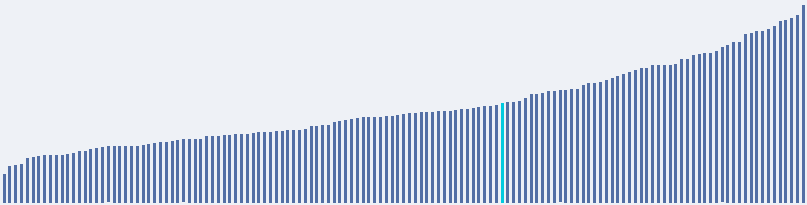




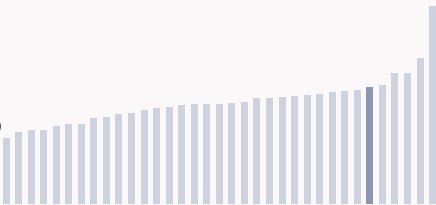
Brazil ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

Brazil ranks **53rd** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2026.

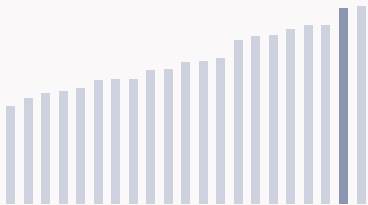
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Brazil ranks 6th among the 35 Upper middle-income group economies.



Brazil ranks 2nd among the 21 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.



> Brazil GII Ranking (2020-2026)

The table shows the rankings of Brazil 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 Brazil in the GII 2026 is between ranks 49 and 55.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	62nd	59th	64th
2021	57th	56th	59th
2022	54th	58th	53rd
2023	49th	59th	49th
2024	50th	58th	49th
2025	52nd	63rd	50th
2026	53rd	66th	50th

> World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters

Brazil has 1 cluster in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Brazil performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026.

- This year Brazil ranks 66th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.
- Brazil ranks 50th in innovation outputs. This position is the same as last year.

Global Innovation Index 2026



> Global Innovation Tracker

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



For Brazil, 9 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	▲ 3.6 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 3.4 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -2.3 % 2024 - 2025	▼ -2.2 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.9 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -0.6 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 1.2 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 1.6% 2023 - 2024	▲ 7.8% 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.4% 2023 - 2024	▲ 7.1% 2023 - 2024	▲ 81.8% 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2% 2014 - 2024	▲ 7.9% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 8.7% 2014 - 2024	▲ 120.1% 2015 - 2025
Penetration	55 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	24.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	63 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	1 per 100 cars in 2025

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 0.6 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1.4 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.4 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.6 °C 2015
Level	45,764.1 USD in 2025	76 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.



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 Brazil performs above expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development





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.



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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





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



Highest Rankings

Brazil ranks highest in Business sophistication (42nd), Human capital and research (47th) and Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs (51st).



Lowest Rankings

Brazil ranks lowest in Institutions (106th), Market sophistication (76th) and Infrastructure (56th).



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



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



Upper middle-income economies

Brazil performs above the Upper middle-income group average in Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.



Latin America and the Caribbean

Brazil performs above the regional average in Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

Upper middle-income | Score: 45.06

LCN | Score: 39.91

Brazil | Score: 35.57

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

Brazil | Score: 38.89

Upper middle-income | Score: 31.25

LCN | Score: 28.15

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

Brazil | Score: 48.99

Upper middle-income | Score: 43.45

LCN | Score: 39.88

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

Upper middle-income | Score: 35.56

Brazil | Score: 34.71

LCN | Score: 31.21

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

Brazil | Score: 34.17

Upper middle-income | Score: 26.56

LCN | Score: 24.60

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

Brazil | Score: 26.12

Upper middle-income | Score: 21.41

LCN | Score: 15.70

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

Brazil | Score: 30.86

Upper middle-income | Score: 23.59

LCN | Score: 17.63



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Brazil

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



Brazil's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$** (rank 8), **Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 8) and **Intellectual property payments, % total trade** (rank 13).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
8	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$
8	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
13	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
16	4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC
16	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
16	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
18	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
21	3.1.3	Government online service*
23	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
23	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

