



Philippines ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

Philippines ranks **52nd** 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.

Philippines ranks **3rd** among the 36 Lower middle-income group economies.

Philippines ranks **11th** among the 17 economies in South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania.

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

The table shows the rankings of Philippines 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 Philippines in the GII 2026 is between ranks 49 and 53.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	50th	70th	41st
2021	51st	72nd	40th
2022	59th	76th	51st
2023	56th	69th	52nd
2024	53rd	67th	53rd
2025	50th	59th	49th
2026	52nd	69th	49th

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

This year Philippines ranks 69th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Philippines ranks 49th in innovation outputs. This position is the same as last year.

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

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



> Global Innovation Tracker

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



For Philippines, 9 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	▲ 5.5 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 5.7 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -37.5 % 2024 - 2025	▼ -5.7 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 10.3 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 12.7 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -3 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 2 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.9% 2023 - 2024	▲ 10.1% 2023 - 2024	▲ 5% 2023 - 2024	▲ 3.8% 2023 - 2024	▲ 629.2% 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1% 2014 - 2024	▲ 11% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 10.2% 2014 - 2024	▲ 161.5% 2017 - 2025
Penetration	62.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	7.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	72.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	1 per 100 cars in 2025

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 3.5 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 0.9 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.6 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.1 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1 °C 2015
Level	30,566 USD in 2025	69.9 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

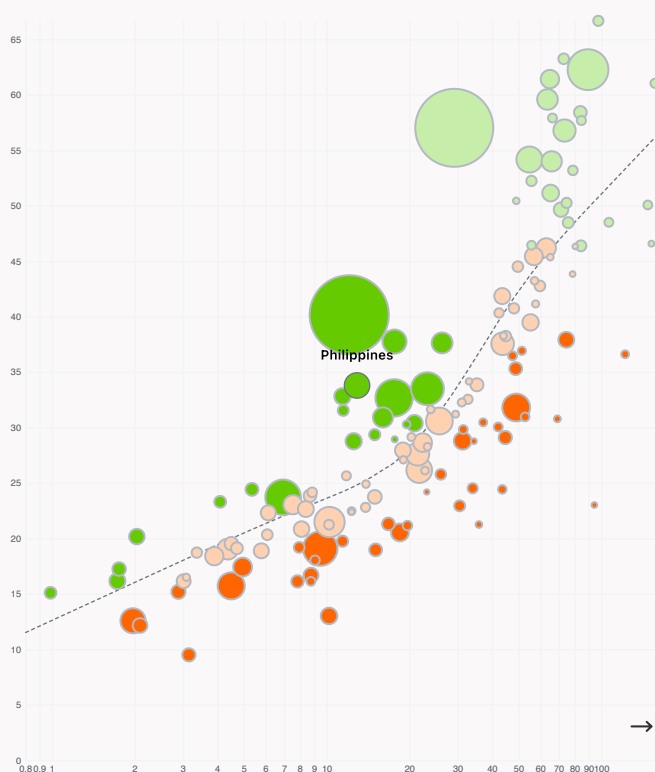
The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected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



Relative to GDP Philippines performs above 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.



