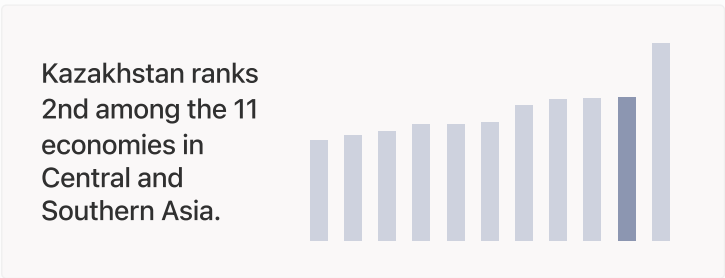
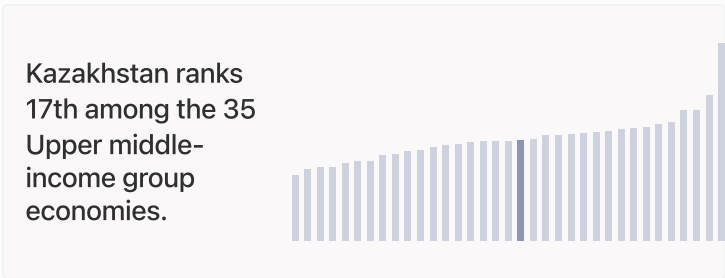
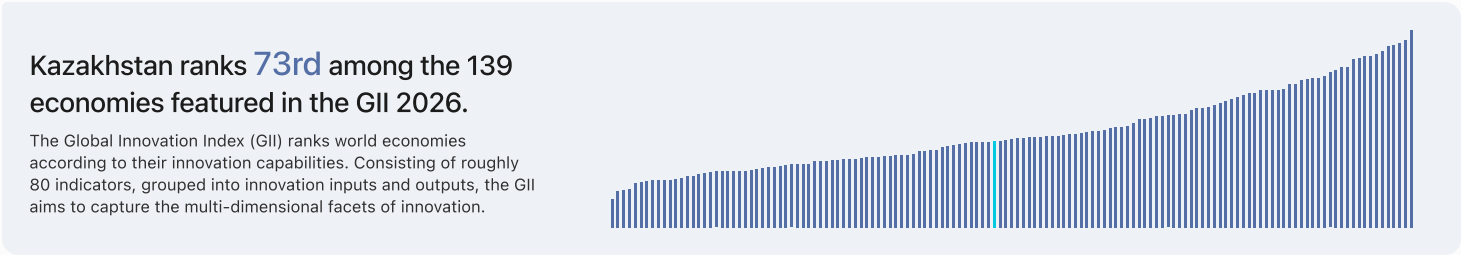




Kazakhstan ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026



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

The table shows the rankings of Kazakhstan 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 Kazakhstan in the GII 2026 is between ranks 71 and 76.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	77th	60th	94th
2021	79th	61st	101st
2022	83rd	65th	97th
2023	81st	68th	87th
2024	78th	72nd	83rd
2025	81st	75th	84th
2026	73rd	73rd	73rd

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

This year Kazakhstan ranks 73rd in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Kazakhstan ranks 73rd in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

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

Kazakhstan has no 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 Kazakhstan, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Kazakhstan, 6 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	▲ 29.9 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 16.8 % 2023 - 2024	0 % 2024 - 2025	▼ -26.7 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 15 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 2.6 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 3.3 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 3.2 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	n/a	▲ 8.1% 2023 - 2024	▲ 19.9% 2023 - 2024	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 3.9% 2014 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	n/a	15.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	45.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 5.4 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 3.3 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.6 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.4 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.6 °C 2015
Level	83,153.9 USD in 2025	74.5 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 Kazakhstan performs below 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.



