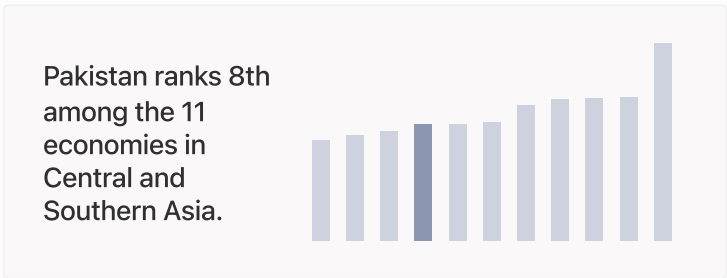
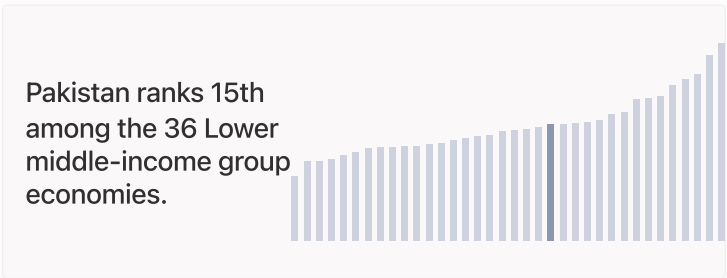
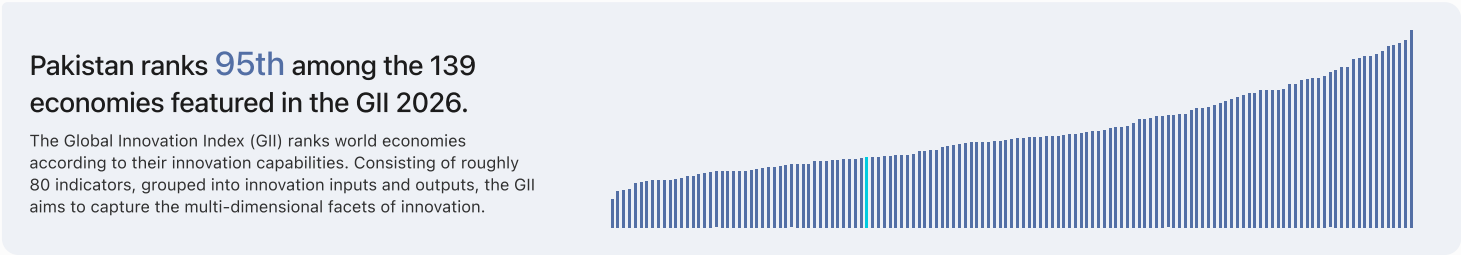




Pakistan ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026



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

The table shows the rankings of Pakistan 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 Pakistan in the GII 2026 is between ranks 85 and 100.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	107th	118th	88th
2021	99th	117th	77th
2022	87th	111st	69th
2023	88th	113rd	68th
2024	91st	116th	70th
2025	99th	124th	75th
2026	95th	121st	72nd

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

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

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

This year Pakistan ranks **121st** in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Pakistan ranks **72nd** in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

Global Innovation Index 2026



> Global Innovation Tracker

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



For Pakistan, 7 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	▲ 4.2 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 3 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -6.7 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 50 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 12.3 % 2015 - 2025	▼ -1.1 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -6.9 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 4.1 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	n/a	▲ 9.7% 2023 - 2024	n/a	▲ 9.8% 2023 - 2024	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 6.2% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 49.6% 2014 - 2024	n/a
Penetration	n/a	1.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 0.9 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1.6 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.6 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.4 % 2014 - 2024	+ 0.6 °C 2015
Level	22,515 USD in 2025	67.8 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 Pakistan performs above 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.



