



Uruguay ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

Uruguay ranks **66th** 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.

Uruguay ranks 48th among the 54 High-income group economies.

Uruguay ranks 4th among the 21 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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

The table shows the rankings of Uruguay 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 Uruguay in the GII 2026 is between ranks 58 and 74.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	69th	69th	65th
2021	65th	69th	63rd
2022	64th	57th	76th
2023	63rd	56th	73rd
2024	62nd	56th	75th
2025	68th	61st	76th
2026	66th	56th	77th

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

This year Uruguay ranks **56th** in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Uruguay ranks **77th** in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

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

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



For Uruguay, 6 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	▲ 2.3 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 3.1 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 216.7 % 2024 - 2025	0 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 3.9 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 9.5 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 36.6 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 6.2 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	n/a	▲ 1.9% 2023 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 2.9% 2014 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	n/a	33 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	18.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 0.6 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 0.6 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.2 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.1 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.2 °C 2015
Level	67,878.7 USD in 2025	78.3 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.



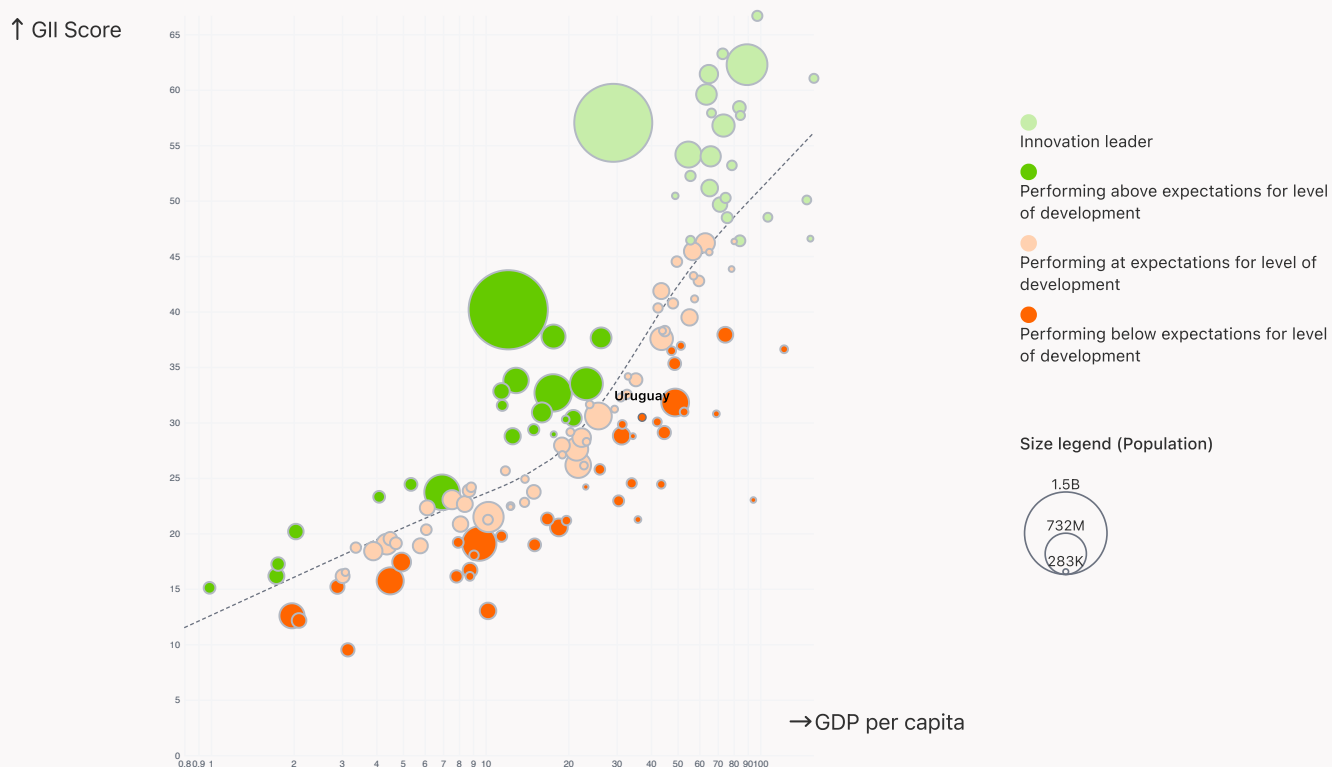
Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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 Uruguay 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.