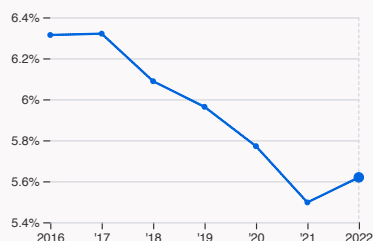
Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
62	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
71	4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups ⁺
74	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺
78	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
101	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
104	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
112	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
114	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %
120	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP
128	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business ⁺



Brazil's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Brazil



2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 5.62 % GDP in 2022, up by 0.12 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 23.



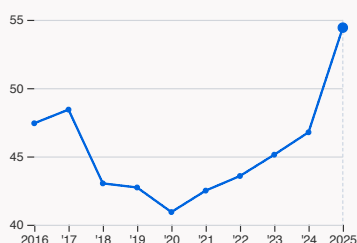
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 16.18 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 0.08 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 101.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 1.19 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.005 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.



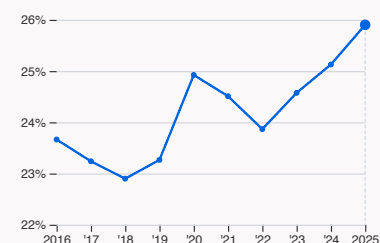
2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 54.43 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 16.38% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 25.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.104 in 2023, down by 0.26% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 32.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 25.9 % in 2025, up by 0.78 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 56.

Global Innovation Index 2026

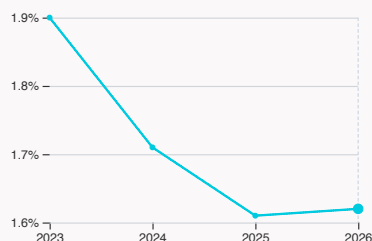


> Innovation outputs in Brazil



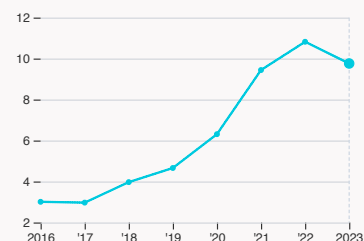
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 5.75 thousand patents in 2024, up by 15.69% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 42.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 1.62 % GDP in 2026, up by 0.01 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 31.



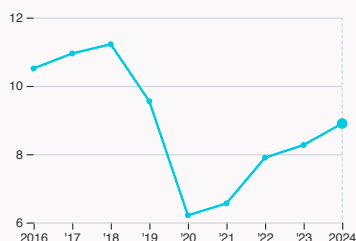
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 9.76 high-tech manufacturing output in trillion USD in 2023, down by 9.8% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.



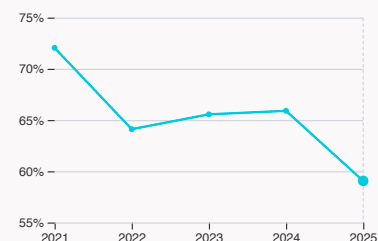
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.37 in 2024, down by 9.76% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.



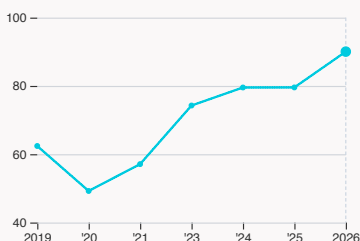
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 8.9 billion USD in 2024, up by 7.62% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.



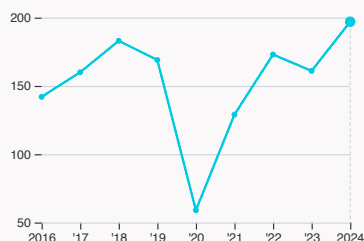
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 59.06 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, down by 6.84 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.



