



## SRI LANKA

**85th**

Sri Lanka ranks 85th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2022.

**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 Sri Lanka 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 Sri Lanka in the GII 2022 is between ranks 80 and 87.

### Rankings for Sri Lanka (2020–2022)

GIIYR	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2020	101	107	83
2021	95	103	85
2022	85	102	68

- Sri Lanka performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2022.
- This year Sri Lanka ranks 102nd in innovation inputs, higher than both 2021 and 2020.
- As for innovation outputs, Sri Lanka ranks 68th. This position is higher than both 2021 and 2020.

**11th**

Sri Lanka ranks 11th among the 36 lower-middle-income group economies.

**5th**

Sri Lanka ranks 5th among the 10 economies in Central and Southern Asia.

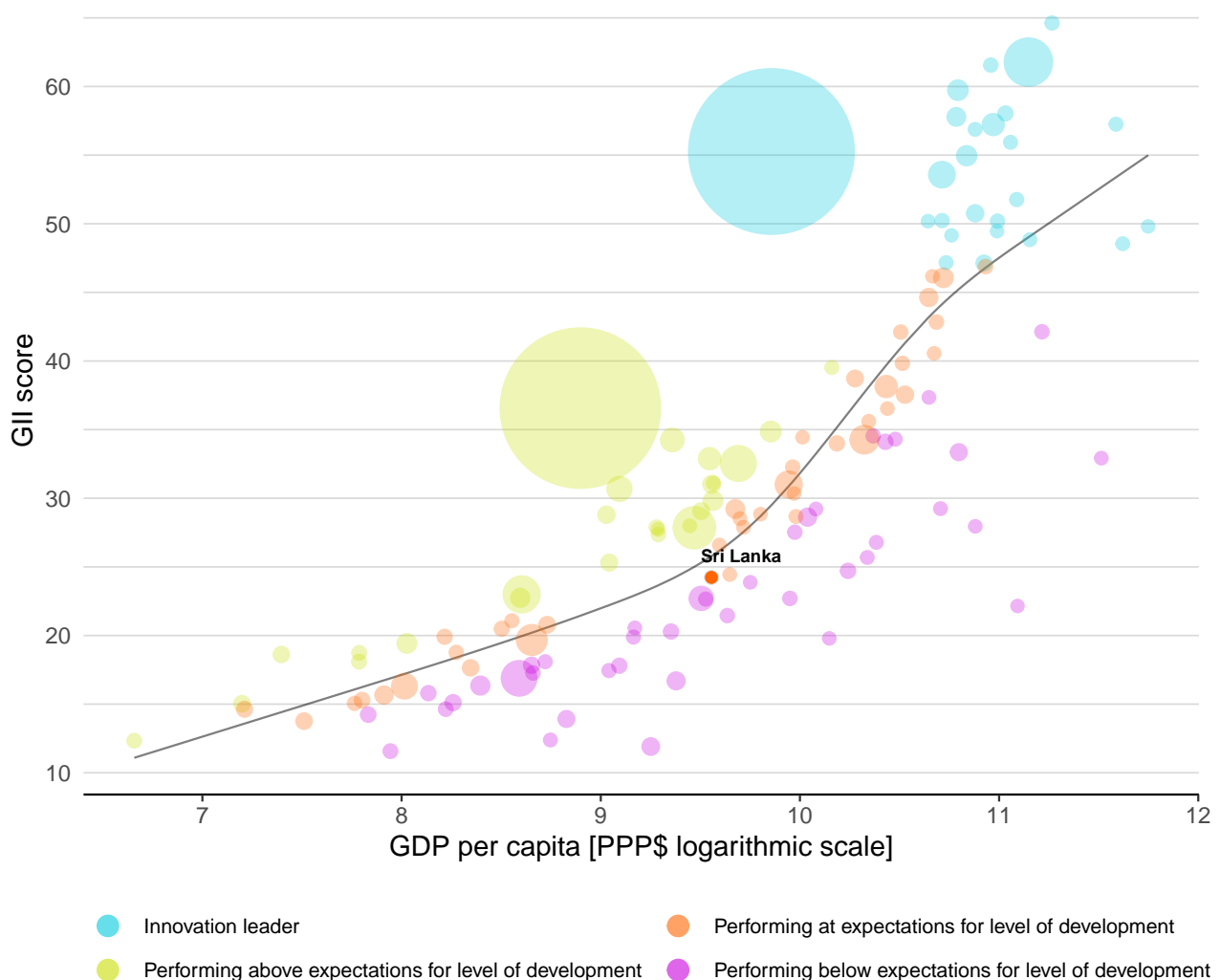


## EXPECTED VS. OBSERVED INNOVATION PERFORMANCE

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, Sri Lanka's performance is at expectations for its level of development.

### The positive relationship between innovation and development

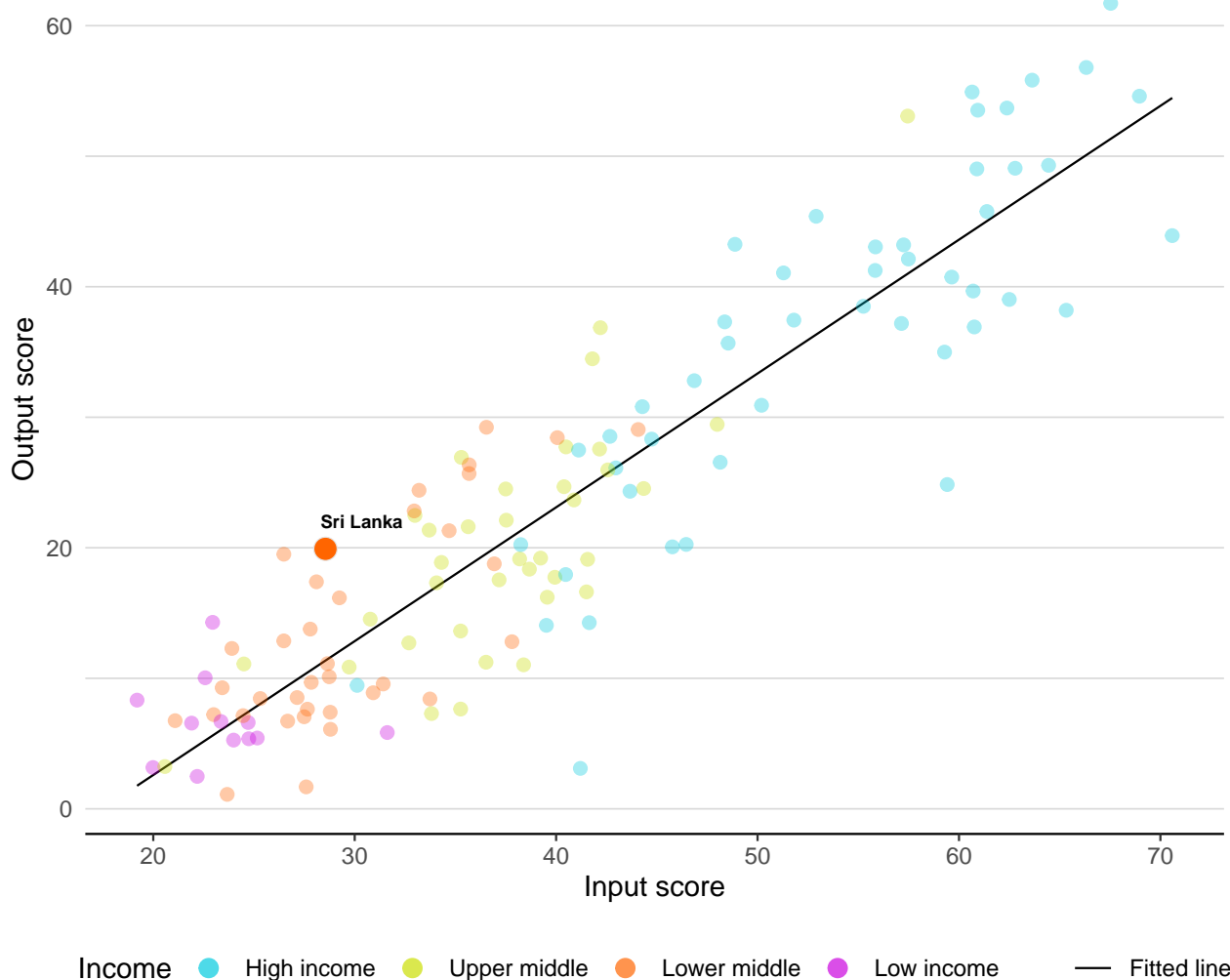


## EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

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.

