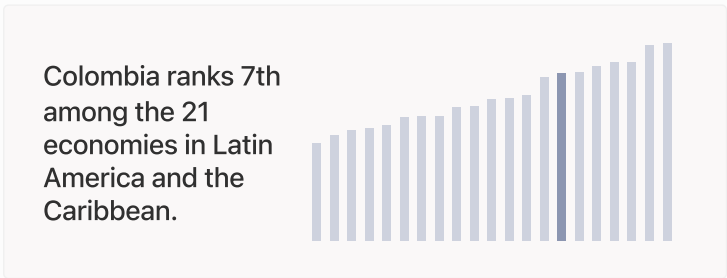
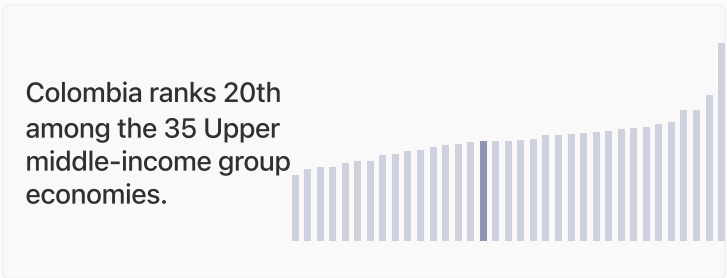
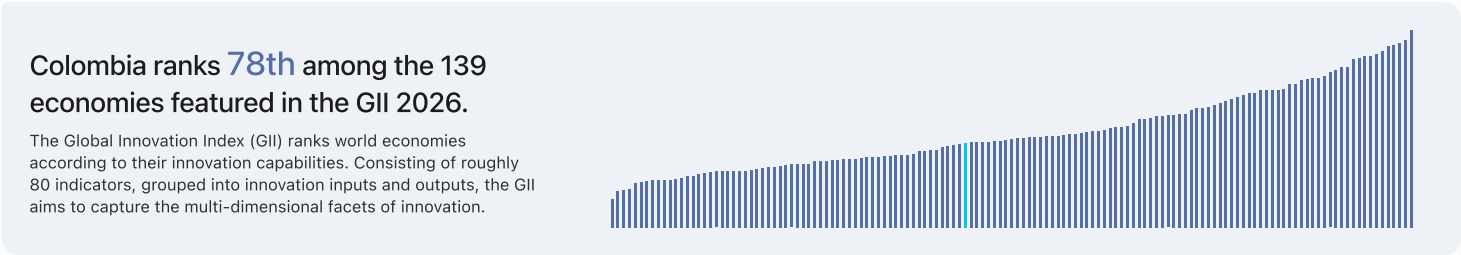




Colombia ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026



> **Colombia GII Ranking (2020-2026)**

The table shows the rankings of Colombia 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 Colombia in the GII 2026 is between ranks 71 and 78.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	68th	56th	74th
2021	67th	58th	75th
2022	63rd	63rd	70th
2023	66th	63rd	71st
2024	61st	65th	62nd
2025	71st	71st	72nd
2026	78th	74th	74th

> **World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters**

Colombia has no clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Colombia performs the same in innovation outputs as in innovation inputs in 2026.

This year Colombia ranks 74th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Colombia ranks 74th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

Global Innovation Index 2026



> Global Innovation Tracker

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



For Colombia, 7 indicators have improved in the short-term and 4 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 5.1 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 1.6 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -11.1 % 2024 - 2025	▼ -11.3 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 7.9 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 2 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -2 % 2020 - 2025	▼ -3.2 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.6% 2023 - 2024	▲ 2.2% 2023 - 2024	n/a	▲ 13.2% 2023 - 2024	▲ 78.6% 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.6% 2014 - 2024	▲ 6.1% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 20.7% 2014 - 2024	▲ 82.8% 2015 - 2025
Penetration	18.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	17.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	2.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	1 per 100 cars in 2025

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▼ -1.2 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1.6 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.8 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.3 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.4 °C 2015
Level	46,043.1 USD in 2025	77.9 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.



