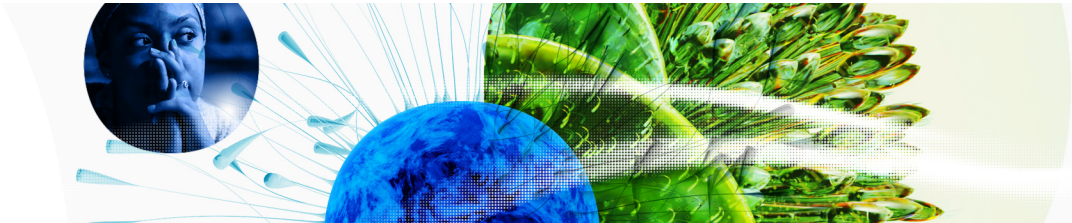


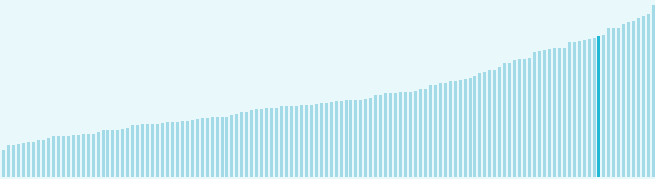
Global Innovation Index 2023



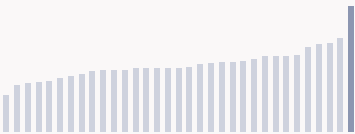
The Global Innovation Index (GII) **ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities**. Consisting of **roughly 80 indicators**, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII **aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation**.

China ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

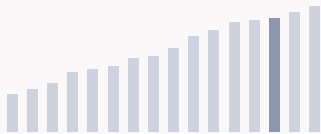
> China ranks **12th** among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.



> China ranks **1st** among the 33 upper-middle-income group economies.



> China ranks **3rd** among the 16 economies in South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania.



> China GII Ranking (2020-2023)

The table shows the rankings of China over the past four 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 China in the GII 2023 is between ranks 11 and 14.

| | GII Position | Innovation Inputs | Innovation Outputs |
|------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 2020 | 14th | 26th | 6th |
| 2021 | 12th | 25th | 7th |
| 2022 | 11th | 21st | 8th |
| 2023 | 12th | 25th | 8th |

China performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2023.

This year China ranks **25th** in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

China ranks **8th** in innovation outputs. This position is the same as last year.

Global Innovation Index 2023



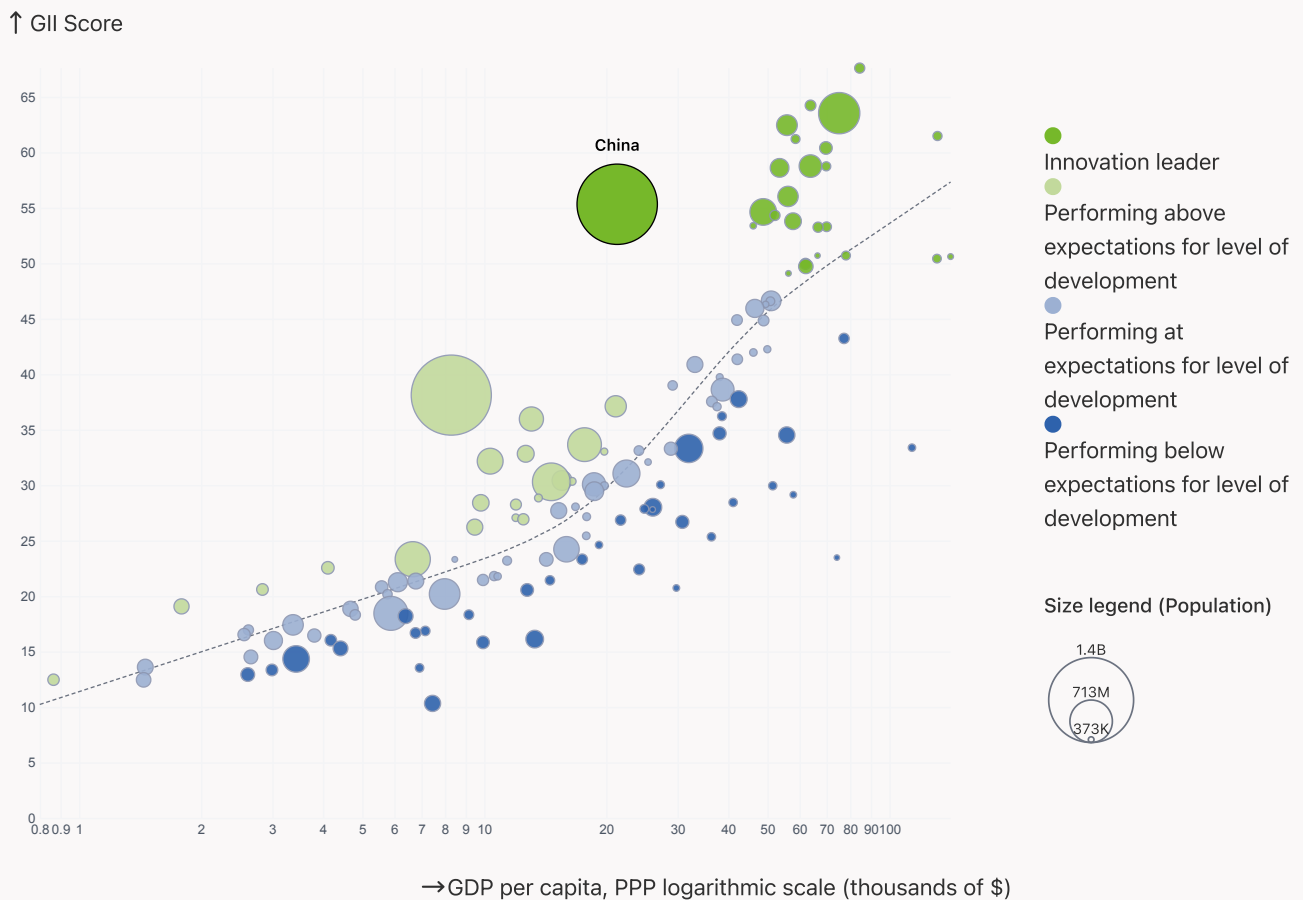
→ Expected vs. observed innovation performance

