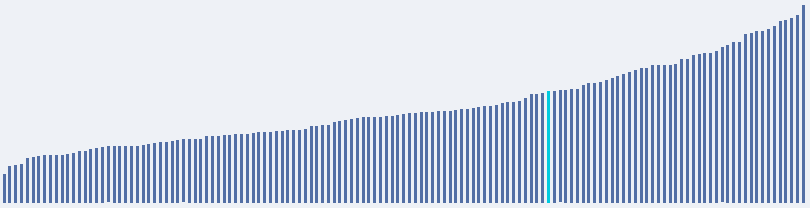
Global Innovation Index 2026



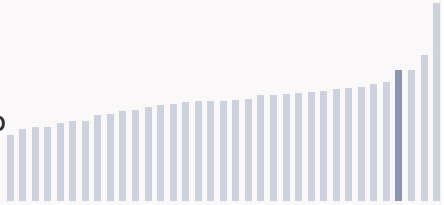
Türkiye ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

Türkiye ranks 45th among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2026.

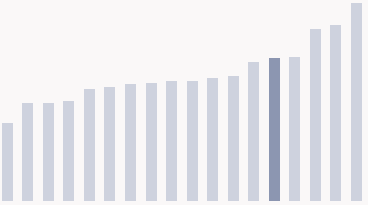
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Türkiye ranks 4th among the 35 Upper middle-income group economies.



Türkiye ranks 5th among the 18 economies in Northern Africa and Western Asia.



Türkiye GII Ranking (2020-2026)

The table shows the rankings of Türkiye 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 Türkiye in the GII 2026 is between ranks 40 and 47.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	51st	52nd	53rd
2021	41st	45th	41st
2022	37th	49th	33rd
2023	39th	52nd	32nd
2024	37th	51st	28th
2025	43rd	49th	35th
2026	45th	51st	39th

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

This year **Türkiye ranks 51st in innovation inputs.** This position is lower than last year.

Türkiye ranks 39th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters

Türkiye has 1 cluster 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 Türkiye, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Türkiye, 9 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	▲ 19.5 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 8.4 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -5.5 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 6.9 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 7.6 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 10.7 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 2.5 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 7.7 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 2.2% 2023 - 2024	▲ 4.6% 2023 - 2024	n/a	▲ 9.5% 2023 - 2024	▲ 121.1% 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.5% 2014 - 2024	▲ 8.7% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 16.5% 2014 - 2024	▲ 102.1% 2015 - 2025
Penetration	78.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	23.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a	3 per 100 cars in 2025

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 3.6 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.3 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1.9 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 3.2 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.1 % 2014 - 2024	+ 0.8 °C 2015
Level	127,577.3 USD in 2025	77.4 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

