# Global Innovation Index 2023

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**.

## Switzerland ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

> Switzerland ranks 1st among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.



> Switzerland ranks 1st among the 50 high-income group economies.



> Switzerland ranks 1st among the 39 economies in Europe.



### > Switzerland GII Ranking (2020-2023)

The table shows the rankings of Switzerland 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 Switzerland in the GII 2023 is between ranks 1 and 1.

| | GII Position | Innovation Inputs | Innovation Outputs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 1st | 2nd | 1st |
| 2021 | 1st | 4th | 1st |
| 2022 | 1st | 3rd | 1st |
| 2023 | 1st | 3rd | 1st |

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

This year Switzerland ranks 3rd in innovation inputs. This position is the same as last year.

Switzerland ranks 1st in innovation outputs. This position is the same as 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.

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

### > Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

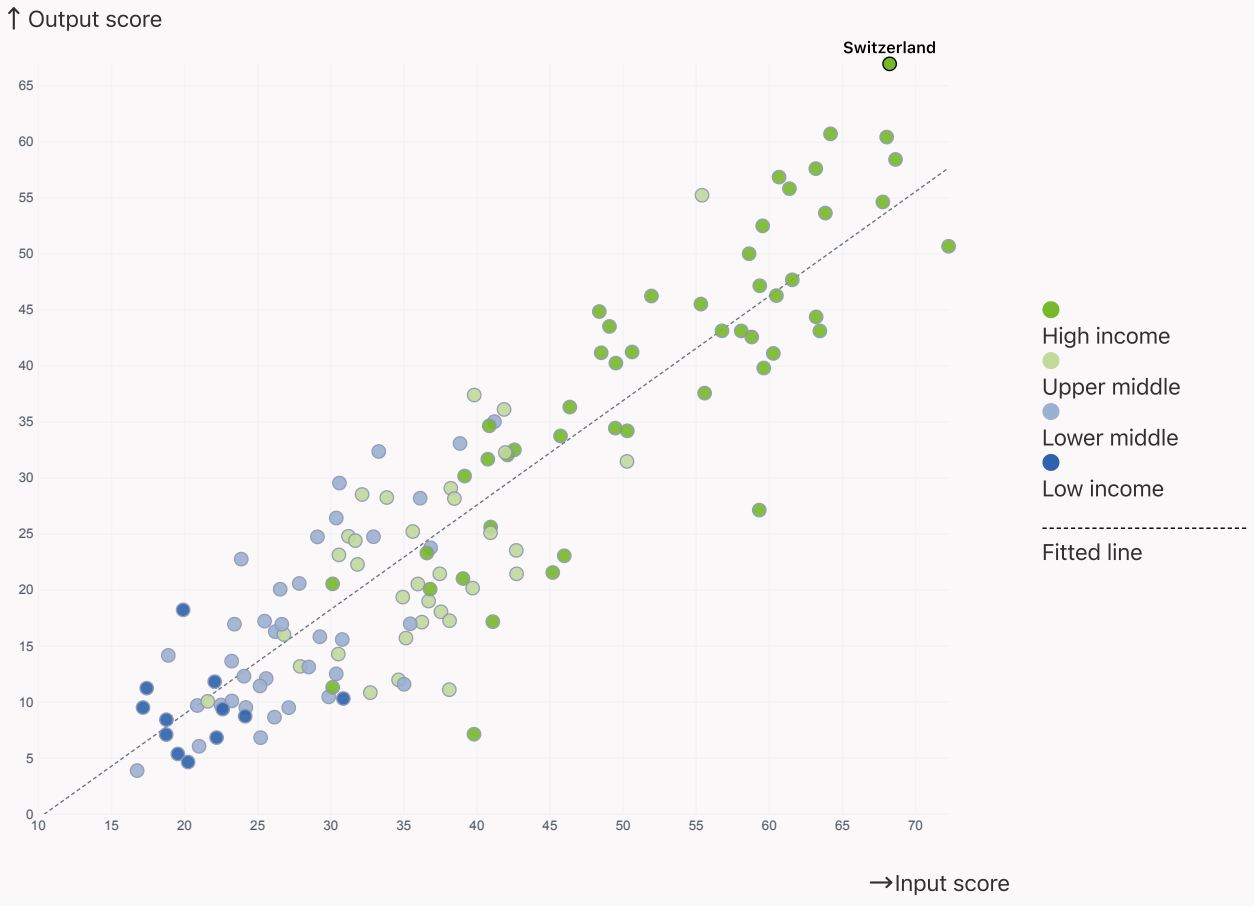
