



United Kingdom ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

United Kingdom ranks **6th** 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.

United Kingdom ranks 6th among the 54 High-income group economies.

United Kingdom ranks 3rd among the 39 economies in Europe.

> **United Kingdom GII Ranking (2020-2026)**

The table shows the rankings of United Kingdom 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 United Kingdom in the GII 2026 is between ranks 5 and 8.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	4th	6th	3rd
2021	4th	7th	6th
2022	4th	7th	3rd
2023	4th	6th	2nd
2024	5th	10th	3rd
2025	6th	10th	4th
2026	6th	10th	4th

United Kingdom performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026.

This year United Kingdom ranks 10th in innovation inputs. This position is the same as last year.

United Kingdom ranks 4th in innovation outputs. This position is the same as last year.

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

United Kingdom has 4 clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Global Innovation Index 2026



> Global Innovation Tracker

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



For United Kingdom, 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	▲ 1.2 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 1.1 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -13.2 % 2024 - 2025	▼ -1.4 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.8 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 3.5 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -5.2 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 0.9 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	0% 2023 - 2024	▲ 2.4% 2023 - 2024	▲ 26.9% 2022 - 2023	▼ -1.6% 2023 - 2024	▲ 25% 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	0% 2014 - 2024	▲ 2.1% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 5.3% 2014 - 2024	▲ 48.5% 2015 - 2025
Penetration	97.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	42.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	85 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	7 per 100 cars in 2025

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 1.7 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1.8 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.7 % 2015 - 2025	0 % 2014 - 2024	+ 0.6 °C 2015
Level	127,371.6 USD in 2025	81.4 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.



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

> 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.



United Kingdom produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





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



Highest Rankings

United Kingdom ranks highest in Creative outputs (3rd), Market sophistication (4th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (5th).



Lowest Rankings

United Kingdom ranks lowest in Institutions (28th), Infrastructure (19th) and Business sophistication (15th).



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



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



High-income economies

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



Europe

United Kingdom performs above the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

United Kingdom | Score: 67.51

High-income | Score: 66.62

Europe | Score: 60.15

Human capital and research

United Kingdom | Score: 61.23

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

High-income | Score: 47.25

Europe | Score: 45.82

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

United Kingdom | Score: 60.18

High-income | Score: 57.21

Europe | Score: 56.48

Market sophistication

United Kingdom | Score: 65.14

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

High-income | Score: 47.93

Europe | Score: 45.67

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

United Kingdom | Score: 54.70

High-income | Score: 42.52

Europe | Score: 40.95

Knowledge and technology outputs

United Kingdom | Score: 56.46

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

Europe | Score: 35.30

High-income | Score: 34.48

Creative outputs

United Kingdom | Score: 58.28

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

Europe | Score: 38.51

High-income | Score: 38.33



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in United Kingdom

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



United Kingdom's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Citable documents H-index** (rank 1), **QS university ranking, top 3*** (rank 2) and **Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC** (rank 3).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index
2	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
3	4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC
3	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
3	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69
5	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %
6	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
6	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP
7	3.1.3	Government online service*
7	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
7	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
35	4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups [†]
44	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture [†]
45	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
53	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.
55	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
63	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
89	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
92	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
107	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
112	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP

Global Innovation Index 2026



United Kingdom's innovation system

► Innovation inputs in United Kingdom



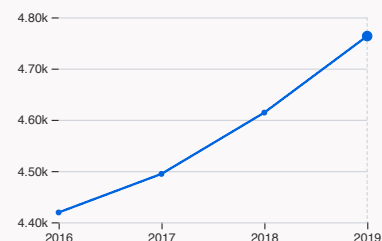
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 5.91 % GDP in 2021, up by 0.47 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 22.83 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 0.45 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 63.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 4763.48 FTE per million population in 2019, up by 3.24% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 25.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 2.75 % GDP in 2023, down by 0.03 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.



