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.

Philippines ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

> Philippines ranks 56th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.

> Philippines ranks 4th among the 37 lower-middle-income group economies.

> Philippines ranks 11th among the 16 economies in South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania.

> Philippines GII Ranking (2020-2023)

The table shows the rankings of Philippines 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 Philippines in the GII 2023 is between ranks 51 and 59.

<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>50th</td>
<td>70th</td>
<td>41st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>51st</td>
<td>72nd</td>
<td>40th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>59th</td>
<td>76th</td>
<td>51st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>56th</td>
<td>69th</td>
<td>52nd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

This year Philippines ranks 69th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Philippines ranks 52nd in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.
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, Philippines is performing above expectations for its level of development.

Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

→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.

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

Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

- Output score
- Input score
Overview of Philippines'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 Philippines are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.

- **Highest rankings**
  - 38th Business sophistication
  - 46th Knowledge and technology outputs
  - 55th Market sophistication
  - 56th Global Innovation Index

- **Lowest rankings**
  - 60th Creative outputs
  - 79th Institutions
  - 86th Infrastructure
  - 88th Human capital and research

Philippines ranks highest in Business sophistication (38th), Knowledge and technology outputs (46th) and Market sophistication (55th).

Philippines ranks lowest in Human capital and research (88th), Infrastructure (86th) and Institutions (79th).

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

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

**Lower-Middle-Income economies**
Philippines performs above the lower-middle-income group average in all the pillars.

**South East Asia, East Asia, And Oceania**
Philippines performs below the regional average in all the pillars.

**Creative outputs**
- Top 10 | 56.09
- SEAO | 34.40
- Philippines | 26.38
- Lower middle income | 16.35

**Business sophistication**
- Top 10 | 64.39
- SEAO | 40.54
- Philippines | 37.89
- Lower middle income | 22.71

**Market sophistication**
- Top 10 | 61.93
- SEAO | 47.18
- Philippines | 37.73
- Lower middle income | 28.01

**Human capital and research**
- Top 10 | 60.28
- SEAO | 40.81
- Philippines | 25.26
- Lower middle income | 21.73

**Infrastructure**
- Top 10 | 62.83
- SEAO | 47.13
- Philippines | 33.64
- Lower middle income | 27.83

**Institutions**
- Top 10 | 79.85
- SEAO | 62.54
- Philippines | 46.27
- Lower middle income | 39.43

* South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania
### Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Philippines

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

> **Philippines's main innovation strengths are High-tech imports, % total trade (rank 1), High-tech exports, % total trade (rank 2) and Firms offering formal training, % (rank 8).**

<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>5.3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>6.1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>6.3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>3.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>6.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>4.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global Innovation Index 2023

→ Philippines’s innovation system

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

> Innovation inputs in Philippines

2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP was equal to 3.86% GDP in 2021, up by 0.13 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 79.

2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % was equal to 26.27% of total tertiary graduates in 2021, up by 3.44 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.

2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. was equal to 173.64 FTE/mn pop. in 2018, up by 64.31% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 84.

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP was equal to 0.322% GDP in 2018, up by 0.17 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 73.

2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3 was equal to an average score of 20.13 for the top 3 universities in 2022, down by 0.84% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 51.

3.1.1 ICT access was equal to a score of 6.92 in 2021, down by 0.29% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 103.
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups was equal to an average perception score of 6.02 in 2015, equivalent to an indicator rank of 7.

4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP was equal to 0.00177% GDP in 2022, up by 0.0005 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 47.

4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification was equal to an index score of 0.157 in 2020, up by 28.68% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 51.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % was equal to 17.51% in 2021, down by 0.94 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 83.
6.1.1 Patents by origin
was equal to 0.49 Thousands in 2021, up by 2.94% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.

6.1.5 Citable documents H-index
was equal to an index value of 318 in 2022, up by 7.43% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.

6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP
was equal to 0.235 % GDP in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.

6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP
was equal to 0.246% GDP in 2022, up by 0.013 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %
was equal to 40.27% of total manufacturing output in 2020, up by 10.71 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 26.

6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
was equal to 0.031% total trade in 2021, up by 0.014 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 82.
6.3.2 Production and export complexity
was equal to a score of 0.837 in 2020, down by 11.16% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 30.

6.3.3 High-tech exports
was equal to 38,194,373,145 USD in 2021, up by 9.45% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.

7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
was equal to 56.97% in 2022, down by 3.45 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.

7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000
was equal to 16,569 bn USD in 2023, up by 2.67% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.

7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports
was equal to 112,144,000 USD in 2021, down by 3.34% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 85.

7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69
was equal to 1.07 films/mn pop. 15–69 in 2021, up by 84.48% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP
was equal to 492,782.11 Apps/bn PPP$ GDP in 2022, up by 160.08% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.
> Philippines's innovation top performers

> 2.3.4 QS university ranking of Philippines’s top universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES</td>
<td>27.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>651-700</td>
<td>ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>18.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>801-1000</td>
<td>DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>14.50</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+” or a range “x-y”.