Sri Lanka produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

### Innovation input to output performance



## BENCHMARKING AGAINST OTHER LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP ECONOMIES AND CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ASIA

### The seven GII pillar scores for Sri Lanka



### Lower-middle-income group economies

Sri Lanka performs above the lower-middle-income group average in four pillars, namely: Infrastructure; Business sophistication; Knowledge and technology outputs; and, Creative outputs.

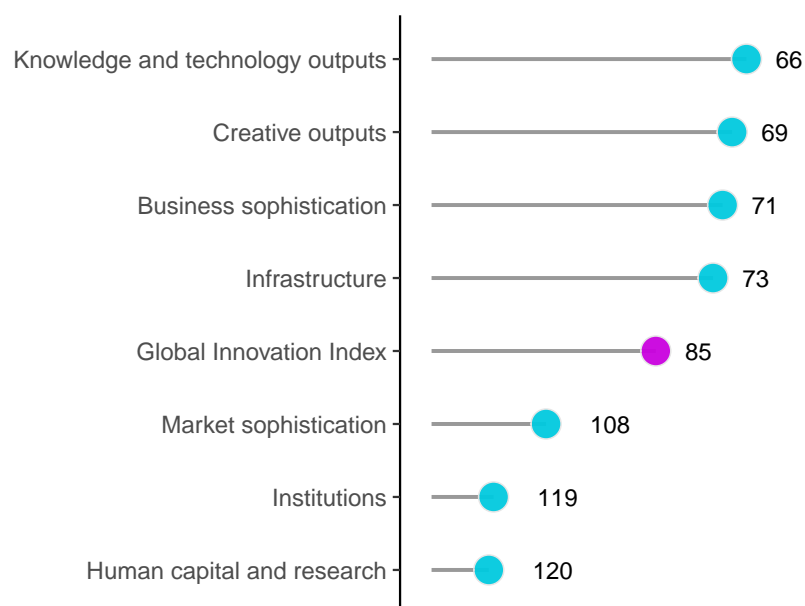
### Central and Southern Asia

Sri Lanka performs above the regional average in four pillars, namely: Infrastructure; Business sophistication; Knowledge and technology outputs; and, Creative outputs.

## OVERVIEW OF RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII 2022 AREAS

Sri Lanka performs best in Knowledge and technology outputs and its weakest performance is in Human capital and research.

### The seven GII pillar ranks for Sri Lanka



Note: The highest possible ranking in each pillar is 1.

**The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Sri Lanka can be found at:**

[https://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/country\\_profile/profile.jsp?code=LK](https://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/country_profile/profile.jsp?code=LK).

## INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Sri Lanka in the GII 2022.

### Strengths and weaknesses for Sri Lanka

Strengths			Weaknesses		
Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	7	1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	131
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	42	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	125
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration	51	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	105
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth	52	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	101
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	32	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	102
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	43	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	38
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	25	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3	72
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	15	4.2.2	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	92
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	11	4.2.3	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	94
7.3.3	GitHub commit pushes received/mn pop. 15–69	43	4.2.4	Venture capital received, value, % GDP	97

## Sri Lanka

85

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
68	102	Lower middle	CSA	21.5	311.2	14,123
		Score/Value	Rank			
		40.8	119 ○			
		25.8	71			
		13.4	120 ○			
		41.8	73 ◆			
		21.0	108			
		18.9	69			

		Score/Value	Rank
		40.8	119 ○
		25.8	71
		13.4	120 ○
		41.8	73 ◆
		21.0	108
		18.9	69

