

Global Innovation Index 2021

Tracking Innovation
through the COVID-19 Crisis



In partnership with



PORTULANS
— INSTITUTE —



Confederation of Indian Industry



Brazilian National Confederation of Industry
THE FUTURE OF INDUSTRY



Academic network members



Global Innovation Index 2021

Tracking Innovation
through the COVID-19 Crisis

Soumitra Dutta, Bruno Lanvin,
Lorena Rivera León and Sacha Wunsch-Vincent
Editors

The user is allowed to reproduce, distribute, adapt, translate and publicly perform this publication, including for commercial purposes, without explicit permission, provided that the content is accompanied by an acknowledgement that the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is the source and that it is clearly indicated if changes were made to the original content.

Suggested citation: WIPO (2021). *Global Innovation Index 2021: Tracking Innovation through the COVID-19 Crisis*. Geneva: World Intellectual Property Organization.

Adaptation/translation/derivatives should not carry any official emblem or logo, unless they have been approved and validated by WIPO. Please contact us via the WIPO website to obtain permission.

For any derivative work, please include the following disclaimer: "The Secretariat of WIPO assumes no liability or responsibility with regard to the transformation or translation of the original content."

Third-party content: When content, such as data, image, graphic, trademark, or logo, is attributed to a third-party, the user is solely responsible for verifying particular conditions for use of such content with the third-party and/or right holders. The user is not allowed to republish, sell or use for commercial purposes third-party content or data without prior written permission. Information on the respective data providers can be found in the GII report's Appendix III: Sources and definitions.

To view a copy of this license, please visit
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WIPO concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

This publication is not intended to reflect the views of the Member States or the WIPO Secretariat.

The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WIPO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

© WIPO, 2021

World Intellectual Property Organization
34, chemin des Colombettes, P.O. Box 18
CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

ISBN (print): 978-92-805-3249-4
ISBN (online): 978-92-805-3307-1
DOI: 10.34667/tind.44315
ISSN (print): 2263-3693
ISSN (online): 2788-6972



Attribution 4.0 International
(CC BY 4.0)

Cover: Getty Images / CROCOTHERY



Table of Contents

Figures and tables	iv	GII 2021 at a glance	2
Index to Economy profiles	v	Global leaders in innovation, 2021	3
Foreword	vi	Global Innovation Index 2021 rankings	4
Acknowledgments	viii	Innovation performance at different income levels, 2021	5
Advisory Board	x	Key takeaways	6
The GII Partners	xii	Global Innovation Tracker	8
		Science and innovation investments	10
		Technological progress	17
		Socioeconomic impact	17
		Conclusion	18
		GII 2021 results	20
		The GII 2021 innovation leaders	21
		A changing global innovation landscape	21
		Innovation overperformers	25
		The persistent regional innovation divide	25
		Creating balanced and efficient innovation ecosystems	32
		The GII top science and technology clusters	35
		Conclusion	36
		GII 2021 Economy profiles	38
		How to read the Economy profiles	40
		Economy profiles	42
		Appendices	174
		Appendix I: The Global Innovation Index rationale and origins, its conceptual framework and data limitations	175
		Appendix II: Joint Research Centre (JRC) statistical audit of the 2021 Global Innovation Index	179
		Appendix III: Sources and definitions	183
		Appendix IV: Global Innovation Index science and technology cluster methodology	202

Figures and tables

Global leaders in innovation, 2021	3	Table 1 – 10 best-ranked economies	
Global Innovation Index 2021 rankings	4	by income group	24
Innovation performance at different income levels, 2021	5	Table 2 – Innovation achievers in 2021, their income group, region, and years as an innovation achiever	27
Global Innovation Tracker – Dashboard	9	Table 3 – GII 2021 rankings in Asia (excluding Western Asia)	29
Figure 1 – Fastest growing significant research fields by number of publications, 2020	11	Table 4 – GII 2021 rankings in Latin America and the Caribbean	29
Figure 2 – R&D and GDP growth, 2001–2022	12	Table 5 – GII 2021 rankings overall and by pillar	30
Figure 3 – Government budget allocations for R&D, growth in 2020	12	Table 6 – Top S&T cluster of each economy or cross-border region, 2021	34
Figure 4 – Share of firms reporting R&D expenditure increases, 2020	13		
Figure 5 – Corporate R&D expenditure, selected top R&D spenders worldwide, 2020 growth	14	Annex Table 1 – Changes to the GII 2021 framework	176
Figure 6 – Percentage point changes in share of PCT applications in 2020	15	Annex Table 2 – GII 2021 and Input/Output Sub-Indices: Ranks and 90 percent confidence intervals	181
Figure 7 – Number of VC deals by region, three-point moving average, 1997–2021, and growth in VC deals, by region, 2019–2021	16	Annex Table 3 – Top 100 clusters, 2021	203
Figure 8 – Movement in the GII top 15, 2017–2021	22	Annex Table 4 – Ranking of S&T intensity, 2015–2019	204
Figure 9 – Global leaders in innovation, 2021	23	Annex Table 5 – Summary of geocoding results	205
Figure 10 – The positive relationship between innovation and development	26		
Economies with the most top-ranked GII indicators, 2021	28		
Figure 11 – Innovation input to output performance, 2021	33		
Map 1 – Top 100 clusters worldwide	35		
Framework of the Global Innovation Index 2021	39		

Index to Economy profiles

Albania	42	Iceland	92	Romania	142
Algeria	43	India	93	Russian Federation	143
Angola	44	Indonesia	94	Rwanda	144
Argentina	45	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	95	Saudi Arabia	145
Armenia	46	Ireland	96	Senegal	146
Australia	47	Israel	97	Serbia	147
Austria	48	Italy	98	Singapore	148
Azerbaijan	49	Jamaica	99	Slovakia	149
Bahrain	50	Japan	100	Slovenia	150
Bangladesh	51	Jordan	101	South Africa	151
Belarus	52	Kazakhstan	102	Spain	152
Belgium	53	Kenya	103	Sri Lanka	153
Benin	54	Kuwait	104	Sweden	154
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	55	Kyrgyzstan	105	Switzerland	155
Bosnia and Herzegovina	56	Lao People's Democratic Republic	106	Tajikistan	156
Botswana	57	Latvia	107	Thailand	157
Brazil	58	Lebanon	108	Togo	158
Brunei Darussalam	59	Lithuania	109	Trinidad and Tobago	159
Bulgaria	60	Luxembourg	110	Tunisia	160
Burkina Faso	61	Madagascar	111	Turkey	161
Cabo Verde	62	Malawi	112	Uganda	162
Cambodia	63	Malaysia	113	Ukraine	163
Cameroon	64	Mali	114	United Arab Emirates	164
Canada	65	Malta	115	United Kingdom	165
Chile	66	Mauritius	116	United Republic of Tanzania	166
China	67	Mexico	117	United States of America	167
Colombia	68	Mongolia	118	Uruguay	168
Costa Rica	69	Montenegro	119	Uzbekistan	169
Côte d'Ivoire	70	Morocco	120	Viet Nam	170
Croatia	71	Mozambique	121	Yemen	171
Cyprus	72	Myanmar	122	Zambia	172
Czech Republic	73	Namibia	123	Zimbabwe	173
Denmark	74	Nepal	124		
Dominican Republic	75	Netherlands	125		
Ecuador	76	New Zealand	126		
Egypt	77	Niger	127		
El Salvador	78	Nigeria	128		
Estonia	79	North Macedonia	129		
Ethiopia	80	Norway	130		
Finland	81	Oman	131		
France	82	Pakistan	132		
Georgia	83	Panama	133		
Germany	84	Paraguay	134		
Ghana	85	Peru	135		
Greece	86	Philippines	136		
Guatemala	87	Poland	137		
Guinea	88	Portugal	138		
Honduras	89	Qatar	139		
Hong Kong, China	90	Republic of Korea	140		
Hungary	91	Republic of Moldova	141		

Foreword



© Emmanuel Berrod/WIPO

It is my great pleasure to introduce this year's *Global Innovation Index* (GII), now in its 14th edition, presenting the worldwide innovation landscape and annual performance rankings of some 130 economies.

This year's edition is being released in the middle of a continuing COVID-19 pandemic, which has taken a grim toll on lives and livelihoods, but also given us many examples of human ingenuity, resilience and adaptability. Indeed, the *GII 2021* finds that the innovative sectors of the global economy have remained strong, despite severe disruptions.

To overcome the pandemic and build back better, we will need to continue supporting the translation of great ideas into game-changing products. How do we do this? This is the ultimate goal of the *GII*: to discover what works best in producing an ecosystem where people can achieve their highest potential, innovating and creating to improve lives everywhere.

The *GII 2021* finds that governments and enterprises in many parts of the world have scaled up their investments in innovation during the COVID-19 pandemic. Meantime, scientific output, expenditures in research and development, intellectual property filings and venture capital deals continued to grow in 2020, building on strong peak pre-crisis performance.

But much more effort will be needed to vanquish the pandemic – and the *GII* can help. The *GII*'s overall formula for measuring an economy's innovative capacity and output provides clarity for decision-makers in government, business and elsewhere as they look forward to creating policies that enable their people to invent and create more efficiently. That's key to overcoming the pandemic and building back better.

In the last decade and a half since its inception, the *GII* has supported countries around the globe as they improve their innovation investments and related policies. Dozens of countries from all regions and income groups already actively use the *GII* framework in the construction of their pro-innovation policies. It has charted the rising understanding of how important innovation is to growth in an interconnected but competitive worldwide economy.

As we look toward the exit of the current crisis, let us focus on using innovation to deepen the transformation of our economies and societies for the good of all. The pandemic has already accelerated digital ways of working, living and playing, while boosting technology trends all over the world. In this future world where technology, innovation and creativity are even more important for the global economy, it is my hope that the *GII* will continue to help guide policymakers and others so that we can build back better.

Daren Tang

Director General,
World Intellectual Property
Organization (WIPO)

Acknowledgments

The *Global Innovation Index 2021* was prepared under the general direction of Daren Tang, Director General, in WIPO's IP and Innovation Ecosystems Sector led by Marco Alemán, Assistant Director General, and in the Department of Economics and Data Analytics led by Carsten Fink, Chief Economist.

The report and rankings are produced by a core team managed by Sacha Wunsch-Vincent, Head of Section, comprising Vanessa Behrens, Project Manager, Jack Gregory, Innovation Data Analyst, and Lorena Rivera León, Economist, from the WIPO Composite Indicator Research Section, and the following consultants: William Becker, Rafael Escalona Reynoso and Antanina Garanasvili.

Soumitra Dutta (Cornell University and Portulans Institute), Bruno Lanvin (Institut Européen d'Administration des Affaires, INSEAD and Portulans Institute), Lorena Rivera León (WIPO) and Sacha Wunsch-Vincent (WIPO) serve as co-editors of the GII.

The following WIPO colleagues provided substantive inputs: Hao Zhou, Director of Statistics, and Kyle Bergquist, Data Analyst, from the Statistics and Data Analytics Division, as well as colleagues from the External Relations Division, the Information and Digital Outreach Division, the IP and Innovation Ecosystems Sector, the Language Division, the News and Media Division, the Printing Plant, the Regional and National Development Sector, the WIPO Office in New York and China, WIPO's External Offices, as well as WIPO's Special Representative on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

A special thank you goes to the GII's Advisory Board, Corporate Network and Academic Network for their participation, as well as to the Competence Centre on Composite Indicators and Scoreboards (COIN) team from the European Commission's Joint Research Centre that conducted the statistical audit. The report was edited by Richard Cook and Andy Platts. Gratitude is also due to the creative production of the GII website carried out by StratAgile PTE Ltd.

We are grateful to the following individuals and institutions for their collaboration with data requests, and without whom the Index would not be what it is:

App Annie: Donny Kristianto and Lexi Sydow

Brand Finance: David Haigh and Parul Soni

Bureau van Dijk, Moody Analytics: Santhosh Metri and Petra Steiner

Clarivate Analytics: Bastien Blondin and Joseph Brightbill

Eurostat, European Commission: Jose da Silva Paredes and Sorina Vaju

Gallup: Kiki Papachristoforou, Andrew Rzepa and Christine Sheehan

Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM): Niels Bosma, Jonathan Carmona, Aileen Ionescu-Somers and Forrest Wright

IHS Markit: Mohsen Bonakdarpour and Karen Campbell

International Energy Agency (IEA): Nicolas Coënt, Taylor Morrison, Roberta Quadrelli and Céline Rouquette

International Labour Organization (ILO): Yves Perardel

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

International Organization for Standardization (ISO): Laurent Charlet and Cristina Draghici

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Thierry Geiger, Esperanza Magpantay and Martin Schaaper

Joint Research Centre of the European Commission: Giulio Caperna, Giacomo Damioli, Valentina Montalto, Ana Rita Neves and Michaela Saisana from COIN; and Nicola Grassano and Héctor Hernández

National Science Foundation (NSF): Derek Hill

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): Frédéric Bourassa, Miyako Ikeda, Caroline Paunov, Andreas Schleicher, Fabien Verger and Verena Weber

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC): Angela Suh and Ashley Worley

QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd: Selina Griffin, Andrew MacFarlane, Ben Sowter and Dennis Yu

Refinitiv: Cornelia Andersson, Richard Blachford, Sylvain Freneat, John-Philippe Lalive and Paul Metcalfe

SCImago: Félix de Moya Anegón

Statista: Jon Nielsen and Friedrich Schwandt

The Conference Board: Klaas de Vries

Trade Data Monitor LLC: C. Donald Brasher Jr., Adam McCune, John Miller and Altan Yurdakul

UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS): Maria Helena Capelli Miguel, Lydia Deloumeaux, Talal El Hourani, Rohan Pathirage and José Pessoa

United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO): Fernando Cantu Bazaldua, Martin Haitzmann and Valentin Todorov

United Nations Public Administration Network

Wikimedia Foundation: Dan Andreescu, Diego Sáez-Trumper and Leila Zia

World Bank: Robert Cull, Frederic Meunier, Jorge Rodríguez Meza and Christina Wiederer

World Economic Forum: Sophie Brown and Roberto Crotti

World Federation of Exchanges: Mihaela Croitoru

World Trade Organization (WTO): Barbara D'Andrea Adrian, Christophe Degain, Florian Eberth and Ying Yan

Yale University: Zachary Wendling

ZookNIC Inc: Matthew Zook

Advisory Board

In 2011, an Advisory Board was established to advise on the strategic direction of the GII, to help emphasize the role played by innovation in economic and social development, and to assist with the dissemination of GII results. The Advisory Board is a select group of international policymakers, thought-leaders and corporate executives. Members are drawn from diverse geographical and institutional backgrounds and participate in a personal capacity. We extend our gratitude to all Advisory Board members for their continued support and collaboration.

As departing members of the Advisory Board, we thank Dongmin Chen, Yuko Harayama, Beethika Khan, Chuan Poh Lim, Mary O'Kane and Sibusiso Sibisi for their contribution to previous editions of the GII.

Advisory Board members

Clare Akamanzi

Chief Executive Officer, Rwanda Development Board, Rwanda

Robert D. Atkinson

President, Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF), United States of America (U.S.)

Audrey Azoulay

Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Amy L. Burke

Program Director, Science and Engineering Indicators Program, National Center for Science & Engineering Statistics, National Science Foundation (NSF), United States of America (U.S.)

Fabiola Gianotti

Director General, European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)

John Kao

Chair, Institute for Large Scale Innovation and former Harvard Business School Professor, United States of America (U.S.)

Victor Zhixiang Liang

Senior Vice President, Baidu, China

Raghunath Anant Mashelkar

President, Global Research Alliance; National Research Professor, National Chemical Laboratory; former Director General, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) and former Chairperson, National Innovation Foundation, India

Philippe Kuhutama Mawoko

Professor, Université du Kwanza, Democratic Republic of the Congo

and former Executive Secretary, The African Observatory for Science, Technology and Innovation (AOSTI), African Union Commission

Michael Miebach

Chief Executive Officer, Mastercard Inc., United States of America (U.S.)

Sergio Mujica

Secretary-General, International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Monika Schnitzer

Member, German Council of Economic Experts and Professor, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich (LMU), Germany

Vera Songwe

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), United Nations

Heizo Takenaka

Professor Emeritus, Keio University, Japan; former Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy; former Minister of State for Financial Services and other Ministerial positions and World Economic Forum Foundation Board Member

Ming-Kian Teo

Chair, Vertex Venture Holdings Ltd, Singapore

Blanca Treviño

President, Softtek, Mexico

Pedro Wongtschowski

Chair, Board of Directors, Ultrapar Participações S.A. and Member of the Board of Directors, Embraer S.A. and Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira S.A., Brazil

Houlin Zhao

Secretary-General, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

The GII Partners

Foreword



Soumitra Dutta and Bruno Lanvin
Co-editors of the *Global Innovation Index*
Co-founders of the Portulans Institute

In more than one respect, the year that has elapsed between the 2020 edition of the *Global Innovation Index* (GII) and the present one has been eventful and disruptive. The sudden outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has fundamentally altered the ways in which the world lives, works and learns. Innovation is changing in the post-pandemic era and the GI will continue to seek data-based validation of these changes.

As recovery packages continue to be deployed across major world economies, the fields of health, green and digital technology are attracting increased attention and funding. Advances and innovations can be expected in critical areas, such as health (for example, genetic engineering), pharmaceuticals (especially vaccines), energy production (with a focus on renewables), logistics and urban design, all powered by breakthroughs in artificial intelligence and quantum computing. The last edition of the GI laid out specific needs for entrepreneurship financing and measures to integrate innovation into post-crisis strategies. However, the jury is still out on the adequacy and effectiveness of the recovery packages and economic stimulus measures recently announced.

It is likely that innovation divides will be accentuated in the coming years, across economies, sectors and companies. Innovation ecosystems in many emerging economies have become fragile and will need to be supported by targeted policies. While sectors such as ICT, software and pharmaceuticals have increased spending on R&D in 2020, others

such as hospitality and automobiles, have reduced their R&D investments over the same period. This imbalance will need to be corrected as the future winners in all sectors will have to be innovative in terms of both new technologies and business models.

The GI report is now published by WIPO in partnership with the Portulans Institute, with the support of our corporate network partners, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Brazilian National Confederation of Industry (CNI), Ecopetrol Group (Colombia) and the Turkish Exporters Assembly (TIM). The GI will continue to provide factual evidence and reliable data to inform the many essential debates around innovation. Indeed, the 2021 edition of the GI proposes the use of a novel GI Global Innovation Tracker to monitor some of the issues mentioned above. This new effort is fully in line with the GI's goal of advancing a data-based understanding of innovation.

An important new element of the GI ecosystem this year is the creation of an Academic Network comprising nine important global academic institutions: American University in Cairo (Egypt), Cornell University (United States of America), EGADE Business School (Mexico), Higher School of Economics (Russian Federation), INSEAD (France/Singapore), Lagos Business School (Nigeria), Peking University (China), Universidad de Los Andes (Colombia) and University of São Paulo (Brazil). The GI Academic Network will play a key role in creating new innovation programs for faculties and students globally.

We look forward to a fruitful collaboration in growing the global impact of the GI under the new leadership of WIPO's Director General, Daren Tang, and creating new programs that focus on corporate innovation and young entrepreneurs.

Corporate Network



Chandrajit Banerjee
Director General
Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)

Innovation in a new world: Lives, livelihoods and an economic reboot

The unprecedented global crisis that resulted from the outbreak of COVID-19 has propelled us into reinvigorating the important dimension of innovation in order to mitigate the pandemic's profound adverse effects on the economy and restore growth, calling for nations to embrace innovation as never before. While the crisis has naturally stimulated interest in innovative health-care solutions, it has also catalyzed other areas, such as remote working, distance learning, e-commerce and mobility solutions.

India is well known for its close relationship with innovation, from developing low-cost vaccines to frugal space programmes, and safeguarding millions of lives through the development of effective warning systems for cyclones. In these challenging times, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has been working around the clock alongside the Indian Government and industry to combat the impact of the pandemic through policy advocacy, production and dissemination of appropriate technology by industry, creation and augmentation of medical infrastructure, and numerous other interventions.

Over the years, the *Global Innovation Index* (GII) has been instrumental in allowing India to shape its policies and design an actionable agenda for innovation excellence. It is indeed both a privilege and an honour for the CII to host the Indian launch of the GI every year and the historic global launch in 2019. The GI launch is a clear indicator of the phenomenal recognition of India's standing in innovation.

As nations formulate appropriate strategies for saving lives and design economic growth trajectories, the GI 2021 report will provide a significant reference point, allowing countries to assess their innovation capabilities, potential, readiness and resilience, not only to fight the current and future crises, but also to seek economic recovery and to create business models that will survive and thrive in the new post-pandemic world.

I appreciate the tireless efforts of the GI team in producing this latest edition of the Index during the crisis. The CII is privileged to have been associated with the GI since its inception and we believe it will continue to aid the global innovation journey.

I congratulate the GI team and wish them all the very best.



Robson Braga de Andrade
President
Brazilian National Confederation of
industry (CNI)

Innovation: A vaccine to boost Brazil's competitiveness

The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered severe health and economic crises that will have lasting impacts. Vaccine research and scientific investigation to prevent the spread of coronavirus have increased awareness of the pivotal role of science, technology and innovation (STI) in economic and social development.

Brazil has yet to put STI at the heart of its long-term development strategy. The necessity of prioritizing the provision of public services is often used to justify a lack of focus on STI spending. Difficulties in public budget management, combined with deep-seated structural economic problems and a lack of long-term vision further exacerbate this situation.

The Entrepreneurial Mobilization for Innovation (MEI), a group coordinated by the Brazilian National Confederation of Industry (CNI), comprising 300 of the top business leaders in the country, advocates that innovation is fundamental in promoting sustainable growth and addressing chronic problems, including the provision of basic services. MEI operates as a space for public-private dialogue, allowing public policy proposals to improve the national innovation ecosystem to be presented and debated.

MEI has many achievements to show for its 13 years of existence, yet much still remains to be done. For Brazil to become a truly innovative economy, we need to be among the top 30 economies in the *Global Innovation Index* (GII) and the government's policy, launched in 2020, pledges to make concerted efforts toward achieving this goal.

MEI contributes to this national endeavor by means of specific agendas on STI policy and governance; regulatory framework; financing; strategic human resources; open innovation; sustainability; and digital transformation. The GI and other international benchmark studies are fundamental inputs on these fronts, providing an understanding of our strengths and identifying gaps.

CNI believes that the GI provides an important annual reference on innovation progress in different nations and, as such, offers excellent guidance to policymakers and companies in Brazil, contributing to the national debate, informing public-private dialogue and strengthening joint efforts toward a globally competitive Brazilian innovation ecosystem.

Have a great read!



Felipe Bayón Pardo
Chief Executive Officer
Ecopetrol Group

Committed to “making the impossible possible”

Ecopetrol began three years ago an unprecedented reinvention process. Digital transformation has played a fundamental role in making the Company what it is today: more efficient, more solid and more resilient to crises. In response to the energy transition, we have based our strategy on sustainability. In fact, at Ecopetrol we talk about TESG, whereby technology and innovation act as catalysts for the environmental, social and governance dimensions (ESG). We define TESG as making a long-term contribution and being a value generation model that aims for responsible, safe and efficient operations, harmonizing relations with the environment and our stakeholders under a transparent and ethical governance framework and using technology to develop innovative solutions to current and future challenges. In this way, we put technology and innovation at the heart of sustainability.

As an integrated business group, Ecopetrol is addressing the energy transition in four ways: i) by increasing the *competitiveness* of existing assets, ii) by *diversifying* into low-emissions businesses, iii) by accelerating *decarbonization* to achieve the goal of net zero carbon emissions by 2050, and iv) by deepening our *TESG* agenda. This is underpinned by the development of talent, knowledge and innovation. A key principle of our corporate culture is “Making the impossible possible, implementing innovative solutions with anticipation and technology,” thereby enhancing Ecopetrol’s goal of becoming the energy that transforms Colombia.

Our 2021–2023 Business Plan includes investments in technology and innovation of between US\$100 and US\$150 million. For this financial year, around US\$20 million has been allocated to the research and development of technologies for energy transition and carbon neutrality.

We at Ecopetrol are aware that we cannot do it all on our own, which is why we have been strengthening our working in partnership with both public and private entities, including Microsoft, IHS Markit, Plug and Play, Israel’s Innovation Authority, Colombia’s Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, and iNNpulsa Colombia. We have also created strategic alliances with young entrepreneurs to better face the multiple challenges that confront our industry.

We also require disruptive solutions. This is why we joined the *Global Innovation Index’s* (GII) Corporate Network. We are convinced that by working jointly with the best, we can continue to make the impossible possible for the benefit of the company, its stakeholders and an innovative Colombia.



İsmail Gülle

Chair

Turkish Exporters Assembly (TİM)

Innovation: A crucial indicator for Turkey's value-added export

Innovation is an instrument of development that plays an increasingly important role in global trade. Particularly over the past two decades, the arena of global trade has been changing, with economies of scale gradually being replaced by an innovation economy focused on high value-added products and services.

This shift in focus is why Turkey attributes great importance to innovation programs and monitoring tools, such as the *Global Innovation Index* (GII). Turkish exporters are making rapid progress toward their goal of becoming pioneers of innovation in every field. Over 100,000 exporting companies want to add innovation to their products and services.

The Turkish Exporters Assembly (TİM) is maintaining its support for innovation programs like InoSUIT, to strengthen university–industry cooperation, InovaLEAGUE, designed to identify innovation champions, InovaTİM, which educates students from 176 universities on the subject of innovation, and TİM-TEB Global House, which empowers 20 percent of all tech startups in Turkey and has raised more than 1,200 entrepreneurs. Additionally, we organize annual innovation events, such as Turkey Innovation Week – the largest gathering of the innovation ecosystem, coordinated by the Ministry of Commerce. Thanks to these programs, the number of Turkish exporters, specifically those with high value-added products, is gradually increasing.

With these long-established initiatives, TİM aims to improve Turkey's GII ranking and to realize the goals set out in the Turkish Global Innovation Index 2023 Roadmap, generated by TİM and the Ministry of Industry and Technology under the auspices of the Presidency of the Republic of Turkey. Inspired by the GII, a digital platform reports the monthly developments of 24 institutions for 69 GII indicators, and eight separate GII working committees have been set up to create medium- and long-term actions for the national roadmap. In this context, I would also like to thank the TİM Innovation Committee for their GII-focused efforts.

We wholeheartedly believe that, with the vital contribution of the GII, Turkey will continue in its endeavors to increase exports of innovative, high value-added products and services in a sustainable fashion.

Corporate Network Partners

Since its inception in 2007, the GII has been supported by Knowledge Partners drawn from the private sector; more specifically, firms, consultancies, or industry associations keen to promote innovation and spur competitiveness. Their contribution is an important source of influence for the GII – firms and private sector entities are, after all, at the heart of innovation. As of 2021, these partners constitute the GII's Corporate Network, supported by the Portulans Institute. In 2021, the GII Corporate Network comprises the Confederation of Indian Industry (the longest-standing corporate partner since 2008), the Brazilian National Confederation of Industry (a partner since 2017), as well as the Turkish Exporters Assembly and Ecopetrol Group, which both joined this year. We extend our gratitude to all corporate partners for their invaluable support.

Brazilian National Confederation of Industry (CNI)

Robson Braga de Andrade, President; Gianna Sagazio, Innovation Director; Cândida Oliveira, Innovation Executive Manager; Julieta Costa Cunha, Industrial Development Specialist.

Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)

Chandrajit Banerjee, Director General; S. Raghupathy, Deputy Director General; Ashish Mohan, Principal Counsellor and Head, Technology, Design, Research, Innovation & Intellectual Property Creation; Namita Bahl, Deputy Director, Technology & Innovation; Divya Arya, Executive Officer, Technology & Innovation.

Ecopetrol Group

Felipe Bayón Pardo, Chief Executive Officer of the Ecopetrol Group; Ernesto José Gutierrez de Piñeres Luna, Digital Vice President of Ecopetrol; William Jose Mora Villamizar, Head of department of digital factories.

Turkish Exporters Assembly (TİM)

İsmail Gülle, Chair; Kutlu Karavelioğlu, Deputy Chair; and the following Innovation Committee Members: Orhan Sabuncu, Birol Celep, Melisa Tokgöz Mutlu, Hüseyin Memişoğlu, Feyyaz Ünal, Jak Eskinazi, Ahmet Şişman, Mustafa Ertekin. Belma Ünal, Corporate Communication Director; Senem Sanal Sezerer, Deputy Secretary General; Kübra Ulutaş, Deputy Secretary General; Meltem Demirtaş, Chief; Gökhan Ezgin, Chief; and the following experts: Gülçin Yekin, Çağrı Köse, Burak Günaydin, Nebile Mercan.

Past corporate partners include Alcatel-Lucent, A.T. Kearney, Booz & Company, the Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service (SEBRAE), Canon, Dassault Systèmes, du (a telecommunications company), Huawei, IMP³rove – European Innovation Management Academy, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), and strategy&.

Academic Network partners

In 2021, an Academic Network was established to engage world-leading universities – faculty members and graduate students included – in GII research and support the dissemination of GII results within the academic community. The Academic Network welcomes the contribution of researchers and institutions active in diverse fields, including business management, law, public policy and science. We extend our gratitude to all Academic Network partners for their support.

Brazil: University of São Paulo (USP), School of Economics, Management, Accounting and Actuarial Sciences, Moacir de Miranda Oliveira Júnior, Head, Business Administration Department

China: Peking University, Office of Science and Technology Development, Weihao Yao, Director

Colombia: Universidad de los Andes, School of Management, Veneta Stefanova Andonova Zuleta, Dean; and Carolina Davila Aranda, International Office Director

Egypt: The American University in Cairo (AUC), School of Business, Sherif Kamel, Dean

France: Institut Européen d'Administration des Affaires (INSEAD), Bruno Lanvin, Distinguished Fellow

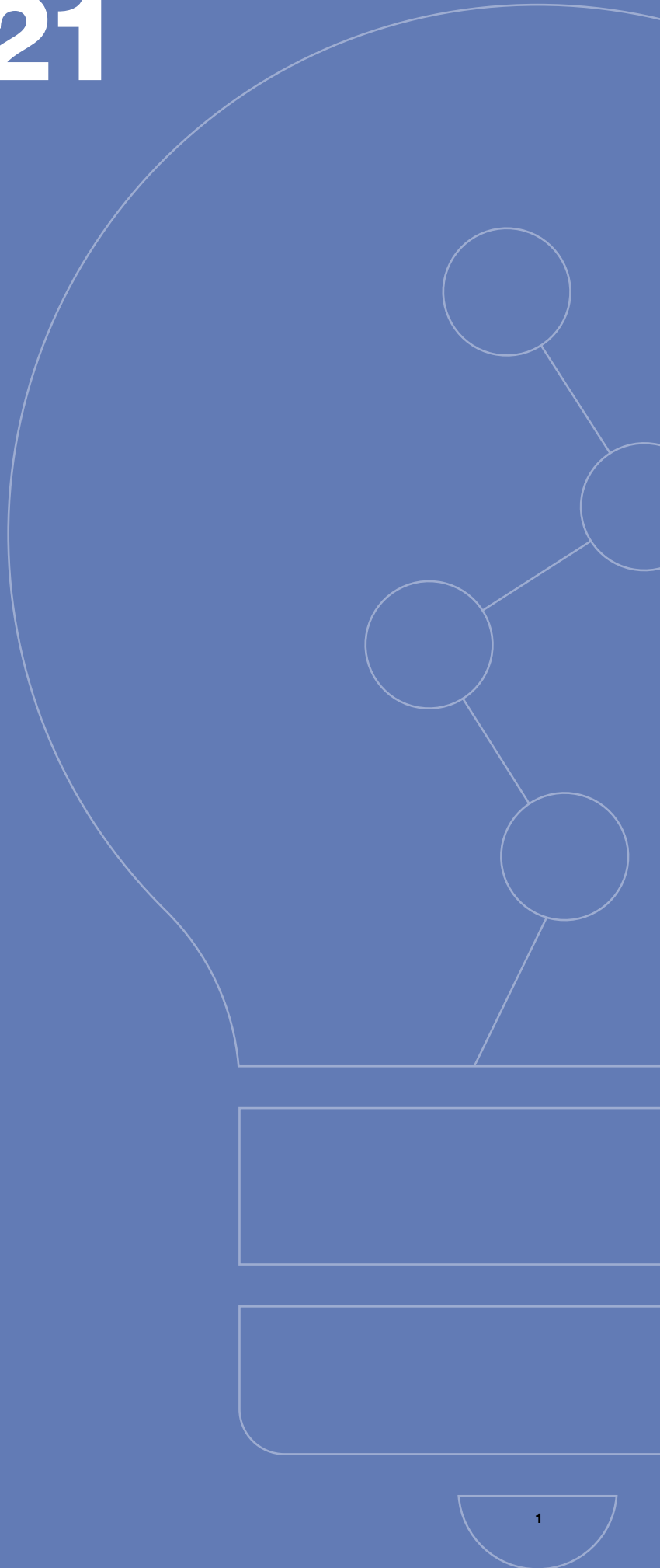
Mexico: Tecnológico de Monterrey EGADE Business School, Osmar Zavaleta, Dean

Nigeria: Lagos Business School Pan-Atlantic University (LBS), Chris Ogbechie, Dean

Russian Federation: Higher School of Economics (HSE), Institute for Statistical Studies and Economics of Knowledge, Leonid Gokhberg, Director and First Vice-Rector

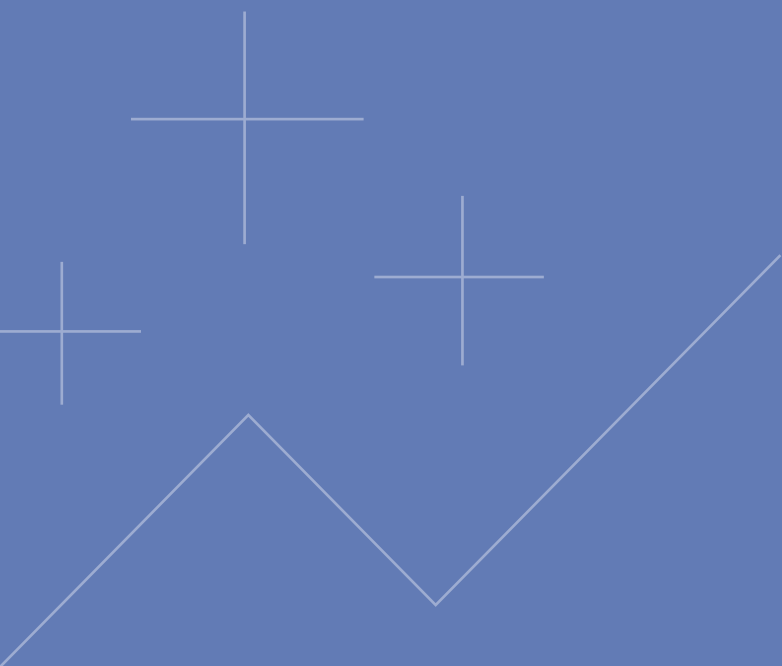
United States of America: Cornell SC Johnson College of Business, Soumitra Dutta, Professor and Former Founding Dean

GII 2021



GII 2021 at a glance

The Global Innovation Index 2021 captures the innovation ecosystem performance of 132 economies and tracks the most recent global innovation trends.



