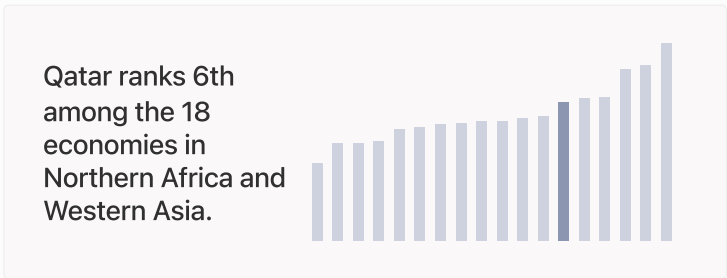
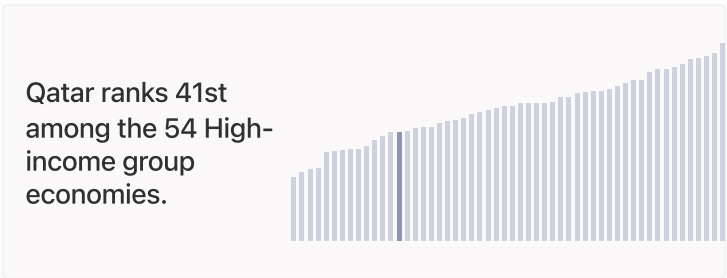
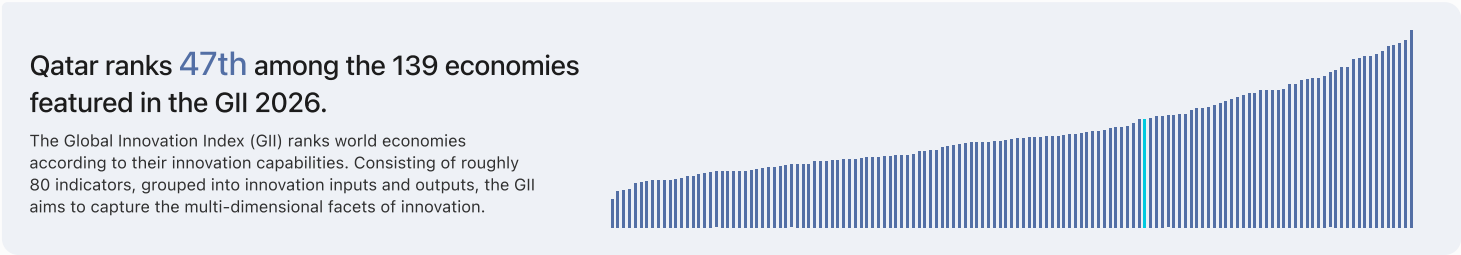




Qatar ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026



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

The table shows the rankings of Qatar 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 Qatar in the GII 2026 is between ranks 46 and 53.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	70th	64th	72nd
2021	68th	64th	70th
2022	52nd	38th	67th
2023	50th	39th	70th
2024	49th	39th	71st
2025	48th	34th	67th
2026	47th	33rd	67th

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

This year Qatar ranks **33rd** in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Qatar ranks **67th** in innovation outputs. This position is the same as last year.

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

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

Global Innovation Index 2026



> Global Innovation Tracker

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



For Qatar, 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	▲ 5.6 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 2.4 % 2023 - 2024	0 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 83.3 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 8.4 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 5 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 7.4 % 2020 - 2025	▼ -5.3 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	0% 2023 - 2024	▲ 3.9% 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.1% 2023 - 2024	▲ 8.3% 2023 - 2024	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.7% 2014 - 2024	▲ 4.8% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 38.5% 2014 - 2024	n/a
Penetration	99.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	11.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	99 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▼ -0.5 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1.8 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	0 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.1 % 2014 - 2024	+ 2 °C 2015
Level	156,282.2 USD in 2025	82.5 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.



