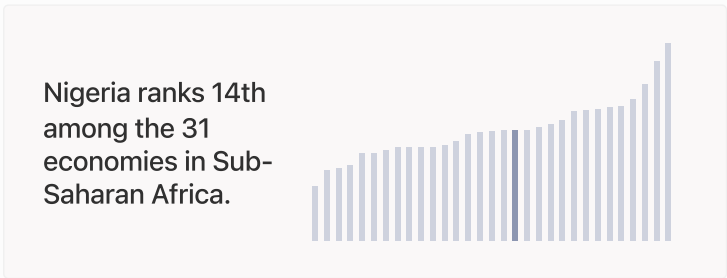
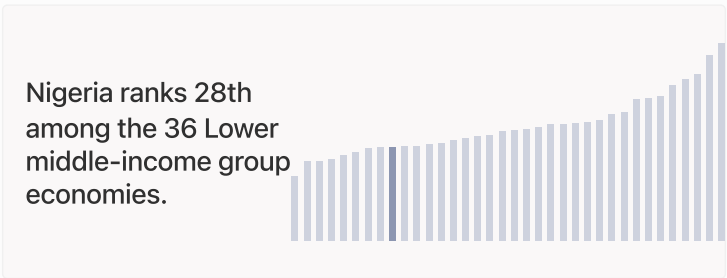
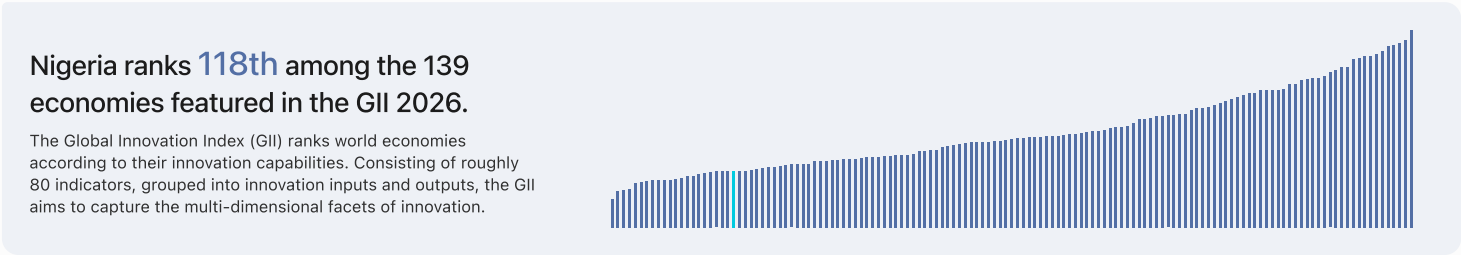




Nigeria ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026



> Nigeria GII Ranking (2020-2026)

The table shows the rankings of Nigeria 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 Nigeria in the GII 2026 is between ranks 107 and 122.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	117th	115th	121st
2021	118th	115th	124th
2022	114th	113rd	107th
2023	109th	116th	98th
2024	113rd	121st	98th
2025	105th	127th	80th
2026	118th	128th	96th

> World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters

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

Nigeria performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026.

This year Nigeria ranks 128th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Nigeria ranks 96th 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 Nigeria, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Nigeria, 9 indicators have improved in the short-term and 1 indicator has worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 2.6 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 4.1 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 7.5 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 80 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 10.3 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 1.2 % 2019 - 2024	▼ -3.9 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 6.1 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.2% 2023 - 2024	▲ 56.8% 2023 - 2024	▲ 12.5% 2023 - 2024	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.9% 2014 - 2024	▲ 27.8% 2014 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	32.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	0.08 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	13.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 1.1 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.3 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1.2 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -1.5 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.5 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.2 °C 2015
Level	23,073.2 USD in 2025	54.6 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 Nigeria 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.