Top three innovation economies by region



Top three innovation economies by income group

High-income	Upper middle-income	Lower middle-income	Low-income
1. Switzerland 2. Sweden 3. United States of America	1. China 2. Bulgaria ↑ 3. Malaysia ↓	1. Viet Nam 2. India ↑ 3. Ukraine ↓	1. Rwanda ↑ 2. Tajikistan ☆ 3. Malawi ☆

↑↓ Indicates the movement of rank within the top three, relative to 2020, and

☆ indicates a new entrant into the top three in 2021.

* Top three in Northern Africa and Western Asia (NAWA) – excluding island economies. The top four in the region, including all economies, are as follows: Israel (1st), Cyprus (2nd), United Arab Emirates (3rd) and Turkey (4th).

* Top three in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) – excluding island economies. The top five in the region comprise Mauritius (1st), South Africa (2nd), Kenya (3rd), Cabo Verde (4th) and the United Republic of Tanzania (5th).

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2021.

Notes: World Bank Income Group Classification (June 2020). Year-on-year GII rank changes are influenced by performance and methodological considerations; some economy data are incomplete (see Appendix I).

Global Innovation Index 2021 rankings

GII rank	Economy	Score	Income group rank	Region rank	GII rank	Economy	Score	Income group rank	Region rank
1	Switzerland	65.5	1	1	67	Colombia	31.7	17	6
2	Sweden	63.1	2	2	68	Qatar	31.5	45	7
3	United States of America	61.3	3	1	69	Armenia	31.4	18	8
4	United Kingdom	59.8	4	3	70	Peru	31.2	19	7
5	Republic of Korea	59.3	5	1	71	Tunisia	30.7	7	9
6	Netherlands	58.6	6	4	72	Kuwait	29.9	46	10
7	Finland	58.4	7	5	73	Argentina	29.8	20	8
8	Singapore	57.8	8	2	74	Jamaica	29.6	21	9
9	Denmark	57.3	9	6	75	Bosnia and Herzegovina	29.6	22	38
10	Germany	57.3	10	7	76	Oman	29.4	47	11
11	France	55.0	11	8	77	Morocco	29.3	8	12
12	China	54.8	1	3	78	Bahrain	28.8	48	13
13	Japan	54.5	12	4	79	Kazakhstan	28.6	23	3
14	Hong Kong, China	53.7	13	5	80	Azerbaijan	28.4	24	14
15	Israel	53.4	14	1	81	Jordan	28.3	25	15
16	Canada	53.1	15	2	82	Brunei Darussalam	28.2	49	13
17	Iceland	51.8	16	9	83	Panama	28.0	50	10
18	Austria	50.9	17	10	84	Albania	28.0	26	39
19	Ireland	50.7	18	11	85	Kenya	27.5	9	3
20	Norway	50.4	19	12	86	Uzbekistan	27.4	10	4
21	Estonia	49.9	20	13	87	Indonesia	27.1	27	14
22	Belgium	49.2	21	14	88	Paraguay	26.4	28	11
23	Luxembourg	49.0	22	15	89	Cabo Verde	25.7	11	4
24	Czech Republic	49.0	23	16	90	United Republic of Tanzania	25.6	12	5
25	Australia	48.3	24	6	91	Ecuador	25.4	29	12
26	New Zealand	47.5	25	7	92	Lebanon	25.1	30	16
27	Malta	47.1	26	17	93	Dominican Republic	25.1	31	13
28	Cyprus	46.7	27	2	94	Egypt	25.1	13	17
29	Italy	45.7	28	18	95	Sri Lanka	25.1	14	5
30	Spain	45.4	29	19	96	El Salvador	25.0	15	14
31	Portugal	44.2	30	20	97	Trinidad and Tobago	24.8	51	15
32	Slovenia	44.1	31	21	98	Kyrgyzstan	24.5	16	6
33	United Arab Emirates	43.0	32	3	99	Pakistan	24.4	17	7
34	Hungary	42.7	33	22	100	Namibia	24.3	32	6
35	Bulgaria	42.4	2	23	101	Guatemala	24.1	33	16
36	Malaysia	41.9	3	8	102	Rwanda	23.9	1	7
37	Slovakia	40.2	34	24	103	Tajikistan	23.9	2	8
38	Latvia	40.0	35	25	104	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	23.4	18	17
39	Lithuania	39.9	36	26	105	Senegal	23.3	19	8
40	Poland	39.9	37	27	106	Botswana	22.9	34	9
41	Turkey	38.3	4	4	107	Malawi	22.9	3	10
42	Croatia	37.3	38	28	108	Honduras	22.8	20	18
43	Thailand	37.2	5	9	109	Cambodia	22.8	21	15
44	Viet Nam	37.0	1	10	110	Madagascar	22.5	4	11
45	Russian Federation	36.6	6	29	111	Nepal	22.5	22	9
46	India	36.4	2	1	112	Ghana	22.3	23	12
47	Greece	36.3	39	30	113	Zimbabwe	21.9	24	13
48	Romania	35.6	40	31	114	Côte d'Ivoire	21.0	25	14
49	Ukraine	35.6	3	32	115	Burkina Faso	20.5	5	15
50	Montenegro	35.4	7	33	116	Bangladesh	20.2	26	10
51	Philippines	35.3	4	11	117	Lao People's Democratic Republic	20.2	27	16
52	Mauritius	35.2	41	1	118	Nigeria	20.1	28	16
53	Chile	35.1	42	1	119	Uganda	20.0	6	17
54	Serbia	35.0	8	34	120	Algeria	19.9	29	18
55	Mexico	34.5	9	2	121	Zambia	19.8	30	18
56	Costa Rica	34.5	10	3	122	Mozambique	19.7	7	19
57	Brazil	34.2	11	4	123	Cameroon	19.7	31	20
58	Mongolia	34.2	5	12	124	Mali	19.5	8	21
59	North Macedonia	34.1	12	35	125	Togo	19.3	9	22
60	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	32.9	13	2	126	Ethiopia	18.6	10	23
61	South Africa	32.7	14	2	127	Myanmar	18.4	32	17
62	Belarus	32.6	15	36	128	Benin	18.0	33	24
63	Georgia	32.4	16	5	129	Niger	17.8	11	25
64	Republic of Moldova	32.3	6	37	130	Guinea	16.7	12	26
65	Uruguay	32.2	43	5	131	Yemen	15.4	13	19
66	Saudi Arabia	31.8	44	6	132	Angola	15.0	34	27

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2021.

Note: For an explanation of classifications, see Economy profiles, note 1.

High-income
Upper middle-income
Lower middle-income
Low-income

Europe
Northern America
Latin America and the Caribbean

South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania
Central and Southern Asia

Northern Africa and Western Asia
Sub-Saharan Africa

Innovation performance at different income levels, 2021

	High-income group	Upper middle-income group	Lower middle-income group	Low-income group
Performance above expectations for level of development	Switzerland	China	Viet Nam	Rwanda
	Sweden	Bulgaria	India	Malawi
	United States of America	Thailand	Ukraine	Madagascar
	United Kingdom	Brazil	Philippines	Tajikistan
	Republic of Korea	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Mongolia	Burkina Faso
	Netherlands	South Africa	Republic of Moldova	Uganda
	Finland	Peru	Tunisia	Mozambique
	Singapore	Malaysia	Morocco	Mali
	Denmark	Turkey	Kenya	Togo
	Germany	Russian Federation	United Republic of Tanzania	Niger
	France	Montenegro	Uzbekistan	Ethiopia
	Japan	Serbia	Cabo Verde	Guinea
	Hong Kong, China	Mexico	El Salvador	Yemen
	Israel	Costa Rica	Kyrgyzstan	
	Canada	North Macedonia	Pakistan	
	Iceland	Belarus	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	
	Austria	Georgia	Senegal	
	Ireland	Colombia	Honduras	
	Norway	Armenia	Cambodia	
	Estonia	Jamaica	Nepal	
	Belgium	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ghana	
	Luxembourg	Azerbaijan	Zimbabwe	
	Czech Republic	Jordan	Zambia	
	Australia	Albania	Egypt	
Performance in line with level of development	New Zealand	Indonesia	Sri Lanka	
	Malta	Paraguay	Côte d'Ivoire	
	Cyprus	Ecuador	Bangladesh	
	Italy	Namibia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	
	Spain	Guatemala	Republic	
	Portugal	Argentina	Nigeria	
	Slovenia	Kazakhstan	Algeria	
	Hungary	Lebanon	Cameroon	
	Slovakia	Dominican Republic	Myanmar	
	Latvia	Botswana	Benin	
	Poland		Angola	
	Croatia			
	Mauritius			
	Chile			
	Uruguay			
All other economies	United Arab Emirates			
	Lithuania			
	Greece			
	Romania			
	Saudi Arabia			
	Qatar			
	Kuwait			
	Oman			
	Bahrain			
	Brunei Darussalam			
	Panama			
	Trinidad and Tobago			

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2021.

Key takeaways

The state of innovation throughout the COVID-19 crisis

1. The GII 2021 finds that investment in innovation has shown great resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic, often reaching new peaks, but that it varies across sectors and regions

Investment in innovation reached an all-time high prior to the pandemic, with research and development (R&D) having grown an exceptional 8.5 percent in 2019.

When the pandemic hit, the big question was what its effect on innovation would be. Historical evidence suggested a severe cutback in innovation investments.

However, despite the human toll and the economic shock resulting from the pandemic, scientific output, R&D expenditure, IP filings and venture capital (VC) deals continued to grow in 2020, building on peak pre-crisis performance:

- Publication of scientific articles worldwide grew by 7.6 percent in 2020.
- Government budget allocations for the top R&D spending economies that have already disclosed their R&D budgets continued to grow in 2020. The top global corporate R&D spenders, for which data is available, grew overall R&D expenditure by around 10 percent in 2020, with 60 percent of R&D-intensive firms reporting an increase.
- International patent filings via WIPO reached a new all-time high in 2020. An increase of 3.5 percent was driven by medical technology, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology.
- VC deals grew by 5.8 percent in 2020, exceeding the average growth rate for the past 10 years. Strong growth in the Asia Pacific region more than compensated for declines in Northern America and Europe. Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean also registered double-digit increases. First quarter figures suggest VC activity will be even more vibrant in 2021.

Firms whose innovation was at the heart of measures to contain the pandemic and its fallout – notably (i) software and information and communication technology (ICT) services, (ii) ICT hardware and electrical equipment and (iii) pharmaceuticals and biotechnology – amplified their investments in innovation. Firms in sectors heavily hit by the pandemic's containment measures – such as transport and travel – cut back their innovation outlays.

However, despite such cutbacks, available data suggest that innovation investments overall proved resilient in the face of the pandemic; and especially so when compared to the depth of the economic downturn.

2. Technological progress at the frontier holds substantial promise

The rapid development of COVID-19 vaccines powerfully fulfills the promise of technological progress. Progress also continues apace in other technology fields – for example, ICT and renewable energy – with the potential to raise living standards, improve human health and protect the environment.

Results of the Global Innovation Index 2021

3. Only a few economies have consistently delivered peak innovation performance

- Switzerland, Sweden, the U.S., and the U.K. have all ranked among the top 5 in the past three years, while the Republic of Korea joins the top 5 of the GII for the first time in 2021.
- The majority of the GII top 25 most innovative economies continue to be from Europe.
- Five Asian economies feature among the top 15 – the Republic of Korea (5th) and Singapore (8th) are in the top 10, followed by China (12th), Japan (13th) and Hong Kong, China (14th).

4. Selected middle-income economies are changing the innovation landscape, starting with China, Turkey, Viet Nam, India and the Philippines are now pulling their weight

- China remains the only middle-income economy among the top 30 most innovative economies globally. Few other middle-income economies have managed to catch-up in innovation.
- Turkey (41st), Thailand (43rd), Viet Nam (44th), the Russia Federation (45th), India (46th), Ukraine (49th) and Montenegro (50th) make it into the GII top 50 this year.
- The TVIP economies alone (Turkey, Viet Nam, India and the Philippines) are systematically catching up. Beyond China, these four particularly large economies together have the potential to change the global innovation landscape for good.

5. Several developing economies are performing above expectation on innovation relative to their level of economic development

- India, Kenya, the Republic of Moldova, and Viet Nam hold the record for overperforming on innovation relative to their level of development for the 11th year in a row.
- Brazil, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Peru overperformed in 2021 for the first time ever.
- Sub-Saharan Africa is the region with the largest number of overperforming economies.

6. The geography of global innovation is changing unevenly

- Northern America and Europe continue to lead far in front of other regions for innovation.
- The innovation performance of South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania (SEAO) has been the most dynamic in the past decade, and is the only region closing the gap.
- Northern Africa and Western Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Central and Southern Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa then follow in that order, albeit – despite strong performances by the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chile, the United Arab Emirates and South Africa – they remain stubbornly a long distance behind.
- In Latin America and the Caribbean, only Chile, Mexico, Costa Rica and Brazil rank among the top 60. Except for Mexico, few economies in this region have managed consistently to up their ranking over the past 10 years.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, only Mauritius and South Africa rank in the top 65; and only Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania have remained firmly in the top 100 and improved their performance over time. Rwanda regained the lead position among low-income economies in this year's edition of the GII.

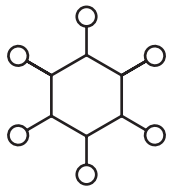
7. New science and technology (S&T) clusters are emerging, with the majority located in only a handful of countries

- Tokyo–Yokohama is the top performing S&T cluster once again, followed by Shenzhen–Hong Kong–Guangzhou, Beijing, Seoul and San Jose–San Francisco.
- The U.S. continues to host the highest number of clusters, followed by China, Germany, and Japan. Clusters in China recorded the largest increases in S&T output.
- Brazil, China, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey, and the Russian Federation are all middle-income economies hosting top S&T clusters, with big growth seen in Delhi, Mumbai and Istanbul.

Global Innovation Tracker

What is the global state of innovation? Has the pandemic slowed or accelerated investments in innovation? How fast is the rate of technological progress? How do new technologies change the world?

This new segment of the GII provides a perspective on global innovation performance, drawing on a select set of indicators.



Science and innovation investments

		R&D expenditures			
		Total	Business	International patent filings	
Short term	Scientific publications 2019 → 2020	8.5% 2018 → 2019	7.2% 2018 → 2019	3.5% 2019 → 2020	Venture capital deals 2019 → 2020 5.8%
Long term	5.4% 2010 → 2020 (annual growth)	4.9% 2009 → 2019 (annual growth)	5.2% 2009 → 2019 (annual growth)	5.3% 2010 → 2020 (annual growth)	3.6% 2010 → 2020 (annual growth)



Technological progress

		Costs of renewable energy		
		Solar photovoltaic	Onshore wind	
Short term	Microchip transistor count 2018 → 2019	-13.1% 2018 → 2019	-9.2% 2018 → 2019	Drug approvals 2019 → 2020 10.4%
Long term	32.3% 2009 → 2019 (annual growth)	-6.9% 2010 → 2019 (annual growth)	-3.7% 2010 → 2019 (annual growth)	9.7% 2010 → 2020 (annual growth)



Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Carbon dioxide emissions
Short term	4.0% 2019 → 2020	0.2% 2018 → 2019	0.06% 2018 → 2019
Long term	2.2% 2010 → 2020 (annual growth)	0.3% 2009 → 2019 (annual growth)	1.48% 2009 → 2019 (annual growth)

Notes: See the Data notes section below for a definition of indicators and their data sources. Long-term annual growth refers to the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) over the indicated period.

Monitoring the pulse of innovation is no easy task. Transforming an idea into a new good or service can take months, if not years. It takes even longer for technological advances to be widely adopted, create new jobs, enhance economic productivity and improve people's health and well-being. Today's progress is the result of past innovations; today's innovations, in turn, sow the seeds for progress in the years to come.

No single indicator captures the full spectrum of innovation performance from idea inception to impact. This is precisely why the GII relies on a wide set of indicators to measure the innovation performance of economies. Similarly, to capture key innovation trends, the Global Innovation Tracker looks at a variety of data points. It does so for three broad stages of the innovation journey: science and innovation investments; technological progress; and socioeconomic impact.

Science and innovation investments

The global pandemic has had a profound effect on economic activity. Global output declined by 3.3 percent in 2020, as containment measures to tackle the pandemic caused overall demand to decline and supply chains to fail (IMF, 2021). Financial market uncertainty soared. Historical experience would suggest that such adverse conditions would prompt a cutback in innovation investments. In many ways, however, this crisis differs from previous macroeconomic crises. Certain sectors – from personal protective equipment and consumer electronics to bicycles and home delivery services – actually experienced increased demand. Innovation, in turn, has been at the center of the fight to combat the pandemic and contain its impact.

The key indicators of global science and innovation investments – scientific publications, research and development (R&D) expenditures, international patent filings and venture capital deals – reflect this mixed impact of the pandemic.

Scientific publications

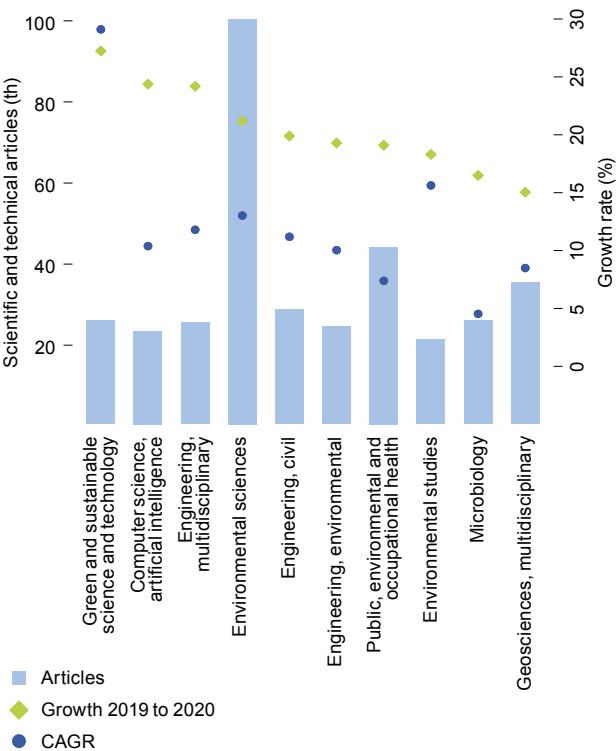
The pandemic has left no obvious mark on overall scientific output. The publication of scientific articles worldwide grew by 7.6 percent in 2020 – lower than the 2019 growth rate, but faster than the 10-year average growth rate (see Dashboard). The top five origins of scientific output – China, the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and India – all saw lower growth in 2020 than in 2019, bearing in mind that the 2019 growth rates were exceptionally high.

The top five fields of scientific publishing in 2020 remained the same as in 2019: multidisciplinary materials science, environmental sciences, electrical and electronic engineering, multidisciplinary chemistry and applied physics.

Looking at the fastest growing scientific fields, some influence of the pandemic appears visible. Health and, in particular, the field of *public, environmental and occupational health* saw record growth in 2020 (19.1 percent, Figure 1). The latter field covers topics such as virus transmission and measures to prevent the spread of diseases, as well as the psychological distress resulting from the pandemic. That said, other non-pandemic related fields, such as cancer research, also contributed to the fast growth in health-related scientific output.

Overall, environmental topics continue to register fast growth in scientific output (see Figure 1). Environmental sciences grew by 21.2 percent in 2020, overtaking electrical and electronic engineering as the second most active publication field. Twenty years ago, less than 1.8 percent of scientific publications related to environmental sciences, compared to around 5.1 percent in 2020. Artificial intelligence stands out as another field showing strong growth in 2020.

Figure 1
Fastest growing significant research fields by
number of publications, 2020



Source: Web of Science (Clarivate) (WoS) articles published in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), restricted to science and technology fields and fields with more than 20,000 publications in 2020 (so all the fields in the top 30 percent). Fields represent the WoS categories [accessed on April 16, 2021].

Notes: CAGR values are computed using 2010 as the base year. If an article is published in more than one field (i.e., under more than one WoS category), then the article is counted once in each field. Hence, summing all fields would result in some double counting.

R&D expenditures

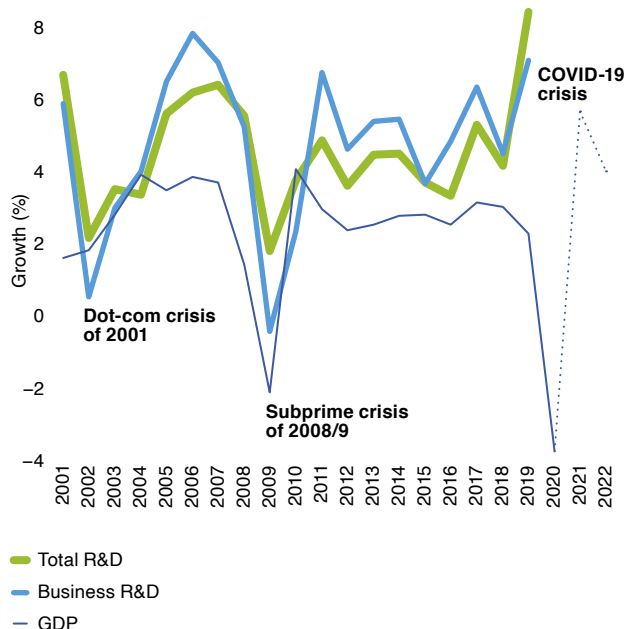
Over the past decades, investments in R&D have consistently grown faster than economic output. They reached an all-time high before the onset of the pandemic, growing at an exceptionally high rate of 8.5 percent in 2019 (see Dashboard). In comparison, global GDP grew by only 2.4 percent that year. With already high growth in R&D expenditures in 2017 and 2018, the pre-pandemic years have seen one of the most pronounced increases in the world economy's R&D intensity on record.¹

The top five R&D spending economies in 2019 were the United States (+10.9 percent), followed by China (+11.1 percent), Japan (−0.4 percent), Germany (+2.3 percent) and the Republic of Korea (+4.8 percent). These five economies have consistently been the world's major R&D spenders since 2011. Business R&D expenditure – the largest component of total global R&D – grew by 7.2 percent in 2019, up from 4.6 percent in 2018.

How did R&D expenditure fare in 2020, as the pandemic upended economies around the world? Unfortunately, 2020 data do not yet exist. Given the delays in R&D reporting, nationwide data documenting any pandemic effect will not be available until 2022. Historically, R&D expenditures have moved in parallel with GDP, slowing markedly during the economic downturns of the early 1990s, early 2000s and late 2000s (Figure 2). Revenue declines, cash flow shortages, cost-cutting measures, falling tax revenues and increased risk aversion are some of the key transmission channels through which falling output reduces R&D investments.

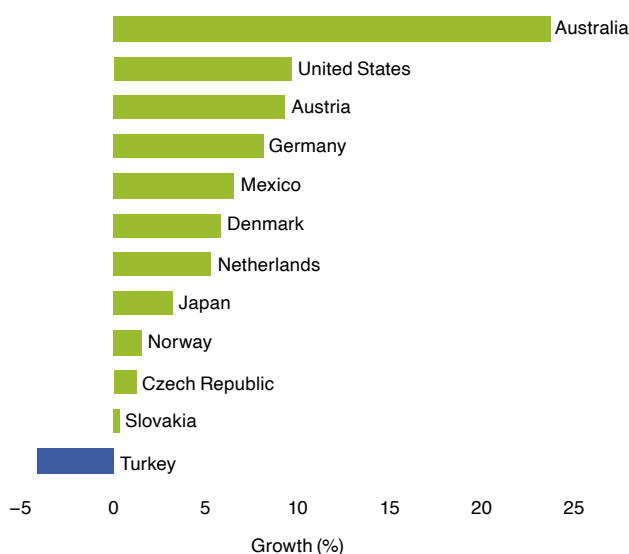
If the pandemic's impact were to mirror historical experience, 2020 R&D expenditure growth would be hard hit – possibly declining by as much as 2.8 percent.² However, there are reasons to be optimistic that R&D expenditures will have turned out to be more resilient over the course of the pandemic. The first reason for such optimism is the nature of the crisis itself: as pointed out above, the impact of the crisis has been highly uneven across industries and innovation was at the heart of the response to the pandemic. Second, the limited available R&D data points for 2020 do not suggest pronounced declines. In particular, government budget allocations for the top R&D spending economies that have already disclosed their R&D budgets continued to grow in 2020 (see Figure 3).³

Figure 2
R&D and GDP growth, 2001–2022



Sources: Authors' estimates based on the UNESCO Institute for Statistics database, OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators, Eurostat, and the IMF World Economic Outlook.

Figure 3
Government budget allocations for R&D, growth in 2020



Source: Joint OECD–Eurostat data collection on resources devoted to R&D.

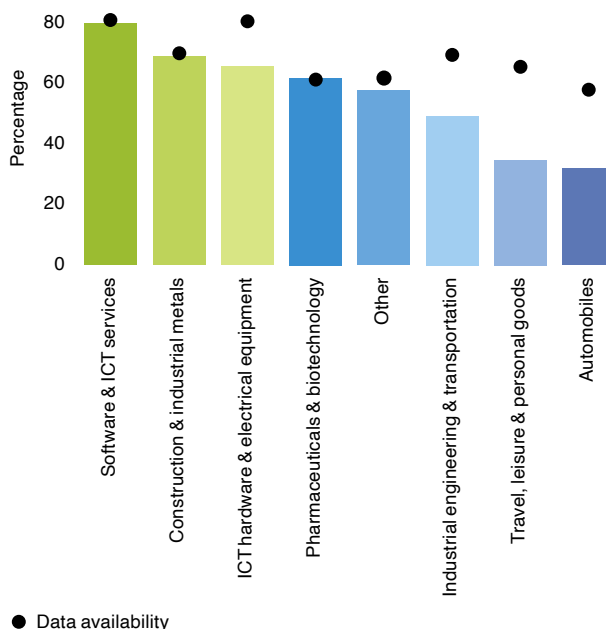
On the corporate side, some information is available from companies' financial reporting. R&D investment data are available for 1,707 of the top 2,500 largest corporate R&D spenders worldwide. Overall, this sample of firms increased their R&D expenditures by around 10 percent in 2020, with 60 percent of companies reporting an increase.

Interesting patterns emerge across industries. In the pharmaceuticals and biotechnology industry, around 62 percent of companies reported an increase in R&D spending. This share rises to 65 percent within the ICT hardware and electrical equipment industry and to 80 percent within software and ICT. The industries with a majority of companies reporting R&D investment declines include the automobile as well as the travel, leisure and personal goods industries, with shares of 68 percent and 65 percent, respectively (see Figure 4).

These cross-industry patterns broadly correspond to the differential impact of the crisis. This is also borne out when looking at the R&D performance of individual companies. Generally, companies which stood to gain from pandemic-induced shifts in demand increased their R&D efforts. These include Alibaba, Netflix, Nintendo, Nvidia and many of the large pharmaceutical companies (see Figure 5). In contrast, those companies whose business models rely on in-person activities or travel decreased expenditures, including Trip.com, Airbus, Boeing, Uber, Lyft and most automobile manufacturers.

A fuller assessment of corporate R&D performance in light of the crisis will need to await the availability of more complete data, including data from small and medium-sized enterprises that may have experienced more curtailed access to finance in 2020. However, the data available so far indicate that 2020 R&D expenditures were more resilient in the face of the economic downturn than historical experience would suggest.

Figure 4
Share of firms reporting R&D expenditure increases, 2020

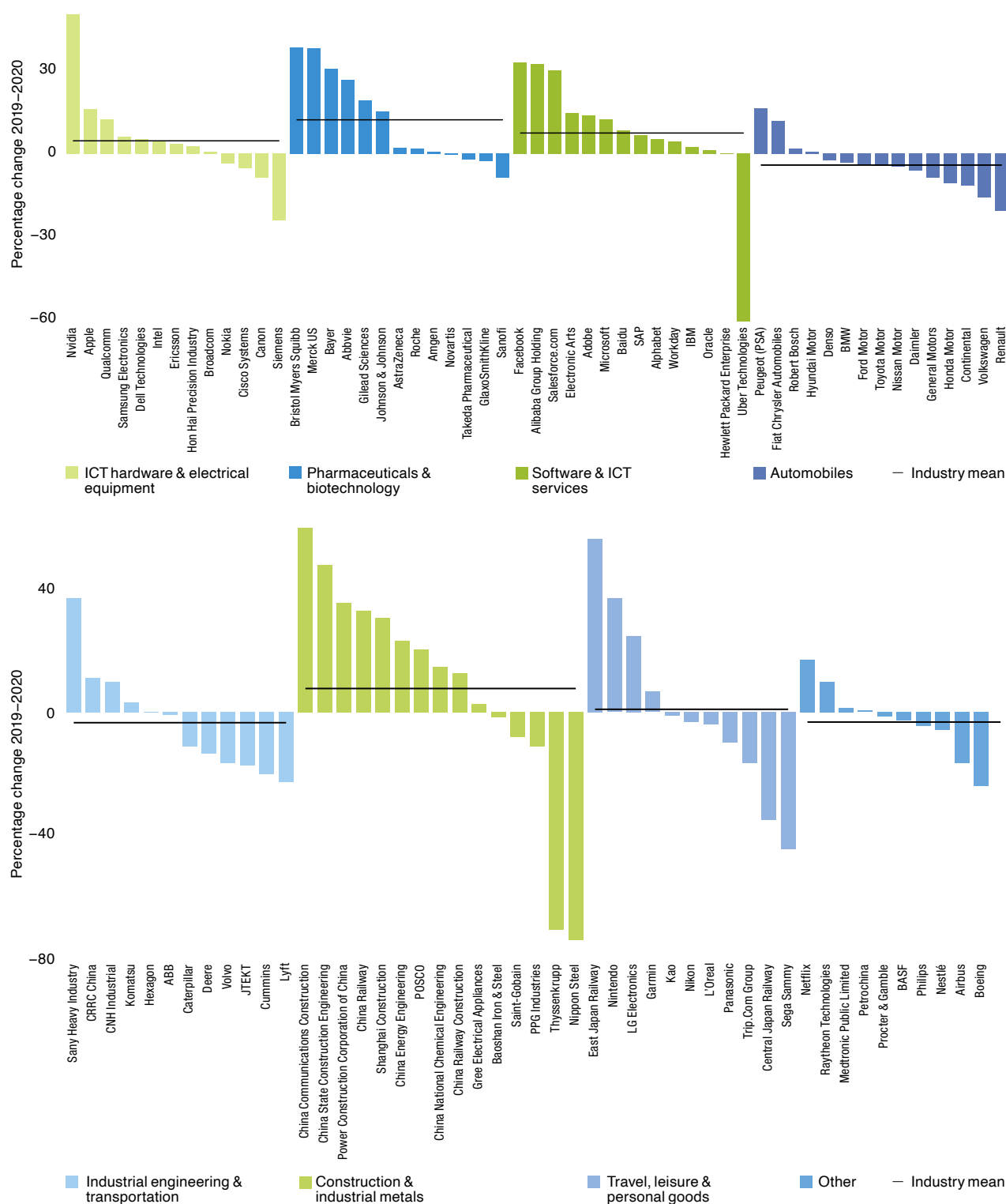


Source: Data sourced from the Bureau van Dijk Orbis database, where annual 2019 and 2020 data were utilized.

