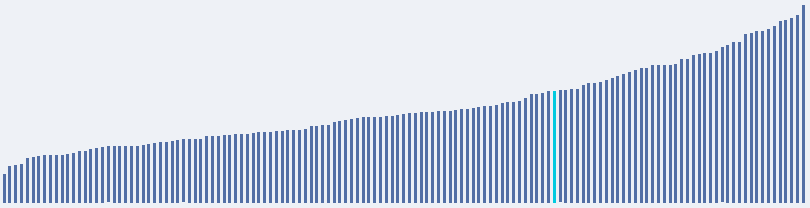
Global Innovation Index 2026

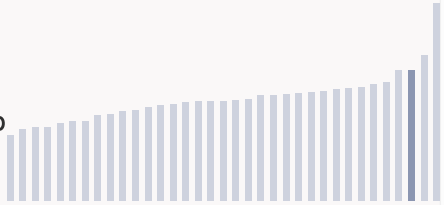
Thailand ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

Thailand ranks 44th among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2026.

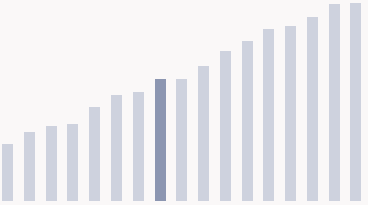
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Thailand ranks 3rd among the 35 Upper middle-income group economies.



Thailand ranks 10th among the 17 economies in South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania.



Thailand GII Ranking (2020-2026)

The table shows the rankings of Thailand 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 Thailand in the GII 2026 is between ranks 41 and 45.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	44th	48th	44th
2021	43rd	47th	46th
2022	43rd	48th	44th
2023	43rd	44th	43rd
2024	41st	41st	39th
2025	45th	46th	43rd
2026	44th	46th	41st

World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters

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

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

This year **Thailand ranks 46th in innovation inputs.** This position is the same as last year.

Thailand ranks 41st 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 Thailand, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Thailand, 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	▲ 17.3 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 2.5 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -6.7 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 5.7 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 9.8 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 9 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -16.3 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 2.3 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 1.4% 2023 - 2024	▲ 2.6% 2023 - 2024	▲ 6.7% 2023 - 2024	▼ -0.8% 2023 - 2024	▲ 60.9% 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.4% 2014 - 2024	▲ 7% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 5.1% 2014 - 2024	▲ 99.5% 2015 - 2025
Penetration	26.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	14.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	95 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	2 per 100 cars in 2025

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 2.8 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.7 % 2015 - 2025	0 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.2 °C 2015
Level	45,728.5 USD in 2025	76.6 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.