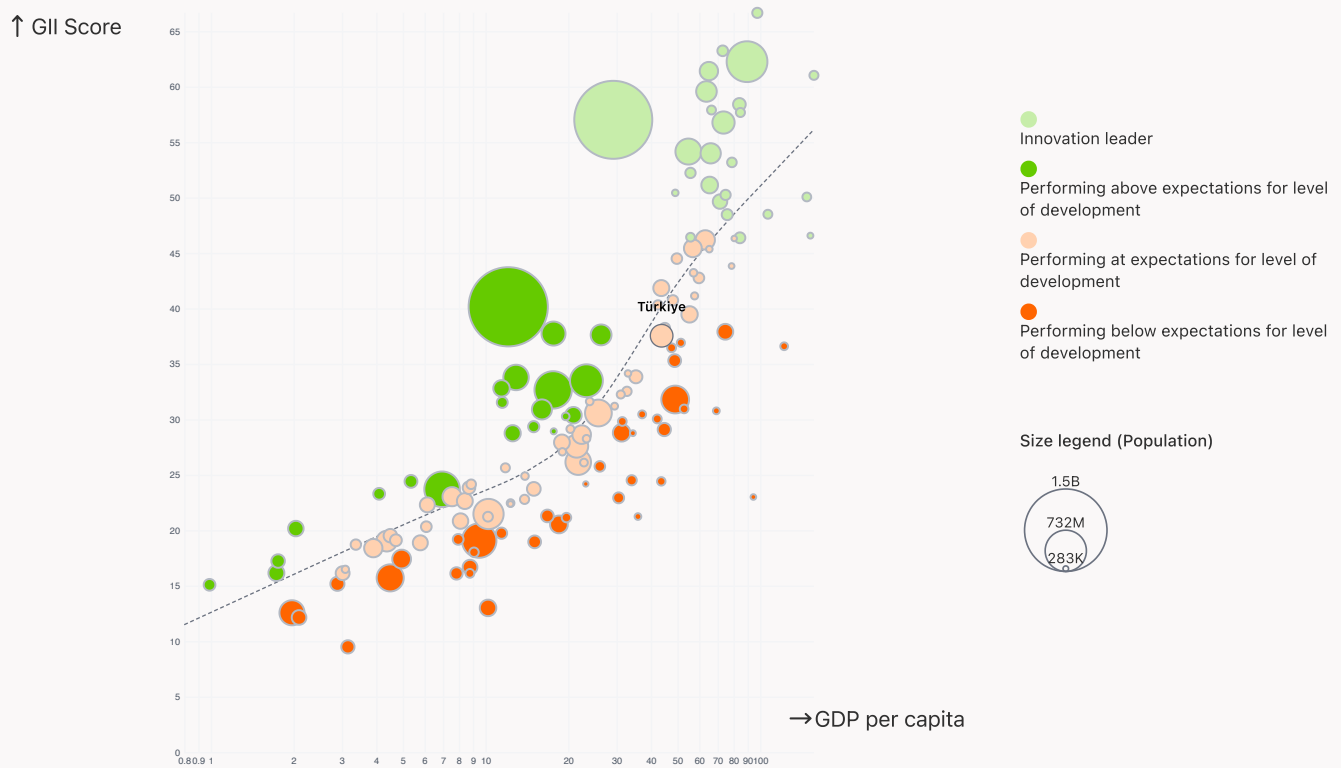


Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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 Türkiye performs at 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.

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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