Note: Percentage changes were calculated as the difference between the 2020 and 2019 financial results over the 2019 results.

Figure 5

Corporate R&D expenditure, selected top R&D spenders worldwide, 2020 growth



Source: Data sourced from the Bureau van Dijk Orbis database, where the most recent eight-quarter period in local currency was utilized.

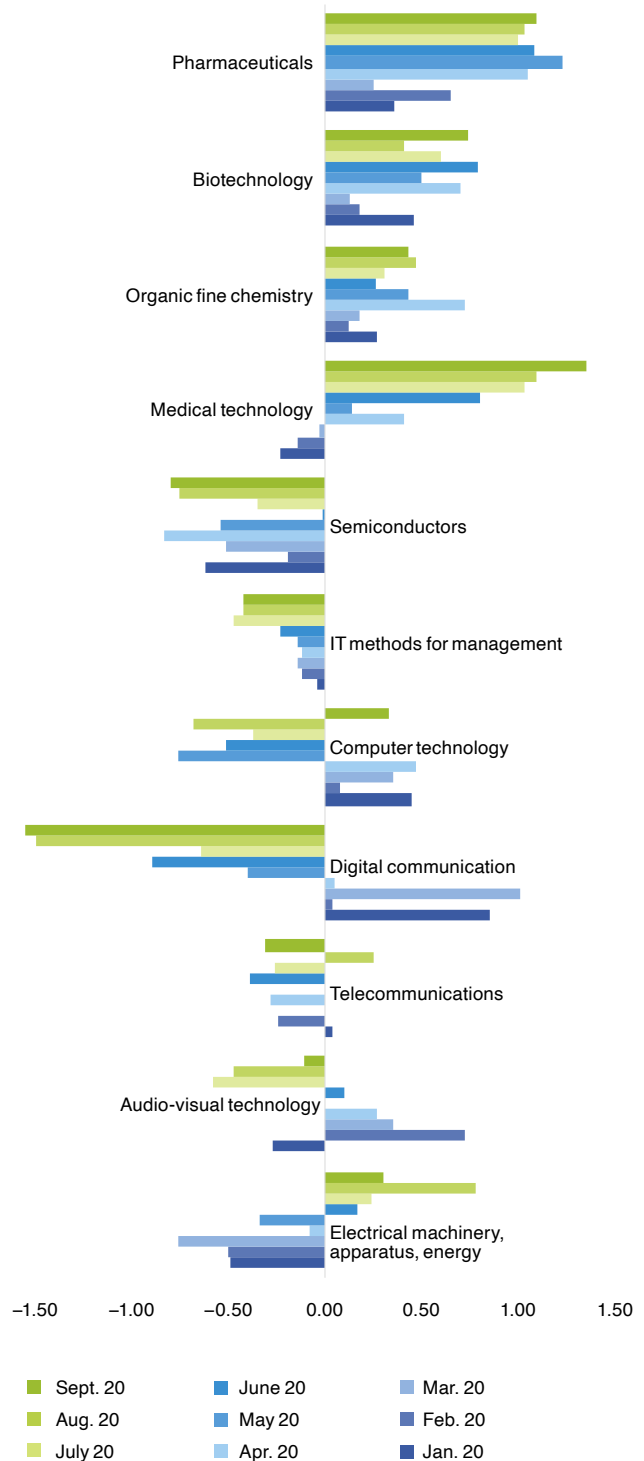
Note: Percentage changes were calculated as the difference between the most recent four-quarter period (t0) and the next most recent (t-1) over the next most recent (t-1). Thus, results in Figure 5 are not directly comparable to those from Figure 4.

International patent filings

Notwithstanding the decline in global output, international patent filings reached a new all-time high in 2020. They increased by 3.5 percent, fueled by particularly fast growth from China (16 percent). The Republic of Korea and the United States also saw solid growth, whereas Japan and most European economies registered declines.

The most dynamic technology fields in 2020 were medical technology, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology. This contrasts with previous years when digital communications, computer technology and audiovisual technology were the fastest growing fields. Most of the inventions underlying international patent filings in 2020 predate the pandemic. The strong patenting performance of health-related technologies does not, therefore, reflect an invention response to the crisis. Rather, it indicates that the pandemic has led innovators in the health-care sector to upgrade the commercial potential of their recent inventions.

Figure 6
Percentage point changes in share of PCT applications in 2020

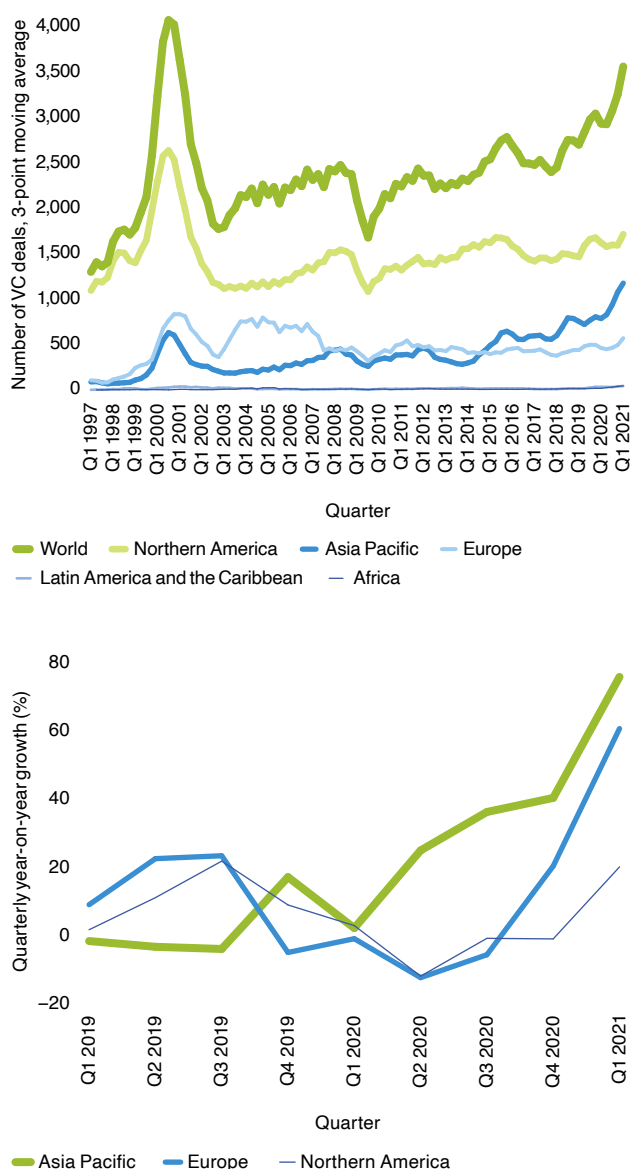


Source: WIPO, 2021.

Note: The percentage point changes are relative to the corresponding months in 2019.

Figure 7

Number of VC deals by region, three-point moving average, 1997–2021 (top), and growth in VC deals, by region, 2019–2021 (bottom)



Source: Refinitiv, Eikon (private equity screener), accessed May 20, 2021.

Note: Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean are omitted from the growth charts because low numbers caused high volatility.

Venture capital deals

The number of venture capital (VC) deals grew by 5.8 percent in 2020, exceeding the indicator's 10-year average growth rate of 3.6 percent (see Dashboard). The exceptional resilience of innovation financing is even more remarkable considering the fact that VC deals declined in Europe and Northern America in the second quarter of 2020 when overall financial market uncertainty soared (see Figure 7). Strong growth in the Asia Pacific region more than compensated for this decline.

Aside from the rapid growth of VC deals in the Asia Pacific region (+26.6 percent), both Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean also registered double-digit increases (+82.7 percent and +12.1 percent, respectively) – albeit from significantly lower levels (see Figure 7). Northern America and Europe ended the year with declines of –3.1 percent and –0.7 percent, respectively.

First quarter figures for 2021 suggest even more vibrant VC activity this year, with the Asia Pacific region reaching an all-time high with 1,260 deals. In funding terms, first quarter 2021 VC activity in all regions already equates to nearly half of total funding in 2020, setting a strong pace for the rest of the year.

Technological progress

Technological progress usually occurs gradually over a number of years. The development of the COVID-19 vaccines has defied this pattern. They were developed, clinically tested and manufactured at unprecedented speed. As of July 2021 – within 16 months of the pandemic’s onset – more than 3.5 billion people worldwide had already received at least one jab. Much remains to be done to achieve equitable access to vaccines worldwide but the achievements so far arguably rank among the most spectacular episodes of technological progress.

Fully tracking the speed of progress across all areas of technology is not possible. However, monitoring progress in a few important areas, such as those detailed below, does provide useful insights.

Microchip transistor count

One popular way of tracking progress in digital technologies is to count the number of transistors on cutting-edge microchips. Moore’s law famously holds that this number doubles every two years – a prediction that has proved roughly true since the 1970s. The transistor counts for the latest microchips commercialized in 2019 – AMD’s Epyc and IBM’s Power9 – continue to follow Moore’s exponential growth path. They contain more than twice the number of transistors of the cutting-edge 2017 models. Since 2009, microchip capacity has increased by more than 30 percent per year.

Costs of renewable energy

Technological progress has prompted dramatic falls in the cost of renewable energy. Between 2010 and 2019, the cost of solar photovoltaic energy declined by 6.9 percent per year and that of onshore wind energy by 3.7 percent per year. The 2018–2019 trends show even faster declines in cost of 13.1 percent and 9.2 percent, respectively. Importantly, in most places, power from renewable energy sources is now cheaper than power from fossil fuels. This marks a significant milestone in the drive toward cheaper energy that supports the achievement of CO₂ reduction targets.

Drug approvals

Beyond the COVID-19 vaccines, there is broader progress in finding treatments for various diseases. After experiencing a decline in the 2000s, the number of new drug approvals has been trending upward. It has grown by 9.7 percent over the past 10 years. The latest 2020 data are in line with this trend. These figures only concern the U.S. economy, which spends the most on pharmaceutical R&D. In addition, the health impact of newly approved drugs varies. Nonetheless, the upward trend in drug approval mirrors broader optimism about advances in the biosciences to further improve human health (*The Economist*, 2021). One example is the recent publication of promising clinical trial results for a vaccine against malaria, following many years of failed efforts (Dattoo *et al.*, 2021).

Socioeconomic impact

What impact does innovation have on people’s daily lives? Historically, technological progress has been a key force behind sustaining economic growth, improving living standards and offering better health outcomes. Even though innovation’s track record on the environment is mixed, new technologies have also contributed to lowering pollution levels and promoting greater sustainability.

What do the latest data tell us about the socioeconomic impact of innovation?

Labor productivity

The impact of the pandemic on labor productivity has been mixed. Output per hour worked jumped by 4 percent in 2020. This increase mainly reflects the curtailment of economic activities with low productivity, often as a direct result of the containment measures introduced to tackle the pandemic. By contrast, output per worker actually decreased by 0.9 percent, as companies retained their workforce on furlough schemes, often with government support (The Conference Board, 2021).

Between 2010 and 2020, labor productivity grew by 2.2 percent per year – a slower pace compared to previous decades. Other measures of productivity – notably, total factor productivity – show similar long-term declines, especially in developed economies (Moss *et al.*, 2020). This has prompted economists to ask whether the ability of technological innovation to raise productivity and foster long-term economic growth has diminished. While this remains an open question, other factors besides technological progress may explain slower productivity growth – notably, demographic change, a growing share of services in economic output and stagnating levels of educational attainment. In addition, productivity trends could well change, as economies adopt the latest technologies.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy in the world stood at 72.7 years in 2019, up from 70.2 years in 2009 and 52.6 years in 1960. Technology has been a key contributor to longer life spans. Scientific advances have promoted healthier lifestyles; medical and pharmaceutical innovations have led to more effective treatments against a wide range of diseases.

Worldwide life expectancy data for 2020 are not yet available. In the United States, preliminary data for 2020 suggest that excess mortality due to COVID-19 has caused life expectancy to fall by one whole year (Arias *et al.*, 2021). Similar declines have been reported for the United Kingdom (Public Health England, 2021). It is important to note that these declines do not mean that a newborn baby can expect to have fewer years of life. They mainly capture the current – and hopefully temporary – increase in mortality rates.

Carbon dioxide emissions

Steps to limit global warming rely on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions – accounting for more than half of all greenhouse gases – continued to increase up to 2019. For 2020, CO₂ emissions are projected to fall, as the COVID-19 pandemic slowed the social and economic activities that are responsible for such emissions.⁴ As those activities have started to rebound in 2021, CO₂ emissions are set to rise again. Technological progress – particularly the falling costs of renewable energy (see above) – has already enabled the reduction of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases. Future innovation is bound to expand this potential. At the same time, harnessing the potential of technology requires coordinated policies and long-term investments.

Conclusion

The GII Global Innovation Tracker provides a data-driven perspective on the latest innovation trends. It offers the following insights:

- Overall, investments in science and innovation have been remarkably resilient in the face of the greatest economic downturn for decades. Scientific output, R&D expenditures, international patent filings and venture capital deals continued to grow in 2020, building on already strong pre-crisis performance.
- Nonetheless, the global pandemic has left its mark on the global innovation landscape. Sectors which saw collapsing demand – such as transport and travel – had to cut back their innovation outlays. By contrast, companies whose innovations were at the center of measures to contain the pandemic and its fallout – notably, pharmaceuticals and ICTs – redoubled their investments in innovation.
- The pandemic has accelerated the long-term geographical shift of innovation activities toward Asia, even if Northern America and Europe continue to host some of the world's leading innovators.
- Technological progress at the frontier holds substantial promise. The rapid development of COVID-19 vaccines powerfully demonstrates this promise. There is also continued progress in other technology fields – such as ICTs and renewable energy – that has the potential to raise standards of living, improve human health and protect the environment.

Notes

- 1 This result mirrors findings for industrialized countries covered by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). See the latest data, published on March 18, 2021, in the OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) database, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MSTI_PUB. For a more in-depth analysis of COVID-19 and innovation, see Paunov and Planes-Satorra (2021).
- 2 The estimate of a 2.8 percent decline is based on the assumption that R&D to GDP ratios at the country level stay the same as in 2019, so that the 2020 GDP decline is passed on to R&D expenditures in full.
- 3 Government R&D budget indicators for the OECD area present the amounts that governments agree to allocate to R&D as part of their budgetary processes, rather than actual expenditure reported by R&D performers.
- 4 For further details, see the Carbon Monitor, <https://carbonmonitor.org>.

Data notes

Scientific publications captures the number of peer-reviewed articles published in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE). Source: Web of Science (Clarivate), <https://apps.webofknowledge.com>.

R&D expenditures captures R&D expenditures worldwide in PPP-adjusted constant 2015 prices. The 2019 values were calculated using available real data of gross expenditure on R&D (GERD) and business enterprise expenditure on R&D (BERD) at the country level from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database, the OECD's Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) database (March 2021 update) and Eurostat. For those countries for which data were not available for 2019, the 2019 data were estimated using the last observation carried forward (LOCF) method.

International patent filings refers to the total number of patent applications filed through the WIPO-administered Patent Cooperation Treaty. Source: WIPO IP Statistics Data Center, <https://www3.wipo.int/ipstats>.

Venture capital deals refers to the absolute number of VC deals received by companies located in the region. Source: Refinitiv, Eikon data on private equity and venture capital, <https://www.refinitiv.com/en/products/eikon-trading-software/private-equity-data>.

Microchip transistor count refers to the number of transistors on the most advanced commercially available microchips in a given year. Source: Karl Rupp, data available at <https://github.com/karlrupp/microprocessor-trend-data>.

Costs of renewable energy captures the global weighted average levelized electricity cost of solar photovoltaics and onshore wind. Source: International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), <https://www.irena.org/publications/2020/Jun/Renewable-Power-Costs-in-2019>.

Drug approvals refers to the number of new drug approved by the US Federal Drug Administration (FDA). The data include both small molecule drugs and biologics. Source: FDA, <https://www.fda.gov/media/135307/download>.

Labor productivity refers to the world total of output per hour worked, as estimated by The Conference Board. Source: The Conference Board Total Economy Database™, <https://conference-board.org/data/economydatabase>.

Life expectancy refers to the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. Source: World Development Indicators, <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>.

Carbon dioxide emissions refers to fossil emissions, excluding carbonation, for the world, measured in billion tons of CO₂ per year. Source: The Global Carbon Budget 2020, <https://doi.org/10.18160/gcp-2020>.

References

Arias, E., M.S. Betzaida Tejada-Vera and M.P.H. Farida Ahmad (2021). *Provisional Life Expectancy Estimates for January through June, 2020*. National Vital Statistics System Report 010. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/vsrr/VSRR10-508.pdf>.

Dattoo, M.S. *et al.* (2021). Efficacy of a low-dose candidate malaria vaccine, R21 in adjuvant Matrix-M, with seasonal administration to children in Burkina Faso: A randomised controlled trial. *The Lancet*, 397(10287), P1809–1818. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)00943-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)00943-0).

International Monetary Fund (IMF) (2021). *World Economic Outlook: Managing Divergent Recoveries*, April 2021. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2021/03/23/world-economic-outlook-april-2021>.

Moss, E., R. Nunn and J. Shambaugh (2020). *The Slowdown in Productivity Growth and Policies That Can Restore It. Framing Paper for the Hamilton Project*. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Productivity_Framing_LO_6.16_FINAL.pdf.

Paunov, C., and S. Planes-Satorra (2021). *Science, technology and innovation in the time of COVID-19*. OECD Science, Technology and Industry Policy Papers, February 2021 No. 99, OECD Publishing. <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/234a00e5-en.pdf?expires=1631264468&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=7455B523C723DCA0EC570A30B4E62F3E>.

Public Health England (2021). Wider Impacts of COVID-19 on Health (WICH) monitoring tool. <https://analytics.phe.gov.uk/apps/covid-19-indirect-effects>.

The Conference Board (2021). *Global Productivity Brief 2021*. <https://conference-board.org/topics/global-economic-outlook/global-productivity-brief-2021>.

The Economist (2021). Why a dawn of technological optimism is breaking. January 16, 2021. <https://www.economist.com/leaders/2021/01/16/why-a-dawn-of-technological-optimism-is-breaking>.

WIPO (2021). *PCT Yearly Review 2021: The International Patent System*. https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_901_2021.pdf.

GII 2021 results

The GI helps create an environment that evaluates innovation factors continuously.

In 2021, it provides detailed innovation metrics for 132 economies.



The following sections present the results of the GII 2021. Appendix I provides details on how to interpret and analyze the results, in particular regarding year-on-year comparison of the GII ranks, which requires cautious interpretation.¹

The GII 2021 innovation leaders

Only a few economies have consistently delivered peak innovation performance.

Only Switzerland and Sweden have remained in the top three of the innovation ranking for more than a decade. Switzerland, Sweden, the United States of America and the United Kingdom have ranked in the top five for the past three years, while the Republic of Korea joins the top five of the GII for the first time in 2021 (Figure 8).

The top 25 of the most innovative economies are mainly from Europe, with France (11th) and Estonia (21st) making notable progress. Five Asian economies shine in the top 15 – the Republic of Korea (5th) and Singapore (8th) in the top 10, with China (12th), Japan (13th) and Hong Kong, China (14th) following. Singapore has been among the top 10 most innovative economies consistently for the past 14 years.

China is still the only middle-income economy to make it into the top 30. China reaches the top three in the South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania (SEAO) region for the first time and remains top of the upper middle-income group (Figure 9).

Bulgaria (35th) and Malaysia (36th) are the only other middle-income economies close to the top 30 of the GII (see Table 5), but with no consistent increase in rank over time. Indeed, Malaysia has been hovering close to the top 30 for the past 11 years but has not yet reached the mark.

Japan ranks 13th, up from 16th in 2020. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) (33rd) remains in the top 35 this year and moves up one place. The UAE has been moving up the rankings since 2018, when it ranked 38th. Turkey (41st) makes a big jump into the top 50 and Brazil (57th) moves closer.

Since 2013, China has moved up the GII ranks consistently and steadily, establishing itself as a global innovation leader and getting closer to the top 10 every year. The performance of China is at the frontier of achievement, notably in innovation outputs. For instance,

China's levels of patents by origin, scaled by GDP, are higher than those of Japan, Germany and the United States, and are even more impressive when considered in absolute terms. The same is true with regard to the levels of Trademarks and Industrial designs by origin as a percentage of GDP. However, China is still behind, relative to Germany and the United States, in Human capital and research and in indicators such as Researchers (45th) and Tertiary enrolment (57th). China also trails the United States in Market sophistication and Business sophistication, and is even further behind in Institutions (61st).

The Republic of Korea (5th) made notable advances in the Innovation Output Sub-Index (5th) and, in particular, in the indicators Trademarks by origin (8th), Global brand value (5th) and Cultural and creative services exports (40th). It also ranks 3rd worldwide in the new GII output indicator Production and export complexity. In terms of innovation inputs, the Republic of Korea moved up the rankings in two pillars: Institutions (28th) and Infrastructure (12th). It also comes top in the sub-pillar ICTs (1st) and, notably, in Government's online service and E-participation.

A changing global innovation landscape

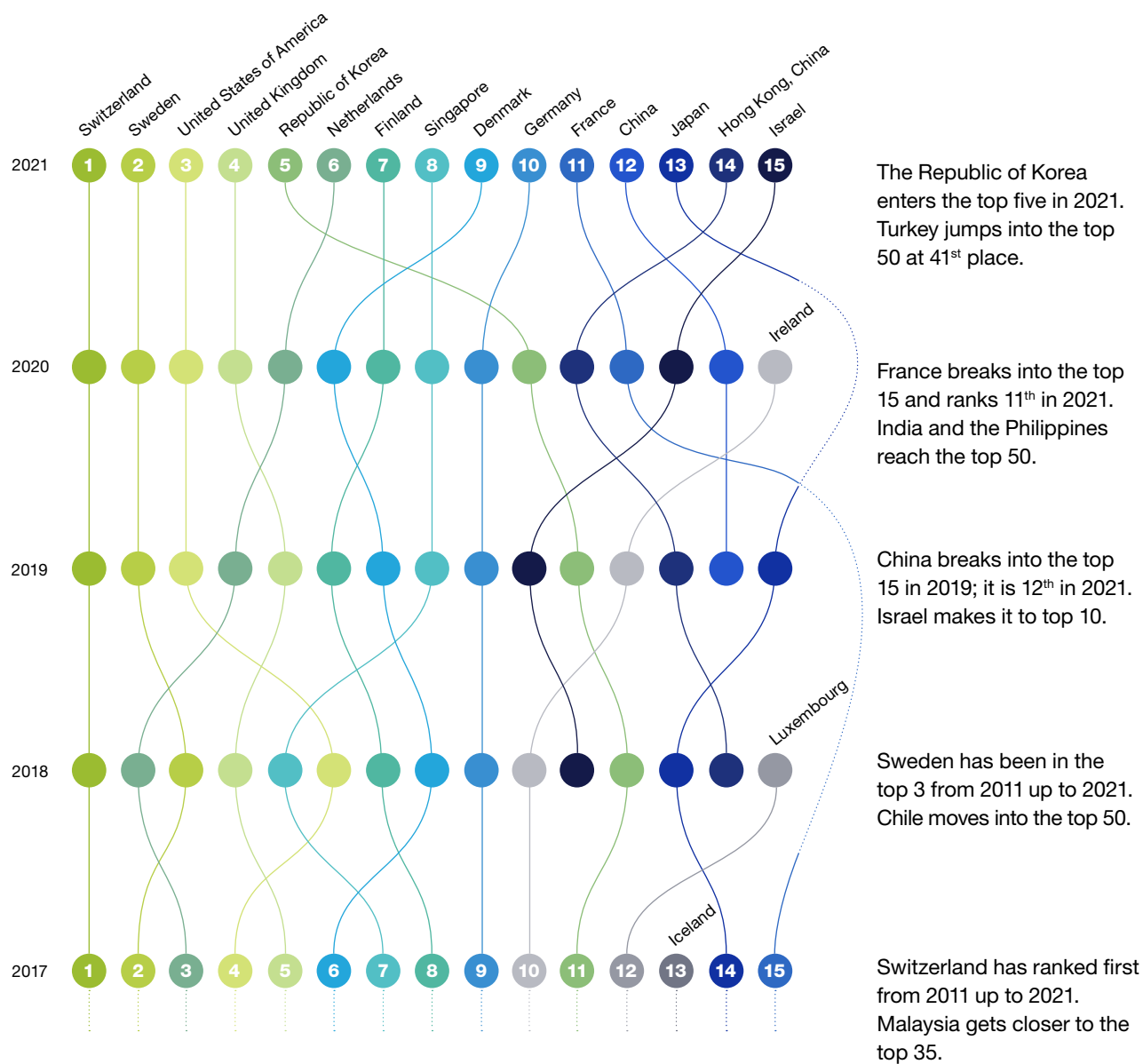
Selected middle-income economies are changing the innovation landscape, starting with China, Turkey, Viet Nam, India and the Philippines are now pulling their weight.

It is challenging for emerging economies to consistently improve their innovation performance and systems to match high-income, more prosperous economies. Only a limited number of middle-income economies have managed to catch up in innovation, by complementing successful domestic innovation with international technology transfer.

In addition to China, Bulgaria and Malaysia, which lead the middle-income group rankings, only Turkey (41st), Thailand (43rd), Viet Nam (44th), the Russian Federation (45th), India (46th), Ukraine (49th) and Montenegro (50th) make it into the top 50.

However, besides China, only the TVIPs (Turkey, Viet Nam, India and the Philippines) are systematically catching up. All four Asian economies have romped up the ranks by an average of 22 positions in the past decade: Turkey from

Figure 8
Movement in the GII top 15, 2017–2021



Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2021.

Note: Year-on-year comparisons of the GII ranks are influenced by changes in the GII model and data availability.

Figure 9
Global innovation leaders, 2021

Top three innovation economies by region

Europe

- 1 Switzerland
- 2 Sweden
- 3 United Kingdom

Northern America

- 1 United States of America
- 2 Canada

Latin America and the Caribbean

- 1 Chile
- 2 Mexico
- 3 Costa Rica

Central and Southern Asia

- 1 India
- 2 Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- 3 Kazakhstan

South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania

- 1 Republic of Korea ↑
- 2 Singapore ↓
- 3 China ☆

Northern Africa and Western Asia[†]

- 1 Israel
- 2 United Arab Emirates ↑
- 3 Turkey ☆

Sub-Saharan Africa^{*}

- 1 South Africa
- 2 Kenya
- 3 United Republic of Tanzania

Top three innovation economies by income group

High-income

- 1 Switzerland
- 2 Sweden
- 3 United States of America

Upper middle-income

- 1 China
- 2 Bulgaria ↑
- 3 Malaysia ↓

Lower middle-income

- 1 Viet Nam
- 2 India ↑
- 3 Ukraine ↓

Low-income

- 1 Rwanda ↑
- 2 Tajikistan ☆
- 3 Malawi ☆

↑↓ Indicates the movement of rank within the top three, relative to 2020, and

☆ indicates a new entrant into the top three in 2021.

[†] Top three in Northern Africa and Western Asia (NAWA) – excluding island economies. The top four in the region, including all economies, are as follows: Israel (1st), Cyprus (2nd), United Arab Emirates (3rd) and Turkey (4th).

^{*} Top three in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) – excluding island economies. The top five in the region comprise Mauritius (1st), South Africa (2nd), Kenya (3rd), Cabo Verde (4th) and the United Republic of Tanzania (5th).

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2021.

Notes: World Bank Income Group Classification (June 2020). Year-on-year GII rank changes are influenced by performance and methodological considerations; some economy data are incomplete (see Appendix I).

65th in 2011 to 41st in 2021; Viet Nam from 76th in 2012 to 44th this year; India from 62nd to 46th; and the Philippines from 91st to 51st. It is noteworthy that these are particularly large economies, which have the potential to radically change the global innovation landscape for good.

Turkey makes it into the top 50, gaining 10 ranks this year to reach the 41st position. Viet Nam is overtaken by Thailand, as it declines by two ranks, from 42nd to 44th. This is nevertheless a considerable improvement on its average rank of 68th during the period 2013–2015. Viet Nam continues to lead the lower middle-income group (Table 1).

India (46th) moves further ahead, by two spots (48th in GII 2020), after making it into the top 50 last year. It takes 2nd place in the lower middle-income group. India held the 3rd position in its income group in 2019 and 2020 having entered the top three in 2019. India has also been portrayed as successful in developing sophisticated services that are technologically dynamic and can be traded internationally (Aghion *et al.*, 2021). It continues to lead the world in the ICT services exports indicator (1st)

and holds top ranks in other indicators, such as Domestic industry diversification (12th) and Graduates in science and engineering (12th).

Aside from the TVIPs, there are other economies that move up the rankings this year. Among the most notable movers are the Islamic Republic of Iran (60th), Oman (76th), Uzbekistan (86th), Paraguay (88th), Cabo Verde (89th) and Sri Lanka (95th).

Outside the top 100, Guatemala (101st), Tajikistan (103rd), Madagascar (110th) and Zimbabwe (113th) have made the most progress through the ranks, improving by between five and seven positions overall.

Rwanda (102nd) regains the 1st position in the low-income group after being 2nd in 2020. It ranked 1st in 2019, 2016 and 2015 and has been consistently in the top three of its income group since 2014.

Tajikistan (103rd) and Malawi (107th) make it into the top three in the low-income economies group (see Table 1).

Table 1
10 best-ranked economies by income group

Rank	Global Innovation Index 2021
High-income economies (51 in total)	
1	Switzerland (1)
2	Sweden (2)
3	United States (3)
4	United Kingdom (4)
5	Republic of Korea (5)
6	Netherlands (6)
7	Finland (7)
8	Singapore (8)
9	Denmark (9)
10	Germany (10)
Lower middle-income economies (34 in total)	
1	Viet Nam (44)
2	India (46)
3	Ukraine (49)
4	Philippines (51)
5	Mongolia (58)
6	Republic of Moldova (64)
7	Tunisia (71)
8	Morocco (77)
9	Kenya (85)
10	Uzbekistan (86)

Rank	Global Innovation Index 2021
Upper middle-income economies (34 in total)	
1	China (12)
2	Bulgaria (35)
3	Malaysia (36)
4	Turkey (41)
5	Thailand (43)
6	Russian Federation (45)
7	Montenegro (50)
8	Serbia (54)
9	Mexico (55)
10	Costa Rica (56)
Low-income economies (13 in total)	
1	Rwanda (102)
2	Tajikistan (103)
3	Malawi (107)
4	Madagascar (110)
5	Burkina Faso (115)
6	Uganda (119)
7	Mozambique (122)
8	Mali (124)
9	Togo (125)
10	Ethiopia (126)

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2021.

Note: The overall Global Innovation Index rank is reported in brackets next to the economy.

Innovation overperformers

Several developing economies are performing above expectation on innovation relative to their level of economic development.

For several years, the GII has demonstrated the positive relationship between innovation and economic development: the more developed an economy is, the more it innovates, and vice versa (Figure 10). However, some economies break out of this pattern. Some perform above or below expectations, relative to their predicted performance and level of development.

In the GII 2021, 19 economies are performing above expectations relative to their level of development – termed innovation achievers (Table 2).

India, Kenya, the Republic of Moldova and Viet Nam are still record holders for being innovation achievers for 11 consecutive years. India's innovation performance is above the average for the upper middle-income group in five of the seven innovation pillars (it scores below average in the pillars of Infrastructure and Creative outputs). Kenya keeps its 3rd place in sub-Saharan Africa and scores above its income group in Institutions, Market and Business sophistication and Knowledge and technology outputs. It also scores above the average for its region in Human capital and research and Creative outputs. Viet Nam continues to score above the lower middle-income group average in all pillars and scores even above the average of the upper middle-income group in Market and Business sophistication, as well as in both output pillars.

However, there is change too this year. Brazil (57th), the Islamic Republic of Iran (60th) and Peru (70th) are innovation achievers in 2021 for the first time ever. In the case of Brazil, this distinction coincides with an upward move in the rankings to gain the 57th place.

Sub-Saharan Africa is the region with the highest number of economies performing above expectations (six in total). South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania is 2nd (with four economies), Europe is 3rd (three economies), and Northern Africa and Western Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Central and Southern Asia tie in 4th place (with two innovation achievers each).²

Conversely, 31 economies are performing below expectations on innovation. In the high-income group, three are European Union economies – Greece, Lithuania and Romania. In the upper middle-income group, there are two Latin American and Caribbean economies – Argentina and the Dominican Republic. In the lower middle-income group, 11 economies are performing below

expectations for their level of development, notably five from sub-Saharan Africa – Angola, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon and Nigeria.³

Relative to 2020, 30 economies changed performance groups. Fifteen economies changed their performance status from below expectations to matching expectations. The majority of these cases (six economies) are from Latin America and the Caribbean – the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay and Uruguay.

