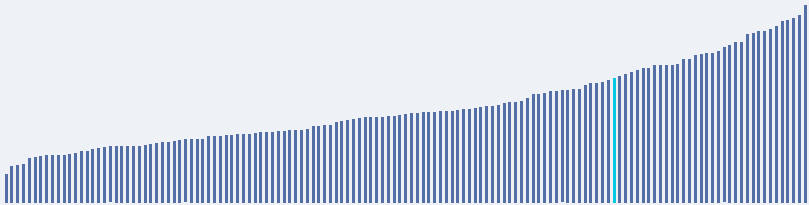




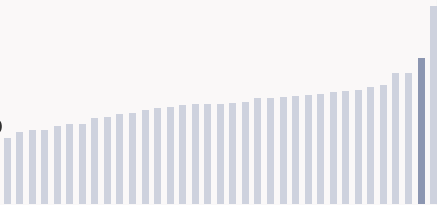
Malaysia ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

Malaysia ranks **34th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2026.

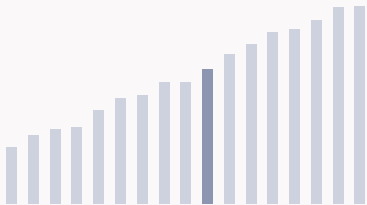
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Malaysia ranks **2nd** among the 35 Upper middle-income group economies.



Malaysia ranks **8th** among the 17 economies in South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania.



> Malaysia GII Ranking (2020-2026)

The table shows the rankings of Malaysia 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 Malaysia in the GII 2026 is between ranks 34 and 37.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	33rd	34th	36th
2021	36th	36th	34th
2022	36th	35th	37th
2023	36th	30th	46th
2024	33rd	28th	41st
2025	34th	30th	39th
2026	34th	29th	40th

> World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters

Malaysia has 1 cluster in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

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

This year Malaysia ranks 29th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Malaysia ranks 40th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

Global Innovation Index 2026



> Global Innovation Tracker

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



For Malaysia, 10 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	▲ 11.4 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 5.1 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -26.3 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 10.2 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 5 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 1.7 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -9.9 % 2020 - 2025	▼ -6.9 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.2% 2023 - 2024	▲ 5.3% 2023 - 2024	▲ 2.7% 2023 - 2024	▲ 3.7% 2023 - 2024	▲ 86.4% 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.6% 2014 - 2024	▲ 4.6% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 12.2% 2014 - 2024	▲ 106.2% 2015 - 2025
Penetration	85.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	13.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	82.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	0.9 per 100 cars in 2025

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 3.7 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1.2 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.1 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.1 °C 2015
Level	86,995.2 USD in 2025	76.8 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 Malaysia 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.



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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





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



Highest Rankings

Malaysia ranks highest in Market sophistication (19th), Institutions (27th) and Business sophistication (28th).



Lowest Rankings

Malaysia ranks lowest in Human capital and research, Infrastructure (51st), Creative outputs (46th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (32nd).



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



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



Upper middle-income economies

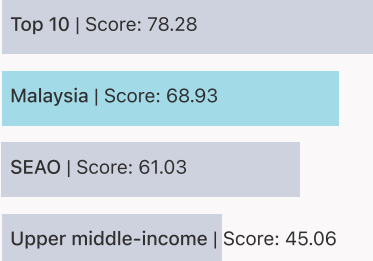
Malaysia performs above the Upper middle-income group average in all pillars.



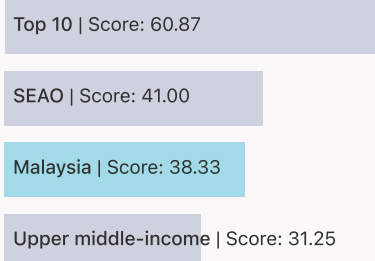
South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania

Malaysia performs above the regional average in Institutions, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs.