	<b>Institutions</b>	40.8	119 ○
1.1	<b>Political environment</b>	57.7	72 ◆
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*	67.3	71
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	48.2	74 ◆
1.2	<b>Regulatory environment</b>	21.3	132 ○ ◇
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	40.5	86
1.2.2	Rule of law*	44.9	62 ◆
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	58.5	131 ○ ◇
1.3	<b>Business environment</b>	43.3	[79]
1.3.1	Policies for doing business†	43.3	85
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture*	n/a	n/a

	<b>Human capital and research</b>	13.4	120 ○
2.1	<b>Education</b>	33.2	113
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	⊙ 1.9	125 ○ ◇
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	6.8	105 ○ ◇
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	⊙ 14.1	71 ◆
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	17.7	86
2.2	<b>Tertiary education</b>	6.5	116 ○
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	21.6	95
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	n/a	n/a
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.4	101 ○
2.3	<b>Research and development (R&amp;D)</b>	0.5	104
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⊙ 105.6	88
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⊙ 0.1	102 ○
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0.0	38 ○ ◇
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	72 ○ ◇

	<b>Infrastructure</b>	41.8	73 ◆
3.1	<b>Information and communication technologies (ICTs)</b>	67.9	82 ◆
3.1.1	ICT access*	81.2	82
3.1.2	ICT use*	47.2	96
3.1.3	Government's online service*	71.8	63 ◆
3.1.4	E-participation*	71.4	66 ◆
3.2	<b>General infrastructure</b>	20.2	107
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	⊙ 746.3	101
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	25.6	88
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	23.4	64
3.3	<b>Ecological sustainability</b>	37.1	37 ◆ ◆
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	22.9	7 ◆ ◆
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	34.7	92
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.5	59 ◆

	<b>Market sophistication</b>	21.0	108
4.1	<b>Credit</b>	13.1	105
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups*	n/a	n/a
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	⊙ 49.8	71
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	⊙ 0.6	36
4.2	<b>Investment</b>	2.2	103 ○
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	18.7	62
4.2.2	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	92 ○ ◇
4.2.3	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	94 ○
4.2.4	Venture capital received, value, % GDP	0.0	97 ○
4.3	<b>Trade, diversification, and market scale</b>	47.6	86
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	6.3	100
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	⊙ 76.7	72
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	311.2	55

	<b>Business sophistication</b>	25.8	71
5.1	<b>Knowledge workers</b>	23.0	85
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	⊙ 24.1	60 ◆
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	⊙ 18.4	84
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	⊙ 0.1	71
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	⊙ 40.3	42 ◆ ◆
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	⊙ 3.5	98
5.2	<b>Innovation linkages</b>	23.4	64
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	49.0	51 ●
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	49.6	52 ●
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	⊙ 0.0	75
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	32 ● ◆
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	89
5.3	<b>Knowledge absorption</b>	31.1	60
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	n/a	n/a
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	7.4	82
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	1.8	43 ● ◆
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.1	99
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	⊙ 20.0	53

	<b>Knowledge and technology outputs</b>	21.0	66
6.1	<b>Knowledge creation</b>	7.4	88
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.2	60
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	59
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	5.5	110
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	10.6	69
6.2	<b>Knowledge impact</b>	22.6	79
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	1.4	52
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	⊙ 0.7	88
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.4	25 ● ◆
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.3	63 ◆
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	⊙ 7.5	92
6.3	<b>Knowledge diffusion</b>	32.9	48 ● ◆
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	n/a	n/a
6.3.2	Production and export complexity	35.9	73
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	1.0	72
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	6.3	15 ● ◆

	<b>Creative outputs</b>	18.9	69
7.1	<b>Intangible assets</b>	20.5	77
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	35.0	65
7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	⊙ 22.5	90
7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	12.3	56
7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.9	72
7.2	<b>Creative goods and services</b>	31.2	[24]
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	n/a
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	⊙ 2.2	11 ● ◆
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.4	64
7.3	<b>Online creativity</b>	3.2	69
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.8	99
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.9	87
7.3.3	GitHub commit pushes received/mn pop. 15–69	10.5	43 ● ◆
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.8	77

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/global\\_innovation\\_index/en/2022](https://www.wipo.int/global_innovation_index/en/2022). 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 Sri Lanka.