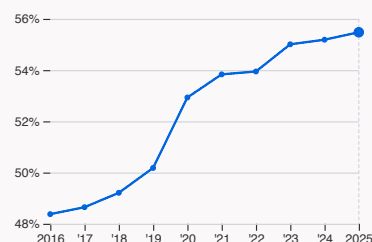
2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 98.17 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 0.82% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.081 in 2023, up by 9.53% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 7.



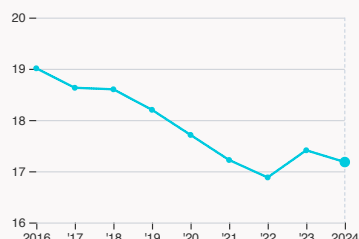
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 55.48 % in 2025, up by 0.29 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.

Global Innovation Index 2026

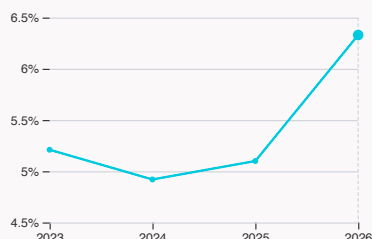


> Innovation outputs in United Kingdom



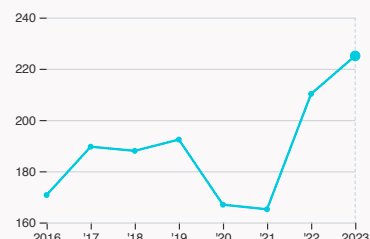
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 17.18 thousand patents in 2024, down by 1.32% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 15.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 6.33 % GDP in 2026, up by 1.23 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 7.



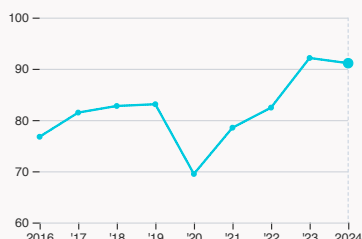
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 225.06 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2023, up by 7.07% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.



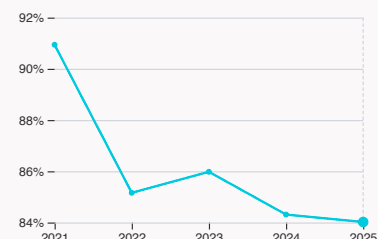
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 1.25 in 2024, down by 9.42% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 11.



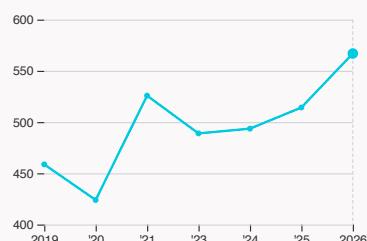
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 91.1 billion USD in 2024, down by 1.11% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 30.



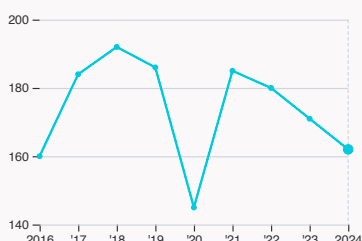
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 84.02 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, down by 0.29 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 3.



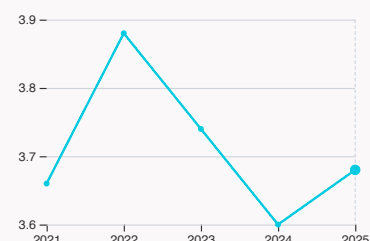
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 566.92 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 10.25% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 162 films in 2024, down by 5.26% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 45.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 3.68 billion global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 2.22% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 24.



