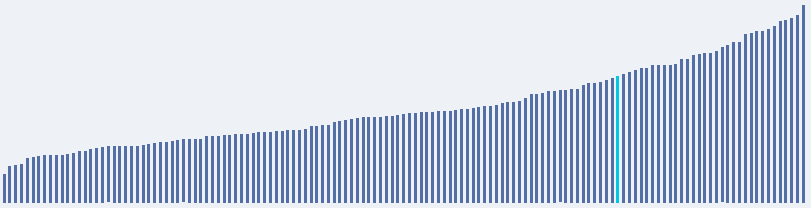
Global Innovation Index 2026



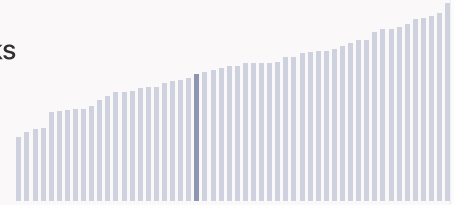
Czech Republic ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

Czech Republic ranks 33rd 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.



Czech Republic ranks 32nd among the 54 High-income group economies.



Czech Republic ranks 21st among the 39 economies in Europe.

Czech Republic GII Ranking (2020-2026)

The table shows the rankings of Czech Republic 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 Czech Republic in the GII 2026 is between ranks 27 and 33.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	24th	28th	17th
2021	24th	30th	15th
2022	30th	33rd	27th
2023	31st	34th	27th
2024	30th	32nd	24th
2025	32nd	33rd	30th
2026	33rd	37th	29th

World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters

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

Czech Republic performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026.

This year **Czech Republic ranks 37th in innovation inputs.** This position is lower than last year.

Czech Republic ranks 29th 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 Czech Republic, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Czech Republic, 9 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	▲ 3.1 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 1.2 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -22.9 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 28.2 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 3.1 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 1.5 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -4.8 % 2020 - 2025	▼ -0.5 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.1% 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.8% 2023 - 2024	▲ 15.5% 2023 - 2024	▲ 4.4% 2023 - 2024	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.1% 2014 - 2024	▲ 3.4% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 11% 2014 - 2024	n/a
Penetration	91.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	38.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	98.6 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 0.4 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 2 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.9 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.1 % 2014 - 2024	+ 2.1 °C 2015
Level	109,377.4 USD in 2025	80 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

