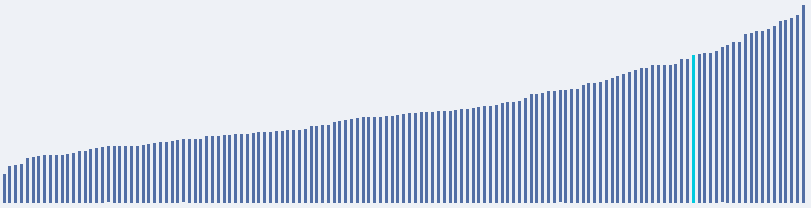
Global Innovation Index 2026



Australia ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

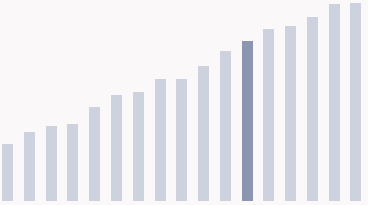
Australia ranks 20th among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2026.

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.



Australia ranks 19th among the 54 High-income group economies.

Australia ranks 6th among the 17 economies in South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania.



Australia GII Ranking (2020-2026)

The table shows the rankings of Australia over the past seven 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 Australia in the GII 2026 is between ranks 18 and 21.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	23rd	13th	31st
2021	25th	15th	33rd
2022	25th	19th	32nd
2023	24th	16th	30th
2024	23rd	18th	30th
2025	22nd	16th	27th
2026	20th	13th	24th

World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters

Australia has 2 clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Australia performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026.

This year **Australia ranks 13th in innovation inputs.** This position is higher than last year.

Australia ranks 24th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

Global Innovation Index 2026



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2026 shows what is the current state of innovation in Australia, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Australia, 8 indicators have improved in the short-term and 3 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 2.6 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 1.4 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -10.2 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 6.3 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.7 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -4 % 2020 - 2025	▼ -0.5 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.1% 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.6% 2023 - 2024	▲ 4.7% 2023 - 2024	▼ -12% 2023 - 2024	▲ 43.3% 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.1% 2014 - 2024	▲ 4.1% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▼ -3.1% 2014 - 2024	▲ 60.9% 2015 - 2025
Penetration	95.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	36.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	89 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	3 per 100 cars in 2025

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 2 % 2024 - 2025	0 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1.4 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.7 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.1 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.1 °C 2015
Level	130,123.7 USD in 2025	83.1 years in 2024	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 2026

