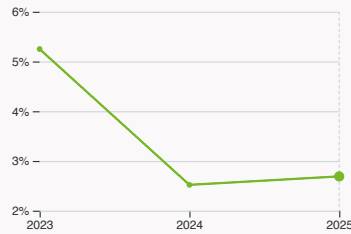


› Innovation outputs in Hong Kong, China



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 465 patents in 2023, up by 9.15% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 61.



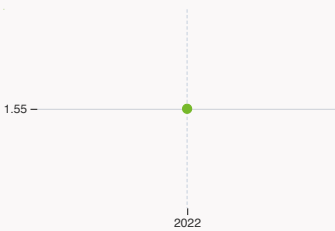
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 2.69 % GDP in 2025, up by 0.17 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 15.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 2.61 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2022, up by 5.24% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.



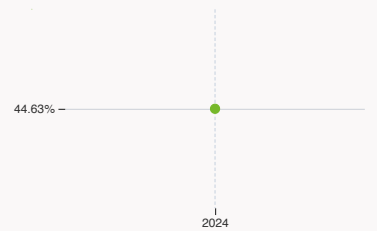
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 1.55 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 11.



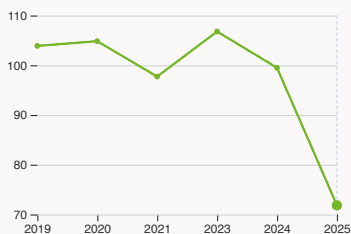
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 323.44 million USD in 2023, down by 17.92% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 130.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 44.63 % for the top 15 companies in 2024 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 71.84 billion USD in 2025, down by 27.8% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of NA.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 46 films in 2023, up by 70.37% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 19.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 3.1 billion global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 14.13% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Hong Kong, China'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 Hong Kong, China's top universities

| Rank | University | Score |
|------|--|-------|
| 17 | UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG (HKU) | 87.60 |
| 36 | THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG (CUHK) | 81.30 |
| 47 | THE HONG KONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (HKUST) | 77.10 |

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 | CITY UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG | 99.55 |
| 2 | THE HONG KONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY | 99.05 |
| 3 | UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG | 96.85 |

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 Hong Kong, China

| Rank | Unicorn Company | Industry | City | Valuation, bn USD |
|------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1 | BABEL FINANCE | Financial Services | Hong Kong | 2 |
| 1 | TRENDY GROUP INTERNATIONAL | Consumer & Retail | Hong Kong | 2 |
| 3 | MICRO CONNECT | Financial Services | Hong Kong | 2 |

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

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7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Hong Kong, China

| Rank | Firm | Intensity, % |
|------|--|--------------|
| 1 | AIA GROUP LIMITED | 39.01 |
| 2 | HONG KONG EXCHANGES AND CLEARING LIMITED | 82.63 |
| 3 | TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES COMPANY LIMITED | 74.79 |

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 Hong Kong, China with highest global brand value

| Rank | Brand | Industry | Brand Value, mn USD |
|------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 | AIA | Insurance | 13,068.1 |
| 2 | CHINA RESOURCES LAND | Real Estate | 7,149.3 |
| 3 | HANG SENG BANK | Banking | 4,960.4 |