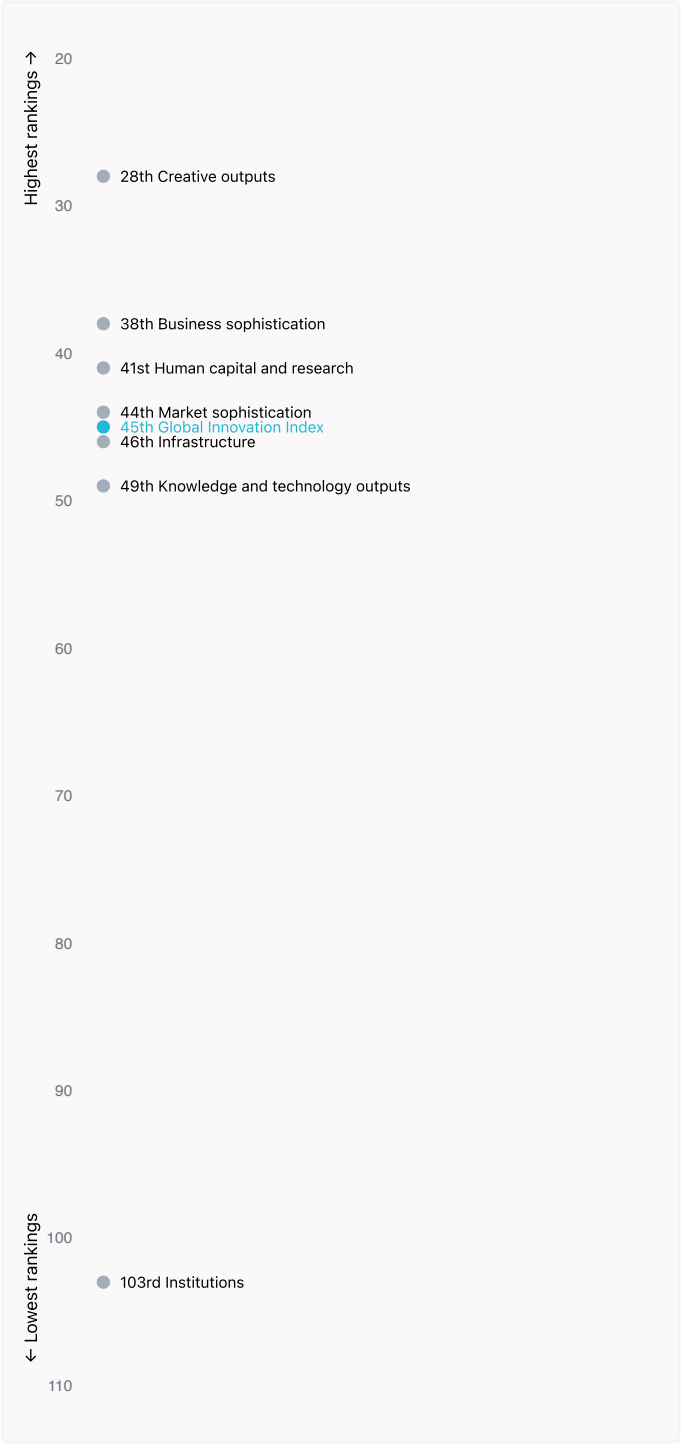


Global Innovation Index 2026



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



Highest Rankings

Türkiye ranks highest in Creative outputs (28th), Business sophistication (38th), Human capital and research (41st) and Market sophistication (44th).

Lowest Rankings

Türkiye ranks lowest in Institutions (103rd), Knowledge and technology outputs (49th) and Infrastructure (46th).

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

Global Innovation Index 2026



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

Upper middle-income economies

Türkiye performs above the Upper middle-income group average in Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.

Northern Africa and Western Asia

Türkiye performs above the regional average in Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.28
- NAWA | Score: 54.89
- Upper middle-income | Score: 45.06
- Türkiye | Score: 37.05

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 60.87
- Türkiye | Score: 40.64
- NAWA | Score: 36.97
- Upper middle-income | Score: 31.25

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 63.75
- Türkiye | Score: 54.01
- NAWA | Score: 47.40
- Upper middle-income | Score: 43.45

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 63.92
- Türkiye | Score: 42.33
- NAWA | Score: 39.73
- Upper middle-income | Score: 35.56

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 60.02
- Türkiye | Score: 35.99
- NAWA | Score: 30.04
- Upper middle-income | Score: 26.56

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.83
- Türkiye | Score: 26.49
- NAWA | Score: 24.00
- Upper middle-income | Score: 21.41

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.45
- Türkiye | Score: 39.63
- NAWA | Score: 26.44
- Upper middle-income | Score: 23.59

Global Innovation Index 2026



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Türkiye

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

Türkiye's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Domestic industry diversification** (rank 5), **Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP** (rank 6) and **School life expectancy, years** (rank 7).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
5	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification
6	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
7	2.1.3	School life expectancy, years
7	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
8	5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses
9	2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross
11	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP$
13	3.1.3	Government online service*
16	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP
19	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
51	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69
76	3.2.2	Aviation import dwell time
85	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap
94	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
94	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
105	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*
105	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
106	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
108	1.2.2	Rule of law*
109	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†

Global Innovation Index 2026



Türkiye's innovation system

Innovation inputs in Türkiye



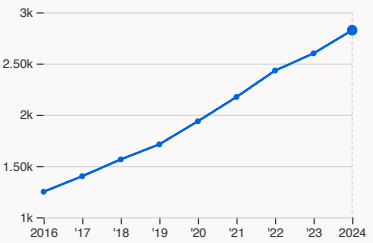
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 3.1 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.44 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 106.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 18.6 % of total graduates in 2023, up by 0.11 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 94.



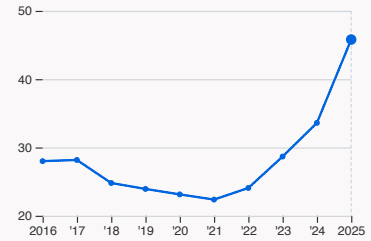
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 2825.85 FTE per million population in 2024, up by 8.68% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 33.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 1.46 % GDP in 2024, up by 0.07 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 29.