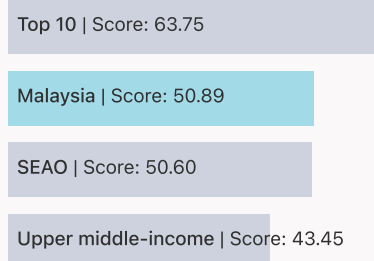
Institutions



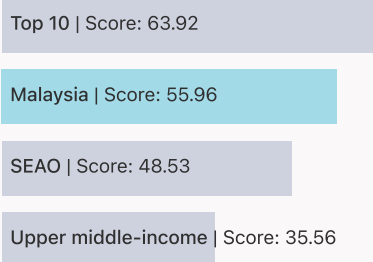
Human capital and research



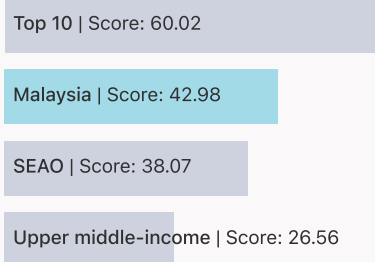
Infrastructure



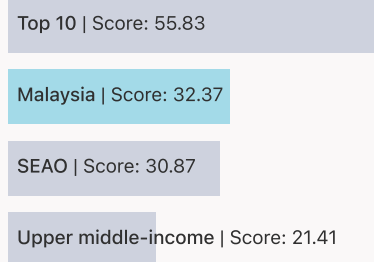
Market sophistication



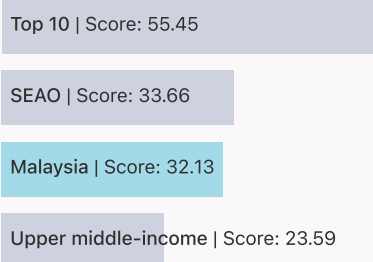
Business sophistication



Knowledge and technology outputs



Creative outputs





Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Malaysia

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



Malaysia’s best-ranked innovation strengths are **High-tech imports, % total trade** (rank 1), **High-tech exports, % total trade** (rank 1) and **Creative goods exports, % total trade** (rank 3).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
1	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade
3	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade
8	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
9	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business [†]
9	3.2.2	Aviation import dwell time
14	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %
15	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
16	5.2.4	State of cluster development [†]

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
52	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
57	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science
60	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap
84	2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross
92	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
93	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
94	2.1.3	School life expectancy, years
101	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
102	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %

Global Innovation Index 2026



Malaysia's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Malaysia



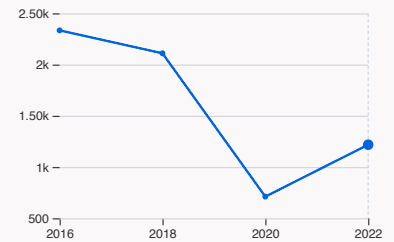
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 3.51 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.01 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 93.



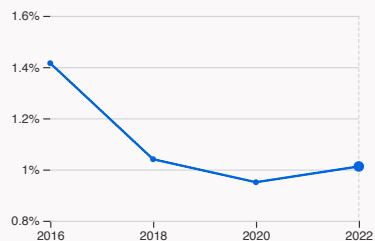
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 35.08 % of total graduates in 2024, down by 6.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 8.



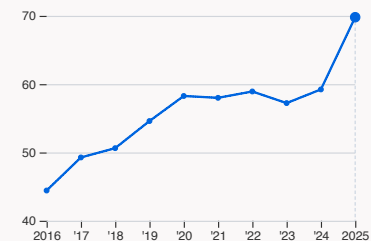
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 1218.33 FTE per million population in 2022, up by 71.23% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 52.



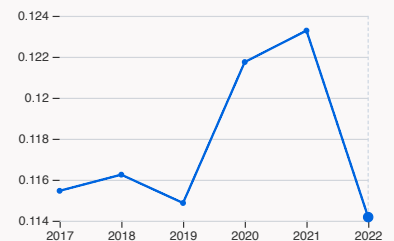
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 1.01 % GDP in 2022, up by 0.06 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 39.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 69.8 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 17.85% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 15.



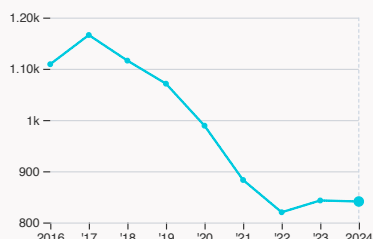
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.114 in 2022, down by 7.38% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.