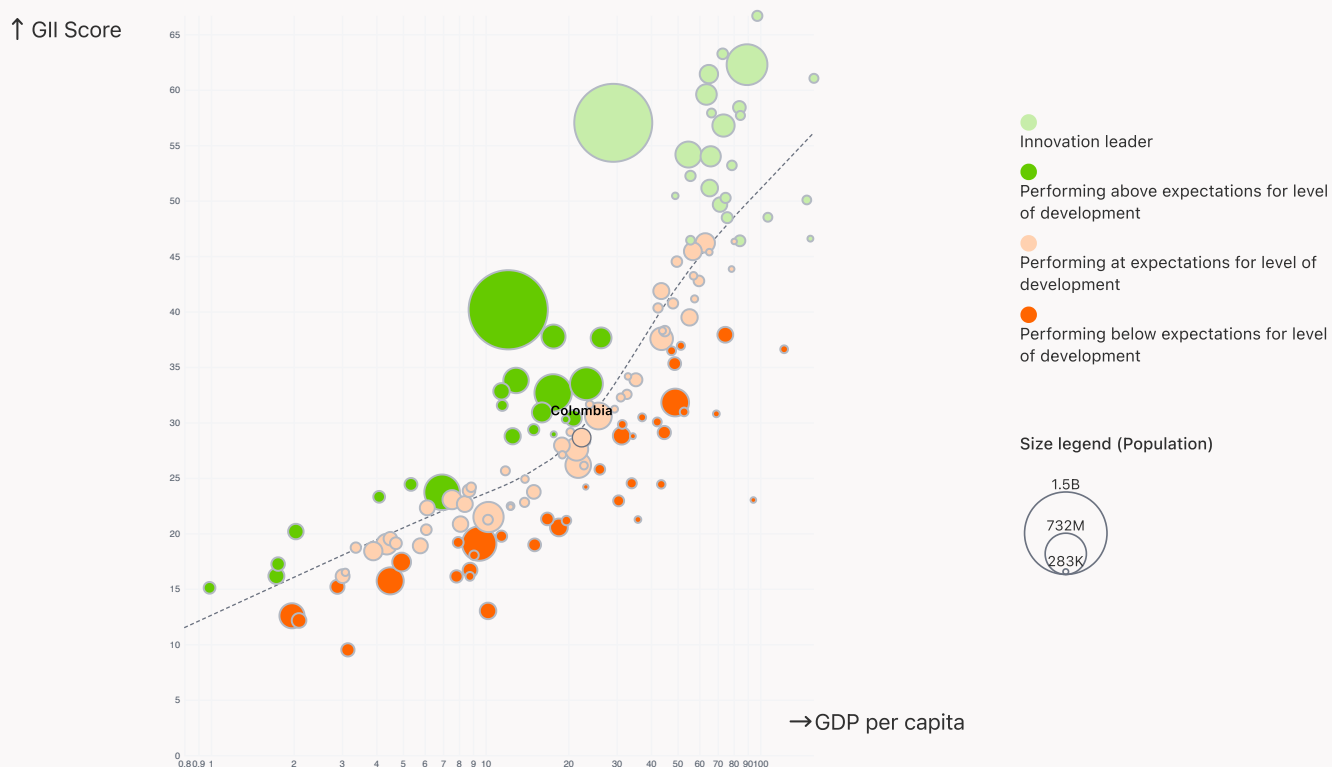
Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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 Colombia performs at 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.



