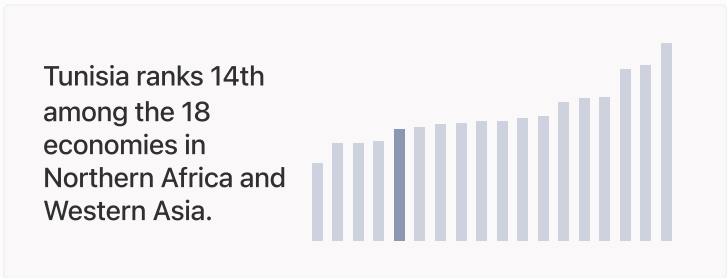
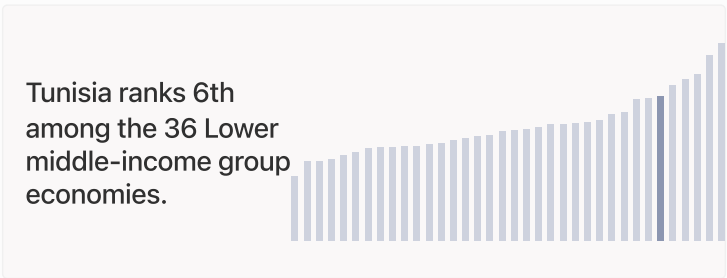
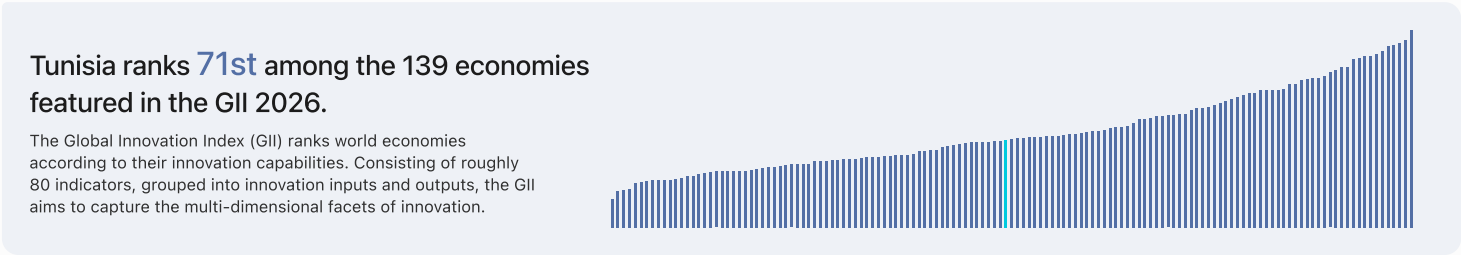




Tunisia ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026



➤ **Tunisia GII Ranking (2020-2026)**

The table shows the rankings of Tunisia 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 Tunisia in the GII 2026 is between ranks 65 and 77.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	65th	78th	59th
2021	71st	78th	64th
2022	73rd	89th	59th
2023	79th	96th	61st
2024	81st	96th	64th
2025	76th	96th	58th
2026	71st	92nd	56th

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

This year Tunisia ranks 92nd in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Tunisia ranks 56th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

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

Tunisia 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 Tunisia, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



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

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 4.9 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 1.6 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 66.7 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 12.5 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 5 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 2.7 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -11.1 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 1.2 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.4% 2023 - 2024	▲ 7% 2023 - 2024	n/a	▲ 9% 2023 - 2024	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.6% 2014 - 2024	▲ 12.5% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 10.3% 2014 - 2024	n/a
Penetration	79.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	15 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 1.6 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.3 % 2023 - 2024	+ 2 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.7 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.3 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1 °C 2015
Level	49,837.9 USD in 2025	76.7 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.