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

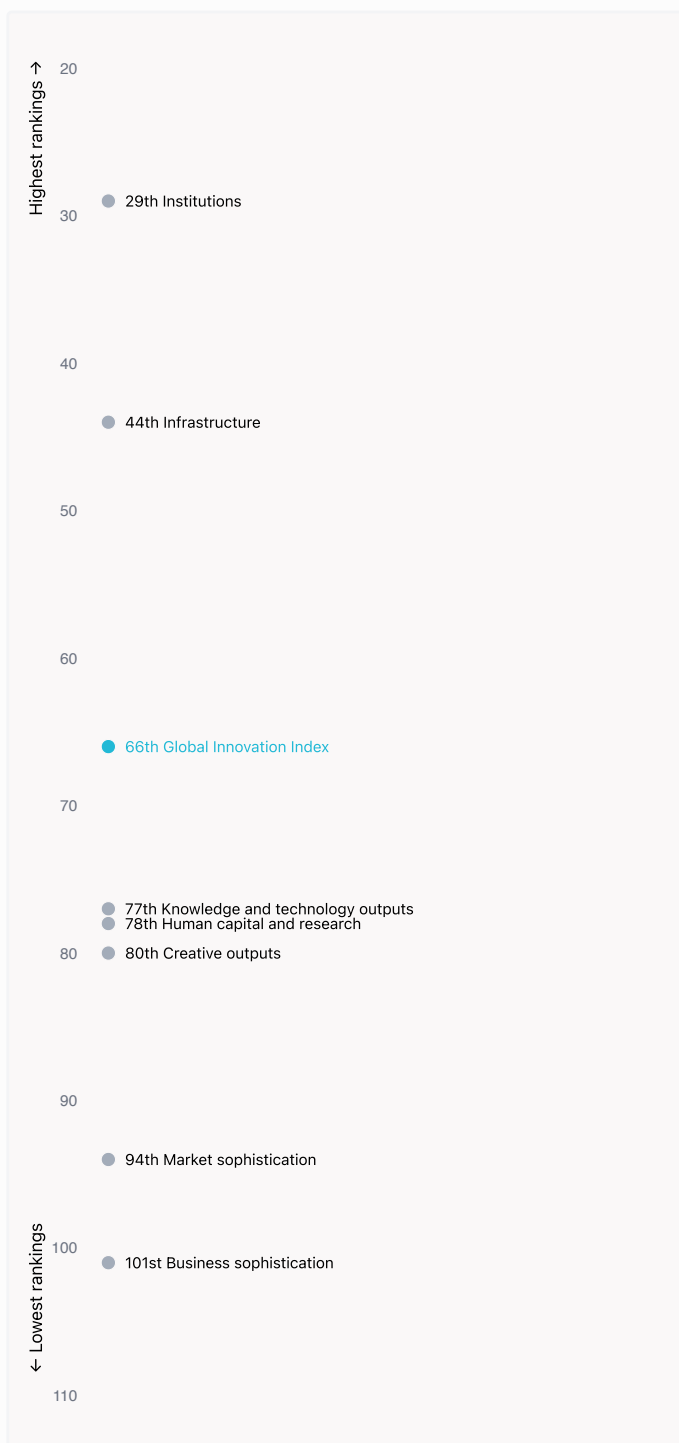
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





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



Highest Rankings

Uruguay ranks highest in Institutions (29th) and Infrastructure (44th).



Lowest Rankings

Uruguay ranks lowest in Business sophistication (101st), Market sophistication (94th) and Creative outputs (80th).



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



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



High-income economies

Uruguay performs above the High-income group average in Institutions.