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

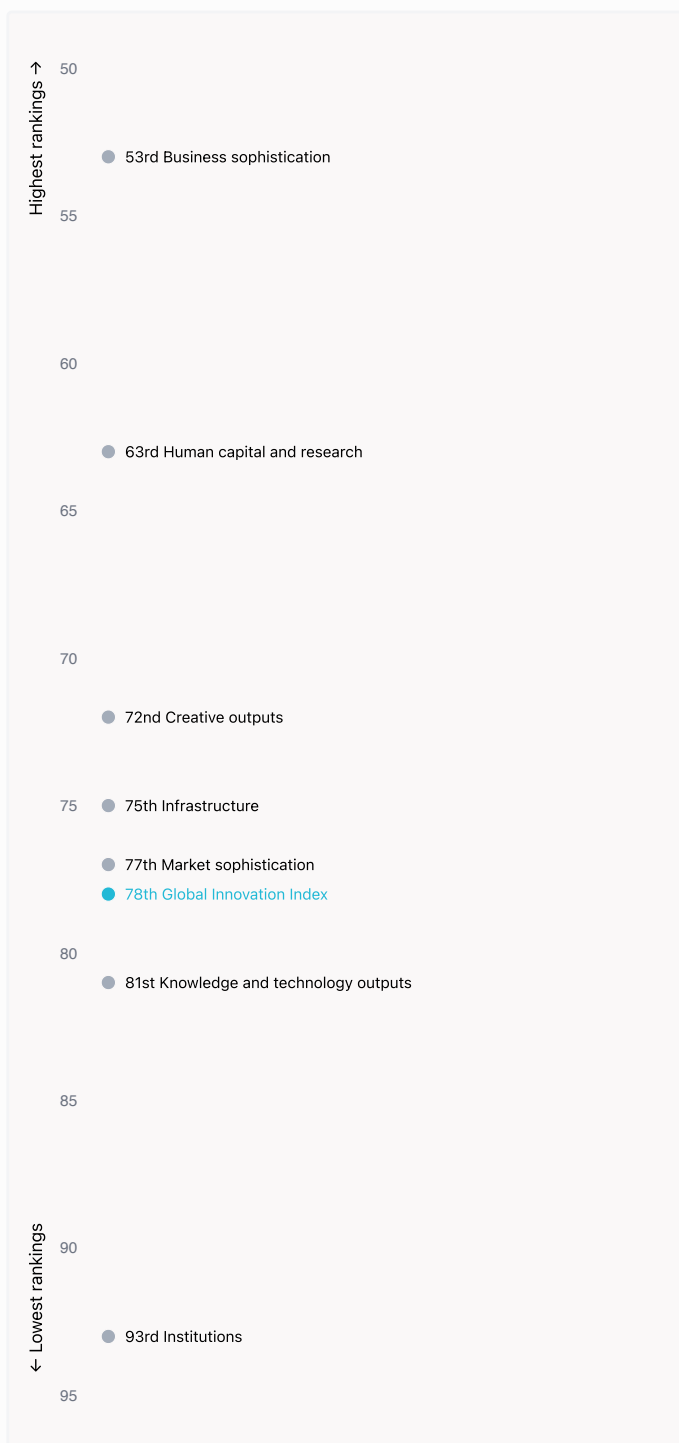
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





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



Highest Rankings

Colombia ranks highest in Business sophistication (53rd), Human capital and research (63rd), Creative outputs (72nd) and Infrastructure (75th).



Lowest Rankings

Colombia ranks lowest in Institutions (93rd), Knowledge and technology outputs (81st) and Market sophistication (77th).



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



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



Upper middle-income economies

Colombia performs above the Upper middle-income group average in Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Business sophistication.



Latin America and the Caribbean

Colombia performs above the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

Upper middle-income | Score: 45.06

Colombia | Score: 40.48

LCN | Score: 39.91

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

Colombia | Score: 34.37

Upper middle-income | Score: 31.25

LCN | Score: 28.15

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

Colombia | Score: 43.61

Upper middle-income | Score: 43.45

LCN | Score: 39.88

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

Upper middle-income | Score: 35.56

Colombia | Score: 34.57

LCN | Score: 31.21

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

Colombia | Score: 31.05

Upper middle-income | Score: 26.56

LCN | Score: 24.60

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

Upper middle-income | Score: 21.41

Colombia | Score: 18.61

LCN | Score: 15.70

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

Upper middle-income | Score: 23.59

Colombia | Score: 22.23

LCN | Score: 17.63



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Colombia

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



Colombia's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Intellectual property payments, % total trade** (rank 10), **High-tech imports, % total trade** (rank 17) and **GDP/unit of energy use** (rank 19).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
10	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
17	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
19	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
23	5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %
27	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
31	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$
32	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
35	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
35	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
36	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP

Weaknesses

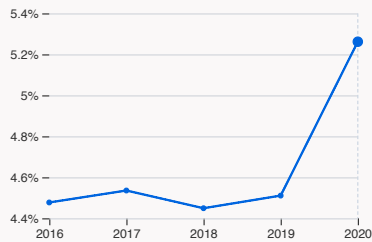
Rank	Code	Indicator name
59	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
62	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science
76	4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups ⁺
114	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
114	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
116	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP
118	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
120	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business ⁺

Global Innovation Index 2026



Colombia's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Colombia



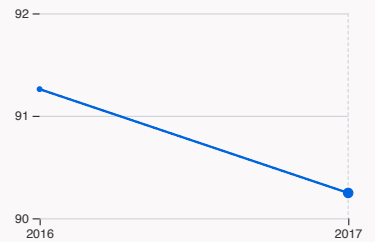
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 5.26 % GDP in 2020, up by 0.75 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.



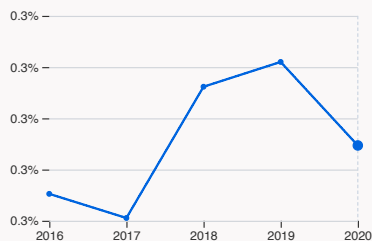
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 23.29 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 0.06 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.



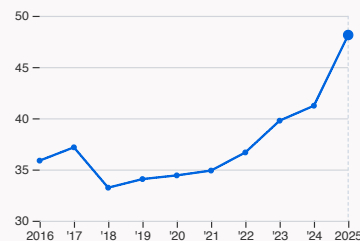
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 90.25 FTE per million population in 2017, down by 1.11% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 93.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.29 % GDP in 2020, down by 0.03 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.



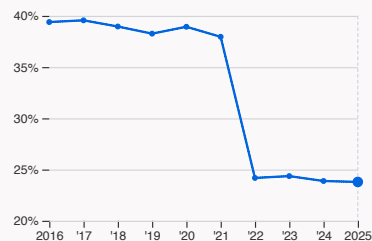
2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 48.13 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 16.74% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.15 in 2023, up by 5.72% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.



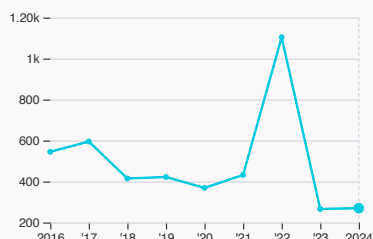
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 23.79 % in 2025, down by 0.09 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 64.

Global Innovation Index 2026

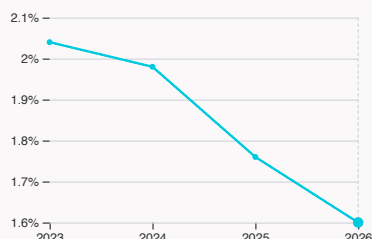


> Innovation outputs in Colombia



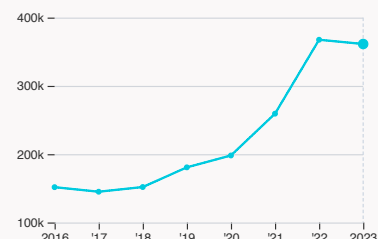
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 270 patents in 2024, up by 1.5% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 92.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 1.6 % GDP in 2026, down by 0.16 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 32.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 361326.51 high-tech manufacturing output in trillion USD in 2023, down by 1.69% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 66.



