

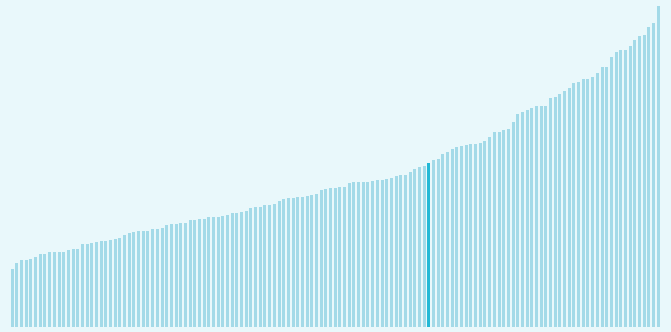
Global Innovation Index 2025



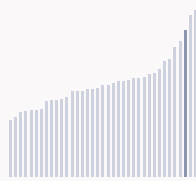
Philippines ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Philippines ranks **50th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

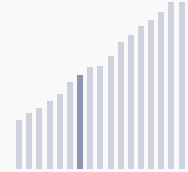
The Global Innovation Index (GI) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GI aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Philippines ranks **3rd** among the 37 Lower middle-income group economies.



Philippines ranks **11th** among the 17 economies in South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania.



Philippines GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Philippines 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 Philippines in the GII 2025 is between ranks 48 and 52.

Year	GI Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	50th	70th	41st
2021	51st	72nd	40th
2022	59th	76th	51st
2023	56th	69th	52nd
2024	53rd	67th	53rd
2025	50th	59th	49th

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

This year Philippines ranks 59th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Philippines ranks 49th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

Philippines 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 Philippines, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Philippines, 8 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	▲ 9.7 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	▲ 21.6 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 350 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 9.7 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 7.3 % 2020 - 2024	▲ 0.3 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.9% 2023 - 2024	▼ -13.7% 2022 - 2023	▲ 7.5% 2022 - 2023	▲ 7.4% 2022 - 2023	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1% 2014 - 2024	▲ 11.3% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 11.3% 2013 - 2023	n/a
Penetration	62.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	6.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	69 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 4.5 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.5 % 2022 - 2023	+ 1.5 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.4 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.1 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.9 °C 2014
Level	28,696.3 USD in 2024	69.8 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 Philippines performs above expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