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.



> China is an innovation leader, ranking in the top 25 of the GII.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



Global Innovation Index 2023



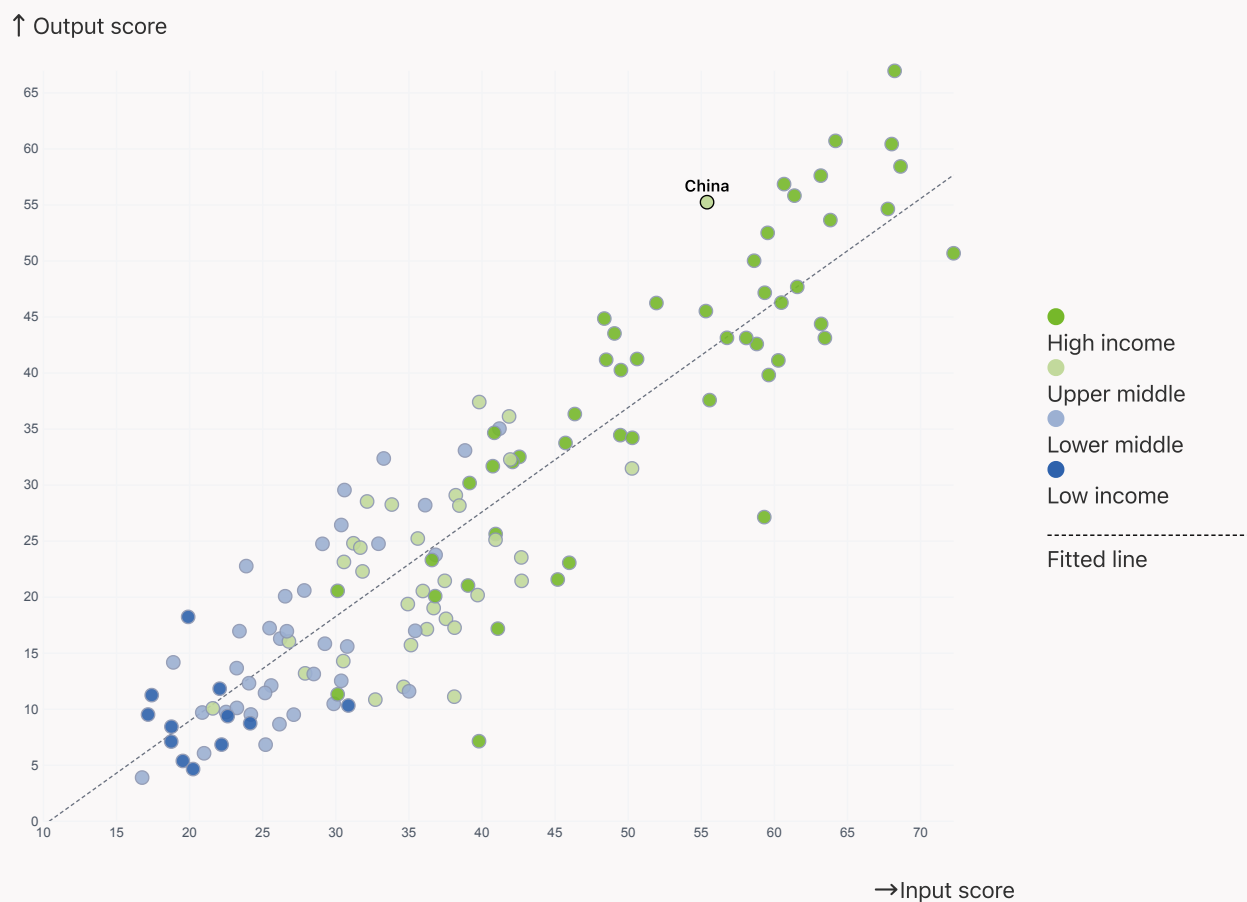
→ Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

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.