# Global Innovation Index 2023

## → 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.

> Switzerland produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

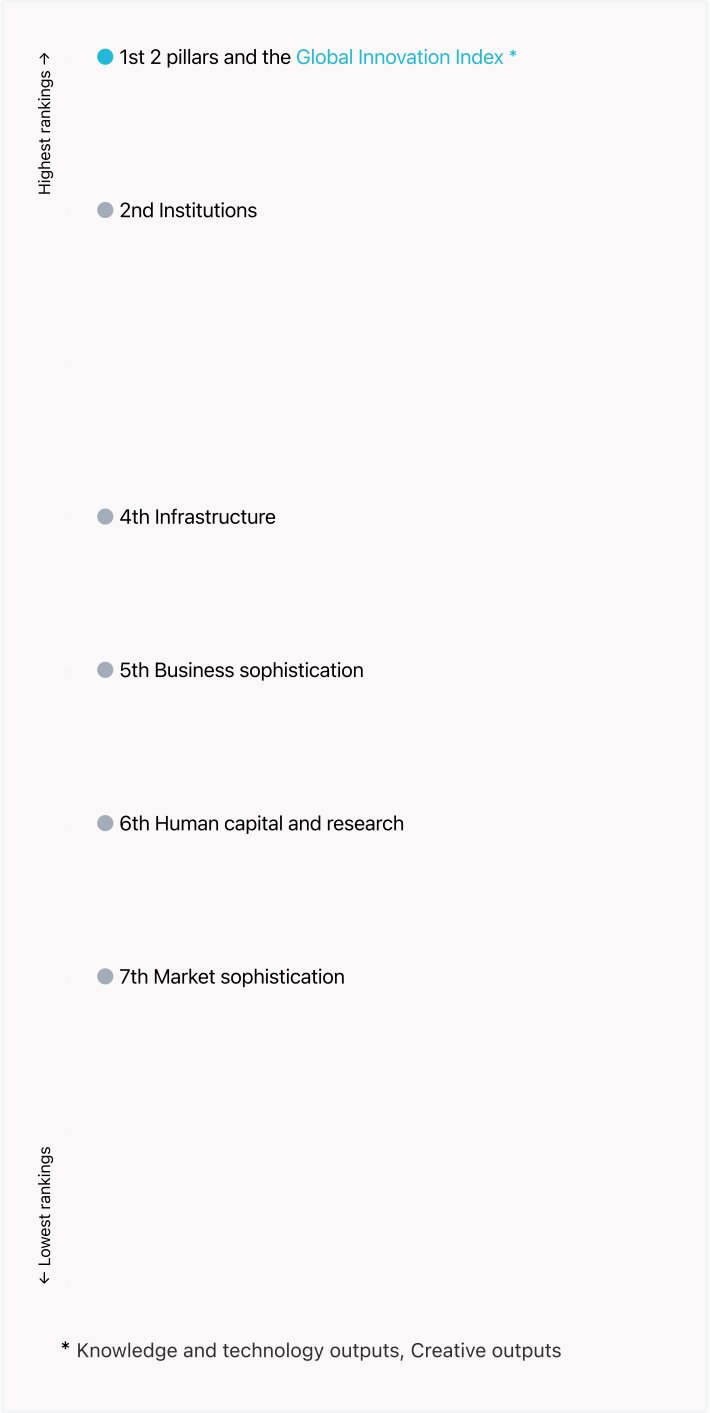
### > Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs



# Global Innovation Index 2023

## → Overview of Switzerland'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 Switzerland are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.




### > Highest rankings

Switzerland ranks highest in Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs (1st).

### > Lowest rankings

Switzerland ranks lowest in Market sophistication (7th), Human capital and research (6th) and Business sophistication (5th).

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Switzerland can be found on this link.

# Global Innovation Index 2023

## → Benchmark of Switzerland against other country groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

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

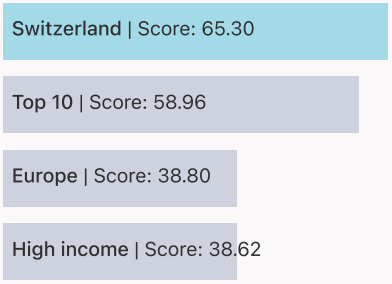
### > High-Income economies

Switzerland performs above the high-income group average in all the pillars.

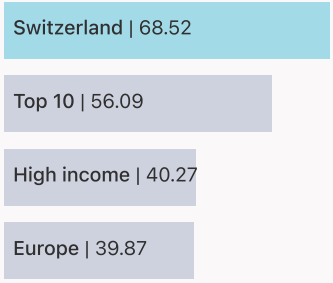
### > Europe

Switzerland performs above the regional average in all the pillars.