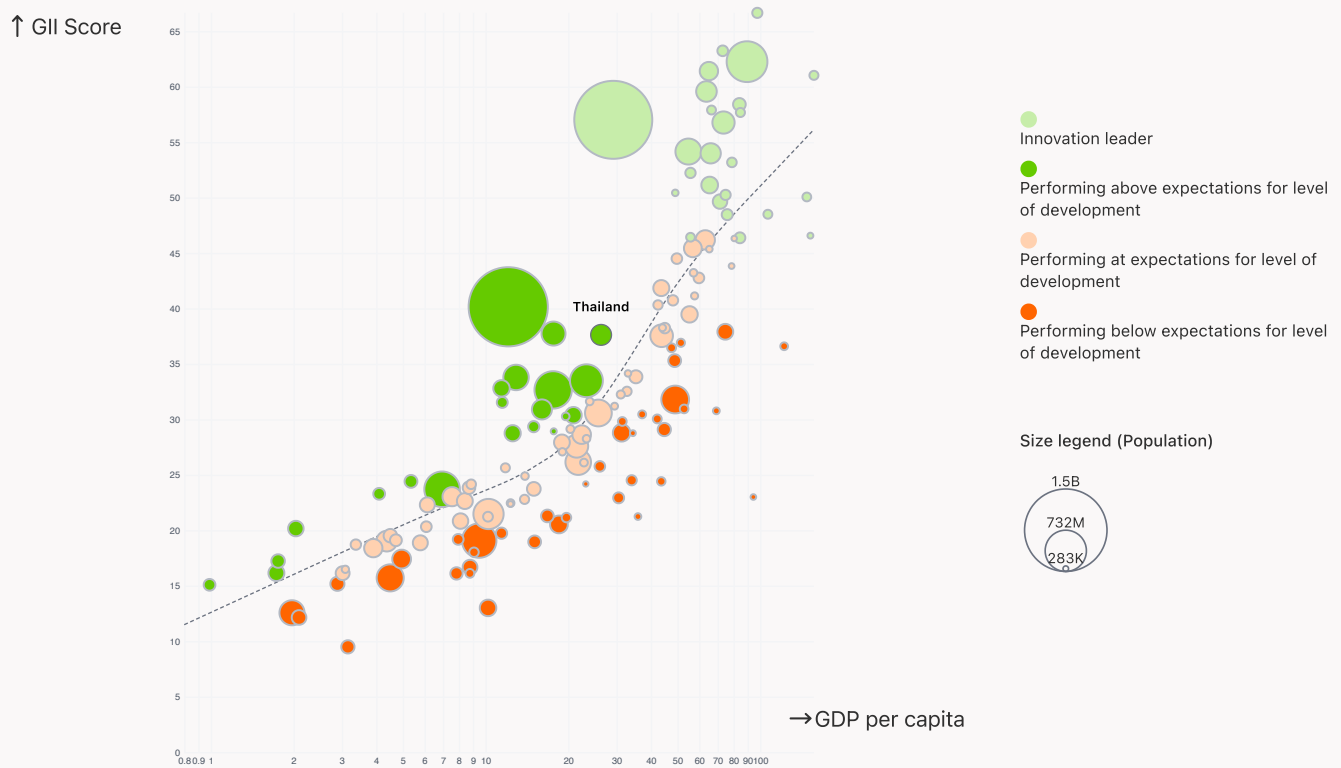
Global Innovation Index 2026

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 Thailand performs above expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



Global Innovation Index 2026

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.

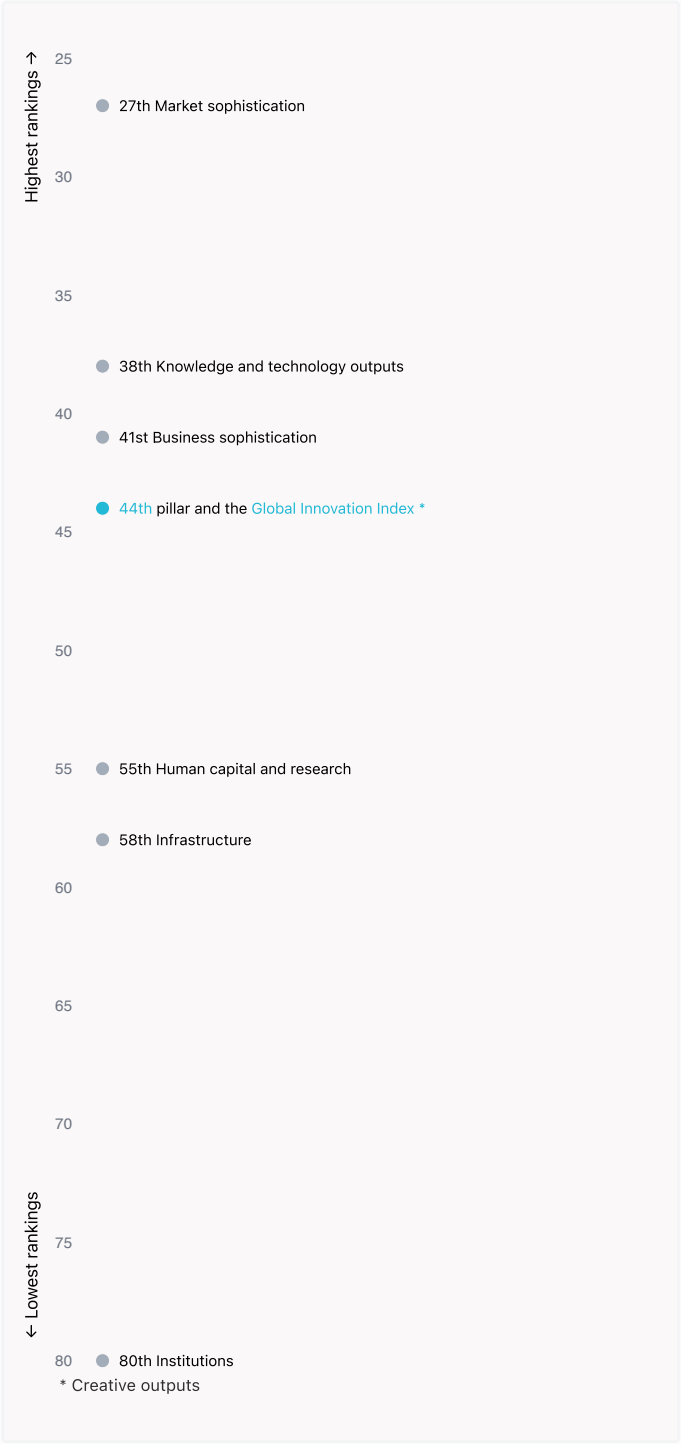
Thailand produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2026