Nigeria produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

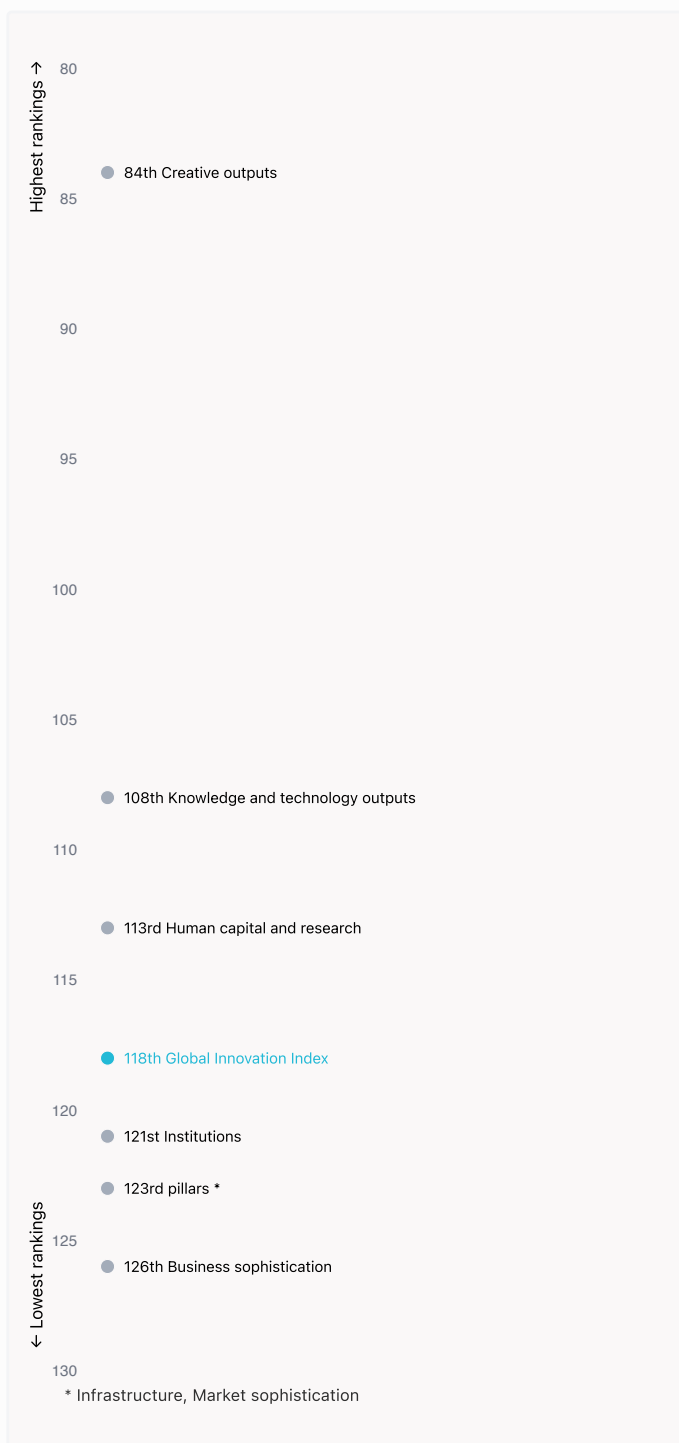
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





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



Highest Rankings

Nigeria ranks highest in Creative outputs (84th), Knowledge and technology outputs (108th) and Human capital and research (113rd).



Lowest Rankings

Nigeria ranks lowest in Business sophistication (126th), Infrastructure, Market sophistication (123rd) and Institutions (121st).



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



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



Lower middle-income economies

Nigeria performs above the Lower middle-income group average in Creative outputs.



Sub-Saharan Africa

Nigeria performs above the regional average in Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

Lower middle-income | Score: 39.43

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 39.32

Nigeria | Score: 28.31

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

Lower middle-income | Score: 24.06

Nigeria | Score: 20.23

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 19.47

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

Lower middle-income | Score: 35.49

Nigeria | Score: 27.85

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 27.81

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

Lower middle-income | Score: 29.66

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 22.67

Nigeria | Score: 19.91

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

Lower middle-income | Score: 23.29

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 22.38

Nigeria | Score: 18.37

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.59

Nigeria | Score: 12.53

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 12.13

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

Nigeria | Score: 17.88

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.00

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 12.01



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Nigeria

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



Nigeria's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Youth demographic dividend, %** (rank 15), **Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$** (rank 19) and **Unicorn valuation, % GDP** (rank 19).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
15	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
19	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$
19	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
34	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
37	4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC
44	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
61	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index
63	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
72	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
74	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
63	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69
81	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
98	5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %
98	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP
127	6.3.2	Production and export complexity
130	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
132	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†
135	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
136	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade