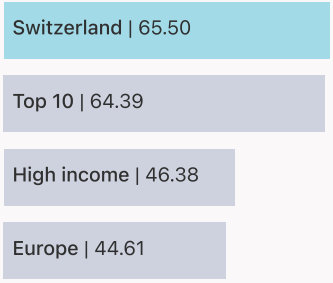
### Knowledge and technology outputs



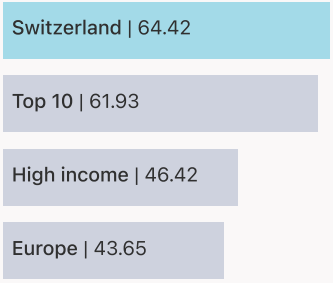

### Creative outputs



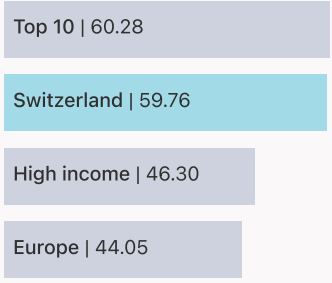

### Business sophistication



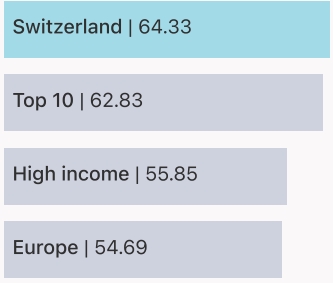

### Market sophistication



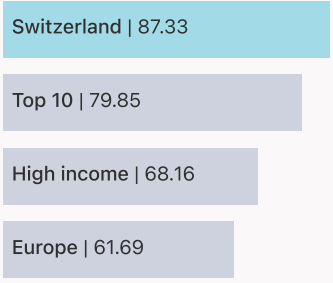

### Human capital and research




### Infrastructure




### Institutions



# Global Innovation Index 2023

## → Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Switzerland

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

> Switzerland's main innovation strengths are **Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69** (rank 1), **GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69** (rank 1) and **ICT use** (rank 1).

### Strengths

| Rank | Code | Indicator name |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7.3.2 | Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69 |
| 1 | 7.3.3 | GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69 |
| 1 | 3.1.2 | ICT use |
| 1 | 5.3.1 | Intellectual property payments, % total trade |
| 1 | 6.3.1 | Intellectual property receipts, % total trade |
| 1 | 5.2.5 | Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP |
| 1 | 6.1.2 | PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP |
| 1 | 1.3.1 | Policies for doing business |
| 2 | 7.1.3 | Global brand value, top 5,000 |
| 2 | 6.3.2 | Production and export complexity |
| 2 | 7.2.3 | Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69 |
| 2 | 1.1.2 | Government effectiveness |
| 2 | 6.2.4 | High-tech manufacturing, % |
| 3 | 3.2.2 | Logistics performance |
| 3 | 4.2.1 | Market capitalization, % GDP |
| 3 | 6.1.4 | Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP |
| 3 | 5.2.2 | State of cluster development |
| 3 | 5.2.1 | University-industry R&D collaboration |

### Weaknesses

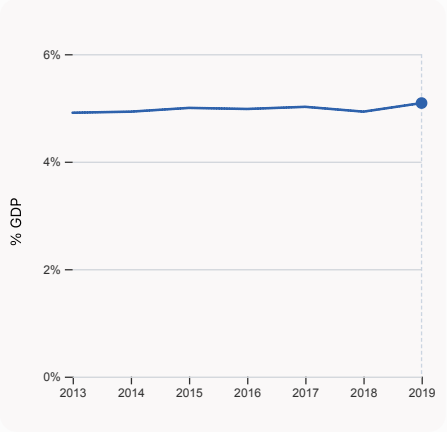
| Rank | Code | Indicator name |
|---|---|---|
| 131 | 5.3.4 | FDI net inflows, % GDP |
| 112 | 5.3.2 | High-tech imports, % total trade |
| 68 | 6.2.1 | Labor productivity growth, % |
| 66 | 4.3.2 | Domestic industry diversification |
| 49 | 3.1.3 | Government's online service |
| 49 | 6.3.4 | ICT services exports, % total trade |
| 47 | 2.2.1 | Tertiary enrolment, % gross |
| 44 | 7.2.1 | Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade |
| 44 | 2.2.2 | Graduates in science and engineering, % |
| 34 | 2.1.2 | Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap |

# Global Innovation Index 2023

## → Switzerland's innovation system

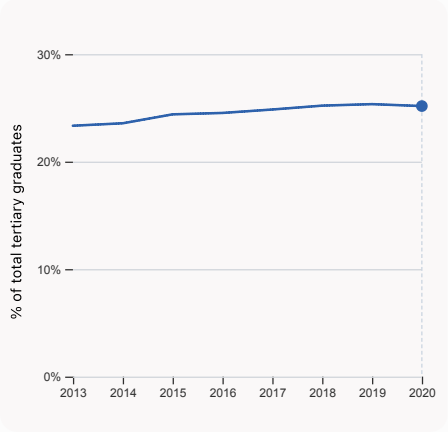
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

### > Innovation inputs in Switzerland



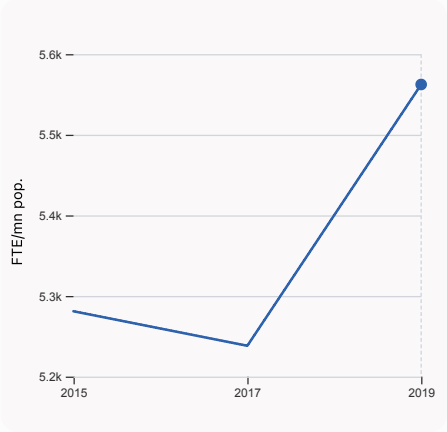

2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP

was equal to 5.09% GDP in 2019, up by 0.16 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.