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



Highest Rankings

Thailand ranks highest in Market sophistication (27th), Knowledge and technology outputs (38th), Business sophistication (41st) and Creative outputs (44th).

Lowest Rankings

Thailand ranks lowest in Institutions (80th), Infrastructure (58th) and Human capital and research (55th).

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

Global Innovation Index 2026

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

Upper middle-income economies

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

South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania

Thailand performs above the regional average in Market sophistication.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.28
- SEAO | Score: 61.03
- Thailand | Score: 46.66
- Upper middle-income | Score: 45.06

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 60.87
- SEAO | Score: 41.00
- Thailand | Score: 36.57
- Upper middle-income | Score: 31.25

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 63.75
- SEAO | Score: 50.60
- Thailand | Score: 48.65
- Upper middle-income | Score: 43.45

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 63.92
- Thailand | Score: 49.51
- SEAO | Score: 48.53
- Upper middle-income | Score: 35.56

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 60.02
- SEAO | Score: 38.07
- Thailand | Score: 34.43
- Upper middle-income | Score: 26.56

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.83
- SEAO | Score: 30.87
- Thailand | Score: 30.54
- Upper middle-income | Score: 21.41

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.45
- SEAO | Score: 33.66
- Thailand | Score: 33.58
- Upper middle-income | Score: 23.59

Global Innovation Index 2026

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Thailand

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

Thailand's best-ranked innovation strengths are **GERD financed by business, %** (rank 5), **Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP** (rank 5) and **Creative goods exports, % total trade** (rank 6).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
5	5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %
5	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
6	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade
7	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
7	5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses
8	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade
9	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
14	4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP
20	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
23	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP$

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
66	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science
81	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
91	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %
94	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
104	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP
109	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
110	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
119	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
125	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
130	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade

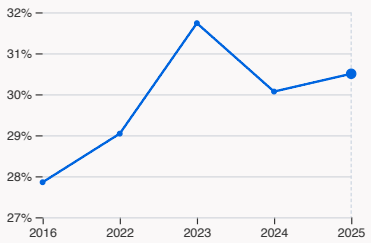
Global Innovation Index 2026

Thailand's innovation system

Innovation inputs in Thailand

2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 2.52 % GDP in 2023, down by 0.09 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 119.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

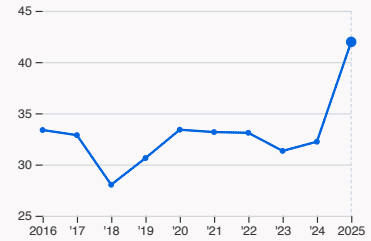
was equal to 30.5 % of total graduates in 2025, up by 0.43 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.