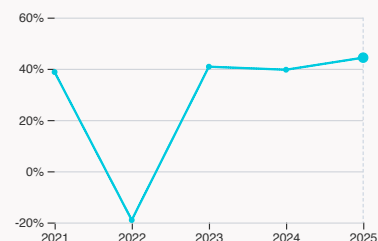
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.24 in 2024, up by 33.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 66.



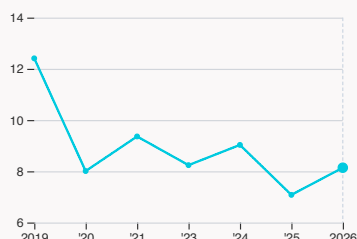
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 992.86 million USD in 2024, up by 9.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 44.36 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, up by 4.71 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.



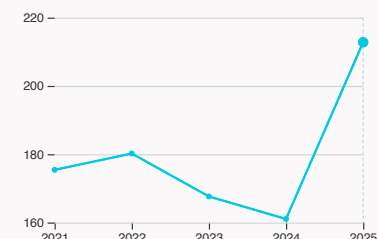
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 8.14 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 14.97% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.



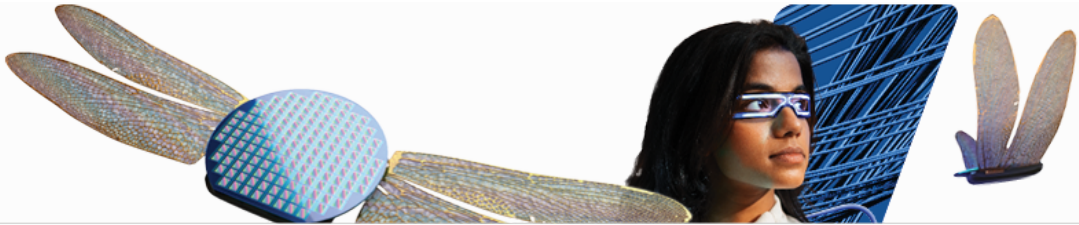
7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 79 films in 2024, up by 9.72% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 212.8 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 32.14% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.



Colombia'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 Colombia

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
551	ECOPETROL	Energy	387	-15.28	1.33

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 Colombia's top universities

Rank	University	Score
212	UNIVERSIDAD DE LOS ANDES	54.60
259	UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA	49.50
371	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD JAVERIANA	40.30

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	UNIVERSITY OF THE ANDES, COLOMBIA	50.50
2	DEL ROSARIO UNIVERSITY	40.15
3	UNIVERSITY OF ANTIOQUIA	40.10

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 Colombia

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Equinix	Communications	US-based Equinix, a data center provider, is investing USD 28 million to expand its BG2 data center facility in Bogota, Colombia. The expansion will add a further 550 cabinets to the site and is scheduled for completion in the second quarter of 2026.
2	Isuzu Motors	Automotive OEM	Japan-based Isuzu Motors, a vehicle manufacturer, has established a new subsidiary in the Zona Franca de Bogotá in Bogotá, Colombia. Isuzu Colombia Zona Franca will serve markets including Europe, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela and the United States. It is supported by ProColombia.
3	Adama Agricultural Solutions	Chemicals	Adama Agricultural Solutions, a manufacturer of crop protection solutions which operates as an ultimate subsidiary of China-based China National Chemical, has opened a new water dispersible granule production plant in the Barranquilla Free Trade Zone in Barranquilla, Colombia. The new plant is known as ADAMA Andina.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Colombia

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	Rappi	Consumer & Retail	Bogota	5.25
2	LifeMiles	Consumer & Retail	Bogota	1.15
3	Habi	Financial Services	Bogota	1.00

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 Colombia

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	GRUPO NUTRESA S. A.	88.17
2	GRUPO ENERGIA BOGOTA S.A. E.S.P.	39.55
3	BANCOLOMBIA S.A.	26.32

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 Colombia with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	Ecopetrol	Oil & Gas	3,129.3
2	Bancolombia	Banking	1,975
3	Davivienda	Banking	766

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com>).

Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in Colombia

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 Colombia

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Sciphage	Food & Agritech	Mosquera	2014	0.1	0.00

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

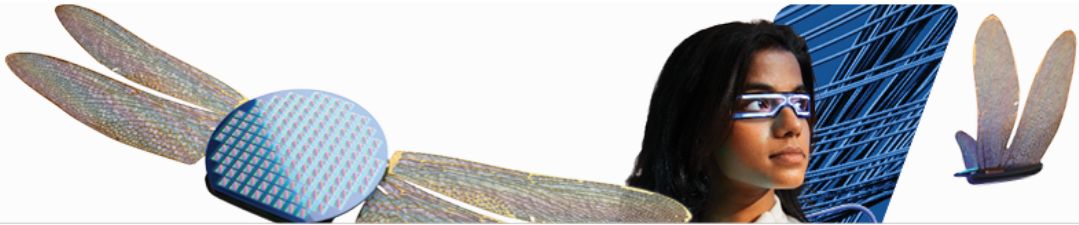
Top deep science spinouts originated in Colombia

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Sciphage	Food & Agritech	Mosquera	2014	0.1	0.00

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\$
74	74	Upper middle	Latin America and the Caribbean	53.4	1,189.5	22,396
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				40.5	93	
1.1 Institutional environment				48.9	88	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				57.9	91	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				39.8	84	
1.2 Regulatory environment				43.2	83	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				47.5	73	
1.2.2 Rule of law*				38.9	94	
1.3 Business environment				29.4	98	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				22.7	120	○
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				●	36.1	48
 Human capital and research				34.4	63	
2.1 Education				47.9	86	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				●	5.3	35 ●
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				●	14.3	64
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				400.8	62	○
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				●	25.4	114 ○ ◇
2.2 Tertiary education				27.9	85	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				●	59.3	56
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				●	23.3	57
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				●	0.2	114 ○
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				27.3	43	◆
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				●	90.2	93
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				●	0.3	71
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				55.3	27	◆◆
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				48.7	37	◆
 Infrastructure				43.6	75	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				71.1	84	
3.1.1 ICT access*				67.8	96	
3.1.2 ICT use*				75.4	87	
3.1.3 Government online service*				70.2	65	
3.2 General infrastructure				34.3	93	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				1,750.8	89	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				3	74	
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				36.4	65	
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				16.8	116	○ ◇
3.3 Ecological sustainability				25.4	40	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				21.5	19	◆◆
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				14.3	59	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.1	46	
 Market sophistication				34.6	77	
4.1 Credit				22.7	85	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				●	30.6	76 ○
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				39.5	78	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment				4.2	78	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				19.6	59	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.06	65	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.05	42	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.05	78	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				76.8	46	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				2.7	74	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				84.8	59	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				1,189.5	31	●
 Business sophistication				31.1	53	
5.1 Knowledge workers				38	56	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				23.8	64	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				15.9	50	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				34.7	73	
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				●	0.1	60
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				●	53.4	23 ◆◆
5.2 Innovation linkages				24.6	66	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				1.9	48	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				41.1	56	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				19.4	68	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				40.6	68	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.04	62	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				30.6	45	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				2.5	10	◆◆
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				13.7	17	●
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				2.3	35	◆◆
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				4.3	36	●
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				1	59	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				●	2.5	83
 Knowledge and technology outputs				18.6	81	
6.1 Knowledge creation				8.4	91	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2	92	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.06	69	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.09	51	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				8.1	98	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				19.5	45	
6.2 Knowledge impact				22.3	81	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				-0.005	118	○ ◇
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				1.6	32	●
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.2	77	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				19.1	66	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				25.1	58	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.3	43	◆
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				72.3	66	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				1.3	69	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				2.7	52	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				5.8	46	
 Creative outputs				22.2	72	
7.1 Intangible assets				25.6	69	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				44.4	59	○
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				29.6	71	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				1.8	48	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.4	86	
7.2 Creative goods and services				8.2	90	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.6	56	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				2	65	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				6.1	46	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.2	78	
7.3 Online creativity				29.6	54	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				13.6	40	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				9.6	60	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				65.5	81	

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 Colombia.