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

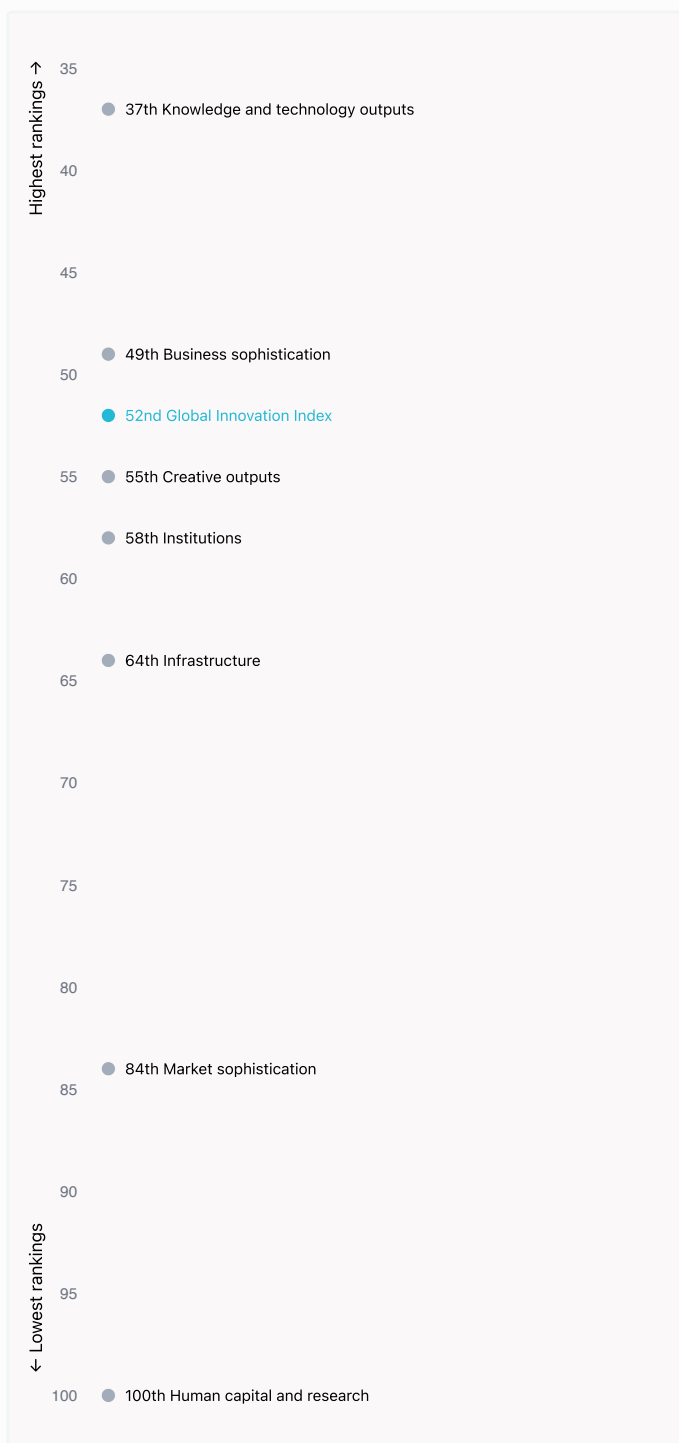
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





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



Highest Rankings

Philippines ranks highest in Knowledge and technology outputs (37th) and Business sophistication (49th).



Lowest Rankings

Philippines ranks lowest in Human capital and research (100th), Market sophistication (84th) and Infrastructure (64th).



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



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



Lower middle-income economies

Philippines performs above the Lower middle-income group average in all pillars.



South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania

Philippines performs below the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

SEAO | Score: 61.03

Philippines | Score: 54.13

Lower middle-income | Score: 39.43

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

SEAO | Score: 41.00

Philippines | Score: 25.53

Lower middle-income | Score: 24.06

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

SEAO | Score: 50.60

Philippines | Score: 46.54

Lower middle-income | Score: 35.49

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

SEAO | Score: 48.53

Philippines | Score: 32.62

Lower middle-income | Score: 29.66

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

SEAO | Score: 38.07

Philippines | Score: 31.95

Lower middle-income | Score: 23.29

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

SEAO | Score: 30.87

Philippines | Score: 30.74

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.59

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

SEAO | Score: 33.66

Philippines | Score: 28.05

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.00



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Philippines

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



Philippines's best-ranked innovation strengths are **High-tech exports, % total trade** (rank 4), **High-tech imports, % total trade** (rank 6) and **Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 12).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
4	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade
6	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
12	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
15	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade
17	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration [†]
18	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
20	5.2.4	State of cluster development [†]
23	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %
30	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$
30	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
48	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69
59	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
80	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science
92	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP
98	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
99	5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*
107	7.3.1	Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69
112	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
133	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP

Global Innovation Index 2026



Philippines's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Philippines



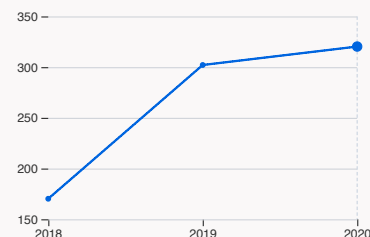
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 3.97 % GDP in 2025, up by 0.04 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 80.



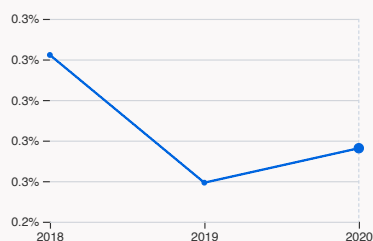
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 24.96 % of total graduates in 2024, up by 0.88 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 45.