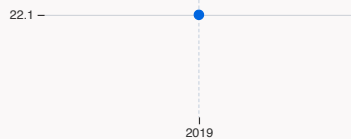
Nigeria's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Nigeria



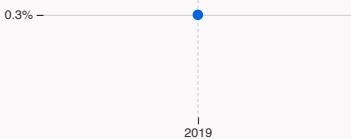
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 0.32 % GDP in 2023, down by 0.03 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 135.



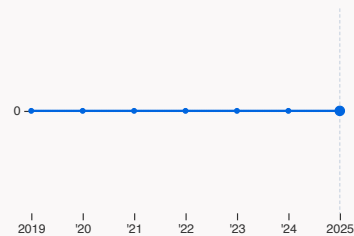
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 22.12 FTE per million population in 2019 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 106.



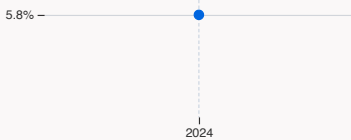
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.28 % GDP in 2019 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

The country does not have any universities in the QS world universities ranking in 2025.



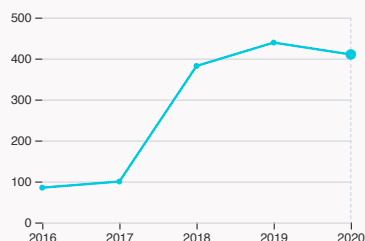
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 5.81 % in 2024 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 112.

Global Innovation Index 2026

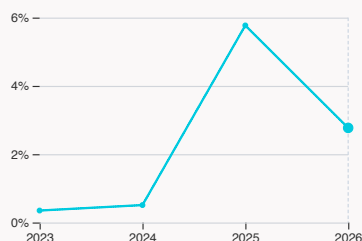


> Innovation outputs in Nigeria



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 410 patents in 2020, down by 6.61% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 89.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 2.77 % GDP in 2026, down by 3 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 19.



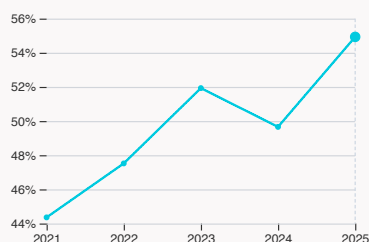
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -2.26 in 2024, up by 0.88% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 127.



6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 50.18 million USD in 2024, down by 23.11% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 124.



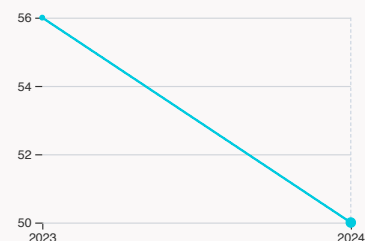
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 54.93 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, up by 5.27 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.



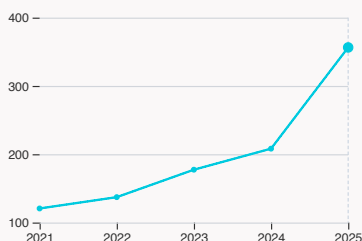
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 2.47 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 11.26% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 63.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 50 films in 2024, down by 10.71% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 91.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 356.35 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 71.19% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 88.