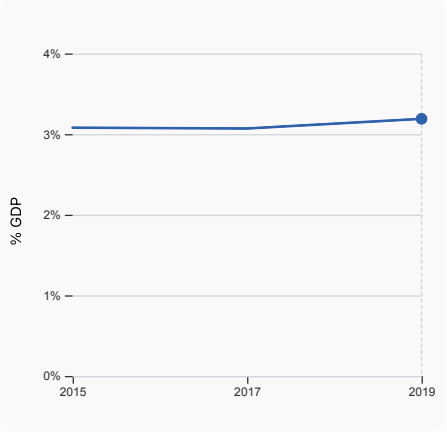

2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %

was equal to 25.17% of total tertiary graduates in 2020, down by 0.18 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.



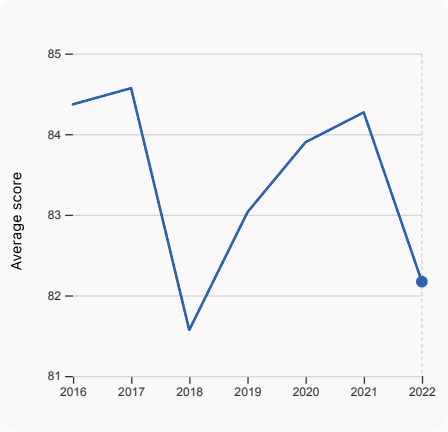

2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.

was equal to 5,562.38 FTE/mn pop. in 2019, up by 6.19% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 13.



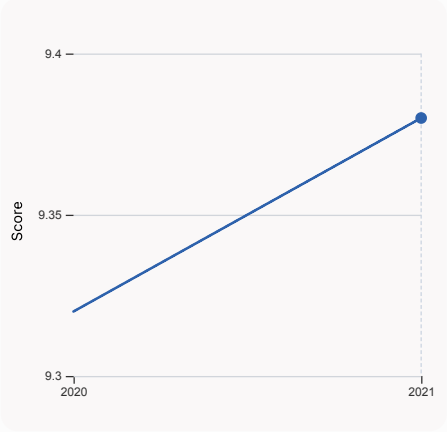

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP

was equal to 3.19% GDP in 2019, up by 0.12 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 7.




2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3

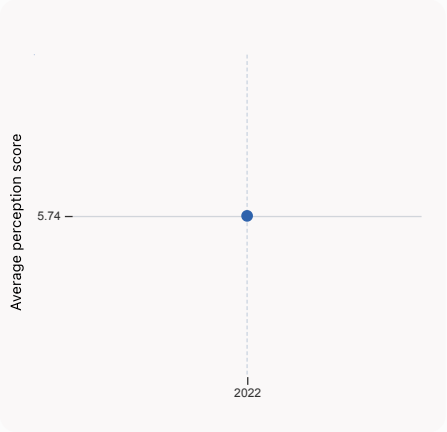
was equal to an average score of 82.17 for the top 3 universities in 2022, down by 2.49% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.




3.1.1 ICT access

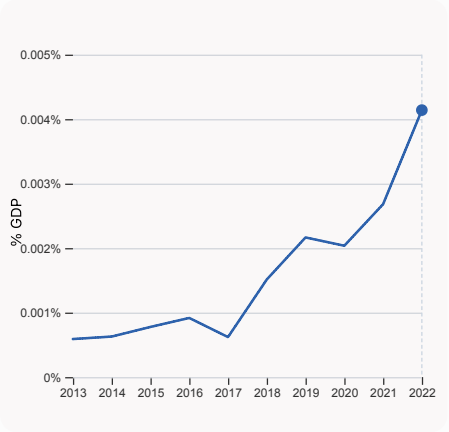
was equal to a score of 9.38 in 2021, up by 0.64% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.

# Global Innovation Index 2023



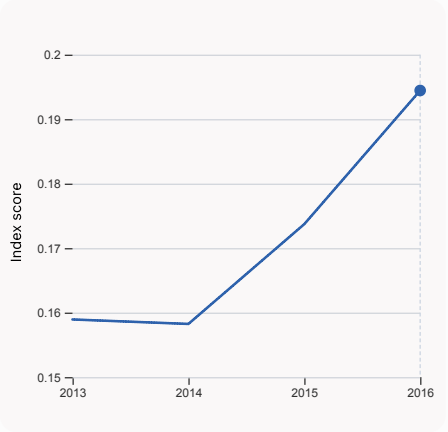

### 4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups

was equal to an average perception score of 5.74 in 2022, equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.