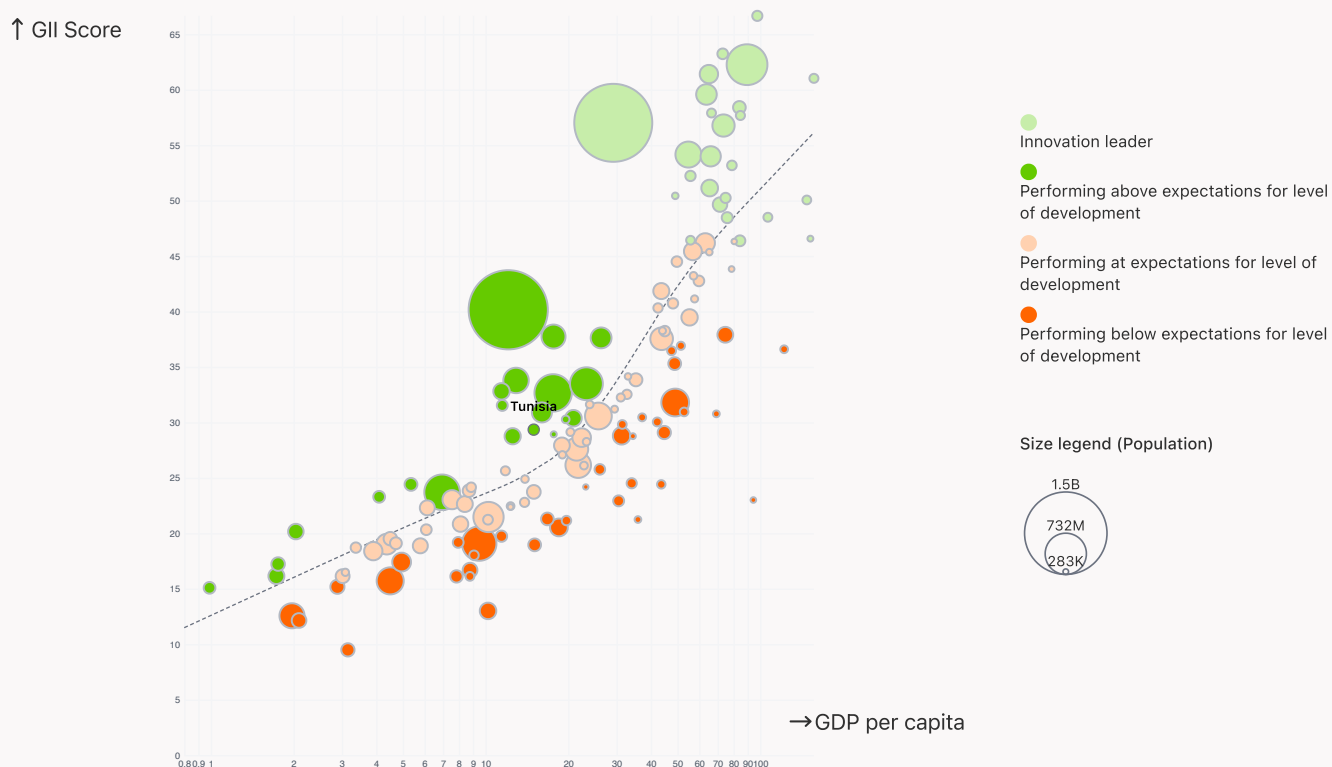
Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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 Tunisia 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.