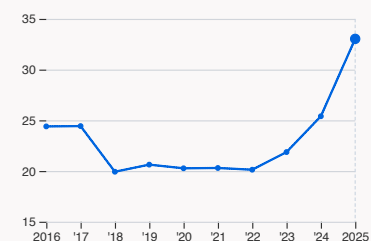
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 320.28 FTE per million population in 2020, up by 6.02% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 82.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.28 % GDP in 2020, up by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 77.



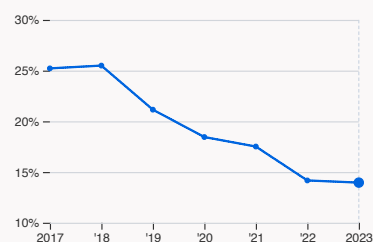
2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 33.03 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 30.04% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 50.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.118 in 2022, up by 6.7% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 13.96 % in 2023, down by 0.21 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 90.

Global Innovation Index 2026

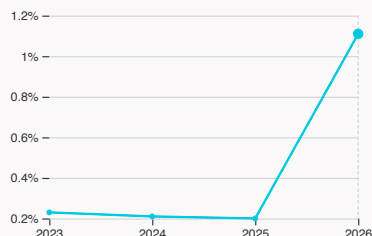


> Innovation outputs in Philippines



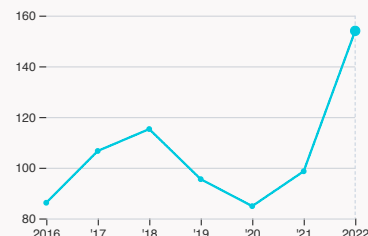
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 873 patents in 2024, up by 11.07% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 1.11 % GDP in 2026, up by 0.91 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 36.



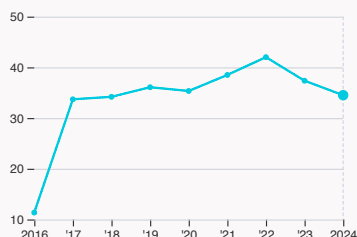
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 153.99 high-tech manufacturing output in trillion USD in 2022, up by 56.16% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 23.



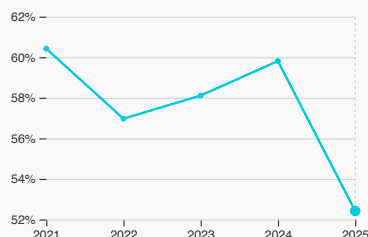
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.69 in 2024, down by 5.48% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 42.



6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 34.51 billion USD in 2024, down by 7.63% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 52.42 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, down by 7.39 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 50.



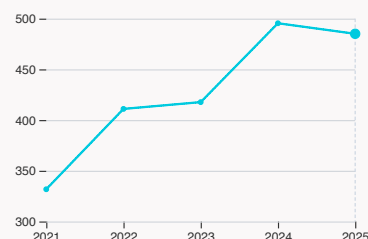
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 32.63 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 19.96% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 30.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 191 films in 2024, up by 31.72% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 58.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 485.06 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, down by 2.1% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.



Philippines'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 Philippines’s top universities

Rank	University	Score
362	UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES	40.90
511	ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY	31.60
654	DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY	26.60

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings>).
Note: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd annually assesses over 1,200 universities across the globe and scores them between [0,100]. Ranks can represent a single value 'x', a tie 'x=' or a range 'x-y'.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS	40.30
2	UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES	33.75
3	ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY	29.70

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 Philippines

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	AyalaLand Logistics Holdings Corp.	Communications	AyalaLand Logistics Holdings Corp., a Philippines-headquartered provider of logistics and industrial real estate services, has opened a data center in Biñan, Philippines. The facility, named ML1, forms part of the A-FLOW joint venture.
2	Minebea	Semiconductors	Japan-based Minebea, a manufacturer of miniature and small-sized bearings and precision components, has broken ground on a new building at its Cebu Mitsumi Danao Plant in the Philippines. With an investment of JPY 2 billion, it is located within the MRI Special Economic Zone and will add two 14,415 m² floors and includes an 8,000 m² cleanroom. Construction is expected to be completed in October 2026 and operations are expected to start in 2027.
3	AstraZeneca	Pharmaceuticals	UK-based AstraZeneca, a pharmaceutical company, has announced plans to establish a pharmaceutical innovation hub in the Philippines as part of a memorandum of understanding with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority. The innovation hub will serve as a regional center for digital health technology, research and development collaboration and patient-centered healthcare solutions and will feature an oncology innovation center.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.