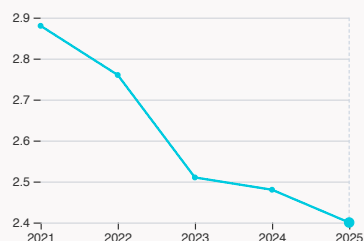
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 90.04 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 13.17% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.



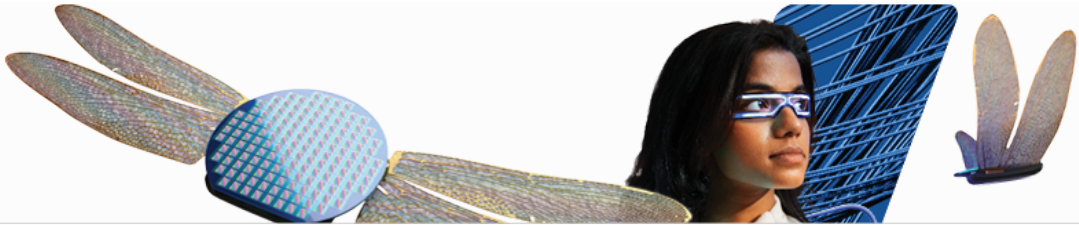
7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 197 films in 2024, up by 22.36% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 78.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 2.4 billion global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, down by 3.23% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.



Brazil'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 Brazil

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
314	VALE	Industrials	760	9.27	2.08
357	PETROLEO BRASILEIRO	Energy	666	18.29	0.9
692	EMBRAER	Aerospace & Defence	303	13.17	4.93
1209	TOTVS	ICT services	147	8.31	18.09

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 Brazil's top universities

Rank	University	Score
108	UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO	67.30
233	UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS (UNICAMP)	52.10
317	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO	43.90

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	FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO	61.05
2	UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS	59.80
3	PONTIFICAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO (PUC-RIO)	59.10

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 Brazil

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	TikTok	Communications	TikTok, a social networking platform that operates as a subsidiary of China-based ByteDance, plans to establish a data center in Ceara, Brazil. The project represents a total estimated investment of over BRL 200 billion as part of a joint venture with Omnia Data Centres, a subsidiary of Brazil-based Patria Investments, and Brazil-based Casa dos Ventos. The data center will be located in the Pecem Port Complex and will have an initial capacity of 300 MW. Its initial phase of operations is scheduled for 2027.
2	Novo Nordisk	Pharmaceuticals	Denmark-based Novo Nordisk, a diabetes drug manufacturer, is investing DKK 8 billion to expand its production site in Montes Claros, Brazil. The expansion to a 74,000 m² facility will create 600 new jobs and is set for completion by 2028. The facility will focus on the production of Ozempic and Wegovy and will serve global customers.
3	Stellantis	Automotive OEM	Netherlands-based Stellantis, an automobile manufacturer, is creating 1,200 new jobs to expand production capacity at its Fiat manufacturing plant in Betim, Brazil. It will serve the domestic market.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Brazil

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	QuintoAndar	Financial Services	Campinas	5.10
2	C6 Bank	Financial Services	Sao Paulo	5.05
3	Nuvemshop	Consumer & Retail	Sao Paulo	3.10

Source: CBInsights, Tracker – The Complete list of Unicorns Companies; Africa: The Big Deal; and PitchBook Data, Inc.

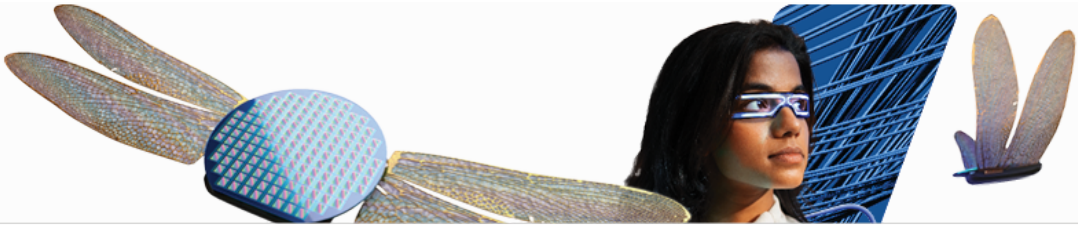
Note: The list is based on unicorns as of January 2026, covering nearly 2000 companies worldwide. For African countries, the dataset is supplemented with data from Africa: The Big Deal. PitchBook data is also used as a complementary source to enrich coverage.