Global Innovation Index 2025



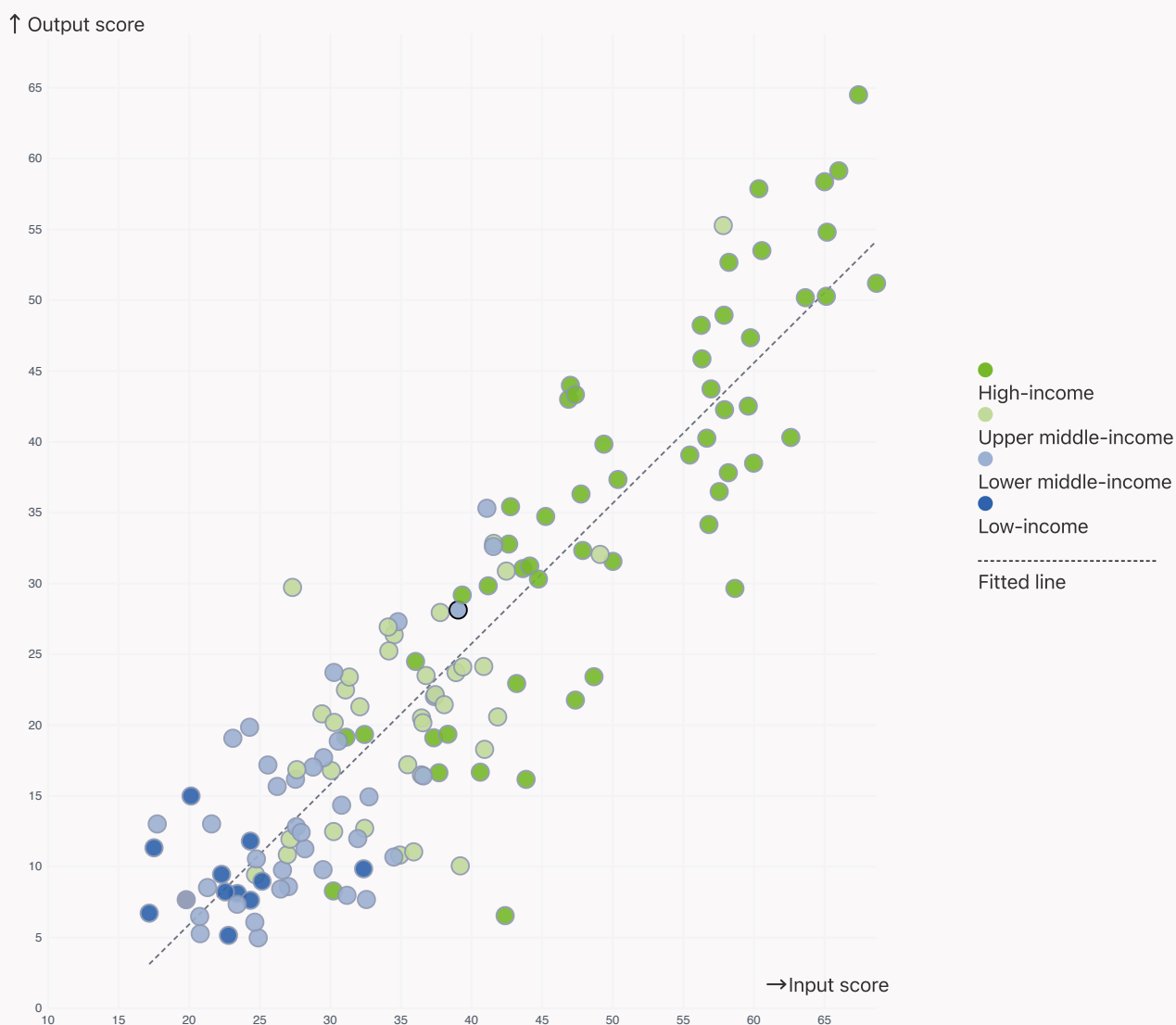
Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

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.



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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