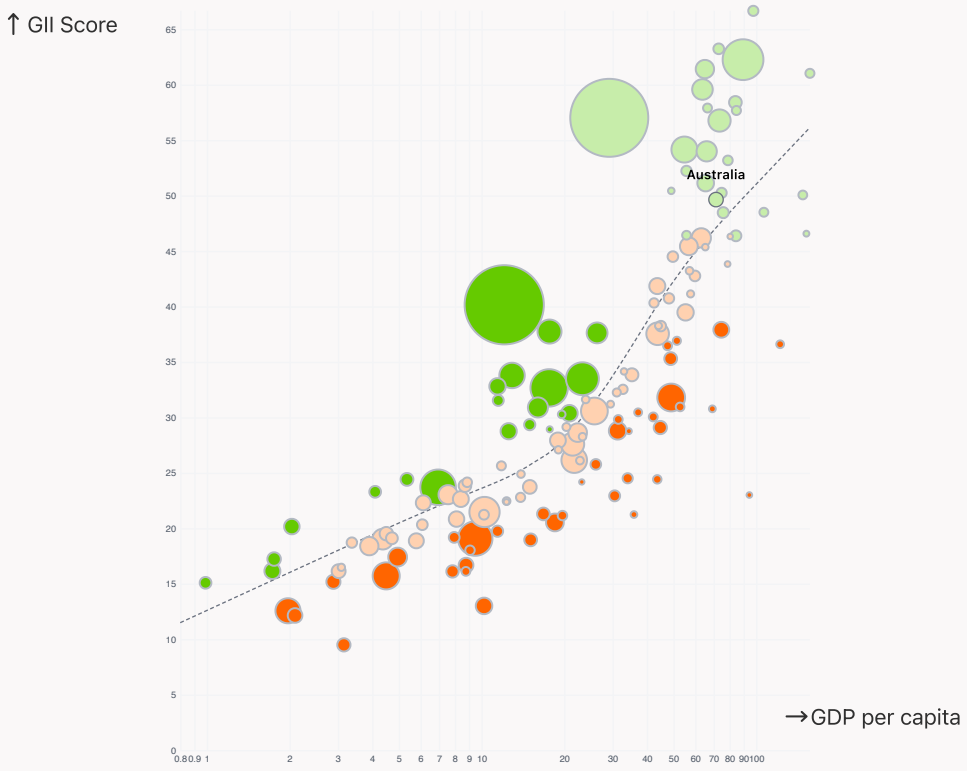


Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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.

Australia is an Innovation leader, ranking in the top 25 of the GII.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



Global Innovation Index 2026



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.

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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

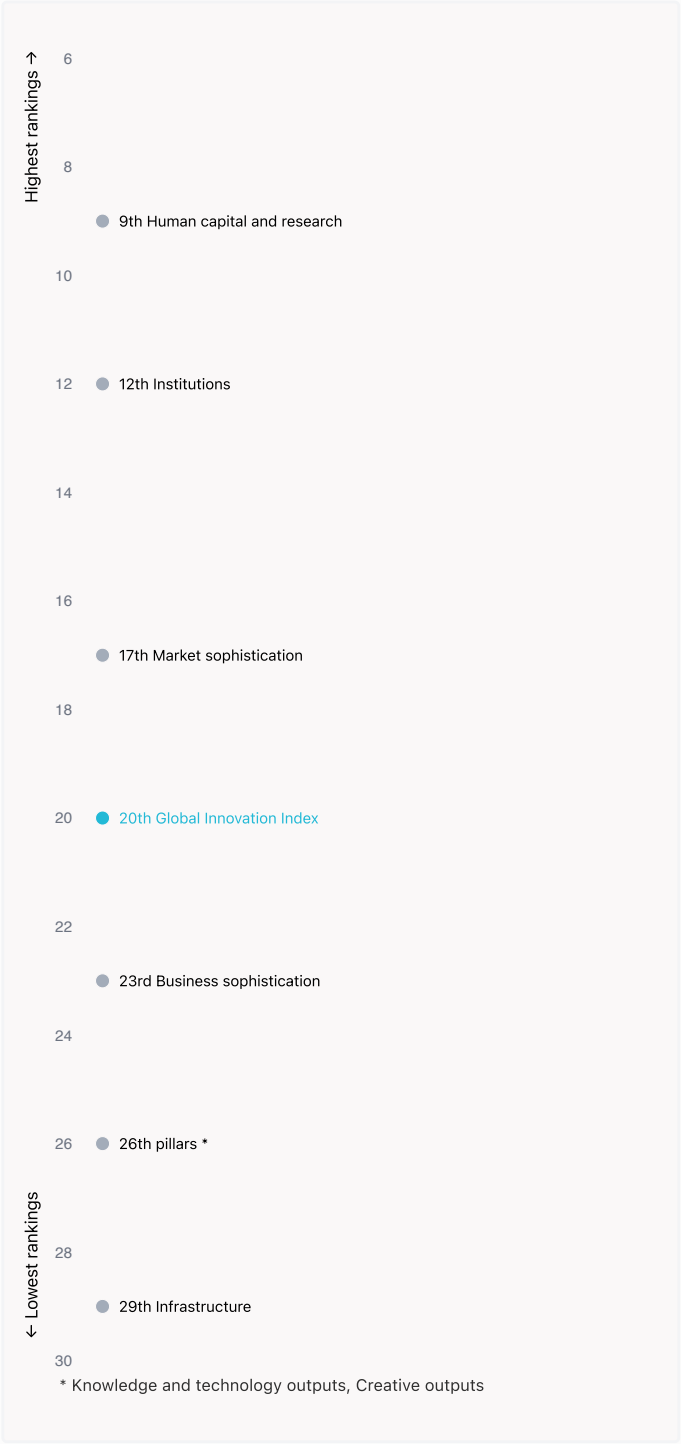


Global Innovation Index 2026



Overview of Australia's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2026

The chart shows the ranking for each of the seven areas that the GII comprises. The strongest areas for Australia are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