7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Brazil

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	NU HOLDINGS LTD.	83.67
2	PETROLEO BRASILEIRO S.A. - PETROBRAS	16.73
3	VALE S.A.	32.93

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 Brazil with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	Itaú	Banking	9,905.8
2	Banco do Brasil	Banking	4,983.1
3	Bradesco	Banking	4,682.8

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

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME
Deep science entrepreneurship in Brazil

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 Brazil

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	New Wave	Advanced materials and manufacturing	Rio de Janeiro	2019	120.0	0.48
2	Solubio	Food & Agritech		2012	n/a	0.18
3	MOMBAK	Energy		2021	100.1	0.12

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 Brazil

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Biotimize	Life Sciences		2016	30.0	0.12
2	TissueLabs	Life Sciences	Manno	2019	1.3	0.01
3	Symbiomics	Life Sciences	Florianópolis	2021	1.8	0.01

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

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
50	66	Upper middle	Latin America and the Caribbean	212.8	4,973.4	23,309.6
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				35.6	106	
1.1 Institutional environment				49.1	86	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				61.2	79	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				37	91	
1.2 Regulatory environment				40.7	92	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				39.9	93	
1.2.2 Rule of law*				41.6	89	
1.3 Business environment				16.9	129	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				13.9	128	○ ◇
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				19.9	74	○
 Human capital and research				38.9	47	
2.1 Education				51.1	75	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				● 5.6	23	●
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				20.6	39	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				16.1	35	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				397.3	63	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				21	104	○ ◇
2.2 Tertiary education				21.8	96	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				69.7	45	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				● 16.2	101	○ ◇
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				0.3	112	○
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				43.9	26	◆
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				n/a	n/a	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				● 1.2	35	◆
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				58.9	23	● ◆
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				55.1	25	◆
 Infrastructure				49	56	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				83.4	53	
3.1.1 ICT access*				83.9	72	
3.1.2 ICT use*				77.6	77	
3.1.3 Government online service*				88.7	21	● ◆
3.2 General infrastructure				40.2	69	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				3,544	61	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				2.6	63	
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				50	50	
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				16.5	120	○ ◇
3.3 Ecological sustainability				23.3	47	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				12.1	76	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				36.5	18	● ◆
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.7	80	
 Market sophistication				34.7	76	
4.1 Credit				21.3	90	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				33.1	71	○
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				75.6	36	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				0.02	62	○
4.2 Investment				10.5	46	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				38.7	39	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	52	◆
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.4	16	●
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	56	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				72.3	59	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				7.4	114	○ ◇
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				93.2	32	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				4,973.4	8	● ◆
 Business sophistication				34.2	42	◆
5.1 Knowledge workers				38.7	55	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				25.9	56	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				14.9	57	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				33	77	
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				● 0.6	36	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				50.3	27	◆
5.2 Innovation linkages				26.9	58	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				1.8	56	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				31	90	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				46.7	37	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				34.9	85	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.09	53	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				36.9	32	◆
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				2.1	13	● ◆
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				14.1	16	●
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				3.5	16	● ◆
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				3.4	44	
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				0.7	73	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				n/a	n/a	
 Knowledge and technology outputs				26.1	51	
6.1 Knowledge creation				21.2	48	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.2	42	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	50	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.6	24	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				12	75	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				40.1	24	◆
6.2 Knowledge impact				33.8	37	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				0.8	94	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				1.6	31	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.4	27	◆
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				35.1	34	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				23.3	62	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.2	44	◆
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				74.7	55	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				2.3	57	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				1.6	73	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				3.9	66	
 Creative outputs				30.9	51	
7.1 Intangible assets				42.8	28	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				59.1	35	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				89.8	8	●
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				3.9	37	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.2	52	
7.2 Creative goods and services				7.8	93	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.6	57	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				1.3	78	○
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				7.1	43	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.2	79	
7.3 Online creativity				30	51	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				5.7	54	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				12.6	55	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				71.7	37	

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 Brazil.



