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.

Hong Kong, China ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

> Hong Kong, China ranks 17th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.

> Hong Kong, China ranks 16th among the 50 high-income group economies.

> Hong Kong, China ranks 5th among the 16 economies in South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania.

Hong Kong, China GII Ranking (2020-2023)

The table shows the rankings of Hong Kong, 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 Hong Kong, China in the GII 2023 is between ranks 11 and 22.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GII Position</th>
<th>Innovation Inputs</th>
<th>Innovation Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>16th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>14th</td>
<td>17th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>14th</td>
<td>25th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>17th</td>
<td>24th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hong Kong, China performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2023.

This year Hong Kong, China ranks 8th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Hong Kong, China ranks 24th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than 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.

→ Hong Kong, China is an innovation leader, ranking in the top 25 of the GII.

→ Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

GII Score

- Innovation leader
- Performing above expectations for level of development
- Performing at expectations for level of development
- Performing below expectations for level of development

Size legend (Population)

→ GDP per capita, PPP logarithmic scale (thousands of $)
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.

> Hong Kong, China produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

![Graph showing the relationship between innovation inputs and outputs with Hong Kong, China highlighted.](chart.png)
Overview of Hong Kong, 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 Hong Kong, China are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.

- 2nd Market sophistication
- 3rd Creative outputs
- 8th Institutions
- 9th Infrastructure
- 15th Human capital and research
- 17th Global Innovation Index
- 28th Business sophistication
- 51st Knowledge and technology outputs

> Highest rankings

Hong Kong, China ranks highest in Market sophistication (2nd), Creative outputs (3rd), Institutions (8th), Infrastructure (9th) and Human capital and research (15th).

> Lowest rankings

Hong Kong, China ranks lowest in Knowledge and technology outputs (51st), Business sophistication (28th) and Human capital and research (15th).

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Hong Kong, China can be found on this link.
**Benchmark of Hong Kong, China against other country groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index**

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

### > High-Income economies
Hong Kong, China performs above the high-income group average in Creative outputs, Business sophistication, Market sophistication, Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Institutions.

### > South East Asia, East Asia, And Oceania
Hong Kong, China performs above the regional average in Creative outputs, Business sophistication, Market sophistication, Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Institutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creative outputs</th>
<th>Business sophistication</th>
<th>Market sophistication</th>
<th>Human capital and research</th>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hong Kong, China</strong></td>
<td>Top 10</td>
<td>59.21</td>
<td>Top 10</td>
<td>64.39</td>
<td>Top 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Top 10</strong></td>
<td>56.09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High income</strong></td>
<td>40.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEAO</strong></td>
<td>34.40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hong Kong, China</strong></td>
<td>Top 10</td>
<td>47.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High income</strong></td>
<td>46.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEAO</strong></td>
<td>40.54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hong Kong, China</strong></td>
<td>Top 10</td>
<td>48.42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High income</strong></td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEAO</strong></td>
<td>40.81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania
### Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Hong Kong, China

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

> Hong Kong, China’s main innovation strengths are **Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %** (rank 1), **Global brand value, top 5,000** (rank 1) and **Cost of redundancy dismissal** (rank 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rank</strong></td>
<td><strong>Code</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.3.1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>7.1.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.2.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.2.4</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>4.1.2</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>7.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5.3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hong Kong, China's innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in Hong Kong, China

2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP
was equal to 4% GDP in 2021, down by 0.41 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.

2.1.2 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.
was equal to 4,553.4 FTE/mn pop. in 2021, up by 4.62% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 23.

2.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
was equal to 0.97% GDP in 2021, down by 0.023 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.

2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3
was equal to an average score of 82.47 for the top 3 universities in 2022, down by 0.55% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.

3.1 ICT access
was equal to a score of 9.84 in 2021, up by 0.2% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.

4.1 Finance for startups and scaleups
was equal to an average perception score of 6.17 in 2016, equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP
was equal to 0.00719% GDP in 2022, up by
0.0011 percentage points from the year prior
– and equivalent to an indicator rank of 9.

4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification
was equal to an index score of 0.329 in 2020,
up by 38.25% from the year prior – and
equivalent to an indicator rank of 100.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %
was equal to 40.7% in 2021, down by 0.88
percentage points from the year prior – and
equivalent to an indicator rank of 29.
> Innovation outputs in Hong Kong, China

**6.1.1 Patents by origin**
was equal to 0.4 Thousands in 2021, down by 5.2% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.