Highest Rankings

Australia ranks highest in Human capital and research (9th), Institutions (12th) and Market sophistication (17th).

Lowest Rankings

Australia ranks lowest in Infrastructure (29th), Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs (26th) and Business sophistication (23rd).

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

Global Innovation Index 2026



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

High-income economies

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

South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania

Australia performs above the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

- Australia | Score: 78.30
- Top 10 | Score: 78.28
- High-income | Score: 66.62
- SEAO | Score: 61.03

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 60.87
- Australia | Score: 60.77
- High-income | Score: 47.25
- SEAO | Score: 41.00

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 63.75
- Australia | Score: 58.23
- High-income | Score: 57.21
- SEAO | Score: 50.60

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 63.92
- Australia | Score: 57.48
- SEAO | Score: 48.53
- High-income | Score: 47.93

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 60.02
- Australia | Score: 48.39
- High-income | Score: 42.52
- SEAO | Score: 38.07

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.83
- Australia | Score: 35.23
- High-income | Score: 34.48
- SEAO | Score: 30.87

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.45
- Australia | Score: 42.02
- High-income | Score: 38.33
- SEAO | Score: 33.66

Global Innovation Index 2026



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Australia

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Australia in the GII 2026.

Australia's best-ranked innovation strengths are **School life expectancy, years** (rank 2), **QS university ranking, top 3*** (rank 4) and **University industry & international engagement, top 5*** (rank 4).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
2	2.1.3	School life expectancy, years
4	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
4	5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*
5	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
5	5.2.4	State of cluster development†
6	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %
6	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†
7	2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross
7	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index
9	1.1.2	Government effectiveness*
9	1.2.1	Regulatory quality*
9	7.3.1	Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69

Weaknesses

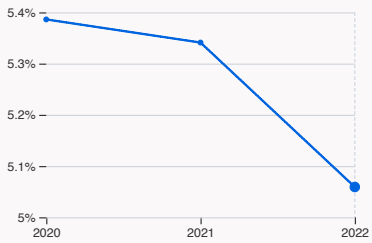
Rank	Code	Indicator name
68	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
72	6.3.2	Production and export complexity
72	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
75	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
80	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
85	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
89	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
90	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
91	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
99	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade

Global Innovation Index 2026



Australia's innovation system

Innovation inputs in Australia



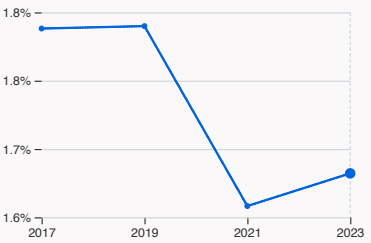
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 5.06 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.28 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 42.



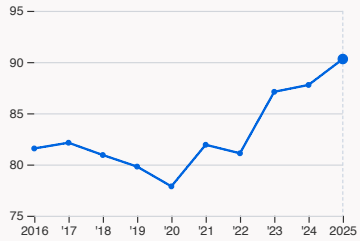
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 18.88 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 0.26 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 90.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 1.68 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 24.



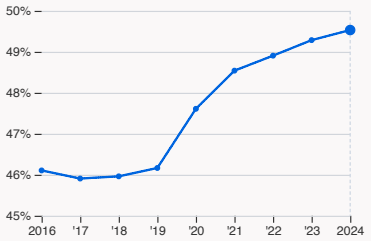
2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 90.3 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 2.88% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.111 in 2024, down by 4.58% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 49.53 % in 2024, up by 0.25 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 15.