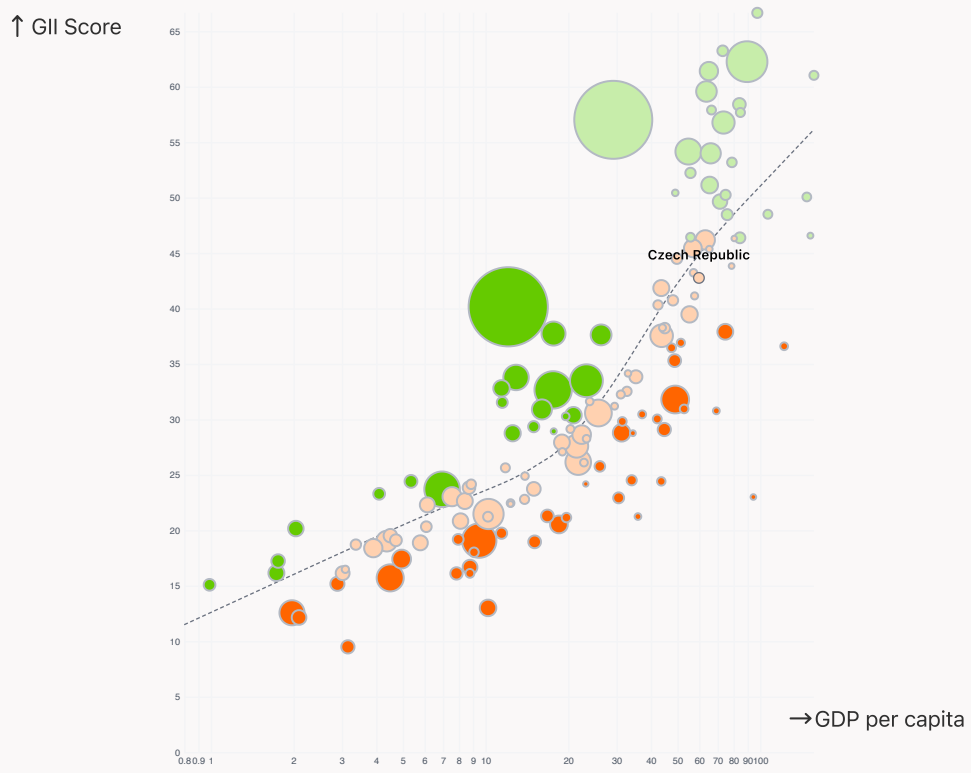


Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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.

Relative to GDP Czech Republic performs at expectations for its level of development.

> 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.

Czech Republic produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

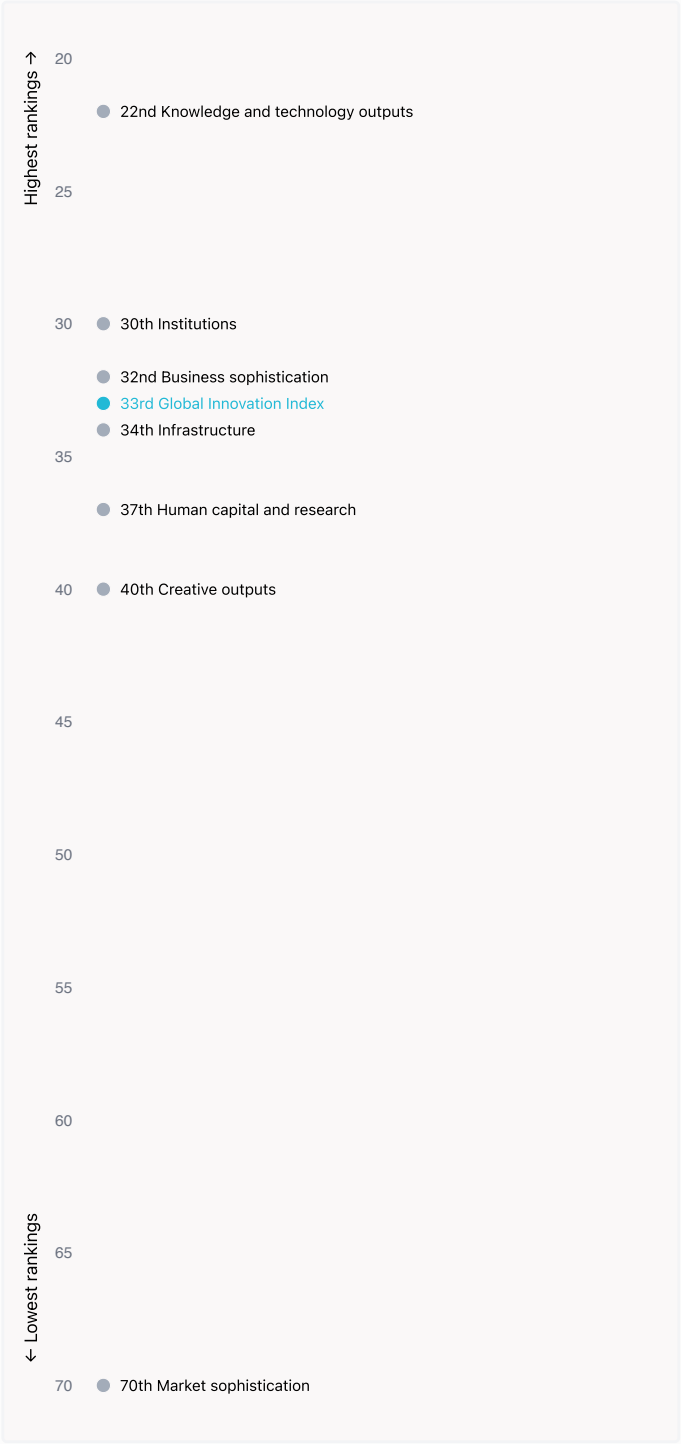


Global Innovation Index 2026



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



Highest Rankings

Czech Republic ranks highest in Knowledge and technology outputs (22nd), Institutions (30th) and Business sophistication (32nd).