**6.1.5 Citable documents H-index**
was equal to an index value of 751 in 2022, up by 9.32% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 23.

**6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP**
was equal to 5.25 % GDP in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 6.

**6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP**
was equal to 0.364% GDP in 2022, up by 0.013 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 26.

**6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %**
was equal to 20.02% of total manufacturing output in 2020, down by 3.88 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 63.

**6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade**
was equal to 0.116% total trade in 2020, down by 0.0006 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 53.
6.3.3 High-tech exports
was equal to 388,465,892.1 USD in 2021, up by 3.83% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 121.

7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000
was equal to 106.782 bn USD in 2023, up by 9.27% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.

7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports
was equal to 708,611,000 USD in 2021, up by 5.15% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.

7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
was equal to 8.23 films/mn pop. 15–69 in 2021, up by 36.26% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 7.

7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP
was equal to 6,289,377.89 Apps/bn PPP$ GDP in 2022, up by 33.72% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.
> Hong Kong, China's innovation top performers

> 2.3.4 QS university ranking of Hong Kong, China’s top universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG (HKU)</td>
<td>87.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG (CUHK)</td>
<td>80.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>THE HONG KONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (HKUST)</td>
<td>79.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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=x” or a range “x-y”.

> 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Hong Kong, China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Unicorn Company</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Valuation, bn USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LALAMOVE</td>
<td>Supply chain, logistics, &amp; delivery</td>
<td>Cheung Sha Wan</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AMBER GROUP</td>
<td>Fintech</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BABEL FINANCE</td>
<td>Fintech</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Brand Value, mn USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AIA</td>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>15,046.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PRUDENTIAL PLC</td>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>9,518.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CHINA RESOURCES LAND</td>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>7,930.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Brand Finance (https://brandirectory.com). Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.
Global Innovation Index 2023

Hong Kong, China

Output rank | Input rank | Income | Region | Population (mn) | GDP, PPP$ (bn) | GDP per capita, PPP$
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
24 | 8 | High | SEAO | 7.5 | 518.7 | 69,987.0

Score / Value Rank

**Technological Institutions**

81.4 | 8

1.1 Institutional environment | 74.2 | 18
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses* | 69.4 | 29
1.1.2 Government effectiveness* | 78.9 | 12
1.2 Regulatory environment | 91.3 | 7
1.2.1 Regulatory quality* | 83.2 | 13
1.2.2 Rule of law* | 82.1 | 17
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal | 8.0 | 1
1.3 Business environment* | 78.7 | 9
1.3.1 Policies for doing business* | 74.5 | 20
1.3.2 Entrepreneurial policies and culture* | 82.9 | 6

**Human capital and research**

54.4 | 15

2.1 Education | 63.2 | 18
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP | 4.0 | 71
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap | 26.0 | 16
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years | 17.1 | 18
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science | 530.7 | 3
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary | 10.8 | 39
2.2 Tertiary education | 50.6 | 9
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross | 88.4 | 13
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % | n/a | n/a
2.2.3 Tertiary in-school mobility, % | 16.5 | 12
2.3 Research and development (R&D) | 49.3 | 20
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mm pop. | 4,534.4 | 23
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | 1.0 | 41
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US$ | n/a | n/a
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3* | 83.6 | 4

**Infrastructure**

62.9 | 9

3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs) | 95.1 | 3
3.1.1 ICT access* | 97.8 | 5
3.1.2 ICT use* | 92.5 | 16
3.1.3 Government’s online service* | n/a | n/a
3.1.4 E-participation* | n/a | n/a
3.2 General Infrastructure | 40.1 | 32
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mm pop. | 4,707.9 | 48
3.2.2 Logistics performance* | 86.4 | 7
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP | 18.0 | 110
3.3 Ecological sustainability | 53.6 | 13
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use | 32.7 | 2
3.3.2 Environmental performance* | n/a | n/a
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP | 2.3 | 38

