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.

India ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

> India ranks 40th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.

> India ranks 1st among the 37 lower-middle-income group economies.

> India ranks 1st among the 10 economies in Central and Southern Asia.

> India GII Ranking (2020-2023)

The table shows the rankings of India 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 India in the GII 2023 is between ranks 37 and 43.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GII Position</th>
<th>Innovation Inputs</th>
<th>Innovation Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>48th</td>
<td>57th</td>
<td>45th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>46th</td>
<td>57th</td>
<td>45th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>40th</td>
<td>42nd</td>
<td>39th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>40th</td>
<td>46th</td>
<td>39th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

This year India ranks 46th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

India ranks 35th 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.

> Relative to GDP, India is performing above expectations for its level of development.

→ Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

↑ GII Score

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.

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

Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

![Chart showing the relationship between innovation inputs and outputs. The chart illustrates how economies above the line effectively translate innovation investments into outputs. India is highlighted as producing more outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.](chart.png)
Overview of India'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 India are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.

- **Highest rankings**
  - 20th Market sophistication
  - 22nd Knowledge and technology outputs

- **Lowest rankings**
  - 40th Global Innovation Index
  - 48th Human capital and research
  - 49th Creative outputs
  - 56th Institutions
  - 57th Business sophistication
  - 84th Infrastructure

India ranks highest in Market sophistication (20th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (22nd).

India ranks lowest in Infrastructure (84th), Business sophistication (57th) and Institutions (56th).

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

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

### Creative outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Top 10</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Central and Southern Asia</th>
<th>Lower middle income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56.09</td>
<td>30.29</td>
<td>17.93</td>
<td>16.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Business sophistication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Top 10</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Central and Southern Asia</th>
<th>Lower middle income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64.39</td>
<td>29.58</td>
<td>22.96</td>
<td>22.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Market sophistication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Top 10</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Central and Southern Asia</th>
<th>Lower middle income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61.93</td>
<td>52.87</td>
<td>33.20</td>
<td>28.01</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Human capital and research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Top 10</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Central and Southern Asia</th>
<th>Lower middle income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60.28</td>
<td>35.51</td>
<td>23.87</td>
<td>21.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Top 10</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Central and Southern Asia</th>
<th>Lower middle income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62.83</td>
<td>34.32</td>
<td>30.45</td>
<td>27.83</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Top 10</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Central and Southern Asia</th>
<th>Lower middle income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79.85</td>
<td>53.92</td>
<td>38.68</td>
<td>39.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Innovation strengths and weaknesses in India

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

> India’s main innovation strengths are **Domestic market scale, bn PPP$** (rank 1), **ICT services exports, % total trade** (rank 5) and **VC received, value, % GDP** (rank 6).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rank</strong></td>
<td><strong>Code</strong></td>
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<td>4.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>6.2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
India’s innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in India

2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP
was equal to 4.64% GDP in 2021, up by 0.34 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 34% of total tertiary graduates in 2021, up by 0.29 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 11.

2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.
was equal to 262.26 FTE/mn pop. in 2020, up by 3.78% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
was equal to 0.647% GDP in 2020, down by 0.013 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.

2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3
was equal to an average score of 47.57 for the top 3 universities in 2022, up by 3.41% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 22.

3.1.1 ICT access
was equal to a score of 7.1 in 2021, up by 0.85% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 101.
Global Innovation Index 2023

4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups was equal to an average perception score of 5.9 in 2022, equivalent to an indicator rank of 9.

4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP was equal to 0.00628% GDP in 2022, down by 0.0057 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 6.

4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification was equal to an index score of 0.095 in 2019, up by 0.46% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 10.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % was equal to 12.96% in 2022, down by 3.9 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 99.
Global Innovation Index 2023

> Innovation outputs in India

6.1.1 Patents by origin
was equal to 26.27 Thousands in 2021, up by 13.51% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 28.

6.1.5 Citable documents H-index
was equal to an index value of 812 in 2022, up by 8.99% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 20.

6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP
was equal to 5.04% GDP in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 9.

6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP
was equal to 0.249% GDP in 2022, up by 0.00084 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 56.

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %
was equal to 34.23% of total manufacturing output in 2019, down by 0.59 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.

6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
was equal to 0.128% total trade in 2021, down by 0.13 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 45.
6.3.2 Production and export complexity
was equal to a score of 0.416 in 2020, down by 4.021% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.

6.3.3 High-tech exports
was equal to 27,446,653,221 USD in 2021, up by 27.17% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.

7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
was equal to 78.63% in 2022, up by 3.52 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 8.

7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000
was equal to 210.907 bn USD in 2023, down by 4.61% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 31.

7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports
was equal to 11,373,312,000 USD in 2021, up by 21.4% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.

7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69
was equal to 1.84 films/mn pop. 15–69 in 2021, up by 53.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP

was equal to 648,780.24 Apps/bn PPP$ GDP in 2022, up by 4.8% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 36.
India's innovation top performers

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Firm</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>R&amp;D</th>
<th>R&amp;D Growth</th>
<th>R&amp;D Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>TATA MOTORS</td>
<td>Automobiles &amp; Parts</td>
<td>3,067</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>663</td>
<td>SUN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES</td>
<td>Pharmaceuticals &amp; Biotechnology</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>AUROBINDO PHARMA</td>
<td>Pharmaceuticals &amp; Biotechnology</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>816</td>
<td>DR REDDY'S LABORATORIES</td>
<td>Pharmaceuticals &amp; Biotechnology</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2.3.4 QS university ranking of India's top universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE</td>
<td>49.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY BOMBAY (IITB)</td>
<td>46.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI (IITD)</td>
<td>46.50</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 India