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

Hong Kong, China

| Output rank | Input rank | Income High | Region | Population (mn) | GDP, PPP\$ (bn) | GDP per capita, PPP\$ |
|--|------------|-------------|---|--|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 22 | 8 | High | South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania | 7.4 | 569.8 | 75,406.8 |
| | | | Score / Value Rank | | | |
| Institutions | | | 81.2 8 | Business sophistication 47.1 23 | | |
| 1.1 Institutional environment | | | 85.3 9 | 5.1 Knowledge workers 36.5 63 | | |
| 1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses* | | | 89.3 5 | 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % 41.1 31 | | |
| 1.1.2 Government effectiveness* | | | 81.3 14 | 5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 16.4 49 | | |
| 1.2 Regulatory environment | | | 83.7 18 | 5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, % 17.6 139 | | |
| 1.2.1 Regulatory quality* | | | 83.8 12 | 5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP 0.4 43 | | |
| 1.2.2 Rule of law* | | | 83.6 21 | 5.1.5 GERD financed by business, % 49.2 29 | | |
| 1.3 Business environment | | | 74.7 11 | 5.2 Innovation linkages 53.8 23 | | |
| 1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business* | | | 75.5 15 | 5.2.1 Public research-industry co-publications, % 2.1 41 | | |
| 1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture* | | | 73.9 8 | 5.2.2 University-industry R&D collaboration† 57.7 22 | | |
| Human capital and research | | | 57.2 12 | 5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5* 100 1 | | |
| 2.1 Education | | | 63.5 23 | 5.2.4 State of cluster development† 78.4 22 | | |
| 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP | | | 3.8 86 | 5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.6 33 | | |
| 2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap | | | 25.2 19 | 5.3 Knowledge absorption 51.1 5 | | |
| 2.1.3 School life expectancy, years | | | 16.9 23 | 5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade 0.3 89 | | |
| 2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science | | | 520.2 5 | 5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade 55.2 1 | | |
| 2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary | | | 10.6 39 | 5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade 0.4 125 | | |
| 2.2 Tertiary education | | | 57.5 3 | 5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP 34.4 1 | | |
| 2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross | | | 100.5 8 | 5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses 35.6 37 | | |
| 2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % | | | n/a n/a | Knowledge and technology outputs 32.8 30 | | |
| 2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, % | | | 22.4 6 | 6.1 Knowledge creation 41 22 | | |
| 2.3 Research and development (R&D) | | | 50.6 20 | 6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.9 61 | | |
| 2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. | | | 5,273.7 18 | 6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a | | |
| 2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | | | 1.1 37 | 6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.8 22 | | |
| 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD | | | n/a n/a | 6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 40.6 4 | | |
| 2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3* | | | 84 6 | 6.1.5 Citable documents H-index 40.6 23 | | |
| Infrastructure | | | 57.1 21 | 6.2 Knowledge impact 35.1 34 | | |
| 3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs) | | | 95.9 6 | 6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % 1.2 52 | | |
| 3.1.1 ICT access* | | | 98.8 16 | 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP 2.7 15 | | |
| 3.1.2 ICT use* | | | 93 13 | 6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 0.4 27 | | |
| 3.1.3 Government's online service* | | | n/a n/a | 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, % 10.2 86 | | |
| 3.2 General infrastructure | | | 39.7 44 | 6.3 Knowledge diffusion 22.4 56 | | |
| 3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. | | | 4,911.6 44 | 6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 0.1 59 | | |
| 3.2.2 Logistics performance* | | | 86.4 7 | 6.3.2 Production and export complexity 83.5 11 | | |
| 3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP | | | 15.8 123 | 6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade 0.08 130 | | |
| 3.3 Ecological sustainability | | | 35.8 29 | 6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade 0.6 101 | | |
| 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use | | | 36.7 2 | 6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP 5.7 47 | | |
| 3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, % | | | 0.4 133 | Creative outputs 47.7 17 | | |
| 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | 2.2 44 | 7.1 Intangible assets 39.1 36 | | |
| Market sophistication | | | 70.7 2 | 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % 44.6 55 | | |
| 4.1 Credit | | | 92.6 1 | 7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 47.1 34 | | |
| 4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups* | | | 85.1 8 | 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP n/a n/a | | |
| 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP | | | 248.8 1 | 7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 1.3 52 | | |
| 4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP | | | n/a n/a | 7.2 Creative goods and services 48 7 | | |
| 4.2 Investment | | | 43.7 9 | 7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 0.1 92 | | |
| 4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP | | | 1,507.8 1 | 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 8.2 19 | | |
| 4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | 0.3 28 | 7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69 50.9 12 | | |
| 4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC | | | 0.09 33 | 7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade 11.5 1 | | |
| 4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | 2 7 | 7.3 Online creativity 64.6 16 | | |
| 4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP | | | 0.6 9 | 7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69 44.4 20 | | |
| 4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale | | | 75.7 50 | 7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69 n/a n/a | | |
| 4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % | | | 0 1 | 7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP 84.8 4 | | |
| 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification | | | 66.9 81 | | | |
| 4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$ | | | 569.8 48 | | | |

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 Hong Kong, China.



Hong Kong, China has missing data for seven indicators and outdated data for sixteen indicators.

Missing data for Hong Kong, China

| Code | Indicator name | Economy year | Model year* | Source |
|-------|---|--------------|-------------|---|
| 2.2.2 | Graduates in science and engineering, % | n/a | 2022 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD |
| 2.3.3 | Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD | n/a | 2024 | European Commission's Joint Research Centre; Orbis - A Moody's Company |
| 3.1.3 | Government's online service* | n/a | 2024 | Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). |
| 4.1.3 | Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP | n/a | 2023 | International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS) |
| 6.1.2 | PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | n/a | 2024 | World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund |
| 7.1.3 | Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP | n/a | 2025 | Brand Finance; International Monetary Fund |
| 7.3.2 | GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69 | n/a | 2024 | GitHub; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects 2024 |

