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.

Singapore ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

> Singapore ranks 5th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.

> Singapore ranks 5th among the 50 high-income group economies.

> Singapore ranks 1st among the 16 economies in South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania.

> Singapore GII Ranking (2020–2023)

The table shows the rankings of Singapore 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 Singapore in the GII 2023 is between ranks 4 and 9.

<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>8th</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>15th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>13th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>14th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

This year Singapore ranks 1st in innovation inputs. This position is the same as last year.

Singapore ranks 12th in innovation outputs. This position is higher 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.

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

→ 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.

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

Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

![Chart showing the relationship between innovation inputs and outputs]
Overview of Singapore’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 Singapore are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.

- Highest rankings
  - 1st institutions
  - 2nd Human capital and research
  - 3rd Business sophistication
  - 5th Global Innovation Index
  - 6th Market sophistication
  - 8th Infrastructure
  - 10th Knowledge and technology outputs
  - 18th Creative outputs

- Lowest rankings
  - Singapore ranks lowest in Creative outputs (18th), Knowledge and technology outputs (10th) and Infrastructure (8th).

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

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

> High-Income economies
Singapore performs above the high-income group average in all the pillars.

> South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania
Singapore performs above the regional average in all the pillars.

### Knowledge and technology outputs
- Top 10 | Score: 58.96
- Singapore | Score: 55.26
- High income | Score: 38.62
- SEAO | Score: 32.16

* South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania

### Creative outputs
- Top 10 | 56.09
- Singapore | 46.00
- High income | 40.27
- SEAO | 34.40

### Business sophistication
- Singapore | 69.43
- Top 10 | 64.39
- High income | 46.38
- SEAO | 40.54

### Market sophistication
- Singapore | 67.38
- Top 10 | 61.93
- SEAO | 47.18
- High income | 46.42

### Human capital and research
- Singapore | 63.18
- Top 10 | 60.28
- High income | 46.30
- SEAO | 40.81

### Infrastructure
- Singapore | 63.13
- Top 10 | 62.83
- High income | 55.85
- SEAO | 47.13

### Institutions
- Singapore | 98.40
- Top 10 | 79.85
- High income | 68.16
- SEAO | 62.54
### Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Singapore

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

**> Singapore’s main innovation strengths are Cost of redundancy dismissal (rank 1), Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade (rank 1) and GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69 (rank 1).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>7.2.1</td>
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<td>7.3.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.2.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.2.4</td>
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<td>5.1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.1.4</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>5.1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global Innovation Index 2023

→ Singapore’s innovation system

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

> Innovation inputs in Singapore

2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP was equal to 2.55% GDP in 2022, down by 0.21 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 113.

2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % was equal to 36.27% of total tertiary graduates in 2020, up by 0.87 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 6.

2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. was equal to 7,488.43 FTE/mn pop. in 2020, up by 0.54% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP was equal to 2.22% GDP in 2020, up by 0.32 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 16.

2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3 was equal to an average score of 67.67 for the top 3 universities in 2022, down by 2.45% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.

3.1.1 ICT access was equal to a score of 9.98 in 2021, up by 0.2% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP
was equal to 0.01494% GDP in 2022, down by 0.006 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.

4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification
was equal to an index score of 0.265 in 2020, up by 12.0027% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 88.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %
was equal to 59.87% in 2020, up by 1.49 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.
> Innovation outputs in Singapore

6.1.1 Patents by origin
was equal to 2,024 Thousands in 2021, up by 13.84% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 24.

6.1.5 Citable documents H-index
was equal to an index value of 761 in 2022, up by 9.18% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 22.

6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP
was equal to 5.12% GDP in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 8.

6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP
was equal to 0.246% GDP in 2022, up by 0.023 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %
was equal to 78.53% of total manufacturing output in 2020, up by 3.67 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.

6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
was equal to 1.74% total trade in 2021, up by 0.22 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 16.
6.3.2 Production and export complexity
was equal to a score of 1.87 in 2020, down by 6.97% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.

6.3.3 High-tech exports
was equal to 192,197,395,296 USD in 2021, up by 20.18% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.

7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
was equal to 42.44% in 2022, down by 3.73 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.

7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000
was equal to 60.568 bn USD in 2023, up by 18.54% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 11.

7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports
was equal to 33,042,241,000 USD in 2021, up by 18.92% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.

7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69
was equal to 0.839 films/mn pop. 15–69 in 2021, down by 42.95% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 62.
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP
was equal to 5,628,118.89 Apps/bn PPP$ GDP
in 2022, up by 4.14% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.
Singapore's innovation top performers

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Singapore

<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>284</td>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>Software &amp; Computer Services</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>548</td>
<td>GRAB HOLDINGS</td>
<td>Software &amp; Computer Services</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>995</td>
<td>CHINA YUCHAI</td>
<td>Industrial Engineering</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1088</td>
<td>IGG</td>
<td>Leisure Goods</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2.3.4 QS university ranking of Singapore’s top universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE (NUS)</td>
<td>92.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, SINGAPORE (NTU)</td>
<td>88.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>561-570</td>
<td>SINGAPORE MANAGEMENT UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>21.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2022). 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 Singapore