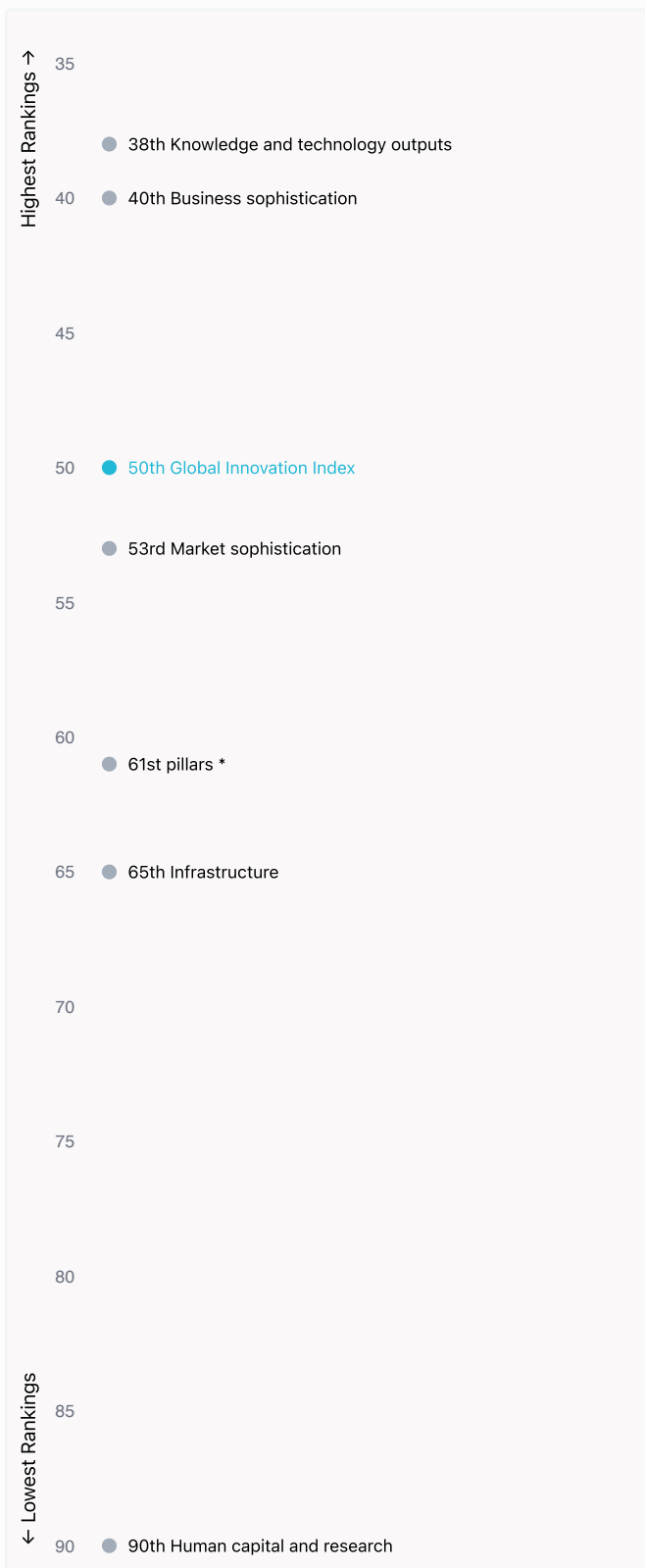


Global Innovation Index 2025



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



Highest Rankings

Philippines ranks highest in Knowledge and technology outputs (38th) and Business sophistication (40th).



Lowest Rankings

Philippines ranks lowest in Human capital and research (90th), Infrastructure (65th) and Institutions, Creative outputs (61st).

* Institutions, Creative outputs



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

Global Innovation Index 2025



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



Lower middle-income economies

Philippines performs above the Lower middle-income group average in all pillars.



South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania

Philippines performs above the regional average in Knowledge and technology outputs.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.63

SEAO | Score: 60.86

Philippines | Score: 51.94

Lower middle-income | Score: 37.2

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 59.30

SEAO | Score: 39.16

Philippines | Score: 24.74

Lower middle-income | Score: 20.9

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 61.36

SEAO | Score: 48.25

Philippines | Score: 42.45

Lower middle-income | Score: 32.1

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 61.82

SEAO | Score: 48.50

Philippines | Score: 40.00

Lower middle-income | Score: 28.1

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 59.10

SEAO | Score: 39.02

Philippines | Score: 36.44

Lower middle-income | Score: 25.3

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 54.93

Philippines | Score: 29.64

SEAO | Score: 29.47

Lower middle-income | Score: 15.4

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.98

SEAO | Score: 32.64

Philippines | Score: 26.51

Lower middle-income | Score: 13.8

Global Innovation Index 2025



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Philippines

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



Philippines's best-ranked innovation strengths are **High-tech exports, % total trade** (rank 1), **High-tech imports, % total trade** (rank 4) and **Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 7).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade
4	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
7	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
16	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade
20	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %
20	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
23	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration [†]
27	5.2.4	State of cluster development [†]
29	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
128	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP
118	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
106	7.3.1	Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69
100	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
99	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.
96	5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*
86	2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.
83	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science
60	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025



Philippines's innovation system

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

› Innovation inputs in Philippines



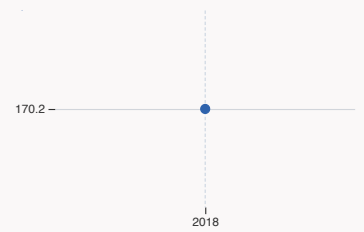
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 3.62 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.04 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 92.