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

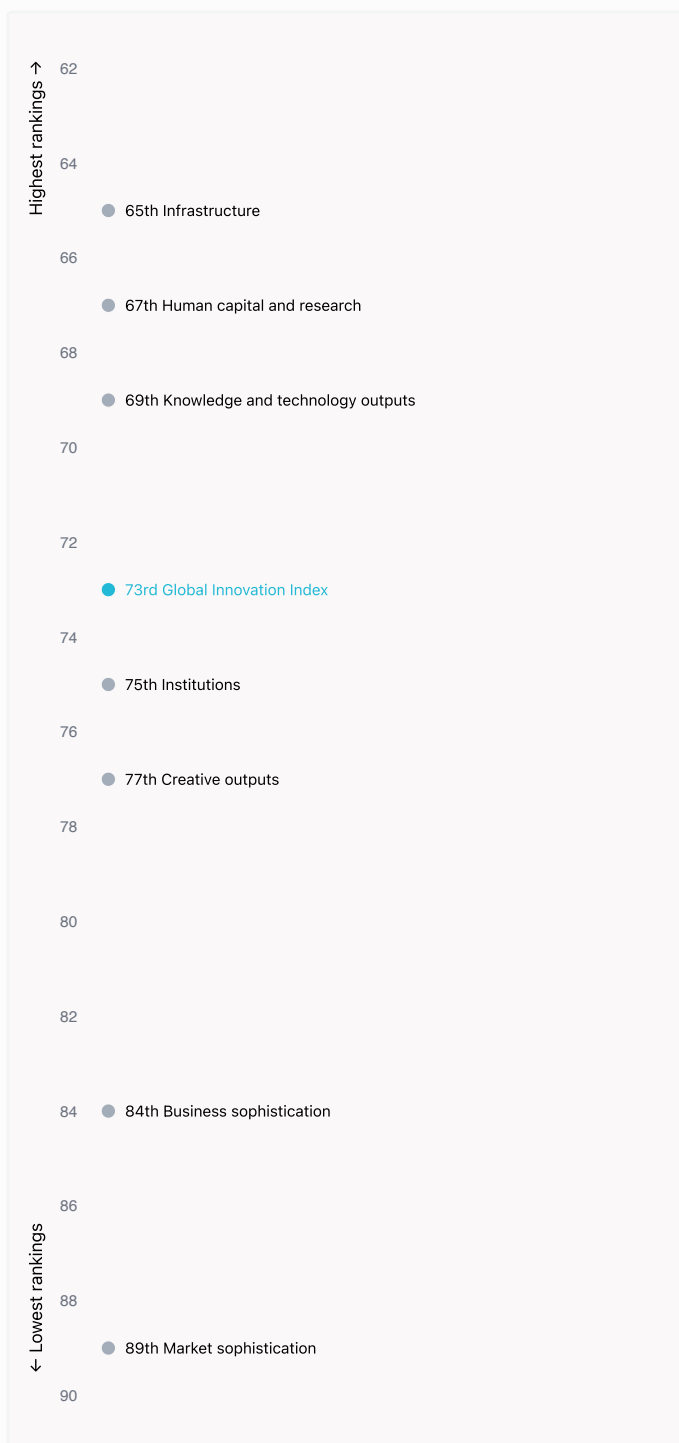
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





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



Highest Rankings

Kazakhstan ranks highest in Infrastructure (65th), Human capital and research (67th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (69th).



Lowest Rankings

Kazakhstan ranks lowest in Market sophistication (89th), Business sophistication (84th) and Creative outputs (77th).



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



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



Upper middle-income economies

Kazakhstan performs above the Upper middle-income group average in Institutions, Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Knowledge and technology outputs.



Central and Southern Asia

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

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

Kazakhstan | Score: 48.14

Upper middle-income | Score: 45.06

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 39.95

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

Kazakhstan | Score: 33.56

Upper middle-income | Score: 31.25

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 28.94

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

Kazakhstan | Score: 46.54

Upper middle-income | Score: 43.45

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 40.84

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

Upper middle-income | Score: 35.56

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 32.51

Kazakhstan | Score: 32.15

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

Upper middle-income | Score: 26.56

Kazakhstan | Score: 24.44

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 21.94

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

Kazakhstan | Score: 21.93

Upper middle-income | Score: 21.41

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 20.63

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

Upper middle-income | Score: 23.59

Kazakhstan | Score: 20.45

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 19.18



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Kazakhstan

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



Kazakhstan's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 7), **Government online service*** (rank 10) and **Labor productivity growth, %** (rank 20).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
7	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
10	3.1.3	Government online service*
20	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
24	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
27	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade
31	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP
33	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.
35	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
35	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
36	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
58	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
70	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
94	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
94	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP
108	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration [†]
113	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
113	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP
117	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP
137	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP



Kazakhstan's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Kazakhstan



2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.86 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.5 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 25.51 % of total graduates in 2025, up by 0.28 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 758.006 FTE per million population in 2024, up by 9.37% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 63.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.16 % GDP in 2024, up by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 94.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 48.73 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 27.67% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.204 in 2023, down by 16.99% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 79.