United Kingdom'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 United Kingdom

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
14	ASTRAZENECA	Health industries	12,033	19.80	23.12
34	GSK	Health industries	6,866	5.82	18.14
107	HSBC	Financial	2,383	7.37	3.61
168	LLOYDS BANKING	Financial	1,518	-15.73	3.35

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 United Kingdom's top universities

Rank	University	Score
2	IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON	99.40
4	UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD	97.90
6	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE	97.20

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 OXFORD	98.15
2	IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON	95.05
3	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE	91.95

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 United Kingdom

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Oracle	Software & IT services	US-based Oracle, a cloud technology firm that provides computing infrastructure and software, has announced a USD 5 billion artificial intelligence and cloud computing investment in the United Kingdom. The investment will span five years to 2030 and will serve the domestic market.
2	Colt Data Centre Services	Communications	Colt Data Centre Services, a subsidiary of Luxembourg-based Colt Group, which provides business communications and IT services, has announced plans to establish the London 7 data center at its London Hayes Campus in London, United Kingdom. London 7, paired with London 6 and London 8, will create 500 new jobs, add 97 MW to the existing facility and form part of a total investment of GBP 2.5 billion.
3	Colt Data Centre Services	Communications	Colt Data Centre Services, a subsidiary of Luxembourg-based Colt Group, which provides business communications and IT services, has announced plans to establish the London 8 data center at its London Hayes Campus in London, United Kingdom. London 8, paired with London 6 and London 7, will create 500 new jobs, add 97 MW to the existing facility and form part of a total investment of GBP 2.5 billion.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in United Kingdom

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	Revolut	Financial Services	London	75.00
2	Nscale	Information Technology	London	14.60
3	Global Switch	Enterprise Tech	London	11.10

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 United Kingdom

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	ASTRAZENECA PLC	96.92
2	LINDE PLC	90.39
3	BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO P.L.C.	109.04

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 United Kingdom with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	Shell	Oil & Gas	51,789.6
2	HSBC	Banking	33,664.6
3	EY	Commercial Services	29,159.8

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

Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in United Kingdom

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 United Kingdom

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Quantinuum	Semiconductors	Cambridge	2021	1,447.0	15.70
2	Verona Pharma	Life Sciences	London	2005	95.1	10.00
3	Wayve	Transportation	London	2017	2,567.8	8.60

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 United Kingdom

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	PsiQuantum	Food & Agritech	Palo Alto	2016	2,647.7	7.00
2	Graphcore	Advanced materials and manufacturing	Bristol	2016	682.0	2.40
3	OrganOx	Life Sciences	Oxford	2008	73.9	1.50

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

United Kingdom

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
4	10	High	Europe	69.6	4,454.7	63,759.1
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
Institutions				Business sophistication		
1.1 Institutional environment				5.1 Knowledge workers		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		
1.2 Regulatory environment				5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %		
1.3 Business environment				5.2 Innovation linkages		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†		
Human capital and research				5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*		
2.1 Education				5.2.4 State of cluster development†		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				5.3 Knowledge absorption		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		
2.2 Tertiary education				5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				Knowledge and technology outputs		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				6.1 Knowledge creation		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		
Infrastructure				6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				6.2 Knowledge impact		
3.1.1 ICT access*				6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		
3.1.2 ICT use*				6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP		
3.1.3 Government online service*				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		
3.2 General infrastructure				6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				6.3 Knowledge diffusion		
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				6.3.2 Production and export complexity		
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				Creative outputs		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.1 Intangible assets		
Market sophistication				7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		
4.1 Credit				7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				7.2 Creative goods and services		
4.2 Investment				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3 Online creativity		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$						

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 United Kingdom.



United Kingdom has missing data for one indicator and outdated data for eleven indicators.