The persistent regional innovation divide

The geography of innovation is changing unevenly. South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania is closing the global innovation divide with Northern America and Europe.

Despite some innovation “catch-up,” divides still exist with respect to national innovation performance in the world regions. This year, there are no changes in terms of which world regions perform best in innovation. Northern America and Europe continue to lead, followed by South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania (SEAO), and, more distantly, by Northern Africa and Western Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Central and Southern Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa, respectively.

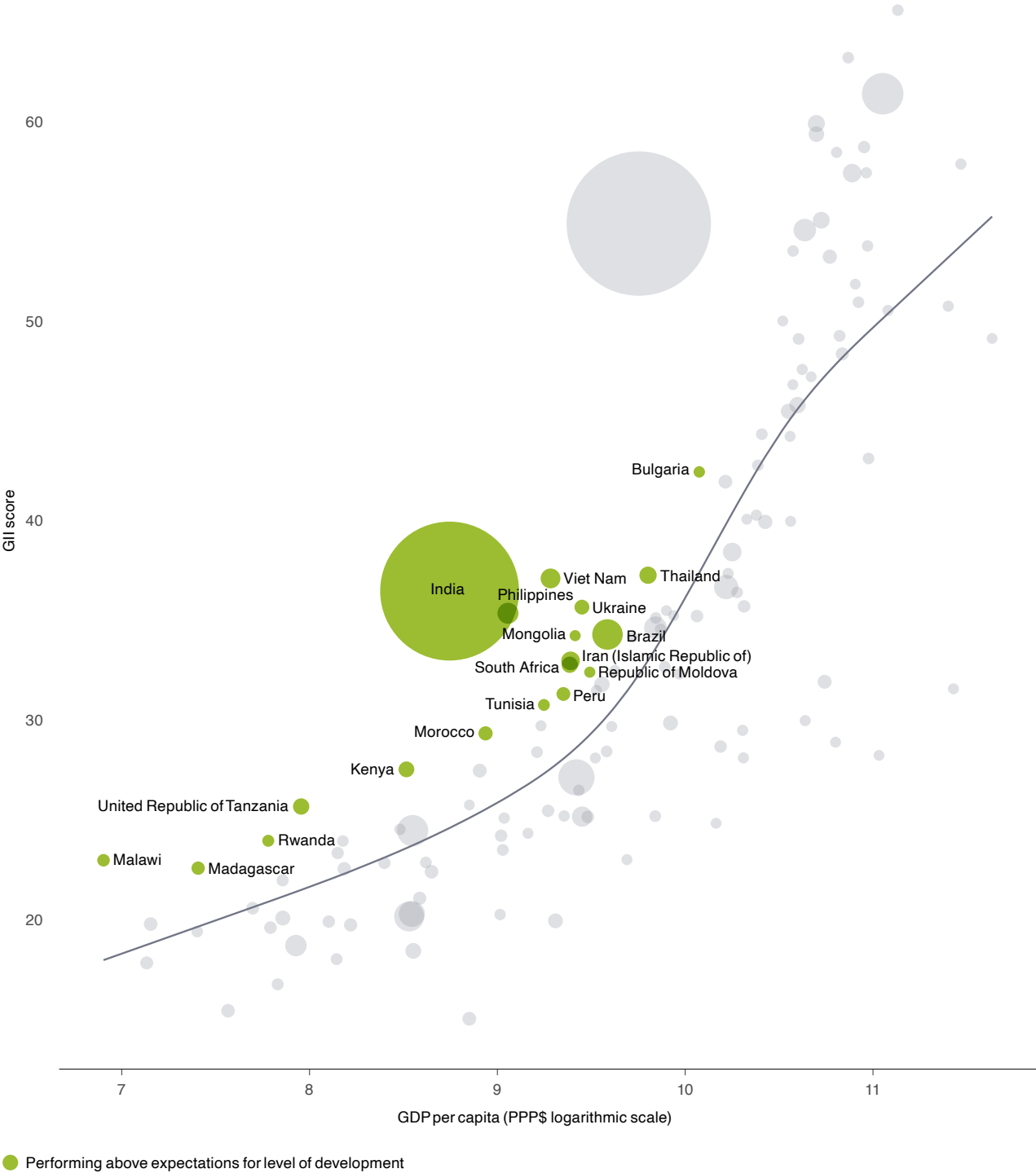
Northern America

Northern America, composed of the United States and Canada, is the most innovative world region. The United States keeps its 3rd place in the GII ranking, and Canada goes up one spot to reach the 16th place. The region is the highest performer in all GII pillars compared to all other world regions. The United States performs best in Business sophistication (2nd) and Knowledge and technology outputs (3rd), while Canada comes top in Market sophistication (1st) and fifth in Institutions.

Europe

Europe is still the second most innovative region in the world. It hosts a large number of innovative economies: 16 European economies are innovation leaders (i.e., in the top 25). A total of 10 economies move up the ranks this year: France (11th), Iceland (17th), Austria (18th), Estonia (21st), Hungary (34th), Bulgaria (35th), Slovakia (37th), Lithuania (39th), the Russian Federation (45th) and Belarus (62nd).

Figure 10
The positive relationship between innovation and development



Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2021.
 Note: Bubbles sized by population.

Table 2

Innovation achievers in 2021, their income group, region, and years as an innovation achiever

Economy	Income group	Region	Years as an innovation achiever (total)
India	Lower-middle income	Central and Southern Asia	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 (11)
Kenya	Lower-middle income	Sub-Saharan Africa	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 (11)
Republic of Moldova	Lower-middle income	Europe	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 (11)
Viet Nam	Lower-middle income	South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 (11)
Malawi	Low-income	Sub-Saharan Africa	2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 (9)
Mongolia	Lower-middle income	South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 (9)
Rwanda	Low-income	Sub-Saharan Africa	2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 (9)
Ukraine	Lower-middle income	Europe	2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 (9)
Thailand	Upper-middle income	South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	2011, 2014, 2015, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 (7)
Bulgaria	Upper-middle income	Europe	2015, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021 (5)
Madagascar	Low-income	Sub-Saharan Africa	2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021 (5)
South Africa	Upper-middle income	Sub-Saharan Africa	2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 (4)
Morocco	Lower-middle income	Northern Africa and Western Asia	2015, 2020, 2021 (3)
Philippines	Lower-middle income	South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	2019, 2020, 2021 (3)
Tunisia	Lower-middle income	Northern Africa and Western Asia	2018, 2020, 2021 (3)
United Republic of Tanzania	Lower-middle income	Sub-Saharan Africa	2017, 2020, 2021 (3)
Brazil	Upper-middle income	Latin America and the Caribbean	2021 (1)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Upper-middle income	Central and Southern Asia	2021 (1)
Peru	Upper-middle income	Latin America and the Caribbean	2021 (1)

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2021.

Notes: Income group classification follows the World Bank Income Group Classification (June, 2020). Geographic regions correspond to the United Nations publication on standard country or area codes for statistical use (M49).

On average, Europe is the second best performer worldwide, behind Northern America, in all GII pillars, except for Market sophistication, where it is also behind the average of the SEAO region. Finland has the most highly performing Institutions in the region (2nd worldwide). Sweden leads in Human capital and research (2nd) and Business sophistication (1st), Norway comes top in Infrastructure worldwide (1st), while the United Kingdom leads in Market sophistication (4th). Switzerland is the regional leader in innovation outputs: it ranks 1st worldwide in Knowledge and technology outputs and 2nd in Creative outputs.

South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania (SEAO)

The innovation performance of the SEAO region has been the most dynamic in the past decade, closing the gap with Northern America and Europe. Five SEAO economies are world innovation leaders: the Republic of Korea (5th), Singapore (8th), China (12th), Japan (13th), and Hong Kong, China (14th). Among these leaders, China, the Republic of Korea and Japan have made the greatest advances up the rankings in the past 10 years (see Table 3).

Thailand (43rd), Viet Nam (44th), the Philippines (51st) and Indonesia (87th) have moved up between 5 and 40 GII ranks over the past decade. Thailand and Viet Nam rank among the top 30 worldwide in Market sophistication, as does the Philippines in Knowledge and technology outputs. They are now leaders in key innovation indicators, too. For instance, Thailand ranks 1st in R&D financed by business; and Viet Nam and the Philippines are world leaders in High-tech exports.

Northern Africa and Western Asia

In Northern Africa and Western Asia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) remains in the top 35 and moves up to achieve the 33rd rank. Turkey makes a big jump into the top 50, reaching the 41st spot. An additional eight economies in the region move up the ranks, including Egypt (94th) and Algeria (120th).

Cyprus is the regional leader in Institutions (26th) and Creative outputs (20th), while Israel leads in Knowledge and technology outputs (6th), Market sophistication (8th), Business sophistication (8th) and Human capital and research (19th). The UAE tops the region in Infrastructure (14th).

The United States leads in several key innovation indicators. Hong Kong (China), Israel and Singapore follow

The economies at the top of the rankings are world leaders in key innovation indicators. This year, the United States is the absolute leader in this regard; holding first place in 13 indicators out of the 81 used, including metrics such as Global corporate R&D investors, venture capital deals received, the quality of its universities, the quality and impact of its scientific publications (H-index), the number of patents by origin and E-participation.

Hong Kong, China follows the United States in 2nd place, with world-topping performances in indicators such as New businesses, High-tech imports and Global brand value. Israel and Singapore tie in 3rd place, attaining the top rank in R&D expenditures and Regulatory quality, respectively. They are followed by China and the Republic of Korea in joint 5th place, leading on High-tech exports and Researchers, among other indicators. Luxembourg comes 7th with the top performance in Knowledge-intensive employment; and Switzerland and Japan are equal 8th, leading in Patent families, and Production and export complexity.

Economies with the most top-ranked GII indicators, 2021

Economy	Innovation indicators in which economies score best worldwide		
	Inputs	Outputs	Total
United States of America	 6	 7	 13
Hong Kong, China	 7	 4	 11
Israel	 6	 4	 10
Singapore	 6	 4	 10
China	 3	 6	 9
Republic of Korea	 5	 4	 9
Luxembourg	 6	 2	 8
Switzerland	 2	 4	 6
Japan	 2	 4	 6

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2021.

Note: The GII methodology allows multiple economies to rank first in an indicator; see Economy profiles and Appendix I.

Table 3
GII 2021 rankings in Asia (excluding Western Asia)

Rank	Top 15	Rank	Top 50	Rank	Top 60	Rank	Top 100	Rank	Top 130
5	Republic of Korea	36	Malaysia	51	Philippines	79	Kazakhstan	103	Tajikistan
8	Singapore	43	Thailand	58	Mongolia	82	Brunei Darussalam	109	Cambodia
12	China	44	Viet Nam	60	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	86	Uzbekistan	111	Nepal
13	Japan	46	India			87	Indonesia	116	Bangladesh
14	Hong Kong, China					95	Sri Lanka	117	Lao People's Democratic Republic
						98	Kyrgyzstan		
						99	Pakistan	127	Myanmar

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2021

Table 4
GII 2021 rankings in Latin America and the Caribbean

Rank	Top 60	Rank	Top 80	Rank	Top 100	Rank	Top 110
53	Chile	65	Uruguay	83	Panama	101	Guatemala
55	Mexico	67	Colombia	88	Paraguay	104	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
56	Costa Rica	70	Peru	91	Ecuador	108	Honduras
57	Brazil	73	Argentina	93	Dominican Republic		
		74	Jamaica	96	El Salvador		
				97	Trinidad and Tobago		

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2021

Latin America and the Caribbean

In Latin America and the Caribbean, no economy makes it into the top 50. Chile (53rd), Mexico (55th), Costa Rica (56th) and Brazil (57th) are the only economies in the region in the top 60 (see Table 4). Moreover, with the exception of Mexico, these Latin American innovation pockets have not improved their rankings consistently over the past 10 years. However, Brazil makes a strong advance this year, improving by five positions and achieving its best rank since 2012.

Chile has the most balanced innovation system, ranking highest in the region in Institutions (40th) and Infrastructure (47th) (Table 5). Conversely, and relative to their performance in all GII pillars, Mexico is still behind in Institutions (77th) and Infrastructure (67th), while Costa Rica and Brazil are lagging in Infrastructure and Market sophistication. Brazil is the only economy in the region for which expenditures on R&D are above 1 percent of GDP and comparable to some European economies, such as Croatia and Luxembourg. Brazil also ranks highest in the region in the indicator Global corporate R&D investors (26th), above Mexico (31st) and Argentina (36th).

In the top 80, Uruguay (65th), Colombia (67th), Peru (70th) and Argentina (73rd) all moved up the ranks in 2021. Over the past 10 years, Colombia and Peru have improved their rankings, but not at a steady pace and with some difficulty.

Colombia still has a relatively unbalanced innovation system, performing less well in Human capital and research (78th) and in the innovation outputs pillars, in contrast to its relatively good performance in Market sophistication (42nd) and Business sophistication (50th). Peru achieves its best ranking this year in Market and Business sophistication (38th and 37th, respectively), but still struggles to translate its innovation inputs into outputs. It is also an innovation achiever for the first time this year, highlighting its potential for further improvements in the future (see Table 2).

Central and Southern Asia

In Central and Southern Asia, India leads in 46th position, having consistently risen up the ranks since 2015, when it ranked 81st. The Islamic Republic of Iran is 2nd in the region, going up to 60th place. Kazakhstan ranks 3rd at the 79th position (see Table 3). Uzbekistan continues to move upward, by seven places, and achieves the 86th rank in 2021. The innovation performance of Kazakhstan (79th) and Tajikistan (103rd) improved in 2021 but has been less steady over the past years.

Table 5
GII 2021 rankings overall and by pillar

Country/Economy	Overall GII	Institutions	Human capital and research	Infrastructure	Market sophistication	Business sophistication	Knowledge and technology outputs	Creative outputs
Switzerland	1	13	6	2	6	4	1	2
Sweden	2	9	2	3	11	1	2	5
United States of America	3	12	11	23	2	2	3	12
United Kingdom	4	15	10	10	4	21	10	4
Republic of Korea	5	28	1	12	18	7	8	8
Netherlands	6	6	14	16	31	5	7	7
Finland	7	2	4	11	19	6	5	16
Singapore	8	1	9	15	5	3	13	17
Denmark	9	8	5	5	7	11	14	13
Germany	10	17	3	21	20	12	9	11
France	11	19	15	17	17	19	16	6
China	12	61	21	24	16	13	4	14
Japan	13	7	20	9	15	10	11	18
Hong Kong, China	14	11	25	6	3	24	62	1
Israel	15	34	19	40	8	8	6	30
Canada	16	5	18	30	1	20	23	19
Iceland	17	14	23	25	25	18	25	10
Austria	18	16	7	7	40	15	19	27
Ireland	19	18	27	4	48	17	15	29
Norway	20	3	13	1	21	23	28	25
Estonia	21	22	34	8	10	29	22	15
Belgium	22	23	8	35	33	16	17	36
Luxembourg	23	27	40	33	53	9	38	3
Czech Republic	24	32	33	19	50	25	12	22
Australia	25	10	12	20	9	26	42	24
New Zealand	26	4	17	22	14	30	39	23
Malta	27	37	41	18	63	14	44	9
Cyprus	28	26	42	28	46	28	21	20
Italy	29	36	31	26	43	32	18	34
Spain	30	31	30	13	32	35	26	32
Portugal	31	25	24	31	56	41	34	26
Slovenia	32	20	28	27	71	27	32	38
United Arab Emirates	33	30	22	14	26	22	59	40
Hungary	34	42	36	32	65	31	20	47
Bulgaria	35	47	65	36	72	42	27	21
Malaysia	36	41	39	51	30	39	31	37
Slovakia	37	39	58	39	73	43	30	43
Latvia	38	29	46	55	45	40	45	39
Lithuania	39	33	43	42	35	45	49	41
Poland	40	38	37	41	60	38	36	50
Turkey	41	93	26	48	49	46	50	35
Croatia	42	46	47	29	67	55	47	54
Thailand	43	64	63	61	27	36	40	55
Viet Nam	44	83	79	79	22	47	41	42
Russian Federation	45	67	29	63	61	44	48	56
India	46	62	54	81	28	52	29	68
Greece	47	51	16	45	70	60	52	69
Romania	48	53	76	37	76	54	35	72
Ukraine	49	91	44	94	88	53	33	48
Montenegro	50	48	59	60	41	67	78	33
Philippines	51	90	80	86	86	33	24	65
Mauritius	52	21	71	65	29	111	93	31
Chile	53	40	51	47	66	48	58	60
Serbia	54	50	62	44	58	63	43	76
Mexico	55	77	56	67	55	56	53	52
Costa Rica	56	66	61	71	85	49	56	45
Brazil	57	78	48	69	75	34	51	66
Mongolia	58	76	81	91	13	71	85	28
North Macedonia	59	52	73	49	12	65	57	83
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	60	124	49	70	82	115	46	46
South Africa	61	55	67	83	23	51	61	79
Belarus	62	85	38	59	101	69	37	93
Georgia	63	35	60	85	34	61	75	74
Republic of Moldova	64	81	77	82	74	87	54	53
Uruguay	65	44	64	53	108	81	63	64
Saudi Arabia	66	101	32	54	39	89	69	78
Colombia	67	56	78	57	42	50	72	82
Qatar	68	57	75	34	83	96	79	63
Armenia	69	65	94	80	99	98	64	49
Peru	70	70	53	78	38	37	87	77

Table 5
GII 2021 rankings overall and by pillar (continued)

Country/Economy	Overall GII	Institutions	Human capital and research	Infrastructure	Market sophistication	Business sophistication	Knowledge and technology outputs	Creative outputs
Tunisia	71	75	35	89	98	114	55	80
Kuwait	72	86	69	43	94	100	60	89
Argentina	73	102	50	64	110	57	73	73
Jamaica	74	43	86	104	116	58	95	51
Bosnia and Herzegovina	75	82	68	52	51	99	66	99
Oman	76	71	45	56	84	94	107	71
Morocco	77	74	82	84	91	105	67	70
Bahrain	78	49	83	38	78	90	82	106
Kazakhstan	79	45	66	58	80	78	86	110
Azerbaijan	80	58	89	88	36	92	115	67
Jordan	81	63	84	102	47	85	76	88
Brunei Darussalam	82	24	52	46	106	84	130	85
Panama	83	69	99	50	97	103	113	58
Albania	84	60	90	62	79	68	103	81
Kenya	85	80	92	114	54	77	65	95
Uzbekistan	86	94	72	72	24	123	77	113
Indonesia	87	107	91	68	57	110	74	91
Paraguay	88	110	98	77	89	66	117	62
Cabo Verde	89	88	95	66	128	74	122	59
United Republic of Tanzania	90	103	125	105	109	119	100	44
Ecuador	91	126	97	74	44	97	97	86
Lebanon	92	112	87	100	90	64	91	92
Dominican Republic	93	96	102	75	104	86	108	84
Egypt	94	114	93	92	96	106	70	104
Sri Lanka	95	119	118	73	118	62	68	100
El Salvador	96	98	106	99	105	80	124	57
Trinidad and Tobago	97	72	100	90	119	104	83	103
Kyrgyzstan	98	95	70	87	52	107	102	120
Pakistan	99	99	117	117	120	88	71	87
Namibia	100	73	57	112	92	112	119	105
Guatemala	101	117	120	122	77	79	90	75
Rwanda	102	54	114	101	93	82	96	117
Tajikistan	103	118	85	126	37	129	80	107
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	104	131	55	106	59	75	112	111
Senegal	105	68	104	108	107	131	88	109
Botswana	106	59	130	93	113	73	101	112
Malawi	107	105	122	127	81	95	84	97
Honduras	108	121	96	116	62	72	118	102
Cambodia	109	111	109	107	69	117	111	98
Madagascar	110	108	116	132	122	125	99	61
Nepal	111	115	115	98	68	59	121	108
Ghana	112	120	101	97	115	108	104	94
Zimbabwe	113	129	88	128	64	101	109	101
Côte d'Ivoire	114	79	124	109	117	91	110	121
Burkina Faso	115	92	103	111	114	120	106	129
Bangladesh	116	122	128	95	95	122	92	123
Lao People's Democratic Republic	117	130	113	123	103	70	127	90
Nigeria	118	109	121	120	102	76	123	116
Uganda	119	89	131	103	111	118	105	126
Algeria	120	104	74	96	132	124	125	118
Zambia	121	125	107	119	87	83	120	125
Mozambique	122	127	112	76	126	127	116	115
Cameroon	123	113	105	115	129	93	98	124
Mali	124	106	123	124	121	109	94	122
Togo	125	87	110	110	112	128	128	119
Ethiopia	126	116	126	121	130	126	81	127
Myanmar	127	123	108	113	124	132	89	131
Benin	128	84	111	118	123	113	131	128
Niger	129	97	129	130	100	116	114	132
Guinea	130	100	132	131	131	121	132	96
Yemen	131	132	127	129	125	102	126	114
Angola	132	128	119	125	127	130	129	130

■ 4th quartile (best performers, ranks 1st to 33rd)
■ 3rd quartile (ranks 34th to 66th)
■ 2nd quartile (ranks 67th to 99th)
■ 1st quartile (ranks 100th to 132nd)

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2021.

Overall, the region performs best in Market sophistication. In terms of innovation inputs, Kazakhstan leads the region in Institutions (45th rank overall) and Infrastructure (58th), the Islamic Republic of Iran leads in Human capital and research (49th), Uzbekistan in Market sophistication (24th) and India in Business sophistication (52nd). India is also at the top of the region in the Knowledge and technology outputs pillar (29th), while the Islamic Republic of Iran comes top in Creative outputs (46th).

Sub-Saharan Africa

In sub-Saharan Africa, only Mauritius (52nd) and South Africa (61st) rank in the top 65; and only Kenya (85th) and the United Republic of Tanzania (90th) have remained firmly within the top 100 and have improved their performance over the past five years. No economy has steadily improved its rankings over time. A total of 10 economies in the region move up the GII ranks this year, including Kenya (85th), Namibia (100th), Malawi (107th), Madagascar (110th), Zimbabwe (113th) and Burkina Faso (115th). Cabo Verde reaches 89th place this year, a considerable increase from its position at 103rd place in 2013.

On average, the region performs best in Institutions, even ranking above the average of the Central and Southern Asia region. Mauritius ranks highest in the region in Institutions (21st), Infrastructure (65th) and Creative outputs (31st). Namibia comes top in Human capital and research (57th), and South Africa in Market sophistication (23rd), Business sophistication (51st) and Knowledge and technology outputs (61st).

Creating balanced and efficient innovation ecosystems

Innovation leaders have balanced and high-performing innovation systems. However, efficiency in translating innovation inputs into outputs is still eluding several high-income economies

Innovation leaders and the economies that have consistently advanced up the GII ranks over the past decade have dynamic innovation systems and combine efficiency in translating innovation inputs into outputs with a balanced and strong performance across all GII pillars.

Translating an economy's investments in innovation – in the form of R&D, education, and solid infrastructure and institutions supporting innovative activities – into innovation outputs is not an easy feat.

Some economies excel in efficiently converting innovation inputs into outputs. Among the high-income group economies, Switzerland (1st) produces considerably higher levels of outputs than other high-income economies, such as Sweden (2nd), the United States (3rd) and Singapore (8th), at comparable levels of innovation inputs (Figure 11). The Czech Republic (24th) produces the same levels of outputs as Japan (13th) or Singapore (8th) at much lower levels of innovation inputs.

Among the upper middle-income group economies, China (12th) ranks 7th overall in the Innovation Output Sub-Index, and its levels of outputs are comparable to those of high-income economies like the United Kingdom (4th), the Netherlands (6th) and Germany (10th), even though its overall level of innovation inputs is lower. Bulgaria (35th) has outputs comparable to high-income economies, such as Norway (20th) and Italy (29th), with fewer inputs.

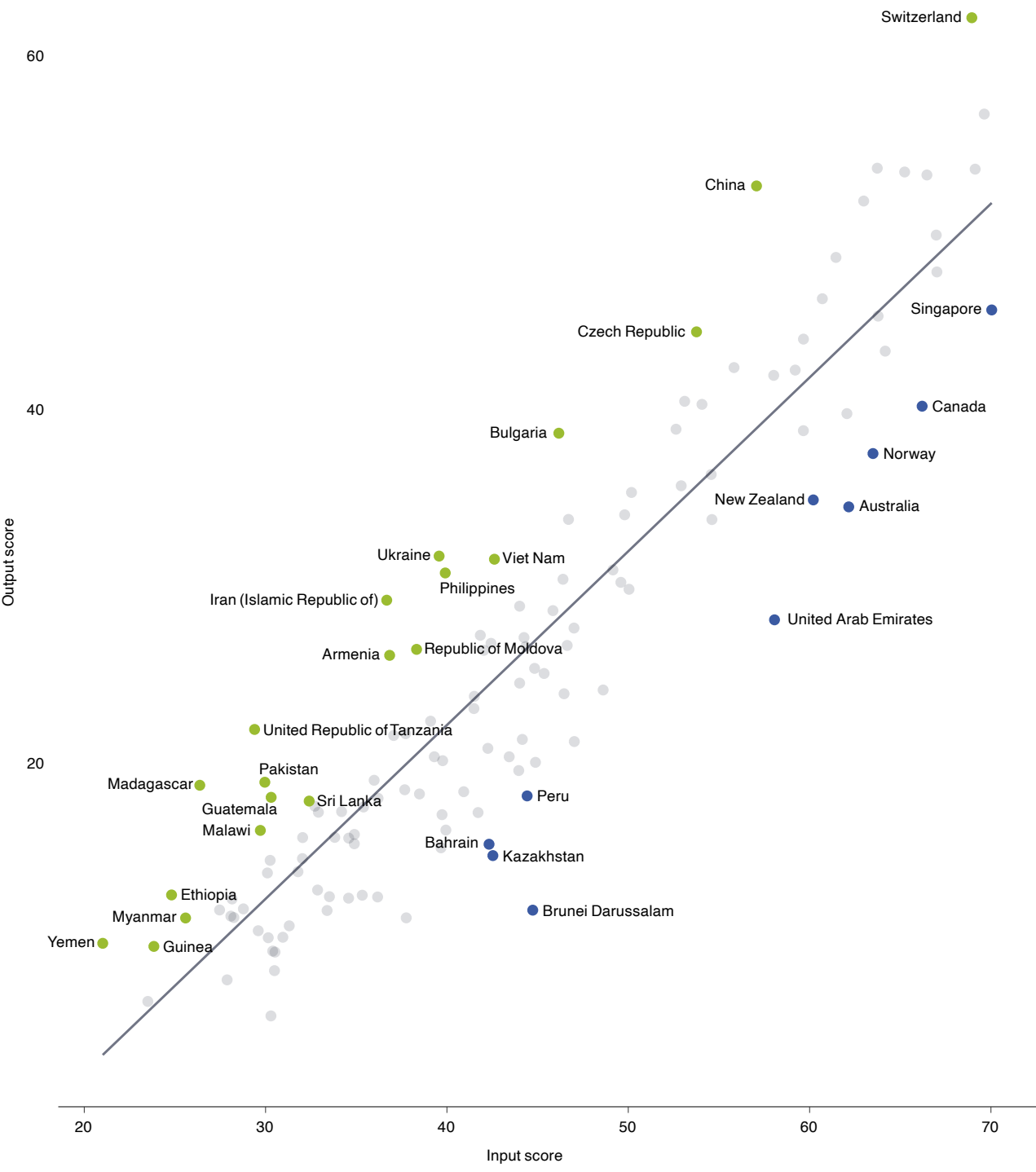
The United Republic of Tanzania (90th), among the lower middle-income group economies, performs on innovation outputs at levels comparable to high-income Latin American economies Chile (53rd) and Uruguay (65th). In addition, Viet Nam (44th) and the Philippines (51st) do the same, relative to other high-income European Union economies, such as Latvia (38th), Lithuania (39th) and Poland (40th), with a lower level of innovation inputs.

Low-income sub-Saharan Africa economies Malawi (107th), Madagascar (110th), Ethiopia (126th) and Guinea (130th) are also efficiently transforming their limited innovation inputs and resources into innovation outputs.

However, there are also several high-income economies that struggle to obtain a better balance between their level of investments and their level of innovation results, to the detriment of their overall innovation performance and GII ranking. This group includes, notably, oil and natural gas producers and exporters Canada (16th), Norway (20th), the United Arab Emirates (UAE) (33rd), Bahrain (78th) and Brunei Darussalam (82nd). All these economies rank considerably lower in the Innovation Output Sub-Index, relative to their ranking in the Innovation Input Sub-Index. For instance, the UAE ranks 23rd in innovation inputs overall, and 47th in outputs. The economy's ranking in innovation outputs has, however, improved this year relative to 2020, moving in the right direction to achieve greater balance in the innovation system.

Peru (70th), despite being an innovation achiever, it is also struggling to effectively utilize its innovation inputs (ranked 52nd in the Innovation Input Sub-Index) into innovation results (82nd) and more effort is needed to achieve a better balance in the innovation system.

Figure 11
Innovation input to output performance, 2021



Moreover, innovation leaders have complementarity and balance across the different areas of their innovation system. A successful innovation system balances knowledge creation, exploration and investments – the innovation inputs – with the production of ideas and technologies toward application, exploitation and impact – the innovation outputs.

A balanced and strong performance across all seven pillars is most clearly evident among the innovation leaders (top 25). Only 15 economies – including Switzerland, Sweden, the United States, Singapore and France, or 11 percent of all economies ranked this year, have strong performances across all seven GII pillars (Table 5).

However, certain economies that are ranked lower overall in the GII are also leaders in specific areas. Examples include Turkey, highly ranked in Human capital and research (26th); Thailand, Viet Nam and Uzbekistan, with their relatively high ranking in Market sophistication (27th, 22nd and 24th, respectively); and Mongolia, ranked in the top 30 in Creative outputs (28th). These discrepancies in performance within economies also hint at innovation systems that are changing and dynamic with the potential for increased overall performance in the future.

Table 6
Top S&T cluster of each economy or cross-border region, 2021

Rank	Cluster name	Economy	Rank change
1	Tokyo–Yokohama	JP	0
2	Shenzhen–Hong Kong–Guangzhou	CN/HK	0
3	Beijing	CN	1
4	Seoul	KR	–1
5	San Jose–San Francisco, CA	US	0
10	Paris	FR	0
15	London	GB	0
19	Amsterdam–Rotterdam	NL	–1
20	Cologne	DE	–1
27	Tel Aviv–Jerusalem	IL	–3
28	Taipei–Hsinchu	TW	–1
29	Singapore	SG	–1
31	Melbourne	AU	4
32	Moscow	RU	0
35	Stockholm	SE	–2
36	Eindhoven	BE/NL	–2
40	Toronto, ON	CA	–1
41	Tehran	IR	2
43	Brussels	BE	–2
46	Madrid	ES	–1
48	Milan	IT	0
49	Istanbul	TR	2
50	Zürich	CH/DE	–1
56	Copenhagen	DK	–2
62	Bengaluru	IN	–2
66	São Paulo	BR	–5
71	Vienna	AT	–1
74	Helsinki	FI	–6
92	Lausanne	CH/FR	–3
100	Warsaw	PL	–1

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, April 2021.

The GII top science and technology clusters

New science and technology (S&T) clusters are emerging. Clusters in China made the most consistent rank improvements. Delhi, Mumbai and Istanbul also advanced strongly this year.

Divides also exist in the ranking of the global science and technology (S&T) clusters. The top 100 S&T clusters are hosted by 26 economies, of which six – Brazil, China, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey and the Russian Federation – are middle-income economies (Table 6).

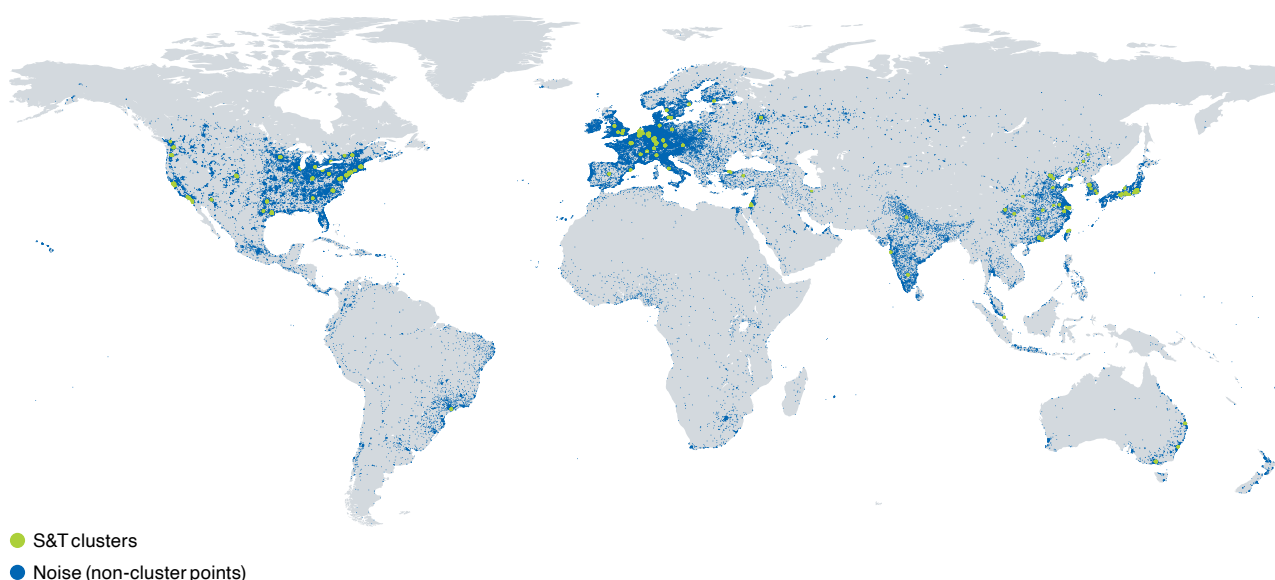
Tokyo-Yokohama is the top-performing cluster again, followed by Shenzhen–Hong Kong–Guangzhou, Beijing, Seoul and San Jose–San Francisco (see Annex Table 3, Top 100 clusters). The top 10 clusters remain the same as last year with only minor shifts. Beijing overtook Seoul to occupy the 3rd spot, and Shanghai switched with New York City, NY in 8th position. The largest increases in rank came from three Chinese clusters – Qingdao (+16 positions), Shenyang (+14) and Dalian (+13). Shenyang and Dalian, along with the Korean cluster Daegu, make up the three new entrants into this year's top 100 clusters (Map 1).