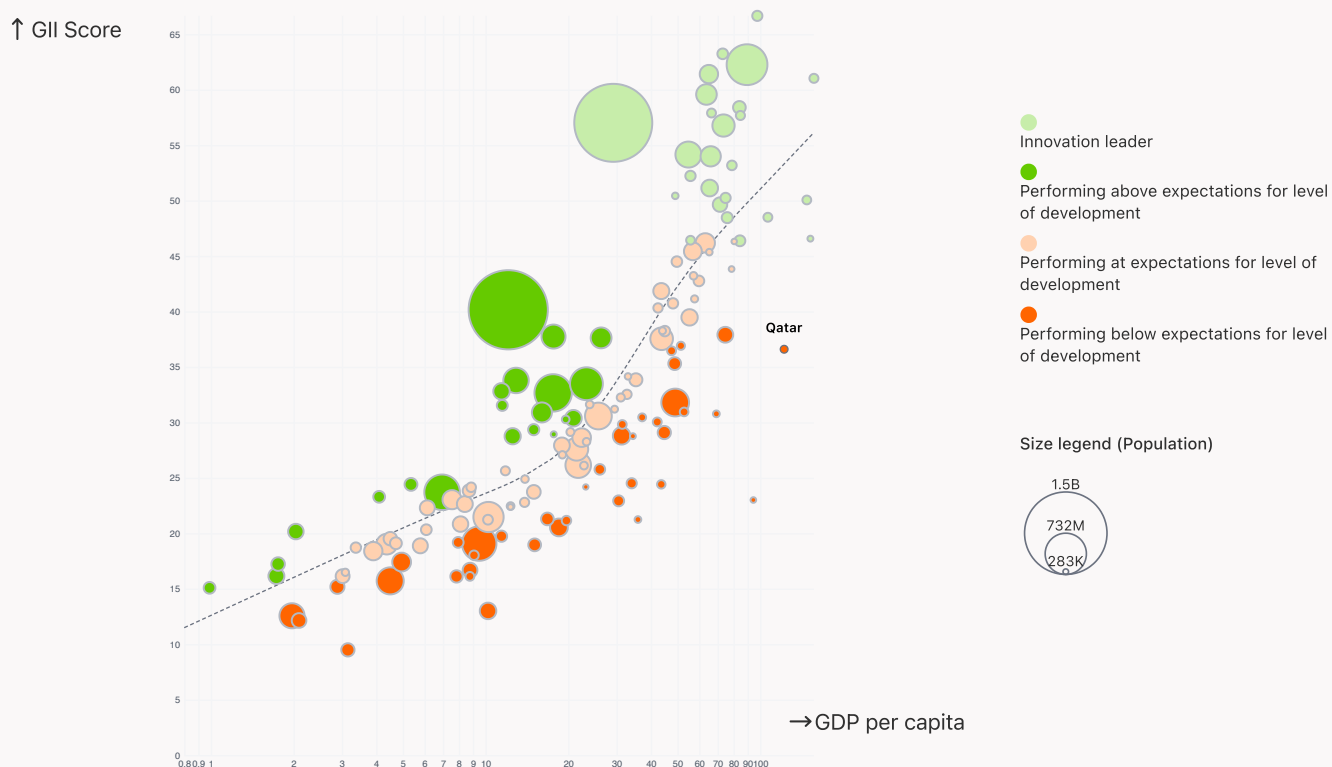
Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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 Qatar 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.