> China produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs



Global Innovation Index 2023



→ Overview of China's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2023

The chart shows the ranking for each of the seven areas that the GII comprises. The strongest areas for China are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.

Highest rankings →

● 6th Knowledge and technology outputs

● 12th Global Innovation Index

● 13th Market sophistication

● 14th Creative outputs

● 20th Business sophistication

● 22nd Human capital and research

● 27th Infrastructure

← Lowest rankings

● 43rd Institutions

> Highest rankings



China ranks highest in Knowledge and technology outputs (6th).

> Lowest rankings



China ranks lowest in Institutions (43rd), Infrastructure (27th) and Human capital and research (22nd).



The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for China can be found on [this link](#).

Global Innovation Index 2023



→ Benchmark of China against other country groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

The charts show the relative position of China (blue bar) against other country groupings (grey bars), for each of the seven areas of the GII Index.

> Upper-Middle-Income economies

China performs above the upper-middle-income group average in all the pillars.



> South East Asia, East Asia, And Oceania

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



Knowledge and technology outputs

China | Score: 61.51

Top 10 | Score: 58.96

SEAO | Score: 32.16

Upper middle income | Score: 22.36

* South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania

Creative outputs

Top 10 | 56.09

China | 48.87

SEAO | 34.40

Upper middle income | 23.16

Business sophistication

Top 10 | 64.39

China | 54.12

SEAO | 40.54

Upper middle income | 29.27

Market sophistication

Top 10 | 61.93

China | 56.66

SEAO | 47.18

Upper middle income | 35.45

Human capital and research

Top 10 | 60.28

China | 49.81

SEAO | 40.81

Upper middle income | 29.68

Infrastructure

Top 10 | 62.83

China | 56.37

SEAO | 47.13

Upper middle income | 40.40

Institutions

Top 10 | 79.85

SEAO | 62.54

China | 60.24

Upper middle income | 47.71

Global Innovation Index 2023



→ Innovation strengths and weaknesses in China

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of China in the GII 2023.



> China's main innovation strengths are **Creative goods exports, % total trade** (rank 1), **Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$** (rank 1) and **Labor productivity growth, %** (rank 1).

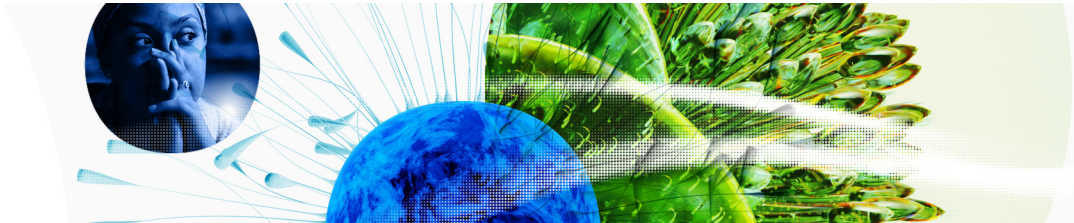
Strengths

| Rank | Code | Indicator name |
|------|-------|--|
| 1 | 7.2.4 | Creative goods exports, % total trade |
| 1 | 4.3.3 | Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$ |
| 1 | 6.2.1 | Labor productivity growth, % |
| 1 | 2.1.4 | PISA scales in reading, maths and science |
| 1 | 7.1.2 | Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP |
| 1 | 6.1.3 | Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP |
| 2 | 3.2.3 | Gross capital formation, % GDP |
| 2 | 4.3.2 | Domestic industry diversification |
| 2 | 7.1.4 | Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP |
| 2 | 6.1.1 | Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP |
| 2 | 2.3.3 | Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$ |
| 2 | 5.2.2 | State of cluster development |
| 3 | 5.1.4 | GERD financed by business, % |
| 3 | 2.3.4 | QS university ranking, top 3 |

Weaknesses

| Rank | Code | Indicator name |
|------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| 118 | 3.3.2 | Environmental performance |
| 111 | 1.2.3 | Cost of redundancy dismissal |
| 107 | 7.3.3 | GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69 |
| 101 | 2.2.3 | Tertiary inbound mobility, % |
| 100 | 3.3.1 | GDP/unit of energy use |
| 89 | 1.2.1 | Regulatory quality |
| 88 | 2.1.1 | Expenditure on education, % GDP |
| 82 | 5.3.4 | FDI net inflows, % GDP |
| 76 | 5.2.3 | GERD financed by abroad, % GDP |
| 69 | 7.2.2 | National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 |