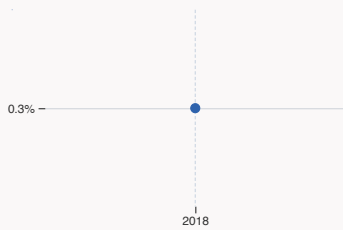
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 22.56 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 3.71 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 66.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 170.21 FTE per million population in 2018 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.32 % GDP in 2018 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.



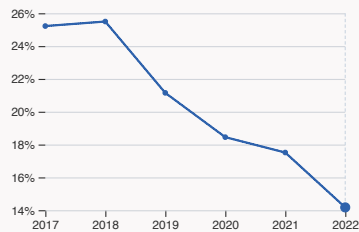
2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 25.4 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 16.14% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.118 in 2022, up by 6.7% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 14.17 % of total workforce in 2022, down by 3.34 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 88.

Global Innovation Index 2025

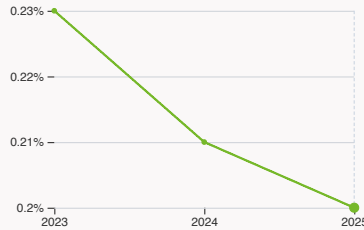


▶ Innovation outputs in Philippines



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 786 patents in 2023, up by 47.47% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 68.



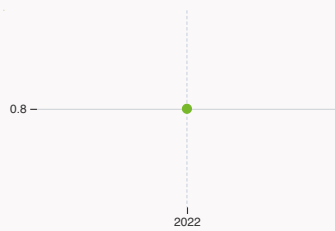
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 0.2 % GDP in 2025, down by 0.01 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 50.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 51.89 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2022, up by 27.65% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 20.



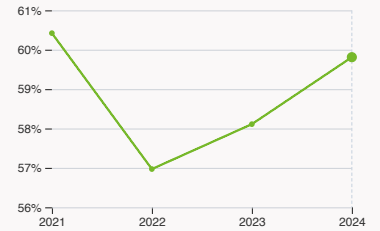
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.8 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.



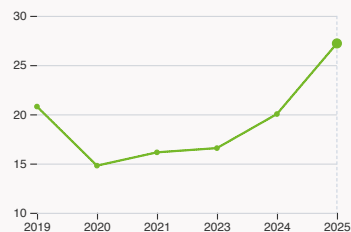
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 37.36 billion USD in 2023, down by 11.07% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.



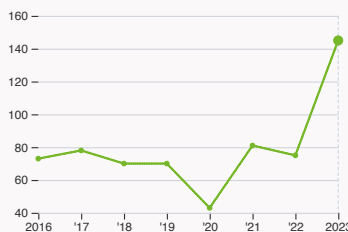
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 59.81% for the top 15 companies in 2024, up by 1.7 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 27.2 billion USD in 2025, up by 35.8% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 33.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 145 films in 2023, up by 93.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 61.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 356.79 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, up by 9.48% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Philippines'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 Philippines's top universities

Rank	University	Score
336	UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES	33.30
516	ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY	23.60
641-650	DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY	n/a

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

Note: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd annually assesses over 1,200 universities across the globe and scores them between [0,100].