Missing data for United Kingdom

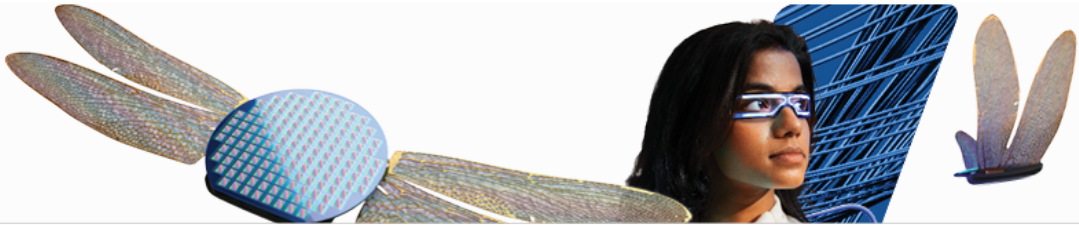
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2024	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)

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

Outdated data for United Kingdom

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	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
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2019	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	2022	2024	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	2019	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).



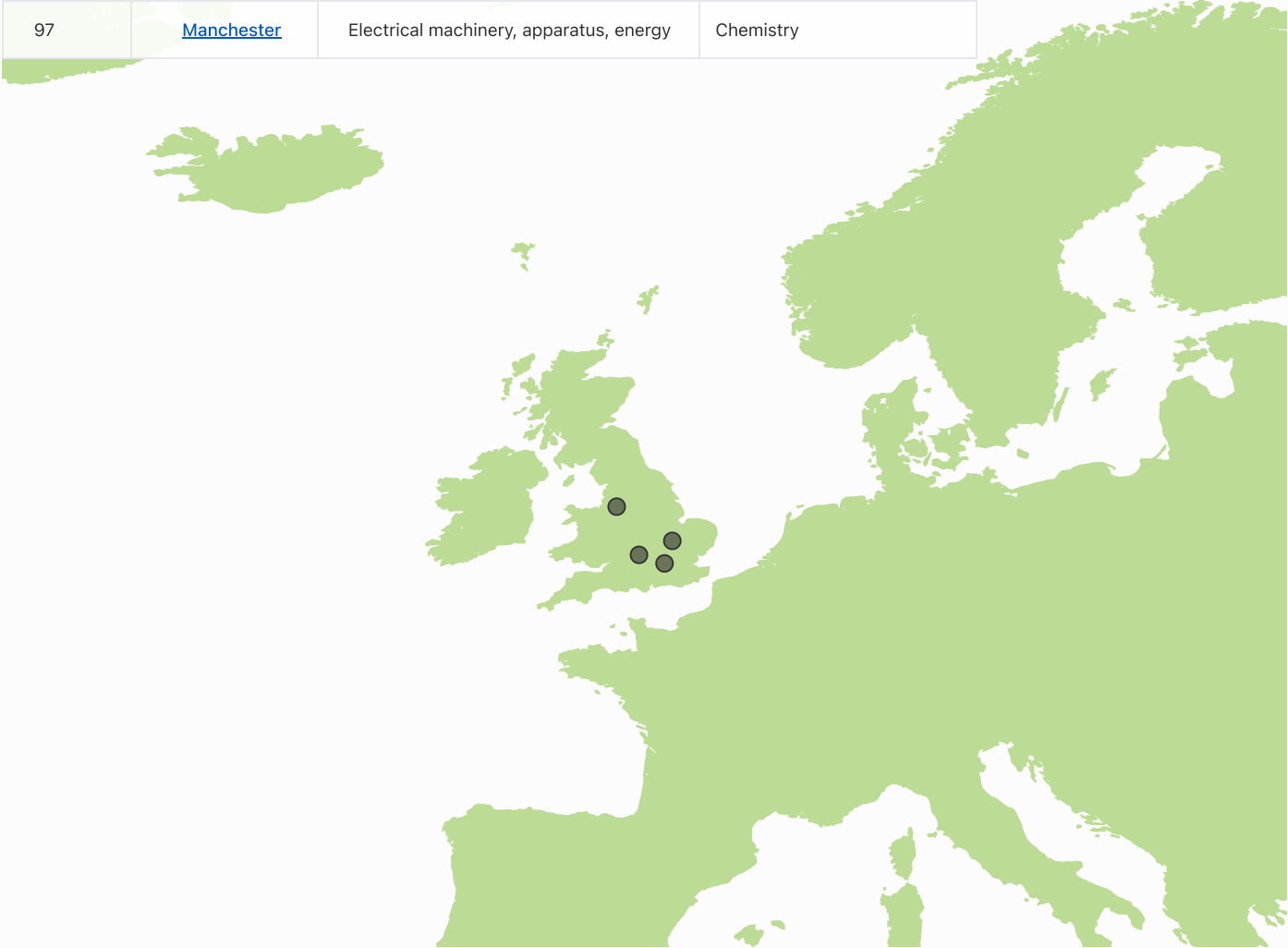
Top innovation clusters in United Kingdom