Lowest Rankings

Czech Republic ranks lowest in Market sophistication (70th), Creative outputs (40th) and Human capital and research (37th).

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

Global Innovation Index 2026



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

High-income economies

Czech Republic performs above the High-income group average in Institutions, Knowledge and technology outputs.

Europe

Czech Republic performs above the regional average in Institutions, Infrastructure, Knowledge and technology outputs.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.28
- Czech Republic | Score: 67.21
- High-income | Score: 66.62
- Europe | Score: 60.15

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 60.87
- High-income | Score: 47.25
- Europe | Score: 45.82
- Czech Republic | Score: 42.63

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 63.75
- High-income | Score: 57.21
- Czech Republic | Score: 57.08
- Europe | Score: 56.48

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 63.92
- High-income | Score: 47.93
- Europe | Score: 45.67
- Czech Republic | Score: 35.68

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 60.02
- High-income | Score: 42.52
- Europe | Score: 40.95
- Czech Republic | Score: 39.62

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.83
- Czech Republic | Score: 38.88
- Europe | Score: 35.30
- High-income | Score: 34.48

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.45
- Europe | Score: 38.51
- High-income | Score: 38.33
- Czech Republic | Score: 35.22

Global Innovation Index 2026



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Czech Republic

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

Czech Republic's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Creative goods exports, % total trade** (rank 2), **High-tech manufacturing, %** (rank 3) and **High-tech imports, % total trade** (rank 5).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
2	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade
3	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %
5	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
6	6.3.2	Production and export complexity
6	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade
10	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
12	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP
13	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
15	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP
16	7.3.2	GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
53	5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %
62	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
66	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
68	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†
68	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
74	4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP
76	3.1.3	Government online service*
81	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
115	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %

Global Innovation Index 2026



Czech Republic's innovation system

Innovation inputs in Czech Republic



2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.3 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.35 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 66.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 24.41 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 0.49 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.



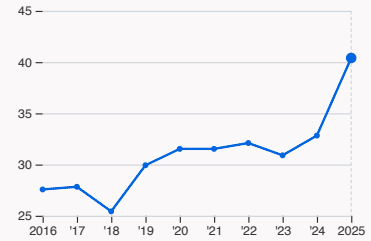
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 4533.43 FTE per million population in 2024, up by 0.64% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 27.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 1.82 % GDP in 2024, down by 0.001 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 20.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 40.4 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 23.06% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 42.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.124 in 2023, up by 17.51% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 43.2 % in 2025, up by 1.2 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 26.

Global Innovation Index 2026

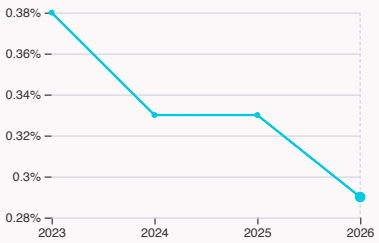


Innovation outputs in Czech Republic



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 714 patents in 2024, up by 1.13% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.



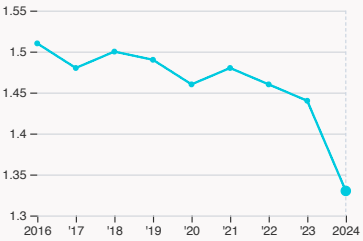
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 0.29 % GDP in 2026, down by 0.04 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 53.



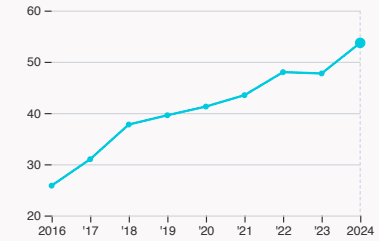
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 76.38 high-tech manufacturing output in trillion USD in 2023, up by 2.43% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 3.



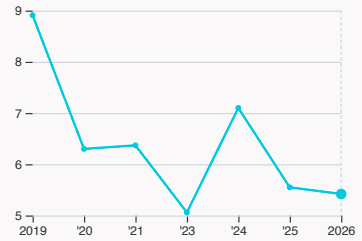
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 1.33 in 2024, down by 7.64% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 6.