Latin America and the Caribbean

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

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

Uruguay | Score: 67.28

High-income | Score: 66.62

LCN | Score: 39.91

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

High-income | Score: 47.25

Uruguay | Score: 31.38

LCN | Score: 28.15

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

High-income | Score: 57.21

Uruguay | Score: 54.46

LCN | Score: 39.88

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

High-income | Score: 47.93

LCN | Score: 31.21

Uruguay | Score: 29.42

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

High-income | Score: 42.52

LCN | Score: 24.60

Uruguay | Score: 22.48

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

High-income | Score: 34.48

Uruguay | Score: 20.16

LCN | Score: 15.70

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

High-income | Score: 38.33

Uruguay | Score: 19.62

LCN | Score: 17.63



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Uruguay

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



Uruguay's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Policy stability for doing business[†]** (rank 7), **National feature films/mn pop. 15–69** (rank 9) and **Low-carbon energy use, %** (rank 10).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
7	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business [†]
9	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
10	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
13	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*
14	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
16	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
17	2.1.3	School life expectancy, years
19	3.2.2	Aviation import dwell time
23	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
28	1.2.2	Rule of law*

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
58	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
81	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
84	4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC
84	5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %
86	5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses
111	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
113	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
118	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
121	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP
121	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP

Global Innovation Index 2026



Uruguay's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Uruguay



2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.76 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.29 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 11.66 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 2.88 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 113.



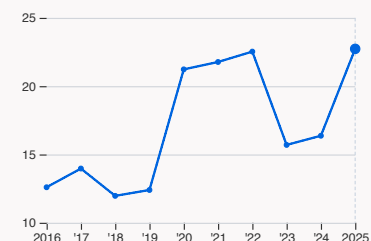
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 937.57 FTE per million population in 2024, up by 3.9% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.



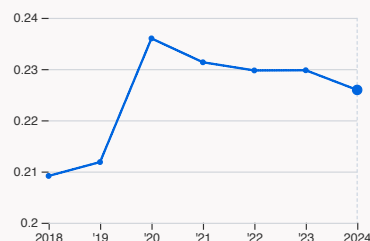
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.7 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.08 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 51.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 22.73 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 38.85% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 61.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.226 in 2024, down by 1.67% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 85.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 24.86 % in 2024, up by 0.09 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 61.

Global Innovation Index 2026

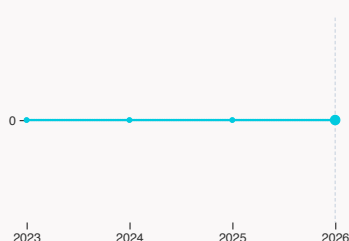


> Innovation outputs in Uruguay



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 13 patents in 2024, down by 13.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 111.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2026.



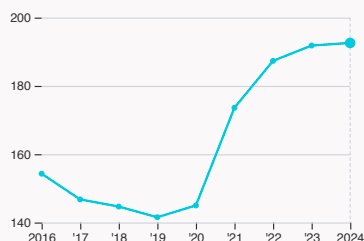
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 4.89 high-tech manufacturing output in trillion USD in 2024, up by 9.64% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.



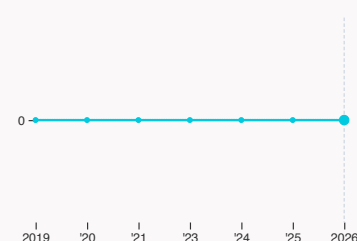
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.16 in 2024, up by 60% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.



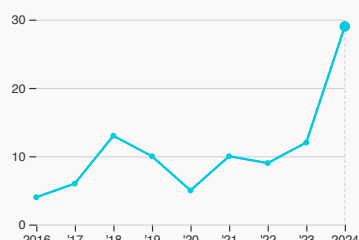
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 192.58 million USD in 2024, up by 0.4% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 79.



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 29 films in 2024, up by 141.67% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 9.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 79.98 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, down by 9.21% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 29.



Uruguay'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 5.2.3 University–industry & international engagement, 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies, 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies and 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000.

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Uruguay

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
156	MERCADOLIBRE	Others	1,601	4.00	8.00

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 Uruguay's top universities

Rank	University	Score
650	UNIVERSIDAD DE LA REPÚBLICA (UDELAR)	26.70
801-850	UNIVERSIDAD DE MONTEVIDEO	n/a
901-950	UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DEL URUGUAY (UCU)	n/a

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'.