<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>HYALROUTE</td>
<td>Mobile &amp; telecommunications</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MOGLIX</td>
<td>E-commerce &amp; direct-to-consumer</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CODA PAYMENTS</td>
<td>Fintech</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Firm</th>
<th>Intensity, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DBS GROUP HOLDINGS LTD</td>
<td>29.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SINGAPORE TELECOMMUNICATIONS LTD</td>
<td>53.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SEA LTD</td>
<td>66.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Singapore 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>DBS</td>
<td>Banking</td>
<td>10,509.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UOB</td>
<td>Banking</td>
<td>5,540.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>OCBC BANK</td>
<td>Banking</td>
<td>5,411.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Singapore

Output rank | Input rank | Income | Region | Population (mn) | GDP, PPP$ (bn) | GDP per capita, PPP$ 
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- 
12 | 1 | High | SEA0 | 6.0 | 701.0 | 131,425.7

Score / Value Rank

1.1 Institutional environment 98.4 1

1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses* 100.0 1

1.1.2 Government effectiveness* 100.0 1

1.2 Regulatory environment 98.5 1

1.2.1 Regulatory quality* 100.0 1

1.2.2 Rule of law* 94.1 4

1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal 8.0 1

1.3 Business environment 96.7 1

1.3.1 Policies for doing business* 96.7 2

1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture* n/a n/a

Human capital and research 63.2 2

2.1 Education 58.2 46

2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP 2.5 113

2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/capita 20.6 49

2.1.3 School life expectancy, years 16.6 25

2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science 556.5 2

2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary 11.5 45

2.2 Tertiary education 69.8 2

2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross 93.1 9

2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % 36.3 6

2.2.3 Tertiary inboud mobility, % n/a n/a

2.3 Research and development (R&D) 61.5 14

2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. 7,488.4 5

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP 2.2 16

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investments, top 5 mn US$ 60.2 23

2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 5* 68.6 12

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) 63.1 8

3.1 Information and communication technologies* 94.5 5

3.1.1 ICT access* 100.0 1

3.1.2 ICT use* 84.7 40

3.1.3 Government’s online service* 95.8 5

3.1.4 E-participation* 97.7 3

3.2 General infrastructure 57.2 9

3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. 10,295.2 15

3.2.2 Logistics performance* 100.0 1

3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP 23.6 69

3.3 Ecological sustainability 37.6 37

3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use 16.3 20

3.3.2 Environmental performance* 54.2 37

3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP 2.2 40

Market sophistication 67.4 6

4.1 Credit 49.4 29

4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups* n/a n/a

4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 130.6 17

4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP n/a n/a

4.2 Investment 89.8 1

4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP 183.7 6

4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP 1.9 3

4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP 0.9 1

4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP 0.0 1

4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale 63.0 45

4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg, % 0.1 3

4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification 74.2 88

4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$ 701.0 37

Business sophistication 69.4 3

5.1 Knowledge workers 72.3 5

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % 59.9 2

5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % n/a n/a

5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP 1.4 18

5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % GDP 58.3 16

5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 29.6 3

5.2 Innovation linkages 61.6 12

5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration* 85.5 8

5.2.2 State of cluster development* 80.8 11

5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP 0.1 38

5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP 0.2 6

5.2.5 Patents families/bn PPP$ GDP 2.6 14

5.3 Knowledge absorption 74.3 4

5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade 2.6 9

5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade 24.3 5

5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade 4.0 9

5.3.4 FDN inflows, % GDP 36.0 9

5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses 54.2 19

Knowledge and technology outputs 55.3 10

6.1 Knowledge creation 44.1 20

6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP 3.2 24

6.1.2 ICT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP 2.5 11

6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP n/a n/a

6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP n/a n/a

6.1.5 Oabile documents H-index 40.0 22

6.2 Knowledge impact 69.2 2

6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % 2.1 31

6.2.2 Uncorn monetization, % GDP 5.1 8

6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 0.2 59

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, % 78.5 3

6.3 Knowledge diffusion 52.6 13

6.3.1 Intellectual property receipt, % total trade 1.6 16

6.3.2 Production and export complexity 91.8 5

6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade 28.6 4

6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade 2.8 46

6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP 6.9 42

Creative outputs 46.0 18

7.1 Intangible assets 39.9 41

7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % 42.4 59

7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP 23.7 87

7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000 13.5 11

7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP 1.1 66

7.2 Creative goods and services 47.2 6

7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 4.9 1

7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 0.8 62

7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/tn pop. 15-69 42.1 20

7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade 3.6 16

7.3 Online creativity 56.9 16

7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/tn pop. 15-69 29.8 23

7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/tn pop. 15-69 12.3 39

7.3.3 YouTube subscriptions/mn 15-69 100.0 1

7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP 85.5 4

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 Singapore.

Singapore has missing data for six indicators and outdated data for six indicators.

Missing data for Singapore

<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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</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>2.2.3</td>
<td>Tertiary inbound mobility, %</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
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<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>4.1.3</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>
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<tr>
<td>6.1.3</td>
<td>Utility models by origin/tn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund</td>
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</table>

Outdated data for Singapore

<table>
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<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>5.1.1</td>
<td>Knowledge-intensive employment, %</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</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>5.1.5</td>
<td>Females employed w/advanced degrees, %</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</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>
</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.