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

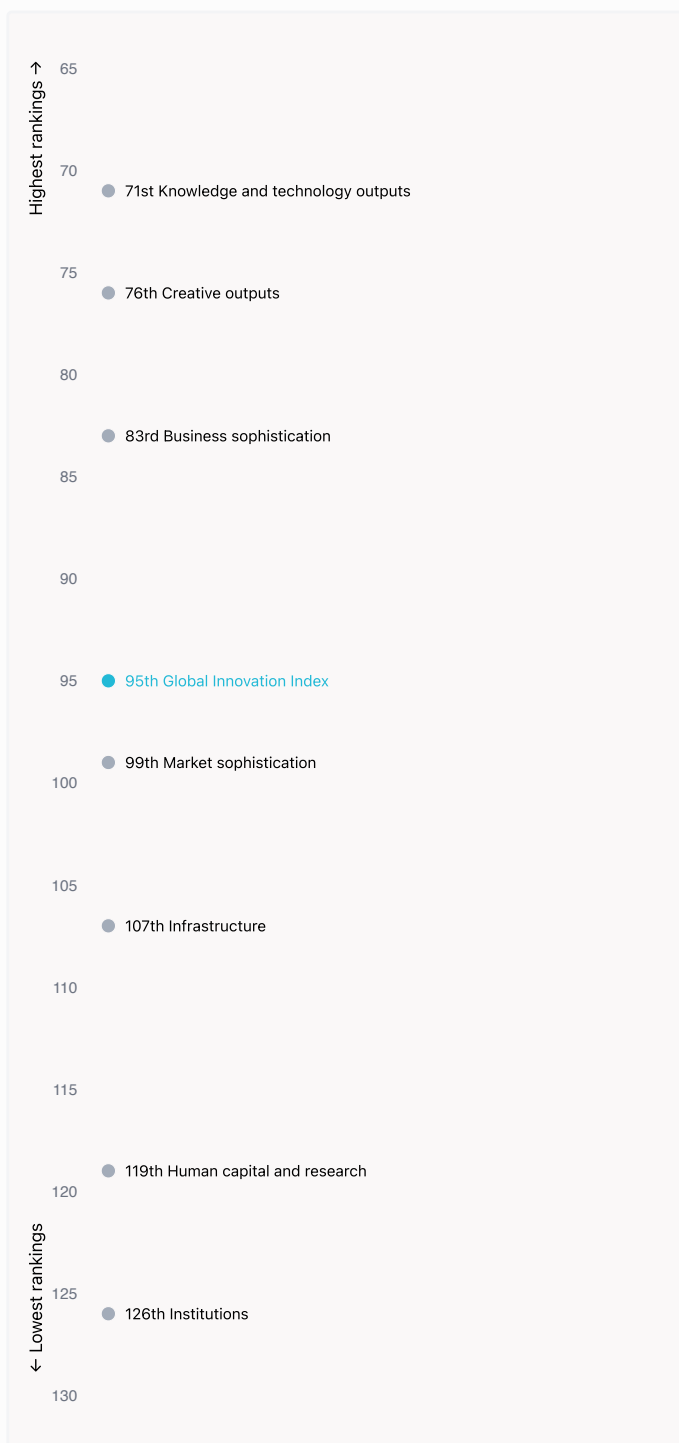
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





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



Highest Rankings

Pakistan ranks highest in Knowledge and technology outputs (71st), Creative outputs (76th) and Business sophistication (83rd).



Lowest Rankings

Pakistan ranks lowest in Institutions (126th), Human capital and research (119th) and Infrastructure (107th).



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



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



Lower middle-income economies

Pakistan performs above the Lower middle-income group average in Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.



Central and Southern Asia

Pakistan performs above the regional average in Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 39.95

Lower middle-income | Score: 39.43

Pakistan | Score: 25.82

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 28.94

Lower middle-income | Score: 24.06

Pakistan | Score: 18.78

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 40.84

Lower middle-income | Score: 35.49

Pakistan | Score: 33.27

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 32.51

Lower middle-income | Score: 29.66

Pakistan | Score: 28.64

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

Pakistan | Score: 24.45

Lower middle-income | Score: 23.29

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 21.94

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

Pakistan | Score: 21.74

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 20.63

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.59

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

Pakistan | Score: 20.64

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 19.18

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.00



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Pakistan

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



Pakistan's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 10), **ICT services exports, % total trade** (rank 15) and **High-tech imports, % total trade** (rank 19).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
10	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP
15	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
19	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
25	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
26	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$
30	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
33	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
41	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index
47	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
49	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
58	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
62	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69
96	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
106	4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP
116	2.1.3	School life expectancy, years
121	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
128	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
128	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP

Global Innovation Index 2026



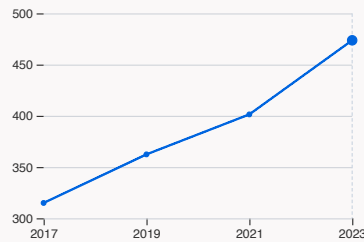
Pakistan's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Pakistan



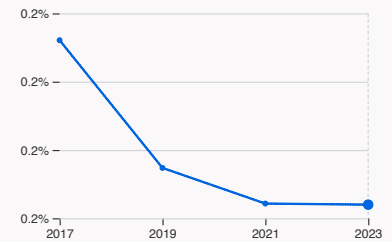
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 1.95 % GDP in 2023, down by 0.03 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 128.