Nigeria'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 2.3.4 QS university ranking of top universities.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	COVENANT UNIVERSITY	49.00
2	OBAFEMI AWOLowo UNIVERSITY	43.30
3	UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS	39.10

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 Nigeria

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Equinix	Communications	US-based Equinix, a data center provider, has expanded an existing data center in Lagos, Nigeria. LG2.3 will provide colocation and interconnection solutions for the domestic market.
2	Digital Realty	Communications	US-based Digital Realty, a data center company, has opened a new data center in Lekki, Nigeria. LKK2 features 1,210 m ² of data hall space and will have a capacity of nearly 2 MW. It will be interconnected with the company's existing LKK1 facility to enable global cloud and network services across west Africa. It marks the company's third data center in Lagos and is set to be fully operational in late 2025.
3	Visa	Software & IT services	US-based Visa, which specializes in electronic payments, is planning to develop a data center in Nigeria. It will support the digital economy in Nigeria.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Nigeria

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	Flutterwave	Financial Services		3.00
2	Opay	Financial Services	Lagos	2.75
3	Andela	Enterprise Tech		1.50

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 Nigeria

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	BUA FOODS PLC	92.76
2	BUA CEMENT PLC	88.50
3	SEPLAT ENERGY PLC	16.73

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 Nigeria with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	Access Bank	Banking	537.6
2	Zenith Bank	Banking	380.4
3	GTCO	Banking	376

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

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in Nigeria

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.

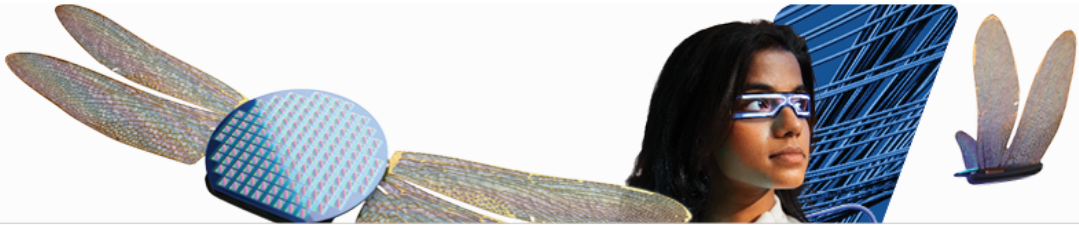
Top deep science startups in Nigeria

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Terra Industries	Robotics and autonomous systems	Municipal Area Council	2023	34.5	0.10
2	Intron Health	Life Sciences	Lagos	2020	1.9	0.01
3	Arone	Robotics and autonomous systems	Lagos	2018	1.6	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\$
96	128	Lower middle	Sub-Saharan Africa	237.5	2,254.2	9,488.2
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				28.3	121	
1.1 Institutional environment				22.8	129	◇
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				28.3	129	◇
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				17.3	132	◇
1.2 Regulatory environment				29.9	115	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				31.5	113	
1.2.2 Rule of law*				28.3	117	
1.3 Business environment				32.2	[92]	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				32.2	96	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				n/a	n/a	
 Human capital and research				20.2	[113]	
2.1 Education				39.4	[113]	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				0.3	135	○ ◇
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				n/a	n/a	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				● 15.3	77	
2.2 Tertiary education				n/a	[n/a]	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				n/a	n/a	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				n/a	n/a	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				1.1	101	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				● 22.1	106	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				● 0.3	74	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				0	46	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0	81	○ ◇
 Infrastructure				27.8	123	◇
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				47.4	117	
3.1.1 ICT access*				49.2	120	◇
3.1.2 ICT use*				48.8	115	◇
3.1.3 Government online service*				44.3	100	
3.2 General infrastructure				23.4	127	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				157.7	124	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				5.9	106	
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				22.7	82	
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				17.3	113	◇
3.3 Ecological sustainability				12.7	100	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				17.3	34	●
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				2	115	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	123	
 Market sophistication				19.9	123	◇
4.1 Credit				2.6	132	◇
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				● 9.6	123	◇
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				0.4	48	
4.2 Investment				3.6	84	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				13.6	66	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.05	70	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.07	37	●
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.05	79	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				53.6	109	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				8.6	121	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				2,254.2	19	● ◆
 Business sophistication				18.4	126	◇
5.1 Knowledge workers				26.8	109	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				● 5.8	112	◇
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				● 3.9	100	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				61.2	15	● ◆
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				● 0.001	98	○ ◇
5.2 Innovation linkages				12.1	124	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				0.8	98	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				12.2	132	○ ◇
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				16.1	77	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				23.2	115	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0	98	○ ◇
5.3 Knowledge absorption				16.2	104	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.4	77	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				5.2	114	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				1.2	85	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				0.3	123	
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				0.2	106	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				n/a	n/a	
 Knowledge and technology outputs				12.5	108	
6.1 Knowledge creation				6.5	102	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				● 0.3	89	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.003	104	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				4	120	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				15.1	61	●
6.2 Knowledge impact				25.2	65	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				-0.9	130	◇
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				2.8	19	● ◆
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.2	74	●
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				n/a	n/a	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				5.9	132	◇
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0	130	○ ◇
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				24.3	127	○ ◇
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				0.09	124	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				0.3	116	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.9	111	
 Creative outputs				17.9	84	
7.1 Intangible assets				24.3	72	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				54.9	44	●
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				● 7.2	117	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				0.7	63	●
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				● 0.6	72	●
7.2 Creative goods and services				0.4	136	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				n/a	n/a	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				0.4	91	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				0	63	○ ◇
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.0009	136	○
7.3 Online creativity				22.4	98	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				0.4	110	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				2.7	105	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				64.2	88	

