

CABO VERDE

100th Cabo Verde ranks 100th among the 131 economies featured in the GII 2020.

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.

The following table shows the rankings of Cabo Verde over the past three years, noting that 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 Cabo Verde in the GII 2020 is between ranks 91 and 102.

Rankings of Cabo Verde (2018–2020)

	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2020	100	99	90

- Cabo Verde performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2020.
- This year Cabo Verde ranks 99th in innovation inputs and 90th in innovation outputs.

15th Cabo Verde ranks 15th among the 29 lower middle-income group economies.

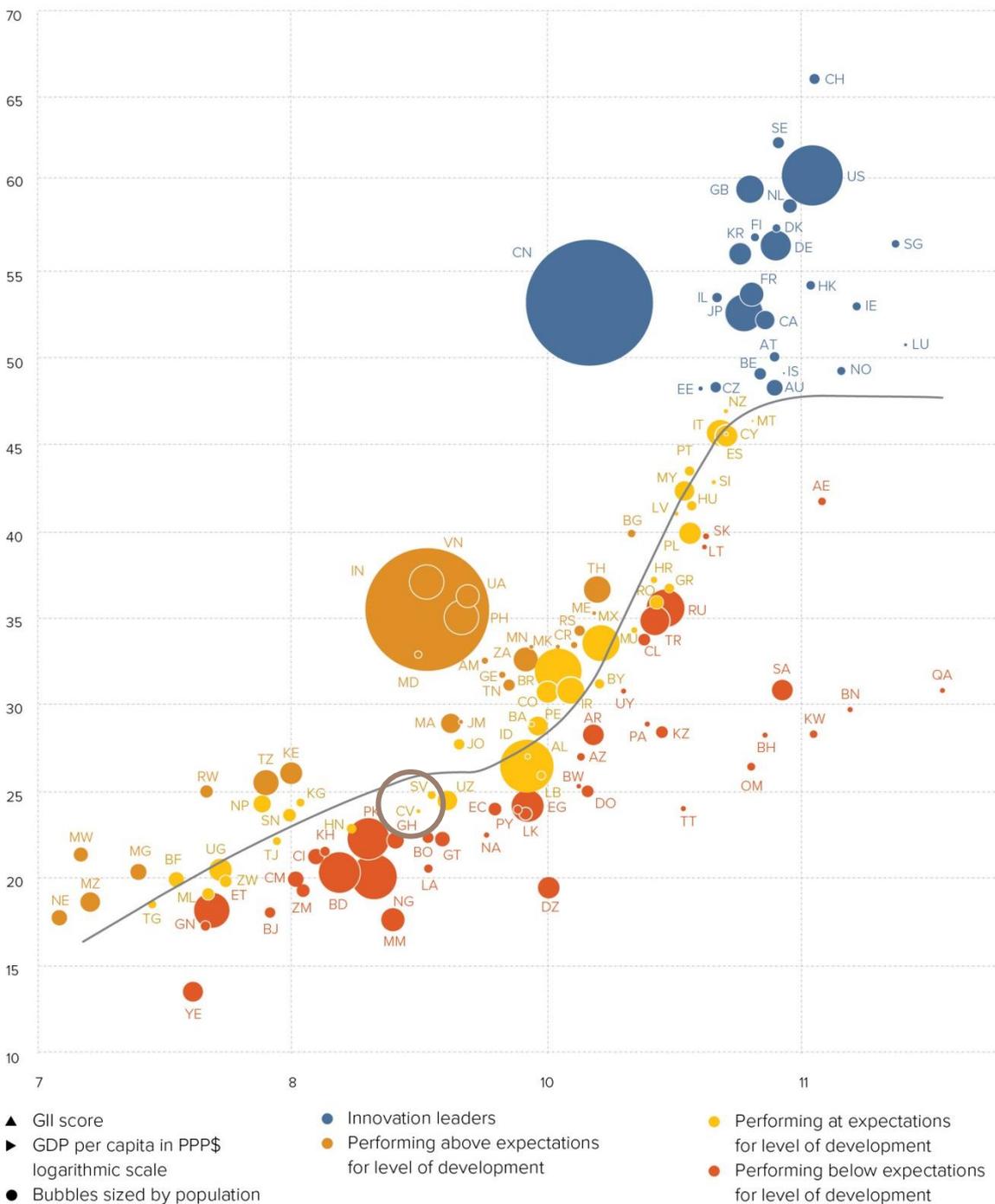
7th Cabo Verde ranks 7th among the 26 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

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, Cabo Verde's performance matches expectations for its level of development.