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

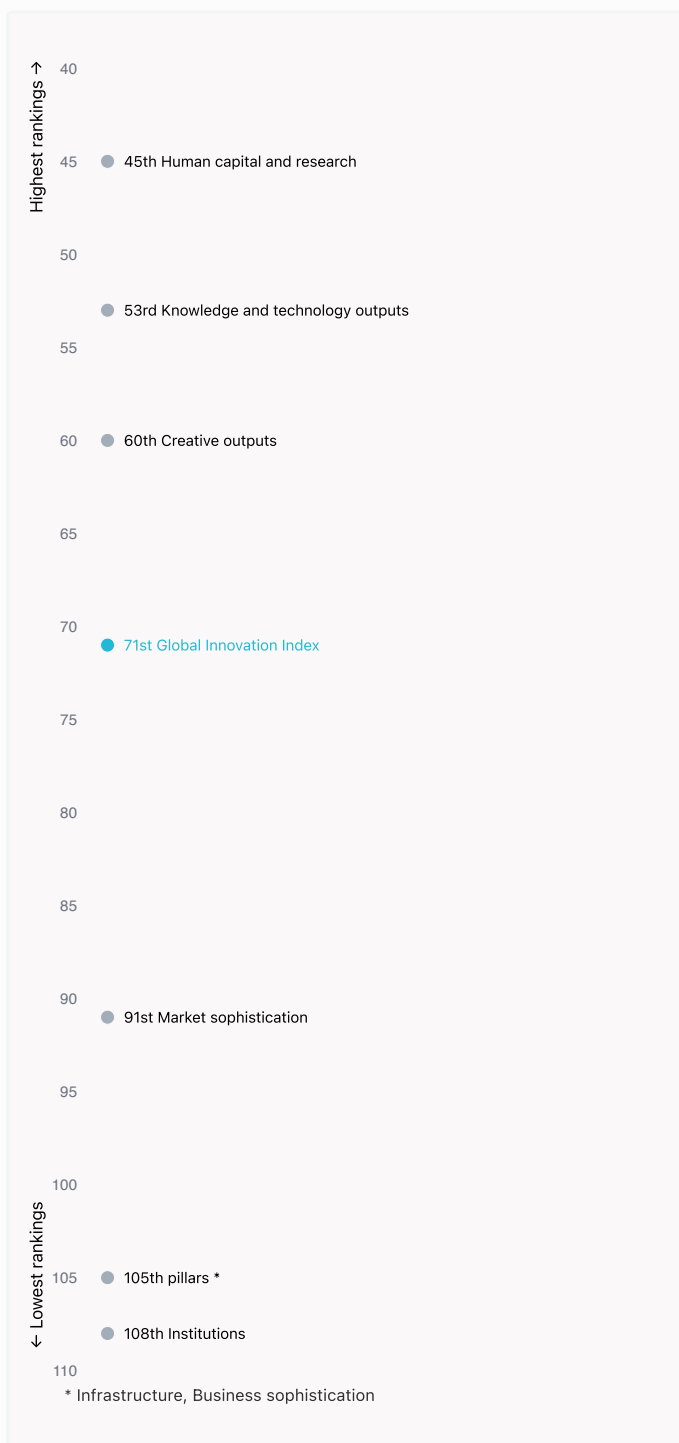
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





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



Highest Rankings

Tunisia ranks highest in Human capital and research (45th), Knowledge and technology outputs (53rd) and Creative outputs (60th).



Lowest Rankings

Tunisia ranks lowest in Institutions (108th), Infrastructure, Business sophistication (105th) and Market sophistication (91st).



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



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



Lower middle-income economies

Tunisia performs above the Lower middle-income group average in Human capital and research, Market sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.



Northern Africa and Western Asia

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

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

NAWA | Score: 54.89

Lower middle-income | Score: 39.43

Tunisia | Score: 34.51

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

Tunisia | Score: 39.64

NAWA | Score: 36.97

Lower middle-income | Score: 24.06

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

NAWA | Score: 47.40

Lower middle-income | Score: 35.49

Tunisia | Score: 33.77

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

NAWA | Score: 39.73

Tunisia | Score: 31.94

Lower middle-income | Score: 29.66

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

NAWA | Score: 30.04

Lower middle-income | Score: 23.29

Tunisia | Score: 21.94

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

Tunisia | Score: 25.68

NAWA | Score: 24.00

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.59

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

Tunisia | Score: 26.95

NAWA | Score: 26.44

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.00



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Tunisia

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



Tunisia’s best-ranked innovation strengths are **Graduates in science and engineering, %** (rank 1), **Expenditure on education, % GDP** (rank 9) and **Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 12).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
9	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
12	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP
17	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
18	5.3.5	Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI
26	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification
32	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP
33	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade
38	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
38	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade

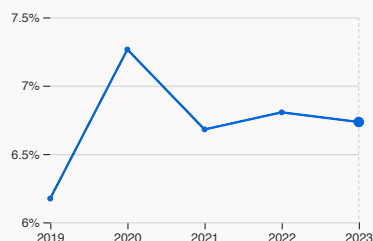
Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
56	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69
58	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
81	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
81	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
82	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺
108	3.2.2	Aviation import dwell time
124	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
130	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP
134	5.2.1	Public research–industry co-publications, %



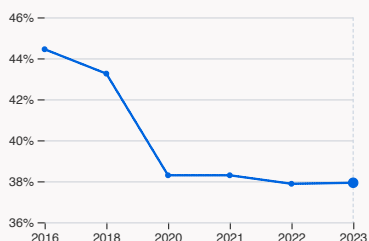
Tunisia's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Tunisia



2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 6.73 % GDP in 2023, down by 0.07 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 9.



