



Lithuania ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

Lithuania ranks **32nd** 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.

Lithuania ranks 31st among the 54 High-income group economies.

Lithuania ranks 20th among the 39 economies in Europe.

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

The table shows the rankings of Lithuania 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 Lithuania in the GII 2026 is between ranks 31 and 33.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	40th	36th	42nd
2021	39th	35th	43rd
2022	39th	34th	47th
2023	34th	32nd	37th
2024	35th	30th	42nd
2025	33rd	28th	40th
2026	32nd	27th	34th

Lithuania performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026.

This year Lithuania ranks 27th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Lithuania ranks 34th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

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

Lithuania 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 Lithuania, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Lithuania, 7 indicators have improved in the short-term and 3 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 12.1 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 3.1 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 9.5 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 68.2 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 5.9 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 3.3 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 7.5 % 2020 - 2025	▼ -0.5 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	0% 2023 - 2024	▼ -0.2% 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.8% 2023 - 2024	▲ 16.3% 2023 - 2024	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.7% 2014 - 2024	▼ -0.1% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 37.6% 2014 - 2024	n/a
Penetration	96.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	27.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	99.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 2.8 % 2024 - 2025	▼ -0.1 % 2023 - 2024	+ 2.4 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.2 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.4 % 2014 - 2024	+ 2.1 °C 2015
Level	105,748 USD in 2025	77.2 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

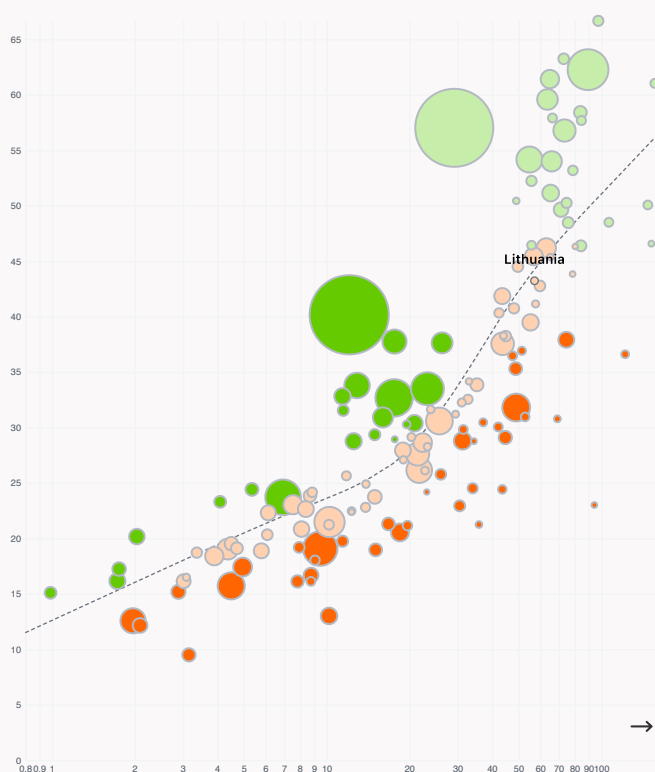
The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected and those below are performing below expectations.



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

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

↑ GII Score



- Innovation leader
- Performing above expectations for level of development
- Performing at expectations for level of development
- Performing below expectations for level of development

Size legend (Population)



→ GDP per capita



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.