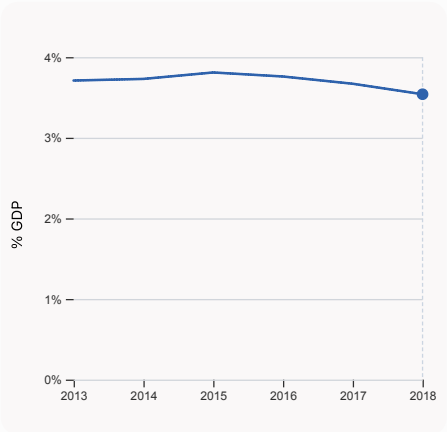
Global Innovation Index 2023



→ China's innovation system

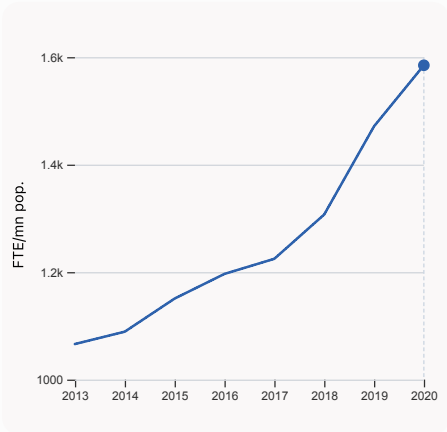
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

> Innovation inputs in China



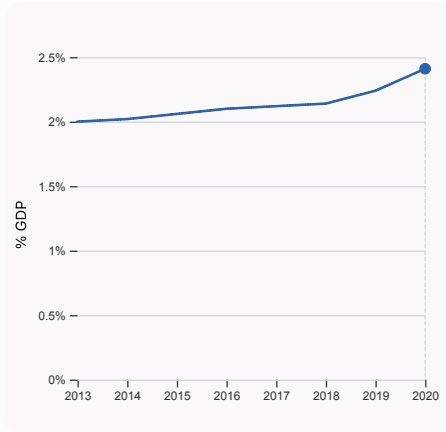
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP

was equal to 3.54% GDP in 2018, down by 0.13 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 88.



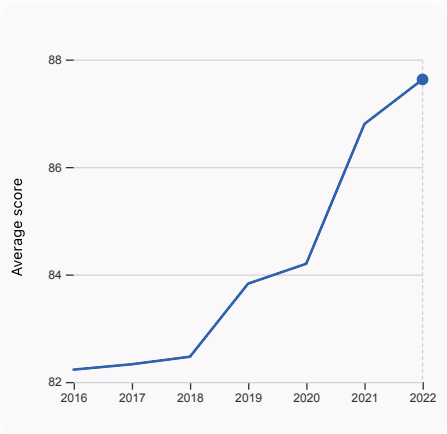
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.

was equal to 1,584.87 FTE/mn pop. in 2020, up by 7.72% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.



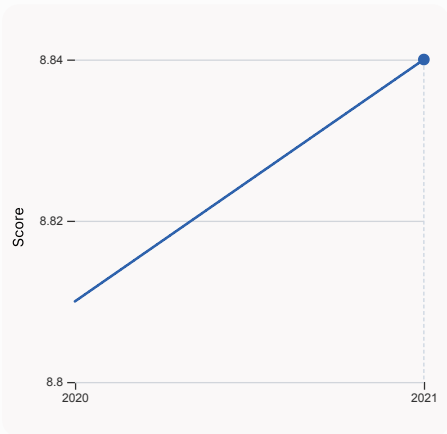
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP

was equal to 2.41% GDP in 2020, up by 0.17 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 14.



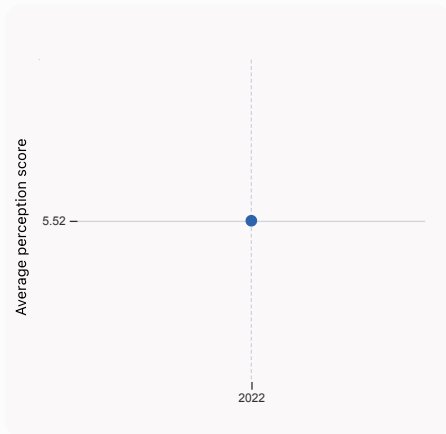
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3

was equal to an average score of 87.63 for the top 3 universities in 2022, up by 0.96% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 3.



3.1.1 ICT access

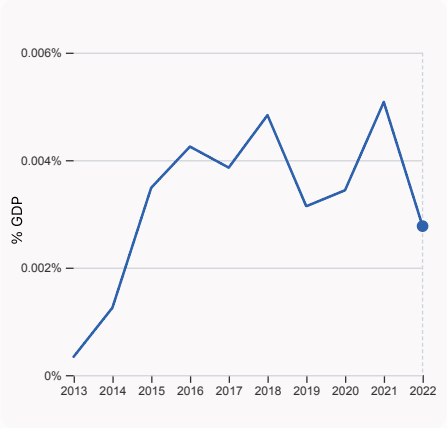
was equal to a score of 8.84 in 2021, up by 0.34% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 64.



4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups

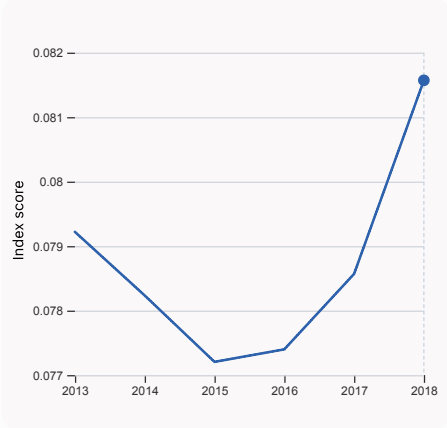
was equal to an average perception score of 5.52 in 2022, equivalent to an indicator rank of 16.

