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.

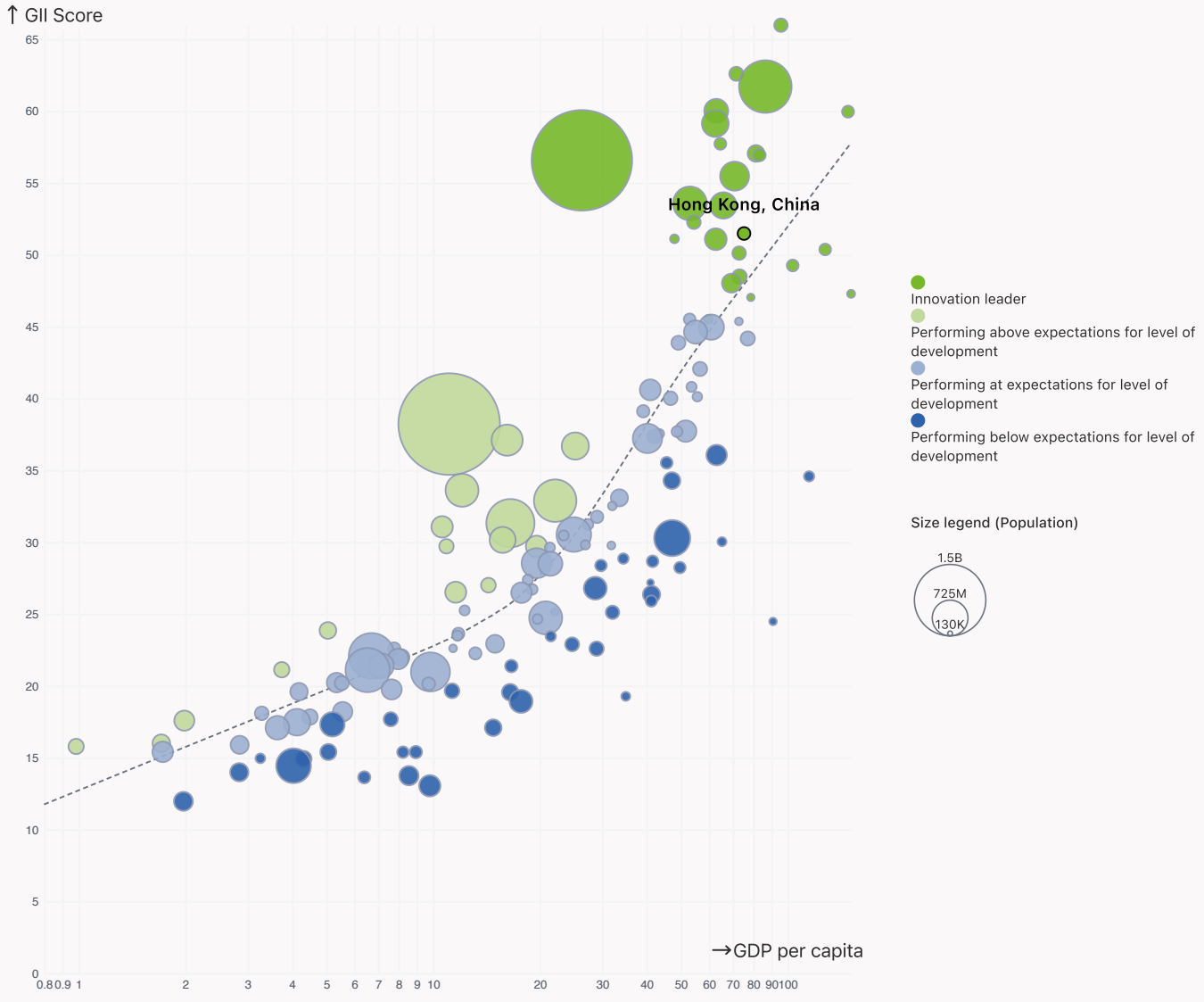
Global Innovation Index 2025

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

The charts shows the relative position of Hong Kong, China (blue bar) against other economy groupings (grey bars)

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

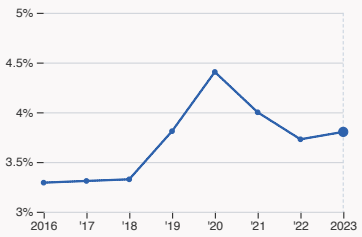
Rank	Code	Indicator name
139	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
133	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
130	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade
125	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
123	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
101	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
92	7.2.1	Cultural and creative 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

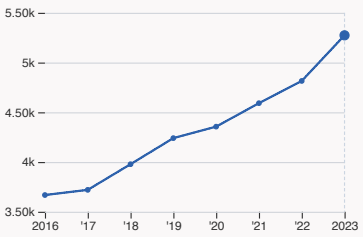
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

Innovation inputs in Hong Kong, China



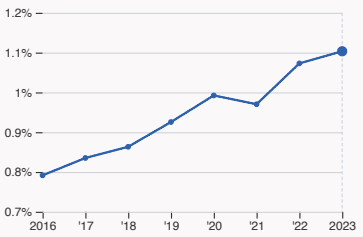
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

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.