United Kingdom has 4 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 United Kingdom.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
8	London	Other consumer goods	Technology
71	Cambridge	Computer technology	Technology
85	Oxford	Biotechnology	Technology
97	Manchester	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	Chemistry

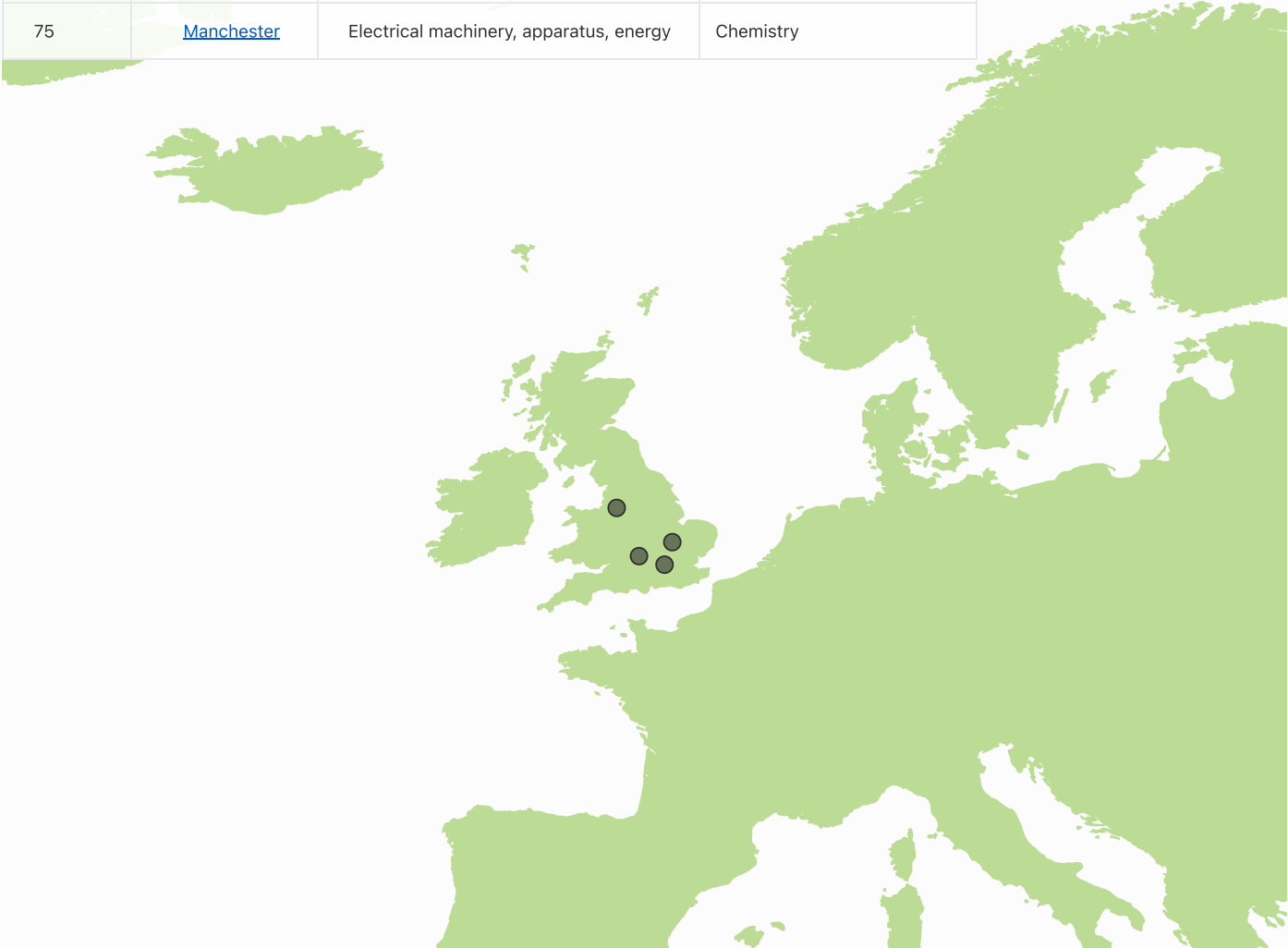


Global Innovation Index 2026



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