Global Innovation Index 2023



4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP

was equal to 0.00277% GDP in 2022, down by 0.0023 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.



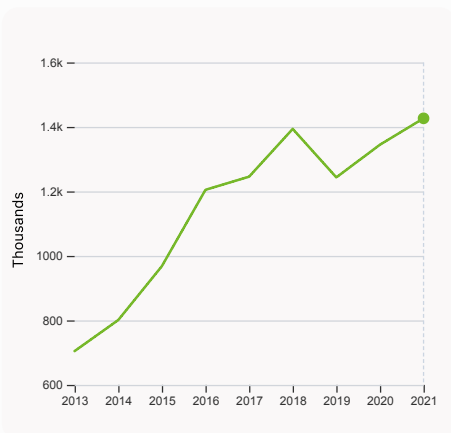
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.082 in 2018, up by 3.82% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.

Global Innovation Index 2023

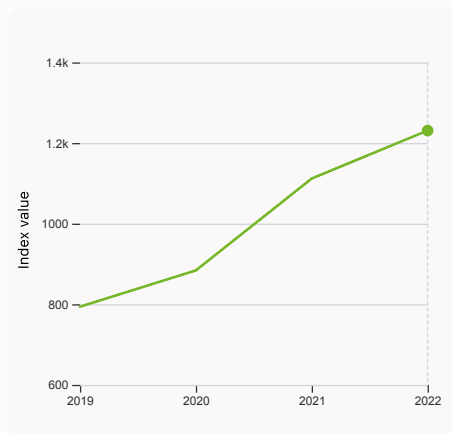


> Innovation outputs in China



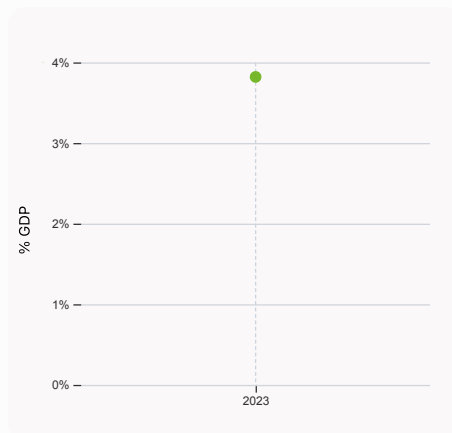
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 1,426.64 Thousands in 2021, up by 6.085% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.



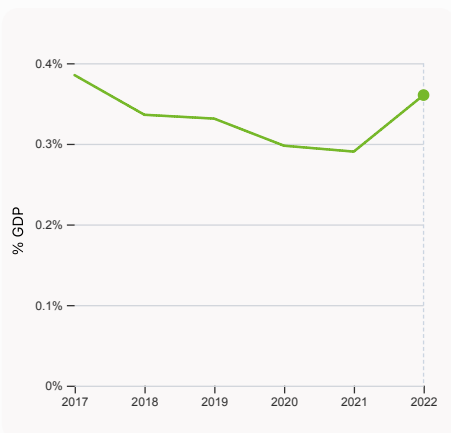
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index

was equal to an index value of 1,231 in 2022, up by 10.7% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 11.



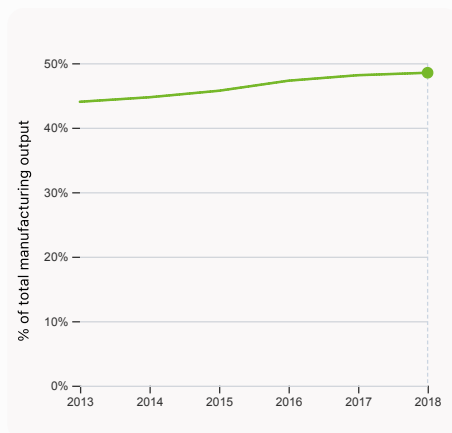
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP

was equal to 3.82 % GDP in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.



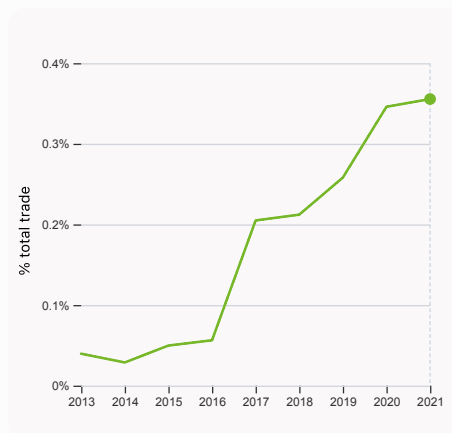
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP

was equal to 0.36% GDP in 2022, up by 0.07 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 27.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %

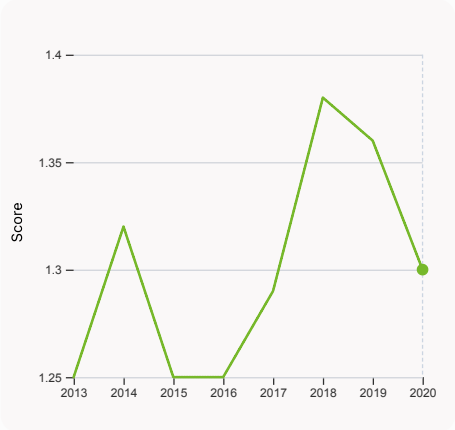
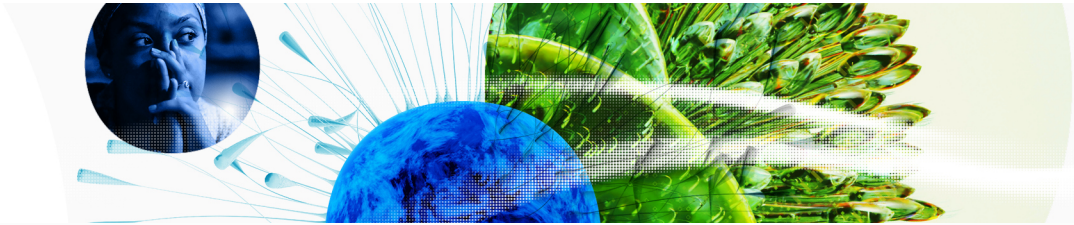
was equal to 48.52% of total manufacturing output in 2018, up by 0.38 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 13.



6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade

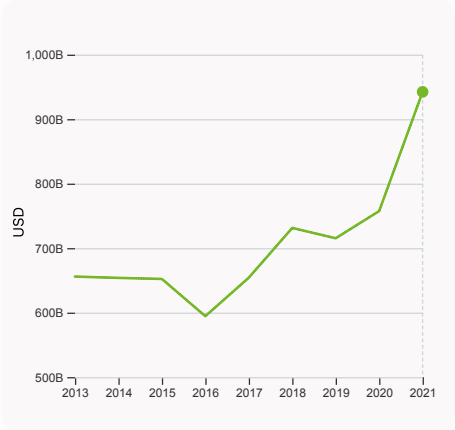
was equal to 0.356% total trade in 2021, up by 0.0095 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 33.

Global Innovation Index 2023



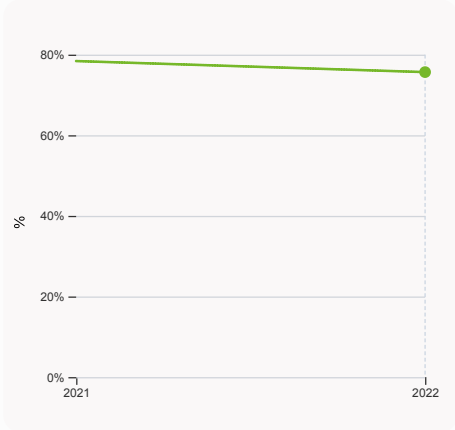
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 1.3 in 2020, down by 4.41% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.



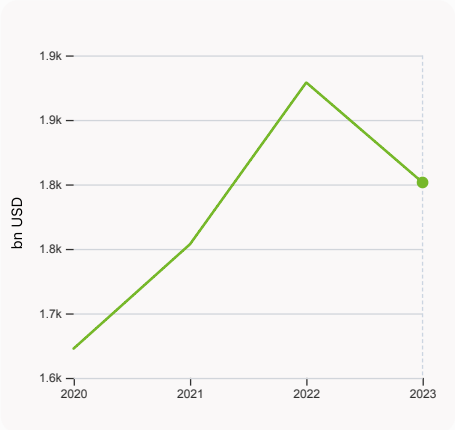
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 942,314,811,992 USD in 2021, up by 24.4% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.



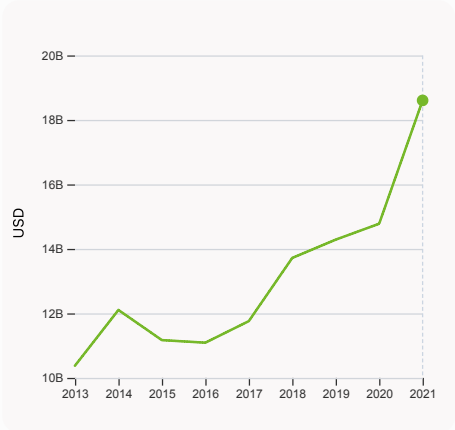
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %

was equal to 75.67% in 2022, down by 2.74 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 11.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 1,801.504 bn USD in 2023, down by 4.13% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 20.



7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports

was equal to 18,604,942,000 USD in 2021, up by 25.87% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 51.



7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69

was equal to 0.533 films/mn pop. 15-69 in 2021, down by 13.076% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.