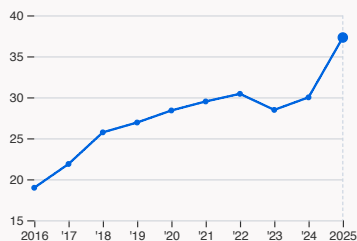
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 473.72 FTE per million population in 2023, up by 18.02% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 75.



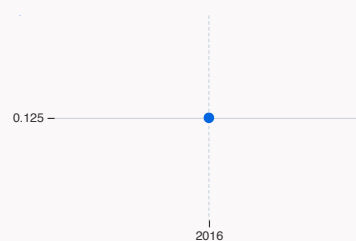
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.16 % GDP in 2023, down by – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 93.



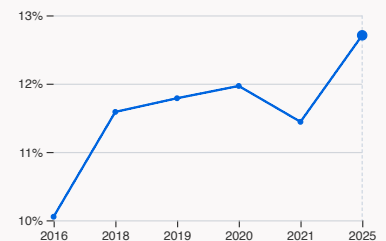
2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 37.3 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 24.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 47.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.125 in 2016 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 47.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 12.71 % in 2025, up by 1.27 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 95.

Global Innovation Index 2026

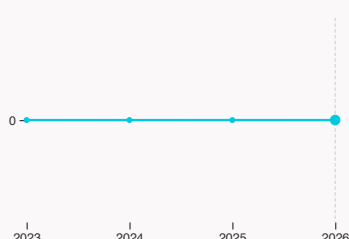


> Innovation outputs in Pakistan



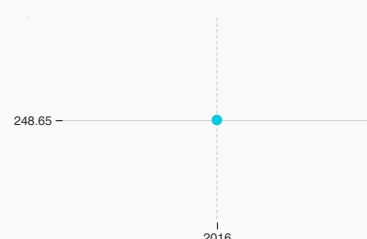
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 480 patents in 2024, up by 4.58% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 85.



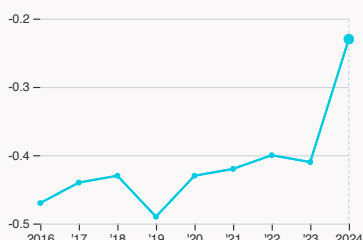
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2026.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 248.65 high-tech manufacturing output in trillion USD in 2016 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.



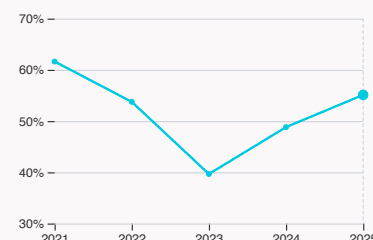
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.23 in 2024, up by 43.9% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 87.



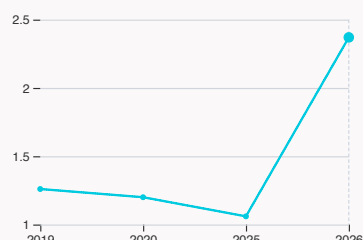
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 590.55 million USD in 2024, up by 29.31% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 73.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 55.11 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, up by 6.29 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 43.



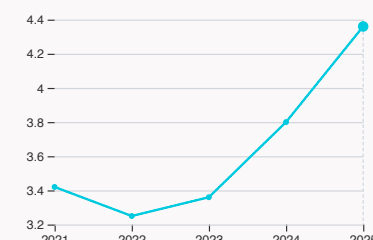
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 2.37 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 123.58% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 25 films in 2024, up by 38.89% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 96.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 4.36 billion global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 14.74% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 10.



Pakistan's innovation top performers

Disclaimer: This section contains only the top performers per country. For the complete list, please visit the GII Innovation Ecosystems and Data Explorer [website](#).