6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Philippines

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	Mynt (Financial Software)	Financial Services	Taguig	4.93
2	Revolution Precrafted	Industrials	Manila	1.00

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 Philippines

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	INTERNATIONAL CONTAINER TERMINAL SERVICES, INC.	88.89
2	MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY	69.64
3	SM INVESTMENTS CORPORATION	25.68

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 Philippines with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	BDO	Banking	3,491
2	Jollibee	Restaurants	3,328.1
3	Bank of the Philippine Islands	Banking	3,204.1

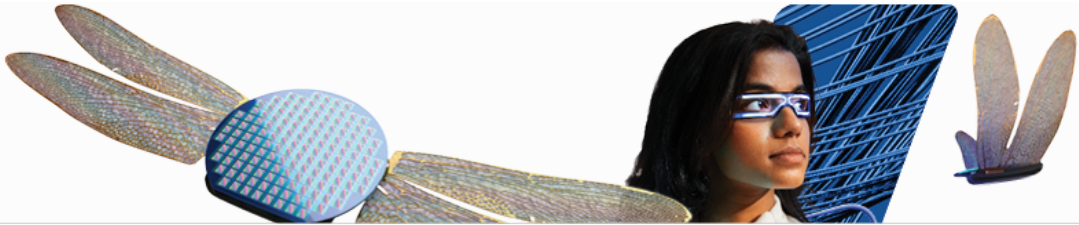
Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com>).
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

Philippines

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Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
49	69	Lower middle	South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	116.8	1,477.7	12,920
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				54.1	58	◆
1.1 Institutional environment				54.7	74	◆
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				63.2	74	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				46.3	73	◆
1.2 Regulatory environment				43.9	81	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				49.1	69	◆
1.2.2 Rule of law*				38.6	96	
1.3 Business environment				63.8	[27]	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				63.8	37	◆
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				n/a	n/a	
 Human capital and research				25.5	100	
2.1 Education				38.8	115	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				4	80	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				13.6	80	◆
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				352.5	80	○
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				23.9	112	○
2.2 Tertiary education				27.7	87	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				47.4	77	◆
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				25	45	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				0.5	98	○
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				10.1	69	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				320.3	82	●
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				0.3	77	●
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				0	46	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				33.4	50	◆
 Infrastructure				46.5	64	◆
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				76.7	71	◆
3.1.1 ICT access*				80.4	81	◆
3.1.2 ICT use*				73.1	90	
3.1.3 Government online service*				76.6	49	◆
3.2 General infrastructure				43	63	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				1,095.7	99	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				2.6	63	
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				54.5	42	◆
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				23.3	66	
3.3 Ecological sustainability				19.9	61	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				16.6	39	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				18.7	47	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.7	82	
 Market sophistication				32.6	84	
4.1 Credit				9.7	121	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				49.9	64	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				0.02	59	○
4.2 Investment				6.3	66	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				55.9	29	◆
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.03	92	○
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.02	55	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.05	80	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				81.8	24	◆
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				1.9	61	◆
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				90.8	44	●
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				1,477.7	30	● ◆
 Business sophistication				32	49	◆
5.1 Knowledge workers				35	63	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				14	90	●
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				14.3	61	◆
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				45.4	44	
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				0.1	64	●
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				41.2	42	◆
5.2 Innovation linkages				34.1	45	◆
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				1.9	47	◆
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				64.7	17	● ◆
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				6.4	99	○ ◇
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				78.6	20	● ◆
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.007	88	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				26.8	57	◆
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.4	78	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				22	6	● ◆
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				1.6	66	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				2.1	78	
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				0.7	74	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				13.9	59	●
 Knowledge and technology outputs				30.7	37	◆
6.1 Knowledge creation				15.3	65	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.6	65	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.02	85	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.2	12	● ◆
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.4	133	○
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				15.1	60	
6.2 Knowledge impact				33.9	35	◆
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				1.7	64	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				1.1	36	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.3	48	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				41.2	23	● ◆
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				43	24	◆
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.02	100	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				80.8	42	◆
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				25.8	4	● ◆
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				6	18	● ◆
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.9	78	
 Creative outputs				28	55	◆
7.1 Intangible assets				34	54	◆
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				52.4	50	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				27.9	73	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				6.1	30	● ◆
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.9	63	
7.2 Creative goods and services				18.5	61	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.1	90	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				2.4	58	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				3.3	48	◆
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				3.4	15	● ◆
7.3 Online creativity				25.6	74	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				0.8	107	○
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				6.4	70	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				69.7	54	

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 Philippines.