The positive relationship between innovation and development

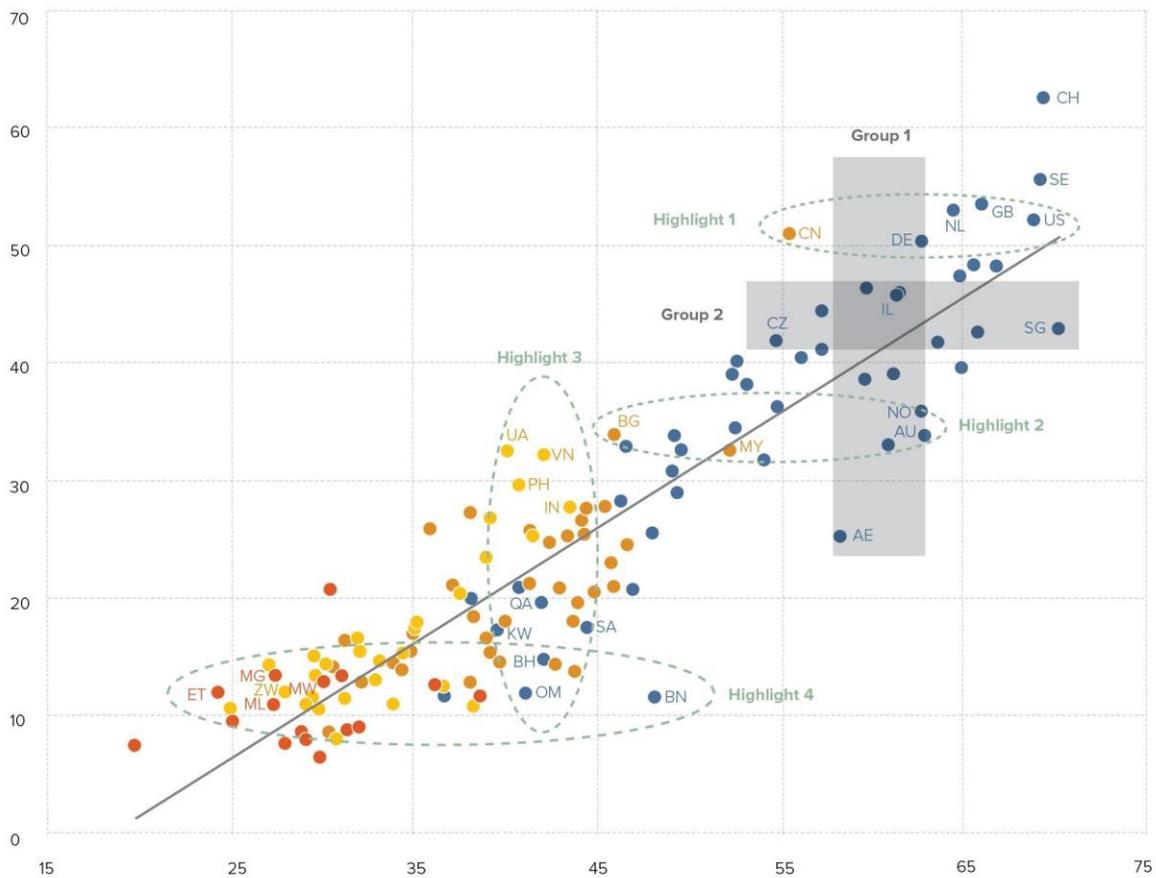


EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

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.