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

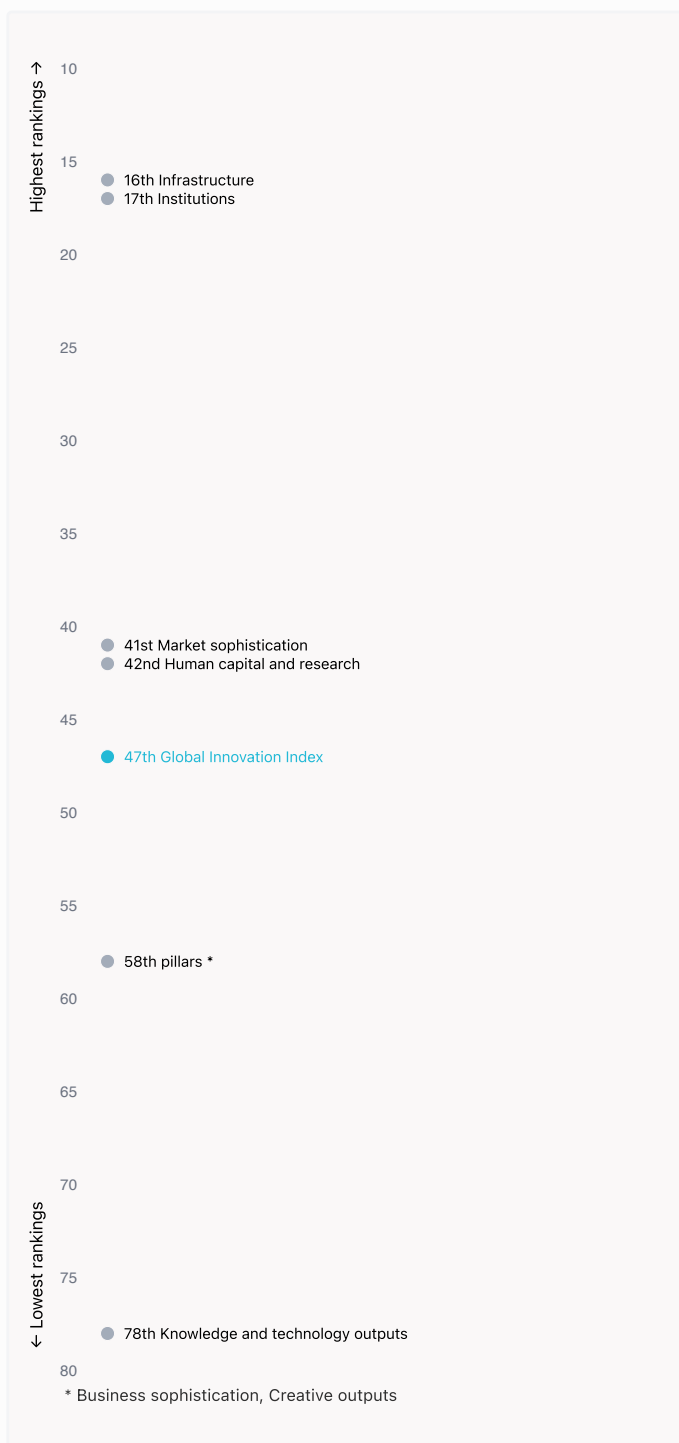
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





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



Highest Rankings

Qatar ranks highest in Infrastructure (16th), Institutions (17th) and Market sophistication (41st).



Lowest Rankings

Qatar ranks lowest in Knowledge and technology outputs (78th), Business sophistication, Creative outputs (58th) and Human capital and research (42nd).



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



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



High-income economies

Qatar performs above the High-income group average in Institutions, Infrastructure.



Northern Africa and Western Asia

Qatar performs above the regional average in Institutions, Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Business sophistication, Creative outputs.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

Qatar | Score: 73.49

High-income | Score: 66.62

NAWA | Score: 54.89

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

High-income | Score: 47.25

Qatar | Score: 40.38

NAWA | Score: 36.97

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

Qatar | Score: 61.23

High-income | Score: 57.21

NAWA | Score: 47.40

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

High-income | Score: 47.93

Qatar | Score: 43.17

NAWA | Score: 39.73

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

High-income | Score: 42.52

Qatar | Score: 30.53

NAWA | Score: 30.04

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

High-income | Score: 34.48

NAWA | Score: 24.00

Qatar | Score: 19.23

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

High-income | Score: 38.33

Qatar | Score: 27.60

NAWA | Score: 26.44



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Qatar

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



Qatar’s best-ranked innovation strengths are **Tertiary inbound mobility, %** (rank 1), **Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.** (rank 4) and **ICT access*** (rank 7).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
4	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.
7	3.1.1	ICT access*
8	3.1.2	ICT use*
10	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture†
12	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†
15	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
16	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
17	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*
18	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†
18	5.2.4	State of cluster development†

Weaknesses

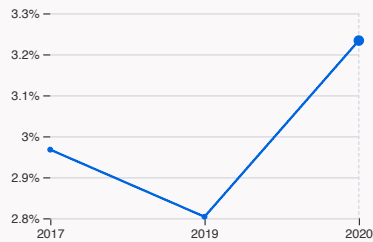
Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
58	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
90	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
99	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification
122	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
122	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
125	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
126	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
128	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
137	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade

Global Innovation Index 2026



Qatar's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Qatar



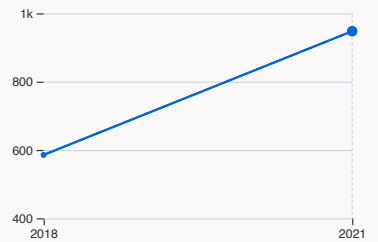
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 3.23 % GDP in 2020, up by 0.43 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 100.



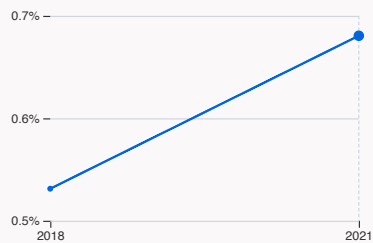
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 22.11 % of total graduates in 2024, up by 1.99 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 70.



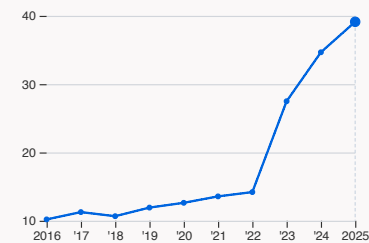
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 947.78 FTE per million population in 2021, up by 61.84% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.68 % GDP in 2021, up by 0.15 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 53.



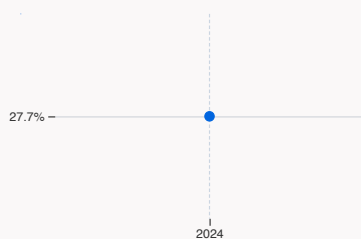
2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 39.13 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 12.86% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 43.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.266 in 2022, up by 6.69% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 99.



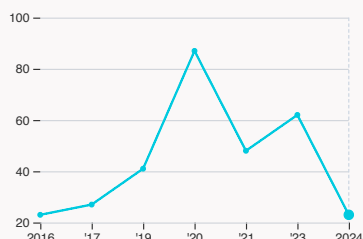
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 27.69 % in 2024 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 52.

Global Innovation Index 2026

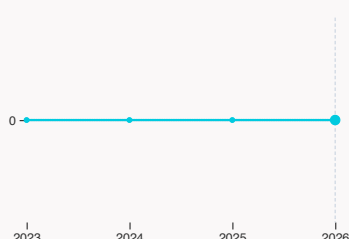


> Innovation outputs in Qatar



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 23 patents in 2024, down by 62.9% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 122.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2026.



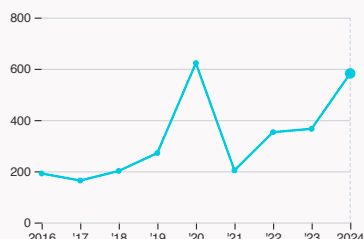
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 257.94 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2022, up by 26.21% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 27.



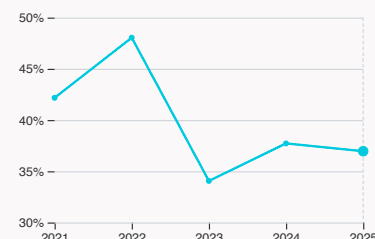
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.06 in 2024, up by 135.29% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 76.



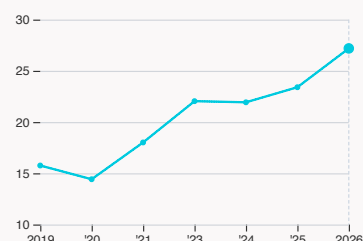
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 582.15 million USD in 2024, up by 59.15% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 88.



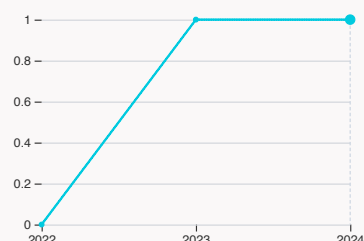
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 36.96 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, down by 0.76 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 63.