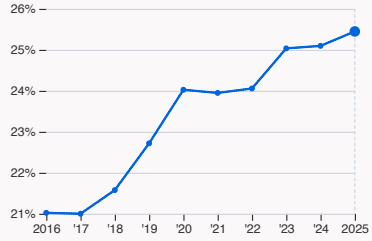
2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 45.8 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 36.31% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 39.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.076 in 2024, up by 1.4% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 25.45 % in 2025, up by 0.35 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.

Global Innovation Index 2026

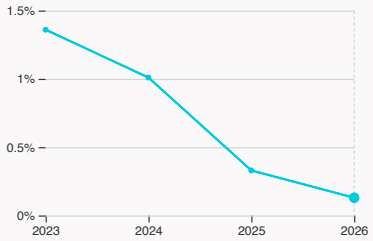


Innovation outputs in Türkiye



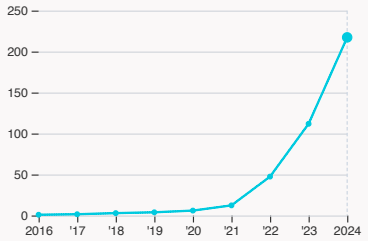
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 10.55 thousand patents in 2024, up by 16.57% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.



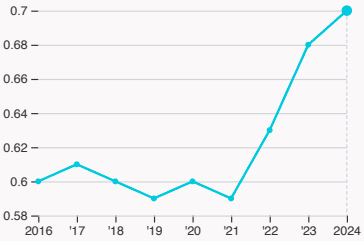
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 0.13 % GDP in 2026, down by 0.2 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 217.32 high-tech manufacturing output in trillion USD in 2024, up by 94.26% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 42.



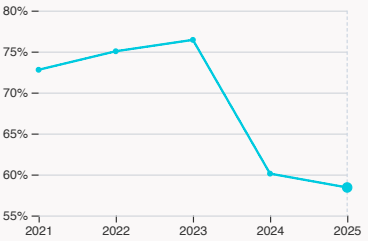
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.7 in 2024, up by 2.94% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.



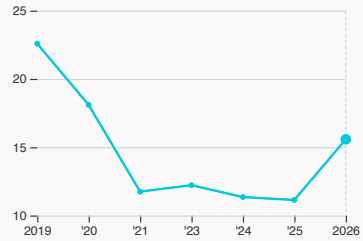
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 8.59 billion USD in 2024, up by 6.31% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 58.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 58.42 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, down by 1.69 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 36.



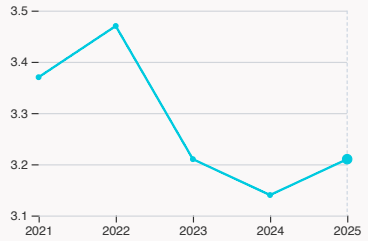
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 15.58 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 39.86% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 58.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 223 films in 2024, up by 51.7% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 43.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 3.21 billion global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 2.23% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.



Türkiye'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 Türkiye

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
625	ASELSAN ELEKTRONIK	ICT producers	338	44.51	10.32
1673	ZORLU	Others	94	-7.24	1.72
1732	TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI A.S	ICT services	89	23.99	1.88

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 Türkiye's top universities

Rank	University	Score
269	MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	48.50
298	ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	45.80
323	KOÇ UNIVERSITY	43.10

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	SABANCI UNIVERSITY	82.30
2	BILKENT UNIVERSITY	81.35
3	BOGAZICI UNIVERSITY	77.80