Brazil has missing data for two indicators and outdated data for four indicators.

Missing data for Brazil

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2024	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 Brazil

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
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
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).



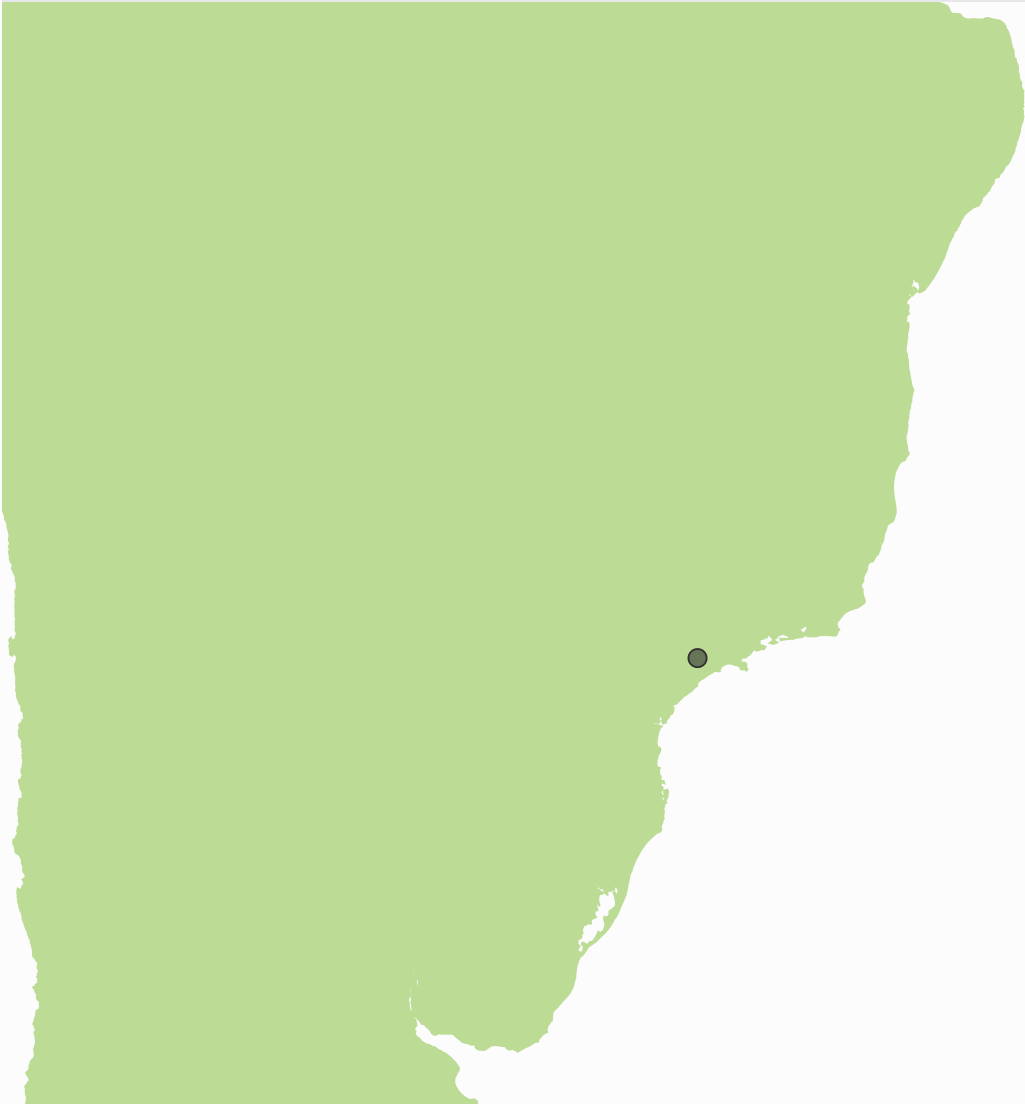
Top innovation clusters in Brazil

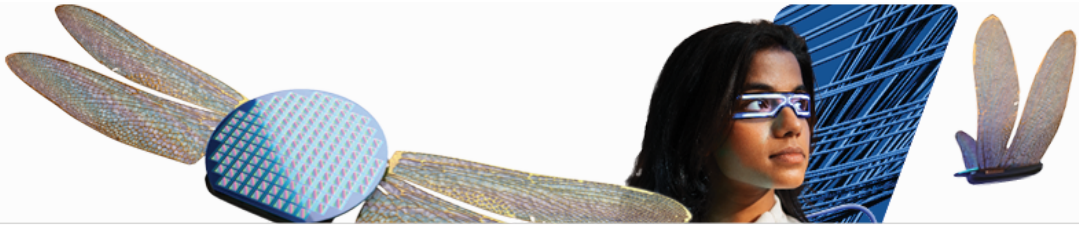


Brazil has 1 cluster in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index

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

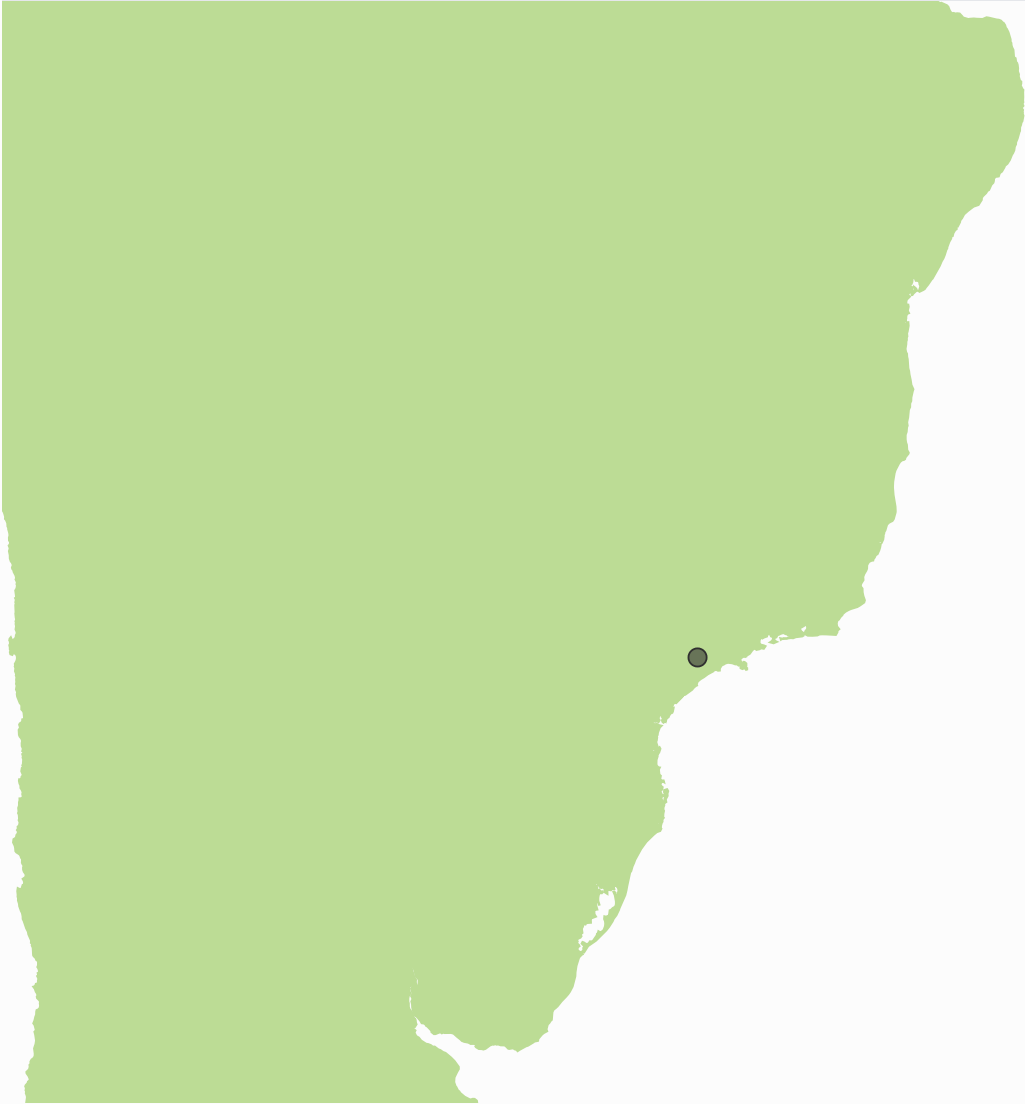
Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
49	São Paulo	Medical technology	Technology