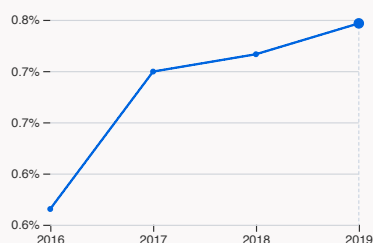
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 37.93 % of total graduates in 2023, up by 0.05 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.



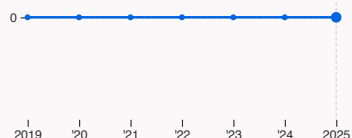
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 1667.61 FTE per million population in 2024, down by 2.13% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.



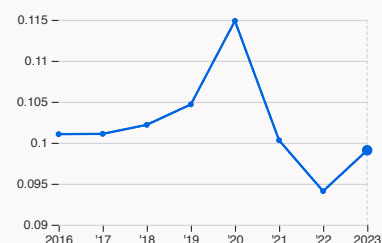
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.75 % GDP in 2019, up by 0.03 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.



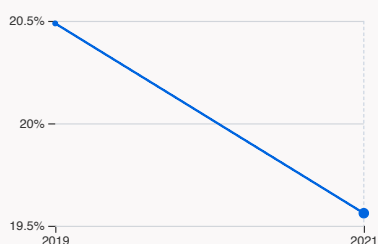
2.3.4 QS university ranking

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



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

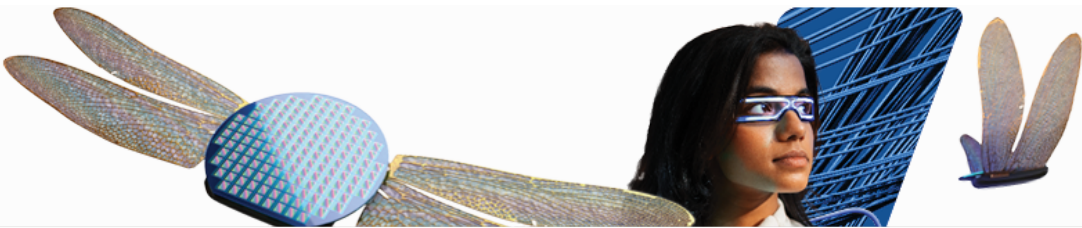
was equal to an index score of 0.099 in 2023, up by 5.3% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 26.



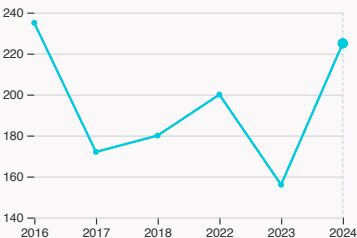
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 19.56 % in 2021, down by 0.93 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.

Global Innovation Index 2026

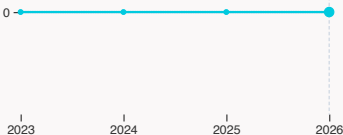


> Innovation outputs in Tunisia



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 225 patents in 2024, up by 44.23% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2026.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 98.79 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2023, up by 5.49% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.



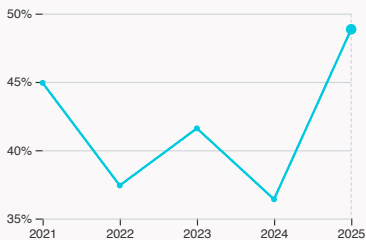
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.55 in 2024, up by 19.57% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.



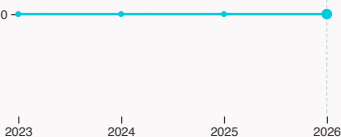
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 1.16 billion USD in 2024, down by 4.92% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 48.85 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, up by 12.44 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.



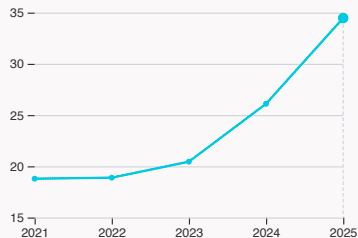
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

The country does not have any brands that make the top 5,000 ranking in 2026.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 11 films in 2024, up by 37.5% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 77.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 34.47 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 32.07% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 79.