Global Innovation Index 2023



→ China's innovation top performers

> 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from China

| Rank | Firm | Industry | R&D | R&D Growth | R&D Intensity |
|------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|
| | | | [mn EUR] | [%] | [%] |
| 4 | HUAWEI INVESTMENT & HOLDING | Technology Hardware & Equipment | 19,534 | 1 | 16 |
| 17 | ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING | Software & Computer Services | 7,687 | -3 | 7 |
| 18 | TENCENT | Software & Computer Services | 7,190 | 33 | 9 |
| 34 | CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING | Construction & Materials | 5,509 | 35 | 2 |

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre (<https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2022-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard>).

Note: European Commission's Joint Research Centre ranks the top 2,500 firms by R&D investment annually.

> 2.3.4 QS university ranking of China's top universities

| Rank | University | Score |
|------|---------------------|-------|
| 12 | PEKING UNIVERSITY | 91.30 |
| 14 | TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY | 90.10 |
| 34 | FUDAN UNIVERSITY | 81.50 |

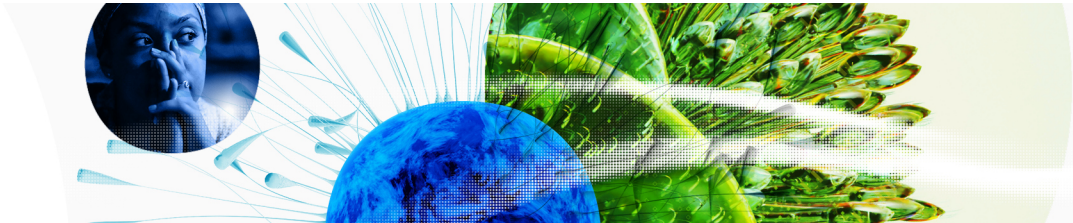
Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2023>).

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".

> 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in China

| Rank | Unicorn Company | Industry | City | Valuation, bn USD |
|------|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1 | BYTEDANCE | Artificial intelligence | Beijing | 225 |
| 2 | SHEIN | E-commerce & direct-to-consumer | Shenzhen | 100 |
| 3 | XIAOHONGSHU | E-commerce & direct-to-consumer | Shanghai | 20 |

Source: CBInsights, Tracker – The Complete List of Unicorn Companies: <https://www.cbinsights.com/research-unicorn-companies>



> 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in China

| Rank | Firm | Intensity, % |
|------|---|--------------|
| 1 | TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO LTD | 69.40 |
| 2 | KWEICHOW MOUTAI CO LTD | 85.87 |
| 3 | TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD | 60.09 |

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2022>).
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

> 7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in China with highest global brand value

| Rank | Brand | Industry | Brand Value, mn USD |
|------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | ICBC | Banking | 69,545.3 |
| 2 | TIKTOK/DOUYIN | Media | 65,696.1 |
| 3 | CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK | Banking | 62,681.1 |

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

Global Innovation Index 2023



GII 2023 rank

China

12

| Output rank | Input rank | Income | Region | Population (mn) | GDP, PPP\$ (bn) | GDP per capita, PPP\$ |
|-------------|------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 8 | 25 | Upper middle | SEAO | 1425.9 | 30,074.4 | 21,290.9 |

Score / Value Rank

Score / Value Rank

Institutions 60.2 43

| | | |
|--|------|---------|
| 1.1 Institutional environment | 56.4 | 44 |
| 1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses* | 52.8 | 65 |
| 1.1.2 Government effectiveness* | 60.0 | 37 |
| 1.2 Regulatory environment | 49.5 | 100 |
| 1.2.1 Regulatory quality* | 34.0 | 89 ○ |
| 1.2.2 Rule of law* | 40.8 | 62 |
| 1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal | 27.4 | 111 ○ ◇ |
| 1.3 Business environment | 74.9 | 14 |
| 1.3.1 Policies for doing business* | 74.4 | 21 |
| 1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture* | 75.4 | 10 |

Human capital and research 49.8 22

| | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| 2.1 Education | 68.5 | 11 |
| 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP | 3.5 | 88 ○ |
| 2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap | n/a | n/a |
| 2.1.3 School life expectancy, years | n/a | n/a |
| 2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science | 579.0 | 1 ● |
| 2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary | 13.3 | 62 |
| 2.2 Tertiary education | 20.6 | 88 |
| 2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross | 63.6 | 50 |
| 2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % | n/a | n/a |
| 2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, % | 0.4 | 101 ○ ◇ |
| 2.3 Research and development (R&D) | 60.3 | 15 |
| 2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. | 1,584.9 | 48 |
| 2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | 2.4 | 14 |
| 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$ | 92.9 | 2 ● |
| 2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3* | 88.8 | 3 ● |

Infrastructure 56.4 27

| | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| 3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs) | 86.0 | 18 |
| 3.1.1 ICT access* | 82.7 | 64 |
| 3.1.2 ICT use* | 87.7 | 26 |
| 3.1.3 Government's online service* | 87.6 | 15 |
| 3.1.4 E-participation* | 86.0 | 13 |
| 3.2 General infrastructure | 52.4 | 13 |
| 3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. | 6,019.0 | 32 |
| 3.2.2 Logistics performance* | 72.7 | 18 |
| 3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP | 44.8 | 2 ● |
| 3.3 Ecological sustainability | 30.7 | 50 |
| 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use | 6.8 | 100 ○ ◇ |
| 3.3.2 Environmental performance* | 16.1 | 118 ○ ◇ |
| 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP | 8.0 | 10 |