2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 1591.97 FTE per million population in 2023, down by 14.55% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.

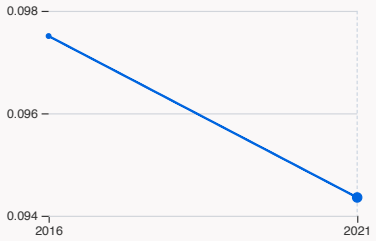
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.94 % GDP in 2023, down by 0.22 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 43.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 41.97 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 30.22% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.094 in 2021, down by 3.23% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 23.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

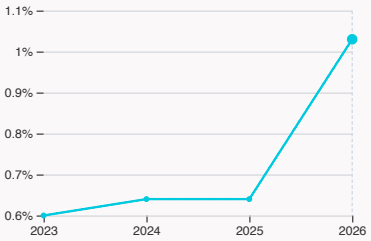
was equal to 13.51 % in 2024, down by 0.15 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 91.

Global Innovation Index 2026

Innovation outputs in Thailand

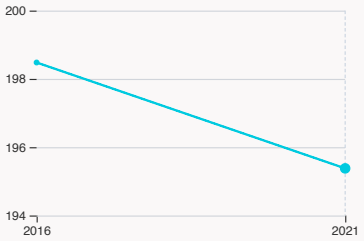
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 930 patents in 2024, up by 23.67% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.



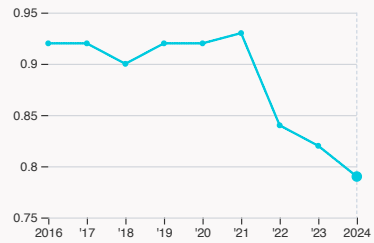
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 1.03 % GDP in 2026, up by 0.39 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 195.38 high-tech manufacturing output in trillion USD in 2021, down by 1.56% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.

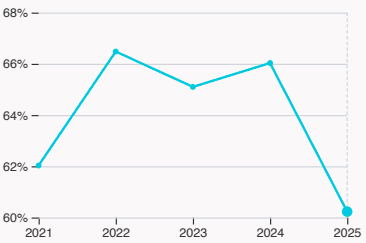


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.79 in 2024, down by 3.66% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 33.

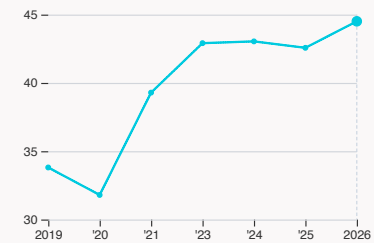
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 62.08 billion USD in 2024, up by 13.22% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 8.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 60.23 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, down by 5.8 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 31.

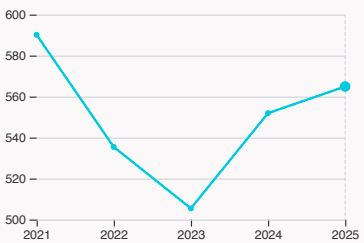


7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 44.51 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 4.56% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 27.

7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 54 films in 2024, down by 10% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 564.9 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 2.35% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.

Thailand'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.

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Thailand

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
1482	DELTA ELECTRONICSPCL	ICT producers	112	3.07	2.43

Source: WIPO, based on European Commission's Joint Research Centre (https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2025-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard) and Orbis database (https://www.moodys.com/web/en/us/capabilities/company-reference-data/orbis.html).
Note: Data is based on the 2025 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard from the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, which ranks the top 2,000 firms by R&D investment annually. For countries not represented in the Scoreboard, companies from Orbis with R&D expenditure above USD 50 million were identified and used to complement the dataset.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Thailand's top universities

Rank	University	Score
221	CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY	53.90
358	MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY	41.10
526	CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY	30.90