Global Innovation Index 2026

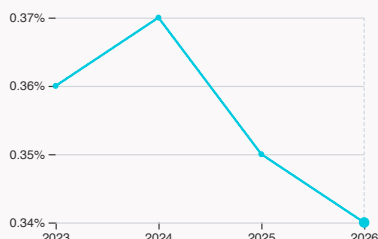


> Innovation outputs in Malaysia



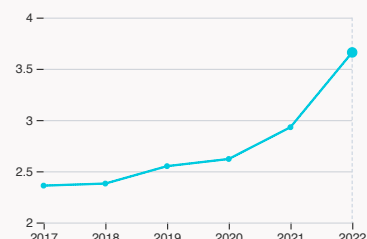
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 841 patents in 2024, down by 0.24% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 67.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 0.34 % GDP in 2026, down by 0.01 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 52.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 3.66 high-tech manufacturing output in trillion USD in 2022, up by 24.91% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.



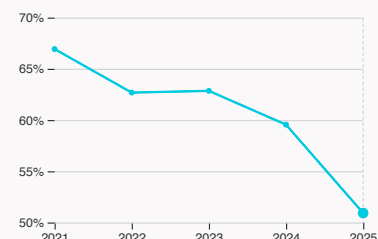
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.82 in 2024, down by 9.89% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 31.



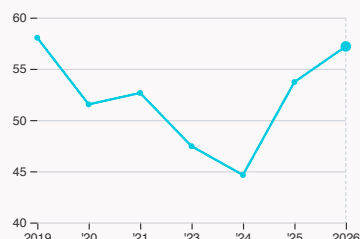
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 135.45 billion USD in 2024, up by 6.14% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.



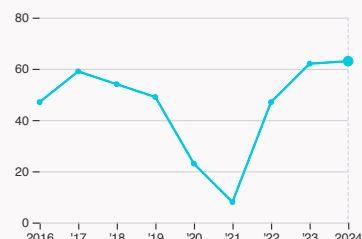
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 50.92 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, down by 8.63 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 52.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 57.19 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 6.48% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 16.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 63 films in 2024, up by 1.61% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 216.24 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 11.91% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 84.



Malaysia'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 Malaysia’s top universities

Rank	University	Score
58	UNIVERSITI MALAYA (UM)	80.10
126	UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA	65.20
134	UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA (UPM)	64.10

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	UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI PETRONAS	86.70
2	UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA	78.30
3	SUNWAY UNIVERSITY	73.85

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 Malaysia

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	X-Fab Semiconductor Foundries	Semiconductors	X-Fab Semiconductor Foundries, which provides a range of mixed-signal semiconductor applications and sensors and operates as a subsidiary of Belgium-based Xtrion, has opened its MYR 3 billion expansion of its semiconductor facility in Sarawak, Malaysia. The expansion increases X-Fab Sarawak’s wafer production capacity from 30,000 units to 40,000 units per month.
2	Alibaba Cloud Computing	Communications	Alibaba Cloud Computing, which develops cloud computing service platforms and operates as a subsidiary of China-based Alibaba Group, has announced plans to open a new data center in Malaysia. The opening will form part of plans to enhance infrastructure coverage and stay ahead of growing global demand for artificial intelligence and cloud services.
3	Gibo	Communications	Gibo, an investment holding company based in Hong Kong, China that is mainly engaged in the artificial intelligence technology business, is developing a data center in Malaysia. The facility will have an initial capacity of 30 MW and expand to a total capacity of 200 MW.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.