Cabo Verde produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

Innovation input to output performance, 2020

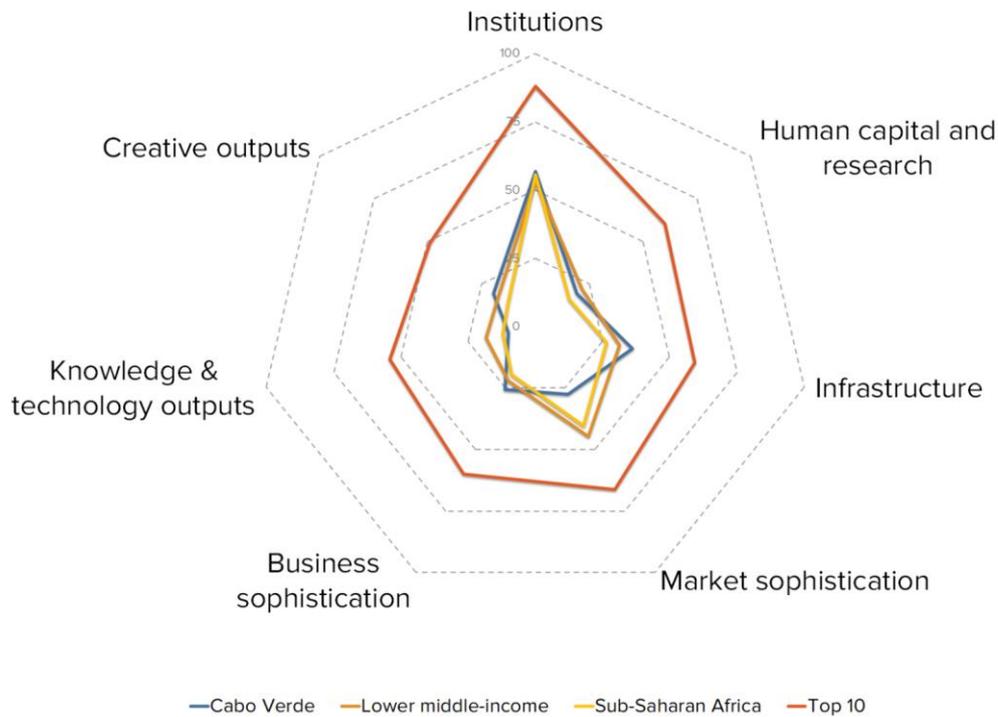


▲ Output score ● High income group ● Lower middle-income group — Fitted values
 ► Input score ● Upper middle-income group ● Low income group

AU	Australia	IN	India	NL	Netherlands	CH	Switzerland
BH	Bahrain	IL	Israel	NO	Norway	UA	Ukraine
BN	Brunei Darussalam	KW	Kuwait	OM	Oman	AE	United Arab Emirates
BG	Bulgaria	MG	Madagascar	PH	Philippines	GB	United Kingdom
CN	China	MW	Malawi	QA	Qatar	US	United States of America
CZ	Czech Republic	ML	Mali	SA	Saudi Arabia	VN	Viet Nam
ET	Ethiopia	MY	Malaysia	SG	Singapore	ZW	Zimbabwe
DE	Germany			SE	Sweden		

BENCHMARKING CABO VERDE AGAINST OTHER LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP ECONOMIES AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Cabo Verde's scores in the seven GII pillars



Lower middle-income group economies

Cabo Verde has high scores in four out of the seven GII pillars: Institutions, Infrastructure, Business sophistication and Creative outputs, which are above average for the lower middle-income group.

Conversely, Cabo Verde scores below average for its income group in three pillars: Human capital & research, Market sophistication and Knowledge & technology outputs.

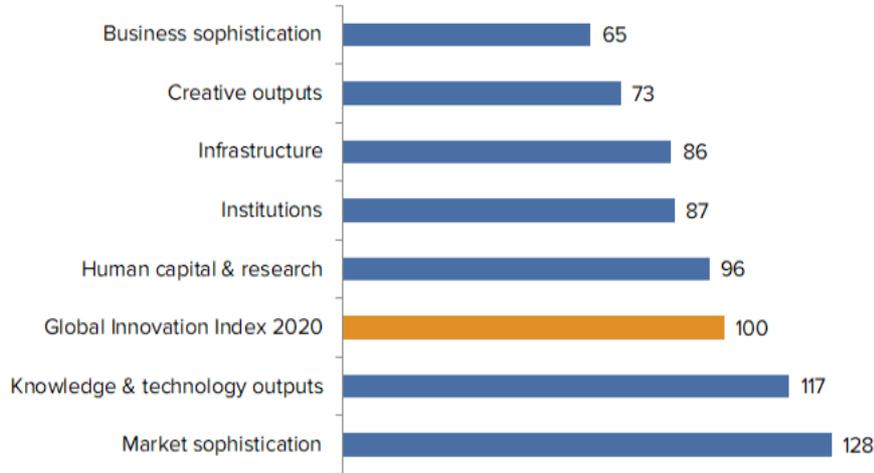
Sub-Saharan Africa

Compared to other economies in Sub-Saharan Africa, Cabo Verde performs:

- above average in five out of the seven GII pillars: Institutions, Human capital & research, Infrastructure, Business sophistication and Creative outputs; and
- below average in two of the seven GII pillars: Market sophistication and Knowledge & technology outputs.

OVERVIEW OF CABO VERDE RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII AREAS

Cabo Verde performs best in Business sophistication and its weakest performance is in Market sophistication.



*The highest possible ranking in each pillar is 1.

INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The table below gives an overview of the strengths and weaknesses of Cabo Verde in the GII 2020.

Strengths			Weaknesses		
Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank
1.1	Political environment	48	1.3	Business environment	130
1.1.1	Political & operational stability*	38	1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	129
1.2.2	Rule of law*	45	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	110
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	37	2.3.3	Global R&D companies, top 3, mn US\$	42
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	14	2.3.4	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	77
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	30	4	Market sophistication	128
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	18	4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*	127
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	36	4.3	Trade, competition, and market scale	130
7.1	Intangible assets	44	4.3.2	Intensity of local competition†	120
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	17	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	131
7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	45	5.2.5	Patent families 2+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	101
7.2.4	Printing & other media, % manufacturing	19	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	131
			6.3.2	High-tech net exports, % total trade	130

STRENGTHS

GII strengths for Cabo Verde are found in six of the seven GII pillars.

- Institutions (87): exhibits strengths in the sub-pillar Political environment (48) and in the indicators Political & operational stability (38) and Rule of law (45).
- Human capital & research (96): the indicator Expenditure on education (37) demonstrates a strength.
- Infrastructure (86): shows strength in the indicator Gross capital formation (14).
- Business sophistication (65): displays strengths in the indicators ICT services imports (30) and FDI net inflows (18).
- Knowledge & technology outputs (117): the indicator New businesses (36) reveals a strength.
- Creative outputs (73): has strengths in the sub-pillar Intangible assets (44) and in the indicators Industrial designs by origin (17), Cultural & creative services exports (45) and Printing & other media (19).

WEAKNESSES

GII weaknesses for Cabo Verde are found in five of the seven GII pillars.

- Institutions (87): exhibits weaknesses in the sub-pillar Business environment (130) and in the indicator Ease of resolving insolvency (129).
- Human capital & research (96): has weaknesses in the indicators Gross expenditure on R&D (110), Global R&D companies (42) and QS university ranking (77).
- Market sophistication (128): shows weaknesses in the sub-pillar Trade, competition, and market scale (130) and in the indicators Ease of protecting minority investors (127), Intensity of local competition (120) and Domestic market scale (131).
- Business sophistication (65): the indicator Patent families (101) reveals a weakness.
- Knowledge & technology outputs (117): displays weaknesses in the indicators Citable documents H-index (131) and High-tech net exports (130).