Philippines has missing data for three indicators and outdated data for nine indicators.

Missing data for Philippines

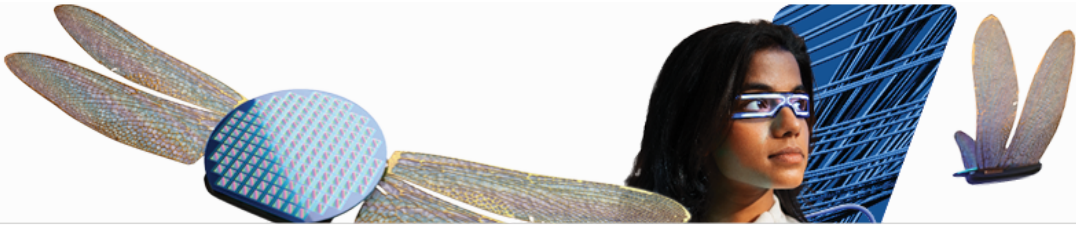
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture [†]	n/a	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups [†]	n/a	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor

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

Outdated data for Philippines

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
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
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2023	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2023	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2020	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

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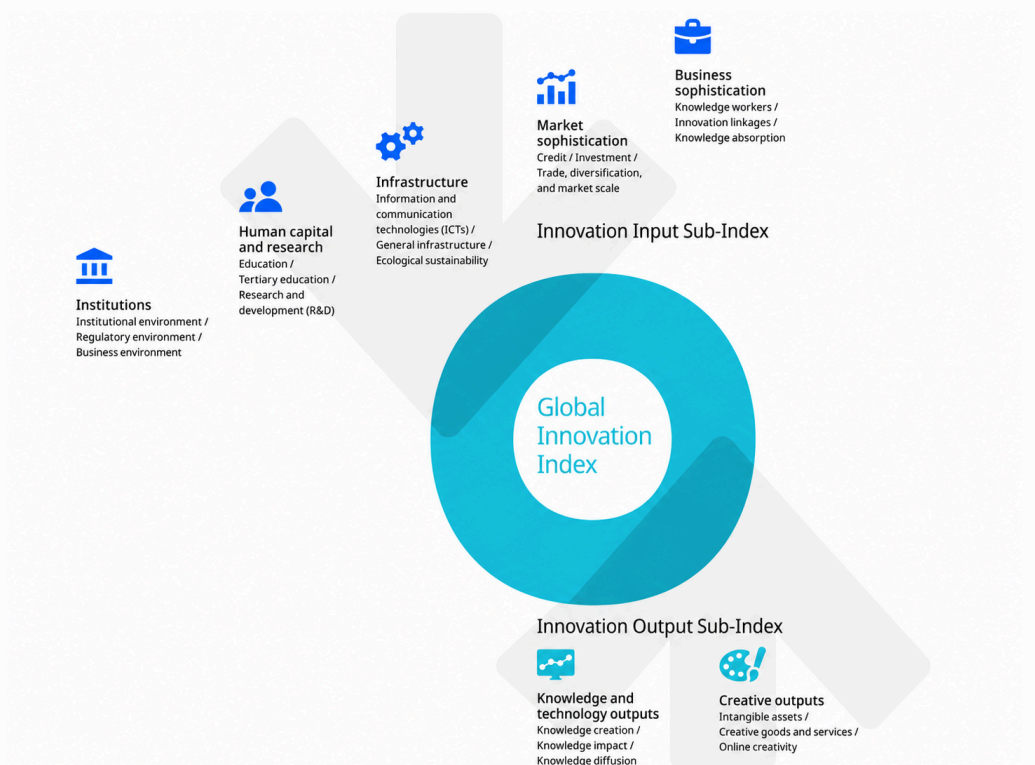
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	2022	2023	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Industrial Statistics Database (INDSTAT), two-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 and Revision 4

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



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.