6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Malaysia

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	Carsome	Industrials	Selangor	1.70

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 Malaysia

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	IHH HEALTHCARE BERHAD	66.15
2	CELCOMDIGI BERHAD	82.37
3	PRESS METAL ALUMINIUM HOLDINGS BERHAD	75.01

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 Malaysia with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	PETRONAS	Oil & Gas	13,825.1
2	Genting	Casinos & Gambling	5,991.4
3	Maybank	Banking	5,389.1

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



GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in Malaysia

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 Malaysia

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	SkyeChip	Semiconductors	Bayan Lepas	2019	n/a	1.17
2	MDT Innovations	Semiconductors	Petaling Jaya	2004	24.0	0.19
3	ALPS Global Holding Berhad	Life Sciences	Kuala Lumpur	2017	10.0	0.14

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

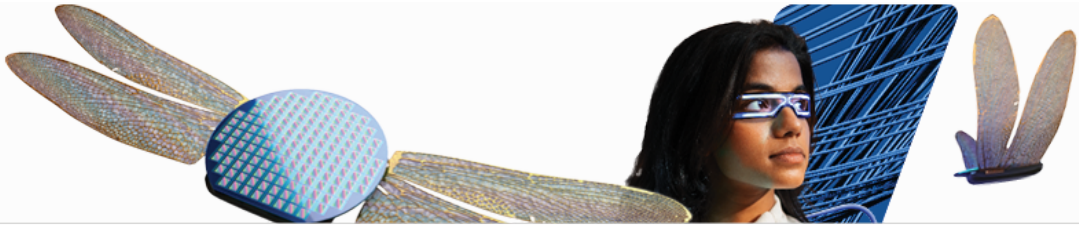
Top deep science spinouts originated in Malaysia

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	DF Automation and Robotics	Semiconductors	Skudai	2012	3.6	0.02
2	Cell Biopeutics Resources	Robotics and autonomous systems	Kuala Lumpur	2018	1.1	0.00
3	Longe Medikal Sdn Bhd	Life Sciences	Serdang	2016	0.3	0.00

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

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
40	29	Upper middle	South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	36.0	1,478.1	43,664.7
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				68.9	27	◆
1.1 Institutional environment				74.9	27	◆
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				84.2	18	◆
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				65.6	33	◆
1.2 Regulatory environment				62.2	45	◆
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				64	40	◆
1.2.2 Rule of law*				60.3	49	◆
1.3 Business environment				69.7	18	◆
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				80.2	9	◆◆
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				● 59.1	17	
 Human capital and research				38.3	51	
2.1 Education				43.4	104	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				3.5	93	○
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				17	60	○
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				12.1	94	○◇
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				404.4	57	○
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				12.2	53	
2.2 Tertiary education				47.3	17	◆
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				38.5	84	○
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				35.1	8	◆◆
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				12.5	25	◆
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				24.3	47	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				● 1,218.3	52	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				● 1	39	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				0	46	○◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				70.6	15	◆◆
 Infrastructure				50.9	51	◆
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				85.2	46	
3.1.1 ICT access*				97.8	31	◆
3.1.2 ICT use*				90.5	26	◆
3.1.3 Government online service*				67.3	68	
3.2 General infrastructure				54	30	◆
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				● 5,494.1	41	◆
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				0.9	9	◆◆
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				68.2	25	◆
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				22.2	76	
3.3 Ecological sustainability				13.5	94	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				10.3	92	○
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				4.5	102	○
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.5	36	
 Market sophistication				56	19	◆
4.1 Credit				71.2	5	◆
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				● 93.6	3	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				116.1	17	◆
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment				12.4	41	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				98.1	16	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.06	61	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.08	32	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	55	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				84.3	14	◆
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				0.9	14	●
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				● 91.4	41	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				1,478.1	29	
 Business sophistication				43	28	◆
5.1 Knowledge workers				42.3	45	◆
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				n/a	n/a	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				● 15.3	54	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				37.1	67	
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				● 0.5	39	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				● 54.7	19	◆
5.2 Innovation linkages				45.8	28	◆
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				1.1	79	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				64.3	19	◆
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				67.8	28	◆
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				82.9	16	◆◆
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.09	52	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				40.8	21	◆
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.9	41	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				33.9	1	◆◆
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				1.9	51	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				3.1	53	
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				1.7	40	◆
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				● 30.1	47	
 Knowledge and technology outputs				32.4	32	◆
6.1 Knowledge creation				13.5	70	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.6	67	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	58	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	48	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				14.6	60	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				26.2	38	
6.2 Knowledge impact				36.5	28	◆
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				2.9	35	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				0.3	52	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.3	31	◆
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				● 44	17	◆
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				47.1	18	◆
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.1	60	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				83.3	31	◆
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				46.7	1	◆◆
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				1.6	74	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				11.6	18	◆
 Creative outputs				32.1	46	
7.1 Intangible assets				35.7	47	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				50.9	52	○
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				15.5	101	○
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				11.3	16	◆
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.4	85	
7.2 Creative goods and services				30.5	33	◆
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.4	63	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				2.4	57	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				9	39	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				9.4	3	◆◆
7.3 Online creativity				26.7	66	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				7.1	51	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				8.1	64	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				64.8	84	

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 Malaysia.