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 Türkiye

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Astronergy	Electronic components	Astronergy, a manufacturer of solar modules and a subsidiary of China-based Chint Group, has announced plans to invest USD 700 million in a new solar cell manufacturing facility in Balikesir, Türkiye. Construction is scheduled to begin by the end of 2025. The plant, which will be located in the Balikesir Organized Industrial Zone, is expected to reach a total annual production capacity of 5 GW by 2028 and will be constructed in two phases under Türkiye's HIT-30 high-tech investment initiative. Around 80 percent of the new factory's production is earmarked for export to key markets such as the United States and southern Europe.
2	Hyundai Motor Türkiye	Automotive OEM	Hyundai Motor Türkiye, previously known as Hyundai Assan, an automotive company and joint venture of Republic of Korea-based Hyundai Motor, has announced plans to expand its production capacity at its manufacturing plant in Izmir, Türkiye. The company is starting preparations for electric vehicle production, with plans to commence manufacturing in 2026. It will serve markets in Europe.
3	Dongfang Electric Corporation	Engines & turbines	China-based Dongfang Electric Corporation, a manufacturer of power generators, has announced plans to establish a USD 250 million wind turbine production facility in Türkiye. The plant would have an annual manufacturing capacity of 2,000 MW of turbines.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Türkiye

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	Insider	Enterprise Tech	Istanbul	2.00

Source: CBInsights, Tracker - The Complete list of Unicorns Companies; Africa: The Big Deal; and PitchBook Data, Inc.
Note: The list is based on unicorns as of January 2026, covering nearly 2000 companies worldwide. For African countries, the dataset is supplemented with data from Africa: The Big Deal. PitchBook data is also used as a complementary source to enrich coverage.

7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Türkiye

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	FORD OTOMOTIV SANAYI A.S.	52.16
2	PETROKENT TURIZM A.S.	99.14
3	BIM BIRLESIK MAGAZALAR A.S.	54.17

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 Türkiye with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	Turkish Airlines	Airlines	2,884.4
2	Arçelik	Electronics	1,989
3	LC Waikiki	Apparel	1,306.8

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

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in Türkiye

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 Türkiye

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	MicroAlgaex	Life Sciences	Istanbul	2022	47.0	0.25
2	Massive Bio	Life Sciences	Istanbul	2014	28.1	0.07
3	OPLOG Operational Logistics	Robotics and autonomous systems	Çankaya	2013	12.1	0.05

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 Türkiye

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Sensobright	Life Sciences	Beaverton	2018	5.2	0.02
2	CY Vision	Energy	San Jose	2016	12.0	0.02
3	Albila	Life Sciences	Istanbul	2017	4.0	0.02

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

Türkiye

GII 2026 rank **45**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
39	51	Upper middle	Northern Africa and Western Asia	87.7	3,766.8	43,786.2

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**37.1**	**103**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**45.8**	**94**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	50.7	105	○
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	40.8	81	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**37.1**	**102**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	41.9	88	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	32.2	108	○
1.3 Business environment	**28.3**	**103**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	27.4	109	○
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	29.2	55	
Human capital and research	**40.6**	**41**	◆
2.1 Education	**50.9**	**77**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.1	106	○
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	9	85	○ ◇
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	18.8	7	● ◆
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	461.7	38	◆
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	15.6	80	
2.2 Tertiary education	**35.2**	**58**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	105.9	9	● ◆
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	18.6	94	○
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	4.3	59	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**35.8**	**34**	◆
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2,825.8	33	◆
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	1.5	29	◆
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	48	36	◆
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	46.3	39	
Infrastructure	**54**	**46**	◆
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**87.6**	**38**	◆
3.1.1 ICT access*	90.5	57	
3.1.2 ICT use*	81.8	64	
3.1.3 Government online service*	90.7	13	● ◆
3.2 General infrastructure	**51.8**	**36**	◆
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	4,079.9	54	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time	3.1	76	○
3.2.3 Logistics performance*	59.1	37	◆
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP	32.3	16	● ◆
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**22.6**	**49**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	18.5	27	◆
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	14.5	57	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	1.9	49	
Market sophistication	**42.3**	**44**	
4.1 Credit	**37.8**	**42**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	59.4	32	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	43	75	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**6**	**70**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	31	44	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.05	69	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.1	24	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.07	70	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**83.2**	**18**	◆
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	3.5	83	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	98.5	5	● ◆
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	3,766.8	11	● ◆