6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 53.7 billion USD in 2024, up by 12.51% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 6.



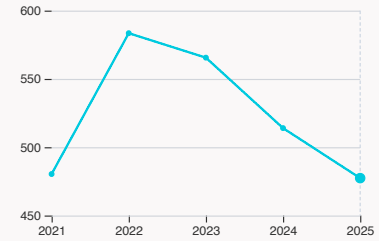
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 5.42 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, down by 2.34% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 56.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 68 films in 2024, up by 17.24% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 13.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 477.38 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, down by 7.12% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 25.



Czech Republic'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.

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors and 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Czech Republic's top universities

Rank	University	Score
265	CHARLES UNIVERSITY	49.00
416	CZECH TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE	36.50
430	MASARYK UNIVERSITY	35.70

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	BRNO UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	66.35
2	CHARLES UNIVERSITY	64.05
3	CZECH UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES PRAGUE (CZU)	62.90

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 Czech Republic

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Toyota	Automotive OEM	Japan-based Toyota, a car manufacturer, has plans to invest EUR 680 million to establish electric vehicle production operations at its facility in Kolin, Czech Republic. The production plant will expand by 21,000 m² and create 245 new jobs. It will open in 2028 and serve markets in Europe.
2	Brose	Automotive components	Germany-based automotive supplier Brose is establishing a facility in Mosnov, Czech Republic. The company has leased the entire Hall D at Ostrava Airport Multimodal Park. The facility consists of 12,000 m² of industrial area and 1,500 m² of office space. Production is set to begin in September 2025 and will focus on the development, testing and manufacturing of car seat structures for various automotive manufacturers.
3	Elmos Semiconductors	Semiconductors	Germany-based Elmos Semiconductors, a semiconductor manufacturing company, has opened a new research and development facility in Brno, Czech Republic. The Brno center will focus on product architecture, analogue and digital mixed-signal design and test engineering.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.



6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Czech Republic

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	Rohlik Group	Consumer & Retail	Prague	1.20

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.

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

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	Skoda	Automobiles	1,965.3
2	Komerční banka	Banking	1,220.7
3	CEZ	Utilities	1,157.9

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

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in Czech Republic

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 Czech Republic

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Adalid Sciences	Life Sciences	Prague	2024	8.6	0.03
2	Tropic Square	Semiconductors	Prague	2020	4.4	0.02
3	PEKAT VISION	Robotics and autonomous systems	Brno	2016	n/a	0.02

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 Czech Republic

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Adalid Sciences	Life Sciences	Prague	2024	8.6	0.03
2	XENO Cell Innovations	Life Sciences	San Diego	2016	6.9	0.03
3	Vrgineers	Semiconductors	Dover	2017	10.4	0.02

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

Czech Republic

GII 2026 rank **33**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
29	37	High	Europe	10.6	652.6	59,853.1

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**67.2**	**30**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**75.6**	**26**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	78.9	28	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	72.3	26	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**79**	**22**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	77.7	23	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	80.3	21	
1.3 Business environment	**47.1**	[64]	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	47.1	68	○
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	n/a	
Human capital and research	**42.6**	**37**	
2.1 Education	**56.1**	**59**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.3	66	○
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	24.8	16	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	16.2	34	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	491.1	15	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	n/a	
2.2 Tertiary education	**43.9**	**30**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	66.7	49	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	24.4	48	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	16.6	17	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**27.9**	**41**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	4,533.4	27	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	1.8	20	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	46	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	40.9	42	
Infrastructure	**57.1**	**34**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**82.2**	**56**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	96.8	38	
3.1.2 ICT use*	85.8	44	
3.1.3 Government online service*	64	76	○ ◇
3.2 General infrastructure	**53.1**	**31**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	6,696.6	29	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time	1.6	29	
3.2.3 Logistics performance*	54.5	42	
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP	26.7	36	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**35.9**	**21**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	13.9	62	○
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	29.6	26	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	6.6	15	●
Market sophistication	**35.7**	**70**	
4.1 Credit	**18.5**	[100]	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	48	68	○
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**8.2**	**56**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	9.9	74	○
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	40	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.05	43	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	33	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**80.3**	**30**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.3	20	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	89.6	46	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	652.6	46	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**39.6**	**32**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**41.2**	**47**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	43.2	26	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	15.7	51	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	25.6	115	○
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	1.2	20	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	37.5	53	○
5.2 Innovation linkages	**38.8**	**34**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	2.3	36	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	56.1	34	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	50.4	34	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	54.9	48	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	36	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**38.9**	**29**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.9	45	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	22.3	5	◆
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.1	41	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.4	43	
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI	1.1	57	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses	53.9	24	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**38.9**	**22**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**29.6**	**30**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.1	46	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	37	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.3	10	◆
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	25.6	29	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	31	32	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**35.3**	**30**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.1	81	○
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0.3	53	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.3	47	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	59.6	3	◆
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**51.7**	**12**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.4	34	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	93.2	6	◆
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	23.6	6	◆
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	3.3	44	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	15.9	12	◆
Creative outputs	**35.2**	**40**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**20.6**	**79**	◇
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	43.3	44	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	1.3	56	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.7	41	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**44**	**10**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.9	43	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	9.1	13	●
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	29.5	22	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	9.5	2	◆
7.3 Online creativity	**55.6**	**22**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	37.1	20	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	55.6	16	●
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	74.1	25	