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

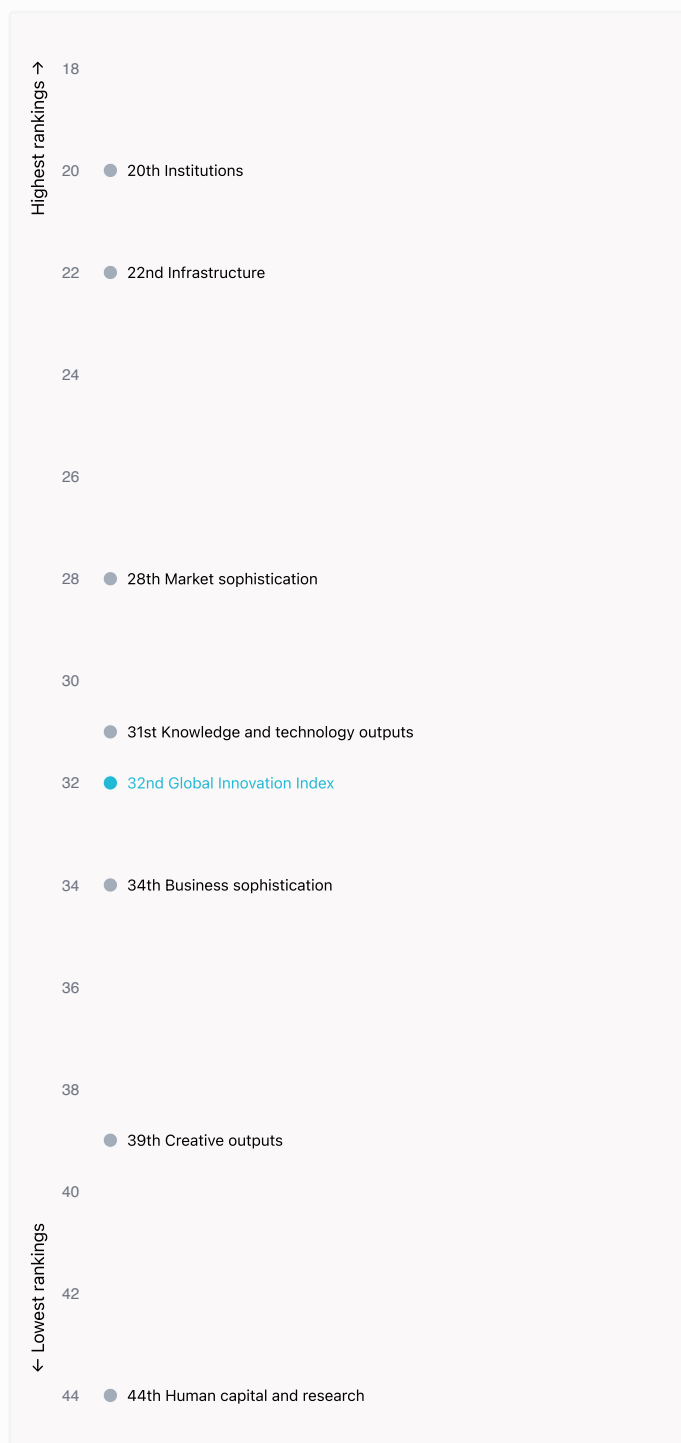
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





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



Highest Rankings

Lithuania ranks highest in Institutions (20th), Infrastructure (22nd), Market sophistication (28th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (31st).



Lowest Rankings

Lithuania ranks lowest in Human capital and research (44th), Creative outputs (39th) and Business sophistication (34th).



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



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



High-income economies

Lithuania performs above the High-income group average in Institutions, Infrastructure, Market sophistication.



Europe

Lithuania performs above the regional average in Institutions, Infrastructure, Market sophistication.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

Lithuania | Score: 72.90

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

Lithuania | Score: 39.72

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

Lithuania | Score: 59.83

High-income | Score: 57.21

Europe | Score: 56.48

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

Lithuania | Score: 49.42

High-income | Score: 47.93

Europe | Score: 45.67

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

High-income | Score: 42.52

Europe | Score: 40.95

Lithuania | Score: 39.22

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

Europe | Score: 35.30

High-income | Score: 34.48

Lithuania | Score: 32.46

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

Europe | Score: 38.51

High-income | Score: 38.33

Lithuania | Score: 35.95



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Lithuania

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



Lithuania's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Females employed w/advanced degrees, %** (rank 1), **Unicorn valuation, % GDP** (rank 1) and **ICT use*** (rank 4).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %
1	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
4	3.1.2	ICT use*
6	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture [†]
6	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP
8	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
9	4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups [†]
9	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP
14	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %
16	5.2.1	Public research–industry co-publications, %

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
63	5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*
69	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
79	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
83	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
86	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$
90	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP
98	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
102	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
124	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %



Lithuania's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Lithuania



2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.25 % GDP in 2022, up by 0.01 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 67.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 23.69 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 0.12 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 56.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 3701.49 FTE per million population in 2024, up by 0.49% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 31.