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
2	Cambridge	Computer technology	Technology
5	Oxford	Biotechnology	Technology
19	London	Other consumer goods	Technology
75	Manchester	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	Chemistry

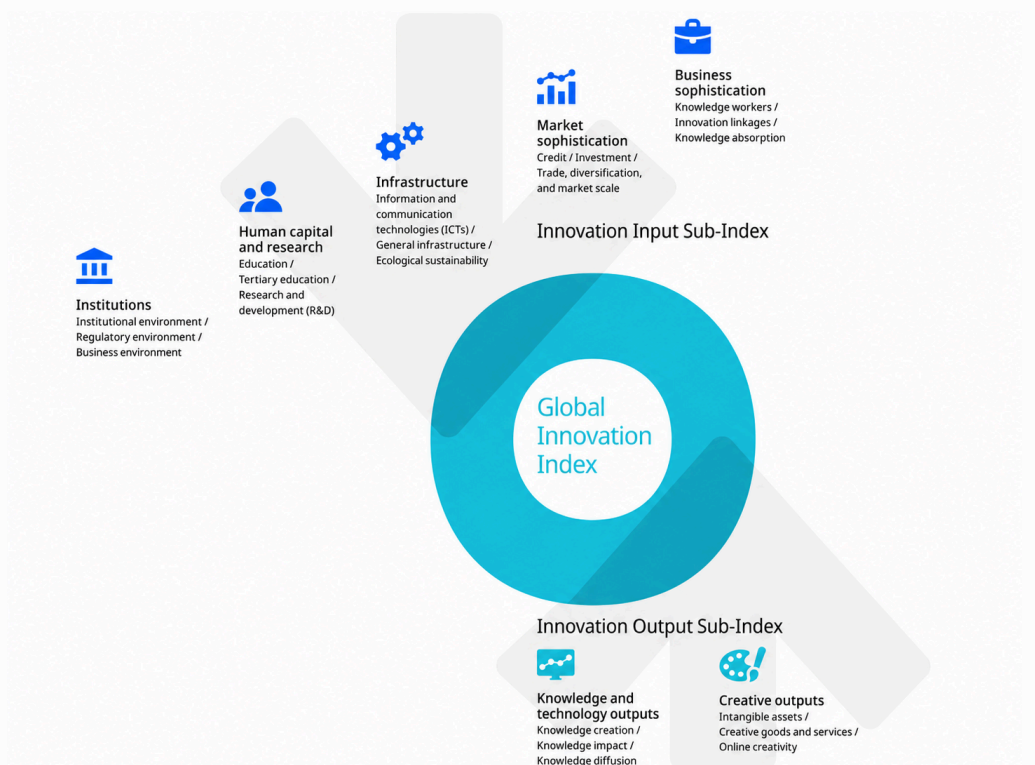


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About the Global Innovation Index

- 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.