Global Innovation Index 2026

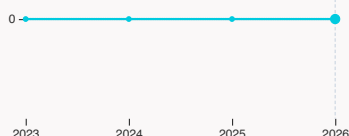


> Innovation outputs in Kazakhstan



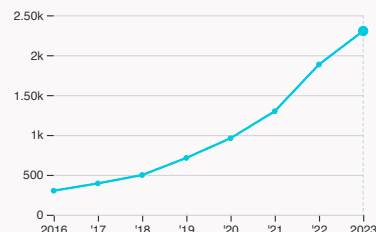
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 933 patents in 2024, up by 17.21% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 47.



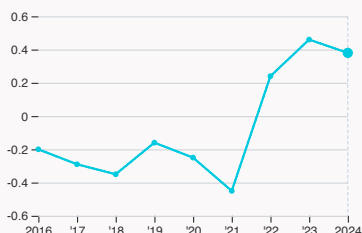
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2026.



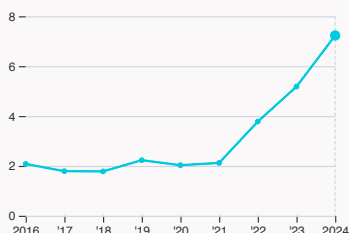
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 2303.45 high-tech manufacturing output in trillion USD in 2023, up by 22.29% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.



6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.38 in 2024, down by 17.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.



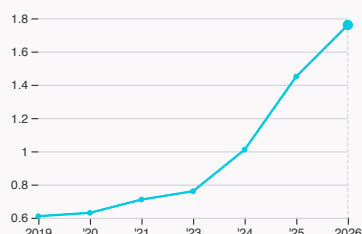
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 7.23 billion USD in 2024, up by 39.58% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 27.



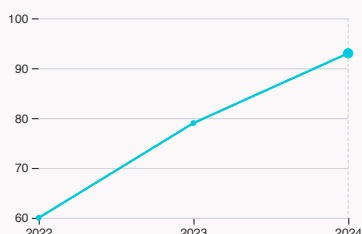
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 13.21 % for the top 15 companies in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 70.



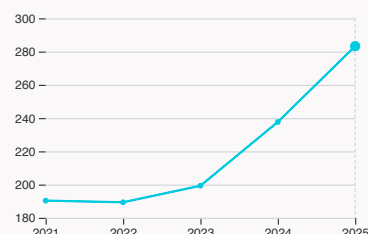
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 1.76 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 21.38% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 66.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 93 films in 2024, up by 17.72% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 24.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 283.25 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 19.18% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 58.



Kazakhstan'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 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Kazakhstan’s top universities

Rank	University	Score
166	AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	59.80
317	L.N. GUMILYOV EURASIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (ENU)	43.90
331	SATBAYEV UNIVERSITY	42.50

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	NAZARBAYEV UNIVERSITY	58.30
2	SATBAYEV UNIVERSITY	54.90
3	AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	52.25

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 Kazakhstan

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	China National Petroleum	Chemicals	China-based China National Petroleum, a provider of oil and gas exploration and production services, has announced that it will open a urea plant in Aktobe, Kazakhstan, in partnership with KazMunayGas. The facility will have a capacity of up to 800,000 tons of urea per year and will source up to 600 million cubic meters of gas annually from the Zhanazhol gas processing plant. The total investment is USD 1.25 billion, with implementation planned from 2024 to 2029. The project is expected to create up to 3,000 jobs during construction and up to 400 during operation.
2	Fufeng	Chemicals	China-based Fufeng, a company mainly engaged in the business of chemical products, has plans to invest USD 800 million to construct an industrial park in Zhambyl, Kazakhstan. To be located in Shu District, near the Jibek Joly Special Economic Zone, the project will include a starch sugar production plant, three amino acid fermentation facilities and a wastewater treatment station. Future plans include establishing production of hydrochloric acid and liquid ammonia. The products will be exported to the European Union, north Africa and the Middle East. The first phase of the project will be completed in the fourth quarter of 2025.
3	Economic Explosives	Chemicals	Economic Explosives, a subsidiary of India-based Solar Industries that manufactures explosives and initiating systems, has plans to establish a new plant in Kazakhstan. It is expected to open in the second quarter of 2025.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.