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	MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY	68.85
2	CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY	64.40
3	KING MONGKUT'S UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY THONBURI	60.10

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 Thailand

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Galaxy Data Center	Communications	Galaxy Data Center, a subsidiary of China-based data center developer Hoyinn Technologies, has announced plans to develop a computing cluster at the Eastern Economic Corridor Freezone in Rayong, Thailand. The company will invest USD 2 billion toward developing a data center and a photovoltaic power plant at the Silicon Tech Park. It will support the Southeast Asia market.
2	TikTok	Communications	TikTok, a social networking platform that operates as a subsidiary of China-based ByteDance, has plans to establish a data center in Bangkok, Thailand. This is part of the company's plan to invest THB 126 billion to establish server and related infrastructure in high-performance data centers located in Bangkok, Samut Prakan and Chachoengsao. The company has received approval from Thailand's Board of Investment for the investment.
3	DayOne	Communications	Singapore-based DayOne, a private data center infrastructure company, is developing a data center in Chonburi, Thailand. The 180 MW facility at Chonburi Tech Park represents a total investment of USD 1 billion and will be completed in 2030.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Thailand

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	Flash Express	Business Products and Services (B2B)	Bangkok	2.00
2	Ascend Money	Financial Services	Bangkok	1.50
3	Line Man	Consumer Products and Services (B2C)	Bangkok	1.27

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 Thailand

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	DELTA ELECTRONICS	95.31
2	ADVANCED INFO SERVICE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED	87.32
3	CP ALL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED	70.20

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 Thailand with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	PTT	Oil & Gas	8,726.5
2	AIS	Telecoms	3,242.7
3	Kasikornbank	Banking	2,628

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

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in Thailand

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 Thailand

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Mu Space Corp	Space	Bangkok	2017	30.8	0.10
2	Qtft	Semiconductors	Bangkok	2019	1.0	0.00
3	Recharge Health	Medical Devices and Digital Health	Chiang Mai	2018	0.7	0.00

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

Top deep science spinouts originated in Thailand

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Qtft	Life Sciences	Bangkok	2019	1.0	0.00

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

Thailand

GII 2026 rank **44**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
41	46	Upper middle	South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	71.6	1,853.8	26,358.6

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**46.7**	**80**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**57.7**	**64**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	66.4	62	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	49	62	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**48.4**	**70**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	49.8	66	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	47.1	75	
1.3 Business environment	**33.8**	**89**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	37	90	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	30.7	52	
Human capital and research	**36.6**	**55**	
2.1 Education	**44.9**	**96**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	2.5	119	○ ◇
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	14.8	57	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	394	66	○
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	17.5	94	○
2.2 Tertiary education	**35.9**	**56**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	49.1	74	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	30.5	21	◆
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2.3	77	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**28.9**	**37**	◆
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	1,592	48	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.9	43	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	44	41	◆
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	42.4	41	
Infrastructure	**48.7**	**58**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**84.4**	**49**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	95	48	◆
3.1.2 ICT use*	87.1	40	
3.1.3 Government online service*	71.3	62	
3.2 General infrastructure	**46.9**	**52**	◆
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2,825.1	70	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time	1.9	37	
3.2.3 Logistics performance*	63.6	33	◆
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP	20.6	94	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**14.6**	**88**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	11	86	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	5.9	95	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	2.5	37	
Market sophistication	**49.5**	**27**	◆
4.1 Credit	**56.2**	**21**	◆
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	49.7	45	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	147.1	7	● ◆
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**10.6**	**45**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	107.1	14	●
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.02	104	○
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.03	49	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.04	83	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**81.8**	**23**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2.7	73	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	95	23	◆
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	1,853.8	23	●