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

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
95	São Paulo	Medical technology	Technology

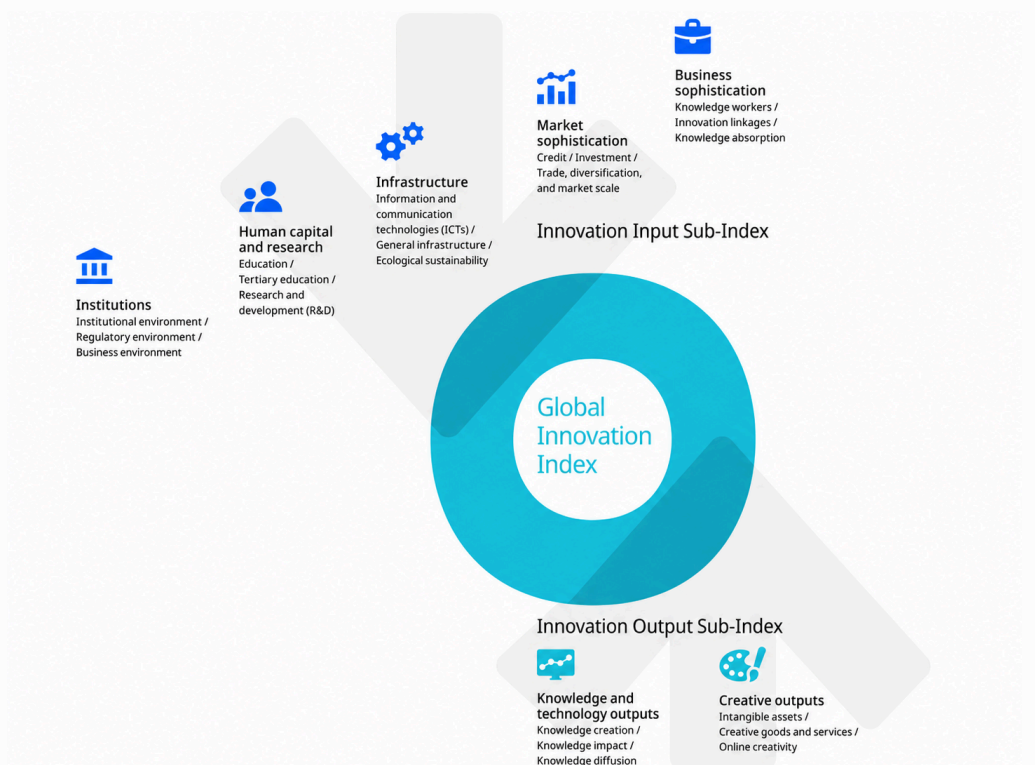


Global Innovation Index 2026



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.