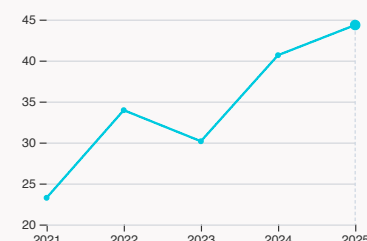
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 27.19 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 16.2% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 15.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 1 film in 2024 with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 90.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 44.34 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 9.05% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 93.



Qatar'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 Qatar’s top universities

Rank	University	Score
112	QATAR UNIVERSITY	66.50
244	HAMAD BIN KHALIFA UNIVERSITY	50.90

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	QATAR UNIVERSITY	86.80

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 Qatar

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Satys	Chemicals	France-based Satys, an aircraft, aerospace and railway painting, sealing and interior manufacturing company, will establish a widebody aircraft paint facility in Dukhan, Qatar. Located in the Dukhan Air Base, the facility will serve the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent. The project will include two widebody paint facilities, including a multipurpose hangar for light maintenance activities. This is a joint venture with Qatar-based Qatar Airways and Qatar-based Barzan Holdings.
2	Global Gases	Chemicals	United Arab Emirates-based Global Gases, a supplier of industrial and specialty gases, has expanded and upgraded operations at its helium filling facility in Doha, Qatar. The factory has increased capacity due to increased demand.
3	imec	Semiconductors	Belgium-based imec, a nanoelectronics research firm, has announced plans to open a new research and development hub in Doha, Qatar. The new facility will open in early 2026 and will be located in the Qatar Science and Technology Park Free Zone. The project is supported by Invest Qatar and will serve markets in the Middle East.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.



7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Qatar

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	QATAR NATIONAL BANK	28.18
2	OOREDOO Q.P.S.C.	57.19
3	QATAR ISLAMIC BANK	36.71

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 Qatar with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	QNB	Banking	10,355.4
2	Qatar Airways	Airlines	5,184.6
3	QatarEnergy	Oil & Gas	4,560.1

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

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME
Deep science entrepreneurship in Qatar

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 Qatar

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	QLife Pharma	Life Sciences	Doha	2016	7.1	0.01

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\$
67	33	High	Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.1	380.2	122,283.2
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				73.5	17	
1.1 Institutional environment				78.3	22	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				85.5	17	●
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				71.2	28	
1.2 Regulatory environment				68.6	33	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				71.1	29	
1.2.2 Rule of law*				66.1	40	
1.3 Business environment				73.5	12	◆
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				77.3	12	●◆
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				69.7	10	●◆
 Human capital and research				40.4	42	
2.1 Education				50.1	79	◇
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				● 3.2	100	◇
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				13.3	83	◇
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				421.9	50	◇
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				12.2	55	
2.2 Tertiary education				56.4	8	◆
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				43	81	◇
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				22.1	70	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				41.7	1	●◆
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				14.7	58	◇
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				● 947.8	57	◇
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				● 0.7	53	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				0	46	○◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				39.6	43	
 Infrastructure				61.2	16	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				89.1	33	
3.1.1 ICT access*				99.9	7	●
3.1.2 ICT use*				95.6	8	●
3.1.3 Government online service*				71.8	58	
3.2 General infrastructure				81.7	1	◆
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				● 21,178.1	4	●◆
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				1.2	18	
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				63.6	33	
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
3.3 Ecological sustainability				12.9	98	◇
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				5.7	122	○◇
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				0.4	128	○◇
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				4.5	25	
 Market sophistication				43.2	41	
4.1 Credit				56.6	19	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				63	30	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				119.4	16	●
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment				8.6	55	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				75.7	21	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.02	97	◇
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.005	86	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	58	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				64.3	84	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				3.4	81	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				● 63.3	99	○◇
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				380.2	59	
 Business sophistication				30.5	58	
5.1 Knowledge workers				19.7	133	◇
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				● 27.7	52	◇
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				● 8.6	83	◇
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				25.4	118	
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				● 0.09	66	◇
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				● 10.2	77	◇
5.2 Innovation linkages				49.4	24	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				1.8	58	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				64.4	18	●
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				82.3	16	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				80.1	18	●
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.02	73	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				22.5	67	◇
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.2	98	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				6.2	95	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				2.3	36	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				0.008	125	○
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				n/a	n/a	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				● 17	56	◇
 Knowledge and technology outputs				19.2	78	◇
6.1 Knowledge creation				8.3	92	◇
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.06	122	○◇
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.01	92	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				10.7	85	◇
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				15.2	58	
6.2 Knowledge impact				28.7	54	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				0.9	92	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				0	58	○◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.4	30	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				● 38.4	27	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				20.7	76	◇
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.09	65	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				68.8	76	◇
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				0.6	88	◇
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				1.1	87	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				6.7	37	
 Creative outputs				27.6	58	
7.1 Intangible assets				38.7	39	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				37	63	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				4.3	126	○◇
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				11.4	15	●
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a	
7.2 Creative goods and services				8.8	89	◇
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.3	75	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				0.4	90	○◇
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				27.3	25	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.0004	137	○◇
7.3 Online creativity				24.2	83	◇
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				2.9	72	◇
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				6	74	◇
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				63.6	93	