> 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Philippines

<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>REVOLUTION PRECRAFTED</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Manila</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


> 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Philippines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Firm</th>
<th>Intensity, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SM INVESTMENTS CORP</td>
<td>33.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SM PRIME HOLDINGS INC</td>
<td>49.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>INTERNATIONAL CONTAINER TERMINAL SERVICES INC</td>
<td>71.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


> 7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in Philippines 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>PLDT</td>
<td>Telecoms</td>
<td>2,565.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BDO</td>
<td>Banking</td>
<td>2,158.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>GLOBE TELECOM</td>
<td>Telecoms</td>
<td>2,028.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Philippines

Output rank 52  Input rank 69  Income Region Population (mn) GDP, PPP$ (bn) GDP per capita, PPP$ 115.6 1,154.9 10,343.6

Score / Value Rank

- Institutions 46.3 79
  - 1.1 Institutional environment 39.8 77
  - 1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses* 41.0 93
  - 1.1.2 Government effectiveness* 38.7 62
  - 1.2 Regulatory quality 47.0 108
  - 1.2.1 Rule of law* 44.1 69
  - 1.2.2 Cost of redundant dismissal 27.4 114
  - 1.3 Business environment 52.0 51
  - 1.3.1 Policies for doing business* 41.9 81
  - 1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture* [25.0 22]

- Human capital and research 25.3 88
  - 2.1 Education 33.2 115
  - 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP 3.9 79
  - 2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap n/a n/a
  - 2.1.3 School life expectancy, years 13.1 82
  - 2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science 349.7 78
  - 2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary 24.8 109
  - 2.2 Tertiary education 35.7 45
  - 2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross 35.5 82
  - 2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % 26.3 37
  - 2.2.3 Tertiary inboard mobility, % n/a n/a
  - 2.3 Research and development (R&D) 6.9 70
  - 2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. 173.6 84
  - 2.3.2 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US$ 0.0 40
  - 2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3* 20.4 51

- Infrastructure 33.6 86
  - 3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs) 53.6 94
  - 3.1.1 ICT access* 53.5 103
  - 3.1.2 ICT use* 54.1 100
  - 3.1.3 Government’s online service* 59.1 76
  - 3.1.4 E-participation* 47.7 79
  - 3.2 General infrastructure 26.9 64
  - 3.2.1 Electricity output, GW/h/mn pop. 928.6 99
  - 3.2.2 Logistics performance* 54.5 42
  - 3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP 25.0 55
  - 3.3 Ecological sustainability 20.4 80
  - 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use 14.8 26
  - 3.3.2 Environmental performance* 16.9 116
  - 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP 1.0 64

- Market sophistication 37.7 55
  - 4.1 Credit 33.3 58
  - 4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups* [81.2 7
  - 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 52.0 71
  - 4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP 50.0 53
  - 4.2 Investment 12.1 51
  - 4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP 74.3 23
  - 4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP 0.0 61
  - 4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP 0.0 74
  - 4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP 0.0 47
  - 4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale 67.8 23
  - 4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg, % 17.1 52
  - 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification 89.3 51
  - 4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$ 1154.9 29

Score / Value Rank

- Business sophistication 37.9 38
  - 5.1 Knowledge workers 38.1 51
  - 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % 41.0 83
  - 5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % 38.8 8
  - 5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP 2.1 68
  - 5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % 38.0 48
  - 5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 32.2 62
  - 5.2 Innovation linkages 19.2 79
  - 5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration* 46.8 57
  - 5.2.2 State of cluster development* 41.2 67
  - 5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP 0.0 89
  - 5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP 0.0 81
  - 5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP 0.0 84
  - 5.3 Knowledge absorption 56.4 8
  - 5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade 0.6 60
  - 5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade 31.3 1
  - 5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade 2.0 38
  - 5.3.4 FDNet inflows, % GDP 2.4 62
  - 5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses 51.8 23

- Knowledge and technology outputs 29.9 46
  - 6.1 Knowledge creation 14.9 67
  - 6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP 0.5 81
  - 6.1.2 ICT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP 0.0 82
  - 6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP 1.7 9
  - 6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP n/a n/a
  - 6.1.5 Citable documents H-index 15.3 55
  - 6.2 Knowledge impact 31.6 50
  - 6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % 0.5 80
  - 6.2.2 Unemployment, % GDP 0.2 44
  - 6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 0.2 47
  - 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, % 40.3 26
  - 6.3 Knowledge diffusion 43.9 25
  - 6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 0.0 82
  - 6.3.2 Production and export complexity 7.0 30
  - 6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade 35.6 2
  - 6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade 5.9 19
  - 6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP 3.7 67

- Creative outputs 26.4 60
  - 7.1 Intangible assets 33.3 60
  - 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % 57.0 41
  - 7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP 34.5 68
  - 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 500 3.9 38
  - 7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP 0.7 78
  - 7.2 Creative goods and services 20.3 49
  - 7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 0.1 85
  - 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop, 15-69 1.1 59
  - 7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/value 4.2 44
  - 7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade 5.8 10
  - 7.3 Online creativity 18.7 74
  - 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/hpop, 15-69 1.2 93
  - 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/npop, 15-69 0.4 101
  - 7.3.3 GitHub commits/mn pop, 15-69 3.1 88
  - 7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP 70.2 55

NOTES: * indicates a strength; † indicates 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/gilii-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 Philippines.

Philippines has missing data for two indicators and outdated data for twelve indicators.

### Missing data for Philippines

<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>2.1.2</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>2.2.3</td>
<td>Tertiary inbound mobility, %</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Outdated data for Philippines

<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>2015</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Global Entrepreneurship Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1</td>
<td>Researchers, FTE/mn pop.</td>
<td>2018</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>2018</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>4.1.1</td>
<td>Finance for startups and scaleups</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Global Entrepreneurship Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1</td>
<td>Knowledge-intensive employment, %</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.2</td>
<td>Firms offering formal training, %</td>
<td>2015</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>2015</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>2015</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.5</td>
<td>Females employed w/advanced degrees, %</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.3</td>
<td>GERD financed by abroad, % GDP</td>
<td>2015</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>2015</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
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</table>
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.