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.

Nicaragua ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

- Nicaragua ranks 115th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.
- Nicaragua ranks 30th among the 37 lower-middle-income group economies.
- Nicaragua ranks 17th among the 19 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Nicaragua GII Ranking (2020-2023)

The table shows the rankings of Nicaragua 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 Nicaragua in the GII 2023 is between ranks 112 and 121.

<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>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>108th</td>
<td>99th</td>
<td>112nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>115th</td>
<td>110th</td>
<td>118th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nicaragua performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2023.

This year Nicaragua ranks 110th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Nicaragua ranks 118th in innovation outputs. This position is lower 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, Nicaragua’s performance is below expectations for its level of development.

→ Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

GII Score

Normal 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.

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

Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs
Overview of Nicaragua'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 Nicaragua are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.

**Highest rankings**
- 58th Market sophistication
- 97th Business sophistication
- 111st Creative outputs
- 113rd Infrastructure
- 119th Global Innovation Index

**Lowest rankings**
- 120th Human capital and research
- 122nd Knowledge and technology outputs
- 127th Institutions

Nicaragua ranks highest in Market sophistication (58th), Business sophistication (97th), Creative outputs (111st) and Infrastructure (113rd).

Nicaragua ranks lowest in Institutions (127th), Knowledge and technology outputs (122nd) and Human capital and research (120th).

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

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

**Knowledge and technology outputs**
- Top 10 | Score: 58.96
- Lower middle income | Score: 17.21
- LCN | Score: 17.14
- Nicaragua | Score: 10.21

**Creative outputs**
- Top 10 | 56.09
- LCN | 18.91
- Lower middle income | 16.35
- Nicaragua | 8.74

**Business sophistication**
- Top 10 | 64.39
- LCN | 28.15
- Lower middle income | 22.71
- Nicaragua | 21.75

**Market sophistication**
- Top 10 | 61.93
- LCN | 37.03
- Nicaragua | 37.03
- Lower middle income | 29.74
- Lower middle income | 28.01

**Human capital and research**
- Top 10 | 60.28
- LCN | 24.92
- Lower middle income | 21.73
- Nicaragua | 13.96

**Infrastructure**
- Top 10 | 62.83
- LCN | 35.88
- Lower middle income | 27.83
- Nicaragua | 23.18

**Institutions**
- Top 10 | 79.85
- LCN | 41.12
- Lower middle income | 39.43
- Nicaragua | 25.24
## Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Nicaragua

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

> Nicaragua's main innovation strengths are Firms offering formal training, % (rank 11), Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP (rank 13) and FDI net inflows, % GDP (rank 14).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.1.2</td>
<td>Firms offering formal training, %</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>1.2.2</td>
<td>Rule of law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.1.3</td>
<td>Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>1.3.1</td>
<td>Policies for doing business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>5.3.4</td>
<td>FDI net inflows, % GDP</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>5.2.1</td>
<td>University-industry R&amp;D collaboration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>6.3.4</td>
<td>ICT services exports, % total trade</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>6.3.1</td>
<td>Intellectual property receipts, % total trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>7.2.4</td>
<td>Creative goods exports, % total trade</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>6.1.2</td>
<td>PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>4.3.1</td>
<td>Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>5.2.5</td>
<td>Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.2.3</td>
<td>Cost of redundancy dismissal</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>7.1.3</td>
<td>Global brand value, top 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>3.2.3</td>
<td>Gross capital formation, % GDP</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>2.3.4</td>
<td>QS university ranking, top 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>5.2.4</td>
<td>Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>6.2.2</td>
<td>Unicorn valuation, % GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>5.3.2</td>
<td>High-tech imports, % total trade</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2.3.3</td>
<td>Global corporate R&amp;D investors, top 3, mn US$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nicaragua's innovation system

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

### Innovation inputs in Nicaragua

#### 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP

- 2021: 4.13% GDP
- 2020: 4.08% GDP

Expenditure on education was equal to 4.13% GDP in 2021, down by 0.05 percentage points from the year prior and equivalent to an indicator rank of 67.

#### 2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP

- 2015: 0.107% GDP
- 2014: 0.115% GDP

Gross expenditure on R&D was equal to 0.107% GDP in 2015, up by 0.008 percentage points from the year prior and equivalent to an indicator rank of 103.

#### 2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3

- 2021: 6.3

The university ranking was equal to an average score of 6.3 for the top 3 universities in 2021, equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.

#### 3.1.1 ICT access

- 2021: 6.4

ICT access was equal to a score of 6.4 in 2021, up by 0.12 percentage points from the year prior and equivalent to an indicator rank of 114.

#### 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

- 2021: 0.33 index score

Domestic industry diversification was equal to an index score of 0.33 in 2021, down by 0.01 index score from the year prior and equivalent to an indicator rank of 96.

#### 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %

- 2014: 13.8%

Knowledge-intensive employment was equal to 13.8% in 2014, equivalent to an indicator rank of 94.
Global Innovation Index 2023

> Innovation outputs in Nicaragua

6.1.1 Patents by origin
was equal to 0.001 Thousands in 2014, down by 66.67% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 124.

6.1.5 Citable documents H-index
was equal to an index value of 105 in 2022, up by 5% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 119.

6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP
was equal to 0 % GDP in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.

6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP
was equal to 0.052% GDP in 2022, up by 0.00059 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 103.