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2019 rank
90	99	Lower middle	SSF	0.5	4.3	6,747.9	n/a
				Score/Value	Rank		
				Score/Value	Rank		
INSTITUTIONS				56.9	87		
1.1	Political environment	64.4	48 ● ◆	5.1	Knowledge workers	26.2	[82]
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*.....	78.6	38 ● ◆	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %.....	17.6	87
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*.....	57.3	54 ◆	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %.....	n/a	n/a
1.2	Regulatory environment	64.1	69 ◆	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP.....	n/a	n/a
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*.....	35.4	90	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %.....	n/a	n/a
1.2.2	Rule of law*.....	58.3	45 ● ◆	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %.....	9.3	70
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks.....	17.4	73	5.2	Innovation linkages	24.5	[49]
1.3	Business environment	42.2	130 ○ ◇	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration+.....	37.9	82
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*.....	84.5	93	5.2.2	State of cluster development.....	42.3	87
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*.....	0.0	129 ○ ◇	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP.....	n/a	n/a
				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	n/a	n/a
				5.2.5	Patent families 2+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	0.0	101 ○ ◇
HUMAN CAPITAL & RESEARCH				19.4	96		
2.1	Education	42.8	74 ●	5.3	Knowledge absorption	25.9	74
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP.....	5.2	37 ●	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade.....	0.6	61
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap.....	19.7	50	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade.....	5.1	110
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years.....	12.7	84	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade.....	1.9	30 ● ◆
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science.....	n/a	n/a	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP.....	6.5	18 ● ◆
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary.....	15.4	77	5.3.5	Research talent, % in business enterprise.....	n/a	n/a
2.2	Tertiary education	15.1	104	5.3	Knowledge absorption	25.9	74
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross.....	23.6	89	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade.....	0.6	61
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %.....	16.1	89	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade.....	5.1	110
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %.....	1.4	82	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade.....	1.9	30 ● ◆
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	0.4	114	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP.....	6.5	18 ● ◆
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.....	50.1	93	5.3.5	Research talent, % in business enterprise.....	n/a	n/a
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP.....	0.1	110 ○ ◇				
2.3.3	Global R&D companies, avg. exp. top 3, mn \$US.....	0.0	42 ○ ◇				
2.3.4	QS university ranking, average score top 3*.....	0.0	77 ○ ◇				
INFRASTRUCTURE				36.1	86		
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)	48.1	101	6.1	Knowledge creation	5.7	[102]
3.1.1	ICT access*.....	58.3	77 ◆	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	0.7	73
3.1.2	ICT use*.....	42.9	93	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Government's online service*.....	48.6	107	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	n/a	n/a
3.1.4	E-participation*.....	42.7	111	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	4.9	89
3.2	General infrastructure	42.9	[16]	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index.....	0.0	131 ○ ◇
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/mn pop.....	n/a	n/a	6.2	Knowledge impact	10.5	[116]
3.2.2	Logistics performance*.....	n/a	n/a	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %.....	n/a	n/a
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP.....	37.5	14 ● ◆	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64.....	4.0	36 ● ◆
3.3	Ecological sustainability	17.3	113	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP.....	n/a	n/a
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use.....	n/a	n/a	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	5.2	53 ◆
3.3.2	Environmental performance*.....	32.8	112	6.2.5	High- and medium-high-tech manufacturing, %.....	5.2	95 ○ ◇
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	0.2	101	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	14.1	102
MARKET SOPHISTICATION				27.4	128 ○ ◇		
4.1	Credit	30.1	106	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade.....	0.0	96
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*.....	35.0	118 ○ ◇	6.3.2	High-tech net exports, % total trade.....	0.0	130 ○ ◇
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP.....	59.6	58	6.3.3	ICT services exports, % total trade.....	2.1	52
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP.....	n/a	n/a	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP.....	0.8	63
4.2	Investment	24.0	[120]	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	14.1	102
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*.....	24.0	127 ○ ◇	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade.....	0.0	96
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP.....	n/a	n/a	6.3.2	High-tech net exports, % total trade.....	0.0	130 ○ ◇
4.2.3	Venture capital deals/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	n/a	n/a	6.3.3	ICT services exports, % total trade.....	2.1	52
4.3	Trade, competition, and market scale	28.2	130 ○ ◇	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP.....	0.8	63
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %.....	10.9	120 ○ ◇				
4.3.2	Intensity of local competition+.....	56.1	120 ○ ◇				
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$.....	4.3	131 ○ ◇				
				Score/Value	Rank		
				Score/Value	Rank		
BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION				25.5	[65]		
5.1	Knowledge workers	26.2	[82]	5.1	Knowledge workers	26.2	[82]