The United States continues to host the largest number of clusters (24), followed by China (19), Germany (9) and

Japan (5). Chinese clusters experienced the largest increases in S&T output, with the median increase equating to +14.4 percent, and China hosts the fastest growing clusters with Qingdao (+33.1 percent) and Suzhou (+21.7 percent).⁴ Other middle-income clusters besides China also experienced strong growth, including Delhi (+6.6 percent), Mumbai (+6.3 percent) and Istanbul (+5.5 percent). High-income economy clusters grew at a slower pace than clusters in middle-income economies. A decline within clusters in the United States accounted for most of this slower growth. There were some notable exceptions, namely Kanazawa (+12.1 percent) in Japan, Daejeon (+9.0 percent) in the Republic of Korea and Melbourne (+7.8 percent) in Australia.

Many European and U.S. clusters show more intense S&T activity than their Asian counterparts do. The United States has nine clusters in the top 25 by S&T intensity, followed by Germany and Sweden (with three each). Cambridge in the United Kingdom and Eindhoven in the Netherlands/Belgium, emerge as the most S&T-intensive clusters. Ann Arbor, Michigan (United States), Oxford (United Kingdom) and San Jose–San Francisco, CA (United States) follow (see Annex Table 4, Ranking of S&T intensity, 2015–2019). As was the case in the previous year's ranking, S&T intensity was higher if patenting activity drove a cluster's output, with 15 out of the top 25 clusters deriving the majority of their output from patents.

Map 1
Top 100 clusters worldwide



Source: WIPO Statistic Database, April 2021.

Note: Noise refers to all inventor/author locations not classified as being in a cluster.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the GII continues to support and foster innovation through changing times. The aim of the GII is to provide insightful data on innovation and, in turn, to assist policymakers in evaluating their innovation performance and making informed innovation policy decisions. The 2021 edition of the GII – with its informed conclusions on innovation developments both generally and in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic – makes a significant contribution to this end.

Two key insights emerge from this year's report.

- The global innovation landscape is changing too slowly. The GII has been warning of this for several years now, as high-income economies, notably from Northern America and Europe, continue to lead the GII ranks and have the strongest and most balanced innovation systems. There is an urgent need for this to change, particularly in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. Confronted with an unprecedented crisis, it is important to fully leverage the power of innovation to collectively build a cohesive, dynamic and sustainable recovery. The short-term and longer term impacts of the pandemic on science and innovation systems have to be monitored and findings acted up on.
- There are a few middle-income economies, notably the TVIPs, that are catching up with the leaders. However, the pandemic's effects on R&D investment – the uneven reduction of R&D expenditures in some sectors and the fact that governments have not made innovation and R&D a priority in current stimulus packages – will hamper convergence. It is therefore crucial that support for innovation becomes broader and that it is conducted in a countercyclical way (i.e., as business innovation expenditures slump, governments strive to counteract that effect with their own expenditure boosts to innovation, even in the face of higher public debt).

Future editions of the GII will track these developments closely and continue the journey toward enabling policy and business leaders by fostering a better understanding and measurement of innovation.

Notes

- 1 It is important to remember that various factors, including changes to the methodology for the calculation of indicators, data availability and changes to the GII model and measurement framework, influence the year-on-year comparisons of GII ranking. See Appendix I for more details.
- 2 Nine economies are no longer innovation achievers in 2021, relative to 2020: three economies from Europe (North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia); two from Latin America and the Caribbean (Costa Rica and Jamaica); two from Northern Africa and Western Asia (Armenia and Georgia); and two from sub-Saharan Africa (Mozambique and Niger).
- 3 Angola (132nd) rejoins the innovation ranking in 2021, thanks to improved availability of innovation data. The last time Angola was included in the GII was in 2015.
- 4 S&T output growth refers to the net S&T output over time, which is the difference in total patents and publications for each cluster, for all points that were located inside the same cluster compared to the previous year.

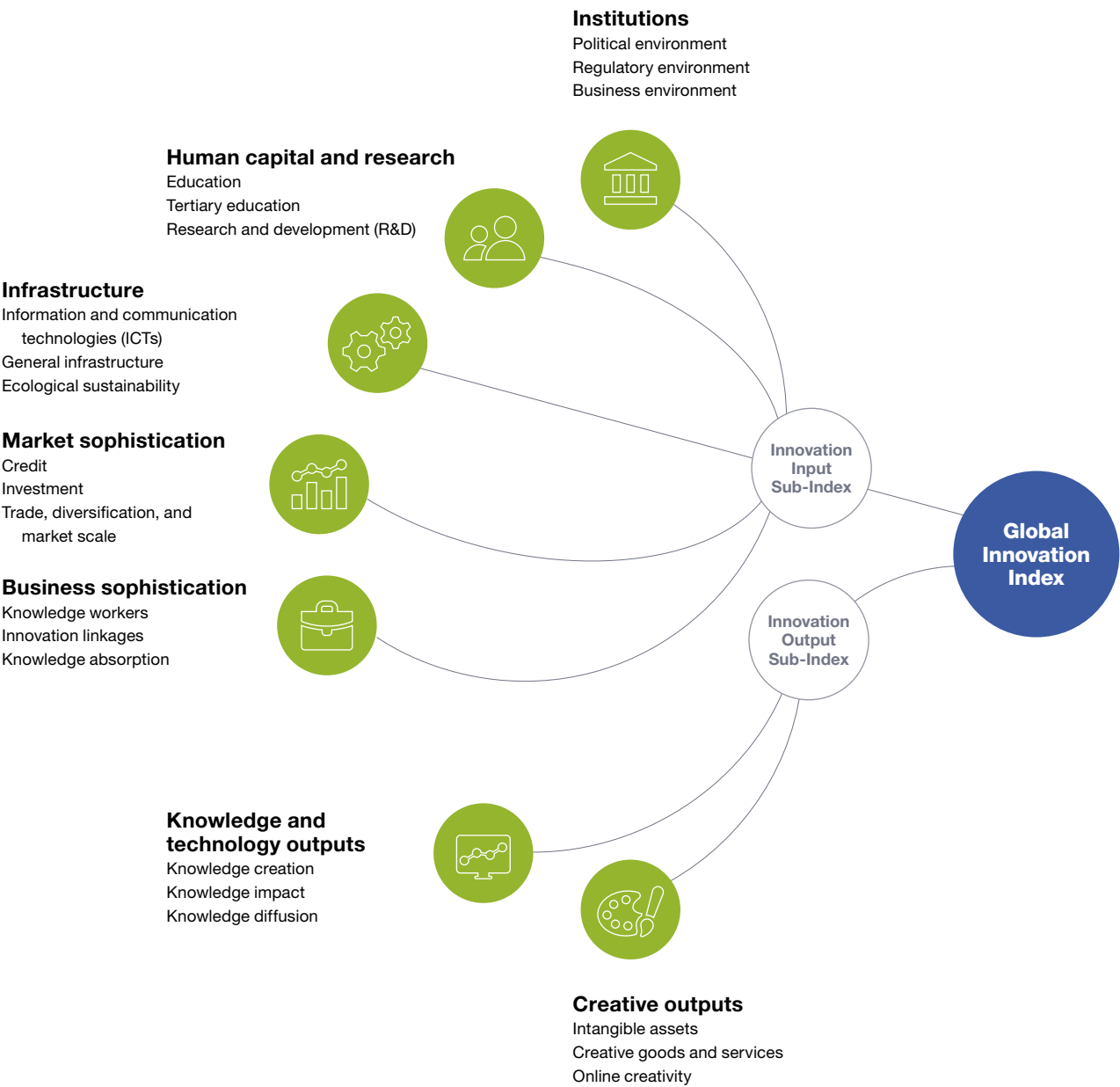
Reference

Aghion P., C. Antonin and S. Bunel (2021). *The Power of Creative Destruction: Economic Upheaval and the Wealth of Nations*. Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

GII 2021 Economy profiles

The following tables provide detailed profiles for 132 economies





Source: Global Innovation Index 2021, WIPO.

How to read the Economy profiles

The following tables provide detailed profiles for each of the 132 economies in the Global Innovation Index 2021. They are composed of four sections.

1 | The top section provides the overall Global Innovation Index (GII) rank for each economy.

2 | The next section provides eight key metrics at the beginning of each profile that are intended to put the economy into context. They present the Innovation Output Sub-Index rank, Innovation Input Sub-Index rank, the income group to which the economy belongs, its geographical region,¹ population in millions,² GDP in billion US\$ PPP, and GDP per capita in US\$ PPP.³ The last metric provides the GII 2020 rank for the economy.

Because economies may drop out of or enter the GII, and due to adjustments made to the GII framework every year and other technical factors not directly related to actual performance (missing data, updates of data, etc.), the GII rankings are not directly comparable from one year to the next. Please refer to Appendix I for details.

The Innovation Input Sub-Index rank is computed based on the simple average of the scores in the first five pillars, while the Innovation Output Sub-Index rank is computed based on the simple average of the scores in the last two pillars. Scores are normalized values to fall within the 0–100 range.

3 | Pillars are identified by an illustrative icon, sub-pillars by two-digit numbers and indicators by three-digit numbers. For example, indicator 1.3.1, ease of starting a business appears under sub-pillar 1.3, Business environment, which in turn appears under the pillar, Institutions .

The 2021 GII includes 81 indicators and three types of data. Composite (or index) indicators are identified with an asterisk (*), survey questions are identified with a dagger (†), and the remaining indicators are all hard data series.

As far as possible, we provide the original value of the indicators (frequently scaled in our index). This has been achievable for all hard data (with the exception of indicators in sub-pillar 7.3, for which the raw data were

provided on condition that only the normalized scores were published), meaning that 56 indicators are reported as values. Normalized scores in the 0–100 range are provided for the 25 other indicators (which often consist of survey data or indices) as well as for the overall index, sub-pillars and pillars.

When data are either not available or out of date, “n/a” is used with a cutoff year of 2011, with a few exceptions. To the right of the indicator name, a clock symbol is used to indicate that the economy’s data for that indicator are older than the base year. For information on data exceptions and limitations and a detailed explanation of

the GII framework, see Appendix I. For further details on the indicators’ sources and definitions, see Appendix III.

4 | On the far right-hand side of each column, strengths of the economy in question are indicated by a solid circle ● and weaknesses by a hollow circle ○. Strengths within the economy’s income group are indicated by a solid diamond ◆ and weaknesses by a hollow diamond ◇. The only exceptions to the income group strengths and weaknesses are the top 25 high-income economies, whose strengths and weaknesses are computed within the top 25 group.⁴

Albania									
1 84									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									
24									
25									
26									
27									
28									
29									
30									
31									
32									
33									
34									
35									
36									
37									
38									
39									
40									
41									
42									
43									
44									
45									
46									
47									
48									
49									
50									
51									
52									
53									
54									
55									
56									
57									
58									
59									
60									
61									
62									
63									
64									
65									
66									
67									
68									
69									
70									
71									
72									
73									
74									
75									
76									
77									
78									
79									
80									
81									

For that same economy, income group weaknesses $\diamond$ are those scores that are below the income group average minus the standard deviation within the group.

In addition, economies with a sub-pillar that does not meet the DMC requirement will show the score for that sub-pillar within square brackets. Those that have more than one sub-pillar that fails to meet the DMC requirement in the same pillar will also show the ranks of the pillar where these are located within square brackets. For these pillars and sub-pillars, strengths/weaknesses are not signaled.

Notes

- 1 Economies are classified according to the World Bank Income Group Classification (June 2020). Geographic regions correspond to the United Nations publication on standard country or area codes for statistical use (M49), as follows: EUR = Europe; NAC = Northern America; LCN = Latin America and the Caribbean; CSA = Central and Southern Asia; SEAO = South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania; NAWA = Northern Africa and Western Asia; SSF = Sub-Saharan Africa.
- 2 Data are from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision.
- 3 Data for GDP and GDP per capita are from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook 2020 database.
- 4 As the only economy in the top 25 that does not fall within the high-income group, China's income group strengths and weaknesses are computed within the non-top 25 group.
- 5 Data stringency requirements are used in the attribution of strengths and weaknesses at the sub-pillar level. These levels were revised in 2019. When economies do not meet a DMC requirement at the sub-pillar level (for sub-pillars with two indicators, the DMC is 2; for three it is 2; for four it is 3; and for five it is 4), no strength or weakness is attributed to them at the sub-pillar level. Furthermore, if the economy in question does not meet the DMC requirements at the sub-pillar level, but it still obtains a ranking higher than or equal to 10, or a ranking equal to or lower than 100 at the sub-pillar level, for the sake of caution this rank is shown in brackets. This is to ensure that incomplete data coverage does not lead to erroneous conclusions being drawn about strengths or weaknesses, or, particularly, about strong or weak sub-pillar rankings.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank				
92	71	Upper middle	EUR	2.9	39.1	13,651	83				
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank			
	Institutions			64.9	60		Business sophistication		25.0	68	
1.1	Political environment			56.1	71	5.1	Knowledge workers			40.3	[42]
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			69.6	60	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			18.4	85
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			49.3	76	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			46.2	22 ●
1.2	Regulatory environment			58.9	82	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			n/a	n/a
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			50.7	58	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			n/a	n/a
1.2.2	Rule of law*			35.9	85	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			12.9	55
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			20.8	90	5.2	Innovation linkages			16.4	101
1.3	Business environment			79.7	34 ● ◆	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			49.0	41
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			91.8	47	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			25.9	127 ○ ◇
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			67.7	36 ●	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			n/a	n/a
						5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP ○			0.0	67
						5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	100 ○ ◇
	Human capital and research			22.7	90	5.3	Knowledge absorption			18.3	100
2.1	Education			39.8	95	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.4	73
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			3.6	79	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			2.0	130 ○ ◇
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			8.0	96 ○ ◇	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			1.4	52
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			14.8	57	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			7.9	11 ● ◆
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			419.8	56	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			n/a	n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			10.7	36			Knowledge and technology outputs		12.0	103
2.2	Tertiary education			28.3	79	6.1	Knowledge creation			3.4	120
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			59.8	51	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	106
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			18.8	81	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	86
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			1.6	81	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	66
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			0.0	[123]	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			7.2	100
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			n/a	n/a	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			2.9	123 ○
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			n/a	n/a	6.2	Knowledge impact			19.8	106
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41 ○ ◇	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			-1.2	89
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0	74 ○ ◇	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			1.5	66
						6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.1	86
	Infrastructure			43.0	62	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			8.9	30 ●
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			66.6	66	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			4.1	103 ○ ◇
3.1.1	ICT access*			45.4	98 ◇	6.3	Knowledge diffusion			12.7	79
3.1.2	ICT use*			52.3	77	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.3	35 ◆
3.1.3	Government's online service*			84.1	31 ●	6.3.2	Production and export complexity			36.5	75
3.1.4	E-participation*			84.5	36	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			0.0	130 ○
3.2	General infrastructure			23.4	91	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			1.9	59
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			2,984.3	66			Creative outputs		20.3	81
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			28.5	86	7.1	Intangible assets			19.5	103
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			22.6	61	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			34.5	65
3.3	Ecological sustainability			38.9	38	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			0.0	80 ○ ◇
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			16.1	16 ● ◆	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.5	87
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			49.0	59	7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			39.5	114 ◇
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			3.6	25 ●	7.2	Creative goods and services			19.5	57
	Market sophistication			44.1	79	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			1.2	21 ●
4.1	Credit			34.6	89	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			3.3	56
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			70.0	44	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			n/a	n/a
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			34.4	90	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			2.5	8 ● ◆
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.5	37	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.2	83
4.2	Investment			27.2	[75]	7.3	Online creativity			22.5	53
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			46.0	97	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			6.8	48
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a	n/a	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			3.3	61
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			56.6	56
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	51	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			70.6	61						
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.0	12 ●						
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			93.7	36						
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			39.1	112 ◇						

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
128	109	Lower middle	NAWA	43.9	488.3	11,041	121
		Score/Value	Rank			Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions		52.5	104	 Business sophistication		14.7	124
1.1	Political environment	44.6	106	5.1	Knowledge workers	13.3	116
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*	55.4	112	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	17.9	88
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	39.2	100	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2	Regulatory environment	49.4	108	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.0	78
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	9.4	129	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	6.7	82
1.2.2	Rule of law*	25.2	113	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	8.1	78
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	17.3	69	5.2	Innovation linkages	15.2	107
1.3	Business environment	63.6	92	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	37.1	93
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	78.0	114	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	48.3	57
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	49.2	73	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	101
				5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	119
				5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	100
				5.3	Knowledge absorption	15.6	115
				5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.3	85
				5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	8.9	49
				5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	0.6	97
				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	0.8	112
				5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	0.5	82
 Human capital and research		29.8	74	 Knowledge and technology outputs		8.1	125
2.1	Education	41.2	[91]	6.1	Knowledge creation	7.4	94
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	n/a	n/a	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	96
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	83
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	14.3	64	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	361.7	77	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	9.3	89
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	n/a	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	10.2	76
2.2	Tertiary education	43.2	31	6.2	Knowledge impact	13.7	119
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	52.6	59	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	-0.6	76
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	34.2	8	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	0.4	105
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.5	95	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.0	123
2.3	Research and development (R&D)	5.1	76	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.2	103
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	819.3	54	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	4.1	104
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.5	62	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	3.3	125
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	112
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74	6.3.2	Production and export complexity	13.6	115
				6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	0.0	129
				6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	0.4	106
 Infrastructure		31.8	96	 Creative outputs		10.3	118
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	39.1	112	7.1	Intangible assets	16.6	113
3.1.1	ICT access*	60.2	75	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	14.3	101
3.1.2	ICT use*	53.0	76	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	80
3.1.3	Government's online service*	27.6	127	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.7	40
3.1.4	E-participation*	15.5	131	7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†	41.3	111
3.2	General infrastructure	32.4	50	7.2	Creative goods and services	1.0	128
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	1,815.5	86	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.0	104
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	18.6	109	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.4	99
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	37.5	10	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	1.3	56
3.3	Ecological sustainability	24.1	83	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.3	99
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	10.2	64	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.0	124
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	44.8	74	7.3	Online creativity	7.1	114
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	99	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.5	108
				7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.1	116
				7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	30.4	103
				7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	100
 Market sophistication		23.7	132				
4.1	Credit	9.4	129				
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	10.0	129				
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	25.9	102				
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a				
4.2	Investment	10.0	[131]				
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*	20.0	130				
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	0.2	75				
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a				
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a				
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale	51.7	115				
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	10.0	117				
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	45.8	108				
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	488.3	42				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank			
131	131	Lower middle	SSF	32.9	216.6	6,978	n/a			
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank		
 Institutions				42.2 128				 Business sophistication	13.1 130	
1.1 Political environment				36.9 126				5.1 Knowledge workers	15.9 [109]	
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				58.9 100				5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	11.1 107	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				25.8 128				5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	23.5 66	
1.2 Regulatory environment				50.0 105				5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a n/a	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				20.1 124				5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	n/a n/a	
1.2.2 Rule of law*				18.9 125				5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	1.6 108	
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				17.9 75				5.2 Innovation linkages	11.0 127	
1.3 Business environment				39.7 131				5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	17.4 126	
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				79.4 111				5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	27.1 125	
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				0.0 129				5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	n/a n/a	
Human capital and research				12.3 119				5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0 106	
2.1 Education				29.9 [113]				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0 100	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				3.4 88				5.3 Knowledge absorption	12.5 129	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a n/a				5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.6 62	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				9.6 109				5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	2.9 125	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a n/a				5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.5 103	
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				26.8 111				5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	-5.7 128	
2.2 Tertiary education				6.7 119				5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a n/a	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				9.3 116				Knowledge and technology outputs		4.7 129
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				12.0 103				6.1 Knowledge creation	0.4 132	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				n/a n/a				6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0 127	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				0.1 119				6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0 98	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				18.8 106				6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0 71	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				0.0 113				6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4 131	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0 41				6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	1.3 130	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0.0 74				6.2 Knowledge impact	12.4 [121]	
Infrastructure				22.3 125				6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-4.1 116	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				33.0 121				6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	n/a n/a	
3.1.1 ICT access*				26.1 125				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	n/a n/a	
3.1.2 ICT use*				12.0 126				6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4 127	
3.1.3 Government's online service*				48.8 109				6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	3.4 105	
3.1.4 E-participation*				45.2 108				6.3 Knowledge diffusion	1.3 130	
3.2 General infrastructure				13.0 123				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0 83	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				380.9 113				6.3.2 Production and export complexity	4.4 120	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				0.0 125				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.2 108	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				21.5 74				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.1 127	
3.3 Ecological sustainability				20.9 94				Creative outputs		8.1 [130]
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				12.2 47				7.1 Intangible assets	8.1 [131]	
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				29.7 121				7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	11.7 108	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1 129				7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a n/a	
Market sophistication				27.6 127				7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a n/a	
4.1 Credit				3.5 131				7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	n/a n/a	
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				5.0 131				7.2 Creative goods and services	11.4 [75]	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				14.4 120				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a n/a	
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				0.0 72				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.3 103	
4.2 Investment				32.0 [63]				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a n/a	
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				32.0 120				7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	2.3 10	
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				n/a n/a				7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.0 127	
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a n/a				7.3 Online creativity	5.1 124	
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a n/a				7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.0 132	
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				47.3 119				7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.0 128	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				6.5 96				7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	19.5 124	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				33.3 110				7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a n/a	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				216.6 62						

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
71	77	Upper middle	LCN	45.2	924.5	20,370	80
		Score/Value	Rank			Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions		52.8	102	 Business sophistication		26.7	57
1.1	Political environment	53.9	81	5.1	Knowledge workers	29.4	71
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*	64.3	80	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	24.6	60
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	48.7	79	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	40.2	28
1.2	Regulatory environment	44.4	117	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.2	57
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	30.6	103	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	17.8	69
1.2.2	Rule of law*	35.4	89	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	15.2	49
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	30.3	119	5.2	Innovation linkages	15.7	105
1.3	Business environment	60.2	106	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	37.6	91
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	80.4	109	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	41.0	98
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	40.0	97	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.1	52
 Human capital and research		37.0	50	5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	109
2.1	Education	48.3	71	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	63
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.9	43	5.3	Knowledge absorption	35.1	41
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	17.5	63	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	2.6	9
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	17.7	14	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	9.0	45
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	395.0	69	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	1.8	38
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	n/a	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.9	82
2.2	Tertiary education	34.8	62	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	9.7	63
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	91.6	6	 Knowledge and technology outputs		18.7	73
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	16.0	94	6.1	Knowledge creation	12.7	70
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2.8	68	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4	82
2.3	Research and development (R&D)	28.0	39	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	1,210.5	49	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	52
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.6	61	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	11.2	76
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	44.0	36	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	27.5	36
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*	42.8	29	6.2	Knowledge impact	26.1	82
 Infrastructure		42.5	64	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	-2.2	105
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	75.8	46	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	0.2	111
3.1.1	ICT access*	70.3	60	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.2	63
3.1.2	ICT use*	62.6	59	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	6.4	44
3.1.3	Government's online service*	84.7	30	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	28.1	45
3.1.4	E-participation*	85.7	29	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	17.2	65
3.2	General infrastructure	21.7	100	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.4	28
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	3,096.3	65	6.3.2	Production and export complexity	39.0	72
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	39.0	60	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	0.8	80
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	17.3	102	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	2.7	42
3.3	Ecological sustainability	29.9	60	 Creative outputs		21.9	73
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	10.8	62	7.1	Intangible assets	27.4	76
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	52.2	52	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	47.5	47
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.5	56	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	12.3	56
 Market sophistication		37.5	110	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.0	68
4.1	Credit	21.8	121	7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†	50.6	80
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	50.0	94	7.2	Creative goods and services	14.2	66
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	16.0	117	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	1.2	22
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.0	75	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	7.4	26
4.2	Investment	17.1	124	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	5.2	46
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*	62.0	60	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	n/a	n/a
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	11.5	67	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.3	72
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	82	7.3	Online creativity	18.5	63
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	86	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	3.0	62
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale	73.6	50	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	6.3	46
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	7.3	99	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	55.6	57
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	86.6	64	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	8.4	52
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	924.5	28				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
56	85	Upper middle	NAWA	3.0	40.8	13,735	61

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	64.1	65	 Business sophistication	19.9	98
1.1 Political environment	53.6	82	5.1 Knowledge workers	30.1	69
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	62.5	89	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	29.5	51
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	49.2	77	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	27.5	56
1.2 Regulatory environment	68.4	56	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	50.0	59	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	16.7	71
1.2.2 Rule of law*	43.3	70	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	6.3	86
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	13.0	40	5.2 Innovation linkages	14.9	109
1.3 Business environment	70.3	70	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	35.7	96
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	96.1	10	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	43.6	82
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	44.6	86	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	78
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	100
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	62
Human capital and research	21.7	94	5.3 Knowledge absorption	14.7	119
2.1 Education	37.6	98	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.0	123
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	2.7	104	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	5.9	98
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	14.6	78	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.6	100
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	13.1	81	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.0	77
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	9.9	27			
2.2 Tertiary education	26.2	82	Knowledge and technology outputs	21.4	64
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	51.5	61	6.1 Knowledge creation	19.6	53
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	17.1	89	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.8	28
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	5.5	42	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	64
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	1.2	103	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.9	25
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	21.3	43
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.2	92	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	11.0	70
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41	6.2 Knowledge impact	22.0	94
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	3.1	15
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	3.1	47
Infrastructure	38.1	80	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.1	82
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	68.0	63	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.8	114
3.1.1 ICT access*	69.4	61	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	4.7	102
3.1.2 ICT use*	57.5	67	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	22.6	50
3.1.3 Government's online service*	70.0	69	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	n/a	n/a
3.1.4 E-participation*	75.0	57	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	34.8	78
3.2 General infrastructure	21.0	104	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.8	81
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2,639.2	72	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	4.2	21
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	26.0	88			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	20.9	80	Creative outputs	30.6	49
3.3 Ecological sustainability	25.2	80	7.1 Intangible assets	37.9	44
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	9.4	75	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	92.9	11
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	52.3	51	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	80
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	130	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.9	73
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	52.8	67
Market sophistication	40.4	99	7.2 Creative goods and services	19.9	54
4.1 Credit	39.4	73	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.4	55
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	70.0	44	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	13.2	12
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	59.9	55	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.6	33	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.4	29
4.2 Investment	23.5	[97]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.8	53
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	42.0	102	7.3 Online creativity	26.7	44
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	3.0	63
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	58	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	5.2	54
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	88.9	2
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	58.4	98	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.4	58
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	4.1	75			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	71.5	95			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	40.8	110			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
33	15	High	SEAO	25.5	1,307.9	50,845	23
				Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				88.3 10			
1.1	Political environment			85.0 15			
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			83.9 13			
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			85.6 14			
1.2	Regulatory environment			92.3 10			
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			92.5 4 ●			
1.2.2	Rule of law*			92.4 13			
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			12.0 38			
1.3	Business environment			87.7 11			
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			96.6 7 ●			
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			78.9 19			
 Human capital and research				57.4 12			
2.1	Education			59.6 29			
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			5.1 35			
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			15.4 74 ○ ◇			
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			20.5 1 ● ◆			
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			499.0 20			
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			n/a n/a			
2.2	Tertiary education			54.3 6 ● ◆			
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			107.8 3 ● ◆			
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			17.4 88 ○ ◇			
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			26.5 4 ● ◆			
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			58.3 17			
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			⊙ 4,532.4 21			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			⊙ 1.8 20			
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			65.3 18			
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			77.9 7 ●			
 Infrastructure				55.7 20			
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			88.3 13			
3.1.1	ICT access*			80.6 29			
3.1.2	ICT use*			81.5 20			
3.1.3	Government's online service*			94.7 7 ●			
3.1.4	E-participation*			96.4 9			
3.2	General infrastructure			42.4 22			
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			10,432.5 13			
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			79.1 18			
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			22.0 66 ○			
3.3	Ecological sustainability			36.4 41			
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			9.3 77 ○			
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			74.9 13			
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.9 47			
 Market sophistication				66.4 9 ●			
4.1	Credit			75.8 5 ● ◆			
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			95.0 4 ● ◆			
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			135.8 13			
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a n/a			
4.2	Investment			38.2 39			
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			64.0 56			
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			102.7 12			
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1 23			
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1 19			
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			85.2 13			
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			0.8 8 ●			
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			94.0 35			
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			1,307.9 18			
 Business sophistication				43.0 26 ◇			
5.1	Knowledge workers			52.2 [24]			
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			⊙ 46.1 17			
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			n/a n/a			
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			⊙ 0.9 22			
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			n/a n/a			
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			⊙ 22.6 22			
5.2	Innovation linkages			44.6 19			
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			53.4 33 ◇			
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			55.3 34			
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			n/a n/a			
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2 10			
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.0 27 ◇			
5.3	Knowledge absorption			32.2 52 ◇			
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			1.1 33			
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			10.2 30			
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			1.1 67 ○ ◇			
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			3.6 37			
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			⊙ 27.9 43 ◇			
 Knowledge and technology outputs				29.1 42 ◇			
6.1	Knowledge creation			42.9 20			
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.0 38 ◇			
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.3 25 ◇			
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.7 28			
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			52.2 6 ●			
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			66.6 9 ●			
6.2	Knowledge impact			31.6 59 ◇			
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			-1.2 87 ○			
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64			14.5 9			
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.2 61			
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			5.7 49			
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			24.6 50 ◇			
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			12.8 78 ○ ◇			
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.3 29 ◇			
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			31.6 86 ○ ◇			
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			2.0 58 ◇			
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			1.1 78 ○			
 Creative outputs				39.6 24			
7.1	Intangible assets			41.7 37			
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			58.2 38			
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			77.1 26			
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.3 43			
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			67.3 25 ◇			
7.2	Creative goods and services			22.4 43 ◇			
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.3 66 ○			
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69			3.2 58 ○			
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69			62.4 6			
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			2.0 15			
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.7 57			
7.3	Online creativity			52.9 17			
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69			62.3 9 ●			
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69			54.6 15			
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69			75.8 21			
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			15.1 33			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank						
24	16	High	EUR	9.0	493.2	55,406	19						
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank					
	Institutions			86.2	16		Business sophistication		52.3	15			
1.1 Political environment				83.8	17	5.1 Knowledge workers				60.4	17		
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				83.9	13	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				42.0	24		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				83.8	16	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %				n/a	n/a		
1.2 Regulatory environment				94.5	6 ●	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP				2.2	7		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				81.6	17	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %				53.6	22		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				96.3	7 ●	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				17.7	37 ◇		
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				8.0	1 ● ◆	5.2 Innovation linkages				54.7	11		
1.3 Business environment				80.3	32	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†				62.7	17		
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				83.2	98 ○ ◇	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†				65.0	14		
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				77.4	21	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP				0.5	4 ● ◆		
						5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	43 ◇		
						5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				3.8	11		
	Human capital and research			59.9	7 ●	5.3 Knowledge absorption				41.9	25		
2.1 Education				62.5	19	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.8	47		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.4	26	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				7.8	61 ○		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				27.1	12 ◆	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				2.7	13		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				16.1	35	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				-1.6	126 ○		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				491.0	27	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses				63.0	7		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				9.3	22 ◆					Knowledge and technology outputs		40.3	19
2.2 Tertiary education				58.8	4 ● ◆	6.1 Knowledge creation				46.5	18		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				86.7	14	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				8.5	12		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				31.0	14 ◆	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				3.1	11		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				17.5	10	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.6	34 ○		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				58.3	16	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				37.1	24		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				5,868.6	8 ●	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				44.1	18		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				3.2	5 ●	6.2 Knowledge impact				38.5	29		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				55.5	25	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				-1.3	91 ○		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				43.5	25	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64				0.6	91 ○ ◇		
						6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.5	16		
						6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				6.5	43		
						6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %				45.4	16		
	Infrastructure			60.0	7 ●	6.3 Knowledge diffusion				36.0	26		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				89.5	11	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.6	25		
3.1.1 ICT access*				87.3	14	6.3.2 Production and export complexity				85.7	6 ●		
3.1.2 ICT use*				78.2	26	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				6.7	26		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				94.7	7 ●	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				3.3	26		
3.1.4 E-participation*				97.6	6 ●					Creative outputs		39.0	27 ◇
3.2 General infrastructure				46.8	14	7.1 Intangible assets				41.1	38		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				7,979.3	23	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				53.7	41		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				91.9	4 ●	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				52.6	35 ◇		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				26.2	38	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.4	17		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				43.8	26	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†				64.9	29 ◇		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				14.2	30	7.2 Creative goods and services				26.2	34		
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				79.6	6 ●	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				1.2	23		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.0	40	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				7.0	30		
						7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				61.8	7		
						7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing				1.0	52 ○		
						7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.9	48		
	Market sophistication			51.9	40 ◇	7.3 Online creativity				47.3	24		
4.1 Credit				44.9	50	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				35.5	19		
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				55.0	88 ○	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69				63.3	11		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				85.8	35	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69				73.8	26		
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				n/a	n/a	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				13.4	40		
4.2 Investment				28.5	71 ○ ◇								
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				70.0	36								
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				30.6	46 ○ ◇								
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	28 ◇								
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	41 ○ ◇								
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				82.2	22								
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				1.8	25								
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				99.2	5 ●								
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				493.2	41								

