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.

Uganda ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

> Uganda ranks **121st** among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.

> Uganda ranks **5th** among the 12 low-income group economies.

> Uganda ranks **18th** among the 28 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

> **Uganda GII Ranking (2020-2023)**

The table shows the rankings of Uganda 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 Uganda in the GII 2023 is between ranks 115 and 122.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GII Position</th>
<th>Innovation Inputs</th>
<th>Innovation Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>114th</td>
<td>103rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>119th</td>
<td>119th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>119th</td>
<td>116th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>121st</td>
<td>117th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

This year Uganda ranks 117th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Uganda ranks 121st 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, Uganda's performance is at 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.

Uganda produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.
Overview of Uganda’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 Uganda are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.

**Highest rankings**
- 64th Institutions
- 105th Knowledge and technology outputs
- 116th Infrastructure
- 118th Business sophistication
- 121st Global Innovation Index
- 122nd Creative outputs
- 124th Human capital and research
- 128th Market sophistication

Uganda ranks highest in Institutions (64th), Knowledge and technology outputs (105th), Infrastructure (116th) and Business sophistication (118th).

** Lowest rankings**
- 122nd Creative outputs
- 124th Human capital and research
- 128th Market sophistication
- 129th Knowledge and technology outputs
- 130th Market sophistication
- 131st Global Innovation Index
- 132nd Creative outputs
- 133rd Human capital and research
- 134th Knowledge and technology outputs
- 135th Market sophistication

Uganda ranks lowest in Market sophistication (128th), Human capital and research (124th) and Creative outputs (122nd).

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

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

### Low-Income economies
Uganda performs above the low-income group average in Knowledge and technology outputs, Business sophistication, Infrastructure, Institutions.

#### Creative outputs
- **Top 10**: 56.09
- **Sub-Saharan Africa**: 10.36
- **Low income**: 7.48
- **Uganda**: 5.85

#### Business sophistication
- **Top 10**: 64.39
- **Sub-Saharan Africa**: 19.85
- **Uganda**: 17.02
- **Low income**: 16.81

#### Market sophistication
- **Top 10**: 61.93
- **Sub-Saharan Africa**: 20.00
- **Uganda**: 15.67
- **Low income**: 11.93

#### Human capital and research
- **Top 10**: 60.28
- **Sub-Saharan Africa**: 17.80
- **Low income**: 15.55
- **Uganda**: 12.81

#### Infrastructure
- **Top 10**: 62.83
- **Sub-Saharan Africa**: 23.36
- **Uganda**: 20.99
- **Low income**: 19.43

#### Institutions
- **Top 10**: 79.85
- **Uganda**: 50.49
- **Sub-Saharan Africa**: 43.27
- **Low income**: 38.42
→ Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Uganda

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

> Uganda’s main innovation strengths are **Cost of redundancy dismissal** (rank 20), **Gross capital formation, % GDP** (rank 31) and **VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP** (rank 42).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strengths</strong></td>
<td><strong>Weaknesses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank 20  1.2.3  Cost of redundancy dismissal</td>
<td>Rank 126  6.2.3  Software spending, % GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank 31  3.2.3  Gross capital formation, % GDP</td>
<td>Rank 125  2.2.1  Tertiary enrolment, % gross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank 42  4.2.3  VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>Rank 121  3.2.1  Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank 43  1.3.1  Policies for doing business</td>
<td>Rank 120  5.1.1  Knowledge-intensive employment, %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank 44  6.1.3  Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>Rank 95  5.2.5  Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank 50  5.3.4  FDI net inflows, % GDP</td>
<td>Rank 74  7.1.3  Global brand value, top 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank 52  6.3.1  Intellectual property receipts, % total trade</td>
<td>Rank 71  2.3.4  QS university ranking, top 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank 56  6.1.4  Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>Rank 48  6.2.2  Unicorn valuation, % GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank 40  2.3.3  Global corporate R&amp;D investors, top 3, mn US$</td>
<td>Rank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
→ Uganda’s innovation system

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

> Innovation inputs in Uganda

2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP
was equal to 2.57% GDP in 2022, down by 0.07 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 112.

2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.
was equal to 27.84 FTE/mn pop. in 2014, equivalent to an indicator rank of 101.

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
was equal to 0.143 % GDP in 2014, equivalent to an indicator rank of 97.

2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3
was equal to an average score of 0 for the top 3 universities in 2022, equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.

3.1.1 ICT access
was equal to a score of 5.39 in 2021, up by 3.85% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 123.

4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP
was equal to 0.00127% GDP in 2022, up by 0.001 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 62.
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %

was equal to 4.51% in 2021, down by 1.25 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 120.
> Innovation outputs in Uganda

6.1.1 Patents by origin
was equal to 0.015 Thousands in 2020, up by with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 106.

6.1.5 Citable documents H-index
was equal to an index value of 228 in 2022, up by 9.091% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 76.

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 0.014% GDP in 2022, up by 0.00011 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 126.

6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
was equal to 0.23% total trade in 2021, up by 0.18 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 52.

6.3.2 Production and export complexity
was equal to a score of −0.471 in 2020, up by 19.56% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.
6.3.3 High-tech exports
was equal to 11,771,659 USD in 2020, down by 25.41% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 113.

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.

7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports
was equal to 2,002,000 USD in 2021, down by 10.55% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 94.