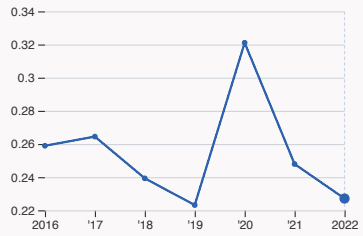


2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

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.

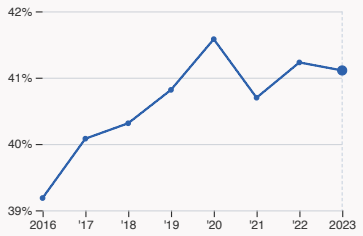
2.3.4 QS university ranking

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 0.23 in 2022, down by 8.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

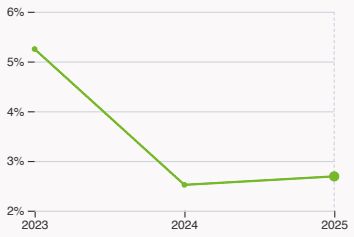
was equal to 41.11 % in 2023, down by 0.12 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 31.

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.

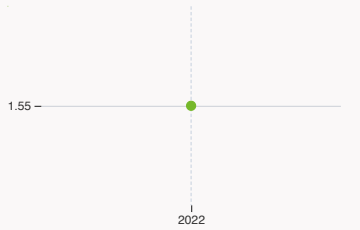


6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

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.

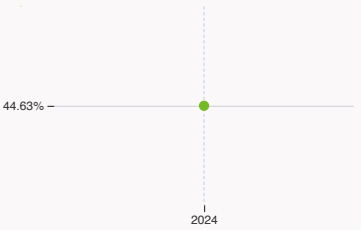


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

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

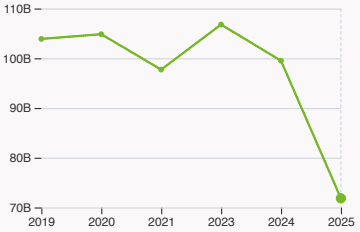
6.3.3 High-tech exports

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 for the brands in the top 5,000 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.

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

GII 2025 rank **15**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	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**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**85.3**	**9**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	89.3	5	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	81.3	14	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**83.7**	**18**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	83.8	12	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	83.6	21	
1.3 Business environment	**74.7**	**11**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	75.5	15	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	73.9	8	
Human capital and research	**57.2**	**12**	
2.1 Education	**63.5**	**23**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.8	86	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	25.2	19	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	16.9	23	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	520.2	5	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	10.6	39	
2.2 Tertiary education	**57.5**	**3**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	100.5	8	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	22.4	6	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**50.6**	**20**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	5,273.7	18	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	1.1	37	◇
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	n/a	n/a	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	84	6	
Infrastructure	**57.1**	**21**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**95.9**	**6**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	98.8	16	
3.1.2 ICT use*	93	13	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	n/a	n/a	
3.2 General infrastructure	**39.7**	**44**	◇
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	4,911.6	44	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	86.4	7	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	15.8	123	○ ◇
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**35.8**	**29**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	36.7	2	●
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	0.4	133	○ ◇
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	2.2	44	
Market sophistication	**70.7**	**2**	
4.1 Credit	**92.6**	**1**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	85.1	8	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	248.8	1	●
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**43.7**	**9**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	1,507.8	1	●
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	28	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.09	33	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	2	7	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.6	9	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**75.7**	**50**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	0	1	●
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	66.9	81	○ ◇
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	569.8	48	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**47.1**	**23**	◇
5.1 Knowledge workers	**36.5**	**63**	◇
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	41.1	31	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	16.4	49	◇
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	17.6	139	○ ◇
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.4	43	◇
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	49.2	29	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**53.8**	**23**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	2.1	41	◇
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	57.7	22	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	100	1	●
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	78.4	22	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.6	33	◇
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**51.1**	**5**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.3	89	◇
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	55.2	1	●
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.4	125	○ ◇
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	34.4	1	●
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	35.6	37	◇
Knowledge and technology outputs	**32.8**	**30**	◇
6.1 Knowledge creation	**41**	**22**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.9	61	◇
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.8	22	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	40.6	4	●
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	40.6	23	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**35.1**	**34**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.2	52	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	2.7	15	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.4	27	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing	10.2	86	○ ◇
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**22.4**	**56**	◇
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.1	59	◇
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	83.5	11	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.08	130	○ ◇
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.6	101	○ ◇
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	5.7	47	
Creative outputs	**47.7**	**17**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**39.1**	**36**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	44.6	55	○ ◇
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	47.1	34	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.3	52	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**48**	**7**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.1	92	○ ◇
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	8.2	19	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	50.9	12	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	11.5	1	●
7.3 Online creativity	**64.6**	**16**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	44.4	20	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	84.8	4	●

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.

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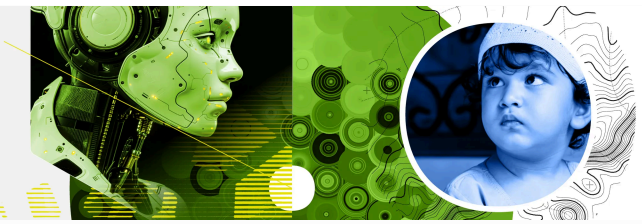

Data Availability

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

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

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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

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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.