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
91	74	Upper middle	NAWA	10.1	146.5	14,499	82
				Score/Value	Rank		
 Institutions				65.5	58		
1.1	Political environment			54.9	77		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			69.6	60		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			47.6	83		
1.2	Regulatory environment			61.6	77		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			37.6	89		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			31.5	100		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			13.7	51		
1.3	Business environment			79.8	33	◆◆	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			96.2	9	◆◆	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			63.5	43		
 Human capital and research				24.2	89		
2.1	Education			42.7	84		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			2.5	106	◇	
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			n/a	n/a		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			13.5	78		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			402.2	65		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			7.8	8	◆◆	
2.2	Tertiary education			28.7	76		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			31.5	83		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			25.9	35	●	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			2.2	74		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			1.2	104		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			n/a	n/a		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.2	93	◇	
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41	◇◇	
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0	74	◇◇	
 Infrastructure				35.1	88		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			66.6	67		
3.1.1	ICT access*			68.6	64		
3.1.2	ICT use*			58.0	65		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			70.6	65		
3.1.4	E-participation*			69.0	73		
3.2	General infrastructure			12.0	127	◇◇	
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			2,537.6	73		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			n/a	n/a		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			14.4	118	◇◇	
3.3	Ecological sustainability			26.8	75		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			11.8	51		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			46.5	66		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.4	90		
 Market sophistication				53.2	36	●	
4.1	Credit			49.7	33	◆◆	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			100.0	1	◆◆	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			23.1	110	◇	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			1.9	13	●	
4.2	Investment			50.0	[19]		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			50.0	92		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			59.8	95		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			12.0	125	◇◇	
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			83.8	71	◇	
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			146.5	73		
 Business sophistication				20.7	92		
5.1	Knowledge workers			29.0	75		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			23.1	67		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			33.9	43		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			0.0	85	◇	
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			30.8	58		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			12.9	56	◇	
5.2	Innovation linkages			20.6	66		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			59.5	23	◆◆	
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			58.3	27	◆◆	
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.0	100	◇	
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	87		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	81		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			12.6	128	◇◇	
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.0	124	◇◇	
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			3.9	118		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			0.5	109		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			4.4	25	●	
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			n/a	n/a		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				10.5	115	◇	
6.1	Knowledge creation			7.5	92		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.3	56		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	76		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.4	39		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			5.9	106		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			5.6	97		
6.2	Knowledge impact			21.0	99		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			0.9	47		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			1.7	62		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.1	96		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.6	94		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			15.1	74		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			3.0	126	◇◇	
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.0	113	◇◇	
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			12.3	117	◇◇	
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			0.1	114		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			0.3	112		
 Creative outputs				23.5	67		
7.1	Intangible assets			34.3	54		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			26.0	80		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.9	74		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			63.4	35	◆◆	
7.2	Creative goods and services			9.4	83		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.1	86		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			7.4	27	●	
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			n/a	n/a		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			1.1	49		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.0	122	◇	
7.3	Online creativity			15.7	72		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			0.9	96		
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			1.4	77		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			59.3	53		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	96		

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
99	63	High	NAWA	1.7	74.2	49,057	79
				Score/Value	Rank		
				69.4	49		
						21.1	90
						19.9 [101]	
						21.9	72
						n/a	n/a
						0.0	82
						21.8	65
						n/a	n/a
						30.5	33
						38.2	87
						56.3	33
						0.0	74
						0.2	9
						0.0	76
						12.9	126
						n/a	n/a
						5.2	109
						0.4	113
						1.4	98
						0.4	83
						15.8	82
						3.4	121
						0.1	113
						0.0	85
						n/a	n/a
						4.7	113
						4.4	112
						26.2	80
						-0.2	71
						3.1	44
						0.3	30
						5.7	48
						9.8	89
						17.8	61
						0.0	114
						50.9	48
						0.4	94
						3.1	33
						14.8	106
						18.8	107
						4.5	125
						17.0	51
						0.1	110
						58.2	51
						6.7 [95]	
						0.0	113
						n/a	n/a
						8.1	39
						n/a	n/a
						0.8	50
						14.9	74
						4.2	57
						0.4	101
						54.5	58
						0.0	93

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
113	121	Lower middle	CSA	164.7	864.9	5,139	116

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	45.5	122	 Business sophistication	15.4	122
1.1 Political environment	41.9	111	5.1 Knowledge workers	12.9	[119]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	57.1	106	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	⊙ 8.3	113
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	34.2	113	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	⊙ 21.9	70
1.2 Regulatory environment	39.5	122	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	19.2	125	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a
1.2.2 Rule of law*	30.0	104	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	⊙ 1.3	112
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	31.0	121	5.2 Innovation linkages	17.0	96
1.3 Business environment	55.3	117	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	25.9	123
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	82.4	101	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	42.4	91
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	28.1	123	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	n/a	n/a
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	86
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	100
 Human capital and research	10.1	128	5.3 Knowledge absorption	16.3	109
2.1 Education	15.2	129	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.1	107
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	1.3	114	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	⊙ 8.1	59
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	8.6	94	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.2	128
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	12.0	92	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	0.7	113
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	38.6	122			
2.2 Tertiary education	10.7	112	 Knowledge and technology outputs	13.7	92
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	24.0	93	6.1 Knowledge creation	6.3	[99]
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	11.1	106	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	115
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	n/a	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	4.4	[80]	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.7	112
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	n/a	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	11.8	65
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41	6.2 Knowledge impact	27.8	71
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	8.8	67	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	6.9	2
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	0.0	120
 Infrastructure	32.0	95	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.2	74
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	46.3	97	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.7	117
3.1.1 ICT access*	42.1	103	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	⊙ 9.4	91
3.1.2 ICT use*	24.7	108	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	7.0	111
3.1.3 Government's online service*	61.2	86	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	104
3.1.4 E-participation*	57.1	91	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	23.5	105
3.2 General infrastructure	24.5	86	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	⊙ 0.2	105
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	487.2	109	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	1.0	83
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	24.6	96			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	27.7	29	 Creative outputs	9.6	123
3.3 Ecological sustainability	25.1	81	7.1 Intangible assets	15.0	119
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	16.0	17	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	9.3	114
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	29.0	124	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	1.0	79
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	109	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.7	51
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	42.1	108
 Market sophistication	40.9	95	7.2 Creative goods and services	1.6	121
4.1 Credit	30.0	106	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.2	73
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	45.0	101	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.3	102
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	45.3	76	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	1.4	22	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.2	101
4.2 Investment	23.7	96	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	⊙ 0.1	108
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	60.0	71	7.3 Online creativity	6.9	115
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	⊙ 31.5	44	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.4	113
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.0	122
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	91	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	29.4	107
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	69.1	65	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.7	76
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	8.6	108			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	79.9	80			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	864.9	30			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
62	68	Upper middle	EUR	9.4	185.9	19,759	64
				Score/ Value Rank			
	Institutions			57.8	85		
1.1	Political environment			50.1	89		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			57.1	106	○	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			46.6	85		
1.2	Regulatory environment			50.2	103		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			29.3	104	◇	
1.2.2	Rule of law*			25.8	112	○ ◇	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			21.7	93		
1.3	Business environment			73.2	58		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			93.5	28		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			52.9	68		
	Human capital and research			42.1	38	◆	
2.1	Education			63.2	16	● ◆	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.8	47		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			35.7	5	● ◆	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			15.4	46		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			472.3	36	◆	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			8.6	17	● ◆	
2.2	Tertiary education			54.0	7	● ◆	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			87.4	12	● ◆	
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			33.2	11	● ◆	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			4.3	55		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			9.1	64		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			n/a	n/a		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.6	57	○	
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41	○ ◇	
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			15.3	58		
	Infrastructure			43.4	59		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			77.1	44	◆	
3.1.1	ICT access*			86.5	16	● ◆	
3.1.2	ICT use*			76.3	33	◆	
3.1.3	Government's online service*			70.6	65		
3.1.4	E-participation*			75.0	57		
3.2	General infrastructure			26.6	74		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			4,110.3	55		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			24.5	99	◇	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			26.3	37		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			26.5	77		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			6.7	103	○ ◇	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			53.0	47		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.0	41		
	Market sophistication			39.8	101	◇	
4.1	Credit			24.1	118	○ ◇	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			50.0	94	◇	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			29.4	96		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.0	83	○ ◇	
4.2	Investment			20.6	112	○	
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			58.0	77		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	86	○	
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	69		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			74.7	45		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			2.8	60		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			93.1	41		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			185.9	67		
	Business sophistication			24.4	69		
5.1	Knowledge workers			47.7	28	◆	
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			40.6	26	◆	
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			31.5	49	○	
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			0.4	42	○	
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			45.0	34		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			32.6	1	● ◆	
5.2	Innovation linkages			5.3	[128]		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			n/a	n/a		
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			n/a	n/a		
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.1	44		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	111	○	
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	52		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			20.2	91		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.4	74		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			6.4	91		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			1.0	81		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			2.2	73		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			n/a	n/a		
	Knowledge and technology outputs			30.3	37		
6.1	Knowledge creation			16.9	61		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.2	33		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	70		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.5	16	●	
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			7.0	102		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			10.6	72		
6.2	Knowledge impact			43.6	16	● ◆	
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			1.2	38		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			1.3	74		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.0	103	◇	
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			34.1	3	● ◆	
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			28.4	44		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			30.3	34	◆	
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.2	44		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			64.4	29	◆	
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			1.8	62		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			5.7	11	● ◆	
	Creative outputs			17.0	93		
7.1	Intangible assets			9.8	129	○ ◇	
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			26.1	79		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			0.0	80	○ ◇	
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.7	52		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			n/a	n/a		
7.2	Creative goods and services			6.0	100		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.4	56		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			0.1	106	○ ◇	
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			n/a	n/a	○ ◇	
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			0.5	90	○ ◇	
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.5	62		
7.3	Online creativity			42.6	26	◆	
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			1.7	83		
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			5.8	49		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			61.4	49		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			100.0	1	● ◆	

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
26	21	High	EUR	11.6	575.8	50,114	22

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	80.8	23	 Business sophistication	51.7	16
1.1 Political environment	75.8	32 ◇	5.1 Knowledge workers	69.3	6 ●
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	80.4	29	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	47.6	13
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	73.6	31 ◇	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	57.8	9 ●
1.2 Regulatory environment	78.4	32	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	2.0	9
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	77.2	22	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	63.5	9 ●
1.2.2 Rule of law*	82.7	21	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	25.4	14
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	19.7	83 ○	5.2 Innovation linkages	47.1	16
1.3 Business environment	88.2	8 ●	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	70.1	7 ●
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	92.3	44	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	64.3	16
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	84.1	9 ●	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.3	7 ●
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	27
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.5	14
 Human capital and research	59.7	8 ●	5.3 Knowledge absorption	38.7	31
2.1 Education	82.0	2 ● ◆	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.8	51
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	6.4	9 ●	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	9.0	44
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.4	24
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	19.6	4 ● ◆	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	-6.9	129 ○ ◇
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	499.9	19	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	56.7	17
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	8.9	20 ◆			
2.2 Tertiary education	36.6	52	 Knowledge and technology outputs	42.3	17
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	78.9	22	6.1 Knowledge creation	50.5	15
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	17.0	90 ○ ◇	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	5.3	17
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	10.5	20	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.3	17
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	60.4	13	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	5,425.4	12	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	40.0	19
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2.9	10 ●	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	53.8	14
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	65.6	17	6.2 Knowledge impact	37.1	34
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	53.2	17	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-2.0	100 ○
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64	3.4	40
 Infrastructure	52.0	35 ◇	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.5	6 ●
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	74.0	51 ◇	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.9	56
3.1.1 ICT access*	83.3	25	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	40.4	26
3.1.2 ICT use*	81.2	23	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	39.2	22
3.1.3 Government's online service*	65.9	76 ○ ◇	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	1.0	20
3.1.4 E-participation*	65.5	77 ○ ◇	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	71.1	21
3.2 General infrastructure	45.8	17	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	9.5	16
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	8,089.5	21	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	3.3	27
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	92.5	3 ●			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	24.7	50	 Creative outputs	35.1	36 ◇
3.3 Ecological sustainability	36.2	44	7.1 Intangible assets	34.5	52 ◇
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	10.0	68	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	32.3	72 ○
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	73.3	15	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	54.6	33
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.6	53	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.2	44
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	72.2	16
 Market sophistication	54.1	33	7.2 Creative goods and services	29.0	27
4.1 Credit	46.5	45	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	1.3	19
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	65.0	61 ○	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	10.9	16
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	70.1	47 ◇	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	51.7	15
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.9	59 ○
4.2 Investment	35.4	48	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.5	36
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	68.0	44	7.3 Online creativity	42.2	27
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	75.2	22 ○	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	21.1	27
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	24	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	63.1	12
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	26	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69	78.0	14
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	80.3	27	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.8	66 ○ ◇
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.8	25			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	93.0	42 ○			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	575.8	36			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
132	113	Lower middle	SSF	12.1	41.8	3,443	126
				Score/ Value	Rank		
 Institutions				58.5	84		
1.1	Political environment			47.5	96		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			60.7	97		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			40.9	96		
1.2	Regulatory environment			62.1	76 ●		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			33.7	97		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			29.2	106		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			11.6	37 ●		
1.3	Business environment			65.8	81 ●		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			90.6	55 ●		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			41.0	95		
 Human capital and research <td>17.3</td> <td>111</td> <td colspan="2"></td>				17.3	111		
2.1	Education			33.1	109		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			2.9	99		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap ○			7.9	97 ◇		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			12.6	86		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a	n/a		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			11.0	39 ●◆		
2.2	Tertiary education			19.0	97		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			12.5	109		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			20.9	68 ●		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			4.5	52 ●◆		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			0.0	[123]		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			n/a	n/a		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41 ○◇		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0	74 ○◇		
 Infrastructure <td>25.1</td> <td>118</td> <td colspan="2"></td>				25.1	118		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			37.4	114		
3.1.1	ICT access*			31.6	122 ◇		
3.1.2	ICT use*			12.0	127 ◇		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			51.2	104		
3.1.4	E-participation*			54.8	94		
3.2	General infrastructure			25.1	81 ●		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			17.6	124 ○◇		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			32.7	75 ●		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			26.6	36 ●		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			13.0	131 ○◇		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			5.0	115 ◇		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			30.0	120		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	126		
 Market sophistication <td>33.6</td> <td>123</td> <td colspan="2"></td>				33.6	123		
4.1	Credit			19.5	124 ◇		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			30.0	122 ◇		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			17.6	116		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			1.5	19 ●		
4.2	Investment			42.0	[28]		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			42.0	102		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			39.2	126 ◇		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			9.9	116		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			n/a	n/a		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			41.8	107		
 Business sophistication <td>17.0</td> <td>113</td> <td colspan="2"></td>				17.0	113		
5.1	Knowledge workers			13.5	[115]		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			n/a	n/a		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			20.0	78 ○		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			n/a	n/a		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			0.8	116 ○		
5.2	Innovation linkages			17.7	89		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			39.0	83		
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			38.8	106		
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP ○			0.0	95		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	100 ○◇		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			19.7	93		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.0	121 ○◇		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			3.3	123		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			2.9	10 ●◆		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			1.5	93		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			n/a	n/a		
 Knowledge and technology outputs <td>2.7</td> <td>131 ○◇</td> <td colspan="2"></td>				2.7	131 ○◇		
6.1	Knowledge creation			4.8	113		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	104		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	87		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	76 ○◇		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			10.5	82 ●		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			4.7	109		
6.2	Knowledge impact			3.1	[130]		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			n/a	n/a		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			0.5	94		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.1	98		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.1	104		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			n/a	n/a		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			0.3	132 ○◇		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.0	100		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			n/a	n/a		
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			0.0	127 ○		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			0.1	128 ○		
 Creative outputs <td>8.5</td> <td>128 ○◇</td> <td colspan="2"></td>				8.5	128 ○◇		
7.1	Intangible assets			11.9	127 ◇		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			5.0	122		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			0.0	80 ○◇		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	117		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			39.2	115		
7.2	Creative goods and services			0.3	[131]		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade ○			0.0	98		
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			n/a	n/a		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.0	130 ○		
7.3	Online creativity			9.8	94		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			0.6	103		
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			0.0	126		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			31.5	99		
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 appendices 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.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

GII 2021 rank

104

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
111	95	Lower middle	LCN	11.7	97.8	8,342	105

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
Institutions	37.8	131	Business sophistication	23.7	75
1.1 Political environment	40.1	119	5.1 Knowledge workers	37.4	[48]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	50.0	123	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	15.8	92
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	35.1	112	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	49.9	18
1.2 Regulatory environment	17.4	132	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	17.5	127	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a
1.2.2 Rule of law*	17.2	128	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	7.7	81
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	n/a	n/a	5.2 Innovation linkages	13.4	117
1.3 Business environment	55.8	116	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	24.1	125
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	69.4	126	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	32.0	120
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	42.3	92	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	n/a	n/a
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	107
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	100
Human capital and research	34.0	[55]	5.3 Knowledge absorption	20.3	90
2.1 Education	67.5	[10]	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.8	60
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	n/a	n/a	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	10.8	24
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.7	91
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	n/a	n/a	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	0.7	116
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	0.4	84
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	18.5	90			
2.2 Tertiary education	n/a	[n/a]	Knowledge and technology outputs	11.1	112
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	n/a	n/a	6.1 Knowledge creation	4.6	114
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	n/a	n/a	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.6	76
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	n/a	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	0.6	110	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	54
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	163.8	82	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.1	121
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	n/a	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	6.7	93
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41	6.2 Knowledge impact	22.0	93
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	0.5	57
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	0.5	98
Infrastructure	29.1	106	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.3	44
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	51.6	94	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.2	86
3.1.1 ICT access*	42.4	101	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	7.7	94
3.1.2 ICT use*	46.0	89	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	6.6	112
3.1.3 Government's online service*	58.2	90	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.1	51
3.1.4 E-participation*	59.5	87	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	19.8	111
3.2 General infrastructure	12.5	126	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.4	93
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	870.5	101	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.8	88
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	14.5	117			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	16.0	110	Creative outputs	13.4	111
3.3 Ecological sustainability	23.1	85	7.1 Intangible assets	17.7	110
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	9.0	81	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	37.0	63
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	44.3	77	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	80
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5	83	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	105
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	31.7	122
Market sophistication	48.4	59	7.2 Creative goods and services	9.5	82
4.1 Credit	45.4	47	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.2	72
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	35.0	118	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.8	88
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	71.2	46	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	28.5	1	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.0	54
4.2 Investment	38.0	[40]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.0	44
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	38.0	115	7.3 Online creativity	8.8	102
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	1.8	82
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.5	98
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	35.1	93
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	61.7	87	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	95
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	4.7	81			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	72.3	93			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	97.8	85			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

GII 2021 rank

75

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
80	70	Upper middle	EUR	3.3	48.8	14,895	74
				Score/ Value Rank	Score/ Value Rank		
 Institutions				59.5 82	 Business sophistication	18.8 99	
1.1 Political environment			45.8 102	◇	5.1 Knowledge workers		29.2 74
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*			64.3 80		5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		21.8 73
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*			36.6 106	◇	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		37.9 34
1.2 Regulatory environment			68.5 54		5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP		0.1 65
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*			38.4 84		5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %		36.1 53
1.2.2 Rule of law*			40.6 74		5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		6.2 89
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal			9.2 24	●	5.2 Innovation linkages		12.4 122
1.3 Business environment			64.1 88		5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†		26.8 119
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*			60.0 131	◇	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†		35.4 114
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*			68.2 34	●	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		0.0 72
					5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 83
					5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 82
 Human capital and research				31.4 68	5.3 Knowledge absorption	14.9 118	
2.1 Education			60.7 [25]		5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		0.1 104
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP			n/a n/a		5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		5.6 104
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			n/a n/a		5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		0.5 108
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years			n/a n/a		5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		2.6 68
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science			402.6 63		5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		12.0 61
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			8.8 18	●	 Knowledge and technology outputs 20.7 66		
2.2 Tertiary education			31.2 71		6.1 Knowledge creation		9.3 83
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross			40.2 74		6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.9 68
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %			23.5 49		6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1 58
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %			7.1 36	● ◆	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a n/a
2.3 Research and development (R&D)			2.2 91		6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		13.1 67
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			460.2 71		6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		5.0 105
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.2 91		6.2 Knowledge impact		33.4 50
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0 41	◇	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		-0.8 78
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0 74	◇	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64		1.1 83
					6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		0.1 92
 Infrastructure				45.7 52	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		27.0 5
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			59.3 84		6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %		14.2 77
3.1.1 ICT access*			71.3 58		6.3 Knowledge diffusion		19.3 56
3.1.2 ICT use*			51.6 79		6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		0.2 39
3.1.3 Government's online service*			53.5 97	◇	6.3.2 Production and export complexity		59.4 37
3.1.4 E-participation*			60.7 85		6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		2.6 51
3.2 General infrastructure			25.3 78		6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		1.7 65
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			5,733.8 38	● ◆	 Creative outputs 15.9 99		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*			35.4 71		7.1 Intangible assets		16.4 115
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP			19.8 88		7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		19.1 93
3.3 Ecological sustainability			52.4 5	● ◆	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		0.0 80
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use			6.0 106	◇	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.6 53
3.3.2 Environmental performance*			45.4 70		7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†		39.0 116
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			16.2 1	● ◆	7.2 Creative goods and services		12.2 73
 Market sophistication				49.3 51	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		0.1 75
4.1 Credit			37.6 79		7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		8.4 24
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*			65.0 61		7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		n/a n/a
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			58.1 59		7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing		1.1 44
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.7 29		7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade		0.4 66
4.2 Investment			56.0 [15]		7.3 Online creativity		18.6 61
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*			56.0 82		7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		2.8 68
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a n/a		7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		2.9 62
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a		7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		66.5 43
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a		7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1 88
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale			54.3 110	◇			
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			17.9 132	◇			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification			97.7 13	●			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			48.8 103				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank	
109	98	Upper middle	SSF	2.4	39.1	16,153	89	
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank
 Institutions				65.1 59	 Business sophistication			24.0 73
1.1	Political environment			66.9 44	5.1	Knowledge workers		33.7 59
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			80.4 29	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		24.2 63
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			60.2 47	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %		51.9 16
1.2	Regulatory environment			66.1 62	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		0.1 64
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			53.2 54	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %		17.7 70
1.2.2	Rule of law*			59.9 44	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		18.8 35
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			20.3 86	5.2	Innovation linkages		18.5 77
1.3	Business environment			62.2 95	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†		40.0 76
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			76.2 117	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†		39.1 103
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			48.2 76	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		0.1 36
					5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 61
					5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 100
 Human capital and research				8.3 130	5.3 <td colspan="2">Knowledge absorption</td> <td>19.9 92</td>	Knowledge absorption		19.9 92
2.1	Education			n/a [n/a]	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade		1.5 24
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			n/a n/a	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade		6.0 96
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			n/a n/a	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade		0.6 99
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			n/a n/a	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		1.5 94
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a n/a	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses		1.0 79
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			n/a n/a				
2.2	Tertiary education			13.5 107	 Knowledge and technology outputs			12.1 101
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			25.1 91	6.1	Knowledge creation		7.5 93
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			n/a n/a	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 121
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			2.3 73	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 98
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			3.2 86	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.4 40
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			185.2 81	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		12.4 69
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.5 63	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index		5.4 100
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0 41	6.2	Knowledge impact		22.2 92
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0 74	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %		-4.4 118
 Infrastructure				33.4 93	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		20.1 3
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			43.3 103	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP		0.1 85
3.1.1	ICT access*			55.2 85	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.4 126
3.1.2	ICT use*			44.5 93	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %		n/a n/a
3.1.3	Government's online service*			36.5 119	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		6.5 113
3.1.4	E-participation*			36.9 116	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		0.0 96
3.2	General infrastructure			29.9 62	6.3.2	Production and export complexity		32.7 83
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			1,401.1 92	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade		0.3 100
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			n/a n/a	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade		0.2 121
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			31.7 22	 Creative outputs			12.6 112
3.3	Ecological sustainability			26.9 73	7.1	Intangible assets		15.1 118
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			14.0 31	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		14.2 102
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			40.4 87	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		0.0 80
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.3 101	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.4 94
					7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†		41.9 109
 Market sophistication				36.8 113	7.2	Creative goods and services		1.7 [120]
4.1	Credit			35.9 82	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		0.1 93
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			60.0 74	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a n/a
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			32.8 93	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		n/a n/a
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a n/a	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing		n/a n/a
4.2	Investment			32.5 [59]	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		0.2 87
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			60.0 71	7.3	Online creativity		18.6 62
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a n/a	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		1.1 94
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 59	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		1.3 80
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		53.0 60
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			42.1 123	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a n/a
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.0 10				
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			22.3 111				
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			39.1 113				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
59	56	Upper middle	LCN	212.6	3,078.9	14,563	62

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
Institutions	60.6	78	Business sophistication	36.0	34
1.1 Political environment	53.0	85	5.1 Knowledge workers	46.1	[30]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	66.1	74	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	25.2	58
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	46.5	86	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2 Regulatory environment	62.8	74	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	38.9	82	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	43.5	35
1.2.2 Rule of law*	42.0	72	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	15.3	46
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	15.4	60	5.2 Innovation linkages	21.4	61
1.3 Business environment	65.9	80	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	39.0	81
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	81.3	106 ○	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	49.4	49
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	50.4	69	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	n/a	n/a
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	89 ○
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	56
Human capital and research	37.5	48	5.3 Knowledge absorption	40.4	28 ●◆
2.1 Education	55.4	48	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	2.1	14 ●◆
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	6.3	11 ●◆	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	10.5	28 ●
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	21.8	35	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.2	30 ●◆
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	15.7	42	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.7	34
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	400.0	68 ○	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	26.6	46
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	16.6	81 ○			
2.2 Tertiary education	25.1	85	Knowledge and technology outputs	25.3	51
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	53.3	58	6.1 Knowledge creation	23.0	46
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	18.4	83 ○	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.7	41
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.2	104 ○◇	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	47
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	31.9	36 ◆	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.9	26
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	887.7	53 ○	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	18.8	47
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	1.2	34 ◆	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	37.6	24 ●◆
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	52.7	26 ●◆	6.2 Knowledge impact	35.5	40
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	40.9	31 ◆	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.3	35
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	1.3	76
Infrastructure	41.2	69	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.3	29 ◆
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	74.5	49	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	5.6	54
3.1.1 ICT access*	58.9	77	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	36.3	32
3.1.2 ICT use*	61.5	60	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	17.4	62
3.1.3 Government's online service*	87.1	20 ●◆	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.3	33 ◆
3.1.4 E-participation*	90.5	18 ●◆	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	48.8	49
3.2 General infrastructure	20.5	107 ○	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	3.7	44
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2,967.7	67	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	1.0	82
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	43.6	55			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	14.7	116 ○◇	Creative outputs	23.5	66
3.3 Ecological sustainability	28.6	64	7.1 Intangible assets	35.3	51
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	11.1	56	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	67.9	27 ●
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	51.2	53	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	36.1	41
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.9	68	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.3	59
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	52.6	69
Market sophistication	44.9	75	7.2 Creative goods and services	6.8	94 ○
4.1 Credit	30.5	103 ○◇	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.5	48
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	50.0	94 ○◇	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	1.1	84 ○
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	63.7	53	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	7.8	40
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.1	58	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.5	86 ○
4.2 Investment	23.2	99 ○	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.3	70
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	62.0	60	7.3 Online creativity	16.7	69
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	53.1	33	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	1.6	87
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	57	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	8.6	42
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	55	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	42.8	81
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	80.8	26 ●	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	15.0	37
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	8.0	102 ○			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	94.8	28			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	3,078.9	8 ●◆			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
115	51	High	SEAO	0.4	28.5	61,816	71

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	80.7	24	 Business sophistication	22.0	84
1.1 Political environment	84.8	16	5.1 Knowledge workers	32.4	[63]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	94.6	2	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	38.6	30
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	79.9	23	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2 Regulatory environment	80.7	30	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	60.1	42	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	0.0	102
1.2.2 Rule of law*	62.9	38	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	12.8	58
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	8.0	1	5.2 Innovation linkages	17.4	92
1.3 Business environment	76.6	43	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	39.4	80
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	94.9	15	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	44.2	80
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	58.2	54	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	96
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	42
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	57
 Human capital and research	35.2	52	5.3 Knowledge absorption	16.0	114
2.1 Education	50.7	66	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.3	78
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.4	59	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	3.4	121
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	23.6	21	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.0	77
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	14.1	71	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.5	40
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	423.1	53	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	8.2	11			
2.2 Tertiary education	45.6	20	 Knowledge and technology outputs	4.5	[130]
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	31.5	84	6.1 Knowledge creation	6.4	98
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	40.1	4	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	90
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	3.4	64	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	78
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	9.4	62	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	11.1	78
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.3	84	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	3.6	117
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41	6.2 Knowledge impact	5.7	[126]
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	22.8	46	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	n/a	n/a
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	2.4	53
 Infrastructure	48.0	46	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	n/a	n/a
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	64.9	70	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.0	77
3.1.1 ICT access*	69.4	62	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	3.3	107
3.1.2 ICT use*	71.9	43	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	1.4	[129]
3.1.3 Government's online service*	63.5	80	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	n/a	n/a
3.1.4 E-participation*	54.8	94	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	n/a	n/a
3.2 General infrastructure	51.9	8	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.7	85
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	10,009.3	14	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.0	130
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	30.6	79			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	48.4	3	 Creative outputs	18.7	85
3.3 Ecological sustainability	27.1	70	7.1 Intangible assets	21.5	94
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	8.9	82	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	9.5	113
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	54.8	44	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	n/a
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.9	70	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	115
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	47.5	90
 Market sophistication	37.8	106	7.2 Creative goods and services	2.6	[114]
4.1 Credit	56.5	21	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.0	110
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	100.0	1	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	35.7	87	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.5	88
4.2 Investment	23.9	[94]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.1	90
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	40.0	110	7.3 Online creativity	29.2	36
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	7.3	45
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	46	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.9	88
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	75.8	22
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	32.8	130	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	0.0	2			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	0.0	112			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	28.5	123			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
27	46	Upper middle	EUR	6.9	164.1	23,741	37
				Score/Value	Rank		
				69.8	47		
						32.6	42
						36.1	54
						31.1	45
						20.0	78 ○
						0.6	37
						43.1	36
						18.8	34
						29.1	36 ◆
						46.4	51
						55.3	35
						0.3	13 ◆◆
						0.0	41 ◆
						0.3	39
						32.7	49
						0.5	68
						7.2	73
						1.3	59
						2.9	55
						50.1	23 ◆
						36.0	27 ◆
						27.1	36
						1.3	57
						0.3	40
						2.7	7 ◆◆
						15.4	55
						15.9	52
						51.4	6 ◆◆
						1.6	33
						10.1	14 ◆◆
						0.2	68
						38.0	1 ◆◆
						22.9	56
						29.5	36
						0.2	40 ◆
						56.7	41
						5.0	37
						4.2	20 ◆
						41.1	21 ◆
						57.9	7 ◆◆
						84.8	18 ◆◆
						n/a	n/a
						8.5	13 ◆◆
						53.7	64
						21.7	46
						1.7	13 ◆◆
						4.7	45
						n/a	n/a
						1.1	43
						1.0	42
						26.8	43
						23.7	24 ◆
						3.8	59
						69.5	39 ◆
						7.3	53