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**36**	**38**	◆
5.1 Knowledge workers	**40.9**	**48**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	25.4	59	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	13.4	64	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	34.7	74	
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.9	27	◆
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	53.8	22	◆
5.2 Innovation linkages	**35.5**	**44**	◆
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	1.4	68	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	35.7	74	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	71.3	23	◆
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	47.9	54	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	34	◆
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**31.6**	**43**	◆
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.9	42	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	8.3	66	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.3	76	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.1	105	○
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI	0.6	84	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses	66.3	8	● ◆
Knowledge and technology outputs	**26.5**	**49**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**27.6**	**33**	◆
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	3	21	◆
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.5	29	◆
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.9	22	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	17.4	48	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	30	33	◆
6.2 Knowledge impact	**28.7**	**53**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.7	66	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0.1	57	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.4	28	◆
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	30.2	42	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**23.1**	**63**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.1	56	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	81.1	41	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	2.2	58	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	1.3	82	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	4.1	63	
Creative outputs	**39.6**	**28**	◆
7.1 Intangible assets	**55.4**	**12**	◆
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	58.4	36	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	103.2	7	● ◆
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	1	58	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	11.8	6	● ◆
7.2 Creative goods and services	**18.2**	**62**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.1	94	○
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	3.5	43	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	2.7	51	○ ◇
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	2.9	19	● ◆
7.3 Online creativity	**29.6**	**55**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	7.5	47	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	6.5	69	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	74.7	21	

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.

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Data Availability

The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for Türkiye.

Türkiye has missing data for one indicator and outdated data for eight indicators.

Missing data for Türkiye

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
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 Türkiye

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	2021	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2023	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
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups†	2021	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor

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

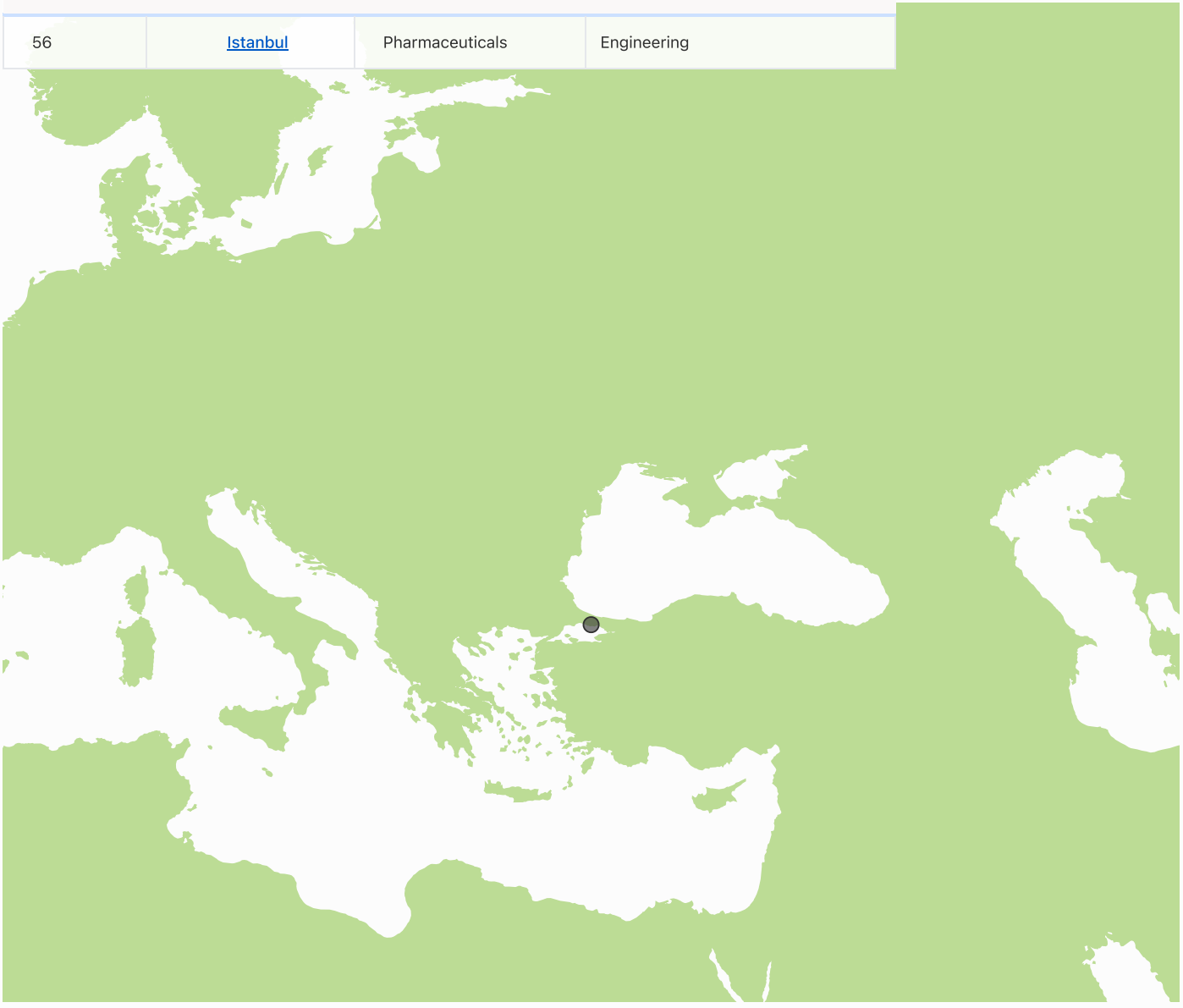


Top innovation clusters in Türkiye

Türkiye has 1 cluster in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index

The table and map below give an overview of the top innovation clusters in Türkiye.

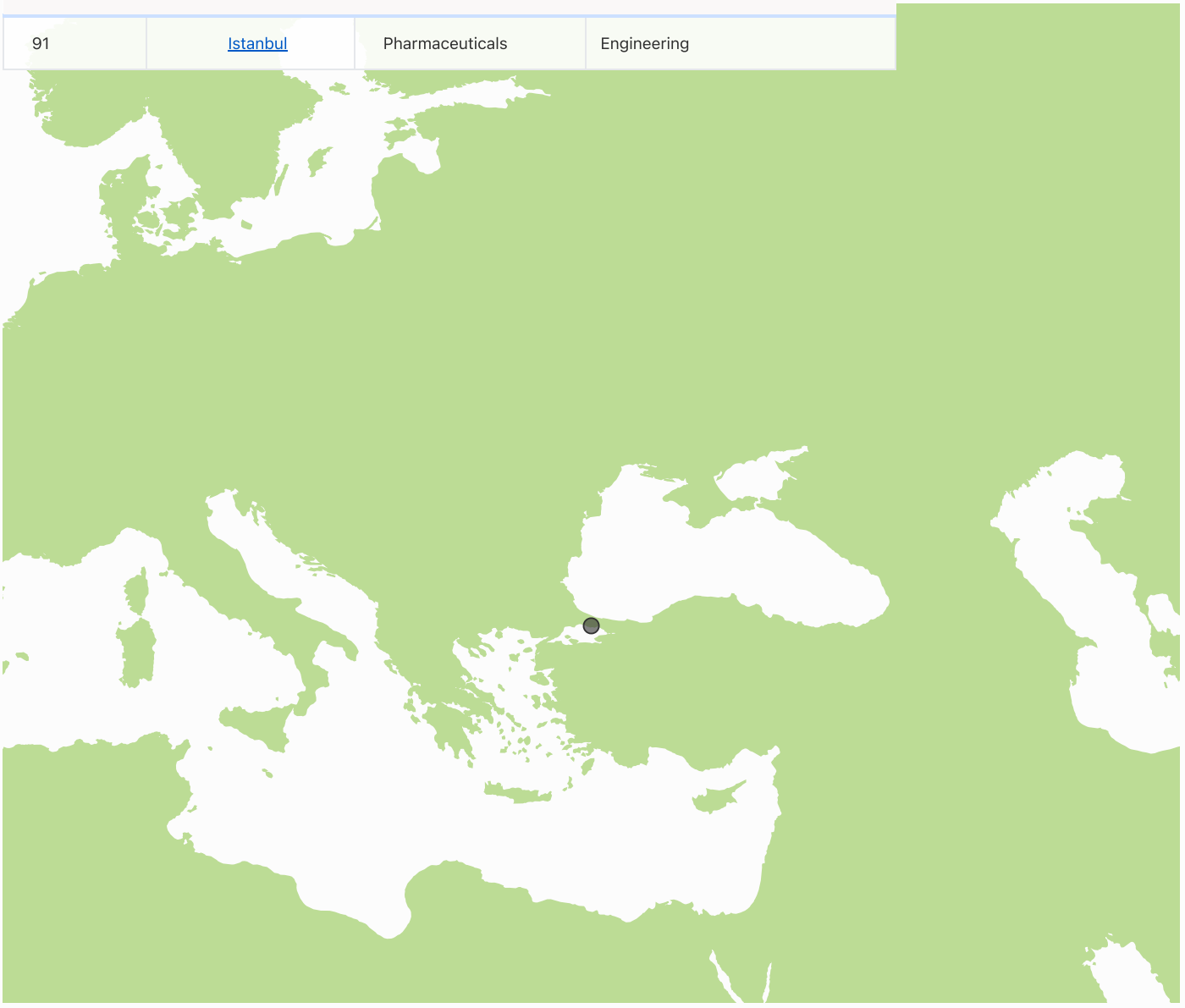
Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
56	Istanbul	Pharmaceuticals	Engineering