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 Nigeria.



Nigeria has missing data for thirteen indicators and outdated data for ten indicators.

Missing data for Nigeria

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture [†]	n/a	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups [†]	n/a	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	n/a	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
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	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
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	2024	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

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



Outdated data for Nigeria

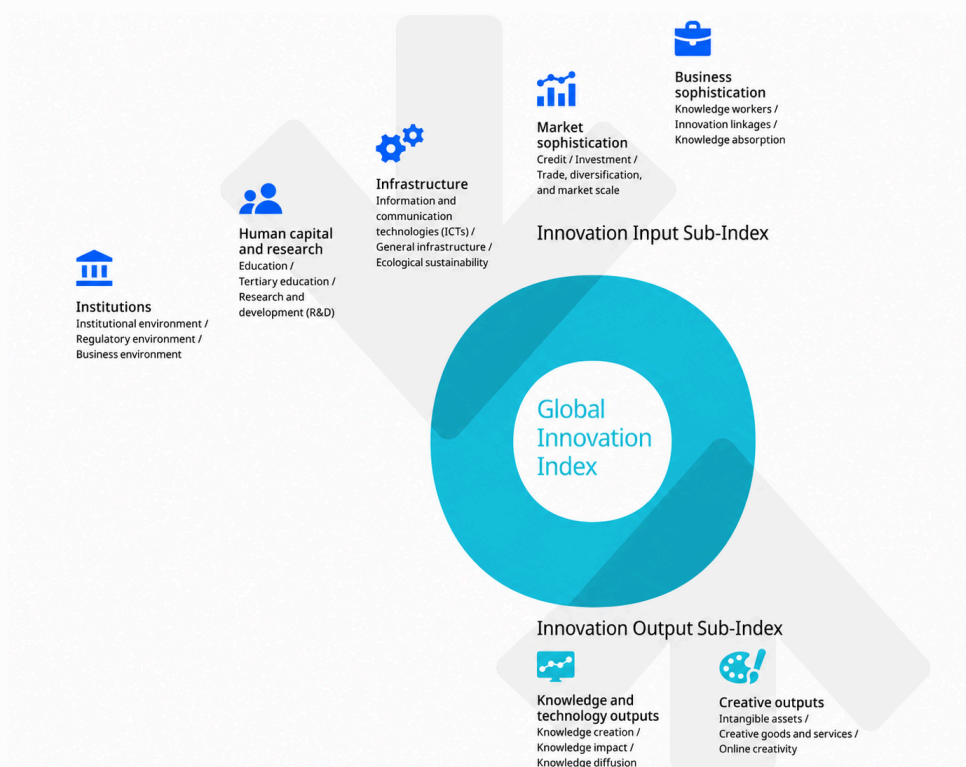
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2021	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2019	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2019	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2022	2024	International Monetary Fund; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Bank.
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2019	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2020	2024	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2019	2024	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2020	2024	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

*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.