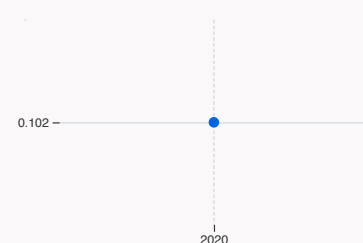
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 1.04 % GDP in 2024, up by 0.002 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.



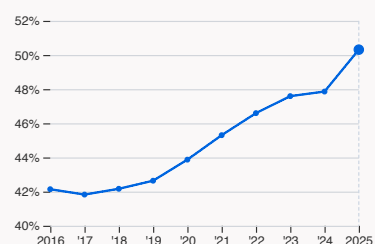
2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 27.57 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 37.37% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.102 in 2020 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 29.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 50.31 % in 2025, up by 2.45 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 14.

Global Innovation Index 2026

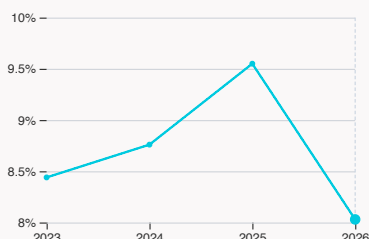


> Innovation outputs in Lithuania



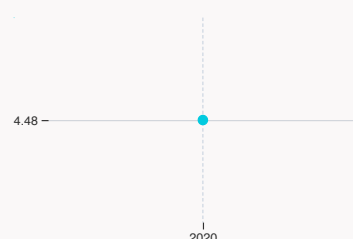
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 131 patents in 2024, down by 32.82% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.



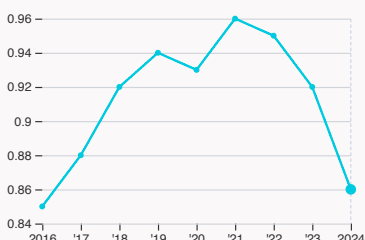
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 8.03 % GDP in 2026, down by 1.52 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.



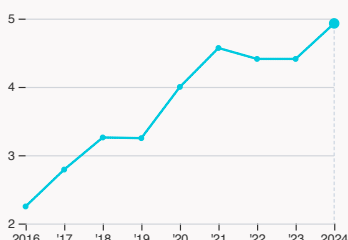
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 4.48 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2020 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.



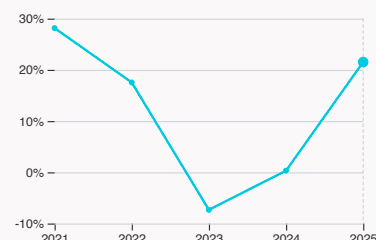
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.86 in 2024, down by 6.52% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 28.



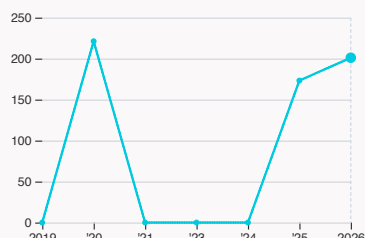
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 4.93 billion USD in 2024, up by 11.79% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 29.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 21.52 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, up by 21.2 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.



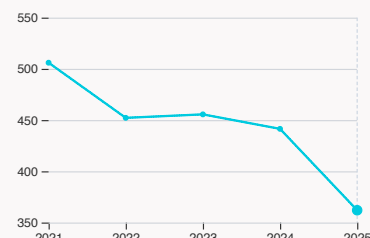
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 201.07 million USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 16.09% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 79.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 32 films in 2024, down by 17.95% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 8.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 362.02 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, down by 17.99% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 9.



Lithuania'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.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Lithuania’s top universities

Rank	University	Score
446	VILNIUS UNIVERSITY	34.80
741-750	KAUNAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	n/a
741-750	VYTAUTAS MAGNUS UNIVERSITY	n/a

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	VILNIUS UNIVERSITY	54.05
2	VILNIUS GEDIMINAS TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY (VILNIUS TECH)	50.40
3	VYTAUTAS MAGNUS UNIVERSITY	45.35

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 Lithuania

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Bird	Communications	Netherlands-based Bird, a cloud communications platform, has opened a financial innovation hub in Lithuania.
2	Rocket Software	Software & IT services	US-based Rocket Software, which develops enterprise software solutions, has announced that it will expand the customer-facing workforce at its site in Vilnius, Lithuania. By 2027, the company will create new jobs in areas including customer support, technical sales, marketing and business development. The expansion is supported by Invest Lithuania.
3	Watts	Software & IT services	Watts, a green-tech company developing smart, integrated energy solutions and a subsidiary of Denmark-based Andel Holding, has opened a new software competence center in Vilnius, Lithuania. It will create 100 new jobs by 2028. The new center will be responsible for software development, including back-end services, electric vehicle charging intelligence and mobile applications.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.