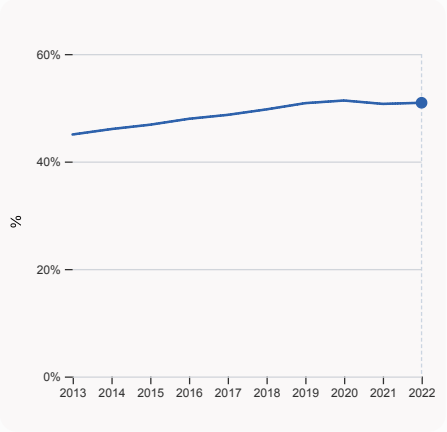

### 4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP

was equal to 0.00414% GDP in 2022, up by 0.0015 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 24.




### 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.194 in 2016, up by 11.93% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 66.

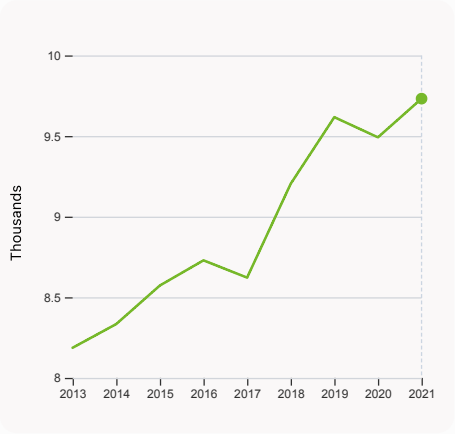



### 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %

was equal to 50.93% in 2022, up by 0.21 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 10.

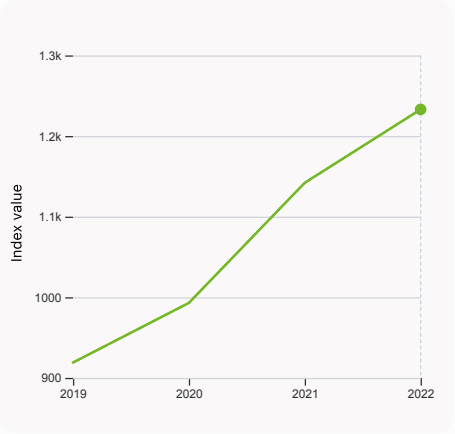
# Global Innovation Index 2023

## > Innovation outputs in Switzerland



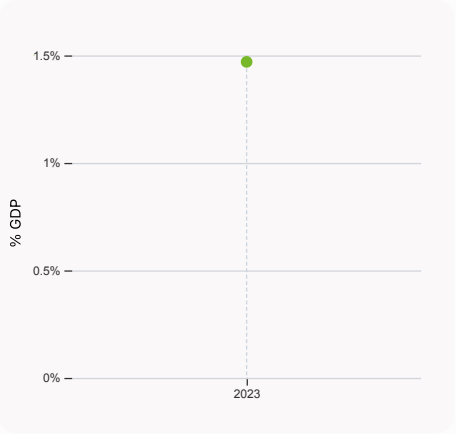

### 6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 9.73 Thousands in 2021, up by 2.53% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.



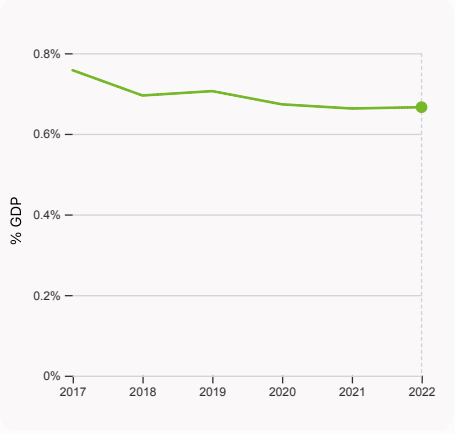

### 6.1.5 Citable documents H-index

was equal to an index value of 1,233 in 2022, up by 7.97% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 10.



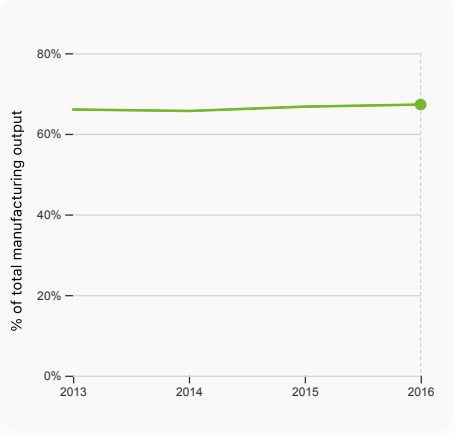

### 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP

was equal to 1.47 % GDP in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 28.



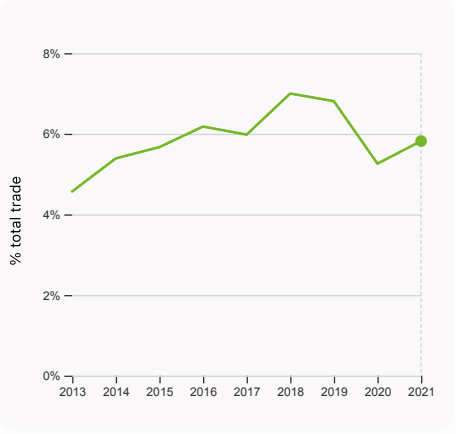

### 6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP

was equal to 0.666% GDP in 2022, up by 0.0032 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 9.