Colombia has missing data for two indicators and outdated data for thirteen indicators.

Missing data for Colombia

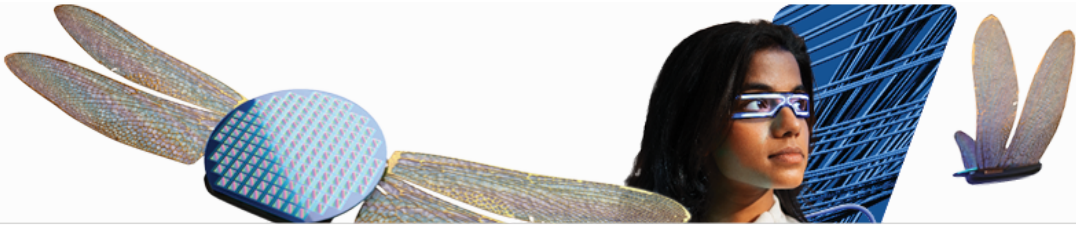
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2024	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)

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

Outdated data for Colombia

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺	2023	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2020	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2022	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2022	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2022	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2022	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2017	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups ⁺	2023	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2020	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

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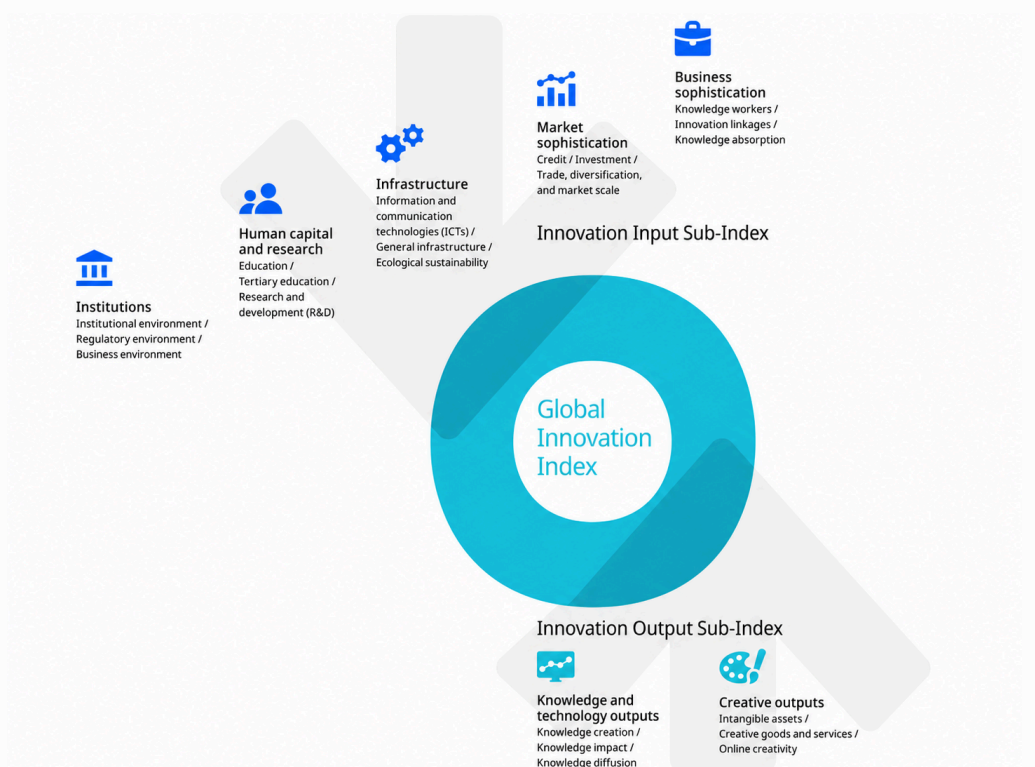
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	2017	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

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



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.