7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Kazakhstan

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	AKER BP ASA	94.39
2	KASPI.KZ JSC	82.39
3	NAC KAZATOMPROM JSC	80.23

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 Kazakhstan with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	Halyk Bank	Banking	1,114.8
2	Kazakhtelecom	Telecoms	274.6
3	Kcell	Telecoms	205.7

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

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME
Deep science entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan

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 Kazakhstan

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Aidentis	Medical Devices and Digital Health	Almaty	2022	0.2	0.00

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



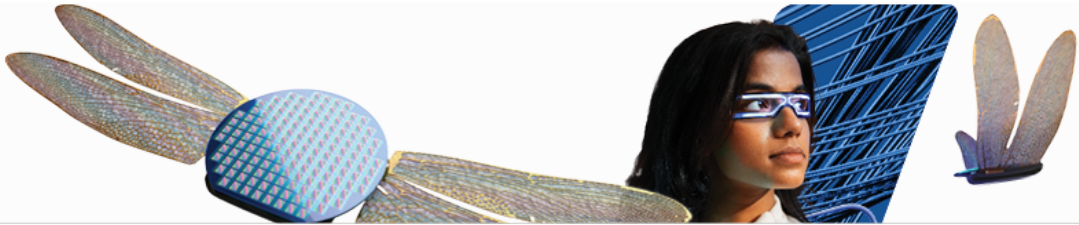
Top deep science spinouts originated in Kazakhstan

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Cerebra	Medical Devices and Digital Health	Palo Alto	2018	7.0	0.02

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\$					
73	73	Upper middle	Central and Southern Asia	20.8	912.6	44,777.9					
Score / Value			Rank	Score / Value			Rank				
🏛 Institutions			48.1	75	🏢 Business sophistication			24.4	84		
1.1 Institutional environment			53.8	77	5.1 Knowledge workers			34.6	65		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*			61.2	79	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %			n/a	n/a		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*			46.3	72	5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			🕒 20.7	36		
1.2 Regulatory environment			45.7	75	5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %			43.5	47	◆	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*			48.3	71	5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP			0.04	74		
1.2.2 Rule of law*			43.1	86	5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %			15.6	69		
1.3 Business environment			44.9	69	5.2 Innovation linkages			19.6	92		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†			41.9	81	5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %			1.4	66		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†			🕒 48	30	5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†			25	108	○	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†			🕒 48	30	5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*			29.6	57		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†			🕒 48	30	5.2.4 State of cluster development†			27.1	106		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†			🕒 48	30	5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.01	85		
👤 Human capital and research			33.6	67	5.3 Knowledge absorption			19.1	84		
2.1 Education			53.7	71	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.5	72		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.9	46	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade			10.4	35	●	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			🕒 21.9	35	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade			0.7	105		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years			14.3	66	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP			1.7	92		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science			411.6	53	5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI			0.3	97		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary			9.9	34	5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses			n/a	n/a		
2.2 Tertiary education			32.3	68	🚀 Knowledge and technology outputs			21.9	69		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross			52.9	70	6.1 Knowledge creation			21	49		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %			25.5	38	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.1	47		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %			4.1	61	6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.05	75		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)			14.7	57	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.8	7	●◆	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			758	63	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			5.3	113	○	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.2	94	○	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index			7.3	90	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD			0	46	○◇	6.2 Knowledge impact			22.2	83	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*			49.3	35	●◆	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %			3.5	20	●
🏗 Infrastructure			46.5	65	6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP			0	58	○◇	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			90.5	27	◆	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP			0.009	137	○◇
3.1.1 ICT access*			91.2	55	6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %			18.4	69		
3.1.2 ICT use*			87.6	35	6.3 Knowledge diffusion			22.6	68		
3.1.3 Government online service*			92.7	10	●◆	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.02	97	
3.2 General infrastructure			42.3	64	6.3.2 Production and export complexity			74.9	54		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			6,032.6	33	●◆	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade			8.7	27	●
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time			3.5	83	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade			1.1	90		
3.2.3 Logistics performance*			27.3	76	6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.7	117	○	
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP			27.9	31	●	🎨 Creative outputs			20.4	77	
3.3 Ecological sustainability			6.8	124	◇	7.1 Intangible assets			20.6	80	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use			9	103	7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %			🕒 13.2	70	○	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %			2.2	113	○	7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			38.7	50	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.4	92	7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			0.6	66		
🏠 Market sophistication			32.2	89	7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.5	81		
4.1 Credit			19.9	96	7.2 Creative goods and services			15	68		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†			🕒 39.7	60	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.5	58		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			27.3	102	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			6.9	24	●	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP			1.2	30	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			n/a	n/a		
4.2 Investment			3.9	82	7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.3	74		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP			30.2	46	7.3 Online creativity			25.7	72		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.03	94	○	7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			2.1	79	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC			0.009	71	7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69			6	73		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.05	82	7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			68.8	58		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale			72.6	57							
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			2.7	76							
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification			74.7	79							
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			912.6	36	●						