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**34.4**	**41**	◆
5.1 Knowledge workers	**34**	**70**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	13.5	91	○ ◇
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	10.9	73	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	26.5	109	○ ◇
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.6	35	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	67	5	● ◆
5.2 Innovation linkages	**29.6**	**54**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	1.2	74	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	45.3	47	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	43.2	41	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	45	61	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.06	58	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**39.6**	**25**	◆
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	1.8	20	● ◆
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	20.2	9	● ◆
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.3	125	○ ◇
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.4	74	
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI	0.9	64	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses	67.2	7	● ◆
Knowledge and technology outputs	**30.5**	**38**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**27.5**	**35**	◆
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.5	71	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.06	68	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2.3	5	● ◆
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	10.7	84	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	21.8	42	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**31.3**	**47**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.4	75	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	1	38	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.3	40	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	34.7	35	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**32.8**	**43**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.1	64	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	82.7	33	◆
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	17.3	8	● ◆
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.1	130	○
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	6.8	35	
Creative outputs	**33.6**	**44**	◆
7.1 Intangible assets	**41.5**	**31**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	60.2	31	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	20.4	88	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	7.9	27	◆
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2.5	30	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**25.5**	**49**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.04	110	○
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	1	81	○
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	7.4	42	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	8.2	6	● ◆
7.3 Online creativity	**25.9**	**70**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	2.5	75	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	6.1	72	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	69	57	

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 Thailand.

Thailand has missing data for two indicators and outdated data for eight indicators.

Missing data for Thailand

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2024	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)

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

Outdated data for Thailand

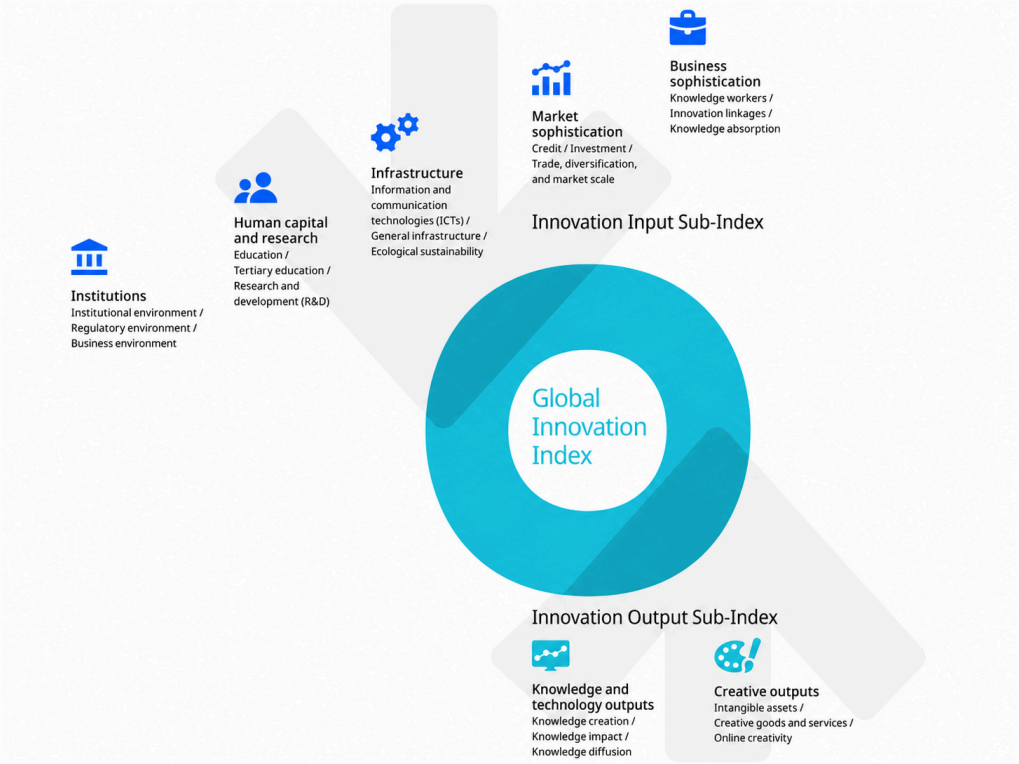
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2021	2023	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
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	2021	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).

Global Innovation Index 2026

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.