Malaysia has missing data for two indicators and outdated data for eleven indicators.

Missing data for Malaysia

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)
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	2025	International Labour Organization

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

Outdated data for Malaysia

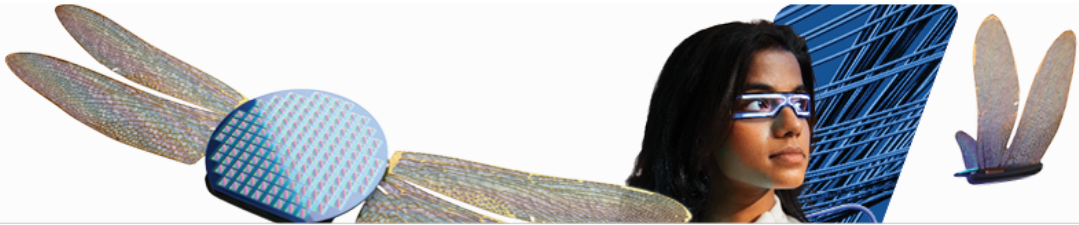
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺	2017	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2022	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2022	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2023	2024	International Energy Agency
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups ⁺	2017	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2022	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
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2022	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2022	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	2022	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

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Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	2022	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).



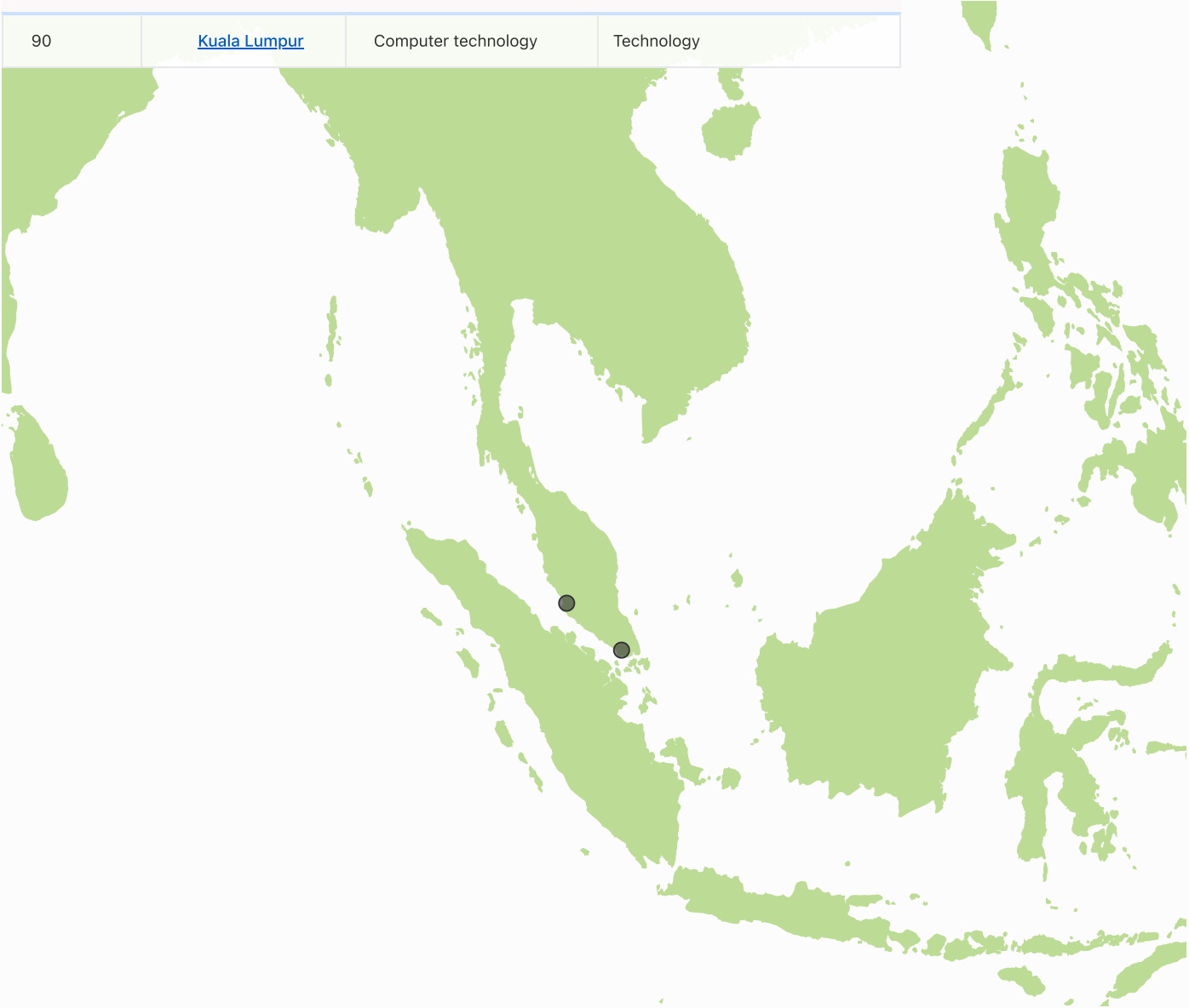
Top innovation clusters in Malaysia



Malaysia has 1 cluster 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 Malaysia.

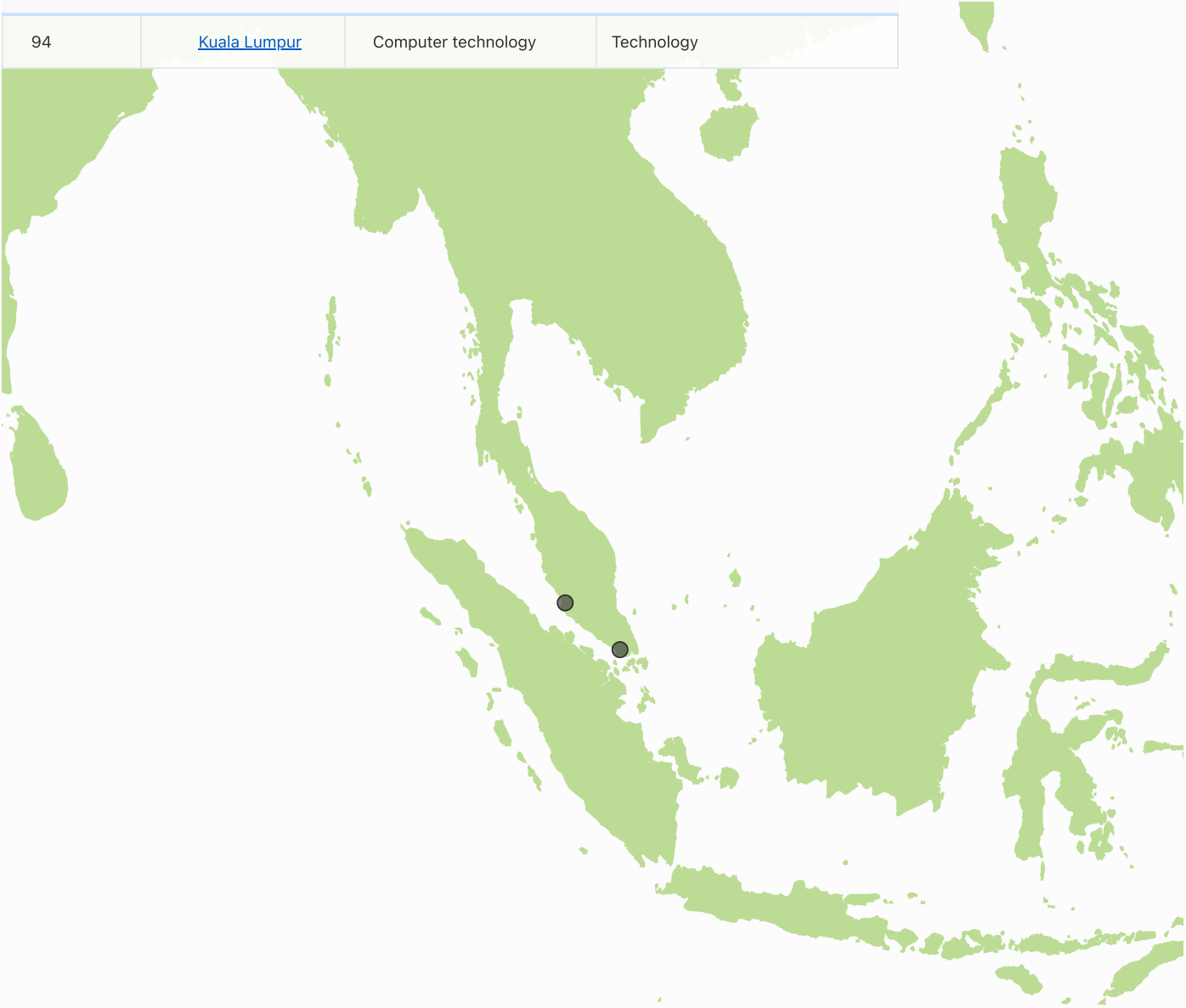
Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
90	Kuala Lumpur	Computer technology	Technology