**Market sophistication**

71.8 | 2

4.1 Credit | 92.2 | 1
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups* | 84.3 | 5
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP | 258.9 | 1
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP | n/a | n/a
4.2 Investment | 64.3 | 7
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP | 1,394.2 | 1
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP | 1.3 | 6
4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.1 | 25
4.2.4 VC received, % GDP | 0.0 | 9
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale | 58.8 | 64
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % | 0.0 | 1
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification | 65.3 | 100
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$ | 518.7 | 46

Score / Value Rank

**Business sophistication**

47.0 | 28

5.1 Knowledge workers | 45.4 | 40
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % | 40.7 | 29
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % | n/a | n/a
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP | 0.4 | 46
5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % | 49.2 | 32
5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % | 15.8 | 47
5.2 Innovation linkages | 46.9 | 24
5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration* | 74.9 | 18
5.2.2 State of cluster development* | 75.6 | 18
5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP | 0.0 | 54
5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.2 | 17
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.7 | 29
5.3 Knowledge absorption | 48.8 | 23
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade | 0.3 | 84
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade | 59.1 | 1
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade | 0.4 | 119
5.3.4 FD inflows, % GDP | 28.1 | 3
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses | 35.6 | 37

**Knowledge and technology outputs**

26.9 | 51

6.1 Knowledge creation | 24.5 | 40
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.8 | 65
6.1.2 ICT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | n/a | n/a
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.8 | 26
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP | n/a | n/a
6.1.5 Oable documents H-index | 39.4 | 23
6.2 Knowledge impact | 45.9 | 16
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % | 0.5 | 78
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP | 5.3 | 6
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP | 4.0 | 26
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, % | 20.0 | 63
6.3 Knowledge diffusion | 6.4 | 122
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade | 0.1 | 53
6.3.2 Production and export complexity | n/a | n/a
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade | 0.1 | 121
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade | 0.5 | 101
6.3.5 IS0 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP | 6.2 | 45

**Creative outputs**

59.2 | 3

7.1 Intangible assets | 57.5 | 11
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % | n/a | n/a
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 63.8 | 34
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5000 | 21.6 | 1
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 1.9 | 42
7.2 Creative goods and services | 50.9 | 3
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade | 0.1 | 86
7.2.2 National feature films/mm pop. 15-69 | 8.2 | 7
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/mm pop. 15-69 | 48.8 | 19
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade | 12.7 | 1
7.3 Online creativity | 70.9 | 6
7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/mm pop. 15-69 | 86.4 | 7
7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/mm pop. 15-69 | 11.8 | 40
7.3.3 GitHub commits/mm pop. 15-69 | 100.0 | 1
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP | 85.5 | 5

NOTES: * indicates a strength; O a weakness; a 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/igi-ranking. Square brackets [ ] indicate that the data minimum/coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.
Global Innovation Index 2023

→ Data availability

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

> Hong Kong, China has missing data for eleven indicators and outdated data for thirteen indicators.

> Missing data for Hong Kong, China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Economy Year</th>
<th>Model Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2</td>
<td>Graduates in science and engineering, %</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.3</td>
<td>Global corporate R&amp;D investors, top 3, mn US$</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>European Commission's Joint Research Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.3</td>
<td>Government's online service</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.4</td>
<td>E-participation</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2</td>
<td>Environmental performance</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Yale Center for Environmental Law &amp; Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.3</td>
<td>Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.2</td>
<td>Firms offering formal training, %</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>World Bank Enterprise Surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.2</td>
<td>PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.4</td>
<td>Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Clarivate; International Monetary Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.3.2</td>
<td>Production and export complexity</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Harvard University, Growth Lab</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.1.1</td>
<td>Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Brand Finance</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

> Outdated data for Hong Kong, China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Economy Year</th>
<th>Model Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3.2</td>
<td>Entrepreneurship policies and culture</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Global Entrepreneurship Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.1</td>
<td>Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>International Energy Agency</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## Global Innovation Index 2023

<table>
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<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Economy Year</th>
<th>Model Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.1</td>
<td>Finance for startups and scaleups</td>
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<td>2022</td>
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<td>5.1.1</td>
<td>Knowledge-intensive employment, %</td>
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<td>2018</td>
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<td>5.3.1</td>
<td>Intellectual property payments, % total trade</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<td>ICT services imports, % total trade</td>
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<td>6.3.4</td>
<td>ICT services exports, % total trade</td>
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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.