### Missing data for Sri Lanka

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture	n/a	2021	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2018	OECD, PISA
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups	n/a	2021	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	n/a	2020	World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2020	World Intellectual Property Organization
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	n/a	2020	World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	2020	World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	2019	OMDIA
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2021	PwC, GEMO

### Outdated data for Sri Lanka

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2018	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2018	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2018	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2019	2020	International Energy Agency
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2019	2020	International Monetary Fund
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	2014	2020	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2018	2019	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2019	2021	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	2011	2019	World Bank Enterprise Surveys
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2017	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics

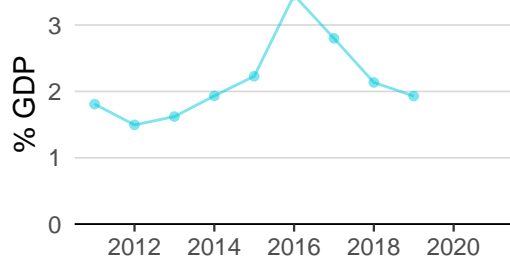


Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	2017	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2019	2021	International Labour Organization
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	2017	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2017	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	2018	2020	World Bank, Entrepreneurship Database
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	2018	2019	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2019	2020	World Intellectual Property Organization
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	2018	2019	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

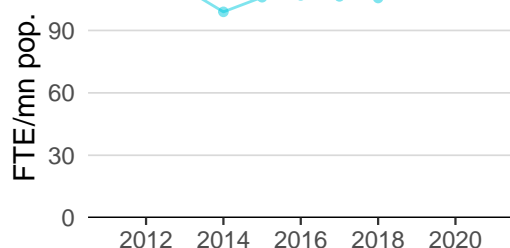
## SRI LANKA'S INNOVATION SYSTEM

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

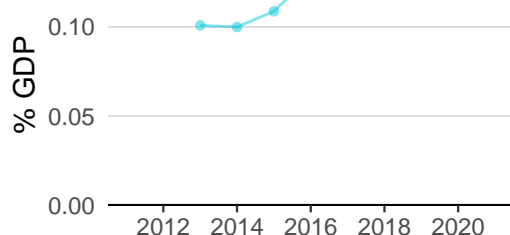
### Innovation inputs



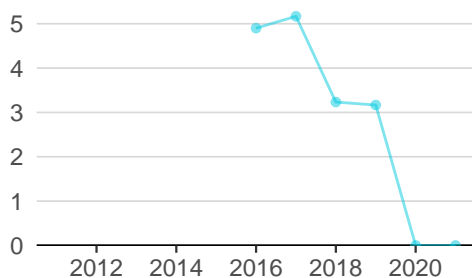
**2.1.1 Expenditure on education** was equal to 1.9% GDP in 2019—down by 10 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 125.



**2.3.1 Researchers** was equal to 105.6 FTE/mn pop. in 2018—down by 1 percentage point from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 88.



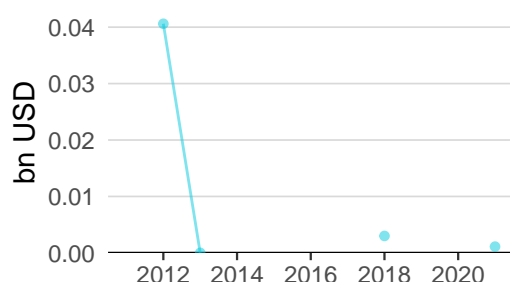
**2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D** was equal to 0.1% GDP in 2018—up by 1 percentage point from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 102.



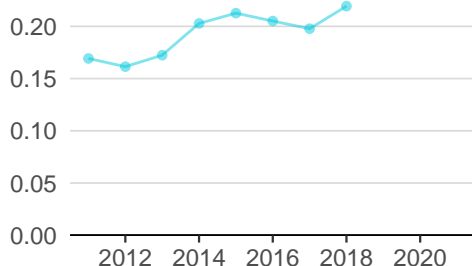
**2.3.4 QS university ranking** was equal to 0.0 in 2021—effectively unchanged from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 72.