Market sophistication 56.7 13

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| 4.1 Credit | 50.0 | 28 |
| 4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups* | 70.5 | 16 |
| 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP | 182.9 | 4 |
| 4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP | 0.8 | 32 |
| 4.2 Investment | 25.3 | 27 |
| 4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP | 62.8 | 28 |
| 4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP | 0.1 | 36 |
| 4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP | 0.1 | 27 |
| 4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP | 0.0 | 18 |
| 4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale | 94.6 | 3 |
| 4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % | 2.5 | 66 |
| 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification | 99.8 | 2 ● |
| 4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$ | 30,074.4 | 1 ● |

Business sophistication 54.1 20

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| 5.1 Knowledge workers | 66.1 | 12 |
| 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % | n/a | n/a |
| 5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % | n/a | n/a |
| 5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP | 1.8 | 13 |
| 5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % | 77.5 | 3 ● |
| 5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % | n/a | n/a |
| 5.2 Innovation linkages | 43.8 | 27 |
| 5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration* | 86.8 | 6 |
| 5.2.2 State of cluster development* | 91.4 | 2 ● |
| 5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP | 0.0 | 76 ○ |
| 5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP | 0.0 | 70 |
| 5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP | 1.7 | 23 |
| 5.3 Knowledge absorption | 52.5 | 14 |
| 5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade | 1.4 | 24 |
| 5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade | 22.6 | 6 |
| 5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade | 1.2 | 76 |
| 5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP | 1.6 | 82 ○ |
| 5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses | 58.5 | 17 |

Knowledge and technology outputs 61.5 6

| | | |
|--|-------|-----|
| 6.1 Knowledge creation | 71.9 | 3 |
| 6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 52.4 | 2 ● |
| 6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 2.3 | 14 |
| 6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 104.6 | 1 ● |
| 6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP | n/a | n/a |
| 6.1.5 Citable documents H-index | 66.1 | 11 |
| 6.2 Knowledge impact | 65.5 | 3 |
| 6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % | 6.0 | 1 ● |
| 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP | 3.8 | 12 |
| 6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP | 0.4 | 27 |
| 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, % | 48.5 | 13 |
| 6.3 Knowledge diffusion | 47.2 | 20 |
| 6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade | 0.3 | 33 |
| 6.3.2 Production and export complexity | 79.8 | 17 |
| 6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade | 28.0 | 5 |
| 6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade | 2.3 | 52 |
| 6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP | 15.7 | 19 |

Creative outputs 48.9 14

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| 7.1 Intangible assets | 80.5 | 1 |
| 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % | 75.7 | 11 |
| 7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 337.9 | 1 ● |
| 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000 | 9.4 | 20 |
| 7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 28.9 | 2 ● |
| 7.2 Creative goods and services | 31.4 | 28 |
| 7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade | 0.6 | 51 |
| 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 | 0.5 | 69 ○ |
| 7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69 | 11.1 | 32 |
| 7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade | 11.3 | 1 ● |
| 7.3 Online creativity | 3.1 | 123 ◇ |
| 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69 | 2.8 | 74 |
| 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69 | 5.0 | 56 |
| 7.3.3 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69 | 1.4 | 107 ○ |
| 7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP | n/a | n/a |

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; see appendices for details, including the year of the data, at <https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.



→ Data availability

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



> China has missing data for seven indicators and outdated data for seven indicators.

> Missing data for China

| Code | Indicator name | Economy Year | Model Year | Source |
|-------|--|--------------|------------|---|
| 2.1.2 | Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap | n/a | 2019 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.1.3 | School life expectancy, years | n/a | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.2.2 | Graduates in science and engineering, % | n/a | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD |
| 5.1.1 | Knowledge-intensive employment, % | n/a | 2022 | International Labour Organization |
| 5.1.2 | Firms offering formal training, % | n/a | 2019 | World Bank Enterprise Surveys |
| 5.1.5 | Females employed w/advanced degrees, % | n/a | 2022 | International Labour Organization |
| 7.3.4 | Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP | n/a | 2022 | data.ia; International Monetary Fund |

> Outdated data for China

| Code | Indicator name | Economy Year | Model Year | Source |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|--|
| 2.1.1 | Expenditure on education, % GDP | 2018 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.3.1 | Researchers, FTE/mn pop. | 2020 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 2.3.2 | Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | 2020 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 4.3.2 | Domestic industry diversification | 2018 | 2020 | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| 5.1.3 | GERD performed by business, % GDP | 2020 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 5.3.5 | Research talent, % in businesses | 2020 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 6.2.4 | High-tech manufacturing, % | 2018 | 2020 | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |

Global Innovation Index 2023



→ 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 130 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.