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %.....	17.6	87	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %.....	17.6	87
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %.....	n/a	n/a	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %.....	n/a	n/a
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP.....	n/a	n/a	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP.....	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %.....	n/a	n/a	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %.....	n/a	n/a
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %.....	9.3	70	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %.....	9.3	70
5.2	Innovation linkages	24.5	[49]	5.2	Innovation linkages	24.5	[49]
5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration+.....	37.9	82	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration+.....	37.9	82
5.2.2	State of cluster development.....	42.3	87	5.2.2	State of cluster development.....	42.3	87
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP.....	n/a	n/a	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP.....	n/a	n/a
5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	n/a	n/a	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	n/a	n/a
5.2.5	Patent families 2+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	0.0	101 ○ ◇	5.2.5	Patent families 2+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	0.0	101 ○ ◇
5.3	Knowledge absorption	25.9	74	5.3	Knowledge absorption	25.9	74
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade.....	0.6	61	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade.....	0.6	61
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade.....	5.1	110	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade.....	5.1	110
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade.....	1.9	30 ● ◆	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade.....	1.9	30 ● ◆
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP.....	6.5	18 ● ◆	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP.....	6.5	18 ● ◆
5.3.5	Research talent, % in business enterprise.....	n/a	n/a	5.3.5	Research talent, % in business enterprise.....	n/a	n/a
KNOWLEDGE & TECHNOLOGY OUTPUTS				10.1	[117]		
6.1	Knowledge creation	5.7	[102]	6.1	Knowledge creation	5.7	[102]
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	0.7	73	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	0.7	73
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	n/a	n/a	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	n/a	n/a
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	n/a	n/a	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	n/a	n/a
6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	4.9	89	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	4.9	89
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index.....	0.0	131 ○ ◇	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index.....	0.0	131 ○ ◇
6.2	Knowledge impact	10.5	[116]	6.2	Knowledge impact	10.5	[116]
6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %.....	n/a	n/a	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %.....	n/a	n/a
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64.....	4.0	36 ● ◆	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64.....	4.0	36 ● ◆
6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP.....	n/a	n/a	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP.....	n/a	n/a
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	5.2	53 ◆	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	5.2	53 ◆
6.2.5	High- and medium-high-tech manufacturing, %.....	5.2	95 ○ ◇	6.2.5	High- and medium-high-tech manufacturing, %.....	5.2	95 ○ ◇
6.3	Knowledge diffusion	14.1	102	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	14.1	102
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade.....	0.0	96	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade.....	0.0	96
6.3.2	High-tech net exports, % total trade.....	0.0	130 ○ ◇	6.3.2	High-tech net exports, % total trade.....	0.0	130 ○ ◇
6.3.3	ICT services exports, % total trade.....	2.1	52	6.3.3	ICT services exports, % total trade.....	2.1	52
6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP.....	0.8	63	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP.....	0.8	63
CREATIVE OUTPUTS				19.2	[73]		
7.1	Intangible assets	31.3	44 ●	7.1	Intangible assets	31.3	44 ●
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	32.9	73	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	32.9	73
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP.....	n/a	n/a	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP.....	n/a	n/a
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	7.7	17 ●	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	7.7	17 ●
7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation+.....	44.6	98	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation+.....	44.6	98
7.2	Creative goods and services	12.2	[71]	7.2	Creative goods and services	12.2	[71]
7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade.....	0.5	45 ●	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade.....	0.5	45 ●
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69.....	n/a	n/a	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69.....	n/a	n/a
7.2.3	Entertainment & Media market/th pop. 15-69.....	n/a	n/a	7.2.3	Entertainment & Media market/th pop. 15-69.....	n/a	n/a
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing.....	1.8	19 ●	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing.....	1.8	19 ●
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade.....	0.1	110	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade.....	0.1	110
7.3	Online creativity	2.0	[121]	7.3	Online creativity	2.0	[121]
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69.....	2.1	76	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69.....	2.1	76
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69.....	1.8	71	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69.....	1.8	71
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69.....	n/a	n/a	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69.....	n/a	n/a
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	n/a	n/a	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	n/a	n/a