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 GI 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 Kazakhstan.



Kazakhstan has missing data for three indicators and outdated data for five indicators.

Missing data for Kazakhstan

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	2025	International Labour Organization
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2025	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

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

Outdated data for Kazakhstan

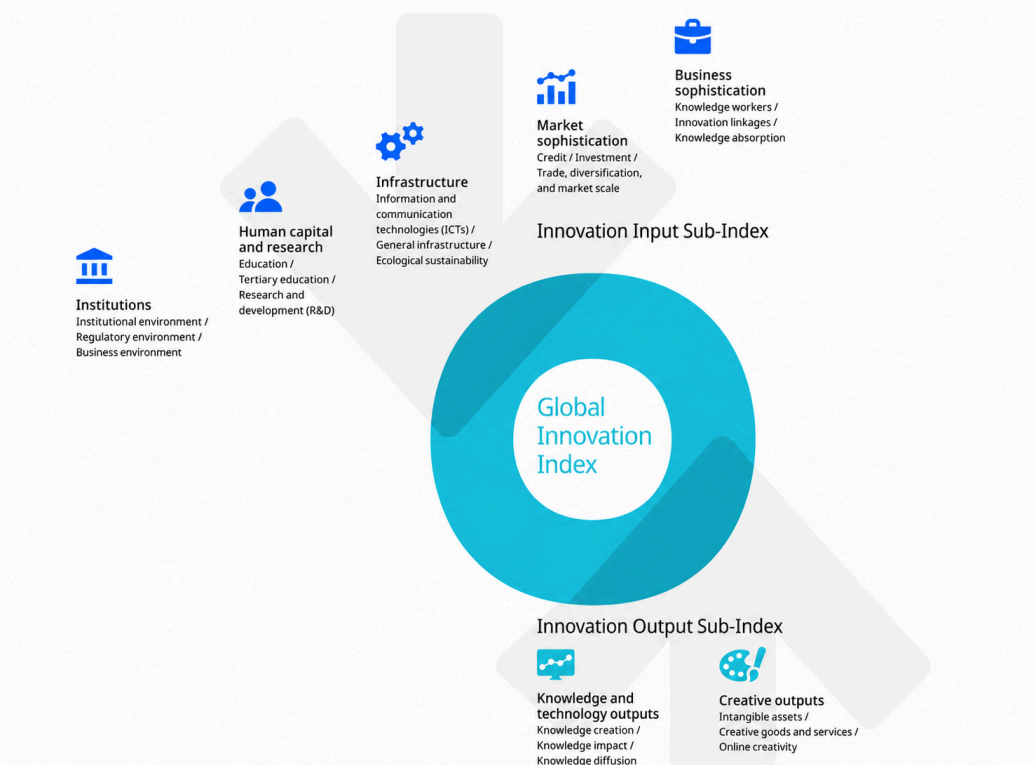
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺	2024	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2016	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups ⁺	2024	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2017	2025	International Labour Organization
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	2022	2025	Brand Finance

*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.