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 Czech Republic.

Czech Republic has missing data for five indicators and outdated data for five indicators.

Missing data for Czech Republic

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups†	n/a	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2024	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2025	Brand Finance

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

Outdated data for Czech Republic

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2023	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, %	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics

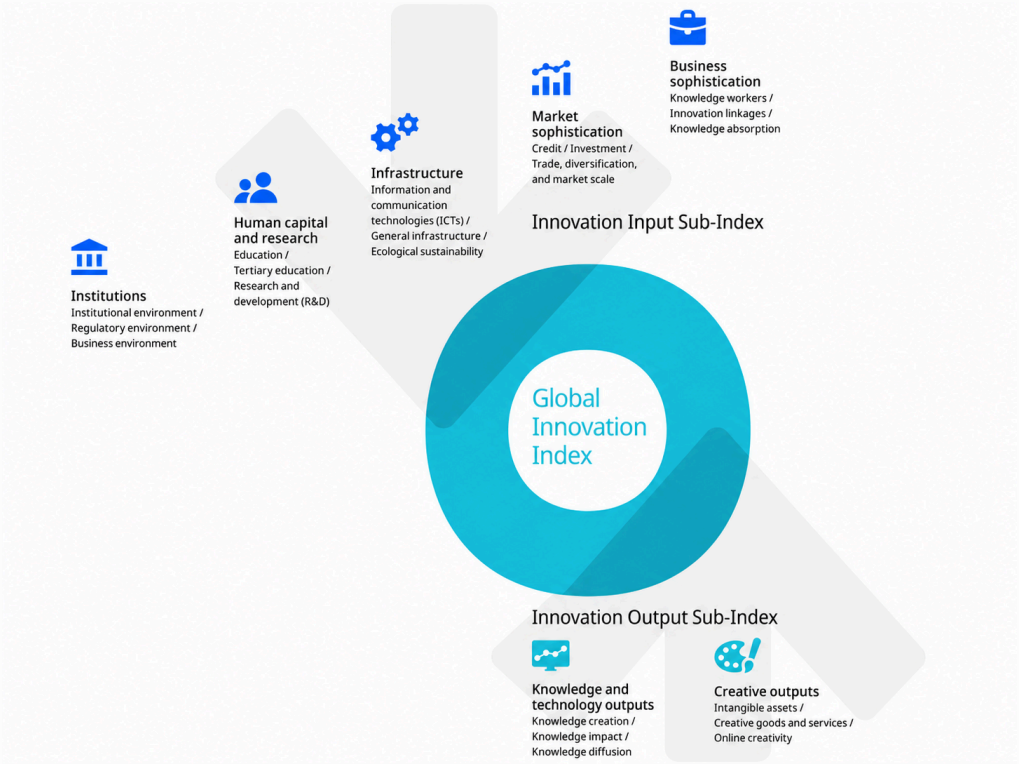
*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

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.