7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP
was equal to 1,153.87 Apps/bn PPP$ GDP in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 114.
Global Innovation Index 2023

Uganda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output rank</th>
<th>Input rank</th>
<th>Income Region</th>
<th>Population (mn)</th>
<th>GDP, PPP$ (bn)</th>
<th>GDP per capita, PPP$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>SSA</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>132.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Value Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **1.1 Institutional environment**
  - 29.9 101
- **1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses**
  - 38.9 96
- **1.1.2 Government effectiveness**
  - 21.0 101
- **1.2 Regulatory environment**
  - 64.1 63
- **1.2.1 Regulatory quality**
  - 29.7 98
- **1.2.2 Rule of law**
  - 29.4 84
- **1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal**
  - 8.7 20
- **1.3 Business environment**
  - 57.4 41
- **1.3.1 Policies for doing business**
  - 57.4 43
- **1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture**
  - n/a n/a

### Human capital and research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Value Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **2.1 Education**
  - 37.3 107
- **2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP**
  - 2.6 112
- **2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap**
  - n/a n/a
- **2.1.3 School life expectancy, years**
  - n/a n/a
- **2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science**
  - n/a n/a
- **2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary**
  - 20.5 98
- **2.2 Tertiary education**
  - 0.5 129
- **2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross**
  - 5.1 125
- **2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %**
  - n/a n/a
- **2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %**
  - n/a n/a
- **2.3 Research and development (R&D)**
  - 0.6 107
- **2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.**
  - 27.8 101
- **2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP**
  - 0.1 97
- **2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US$**
  - 0.0 40
- **2.4 QS university ranking, top 3**
  - 0.0 71

### Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Value Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)**
  - 35.4 116
- **3.1.1 ICT access**
  - 30.4 123
- **3.2 ICT use**
  - 25.2 120
- **3.3 Government’s online service**
  - 46.6 98
- **3.4 E-participation**
  - 39.5 89
- **3.2 General Infrastructure**
  - 13.4 113
- **3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.**
  - 97.3 121
- **3.2.2 Logistics performance**
  - n/a n/a
- **3.2.3 Grass capital formation, % GDP**
  - 28.0 31
- **3.3 Ecological sustainability**
  - 14.2 106
- **3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use**
  - 5.8 109
- **3.3.2 Environmental performance**
  - 28.6 89
- **3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP**
  - 0.5 87

### Market sophistication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Value Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **4.1 Credit**
  - 3.4 126
- **4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups**
  - n/a n/a
- **4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP**
  - 14.2 121
- **4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP**
  - 0.3 46
- **4.2 Investment**
  - 7.2 65
- **4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP**
  - n/a n/a
- **4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP**
  - 0.0 89
- **4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP**
  - 0.1 42
- **4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP**
  - 0.0 62
- **4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale**
  - 25.2 121
- **4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %**
  - 8.1 106
- **4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification**
  - n/a n/a
- **4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$**
  - 132.0 80

### Business sophistication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Value Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **6.1 Knowledge creation**
  - 8.8 87
- **6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP**
  - n/a n/a
- **6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP**
  - 0.0 93
- **6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP**
  - 0.2 44
- **6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP**
  - n/a n/a
- **6.1.5 Citable documents H-index**
  - 10.3 76
- **6.1.6 Knowledge diffusion**
  - 12.6 96
- **6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade**
  - 0.1 52
- **6.3.2 Production and export complexity**
  - 42.7 86
- **6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade**
  - 0.2 113
- **6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade**
  - 1.3 77
- **6.3.5 ISO 9001-qualified/bn PPP$ GDP**
  - 1.4 86

### Knowledge and technology outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Value Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **7.1 Intangible assets**
  - 6.4 116
- **7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %**
  - n/a n/a
- **7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP**
  - 147 103
- **7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000**
  - 0.0 74
- **7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP**
  - 0.4 86
- **7.2 Creative goods and services**
  - 0.6 120
- **7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade**
  - 0.9 94
- **7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69**
  - n/a n/a
- **7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/sh pop. 15-69**
  - n/a n/a
- **7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade**
  - 0.1 105
- **7.3 Online creativity**
  - 10.1 114
- **7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs) per 15-69 pop.**
  - 0.2 117
- **7.3.2 Country-code TLD per 15-69 pop.**
  - 0.1 122
- **7.3.3 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69**
  - 1.3 110
- **7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP**
  - 38.8 114

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/igci-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 Uganda.

> Uganda has missing data for fourteen indicators and outdated data for twenty four indicators.

### Missing data for Uganda

<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>2.2.2</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>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>4.3.2</td>
<td>Domestic industry diversification</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.4</td>
<td>High-tech manufacturing, %</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</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>7.2.2</td>
<td>National feature films/hn 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, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Outdated data for Uganda

<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>2020</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.5</td>
<td>Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1</td>
<td>Tertiary enrolment, % gross</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1</td>
<td>Researchers, FTE/mn pop.</td>
<td>2014</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>2014</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>4.2.2</td>
<td>Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Refinitiv; International Monetary Fund</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>2013</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>2014</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>2014</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>2021</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>2020</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>2020</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.3</td>
<td>GERD financed by abroad, % GDP</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.4</td>
<td>Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Refinitiv; International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.2</td>
<td>High-tech imports, % total trade</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.5</td>
<td>Research talent, % in businesses</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1</td>
<td>Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.3</td>
<td>Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Indicator name</td>
<td>Economy Year</td>
<td>Model Year</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.3</td>
<td>High-tech exports, % total trade</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; Trade Data Monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.2</td>
<td>Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>2020</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>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.4</td>
<td>Creative goods exports, % total trade</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</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.