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors and 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Pakistan's top universities

Rank	University	Score
354	QUAID-I-AZAM UNIVERSITY	41.30
371	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY (NUST) ISLAMABAD	40.30
542	UNIVERSITY OF PUNJAB	30.30

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	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY	60.40
2	LAHORE UNIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES	50.10
3	QUAID-I-AZAM UNIVERSITY	48.35

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 Pakistan

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Huawei Technologies	Communications	China-based Huawei Technologies, a telecommunications equipment provider, has announced that it is planning to establish a new data center in Pakistan. It will be developed jointly with Indus Cloud, a subsidiary of Pakistan-based Master Group of Industries. It will serve the domestic market.
2	Zong	Communications	Zong, a mobile network operator and wholly owned subsidiary of China-based China Mobile, has opened a data center in Islamabad, Pakistan. Named Cloud Intelligent Computing Centre, the facility was established in alignment with the Digital Silk Road, the digital infrastructure component of China's Belt and Road Initiative. It will serve the domestic market.
3	Chery Automobile	Automotive OEM	China-based Chery Automobile, which manufactures vehicles and components, has announced that it will open a super mini truck assembly plant in Karachi, Pakistan. The project will operate as a joint venture with China-based Peddy Technology Company Limited.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.



7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Pakistan

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	MARI PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED	59.60
2	MEEZAN BANK LIMITED	53.77
3	FAUJI FERTILIZER COMPANY LIMITED	51.07

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 Pakistan with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	United Bank	Banking	546.7
2	HBL	Banking	385.6
3	Meezan Bank	Banking	352.5

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

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME
Deep science entrepreneurship in Pakistan

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 Pakistan

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Kangaroo Care AI	Medical Devices and Digital Health	Karachi	2018	0.1	0.00
2	Harvested Robotics	Food & Agritech		2023	0.6	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\$
72	121	Lower middle	Central and Southern Asia	255.2	1,671.4	6,949.9
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				25.8	126	◇
1.1 Institutional environment				29.5	124	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				31.6	126	◇
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				27.5	108	
1.2 Regulatory environment				27.8	120	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				27.5	125	
1.2.2 Rule of law*				28.1	118	
1.3 Business environment				20.1	123	◇
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				26.9	111	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				● 13.3	83	
 Human capital and research				18.8	[119]	
2.1 Education				40.2	[111]	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				1.9	128	○
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				8.2	116	○ ◇
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				9.7	30	● ◆
2.2 Tertiary education				5	[127]	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				10.9	114	
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)				11.2	65	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				● 473.7	75	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				● 0.2	93	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				0	46	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				37.7	47	● ◆
 Infrastructure				33.3	107	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				60.2	100	
3.1.1 ICT access*				48.4	121	◇
3.1.2 ICT use*				67.9	99	
3.1.3 Government online service*				64.4	75	◆
3.2 General infrastructure				24	124	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				● 610	109	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				4.9	102	
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				n/a	n/a	
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				13.6	128	○ ◇
3.3 Ecological sustainability				15.5	83	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				12.9	72	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				13.9	62	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.8	77	
 Market sophistication				28.6	99	
4.1 Credit				13.5	114	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				● 33.4	70	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				11.5	121	○
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				0.6	43	
4.2 Investment				1.7	105	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				10.4	73	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.02	101	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.02	58	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.01	106	○
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				70.7	63	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				6.2	105	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				● 89.3	47	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				1,671.4	26	● ◆
 Business sophistication				24.5	83	
5.1 Knowledge workers				33.7	[73]	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				12.7	95	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				1.9	114	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				55.8	25	●
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				n/a	n/a	
5.2 Innovation linkages				19	94	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				0.5	122	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				23.3	111	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				31.6	54	◆
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				34.5	88	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0007	97	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				20.7	77	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.3	83	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				13	19	● ◆
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				0.9	95	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				0.6	113	
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				0.5	89	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				n/a	n/a	
 Knowledge and technology outputs				21.7	71	
6.1 Knowledge creation				18.5	[55]	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.3	85	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				17.4	49	●
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				22.2	41	● ◆
6.2 Knowledge impact				22.1	84	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				0.5	104	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				0	58	○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.3	33	● ◆
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				● 21.5	59	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				24.7	61	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.02	96	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				63.2	87	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				1.1	73	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				6.9	15	● ◆
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.2	83	
 Creative outputs				20.6	76	
7.1 Intangible assets				26.3	67	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				55.1	43	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				32.1	64	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				0.6	65	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.4	88	
7.2 Creative goods and services				2	120	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.2	87	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				0.2	96	○
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				0.03	62	○ ◇
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.08	100	
7.3 Online creativity				27.9	61	◆
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				0.3	114	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				2.8	103	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				80.5	10	● ◆

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 Pakistan.