Tunisia'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 top universities, 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies and 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	UNIVERSITY OF TUNIS EL MANAR	62.80
2	UNIVERSITY OF JENDOUBA	48.90
3	UNIVERSITY OF SFAX	42.65

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 Tunisia

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Orange Tunisie	Communications	Tunisia-based Orange Tunisie, the local subsidiary of France-based Orange, a telecommunications firm, has opened a new data center in Kalaa Kebira, Tunisia. The data center spans 1,000 m². It will offer cloud computing, backup and business continuity services to the domestic market.
2	Haiwang Chemical	Chemicals	China-based Haiwang Chemical, a manufacturer and distributor of chemical products, has announced it will open a manufacturing plant in Tunisia. The investment of USD 95 million will lead to a production of 92,000 tonnes of bromine annually.
3	Changchun Jieyi Automobile Technology	Automotive components	China-based Changchun Jieyi Automobile Technology, a company that specializes in automotive motors, has opened a new automotive cable manufacturing unit in Borj Cédria, Tunisia. The plant targets a production capacity of 5,000 cable harnesses per day by the end of 2025 and expects to create 1,000 direct jobs. The unit is located in the Ben Arous area and is situated on a 4,600 m² plot with a usable area of 3,870 m². The facility also opened a new office. The project is supported by the Tunisia Investment Authority.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.



7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Tunisia

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	BANQUE INTERNATIONALE ARABE DE TUNISIE SOCIETE ANONYME	37.61
2	SOCIETE DE FABRICATION DES BOISSONS DE TUNISIE SOCIETE ANONYME	46.65
3	DELICE HOLDING SA	65.15

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/global-intangible-finance-tracker-gift/2025>).
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in Tunisia

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 spinouts originated in Tunisia

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Ever Dye	Life Sciences	Paris	2021	21.4	0.07

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\$
56	92	Lower middle	Northern Africa and Western Asia	12.3	186.3	14,982.8
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				34.5 108		
1.1 Institutional environment				43.3 100		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				50 109		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				36.6 93		
1.2 Regulatory environment				40.5 94		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				37.5 99		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				43.5 83		
1.3 Business environment				19.7 124 ◇		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				24.5 118		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				● 14.9 82 ○ ◇		
 Human capital and research				39.6 45 ◆		
2.1 Education				69.1 [12]		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				6.7 9 ● ◆		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a n/a		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				● 14.3 63		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a n/a		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				● 14.6 74		
2.2 Tertiary education				43.1 33 ◆		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				● 38.1 85		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				● 37.9 1 ● ◆		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				● 3.1 69		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				6.8 77		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				1,667.6 46 ◆		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				● 0.7 49 ◆		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				0 46 ○ ◇		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0 81 ○ ◇		
 Infrastructure				33.8 105		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				67.3 88		
3.1.1 ICT access*				73.5 90		
3.1.2 ICT use*				77 78		
3.1.3 Government online service*				51.3 91		
3.2 General infrastructure				20.1 133 ◇		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				● 1,743.9 90		
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				6.4 108 ○ ◇		
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				n/a n/a		
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				12 130 ○ ◇		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				14 91		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				14 60		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				0.9 124 ○		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				2 48 ◆		
 Market sophistication				31.9 91		
4.1 Credit				22.8 83		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				● 31.9 74		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				60.6 48		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				1.4 28		
4.2 Investment				4.5 77		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				16.6 63		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.07 60		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.01 68		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.09 62		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				68.5 74		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				4.9 96		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				94.2 26 ●		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				186.3 82		
 Business sophistication				21.9 105		
5.1 Knowledge workers				29 101		
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				● 19.6 81		
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				● 10 78 ◆		
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				37.2 66 ◇		
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				n/a n/a		
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				● 13.5 72		
5.2 Innovation linkages				15.2 112		
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				0.3 134 ○ ◇		
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				25 107		
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				24.8 64		
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				22.8 116		
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.02 78		
5.3 Knowledge absorption				21.6 71		
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				● 0.1 109		
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				9.8 44		
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				● 0.8 101		
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				1.5 99		
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				3.3 18 ● ◆		
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				8.1 67		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				25.7 53 ◆		
6.1 Knowledge creation				23 42 ◆		
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.3 38 ● ◆		
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.08 66		
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				- -		
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				36.5 12 ● ◆		
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				12.2 67		
6.2 Knowledge impact				25.9 63		
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				0.8 93		
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				0 58 ○ ◇		
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.3 46 ◆		
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				34.5 37 ◆		
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				28.1 54 ◆		
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				● 0.1 58		
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				78.1 46 ◆		
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				5.5 38 ●		
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				● 2.4 59		
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3 32 ● ◆		
 Creative outputs				27 60 ◆		
7.1 Intangible assets				34.6 53 ◆		
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				48.9 55		
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				● 31.2 66		
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				0 81 ○ ◇		
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				3.9 17 ● ◆		
7.2 Creative goods and services				12.9 72		
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.4 67		
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				1.3 77		
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				1.5 56 ○		
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				1.5 33 ●		
7.3 Online creativity				25.6 73		
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				2.2 78 ◆		
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				9 62 ◆		
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				65.7 79		

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 Tunisia.