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

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
94	Kuala Lumpur	Computer technology	Technology

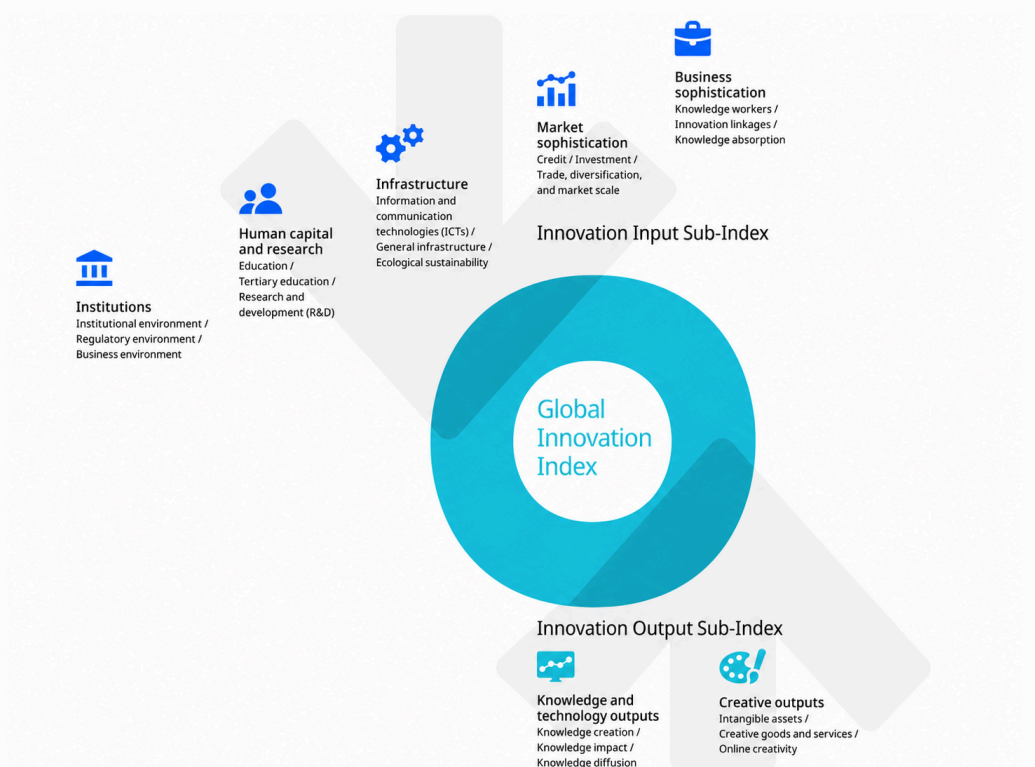


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About the Global Innovation Index

- 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.