5.3.5 Greenfield R&D and high-tech FDI announcements in Uruguay

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Foliume	Software & IT services	Spain-based Foliume which integrates artificial intelligence into the insurance sector, aiming to eliminate manual tasks and enhance operational efficiency for brokers and agents, has announced it will expand its engineering hub in Uruguay. The company raised USD 1 million in a funding round led by Pitchdrive, Íope Ventures, Wayra and Telefónica Seguros.
2	World Travel	Software & IT services	US-based World Travel, Inc., a travel management firm, has opened a new technology center in Uruguay. It has been established in partnership with Uruguay-based Paramek.
3	Confitech	Software & IT services	India-based Confitech, an IT services company that delivers artificial intelligence, digital transformation and talent solutions, has announced plans to open a new office in Montevideo, Uruguay. It will serve the domestic market and is set to open in the fourth quarter of 2025.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.



GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in Uruguay

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 Uruguay

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Satellogic	Space	Montevideo	2010	263.9	0.56
2	DNAzyme	Life Sciences	Montevideo	2023	3.7	0.01
3	Eywa Biotech	Life Sciences	Montevideo	2022	2.5	0.01

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

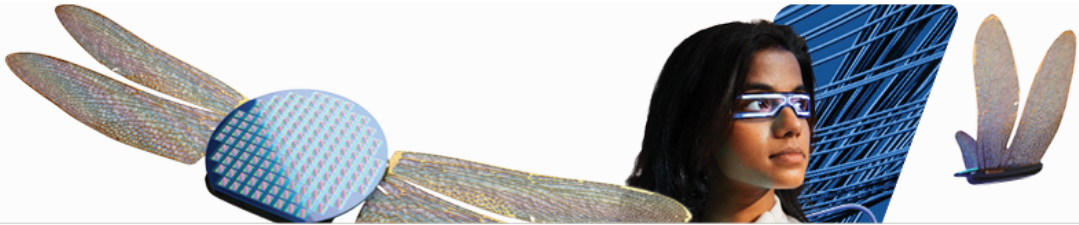
Top deep science spinouts originated in Uruguay

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	DNAzyme	Life Sciences	Montevideo	2023	3.7	0.01
2	Eolo Pharma	Robotics and autonomous systems	Sunchales	2017	4.5	0.01
3	Xeptiva Therapeutics	Life Sciences	Gualeguaychu	2021	3.0	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\$
77	56	High	Latin America and the Caribbean	3.4	129.6	37,190.1
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				67.3	29	
1.1 Institutional environment				73.4	30	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				86.8	13	●
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				60	42	
1.2 Regulatory environment				68.9	31	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				63.2	42	
1.2.2 Rule of law*				74.7	28	●
1.3 Business environment				59.5	33	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				83.3	7	●◆
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				35.6	49	
 Human capital and research				31.4	78	◇
2.1 Education				46.5	89	◇
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				4.8	49	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				14.4	70	◇
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				17.6	17	●
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				424.8	49	◇
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				n/a	n/a	
2.2 Tertiary education				20	102	◇
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				80	27	●
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				11.7	113	○◇
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				2.1	80	◇
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				27.7	42	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				937.6	59	◇
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				0.7	51	●
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				68.3	14	●
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				23	61	
 Infrastructure				54.5	44	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				86.9	40	
3.1.1 ICT access*				89.6	60	
3.1.2 ICT use*				85.2	47	
3.1.3 Government online service*				85.9	28	
3.2 General infrastructure				42.2	65	◇
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				5,113.1	44	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				1.3	19	●
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				40.9	60	◇
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				16.2	121	○◇
3.3 Ecological sustainability				34.2	27	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				16.2	41	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				47.2	10	●◆
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.2	44	
 Market sophistication				29.4	94	◇
4.1 Credit				21.8	87	◇
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				32.7	72	◇
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				31.1	96	◇
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment				6.7	63	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	46	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.005	84	○
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2	47	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				59.8	95	◇
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				4.8	94	◇
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				70.7	85	◇
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				129.6	92	
 Business sophistication				22.5	101	◇
5.1 Knowledge workers				22	128	◇
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				24.9	61	◇
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				10.1	77	◇
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				31.4	81	
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				0.4	47	●
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				4.2	84	○◇
5.2 Innovation linkages				23.8	71	◇
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				0.8	102	◇
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				37.5	64	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				n/a	n/a	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				46.5	56	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	48	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				21.6	72	◇
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				1.1	36	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				6.6	91	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				2.1	40	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				0.3	121	○
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				1.6	42	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				1.8	86	○◇
 Knowledge and technology outputs				20.2	77	◇
6.1 Knowledge creation				9.4	86	◇
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	111	○◇
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2	41	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				11.8	76	◇
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				10.2	78	
6.2 Knowledge impact				18.8	102	◇
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				1	87	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				0	58	○◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.2	61	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				15	74	◇
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				32.3	47	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.5	31	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				70.8	71	◇
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				0.9	79	◇
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				6.4	16	●
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3	33	
 Creative outputs				19.6	80	◇
7.1 Intangible assets				9.6	98	◇
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				47.9	35	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				0	81	○◇
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.07	118	○◇
7.2 Creative goods and services				25.4	50	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				1.5	23	●
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				12.2	9	●◆
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				n/a	n/a	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.05	108	◇
7.3 Online creativity				33.8	47	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				9.1	43	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				18.9	43	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				73.2	29	