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 Appendix II for details, including the year of the data, at <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. 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 data that are either missing or outdated for Cabo Verde.

Missing data

Code	Indicator name	Country year	Model year	Source
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths & science	n/a	2018	OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop	n/a	2017	International Energy Agency
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	n/a	2018	World Bank and Turku School of Economics
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	n/a	2017	International Energy Agency
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	2018	Microfinance Information Exchange
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2018	World Federation of Exchanges
4.2.3	Venture capital deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2019	Thomson Reuters
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	2018	World Bank
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD – Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	n/a	2017	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD – Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	n/a	2017	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.2.4	JV–strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2019	Thomson Reuters
5.3.5	Research talent, % in business enterprise	n/a	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD – Main Science and Technology Indicators
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2019	World Intellectual Property Organization
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2018	World Intellectual Property Organization
6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	n/a	2019	The Conference Board
6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	n/a	2019	IHS Global Insight
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	2019	Brand Finance
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	2017	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
7.2.3	Entertainment & Media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2018	PwC
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	2019	Wikimedia Foundation
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2019	App Annie

Outdated data

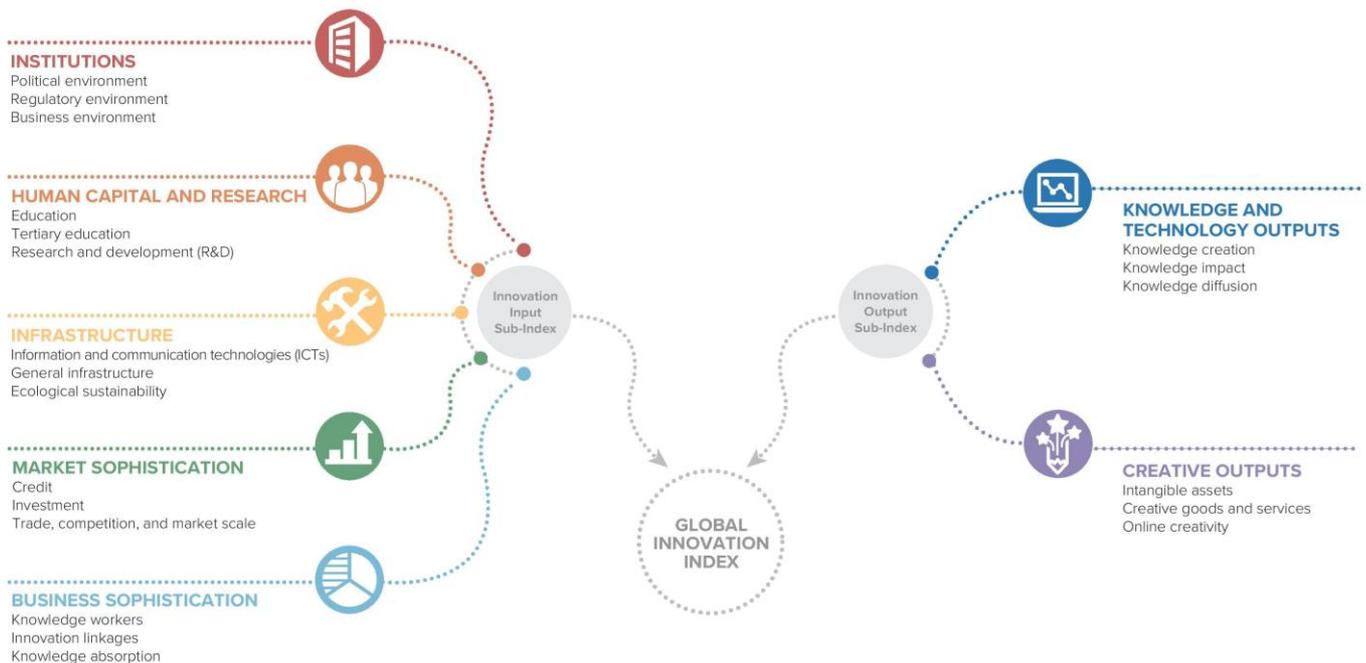
Code	Indicator name	Country year	Model year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2017	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2011	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD – Main Science and Technology Indicators
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2011	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD – Main Science and Technology Indicators
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2015	2018	World Bank
6.3.2	High-tech net exports, % total trade	2012	2018	United Nations, COMTRADE
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	2012	2018	United Nations, COMTRADE

ABOUT THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX

The Global Innovation Index (GII) is co-published by Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations. In 2020, the GII presents its 13th edition devoted to the theme *Who Will Finance Innovation?*

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.

Framework of the Global Innovation Index 2020



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.