The table and map below give an overview by intensity of the top innovation clusters in Türkiye.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
91	Istanbul	Pharmaceuticals	Engineering

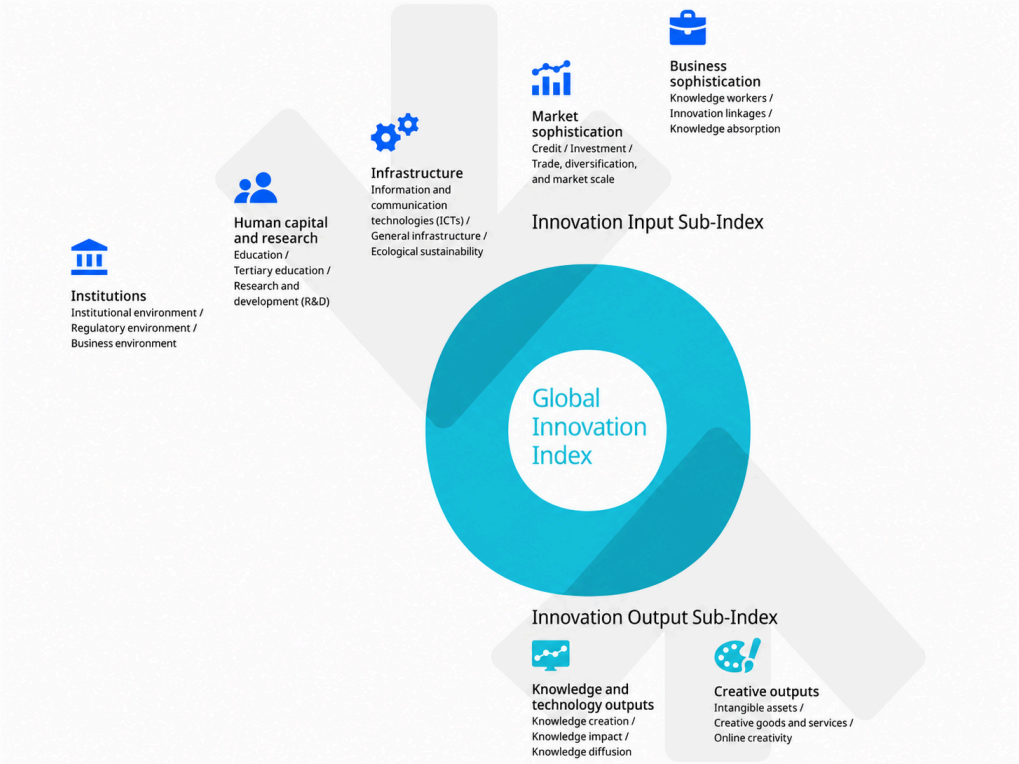


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About the Global Innovation Index

- 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.