### 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %

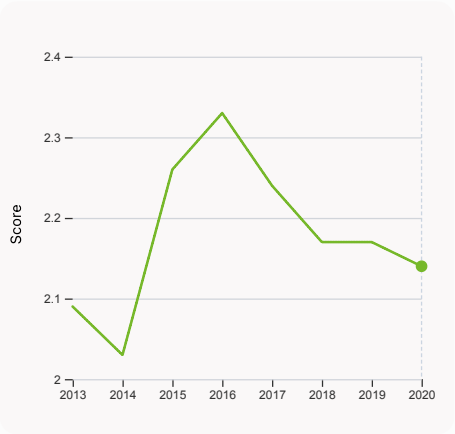
was equal to 67.26% of total manufacturing output in 2016, up by 0.52 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.




### 6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade

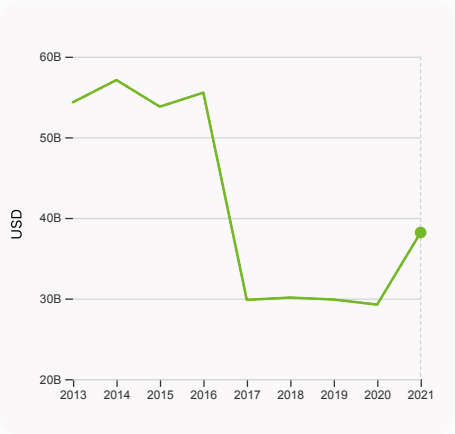
was equal to 5.82% total trade in 2021, up by 0.56 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.

# Global Innovation Index 2023



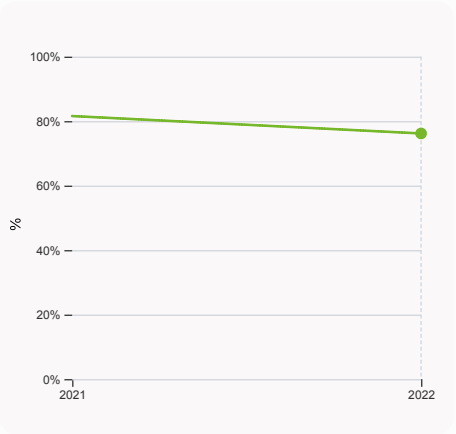

### 6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 2.14 in 2020, down by 1.38% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.



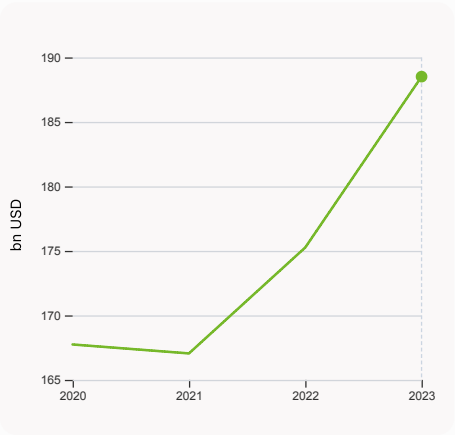

### 6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 38,184,113,082 USD in 2021, up by 30.57% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 26.



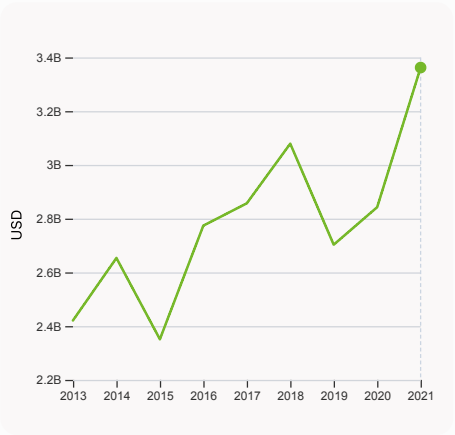

### 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %

was equal to 76.18% in 2022, down by 5.4 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 10.



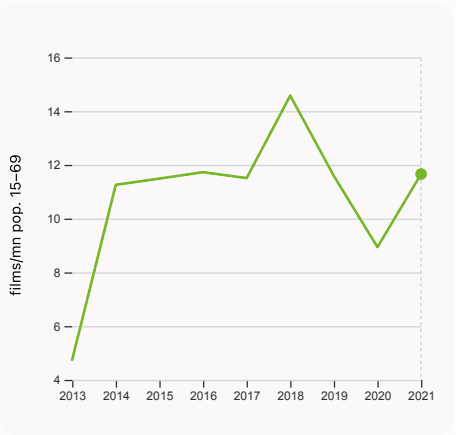

### 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 188.51 bn USD in 2023, up by 7.56% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.