Pakistan has missing data for nine indicators and outdated data for seven indicators.

Missing data for Pakistan

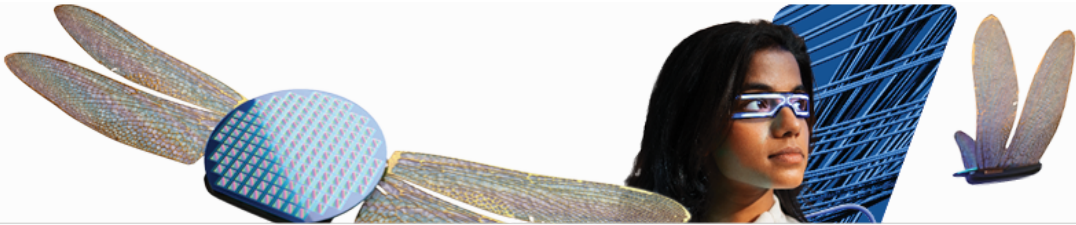
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
3.2.3	Logistics performance*	n/a	2023	World Bank, Logistics Performance Index 2023; and World Bank 2023, Connecting to Compete 2023: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy – The Logistics Performance Index and its Indicators.
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2025	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).

Outdated data for Pakistan

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture+	2019	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

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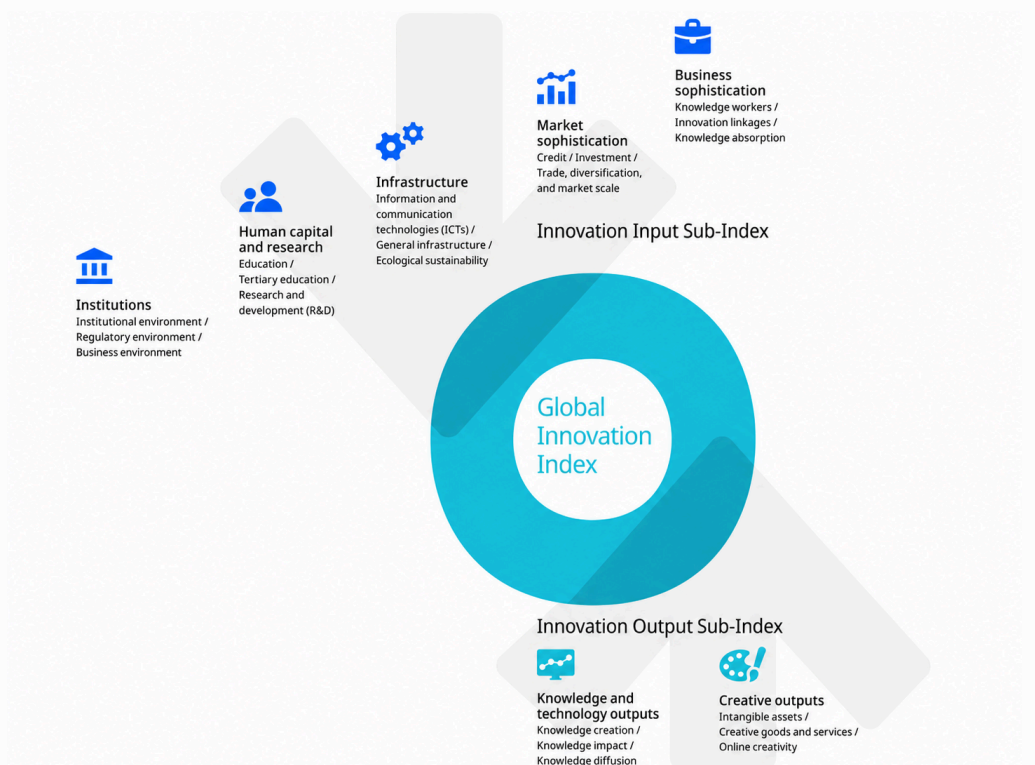
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2023	2024	International Energy Agency
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups†	2019	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2016	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, %	2016	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.