Tunisia has missing data for four indicators and outdated data for seventeen indicators.

Missing data for Tunisia

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
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

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

Outdated data for Tunisia

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺	2022	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2016	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2022	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2019	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2023	2024	International Energy Agency

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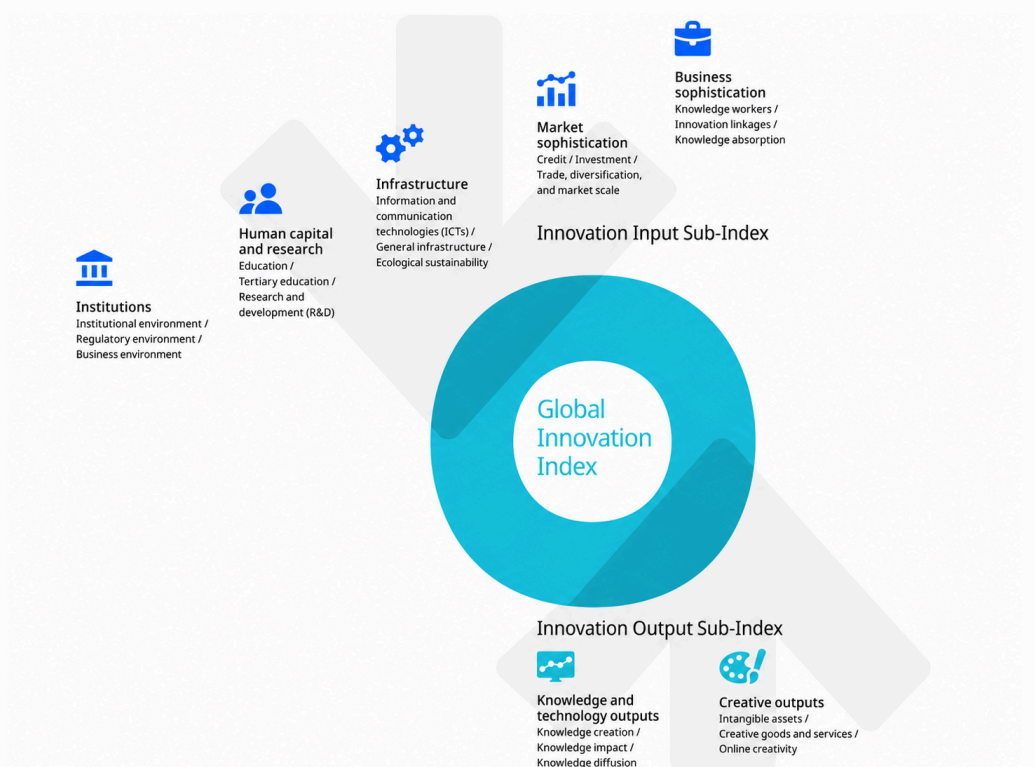
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups†	2022	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2021	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2023	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2019	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	2023	2024	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	2023	2024	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	2023	2024	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	2023	2024	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2023	2024	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

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



About the Global Innovation Index

- The Global Innovation Index (GII) is published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations.
- Recognizing that innovation is a key driver of economic development, the GII aims to provide an innovation ranking and rich analysis referencing around 140 economies. Over the last decade, the GII has established itself as both a leading reference on innovation and a "tool for action" for economies that incorporate the GII into their innovation agendas.



The Index is a ranking of the innovation capabilities and results of world economies. It measures innovation based on criteria that include institutions, human capital and research infrastructure, credit, investment, linkages, the creation, absorption and diffusion of knowledge and creative outputs.

The GII has two sub-indices: the Innovation Input Sub-Index and the Innovation Output Sub-Index, and seven pillars, each consisting of three sub-pillars.