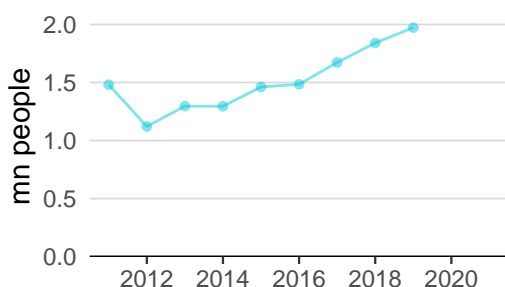
**3.1.1 ICT access** was equal to 8.1 in 2020 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 82.



**4.2.4 Venture capital received** was equal to 0.0 bn USD in 2021 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 97.

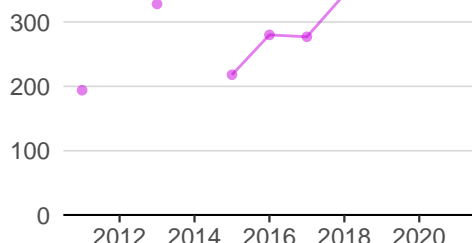


**4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification** was equal to 0.2 in 2018—up by 11 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 72.

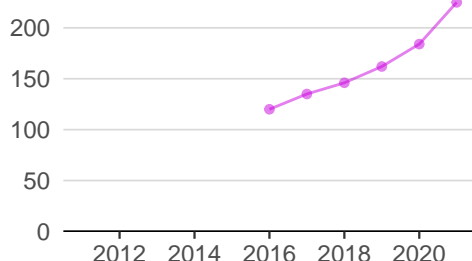


**5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment** was equal to 2.0 mn people in 2019—up by 7 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 60.

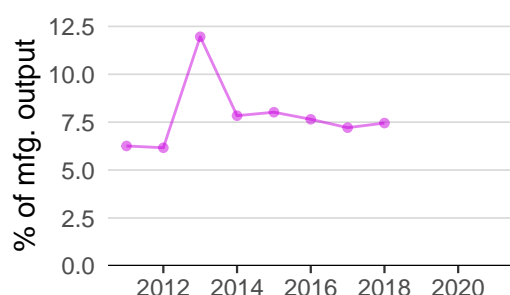
## Innovation outputs



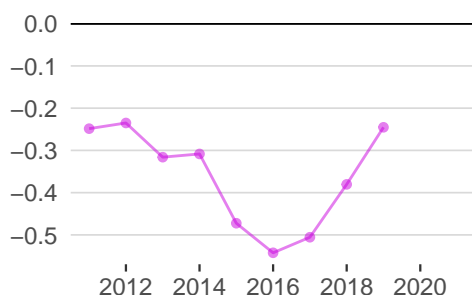
**6.1.1 Patents by origin** was equal to 353.0 in 2020—down by 1 percentage point from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 60.



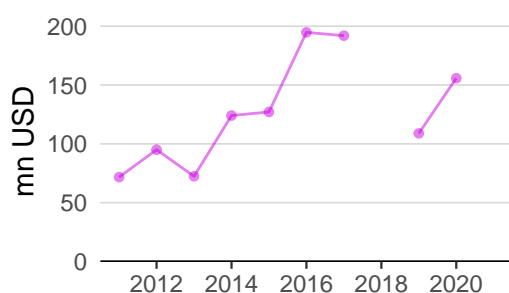
**6.1.5 Citable documents H-index** was equal to 225.0 in 2021—up by 22 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.



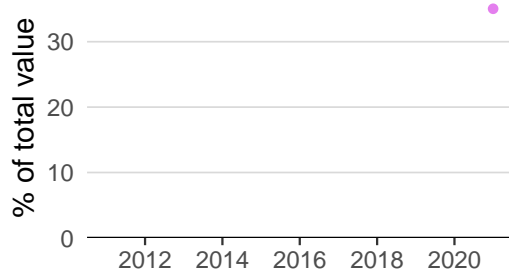
**6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing** was equal to 7.5% of mfg. output in 2018—up by 3 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 92.