Ranks can represent a single value 'x', a tie 'x=' or a range 'x-y'.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS	42.40
2	UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES	32.40
3	MINDANAO STATE UNIVERSITY - ILIGAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	31.35

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

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

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Philippines

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	City	Valuation, bn USD
1	REVOLUTION PRECRAFTED	Industrials	Manila	1

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

Global Innovation Index 2025



7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Philippines

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	INTERNATIONAL CONTAINER TERMINAL SERVICES, INC.	85.94
2	SM INVESTMENTS CORPORATION	33.15
3	SM PRIME HOLDINGS, INC.	37.71

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 Philippines with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	BDO	Banking	3,654
2	JOLLIBEE	Restaurants	2,528.9
3	BANK OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	Banking	2,340.8

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

Philippines

50

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
49	59	Lower middle	South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	115.8	1,367	12,079.6
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
Institutions 51.9 61 ◆				Business sophistication 36.4 40 ◆		
1.1 Institutional environment 53.4 72 ◆				5.1 Knowledge workers 33.7 76		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses* 60 73				5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % 14.2 88		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness* 46.8 62 ◆				5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 13.7 59 ◆		
1.2 Regulatory environment 46.3 76 ◆				5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, % 46.1 43		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality* 50.5 65 ◆				5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP 0.06 64		
1.2.2 Rule of law* 42.1 91				5.1.5 GERD financed by business, % 38 50		
1.3 Business environment 56.1 45				5.2 Innovation linkages 32.3 49 ◆		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business+ 62.8 39 ◆				5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, % 2.1 40 ◆		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture+ 49.4 31				5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration+ 57.6 23 ◆◆		
Human capital and research 24.7 90				5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5* 7.8 96 ○◇		
2.1 Education 32.8 124				5.2.4 State of cluster development+ 74.2 27 ◆◆		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP 3.6 92				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.01 82		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap n/a n/a				5.3 Knowledge absorption 43.3 15 ◆		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years 12.3 95				5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade 0.5 74		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science 352.5 83 ○				5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade 23.3 4 ◆◆		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary 26.3 118 ○				5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade 1.5 64		
2.2 Tertiary education 33.3 58 ◆				5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP 2.5 71		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross 44.2 79 ◆				5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses 51.8 23		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % 22.6 66				Knowledge and technology outputs 29.6 38 ◆		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, % n/a n/a				6.1 Knowledge creation 15 66		
2.3 Research and development (R&D) 8.2 69				6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.6 68		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. 170.2 86 ○				6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.02 89		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP 0.3 74				6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 1.6 7 ◆◆		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD 0 44 ○◇				6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 1.8 128 ○		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3* 26 49 ◆				6.1.5 Citable documents H-index 14.9 56		
Infrastructure 42.4 65 ◆				6.2 Knowledge impact 30.1 50		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs) 77.5 63 ◆				6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % 0.3 90		
3.1.1 ICT access* 86.3 65 ◆				6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP 0.2 50		
3.1.2 ICT use* 69.7 89				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 0.3 50		
3.1.3 Government's online service* 76.6 49 ◆				6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, % 41.2 20 ◆◆		
3.2 General infrastructure 31.7 76				6.3 Knowledge diffusion 43.8 22 ◆		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. 965 99 ○				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 0.02 95		
3.2.2 Logistics performance* 54.5 42 ◆				6.3.2 Production and export complexity 66.6 34 ◆		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP 23.7 67				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade 29.5 1 ◆◆		
3.3 Ecological sustainability 18.1 81				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade 5.6 20 ◆◆		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use 15.6 31				6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP 3.1 72		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, % 11.1 89				Creative outputs 26.5 61 ◆		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.8 75				7.1 Intangible assets 33.7 51 ◆		
Market sophistication 40 53 ◆				7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % 59.8 35		
4.1 Credit 31.6 62				7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 29.1 66		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups+ 78 13				7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP 5.4 33 ◆		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 48.3 69				7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.7 73		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP 0.02 60 ○				7.2 Creative goods and services 14.2 62		
4.2 Investment 6.6 63				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 0.1 100 ○		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP 68.9 26 ◆				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 1.8 61		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.04 87				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69 4.3 46 ◆		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC 0.03 50				7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade 3.1 16 ◆◆		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 69				7.3 Online creativity 24.5 70		
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.03 78				7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 0.8 106 ○		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale 81.7 22 ◆				7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69 5 80		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % 1.7 60 ◆				7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP 67.7 59		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification 89.5 41						
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$ 1,367 29 ◆◆						

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 Philippines.