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank	
123	108	Low	SSF	20.9	46.1	2,203	118	
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank
 Institutions				56.2 92	 Business sophistication			16.0 120
1.1 Political environment				39.2 121	5.1 Knowledge workers			12.2 [121]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				50.0 123 ○	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	② 13.3	99 ◆	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				33.8 115	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a	
1.2 Regulatory environment				64.8 66 ●	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				33.7 98	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a	
1.2.2 Rule of law*				35.5 88	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	② 0.8	115	
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				10.5 33 ●	5.2 Innovation linkages			14.2 111
1.3 Business environment				64.5 85	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	② 30.2	111	
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				88.2 71 ●	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	② 28.7	124 ○ ◇	
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				40.8 96	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	② 0.0	60 ●	
					5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	117	
					5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
 Human capital and research				18.4 103	5.3 Knowledge absorption			21.5 83
2.1 Education				36.7 100	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.0	118	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.4 24 ● ◆	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	7.0	80	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap ②				15.7 71	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.1	32 ● ◆	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				9.3 110	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.0	107	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				22.2 102				
2.2 Tertiary education				15.4 101	 Knowledge and technology outputs			11.8 106
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				7.1 120	6.1 Knowledge creation			5.1 111
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				20.3 71	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	128 ○ ◇	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				2.3 72	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	98 ○ ◇	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				3.1 87 ◆	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	55	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	②			47.6 95	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	10.2	85	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	②			0.6 56 ● ◆	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	5.6	98	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0 41 ○ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact			20.6 102
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0.0 74 ○ ◇	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.8	29 ●	
					6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	0.3	107	
					6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.0	110	
					6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.6	118	
					6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	n/a	
 Infrastructure				27.4 111	6.3 Knowledge diffusion			9.7 95
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				36.6 117	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	89	
3.1.1 ICT access*				33.0 120	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	31.2	87 ◆	
3.1.2 ICT use*				15.9 119	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.7	82 ◆	
3.1.3 Government's online service*				46.5 111	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	1.2	75 ●	
3.1.4 E-participation*				51.2 99				
3.2 General infrastructure				26.1 76 ●	 Creative outputs			8.3 129 ○
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				n/a n/a	7.1 Intangible assets			12.0 125 ○
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				26.7 87	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.5	123 ○	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				21.8 71 ●	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	80 ○ ◇	
3.3 Ecological sustainability				19.4 104	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	100	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				n/a n/a	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	39.5	113	
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				38.3 93 ◆	7.2 Creative goods and services			2.1 [118]
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1 125 ○	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.2	69	
					7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	② 0.5	98	
					7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	
					7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	n/a	n/a	
					7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.0	117	
 Market sophistication				36.8 114	7.3 Online creativity			7.1 113
4.1 Credit				21.1 122	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.1	126 ○	
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				30.0 122 ○	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.0	124	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				28.4 98 ◆	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	24.7	114	
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				1.5 21 ●	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment				42.0 [28]				
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				42.0 102				
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				n/a n/a				
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a n/a				
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a n/a				
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				47.3 118				
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				5.8 94				
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				n/a n/a				
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				46.1 105				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Cabo Verde

GII 2021 rank

89

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
88	96	Lower middle	SSF	0.6	3.9	6,980	100
				Score/ Value Rank	Score/ Value Rank		
 Institutions				57.0 88	 Business sophistication	23.9 [74]	
1.1 Political environment	63.7 49 ◆			5.1 Knowledge workers	23.6 [89]		
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	76.8 37 ● ◆			5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	17.1 89		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	57.2 56 ◆			5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a n/a		
1.2 Regulatory environment	65.2 64 ◆			5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a n/a		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	37.6 87			5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	n/a n/a		
1.2.2 Rule of law*	60.3 43 ● ◆			5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	7.6 83		
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	17.4 73			5.2 Innovation linkages	26.7 [40]		
1.3 Business environment	42.2 130 ○ ◇			5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	41.1 72		
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	84.5 93			5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	46.3 67		
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 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a n/a		
				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0 100 ○ ◇		
 Human capital and research	21.1 95			5.3 Knowledge absorption	21.4 84		
2.1 Education	47.9 73			5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.8 50		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.2 31 ●			5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	3.0 124 ○ ◇		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	19.7 49			5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.4 55		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	12.7 84			5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	5.7 17 ●		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a n/a			5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a n/a		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	⊙ 15.4 75			Knowledge and technology outputs	8.6[122]		
2.2 Tertiary education	14.9 102			6.1 Knowledge creation	9.2 [85]		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	23.6 95			6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	⊙ 0.8 70		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	16.1 93			6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a n/a		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.4 82			6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a n/a		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	0.6 108			6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	14.4 59		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⊙ 123.5 85			6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	0.0 132 ○ ◇		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⊙ 0.1 109			6.2 Knowledge impact	13.7 [118]		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0 41 ○ ◇			6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	n/a n/a		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0 74 ○ ◇			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	4.0 36 ● ◆		
				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	n/a n/a		
				6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	7.5 36 ● ◆		
				6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	⊙ 7.2 97		
 Infrastructure	42.3 66 ◆			6.3 Knowledge diffusion	2.9 127 ○		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	49.0 95			6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0 98		
3.1.1 ICT access*	57.9 80 ◆			6.3.2 Production and export complexity	n/a n/a		
3.1.2 ICT use*	46.5 85			6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	⊙ 0.0 131 ○ ◇		
3.1.3 Government's online service*	50.0 106			6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.9 86		
3.1.4 E-participation*	41.7 111			Creative outputs	25.7 59		
3.2 General infrastructure	60.0 [4]			7.1 Intangible assets	32.5 59		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	n/a n/a			7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	22.1 90		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	n/a n/a			7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a n/a		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	42.2 5 ● ◆			7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	⊙ 8.1 16 ● ◆		
3.3 Ecological sustainability	17.8 113			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	44.6 98		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	n/a n/a			7.2 Creative goods and services	11.0 [77]		
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	32.8 112			7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.3 61		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5 87			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	⊙ 1.8 20 ●		
				7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	⊙ 0.1 110		
 Market sophistication	26.6 128 ○ ◇			7.3 Online creativity	26.8 42 ● ◆		
4.1 Credit	29.0 111			7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	1.9 79		
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	35.0 118 ○			7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	2.0 71 ◆		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	58.7 58			7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	73.3 28 ● ◆		
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a n/a			7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a n/a		
4.2 Investment	24.0 [91]						
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	24.0 128 ○ ◇						
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a n/a						
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a n/a						
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a n/a						
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	26.7 132 ○ ◇						
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	11.6 124 ○						
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	⊙ 49.2 107 ○ ◇						
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	3.9 132 ○ ◇						

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
104	106	Lower middle	SEAO	16.7	74.3	4,441	110
				Score/ Value	Rank		
 Institutions				50.5	111		
1.1 Political environment				49.6	91		
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				73.2	44 ●◆		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				37.8	103		
1.2 Regulatory environment				51.4	102		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				28.6	106		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				22.1	118		
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				19.4	82		
1.3 Business environment				50.5	127 ○◇		
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				52.4	132 ○◇		
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				48.5	74		
 Human capital and research				17.6	109		
2.1 Education				27.6	[120]		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				2.2	110 ○◇		
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				21.7	100		
2.2 Tertiary education				24.6	86		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				14.7	102		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				23.2	52		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				n/a	n/a		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				0.6	112		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	○			30.4	101 ○		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	○			0.1	102		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0	41 ○◇		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0.0	74 ○◇		
 Infrastructure				28.9	107		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				44.9	100		
3.1.1 ICT access*				46.5	94		
3.1.2 ICT use*				46.3	86		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				45.3	113		
3.1.4 E-participation*				41.7	111		
3.2 General infrastructure				23.6	89		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				502.9	107		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				24.7	94		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				26.6	35 ●		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				18.2	112		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				8.2	89		
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				33.6	108		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.3	94		
 Market sophistication				45.8	69		
4.1 Credit				70.9	6 ●◆		
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				80.0	23 ●		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				114.2	19 ●◆		
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				38.4	1 ●◆		
4.2 Investment				23.2	100		
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				40.0	110		
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				n/a	n/a		
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	39 ◆		
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	32 ●◆		
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				43.3	122 ○◇		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	○			9.8	115		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				n/a	n/a		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				74.3	91		
 Business sophistication				16.2	117		
5.1 Knowledge workers				11.9	122 ○◇		
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	○			5.5	117 ○◇		
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	○			22.2	68		
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	○			0.0	84		
5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	○			19.4	66		
5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	○			2.2	105		
5.2 Innovation linkages				24.0	51 ●◆		
5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†				39.0	82		
5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†				45.7	70		
5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	○			0.0	56		
5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	39 ●◆		
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a		
5.3 Knowledge absorption				12.6	127 ○◇		
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.1	105		
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				2.4	129 ○◇		
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				0.6	95		
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				13.1	7 ●◆		
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	○			4.3	73		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				11.2	111		
6.1 Knowledge creation				3.6	117		
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	○			0.1	120 ○		
6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	94		
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a		
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				4.7	111		
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				5.6	98		
6.2 Knowledge impact				22.6	90		
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				2.7	19 ●		
6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64				0.7	90		
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.0	109 ◇		
6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.1	107		
6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %				n/a	n/a		
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				7.4	106		
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.0	90		
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				30.9	89		
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				0.7	83		
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				0.4	103		
 Creative outputs				16.3	98		
7.1 Intangible assets				26.5	82		
7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				39.5	59		
7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				0.0	80 ○◇		
7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	○			0.2	104		
7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†				60.6	41 ●◆		
7.2 Creative goods and services				6.2	[99]		
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				n/a	n/a		
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				3.2	57		
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				n/a	n/a		
7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing				n/a	n/a		
7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.4	69		
7.3 Online creativity				6.0	117		
7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				0.8	100		
7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69				0.1	118		
7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69				25.0	113		
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.7	71		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank			
117	124	Lower middle	SSF	26.5	97.0	3,710	119			
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank		
 Institutions				49.9 113	 Business sophistication			20.4 93		
1.1	Political environment			40.2 118	5.1	Knowledge workers			23.7 [88]	
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			55.4 112	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			⊙ 10.9 108	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			32.6 119	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			⊙ 37.6 35 ●	
1.2	Regulatory environment			48.0 110	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			n/a n/a	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			21.9 120	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			n/a n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*			17.2 127 ○ ◇	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			⊙ 2.0 106	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			19.9 84	5.2	Innovation linkages			18.6 76 ●	
1.3	Business environment			61.4 103	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			40.0 75	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			86.3 80	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			42.0 96	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			36.6 110	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			n/a n/a	
					5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP ⊙			0.0 102	
					5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 91	
 Human capital and research				18.2 105	5.3	Knowledge absorption			18.8 99	
2.1	Education			35.7 103	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.0 117 ○	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			3.1 93	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			⊙ 5.7 102	
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap ⊙			17.8 60 ●	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			1.6 45 ●	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			⊙ 12.1 91	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			2.3 71 ●	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a n/a	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			n/a n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			⊙ 19.3 94	 Knowledge and technology outputs					12.9 98
2.2	Tertiary education			19.0 96	6.1	Knowledge creation			7.2 95	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			14.3 104	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.3 85	
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			⊙ 21.3 66	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 90	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			2.8 69	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 62	
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			0.0 [123]	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			14.3 61 ●	
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			n/a n/a	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			7.4 89	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			n/a n/a	6.2	Knowledge impact			26.1 [81]	
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0 41 ○ ◇	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			1.3 37 ●	
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0 74 ○ ◇	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			n/a n/a	
					6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.1 81	
					6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.7 116	
					6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			n/a n/a	
 Infrastructure				25.8 115	6.3	Knowledge diffusion			5.5 118	
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			34.2 120 ◇	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.0 71	
3.1.1	ICT access*			34.4 117	6.3.2	Production and export complexity			6.8 119 ○ ◇	
3.1.2	ICT use*			13.5 124 ○ ◇	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			⊙ 0.2 107	
3.1.3	Government's online service*			47.1 110	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			1.3 70 ●	
3.1.4	E-participation*			41.7 111	 Creative outputs					9.6 124 ○ ◇
3.2	General infrastructure			24.1 87	7.1	Intangible assets			13.3 122	
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			342.1 114	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			6.3 118 ○	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			25.5 91	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			0.0 80 ○ ◇	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			27.2 32 ●	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.4 93	
3.3	Ecological sustainability			19.2 108	7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			42.4 107	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			9.4 76	7.2	Creative goods and services			5.3 [103]	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			33.6 108	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.6 45 ●	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2 118	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			n/a n/a	
					7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			⊙ 0.0 121	
 Market sophistication				26.1 129 ○ ◇	7.3	Online creativity			6.2 116	
4.1	Credit			28.2 112	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			0.2 119	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			60.0 74	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			1.2 81	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			⊙ 15.2 119	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			21.2 118	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.7 28 ●	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a	
4.2	Investment			15.6 [127]						
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			28.0 124 ○ ◇						
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a n/a						
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a						
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 73						
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			34.5 128 ○ ◇						
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			15.5 131 ○ ◇						
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			n/a n/a						
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			97.0 86						

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
23	8	High	NAC	37.7	1,809.0	47,569	17
				Score/ Value Rank			
	Institutions			90.1	5 ●		
1.1	Political environment			87.4	10 ●		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			83.9	13		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			89.1	10 ●		
1.2	Regulatory environment			93.4	8 ●		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			88.4	10 ●		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			93.1	12		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			10.0	29		
1.3	Business environment			89.6	4 ●		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			98.2	3 ●◆		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			81.0	12		
	Human capital and research			52.4	18		
2.1	Education			58.9	33		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			5.3	29		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			18.3	58 ○		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			16.2	32		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			516.7	7		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			9.9	28		
2.2	Tertiary education			42.1	35		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			70.1	34		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			22.4	56		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			13.8	14		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			56.2	18		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			4,325.6	23		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			1.5	23		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			63.4	21		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			79.2	6 ●		
	Infrastructure			53.7	30 ◇		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			84.9	21		
3.1.1	ICT access*			80.3	31		
3.1.2	ICT use*			81.1	24		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			84.1	31		
3.1.4	E-participation*			94.0	16		
3.2	General infrastructure			48.1	13		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			17,655.8	5 ●◆		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			78.0	20		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			21.4	75 ○		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			28.1	66 ◇		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			5.7	111 ○◇		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			71.0	20		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.4	89 ○◇		
	Market sophistication			84.7	1 ●◆		
4.1	Credit			85.0	[3]		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			85.0	14 ◆		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2	Investment			81.9	3 ●◆		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			84.0	7 ◆		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			128.9	7		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.4	1 ●◆		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.3	1 ●◆		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			87.2	9 ●		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.5	18		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			97.9	11		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			1,809.0	15		
	Business sophistication			50.1	20		
5.1	Knowledge workers			48.0	27 ◇		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			43.7	21		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			n/a	n/a		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			0.8	30 ◇		
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			41.0	42 ◇		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			19.0	33		
5.2	Innovation linkages			56.1	9 ●		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			67.9	10		
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			62.5	22		
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.2	30		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.4	1 ●◆		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.0	21		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			46.1	19		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			2.1	13		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			10.6	27		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			1.0	72 ○◇		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			2.2	74 ○		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			56.7	18		
	Knowledge and technology outputs			38.3	23		
6.1	Knowledge creation			48.7	16		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.2	32 ◇		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.4	23 ◇		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			39.6	20		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			79.8	4 ●◆		
6.2	Knowledge impact			37.8	32		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			0.2	61		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			0.2	113 ○◇		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.6	5 ●		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.4	82 ○◇		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			37.6	31		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			28.3	41		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.9	21		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			58.8	39 ◇		
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			6.6	28		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			1.6	67 ○		
	Creative outputs			41.9	19		
7.1	Intangible assets			46.3	24		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			47.8	46		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			138.2	13		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.4	92 ○		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			77.0	11		
7.2	Creative goods and services			24.1	40 ◇		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			1.0	29		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			3.4	54		
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			59.1	9		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			1.4	32		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			1.0	45		
7.3	Online creativity			50.8	20		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			78.6	6 ●◆		
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			33.2	21		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			73.2	29		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			15.0	36		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
61	44	High	LCN	19.1	456.4	23,455	54
				Score/Value	Rank		
 Institutions				72.7	40		
1.1	Political environment			73.9	35		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			73.2	44		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			74.2	29		
1.2	Regulatory environment			68.4	55	◇	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			75.5	25	●	
1.2.2	Rule of law*			75.0	26		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			27.4	110	○ ◇	
1.3	Business environment			75.7	46		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			91.4	50		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			60.1	48		
 Human capital and research				35.2	51		
2.1	Education			53.5	55		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			5.4	22	●	
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			18.7	57		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			16.6	22	●	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			437.8	46	◇	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			18.0	87	○ ◇	
2.2	Tertiary education			38.8	44		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			90.9	8	●	
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			20.9	67		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			0.5	100	○ ◇	
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			13.4	51	◇	
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			491.5	68	◇	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.3	76	◇	
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41	○ ◇	
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			41.0	30		
 Infrastructure				47.4	47	◇	
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			78.3	37		
3.1.1	ICT access*			72.3	56	◇	
3.1.2	ICT use*			70.0	46		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			85.3	24		
3.1.4	E-participation*			85.7	29		
3.2	General infrastructure			31.9	53		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			4,385.3	51		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			59.0	33		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			22.1	64		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			31.9	52		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			10.9	60		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			55.3	42		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.0	43		
 Market sophistication				46.4	66		
4.1	Credit			45.1	48		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			55.0	88	○	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			122.5	16	●	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.8	26	◆	
4.2	Investment			25.9	82		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			66.0	50		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			87.5	16		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	61		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	67	○	
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			68.3	68		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			0.4	4	●	
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			61.4	103	○ ◇	
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			456.4	43		
 Business sophistication				30.6	48		
5.1	Knowledge workers			39.5	43		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			31.9	44		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			57.5	10	● ◆	
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			0.1	60	◇	
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			29.9	62		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			11.9	63	◇	
5.2	Innovation linkages			17.4	93	○ ◇	
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			39.7	77	◇	
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			44.8	78	◇	
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.0	70		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	60		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	43		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			34.8	43		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			2.2	12	●	
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			8.5	56		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			0.7	88	◇	
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			3.0	51		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			27.5	44	○	
 Knowledge and technology outputs				22.3	58		
6.1	Knowledge creation			17.4	58		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.9	67		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.6	33		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	45		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			23.6	39		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			24.3	37		
6.2	Knowledge impact			39.9	24	●	
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			1.4	34	◆	
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			10.3	12	●	
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.5	7	●	
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			6.8	40		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			23.9	54	○	
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			9.6	96	○ ◇	
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.1	67		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			39.7	71	◇	
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			0.8	76		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			0.6	100	○	
 Creative outputs				25.3	60	◇	
7.1	Intangible assets			36.5	47		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			68.7	25		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			39.1	40		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	108	○	
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			57.8	54		
7.2	Creative goods and services			8.1	89	◇	
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.3	63		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			3.7	51		
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			13.8	32	◇	
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			0.7	78	○	
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.1	92	○	
7.3	Online creativity			20.2	57	◇	
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			14.7	33		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			60.4	51		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.3	68		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank								
7	25	Upper middle	SEAO	1,439.3	24,162.4	17,206	14								
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank							
 Institutions				64.4	61				 Business sophistication				54.3	13	◆
1.1 Political environment				65.3	47	◆	5.1 Knowledge workers				77.7	[2]			
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				71.4	54		5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				n/a	n/a			
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				62.2	43	◆	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %				79.2	1	◆◆		
1.2 Regulatory environment				49.9	106	○	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP				1.7	12	◆		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				37.1	91		5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %				76.3	4	◆◆		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				39.5	77		5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				n/a	n/a			
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				27.4	110	○	5.2 Innovation linkages				31.3	32	◆◆		
1.3 Business environment				78.1	39		5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†				70.5	6	◆◆		
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				94.1	25	◆	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†				73.1	3	◆◆		
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				62.1	46		5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP				0.0	94	○		
							5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	63			
							5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.4	26	◆◆		
 Human capital and research				50.6	21	◆	5.3 Knowledge absorption				53.9	9	◆◆		
2.1 Education				66.7	[12]		5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				1.3	29			
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				n/a	n/a		5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				22.8	5	◆◆		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a	n/a		5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				1.0	73			
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				12.4	88	○◆	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				1.4	101	○		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				579.0	1	◆◆	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses				57.7	15	◆◆		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				13.3	56		 Knowledge and technology outputs				58.5	4	◆◆		
2.2 Tertiary education				25.2	83		6.1 Knowledge creation				70.5	4	◆◆		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				53.8	57		6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				53.2	1	◆◆		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				n/a	n/a		6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.8	13	◆◆		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				0.4	101	○	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				96.6	1	◆◆		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				59.8	14	◆	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				21.3	42			
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				1,471.3	45		6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				58.6	13	◆◆		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				2.2	13	◆	6.2 Knowledge impact				52.2	5	◆◆		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				92.5	3	◆◆	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				5.2	6	◆◆		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				84.2	3	◆◆	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64				n/a	n/a			
							6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.3	39			
							6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				12.0	24			
							6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %				48.5	14	◆◆		
 Infrastructure				54.6	24	◆	6.3 Knowledge diffusion				52.9	9	◆◆		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				79.4	34	◆	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.2	36	◆◆		
3.1.1 ICT access*				63.0	71		6.3.2 Production and export complexity				74.9	18	◆◆		
3.1.2 ICT use*				67.7	52	◆	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				27.8	1	◆◆		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				90.6	12	◆	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				2.1	53			
3.1.4 E-participation*				96.4	9	◆	 Creative outputs				46.5	14	◆		
3.2 General infrastructure				54.4	5	◆	7.1 Intangible assets				70.9	2	◆◆		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				5,332.3	40	◆	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				324.1	1	◆◆		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				72.3	26	◆	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				118.0	16	◆◆		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				43.9	4	◆◆	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				29.6	1	◆◆		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				29.9	59		7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†				59.7	46			
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				7.5	97	○	7.2 Creative goods and services				40.0	11	◆		
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				37.3	98	○◆	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.5	46			
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				5.8	17		7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				0.8	91	○		
							7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				10.4	37	◆◆		
							7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing				0.7	76	○		
							7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade				11.2	1	◆◆		
 Market sophistication				61.5	16	◆	7.3 Online creativity				4.3	[125]			
4.1 Credit				51.7	26	◆	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				2.2	74			
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				60.0	74		7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69				6.3	47			
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				164.7	5	◆	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69				n/a	n/a			
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				0.0	74	○	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a			
4.2 Investment				35.9	44										
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				72.0	27										
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				58.6	28										
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	29	◆									
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	17	◆									
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				96.9	1	◆◆									
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				2.5	58										
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				99.4	2	◆									
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				24,162.4	1	◆◆									

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank					
75	58	Upper middle	LCN	50.9	719.3	14,137	68					
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank				
 Institutions				66.2	56	 Business sophistication		29.4	50			
1.1	Political environment			55.7	72	5.1	Knowledge workers		44.4	36		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			62.5	89 ○	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		n/a	n/a		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			52.2	67	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %		63.0	7 ● ◆		
1.2	Regulatory environment			63.8	70	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		0.1	61		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			53.9	53	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %		43.0	37		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			35.7	86	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		14.4	52		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			16.7	65	5.2	Innovation linkages		16.8	98 ○		
1.3	Business environment			79.2	36	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†		45.2	53		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			87.0	74	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†		45.0	77		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			71.4	30 ◆	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		0.0	69		
						5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	84		
						5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1	61		
 Human capital and research				28.4	78	5.3	Knowledge absorption		27.0	64		
2.1	Education			42.4	87	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade		0.8	55		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.5	58	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade		13.9	15 ●		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			19.1	56	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade		1.4	54		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			14.5	62	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		4.1	27 ●		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			405.5	62 ○	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses		2.4	75 ○ ◇		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			26.1	107 ○ ◇							
2.2	Tertiary education			32.7	67	 Knowledge and technology outputs					19.2	72
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			55.0	55	6.1	Knowledge creation			9.6	80	
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			24.6	41	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.5	78	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			0.2	106 ○ ◇	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	53	
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			10.2	59	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	49	
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			88.0	91 ○ ◇	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			9.8	87	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.3	82	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			17.8	45	
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41 ○ ◇	6.2	Knowledge impact			35.5	39	
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			34.4	35	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			3.6	13 ● ◆	
 Infrastructure				44.9	57	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			2.0	55	
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			68.3	61	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.2	70	
3.1.1	ICT access*			60.9	74	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			13.5	21 ●	
3.1.2	ICT use*			48.9	82	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			20.0	63	
3.1.3	Government's online service*			76.5	49	6.3	Knowledge diffusion			12.4	82	
3.1.4	E-participation*			86.9	27	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.2	45	
3.2	General infrastructure			23.0	93	6.3.2	Production and export complexity			46.2	56	
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			1,610.6	89	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			1.3	69	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			41.5	57	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			0.7	90	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			19.7	90							
3.3	Ecological sustainability			43.4	27 ● ◆	 Creative outputs					19.8	82
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			18.2	11 ● ◆	7.1	Intangible assets			27.1	78	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			52.9	48	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			36.8	64	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			4.0	23 ●	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			30.2	43	
 Market sophistication				50.8	42	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.4	89 ○	
4.1	Credit			50.4	32 ◆	7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			54.5	62	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			90.0	10 ● ◆	7.2	Creative goods and services			7.7	90	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			51.5	66	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.2	70	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			1.8	15 ●	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			1.4	76	
4.2	Investment			24.1	90	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			7.5	42	
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			80.0	13 ● ◆	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			1.2	35	
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			37.0	41	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.2	74	
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	84 ○	7.3	Online creativity			17.2	66	
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	72 ○	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			2.8	66	
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			78.0	35	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			21.7	29	
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			2.9	61	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			43.1	80	
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			88.0	60	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.0	70	
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			719.2	31							

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank				
49	66	Upper middle	LCN	5.1	99.0	19,309	56				
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank			
	Institutions			63.1	66		Business sophistication		30.0	49	
1.1	Political environment			63.2	51	5.1	Knowledge workers		29.3	73	
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			69.6	60	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		27.4	56	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			60.1	48	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %		54.7	12	
1.2	Regulatory environment			68.8	52	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		0.1	58	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			56.5	50	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %		1.3	93	
1.2.2	Rule of law*			61.1	42	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		12.2	62	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			18.7	77	5.2	Innovation linkages		16.9	97	
1.3	Business environment			57.3	112	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†		42.3	68	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			79.9	110	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†		49.2	51	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			34.6	114	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		0.0	81	
						5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	85	
						5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	83	
	Human capital and research			32.4	61	5.3	Knowledge absorption		43.7	22	
2.1	Education			62.5	18	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade		2.8	7	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			7.0	6	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade		8.9	46	
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			24.1	19	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade		1.3	58	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			16.5	24	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		4.5	24	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			414.8	59	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses		n/a	n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			13.3	58						
2.2	Tertiary education			28.2	80						
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			57.7	52						
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			15.1	99						
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			n/a	n/a						
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			6.6	72						
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			345.0	74						
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.4	72						
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41						
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			15.1	59						
	Infrastructure			40.7	71						
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			67.7	64						
3.1.1	ICT access*			69.4	63						
3.1.2	ICT use*			67.8	51						
3.1.3	Government's online service*			68.2	72						
3.1.4	E-participation*			65.5	77						
3.2	General infrastructure			18.2	115						
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			2,268.5	77						
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			34.6	72						
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			15.4	114						
3.3	Ecological sustainability			36.3	43						
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			17.2	14						
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			52.5	50						
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.1	65						
	Market sophistication			43.0	85						
4.1	Credit			43.5	54						
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			85.0	14						
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			58.8	57						
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.1	64						
4.2	Investment			17.0	125						
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			48.0	96						
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			4.4	72						
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	73						
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a						
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			68.4	67						
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.6	20						
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			80.2	77						
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			99.0	84						

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
121	107	Lower middle	SSF	26.4	144.5	5,360	112