Global Innovation Index 2026

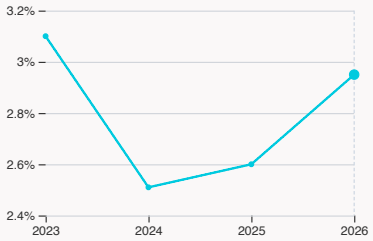


Innovation outputs in Australia



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 2.54 thousand patents in 2024, up by 1.2% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 2.95 % GDP in 2026, up by 0.35 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 185.54 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2024, up by 1.3% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.



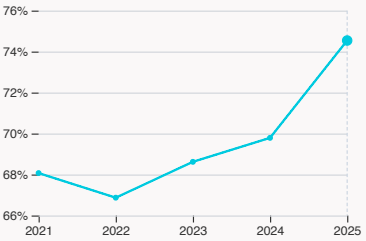
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.12 in 2024, up by 71.43% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 72.



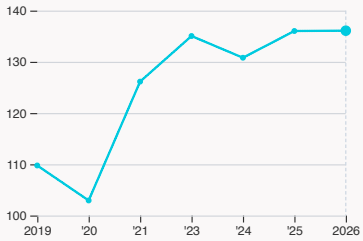
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 8.42 billion USD in 2024, up by 4.6% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 62.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 74.54 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, up by 4.75 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 11.



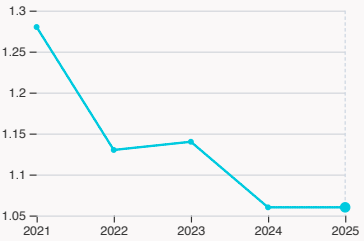
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 136.08 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 0.04% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 29.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 34 films in 2024, down by 10.53% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 68.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 1.06 billion global downloads of mobile apps in 2025 with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 33.



Australia's innovation top performers

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

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Australia

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
98	ATLASSIAN	ICT services	2,569	22.22	51.18
200	CSL	Health industries	1,308	-4.97	8.81
271	TELSTRA	ICT producers	876	1.24	6.36
339	COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA	Financial	692	24.57	4.10

Source: WIPO, based on European Commission's Joint Research Centre (https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2025-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard) and Orbis database (https://www.moodys.com/web/en/us/capabilities/company-reference-data/orbis.html).
Note: Data is based on the 2025 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard from the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, which ranks the top 2,000 firms by R&D investment annually. For countries not represented in the Scoreboard, companies from Orbis with R&D expenditure above USD 50 million were identified and used to complement the dataset.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Australia's top universities

Rank	University	Score
19	THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE	90.80
20	THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES	90.70
25	THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY	89.40

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings).
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	THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA	95.90
2	MONASH UNIVERSITY	95.75
3	UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE	95.45

Source: Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings 2026 (https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2026/world-ranking).
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 2026 ranking corresponds to data from the academic year that ended in 2023.



5.3.5 Greenfield R&D and high-tech FDI announcements in Australia

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	AirTrunk	Communications	Singapore-based AirTrunk, an operator of wholesale data centers, is developing a data center in Melbourne, Australia. MEL2 will have a capacity of 354 MW and represents an investment of AUD 5 billion and will create 200 operational jobs. It is supported by Invest Victoria.
2	AirTrunk	Communications	Singapore-based AirTrunk, an operator of wholesale data centers, has announced plans to develop a data center in Sydney, Australia. It will be located in Sydney's Lower North Shore.
3	Liquid Web	Communications	US-based Liquid Web, a provider of infrastructure and cloud capabilities, has announced that it has opened a new data center in Sydney, Australia. It will serve the local market.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Australia

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	Canva	Enterprise Tech	Surry Hills	32.00
2	Airwallex	Financial Services	Melbourne	5.50
3	Firmus Technologies	Information Technology	Launceston	5.50

Source: CBInsights, Tracker - The Complete list of Unicorns Companies; Africa: The Big Deal; and PitchBook Data, Inc.
Note: The list is based on unicorns as of January 2026, covering nearly 2000 companies worldwide. For African countries, the dataset is supplemented with data from Africa: The Big Deal. PitchBook data is also used as a complementary source to enrich coverage.