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 Uruguay.



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

Missing data for Uruguay

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2024	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2024	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	2023	Times Higher Education
6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2025	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2025	Brand Finance
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2025	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; 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 Uruguay

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	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
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization

Global Innovation Index 2026



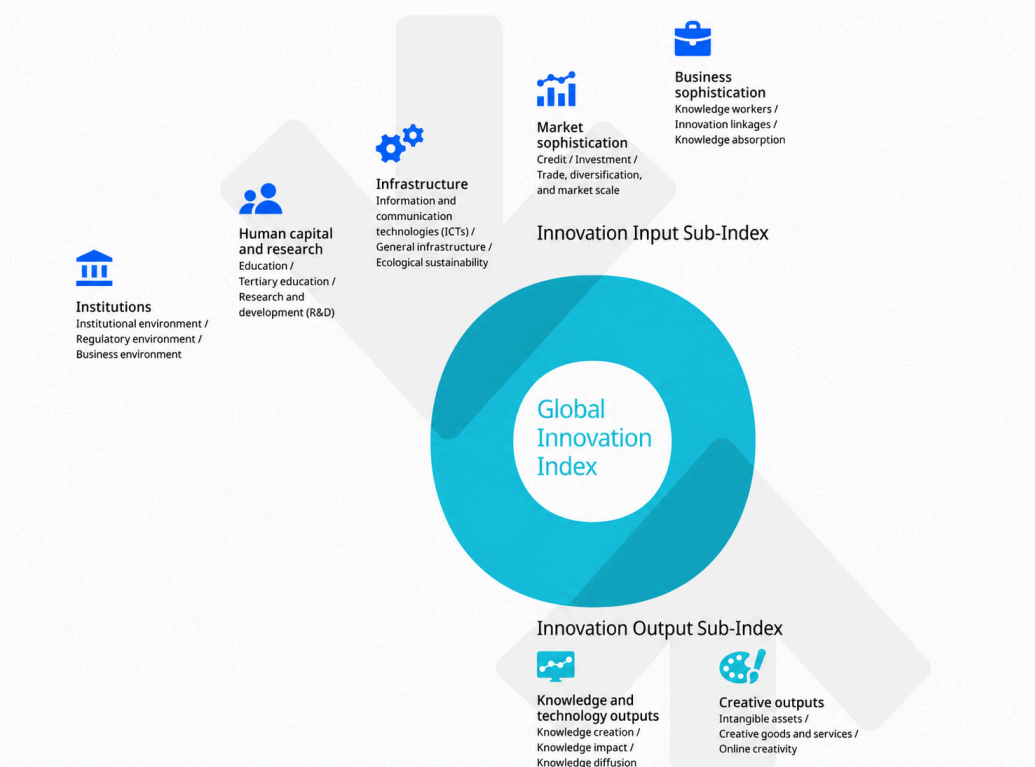
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

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



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.