6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Lithuania

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	Vinted	Consumer & Retail	Vilnius	5.40
2	Nord Security	Enterprise Tech	Vilnius	3.00

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 Lithuania

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	BALTIC CLASSIFIEDS GROUP PLC	101.57
2	AB SIAULIU BANKAS	7.00
3	AB PIENO ZVAIGZDES	46.53

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 Lithuania with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	Telia Lietuva	Telecoms	201.1

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



GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in Lithuania

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 Lithuania

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Atrandi Biosciences	Life Sciences	Vilnius	2016	30.9	0.10
2	NanoAvionics	Space	Vilnius	2014	3.7	0.07
3	Brolis Sensor Technology	Semiconductors	Vilnius	2019	8.3	0.03

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 Lithuania

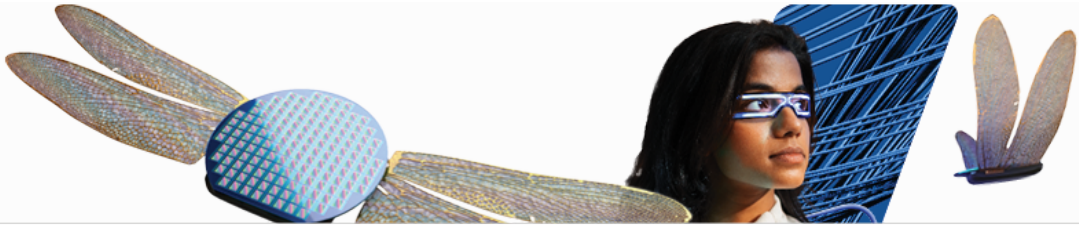
Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	NanoAvionics	Space	Vilnius	2014	3.7	0.07
2	MedDream	Medical Devices and Digital Health	Kaunas	2007	1.1	0.00
3	Mindletic	Medical Devices and Digital Health	Vilnius	2020	0.6	0.00

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

Lithuania

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
34	27	High	Europe	2.8	165.2	57,201.4
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				 Business sophistication		
72.9 20				39.2 34		
1.1 Institutional environment				5.1 Knowledge workers		
77.9 23				48.8 27		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
82.9 22				50.3 14 ●		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		
72.9 22				32 1 ●◆		
1.2 Regulatory environment				5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %		
81.9 20				24.4 124 ○		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP		
79.2 21				0.4 44		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %		
84.7 18				34.5 56		
1.3 Business environment				5.2 Innovation linkages		
58.9 36				38.5 36		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %		
43.4 75				4.6 16 ●		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†		
74.4 6 ●◆				55.3 35		
 Human capital and research				5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*		
39.7 44				25.7 63 ○◇		
2.1 Education				5.2.4 State of cluster development†		
58.8 46				53.9 50		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.3 67 ●				0.3 37		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				5.3 Knowledge absorption		
18.1 52				30.3 47		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		
16.1 36				0.5 73		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		
477.1 30				7.6 76		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		
9 19				2.6 30		
2.2 Tertiary education				5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		
40.7 40				4.6 30		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI		
75.6 38				3.1 20		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses		
23.7 56 ●				31.8 44		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				 Knowledge and technology outputs		
11.4 26				32.5 31		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				6.1 Knowledge creation		
19.8 50				17.5 60		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
3,701.5 31				0.8 59		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
1 37				0.2 43		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
0 46 ○◇				-		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		
27.9 54				23 33		
 Infrastructure				6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		
59.8 22				13.4 65		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				6.2 Knowledge impact		
93.7 13				44.4 13		
3.1.1 ICT access*				6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		
97.4 34				1.4 73		
3.1.2 ICT use*				6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP		
97.7 4 ●◆				8 1 ●◆		
3.1.3 Government online service*				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		
86 26				0.06 102 ○◇		
3.2 General infrastructure				6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %		
45.5 59				23.4 55 ●		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				6.3 Knowledge diffusion		
2,603.2 75 ◇				35.5 37		
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		
2.1 47				0.02 98 ○◇		
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				6.3.2 Production and export complexity		
59.1 37				84 28		
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		
21.3 90 ○				8.1 29		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		
40.2 13				4.6 28		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		
17.3 33				11 20		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				 Creative outputs		
14.3 60				36 39		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.1 Intangible assets		
9.9 6 ●◆				29 62		
 Market sophistication				7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		
49.4 28				21.5 69 ○◇		
4.1 Credit				7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
48.1 28				49 32		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		
83 9 ●◆				0.2 79 ○◇		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
36 83 ○				2.1 33		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				7.2 Creative goods and services		
n/a n/a				37.8 16		
4.2 Investment				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		
22.9 30				1.2 34		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		
n/a n/a				15.7 8 ●◆		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		
0.4 16				n/a n/a		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade		
0.03 51				1.4 37		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3 Online creativity		
0.5 22				48 29		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
77.3 43				22.9 28		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69		
1.3 20				40.6 27		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		
93.6 29 ●				80.5 9 ●		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$						
165.2 86 ○						