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %
was equal to 14.39% of total manufacturing output in 2021, up by 1.68 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 79.

6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
was equal to 0% total trade in 2021 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 114.
6.3.2 Production and export complexity was equal to a score of -0.805 in 2020, up by 9.85% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 100.

6.3.3 High-tech exports was equal to 30,355,906 USD in 2021, up by 206.93% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 93.

7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000 was equal to 0 bn USD in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.

7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP was equal to 48.87 Apps/bn PPP$ GDP in 2021, down by 72.27% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 120.
Global Innovation Index 2023

Nicaragua

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output rank</th>
<th>Input rank</th>
<th>Income Region</th>
<th>LCN*</th>
<th>Population (mn)</th>
<th>GDP, PPP$ (bn)</th>
<th>GDP per capita, PPP$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Lower middle</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>7,154.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Institutions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 1.1 Institutional environment: 23.3/117
- 1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses: 33.3/114
- 1.1.2 Government effectiveness: 13.2/120
- 1.2 Regulatory environment: 48.2/105
- 1.2.1 Regulatory quality: 20.4/117
- 1.2.2 Rule of law: 0.0/122
- 1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal: 14.9/60

**Business sophistication**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 5.1 Knowledge workers: 37.5/53
- 5.1.1 Knowledge intensive employment, %: 13.8/94
- 5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %: 57.3/11
- 5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP: n/a
- 5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %: n/a
- 5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %: 6.1/90

**Human capital and research**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 2.1 Education: 31.3/117
- 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP: 4.1/67
- 2.1.2 Government funding/pub, secondary, % GDP/cap: n/a
- 2.1.3 School life expectancy, years: n/a
- 2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science: n/a
- 2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary: n/a
- 2.2.1 Tertiary education: 10.0/112
- 2.2.1.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross: n/a
- 2.2.1.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %: n/a
- 2.2.1.3 Tertiary inband mobility, %: n/a

**Knowledge and technology outputs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 6.1 Knowledge creation: 1.7/126
- 6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP: n/a
- 6.1.2.1 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP: 0.0/121
- 6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP: n/a
- 6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP: n/a
- 6.1.5 Citation documents H-index: 3.5/119
- 6.2 Knowledge impact: 15.0/122
- 6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %: -0.6/110
- 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP: 0.0/48
- 6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP: 0.1/103
- 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %: 14.4/79

**Infrastructure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs): 38.8/109
- 3.1.1 ICT access*: 44.2/114
- 3.1.2 ICT use*: 44.9/108
- 3.1.3 Government’s online service*: 42.6/104
- 3.1.4 E-participation*: 23.3/115

**Creative outputs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 7.1 Intangible assets: 8.9/109
- 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15%, %: n/a
- 7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP: 41.0/55
- 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000: 0.0/74
- 7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP: 0.0/120
- 7.2 Creative goods and services: 9.4/69
- 7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade: n/a
- 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop, pop: 15-69: n/a
- 7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/sh pop, pop: 15-69: n/a
- 7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade: 0.8/53

**Market sophistication**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 4.1 Credit: 21.3/89
- 4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups*: n/a
- 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP: 30.1/96
- 4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP: 2.8/13
- 4.2 Investment: n/a
- 4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP: n/a
- 4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/BN PPP$ GDP: n/a
- 4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/BN PPP$ GDP: n/a
- 4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP: n/a

NOTES: * indicates a strength; O 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 Nicaragua.

> Nicaragua has missing data for twenty two indicators and outdated data for thirteen indicators.

### Missing data for Nicaragua

<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>1.3.2</td>
<td>Entrepreneurship policies and culture</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Global Entrepreneurship Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2</td>
<td>Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3</td>
<td>School life expectancy, years</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.5</td>
<td>Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
</tr>
<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>2.2.3</td>
<td>Tertiary inbound mobility, %</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1</td>
<td>Researchers, FTE/mn pop.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1</td>
<td>Finance for startups and scaleups</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Global Entrepreneurship Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1</td>
<td>Market capitalization, % GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.2</td>
<td>Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Refinitiv; International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.3</td>
<td>VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Refinitiv; International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.4</td>
<td>VC received, value, % GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Refinitiv; International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3</td>
<td>GERD performed by business, % GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.4</td>
<td>GERD financed by business, %</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.5</td>
<td>Research talent, % in businesses</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Global Innovation Index 2023

<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>6.1.3</td>
<td>Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.1</td>
<td>Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Brand Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.1</td>
<td>Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.2</td>
<td>National feature films/mn pop. 15-69</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>OMDIA; United Nations, World Population Prospects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.3</td>
<td>Entertainment and media market/pop. 15-69</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>PwC, OMDIA; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> **Outdated data for Nicaragua**

<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>1.3.1</td>
<td>Policies for doing business</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1</td>
<td>Tertiary enrolment, % gross</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2</td>
<td>Gross expenditure on R&amp;D, % GDP</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</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>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1</td>
<td>Knowledge-intensive employment, %</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.2</td>
<td>Firms offering formal training, %</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>World Bank Enterprise Surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.5</td>
<td>Females employed w/advanced degrees, %</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.1</td>
<td>University-industry R&amp;D collaboration</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.2</td>
<td>State of cluster development</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1</td>
<td>Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.2</td>
<td>Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.4</td>
<td>Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.4</td>
<td>Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>data.ia; International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
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</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.