<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>BYJU'S</td>
<td>Edtech</td>
<td>Bengaluru</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>OYO ROOMS</td>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>Gurugram</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SWIGGY</td>
<td>Supply chain, logistics, &amp; delivery</td>
<td>Bengaluru</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Firm</th>
<th>Intensity, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD</td>
<td>55.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LTD</td>
<td>88.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HDFC BANK LTD</td>
<td>64.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

### 7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in India 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>TATA GROUP</td>
<td>Engineering &amp; Construction</td>
<td>26,380.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>INFOSYS</td>
<td>IT Services</td>
<td>13,009.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>LIC</td>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>9,755.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.
Global Innovation Index 2023

India

Score / Value Rank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output rank</th>
<th>Input rank</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Population (mn)</th>
<th>GDP, PPP$ (bn)</th>
<th>GDP per capita, PPP$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Lower middle</td>
<td>CSA</td>
<td>1417.2</td>
<td>11,865.5</td>
<td>8,293.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Institutions** 53.9 56

1.1 Institutional environment 44.5 69
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses* 44.4 82
1.1.2 Government effectiveness* 44.5 53
1.2 Regulatory environment 61.7 66
1.2.1 Regulatory quality* 40.1 76
1.2.2 Rule of law* 37.3 66
1.2.3 Cost of redundant dismissal 15.8 63
1.3 Business environment 55.6 47
1.3.1 Policies for doing business* 37.9 92
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture* 73.3 13

**Human capital and research** 35.5 48

2.1 Education 42.8 88
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP 4.6 49
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap 18.0 61
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years 12.8 86
2.1.4 PIAS scales in reading, maths and science 3.2 10
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary 20.8 101
2.2 Tertiary education 30.5 65
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross 32.1 85
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % 34.0 11
2.2.3 Tertiary inpatient morbidity, % 0.1 110
2.3 Research and development (R&D) 33.2 32
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. 262.3 81
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP 0.6 54
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US$ 70.8 13
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3* 48.2 22

**Infrastructure** 34.3 84

3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs) 60.2 82
3.1.1 ICT access* 56.2 101
3.1.2 ICT use* 49.2 103
3.1.3 Government’s online service* 77.2 42
3.1.4 E-participation* 58.1 61
3.2 General infrastructure 33.1 46
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. 1,185.0 93
3.2.2 Logistics performance* 59.1 37
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP 32.8 16
3.3 Ecological sustainability 9.7 128
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use 9.8 71
3.3.2 Environmental performance* 0.0 131
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GOP 0.9 67

**Market sophistication** 52.9 20

4.1 Credit 34.0 56
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups* 78.6 9
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 54.7 67
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP 0.3 42
4.2 Investment 38.6 17
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP 87.5 19
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GOP 0.1 39
4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GOP 0.1 24
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP 0.0 6
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale 85.9 9
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg, % 6.2 87
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification 97.9 10
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$ 11,665.5 1

---

**Business sophistication** 29.6 57

6.1 Knowledge workers 24.4 81
6.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % 13.0 99
6.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % 3.5 43
6.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP 0.2 50
6.1.4 GERD financed by business, % 40.6 41
6.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 2.6 106
6.2 Innovation linkages 23.4 59
6.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration* 44.4 66
6.2.2 State of cluster development* 28.3 98
6.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP 0.2 28
6.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GOP 0.0 28
6.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GOP 0.2 46
6.3 Knowledge absorption 40.9 41
6.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade 1.4 25
6.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade 10.2 37
6.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade 2.1 32
6.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP 1.9 77
6.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses 30.7 43

**Knowledge and technology outputs** 39.7 22

6.1 Knowledge creation 23.6 44
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GOP 2.6 28
6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GOP 0.2 43
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GOP 0.0 11
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GOP 0.0 11
6.1.5 Oatable documents H-index 42.8 20
6.2 Knowledge impact 53.3 9
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % 1.6 43
6.2.2 Uncorn valuation, % GDP 5.0 9
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 2.2 56
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, % 34.2 35
6.3 Knowledge diffusion 42.1 29
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 0.2 45
6.3.2 Production and export complexity 61.2 46
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade 4.0 56
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade 12.1 6
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GOP 3.6 69

**Creative outputs** 30.3 49

7.1 Intangible assets 42.2 38
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, % total, % 78.6 8
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GOP 42.7 54
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 500 5.5 31
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GOP 1.7 47
7.2 Creative goods and services 16.9 56
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 1.7 18
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 1.8 49
7.2.3 Entertainment and media markets/mn pop. 15-69 0.7 55
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade 1.8 27
7.3 Online creativity 19.8 66
7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/pitch pop. 15-69 1.0 99
7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/ pitch pop. 15-69 0.8 96
7.3.3 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69 3.9 78
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GOP 73.6 36

---

NOTES: * indicates a strength;  ⚫ a weakneakness;  ○ 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-piller of pillar level.
Data availability

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

India has missing data for three indicators and outdated data for seven indicators.

### Missing data for India

<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>2.1.4</td>
<td>PISA scales in reading, maths and science</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>OECD, PISA</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.2.3</td>
<td>GERD financed by abroad, % GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.1.3</td>
<td>Utility models by origin/bn PPPs GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Outdated data for India

<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>2.3.1</td>
<td>Researchers, FTE/mn pop.</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2</td>
<td>Gross expenditure on R&amp;D, % GDP</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.2</td>
<td>Domestic industry diversification</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.2</td>
<td>Firms offering formal training, %</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>World Bank Enterprise Surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3</td>
<td>GERD performed by business, % GDP</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.5</td>
<td>Research talent, % in businesses</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.4</td>
<td>High-tech manufacturing, %</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.