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 Lithuania.



Lithuania has missing data for three indicators and outdated data for four indicators.

Missing data for Lithuania

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)
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2024	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
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 Lithuania

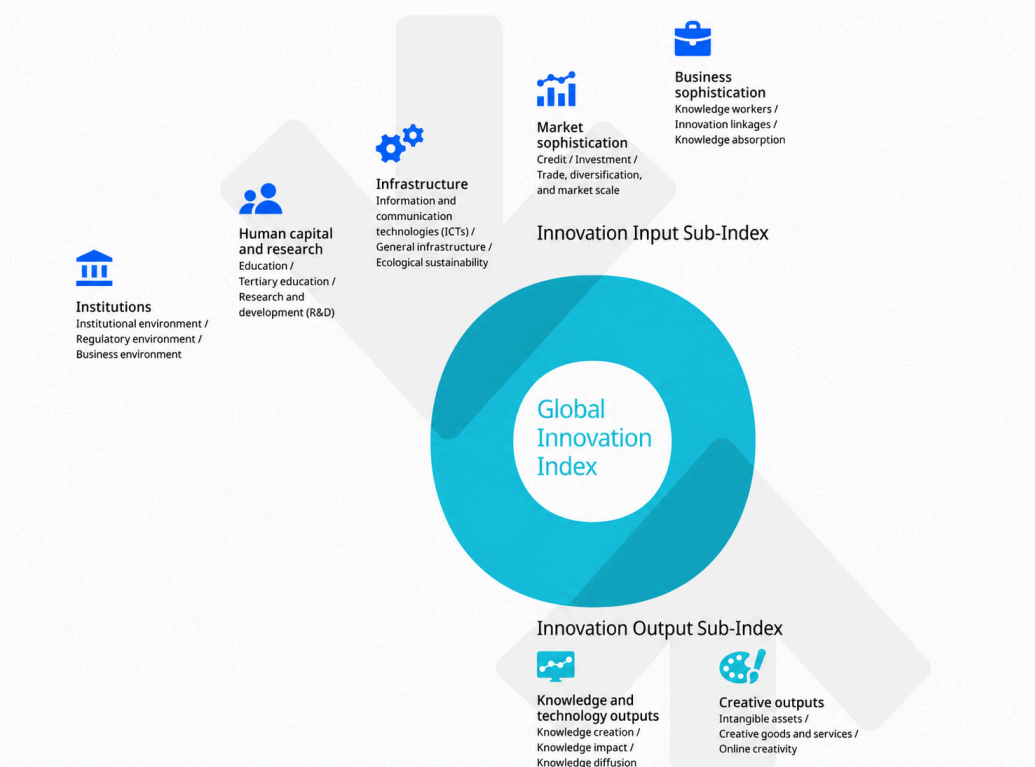
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2020	2023	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Industrial Statistics Database (INDSTAT), two-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 and Revision 4
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	2020	2023	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Industrial Statistics Database (INDSTAT), two-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 and Revision 4

*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.