### 7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports

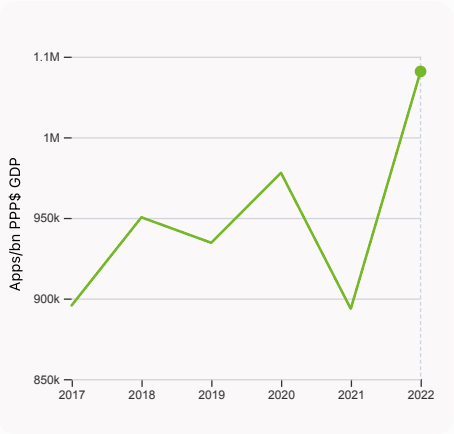
was equal to 3,362,247,000 USD in 2021, up by 18.28% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.




### 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69

was equal to 11.66 films/mn pop. 15–69 in 2021, up by 30.43% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.

# Global Innovation Index 2023




### 7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP

was equal to 1,040,825.42 Apps/bn PPP$ GDP in 2022, up by 16.47% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 20.

# Global Innovation Index 2023

## → Switzerland's innovation top performers

### > 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Switzerland

| Rank | Firm | Industry | R&D | R&D Growth | R&D Intensity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | [mn EUR] | [%] | [%] |
| 9 | ROCHE | Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology | 13,261 | 13 | 22 |
| 16 | NOVARTIS | Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology | 7,983 | 8 | 17 |
| 101 | NESTLE | Food Producers | 1,840 | 8 | 2 |
| 139 | SYNGENTA | Chemicals | 1,346 | 15 | 9 |

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre (https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2022-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard).
Note: European Commission's Joint Research Centre ranks the top 2,500 firms by R&D investment annually.

### > 2.3.4 QS university ranking of Switzerland's top universities

| Rank | University | Score |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | ETH ZURICH (SWISS FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY) | 93.60 |
| 16 | ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FEDERALE DE LAUSANNE (EPFL) | 89.20 |
| 83 | UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH | 63.70 |

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 Switzerland

| Rank | Unicorn Company | Industry | City | Valuation, bn USD |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | SONARSOURCE | Internet software & services | Geneva | 5 |
| 2 | ACRONIS | Cybersecurity | Schaffhausen | 4 |
| 3 | NEXTHINK | Data management & analytics | Prilly | 1 |

Source: CBInsights, Tracker – The Complete List of Unicorn Companies: https://www.cbinsights.com/research-unicorn-companies

## > 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Switzerland

| Rank | Firm | Intensity, % |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | NESTLE SA | 86.03 |
| 2 | ROCHE HOLDING AG | 91.18 |
| 3 | NOVARTIS AG | 93.52 |

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 Switzerland with highest global brand value

| Rank | Brand | Industry | Brand Value, mn USD |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | NESTLE | Food | 22,426.9 |
| 2 | ROLEX | Apparel | 10,711.0 |
| 3 | UBS | Banking | 9,768.6 |

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

# Global Innovation Index 2023

## Switzerland

GII 2023 rank **1**

| Output rank | Input rank | Income | Region | Population (mn) | GDP, PPP$ (bn) | GDP per capita, PPP$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | High | EUR | 8.7 | 737.8 | 84,468.9 |

| | Score / Value | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| **Institutions** | **87.3** | **2** |
| **1.1 Institutional environment** | **85.3** | **4** |
| 1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses* | 77.8 | 10 |
| 1.1.2 Government effectiveness* | 92.8 | 2 ● |
| **1.2 Regulatory environment** | **92.8** | **5** |
| 1.2.1 Regulatory quality* | 87.1 | 9 |
| 1.2.2 Rule of law* | 92.7 | 6 |
| 1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal | 10.1 | 31 |
| **1.3 Business environment** | **83.8** | **3** |
| 1.3.1 Policies for doing business† | 100.0 | 1 ● |
| 1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture† | 67.7 | 15 |
| **Human capital and research** | **59.8** | **6** |
| **2.1 Education** | **61.9** | **25** |
| 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP | 5.1 | 38 |
| 2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap | 22.9 | 34 ○ |
| 2.1.3 School life expectancy, years | 16.6 | 23 |
| 2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science | 498.2 | 21 |
| 2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary | 9.7 | 27 |
| **2.2 Tertiary education** | **45.6** | **21** |
| 2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross | 65.3 | 47 ○ |
| 2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % | 25.2 | 44 ○ |
| 2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, % | 18.1 | 9 |
| **2.3 Research and development (R&D)** | **71.8** | **4** |
| 2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. | 5,562.4 | 13 |
| 2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | 3.2 | 7 |
| 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US$ | 89.0 | 4 |
| 2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3* | 83.2 | 5 |
| **Infrastructure** | **64.3** | **4** |
| **3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)** | **83.7** | **25** |
| 3.1.1 ICT access* | 90.9 | 21 |
| 3.1.2 ICT use* | 100.0 | 1 ● |
| 3.1.3 Government's online service* | 74.3 | 49 ○ ◇ |
| 3.1.4 E-participation* | 69.8 | 41 |
| **3.2 General infrastructure** | **50.5** | **16** |
| 3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. | 7,196.8 | 26 |
| 3.2.2 Logistics performance* | 90.9 | 3 ● |
| 3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP | 26.5 | 42 |
| **3.3 Ecological sustainability** | **58.7** | **7** |
| 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use | 26.5 | 4 |
| 3.3.2 Environmental performance* | 79.7 | 9 |
| 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP | 3.3 | 29 |
| **Market sophistication** | **64.4** | **7** |
| **4.1 Credit** | **70.1** | **5** |
| 4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups† | 75.1 | 12 |
| 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP | 170.4 | 5 |
| 4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP | n/a | n/a |
| **4.2 Investment** | **59.5** | **10** |
| 4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP | 241.1 | 3 ● |
| 4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.7 | 9 |
| 4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.3 | 8 |
| 4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP | 0.0 | 24 |
| **4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale** | **63.7** | **36** |
| 4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % | 1.4 | 18 |
| 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification | 84.1 | 66 ○ |
| 4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$ | 737.8 | 34 |