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

Outdated data for Hong Kong, China

| Code | Indicator name | Economy year | Model year* | Source |
|-------|--|--------------|-------------|--|
| 1.3.1 | Policy stability for doing business ⁺ | 2023 | 2024 | World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) |
| 1.3.2 | Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺ | 2016 | 2024 | Global Entrepreneurship Monitor |
| 3.2.1 | Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. | 2022 | 2023 | International Energy Agency |
| 4.1.1 | Finance for startups and scaleups ⁺ | 2016 | 2024 | Global Entrepreneurship Monitor |
| 5.1.1 | Knowledge-intensive employment, % | 2023 | 2024 | International Labour Organization |
| 5.1.2 | Females employed w/advanced degrees, % | 2023 | 2024 | International Labour Organization |

Global Innovation Index 2025



| Code | Indicator name | Economy year | Model year* | Source |
|-------|---|--------------|-------------|--|
| 5.1.4 | GERD performed by business, % GDP | 2018 | 2023 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 5.1.5 | GERD financed by business, % | 2018 | 2022 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 5.2.2 | University–industry R&D collaboration† | 2023 | 2024 | World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) |
| 5.2.4 | State of cluster development† | 2023 | 2024 | World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) |
| 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 |
| 5.3.3 | ICT services imports, % total trade | 2022 | 2023 | World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| 5.3.5 | Research talent, % in businesses | 2018 | 2023 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 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 |
| 6.3.4 | ICT services exports, % total trade | 2022 | 2023 | World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| 7.2.1 | Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade | 2022 | 2023 | World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |

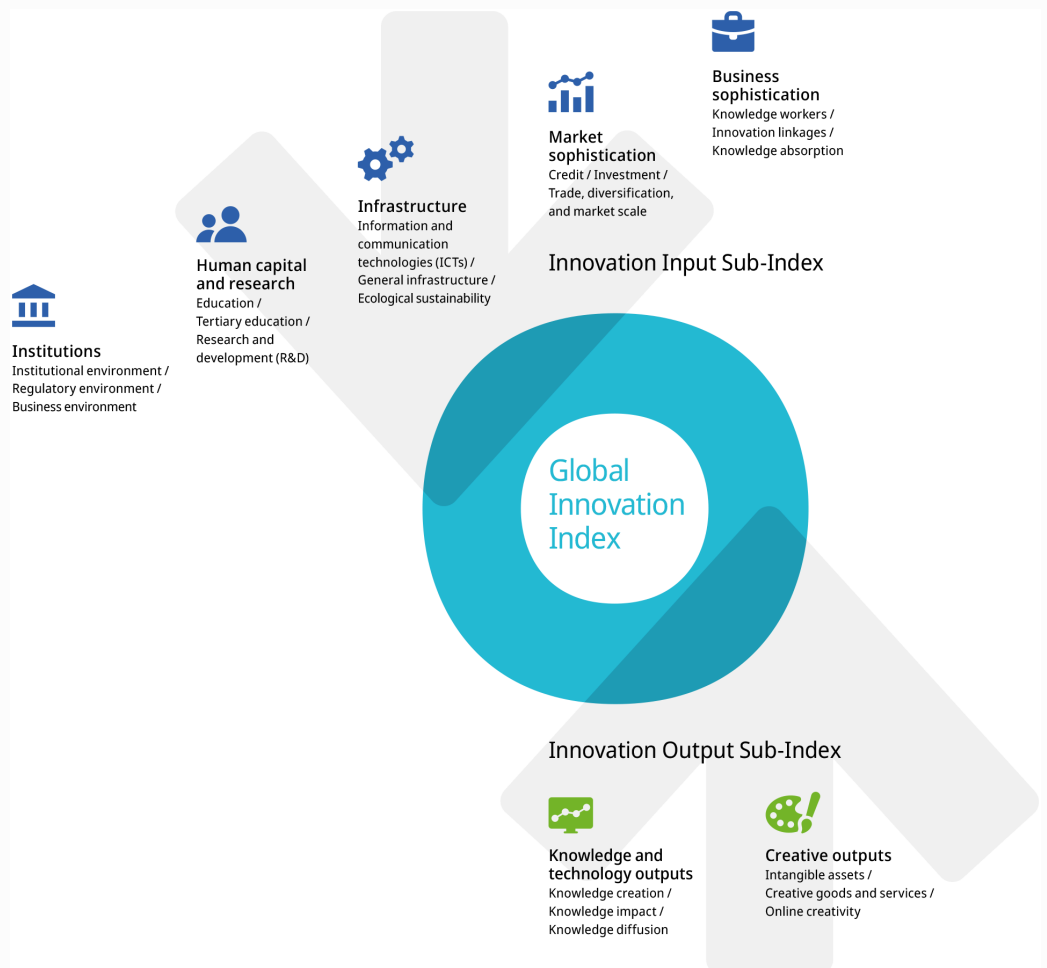
*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

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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.