Philippines has missing data for two indicators and outdated data for twelve indicators.

Missing data for Philippines

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics

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

Outdated data for Philippines

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺	2015	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2018	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2018	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups ⁺	2015	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2022	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2022	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2015	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2015	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2015	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

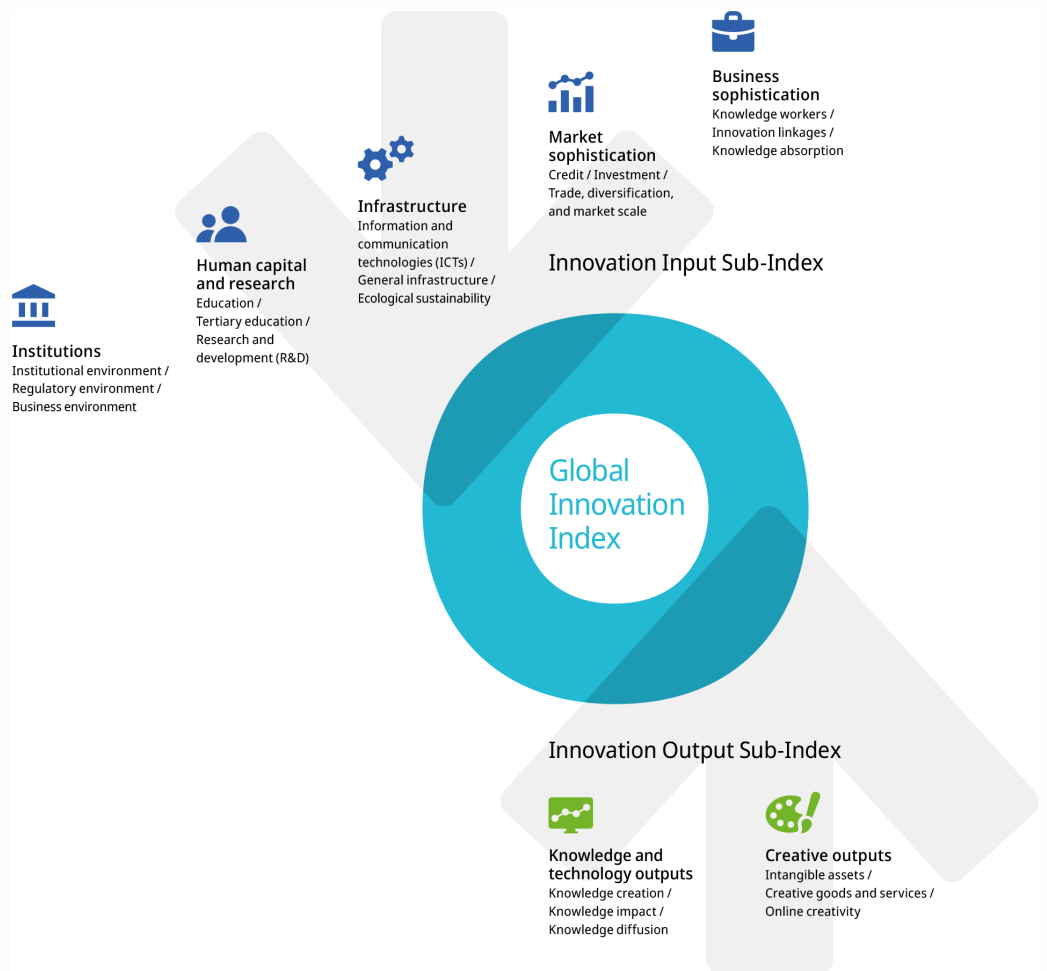
*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

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.