7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Australia

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA	70.03
2	BHP GROUP LIMITED	59.56
3	CSL LIMITED	85.63

Source: Brand Finance (https://brandirectory.com/reports/global-intangible-finance-tracker-gift/2025).
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.



7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in Australia with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	Commonwealth Bank	Banking	10,354.3
2	Woolworths	Retail	9,792.2
3	Telstra	Telecoms	8,003.8

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

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in Australia

The GII 2026 special theme examines deep science entrepreneurship — startups and spinouts built on scientific and engineering breakthroughs in fields such as advanced materials, energy, genomics, quantum technologies and synthetic biology, which take far longer and far more capital to reach the market than digital ventures do. Drawing on the Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker, the tables below identify this economy's most valuable venture capital-backed deep science firms and, separately, those that originated in university or public research.

Top deep science startups in Australia

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Mesoblast	Life Sciences	Melbourne	2004	40.0	1.80
2	DroneShield	Robotics and autonomous systems	Sydney	2014	0.1	1.12
3	Advanced Navigation	Transportation	Sydney	2012	183.2	1.00

Source: Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker (https://www.wipo.int/en/web/global-innovation-index/2026/deep-science-innovation).

Top deep science spinouts originated in Australia

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Praxis Precision Medicines	Life Sciences	Cambridge	2015	131.9	8.27
2	Protagonist Therapeutics	Life Sciences	Newark	2006	67.0	8.22
3	Vicebio	Life Sciences	London	2019	119.8	1.60

Source: Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker (https://www.wipo.int/en/web/global-innovation-index/2026/deep-science-innovation).

Australia

GII 2026 rank **20**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
24	13	High	South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	27.0	1,981.7	71,430.9

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**78.3**	**12**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**87.2**	**12**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	86.2	15	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	88.2	9	●
1.2 Regulatory environment	**88.4**	**11**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	89.8	9	●
1.2.2 Rule of law*	87	15	
1.3 Business environment	**59.3**	**34**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	76	16	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	42.6	38	
Human capital and research	**60.8**	**9**	
2.1 Education	**62.9**	**36**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.1	42	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	18.8	48	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	20.6	2	●◆
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	497.4	10	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	n/a	
2.2 Tertiary education	**57.9**	**5**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	108.4	7	●◆
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	18.9	90	○◇
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	31.6	5	●◆
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**61.4**	**15**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	1.7	24	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	68.2	15	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	91.3	4	●
Infrastructure	**58.2**	**29**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**92.4**	**18**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	96.3	42	
3.1.2 ICT use*	90.2	28	
3.1.3 Government online service*	90.6	14	
3.2 General infrastructure	**61.6**	**17**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	10,252.8	14	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time	0.8	7	
3.2.3 Logistics performance*	72.7	18	
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP	24.3	55	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**20.7**	**53**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	12.1	75	○
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	7	91	○
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	4.5	24	
Market sophistication	**57.5**	**17**	
4.1 Credit	**60.9**	**13**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	67.1	21	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	129.3	10	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**25.2**	**25**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	100.3	15	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	24	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.5	12	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.4	27	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**86.4**	**10**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	0.6	6	●
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	91.9	38	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	1,981.7	21	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**48.4**	**23**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**53.1**	**22**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	49.5	15	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	29	9	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	29.8	89	○
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.9	28	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**59.9**	**19**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	2.1	38	◇
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	72.1	6	●
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	98.7	4	●◆
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	92	5	●◆
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.7	29	◇
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**32.1**	**40**	◇
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	2.2	12	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	10.7	33	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.2	80	○◇
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3	54	
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI	1.9	37	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**35.2**	**26**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**43.1**	**18**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.3	35	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.8	24	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	35.6	14	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	71.8	7	●
6.2 Knowledge impact	**32.9**	**43**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1	85	○
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	3	17	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.2	54	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	23.8	54	◇
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**29.7**	**50**	◇
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	1.3	16	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	69.9	72	○◇
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	2	62	◇
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.6	99	○◇
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	8.2	26	
Creative outputs	**42**	**26**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**43.6**	**25**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	74.5	11	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	44.7	42	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	7	29	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.5	46	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**22.4**	**52**	◇
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.4	72	○
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	1.8	68	○
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	58.3	6	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.6	56	
7.3 Online creativity	**58.6**	**18**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	57	9	●
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	46.7	23	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	72.2	33	