| | Score / Value | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| **Business sophistication** | **65.5** | **5** |
| **5.1 Knowledge workers** | **67.1** | **9** |
| 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % | 50.9 | 10 |
| 5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % | n/a | n/a |
| 5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP | 2.2 | 8 |
| 5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % | 64.7 | 7 |
| 5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % | 20.7 | 31 |
| **5.2 Innovation linkages** | **76.8** | **3** |
| 5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration† | 99.4 | 3 ● |
| 5.2.2 State of cluster development† | 91.3 | 3 ● |
| 5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP | 0.2 | 21 |
| 5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.2 | 9 |
| 5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP | 8.6 | 1 ● |
| **5.3 Knowledge absorption** | **52.6** | **13** |
| 5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade | 5.5 | 1 ● |
| 5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade | 5.2 | 112 ○ |
| 5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade | 3.3 | 13 |
| 5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP | -10.8 | 131 ○ ◇ |
| 5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses | 48.3 | 27 |
| **Knowledge and technology outputs** | **65.3** | **1** |
| **6.1 Knowledge creation** | **78.7** | **1** |
| 6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 14.4 | 4 |
| 6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 7.3 | 1 ● |
| 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 Citable documents H-index | 66.2 | 10 |
| **6.2 Knowledge impact** | **56.9** | **7** |
| 6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % | 0.9 | 68 ○ |
| 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP | 1.5 | 28 |
| 6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP | 0.7 | 9 |
| 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, % | 67.3 | 2 ● |
| **6.3 Knowledge diffusion** | **60.4** | **4** |
| 6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade | 6.0 | 1 ● |
| 6.3.2 Production and export complexity | 97.4 | 2 ● |
| 6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade | 7.4 | 26 |
| 6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade | 2.6 | 49 ○ |
| 6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP | 11.0 | 25 |
| **Creative outputs** | **68.5** | **1** |
| **7.1 Intangible assets** | **67.5** | **6** |
| 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % | 76.2 | 10 |
| 7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 68.9 | 25 |
| 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000 | 22.6 | 2 ● |
| 7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 5.0 | 21 |
| **7.2 Creative goods and services** | **53.0** | **2** |
| 7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade | 0.7 | 44 ○ |
| 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 | 11.7 | 4 |
| 7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69 | 91.0 | 2 ● |
| 7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade | 2.8 | 19 |
| **7.3 Online creativity** | **86.1** | **2** |
| 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69 | 68.4 | 10 |
| 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69 | 100.0 | 1 ● |
| 7.3.3 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69 | 100.0 | 1 ● |
| 7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP | 75.9 | 20 |

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.

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## → Data availability

The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for Switzerland.

> Switzerland has missing data for three indicators and outdated data for eleven indicators.

## > Missing data for Switzerland

| Code | Indicator name | Economy Year | Model Year | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1.3 | Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP | n/a | 2021 | International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS) |
| 5.1.2 | Firms offering formal training, % | n/a | 2019 | World Bank Enterprise Surveys |
| 6.1.3 | Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | n/a | 2021 | World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund |

## > Outdated data for Switzerland

| Code | Indicator name | Economy Year | Model Year | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.1.1 | Expenditure on education, % GDP | 2019 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.1.2 | Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap | 2018 | 2019 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.3.1 | Researchers, FTE/mn pop. | 2019 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 2.3.2 | Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | 2019 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 4.1.2 | Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP | 2016 | 2020 | International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates. |
| 4.3.2 | Domestic industry diversification | 2016 | 2020 | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| 5.1.3 | GERD performed by business, % GDP | 2019 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 5.1.4 | GERD financed by business, % | 2019 | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 5.2.3 | GERD financed by abroad, % GDP | 2019 | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 5.3.5 | Research talent, % in businesses | 2019 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; |

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| Code | Indicator name | Economy Year | Model Year | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | OECD; RICYT |
| 6.2.4 | High-tech manufacturing, % | 2016 | 2020 | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |

# 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.