**6.3.2 Production and export complexity** was equal to -0.2 in 2019—up by 36 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 73.



**6.3.3 High-tech exports** was equal to 155.8 mn USD in 2020—up by 43 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 72.



**7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity** was equal to 35.0% of total value in 2021 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.



**7.1.3 Global brand value** was equal to 1.0 bn USD in 2021—down by 22 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 56.

## SRI LANKA'S INNOVATION TOP PERFORMERS

### 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors

Firm	Industry	R&D	R&D Growth	R&D Intensity	Rank
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No observations

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre (<https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2021-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard>).

### 2.3.4 QS university ranking

University	Score	Rank
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No observations

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

### 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

Firm	Rank
EXPOLANKA	1
CARSON CUMBERBATCH	2
HEMAS	3

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2021>).

Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

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

Brand	Industry	Rank
DIALOG	Telecoms	1
BOC	Banking	2
PEOPLE'S BANK	Banking	3

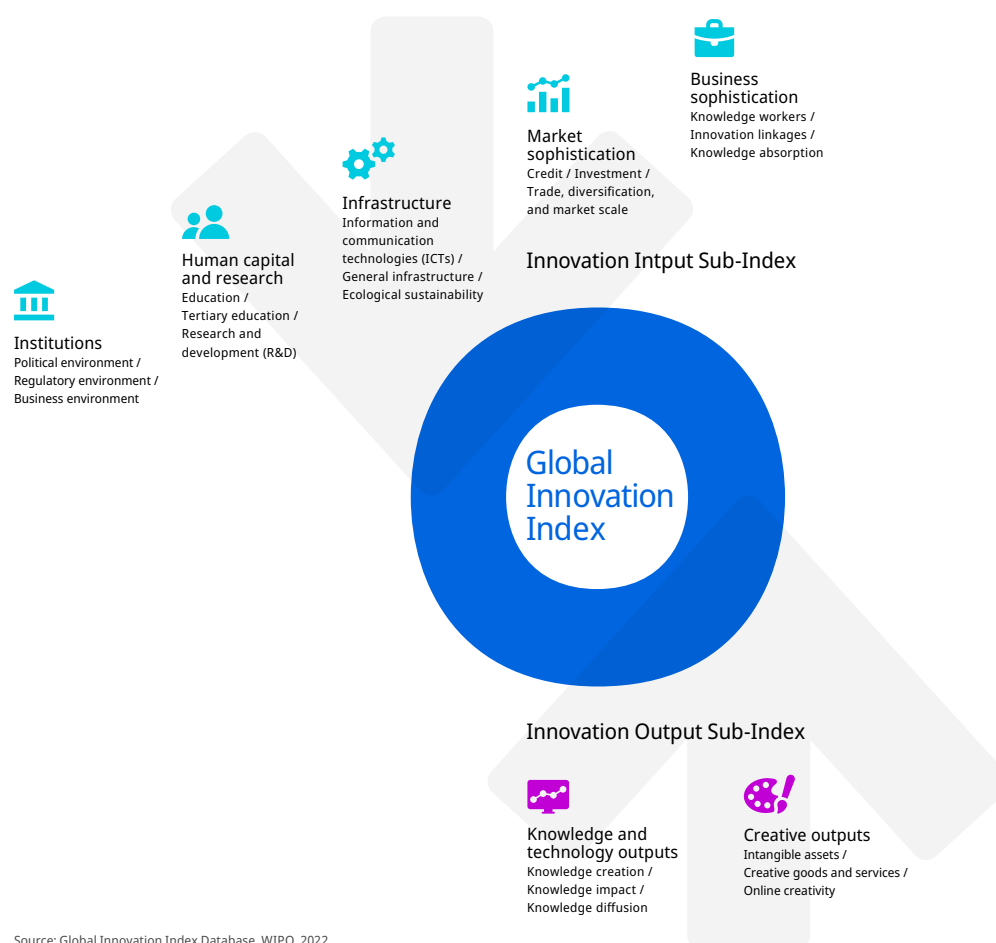
Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com>).

Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

## 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.