Notes: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question. 🕒 indicates that the economy's data are older than the base year. Square brackets [ ] indicate that 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. Examine the underlying data further via the GII Innovation Ecosystems & Data Explorer at https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking/en.



Data Availability

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

Australia has missing data for five indicators and outdated data for eight indicators.

Missing data for Australia

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2024	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2024	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).

Outdated data for Australia

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	2019	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups†	2019	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2023	2024	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).



Top innovation clusters in Australia

Australia has 2 clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index

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

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
38	Sydney	Medical technology	Engineering
53	Melbourne	Pharmaceuticals	Engineering



Global Innovation Index 2026



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

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
39	Sydney	Medical technology	Engineering
60	Melbourne	Pharmaceuticals	Engineering

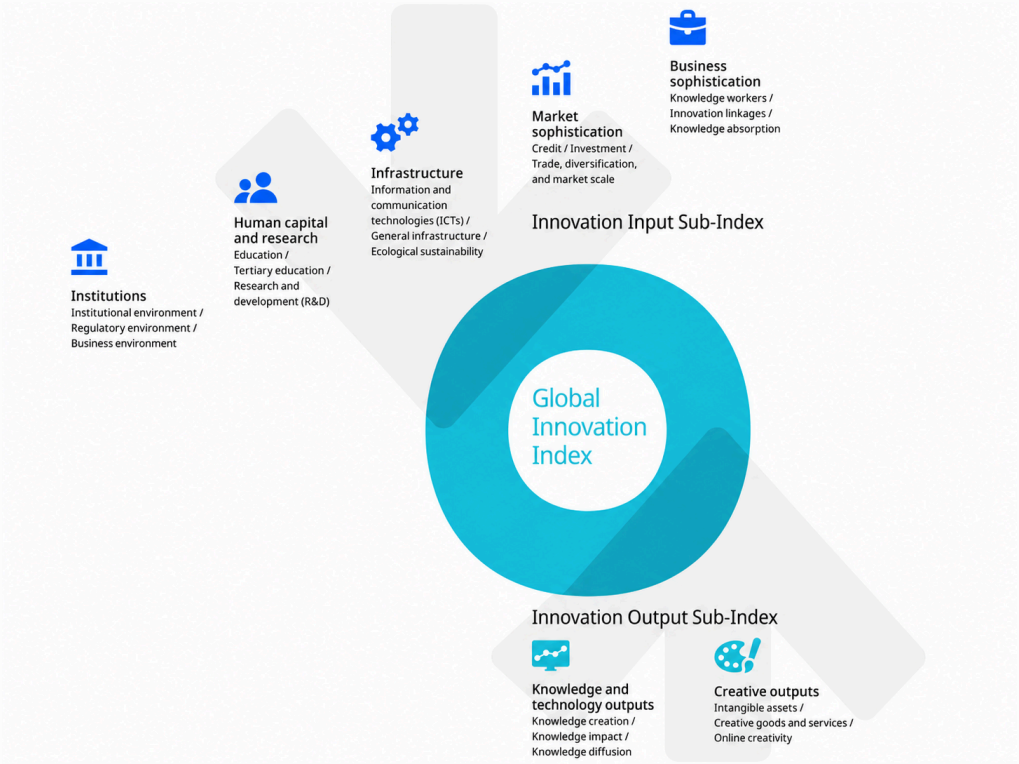


Global Innovation Index 2026



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.