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 Qatar.



Qatar has missing data for five indicators and outdated data for eleven indicators.

Missing data for Qatar

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP	n/a	2025	International Monetary Fund
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2024	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
5.3.5	Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI	n/a	2025	FT Locations, fDi Markets; International Monetary Fund
7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	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).

Outdated data for Qatar

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2020	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2021	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2021	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2023	2024	International Energy Agency
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, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization

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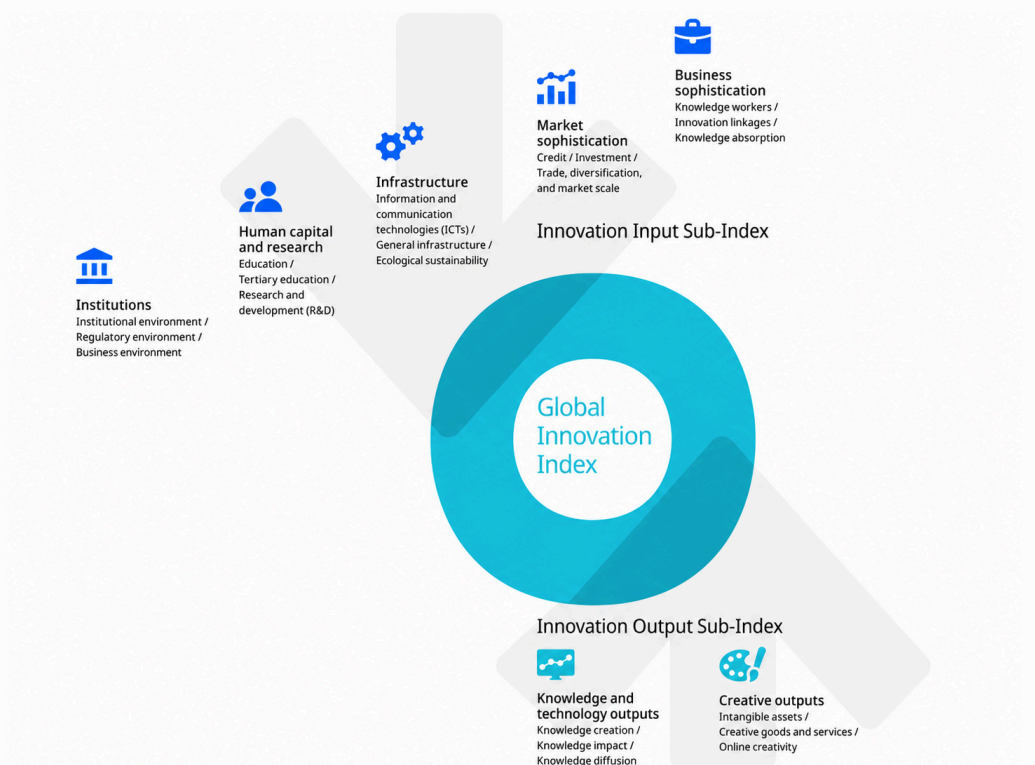
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2021	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	2021	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
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.