		Score/ Value	Rank			Score/ Value	Rank
	Institutions	60.6	79		Business sophistication	20.9	91
1.1 Political environment		48.6	93	5.1 Knowledge workers		21.7	[98]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*		66.1	74	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	⊙	10.3	110
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*		39.9	98	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	⊙	35.5	41 ●
1.2 Regulatory environment		62.2	75	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*		37.1	90	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %		n/a	n/a
1.2.2 Rule of law*		31.8	99	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	⊙	1.3	111
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal		13.1	46 ●	5.2 Innovation linkages		18.3	81
1.3 Business environment		70.8	69 ●	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†		38.1	89
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*		93.7	27 ● ◆	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†		43.8	81
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*		47.9	77	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		n/a	n/a
				5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	123 ○
				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	100 ○ ◆
	Human capital and research	11.1	124 ○ ◆	5.3 Knowledge absorption		22.6	78
2.1 Education		26.7	122 ○ ◆	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		0.1	111
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP		3.3	89	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		5.9	99
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		13.6	80	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		2.6	15 ● ◆
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years		10.5	104	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		1.6	92
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science		n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		28.9	116 ○ ◆				
2.2 Tertiary education		6.3	121 ○ ◆		Knowledge and technology outputs	11.5	110
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross		10.0	115	6.1 Knowledge creation		2.6	124 ○
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %		n/a	n/a	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1	109
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	⊙	2.2	76	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	98 ○ ◆
2.3 Research and development (R&D)		0.4	114	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	70
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.		n/a	n/a	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		3.1	120
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⊙	0.1	110 ○ ◆	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		6.1	95
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$		0.0	41 ○ ◆	6.2 Knowledge impact		23.3	88
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*		0.0	74 ○ ◆	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		3.1	16 ●
				6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64		0.7	89
	Infrastructure	28.0	109	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		0.0	119 ○ ◆
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)		40.0	110	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.6	95
3.1.1 ICT access*		39.4	107	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %		n/a	n/a
3.1.2 ICT use*		34.7	102	6.3 Knowledge diffusion		8.6	100
3.1.3 Government's online service*		45.3	113	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		0.0	92
3.1.4 E-participation*		40.5	115	6.3.2 Production and export complexity		21.7	107
3.2 General infrastructure		26.9	73 ●	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		1.1	71 ●
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.		401.3	112	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		1.2	74
3.2.2 Logistics performance*		48.1	49 ● ◆				
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP		23.7	55 ●		Creative outputs	9.9	121
3.3 Ecological sustainability		17.1	114	7.1 Intangible assets		16.1	116
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use		9.6	72	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		6.7	117 ○
3.3.2 Environmental performance*		25.8	129 ○ ◆	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		3.6	71
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.3	100	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.5	88
				7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†		50.3	81
	Market sophistication	36.0	117	7.2 Creative goods and services		1.4	[123]
4.1 Credit		31.1	101	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		0.1	77
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*		70.0	44 ●	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a	n/a
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		19.6	114	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		0.2	49	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing		n/a	n/a
4.2 Investment		25.1	[83]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade		0.0	118
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*		42.0	102	7.3 Online creativity		5.9	118
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP		n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		0.4	112
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		0.2	113
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	⊙	0.0	53	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		21.1	119
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale		51.7	114	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %		7.7	101				
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification		n/a	n/a				
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$		144.5	74 ●				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
48	41	High	EUR	4.1	112.0	27,681	41
				Score/ Value Rank			
Institutions				69.8 46	Business sophistication 27.7 55		
1.1 Political environment				66.6 45	5.1 Knowledge workers 37.0 53		
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				80.4 29	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % 37.1 33		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				59.8 49	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % 26.2 60		
1.2 Regulatory environment				71.8 45	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP 0.5 38		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				58.9 44	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % 33.2 56		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				56.4 48	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 17.6 38		
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				15.1 59	5.2 Innovation linkages 18.3 80		
1.3 Business environment				70.9 68	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration† 29.4 113		
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				85.3 87	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth† 30.2 123		
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				56.5 58	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP 0.2 21		
					5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 59		
					5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 53		
Human capital and research				37.6 47	5.3 Knowledge absorption 27.8 62		
2.1 Education				59.1 32	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade 1.1 37		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				3.9 71	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade 6.4 89		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a n/a	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade 1.6 46		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				15.2 48	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP 1.6 90		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				471.9 37	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses 24.8 51		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				6.4 1	Knowledge and technology outputs 26.9 47		
2.2 Tertiary education				39.8 40	6.1 Knowledge creation 22.5 48		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				67.7 37	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 1.8 40		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				26.3 32	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.2 52		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				3.0 66	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.5 37		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				14.0 50	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 37.4 23		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				2,135.4 38	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index 17.3 49		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				1.1 35	6.2 Knowledge impact 33.5 49		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0 41	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % -2.4 108		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				8.4 68	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64 5.9 28		
					6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 0.1 97		
					6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 22.4 6		
					6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, % 26.2 47		
Infrastructure				53.8 29	6.3 Knowledge diffusion 24.7 48		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				78.2 39	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 0.2 37		
3.1.1 ICT access*				79.0 38	6.3.2 Production and export complexity 64.0 30		
3.1.2 ICT use*				69.3 48	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade 3.0 48		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				75.3 52	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade 3.1 34		
3.1.4 E-participation*				89.3 23	Creative outputs 28.2 54		
3.2 General infrastructure				30.8 58	7.1 Intangible assets 30.2 69		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				3,109.1 63	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 52.2 44		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				49.1 48	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP 8.5 62		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				25.2 45	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 3.4 31		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				52.3 6	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation† 51.9 73		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				12.5 43	7.2 Creative goods and services 25.2 38		
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				63.1 34	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 1.7 15		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				9.8 6	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 2.0 67		
					7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69 n/a n/a		
					7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing 2.7 5		
					7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.8 51		
Market sophistication				46.1 67	7.3 Online creativity 27.2 41		
4.1 Credit				35.6 86	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69 14.8 32		
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				50.0 94	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69 11.5 39		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				54.4 60	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69 70.5 35		
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				n/a n/a	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP 9.2 49		
4.2 Investment				28.0 73			
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				70.0 36			
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				37.1 40			
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0 76			
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a n/a			
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				74.8 43			
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				1.8 25			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				95.8 23			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				112.0 79			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
21	31	High	NAWA	1.2	34.6	39,079	29
				Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				80.4	26		
1.1	Political environment			74.7	33		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			78.6	34		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			72.7	34		
1.2	Regulatory environment			84.2	22		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			70.0	32		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			66.7	35		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			8.0	1 ● ◆		
1.3	Business environment			82.3	26		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			92.0	45		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			72.5	29		
 Human capital and research				38.7	42		
2.1	Education			65.9	14		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			5.8	18		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			37.4	3 ● ◆		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			15.4	47		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			438.0	45 ◇		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			8.1	10 ◆		
2.2	Tertiary education			42.8	34		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			81.3	19		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			15.1	98 ○ ◇		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			23.9	5 ● ◆		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			7.4	66 ◇		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			1,432.8	47 ◇		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.6	55		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41 ○ ◇		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0	74 ○ ◇		
 Infrastructure				53.9	28		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			88.3	14		
3.1.1	ICT access*			87.9	11		
3.1.2	ICT use*			83.0	14		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			87.1	20		
3.1.4	E-participation*			95.2	14		
3.2	General infrastructure			26.3	75 ◇		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			5,842.0	36		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			51.3	44		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			16.2	109 ○ ◇		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			47.0	21		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			13.9	32		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			64.8	31		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			6.2	16		
 Market sophistication				50.0	46		
4.1	Credit			53.2	22		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			60.0	74		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			112.3	20		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2	Investment			33.0	56		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			76.0	21		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			14.2	64 ○		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	36		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	14		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			63.8	79		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.8	25		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			80.3	76		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			34.6	117 ○ ◇		
 Business sophistication				42.6	28		
5.1	Knowledge workers			42.2	40		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			35.5	38		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			39.7	30		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			0.3	50		
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			34.8	55		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			25.5	13		
5.2	Innovation linkages			39.9	25		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			43.9	59		
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			49.1	54		
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.2	28		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	14		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.0	19		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			45.6	20		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			1.5	26		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			3.6	120 ○ ◇		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			11.1	1 ● ◆		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			44.2	1 ● ◆		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			33.5	39		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				39.4	21		
6.1	Knowledge creation			32.2	30		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.4	53		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.2	26		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			51.1	8 ● ◆		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			12.4	62		
6.2	Knowledge impact			38.6	27		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			-1.6	95 ○		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64			17.6	5 ● ◆		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.2	75		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			21.4	9 ◆		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			19.2	64		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			47.3	17		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.9	22		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			48.1	50		
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			0.9	72		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			16.3	1 ● ◆		
 Creative outputs				41.3	20		
7.1	Intangible assets			45.4	27		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			89.6	13 ◆		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			0.0	80 ○ ◇		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			15.3	7 ● ◆		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			47.3	93 ○ ◇		
7.2	Creative goods and services			14.4	65		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.2	68		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69			6.9	32		
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69			n/a	n/a		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			1.9	16		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.2	75		
7.3	Online creativity			60.1	8 ● ◆		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69			72.3	8 ● ◆		
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69			5.8	51		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69			60.8	50		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			100.0	1 ● ◆		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
15	30	High	EUR	10.7	430.9	40,293	24
				Score/ Value Rank			
Institutions				76.9	32		
1.1	Political environment			74.3	34		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			82.1	24		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			70.3	35		
1.2	Regulatory environment			75.5	37		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			76.0	24		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			74.3	28		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			20.2	85		
1.3	Business environment			81.1	29		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			82.1	103		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			80.1	15		
Human capital and research				43.0	33		
2.1	Education			55.1	49		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			3.9	72		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			23.5	23		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			16.3	30		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			495.5	23		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			11.5	45		
2.2	Tertiary education			44.5	22		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			63.8	44		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			26.1	33		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			13.6	15		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			29.5	37		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			3,976.0	26		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			1.9	18		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			31.5	38		
Infrastructure				56.0	19		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			73.9	53		
3.1.1	ICT access*			73.2	53		
3.1.2	ICT use*			77.2	29		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			72.4	61		
3.1.4	E-participation*			72.6	65		
3.2	General infrastructure			42.6	21		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			8,047.2	22		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			75.8	22		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			25.9	40		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			51.4	13		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			9.4	74		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			71.0	20		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			9.7	7		
Market sophistication				49.5	50		
4.1	Credit			44.8	51		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			70.0	44		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			50.6	68		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2	Investment			24.2	89		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			62.0	60		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	44		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	82		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			79.4	30		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.8	25		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			93.6	37		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			430.9	46		
Business sophistication				43.5	25		
5.1	Knowledge workers			45.4	31		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			37.7	31		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			43.6	24		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			1.2	17		
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			38.2	47		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			12.3	61		
5.2	Innovation linkages			36.4	26		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			53.7	32		
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			47.3	62		
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.5	3		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	77		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.6	30		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			48.5	15		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.8	53		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			20.7	8		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			1.3	57		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			4.1	28		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			51.1	22		
Knowledge and technology outputs				48.2	12		
6.1	Knowledge creation			39.4	22		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.1	34		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.5	35		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.8	6		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			35.1	25		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			30.3	31		
6.2	Knowledge impact			53.1	4		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			-0.1	65		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64			4.4	34		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.2	54		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			27.4	4		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			61.1	3		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			52.2	10		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.3	30		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			85.6	7		
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			21.0	7		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			2.6	44		
Creative outputs				40.3	22		
7.1	Intangible assets			36.2	49		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			53.7	42		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			26.0	47		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			3.3	33		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			66.3	26		
7.2	Creative goods and services			46.7	4		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.6	44		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69			7.0	29		
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69			25.6	26		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			0.9	63		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			11.0	1		
7.3	Online creativity			42.1	28		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69			16.8	30		
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69			54.2	16		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69			76.4	18		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			17.3	29		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
11	5	High	EUR	5.8	335.8	57,781	6

		Score/Value	Rank			Score/Value	Rank
	Institutions	88.8	8		Business sophistication	55.2	11
1.1	Political environment	92.8	2 ● ◆	5.1	Knowledge workers	65.8	8
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*	91.1	5	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	48.8	11
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	93.7	3 ● ◆	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2	Regulatory environment	84.6	20	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	1.8	11
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	84.4	16	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	60.4	13
1.2.2	Rule of law*	96.7	5 ●	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	22.9	21
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	18.8	78	5.2	Innovation linkages	58.6	7
1.3	Business environment	88.9	6	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	66.3	12
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	92.7	42	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	63.1	20
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	85.1	6	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.3	9
				5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	16
				5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.8	9
	Human capital and research	62.3	5 ● ◆	5.3	Knowledge absorption	41.1	26
2.1	Education	74.2	5 ● ◆	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.9	43
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	7.8	3 ● ◆	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	5.8	100
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	22.9	27	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	3.4	6
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	18.8	9	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	0.4	120
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	501.1	17	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	58.5	13
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	9.9	26				
2.2	Tertiary education	43.3	30		Knowledge and technology outputs	47.6	14
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	81.2	20	6.1	Knowledge creation	61.5	10
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	22.2	58	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	10.8	9
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	10.7	19	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.6	7
2.3	Research and development (R&D)	69.5	7	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	46
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	7,739.4	2 ● ◆	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	62.2	2 ● ◆
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2.9	9	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	51.0	15
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	69.1	16	6.2	Knowledge impact	45.1	13
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*	58.1	15	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	-0.1	69
				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	10.0	16
	Infrastructure	60.8	5 ●	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.5	13
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	91.0	3 ●	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	7.2	38
3.1.1	ICT access*	80.2	32	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	48.8	13
3.1.2	ICT use*	90.4	2 ● ◆	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	36.2	24
3.1.3	Government's online service*	97.1	3 ● ◆	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	1.9	13
3.1.4	E-participation*	96.4	9	6.3.2	Production and export complexity	69.2	24
3.2	General infrastructure	39.6	31	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	5.2	34
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	5,073.2	42	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	2.8	39
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	90.3	8				
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	21.2	77		Creative outputs	47.7	13
3.3	Ecological sustainability	51.7	11	7.1	Intangible assets	47.2	23
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	18.6	10	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	34.0	67
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	82.5	1 ●	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	131.7	15
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.0	28	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	6.8	20
				7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†	78.9	7
	Market sophistication	68.0	7	7.2	Creative goods and services	32.1	21
4.1	Credit	68.5	8	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.8	36
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	70.0	44	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	13.4	10
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	159.7	7	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	76.5	4
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.9	60
4.2	Investment	58.6	13	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.5	35
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*	72.0	27	7.3	Online creativity	64.3	6
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	49.9	16
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	11	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	100.0	1 ● ◆
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	11	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	72.0	32
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale	76.9	37	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	32.1	16
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.8	25				
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	90.0	50				
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	335.8	51				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Dominican Republic

GII 2021 rank

93

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
98	93	Upper middle	LCN	10.8	196.5	18,783	90
				Score/ Value Rank	Score/ Value Rank		
Institutions				55.1 96	Business sophistication 21.8 86		
1.1	Political environment			51.7 88	5.1	Knowledge workers 24.7 [86]	
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			69.6 60	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, % 16.7 91	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			42.7 91	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % 23.4 67	
1.2	Regulatory environment			51.9 101	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP n/a n/a	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			42.1 74	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, % n/a n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*			37.6 83	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 9.5 73	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			26.2 106	5.2	Innovation linkages 19.4 73	
1.3	Business environment			61.7 99	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration† 33.0 102	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			85.4 85	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth† 50.0 47	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			38.0 108	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP n/a n/a	
					5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 125	
					5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 79	
Human capital and research 18.5 102					5.3	Knowledge absorption 21.4 85	
2.1	Education 35.4 105				5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade 0.8 48	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP n/a n/a				5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade 6.5 87	
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap 13.1 82				5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade 0.3 120	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years 14.2 68				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP 3.6 35	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science 334.1 79				5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses n/a n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary 17.7 86				Knowledge and technology outputs 11.7 108		
2.2	Tertiary education 20.1 94				6.1	Knowledge creation 1.6 128	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross 59.9 50				6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 111	
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, % 11.6 104				6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 75	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, % 1.7 79				6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 56	
2.3	Research and development (R&D) 0.0 [123]				6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 1.1 130	
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop. n/a n/a				6.1.5	Citable documents H-index 2.8 124	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP n/a n/a				6.2	Knowledge impact 21.3 96	
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$ 0.0 41				6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, % 1.9 28	
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3* 0.0 74				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64 1.5 69	
					6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP 0.0 116	
					6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 1.0 109	
					6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, % n/a n/a	
Infrastructure 39.6 75					6.3	Knowledge diffusion 12.2 83	
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs) 63.1 76				6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade n/a n/a	
3.1.1	ICT access* 46.3 95				6.3.2	Production and export complexity 39.7 69	
3.1.2	ICT use* 52.3 78				6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade 1.8 63	
3.1.3	Government's online service* 76.5 49				6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade 0.4 104	
3.1.4	E-participation* 77.4 51				Creative outputs 19.0 84		
3.2	General infrastructure 20.9 105				7.1	Intangible assets 23.1 90	
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. 1,849.2 84				7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 38.3 60	
3.2.2	Logistics performance* 28.6 85				7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP 3.2 73	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP 20.9 81				7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 118	
3.3	Ecological sustainability 34.6 47				7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation† 48.9 85	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use 19.4 9				7.2	Creative goods and services 20.8 [49]	
3.3.2	Environmental performance* 46.3 68				7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade n/a n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.2 121				7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 3.5 53	
					7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69 n/a n/a	
					7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing n/a n/a	
					7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.2 28	
					7.3	Online creativity 8.8 103	
					7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 2.4 73	
					7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 1.3 78	
					7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69 33.8 95	
					7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 98	
Market sophistication 39.5 104							
4.1	Credit 24.2 117						
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit* 45.0 101						
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 28.2 99						
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP 0.6 31						
4.2	Investment 34.0 [53]						
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors* 34.0 118						
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP n/a n/a						
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a						
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a						
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale 60.3 94						
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % 4.2 77						
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification n/a n/a						
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$ 196.5 65						

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
94	92	Upper middle	LCN	17.6	185.9	10,617	99
				Score/ Value Rank	Score/ Value Rank		
 Institutions				44.1 126	 Business sophistication 19.9 97		
1.1	Political environment			45.1 103	5.1 Knowledge workers 28.5 78		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			51.8 119	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % 13.9 95		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			41.8 94	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % 73.7 2		
1.2	Regulatory environment			39.8 121	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP 0.2 55		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			22.0 119	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % 0.1 99		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			31.5 101	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 8.7 76		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			31.8 122	5.2 Innovation linkages 13.0 118		
1.3	Business environment			47.3 128	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration† 31.3 108		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			69.1 128	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth† 39.7 102		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			25.5 126	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP 0.0 77		
					5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 121		
					5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 84		
 Human capital and research				20.5 97	5.3 Knowledge absorption 18.2 101		
2.1	Education			41.6 89	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade 0.5 67		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			5.0 39	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade 6.4 90		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			6.7 100	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade 0.4 112		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			14.8 56	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP 0.9 108		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses n/a n/a		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			20.6 97			
2.2	Tertiary education			13.6 106	 Knowledge and technology outputs 13.2 97		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			47.6 66	6.1 Knowledge creation 7.6 91		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			9.4 110	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 107		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			0.8 93	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 89		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			6.4 73	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.2 44		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			399.5 72	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 11.6 72		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.4 70	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index 9.3 81		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0 41	6.2 Knowledge impact 27.2 75		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			12.4 62	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % 0.2 62		
					6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64 n/a n/a		
					6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 0.2 64		
					6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 5.6 52		
					6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, % 13.3 82		
 Infrastructure				39.6 74	6.3 Knowledge diffusion 4.8 121		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			63.7 73	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 0.0 73		
3.1.1	ICT access*			51.3 90	6.3.2 Production and export complexity 21.4 109		
3.1.2	ICT use*			42.6 97	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade 0.3 104		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			81.2 40	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade 0.2 117		
3.1.4	E-participation*			79.8 49			
3.2	General infrastructure			24.8 85	 Creative outputs 18.5 86		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			1,859.1 83	7.1 Intangible assets 29.4 74		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			38.8 61	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 59.6 36		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			22.4 63	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP 0.0 80		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			30.3 57	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.4 91		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			13.0 38	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation† 52.9 66		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			51.0 54	7.2 Creative goods and services 4.6 108		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.8 72	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 0.0 109		
					7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 2.1 64		
					7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69 n/a n/a		
					7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing 0.9 62		
					7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.0 114		
 Market sophistication				50.3 44	7.3 Online creativity 10.7 90		
4.1	Credit			44.5 52	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 1.9 78		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			45.0 101	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 1.1 84		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			42.8 78	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69 40.9 83		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			6.1 1	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.2 86		
4.2	Investment			44.0 [26]			
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			44.0 98			
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a n/a			
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a			
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a			
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			62.6 85			
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			8.1 104			
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			77.5 85			
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			185.9 66			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
86	102	Lower middle	NAWA	102.3	1,292.5	12,719	96

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	49.3	114	 Business sophistication	18.0	106
1.1 Political environment	47.1	99	5.1 Knowledge workers	13.9	113
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	58.9	100	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	29.6	50 ◆
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	41.2	95	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	7.9	96 ○ ◇
1.2 Regulatory environment	35.8	124 ○ ◇	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.0	79 ○
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	21.9	121 ○	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	3.9	86
1.2.2 Rule of law*	35.6	87	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	5.8	92
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	36.8	125 ○ ◇	5.2 Innovation linkages	20.7	65
1.3 Business environment	65.0	84	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	44.3	56
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	87.8	72	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	67.2	12 ● ◆
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	42.2	93	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	87
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	101
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	95
 Human capital and research	21.8	93	5.3 Knowledge absorption	19.6	96
2.1 Education	40.7	[93]	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.3	80
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	n/a	n/a	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	9.3	40 ●
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	11.8	85	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.0	80
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	13.6	75	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.1	44 ●
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	6.3	68
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	15.8	78			
2.2 Tertiary education	13.9	105	 Knowledge and technology outputs	19.4	70
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	38.9	76	6.1 Knowledge creation	13.8	68
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	11.2	105 ○ ◇	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.8	69
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.8	78	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	77
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	10.7	55 ◆	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	686.7	60	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	15.9	54
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.7	49 ◆	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	17.7	46 ● ◆
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41 ○ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact	33.0	53 ● ◆
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	20.4	52 ● ◆	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	4.5	9 ●
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	n/a	n/a
 Infrastructure	33.5	92	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.2	72
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	52.5	92	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.9	90
3.1.1 ICT access*	58.8	78 ◆	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	21.8	58
3.1.2 ICT use*	43.1	95	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	11.3	90
3.1.3 Government's online service*	57.1	94	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	99
3.1.4 E-participation*	51.2	99	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	42.5	66
3.2 General infrastructure	21.4	102	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.5	90
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	1,971.8	81	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	1.2	73
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	36.1	66			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	19.0	96	 Creative outputs	15.5	104
3.3 Ecological sustainability	26.7	76 ◆	7.1 Intangible assets	21.3	95
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	12.1	48 ●	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	18.7	95
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	43.3	81 ◆	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	3.1	75
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.8	73	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.4	58
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	56.0	57
 Market sophistication	40.9	96	7.2 Creative goods and services	8.2	87
4.1 Credit	29.5	108	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	n/a
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	65.0	61	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.6	94 ○
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	24.0	109	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	0.8	61 ○
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.1	62	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.5	84
4.2 Investment	19.6	117 ○	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.3	40 ●
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	64.0	56	7.3 Online creativity	11.4	87
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	17.0	62	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	1.2	92
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	67	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.0	123 ○
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	60	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	45.1	76 ◆
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	73.6	49 ●	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	85
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	10.4	119 ○			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	92.2	45 ●			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	1,292.5	19 ● ◆			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
89	100	Lower middle	LCN	6.5	54.5	8,401	92
				Score/Value	Rank		
 Institutions				54.5	98		
1.1	Political environment			48.3	94		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			64.3	80		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			40.3	97		
1.2	Regulatory environment			53.0	99		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			44.1	69	◆	
1.2.2	Rule of law*			26.6	111		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			22.9	97		
1.3	Business environment			62.1	96		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			78.6	112		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			45.6	83		
 Human capital and research				18.1	106		
2.1	Education			31.2	112		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			3.6	80		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			14.2	79		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			11.6	94		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a	n/a		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			27.6	113	◇	
2.2	Tertiary education			22.0	92		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			29.4	86		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			21.4	64		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			0.5	96		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			0.9	105		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			71.2	92	○	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.2	94	○	
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41	○ ◇	
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0	74	○ ◇	
 Infrastructure				30.5	99		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			52.1	93		
3.1.1	ICT access*			49.4	91		
3.1.2	ICT use*			33.7	103		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			57.6	93		
3.1.4	E-participation*			67.9	75		
3.2	General infrastructure			14.0	121	○	
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			941.9	98		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			24.6	97		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			14.7	115	◇	
3.3	Ecological sustainability			25.3	79		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			11.7	53	●	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			43.1	82	◆	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.3	93		
 Market sophistication				39.1	105		
4.1	Credit			42.0	61		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			80.0	23	●	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			54.0	61		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.4	38		
4.2	Investment			19.9	[115]		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			36.0	116		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	62		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			55.6	107		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			2.0	56	● ◆	
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			n/a	n/a		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			54.5	101		
 Business sophistication				22.4	80		
5.1	Knowledge workers			29.3	72		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			12.3	103		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			53.8	13	● ◆	
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			0.1	71	○	
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			35.2	54		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			4.3	97		
5.2	Innovation linkages			11.0	126	○ ◇	
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			26.2	121	○ ◇	
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			33.9	116	○ ◇	
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.0	80		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	124	○	
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	88		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			26.9	66		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			1.1	35	● ◆	
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			8.9	47	●	
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			0.5	102		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			2.1	76		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			n/a	n/a		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				8.3	124	○	
6.1	Knowledge creation			1.3	131	○ ◇	
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	126	○	
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	91		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	58		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.1	129	○ ◇	
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			2.6	125	○	
6.2	Knowledge impact			4.6	[128]		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			n/a	n/a		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			0.6	93		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.0	100		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.7	80		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			n/a	n/a		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			18.9	57		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.3	34	● ◆	
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			47.0	53	◆	
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			2.2	53	●	
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			2.4	47	●	
 Creative outputs				26.0	57	◆	
7.1	Intangible assets			44.6	31	● ◆	
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			82.3	20	● ◆	
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	107		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			42.7	103		
7.2	Creative goods and services			4.9	[106]		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.0	106	○	
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			n/a	n/a		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.6	58		
7.3	Online creativity			9.9	93		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			2.5	72	◆	
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			0.6	96		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			38.2	87		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	101	○	

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
20	24	High	EUR	1.3	49.1	37,033	25

Score/ Value Rank			Score/ Value Rank		
 Institutions	81.1	22	 Business sophistication	39.9	29
1.1 Political environment	79.1	23	5.1 Knowledge workers	52.0	25
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	83.9	13	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	46.6	14
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	76.8	25	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	40.7	27
1.2 Regulatory environment	86.5	16	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.9	25
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	85.1	15	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	40.8	43
1.2.2 Rule of law*	80.5	22	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	27.0	7
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	12.9	39	5.2 Innovation linkages	32.9	29
1.3 Business environment	77.7	41	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	48.8	43
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	95.4	13	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	46.4	65
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	60.1	49	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.2	20
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	20
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.9	28
 Human capital and research	42.9	34	5.3 Knowledge absorption	34.8	42
2.1 Education	58.2	36	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.3	82
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.0	40	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	8.5	53
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	19.1	54	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.8	11
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	15.9	38	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	6.6	15
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	525.5	4	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	39.1	33
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	9.7	24			
2.2 Tertiary education	45.9	19	 Knowledge and technology outputs	38.4	22
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	70.4	32	6.1 Knowledge creation	30.9	32
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	27.7	26	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.6	46
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	9.6	24	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.1	27
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	24.6	42	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.3	19
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	3,765.7	28	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	43.5	14
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	1.6	22	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	17.4	47
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41	6.2 Knowledge impact	48.1	9
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	21.3	48	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	2.2	25
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	23.6	2
			6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.1	78
			6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	19.5	13
			6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	32.2	40
 Infrastructure	59.8	8	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	36.0	25
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	90.7	5	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.1	61
3.1.1 ICT access*	82.1	26	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	66.2	28
3.1.2 ICT use*	81.3	21	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	8.4	21
3.1.3 Government's online service*	99.4	2	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	4.6	19
3.1.4 E-participation*	100.0	1			
3.2 General infrastructure	39.0	33	 Creative outputs	45.3	15
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	9,370.7	16	7.1 Intangible assets	44.3	33
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	58.7	35	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	80.7	21
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	25.2	44	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	80
3.3 Ecological sustainability	49.7	16	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.5	30
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	8.8	83	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	79.3	5
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	65.3	30	7.2 Creative goods and services	36.5	17
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	10.1	4	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	2.0	7
			7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	19.5	5
			7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
			7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.9	17
			7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.0	43
 Market sophistication	66.4	10	7.3 Online creativity	56.1	14
4.1 Credit	46.6	44	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	10.4	39
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	70.0	44	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	44.0	17
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	59.0	56	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	88.7	3
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	75.8	8
4.2 Investment	80.6	4			
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	58.0	77			
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a			
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4	8			
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	5			
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	71.9	56			
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.8	25			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	96.9	18			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	49.1	102			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank								
107	129	Low	SSF	115.0	272.0	2,772	127								
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank							
 Institutions				48.4	116	 Business sophistication			14.5	126					
1.1	Political environment			41.6	113	5.1	Knowledge workers			5.4	130	◇			
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			51.8	119	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			⊙	4.5	119			
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			36.5	107	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			⊙	20.8	74			
1.2	Regulatory environment			52.6	100	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			⊙	0.0	88			
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			20.3	123	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			⊙	1.5	92			
1.2.2	Rule of law*			34.2	93	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			⊙	0.3	123			
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			19.1	81	5.2	Innovation linkages			15.0	108				
1.3	Business environment			51.0	126	◇	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			⊙	39.6	78		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			71.7	122	◇	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			⊙	37.7	110		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			30.3	119	◇	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			⊙	0.1	51	●	
							5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	105			
							5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	100	○ ◇		
 Human capital and research				10.5	126	5.3	Knowledge absorption			23.1	75				
2.1	Education			24.8	124	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.1	103				
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			⊙	4.7	49	●	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			⊙	15.2	12	● ◆
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			⊙	16.8	67		5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			0.9	83		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			⊙	8.4	116		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			3.8	30	●	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a	n/a		5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			⊙	2.2	76	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			⊙	43.7	123	○ ◇								
2.2	Tertiary education			5.1	[125]	6.1	Knowledge creation			18.0	57	● ◆			
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			⊙	8.1	118		6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			⊙	0.1	119	
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %				n/a	n/a		6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %				n/a	n/a		6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			⊙	1.7	13	●
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			1.6	100	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			13.0	68				
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			⊙	90.5	89	◆	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			8.6	84	◆	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			⊙	0.3	85		6.2	Knowledge impact			23.5	87		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0	41	○ ◇	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			5.3	5	● ◆	
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*				0.0	74	○ ◇	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			0.5	97		
 Infrastructure				24.6	121	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.0	125	○ ◇			
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			25.6	127	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	130				
3.1.1	ICT access*			21.7	132	○ ◇	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			⊙	13.6	79		
3.1.2	ICT use*			10.9	129		6.3	Knowledge diffusion			7.1	109			
3.1.3	Government's online service*			36.5	119		6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.0	78			
3.1.4	E-participation*			33.3	120		6.3.2	Production and export complexity			28.7	96			
3.2	General infrastructure			34.0	43	●	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			⊙	0.3	97		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			124.3	121		6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			0.6	97			
3.2.2	Logistics performance*				n/a	n/a									
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			36.7	11	●	 Creative outputs					8.7	127		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			14.1	127	7.1	Intangible assets			13.0	124				
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			4.8	118	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			⊙	2.3	127	○ ◇		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			34.4	105	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			2.9	76				
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	132	○ ◇	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a		
 Market sophistication				26.1	130	◇	7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			38.2	117			
4.1	Credit			10.1	128	7.2	Creative goods and services			8.7	[85]				
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			15.0	127	◇	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.0	105			
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				n/a	n/a	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				n/a	n/a		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.0	66		7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				n/a	n/a		
4.2	Investment			4.0	132	○ ◇	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			⊙	1.8	21	●	
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			10.0	132	○ ◇	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			⊙	0.0	116		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP				n/a	n/a	7.3	Online creativity			0.0	132	○ ◇		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	87		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			0.0	130			
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	87	◇	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			0.0	131			
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			64.3	76	◆	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			6.1	131	○ ◇		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			⊙	12.1	126	◇	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			⊙	0.0	104	○ ◇
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			⊙	89.1	54	●								
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				272.0	58	● ◆								

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank	
9	6	High	EUR	5.5	272.7	49,334	7	
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank
 Institutions				93.3	2 ● ♦			
1.1	Political environment			90.9	5 ●			
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			85.7	11			
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			93.5	4 ● ♦			
1.2	Regulatory environment			95.9	5 ●			
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			91.9	6			
1.2.2	Rule of law*			100.0	1 ● ♦			
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			10.1	31			
1.3	Business environment			93.1	1 ● ♦			
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			93.5	29			
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			92.7	1 ● ♦			
 Human capital and research				62.4	4 ● ♦			
2.1	Education			69.6	9			
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			6.4	10			
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			22.7	32			
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			19.5	6 ♦			
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			516.4	8			
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			13.8	65 ○			
2.2	Tertiary education			51.1	12			
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			90.3	9			
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			28.1	22			
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			8.1	30			
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			66.6	10			
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			7,227.6	4 ● ♦			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			2.8	11			
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			75.5	11			
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			48.7	20			
 Infrastructure				59.5	11			
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			86.8	17			
3.1.1	ICT access*			73.6	50 ◇			
3.1.2	ICT use*			81.2	22			
3.1.3	Government's online service*			97.1	3 ● ♦			
3.1.4	E-participation*			95.2	14			
3.2	General infrastructure			48.8	12			
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			12,435.1	10			
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			89.2	10			
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			24.6	51			
3.3	Ecological sustainability			42.9	30			
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			7.5	99 ○			
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			78.9	7			
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			5.4	20			
 Market sophistication				58.7	19			
4.1	Credit			49.4	34			
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			60.0	74 ○			
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			95.1	26			
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a	n/a			
4.2	Investment			48.2	22			
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			62.0	60 ○			
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a	n/a			
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	18			
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	10			
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			78.5	32			
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.8	25			
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			96.0	21			
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			272.7	57 ○			
 Business sophistication				61.0	6			
5.1	Knowledge workers			66.0	7			
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			48.8	10			
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			n/a	n/a			
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			1.8	10			
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			54.3	21			
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			28.0	4 ● ♦			
5.2	Innovation linkages			70.1	3 ● ♦			
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			72.5	4 ●			
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			63.1	19			
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.4	5			
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	11			
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			5.7	1 ● ♦			
5.3	Knowledge absorption			46.7	17			
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			1.0	39			
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			7.2	74 ○			
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			4.4	3 ● ♦			
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			2.9	54			
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			57.2	16			
 Knowledge and technology outputs				56.5	5 ●			
6.1	Knowledge creation			62.5	9			
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			10.8	10			
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			6.1	1 ● ♦			
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.0	23			
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			52.1	7			
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			43.2	19			
6.2	Knowledge impact			39.2	26			
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			-1.0	82 ○			
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64			4.3	35			
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.4	21			
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			9.4	29			
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			40.4	25			
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			67.9	3 ● ♦			
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			3.3	1 ● ♦			
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			79.6	12			
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			4.3	38			
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			11.3	5 ● ♦			
 Creative outputs				42.9	16			
7.1	Intangible assets			44.4	32			
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			38.2	62 ○			
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			111.4	18			
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			3.4	32			
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			80.4	3 ● ♦			
7.2	Creative goods and services			24.1	41 ◇			
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.9	33			
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69			10.7	17			
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69			54.8	11			
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			0.9	56 ○			
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.5	61 ○			
7.3	Online creativity			58.8	11			
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69			29.2	21			
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69			40.0	18			
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69			83.8	7			
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			77.7	7 ♦			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
10	17	High	EUR	65.3	2,954.2	45,454	12
				Score/ Value	Rank		
 Institutions				83.4	19		
1.1	Political environment			79.9	22		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			76.8	37		◇
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			81.4	19		
1.2	Regulatory environment			86.3	17		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			81.1	18		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			83.9	19		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			13.0	40		
1.3	Business environment			83.9	22		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			93.1	35		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			74.6	24		
 Human capital and research				55.4	15		
2.1	Education			60.5	26		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			5.5	20		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			25.9	15		◆
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			15.8	39		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			493.7	25		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			13.3	59		○
2.2	Tertiary education			42.0	38		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			67.6	38		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			25.4	36		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			8.8	28		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			63.7	12		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			4,687.2	20		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			2.2	14		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			86.1	7		●
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			68.8	11		
 Infrastructure				57.1	17		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			87.7	16		
3.1.1	ICT access*			86.5	17		
3.1.2	ICT use*			85.5	10		●
3.1.3	Government's online service*			88.2	18		
3.1.4	E-participation*			90.5	18		
3.2	General infrastructure			42.2	23		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			8,392.9	18		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			83.4	16		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			22.7	60		○
3.3	Ecological sustainability			41.4	33		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			12.0	49		○
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			80.0	5		●
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.0	42		
 Market sophistication				61.0	17		
4.1	Credit			47.2	43		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			50.0	94		○
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			107.6	21		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2	Investment			48.2	21		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			68.0	44		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			92.7	14		○
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	17		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	9		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			87.6	8		●
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.8	25		○
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			95.0	25		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			2,954.2	10		●
 Business sophistication				50.4	19		
5.1	Knowledge workers			61.0	16		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			46.4	15		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			n/a	n/a		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			1.4	16		
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			56.7	16		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			23.4	19		
5.2	Innovation linkages			40.9	23		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			54.1	31		◇
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			58.2	28		
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.2	25		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	29		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			3.2	13		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			49.3	13		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			1.7	17		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			9.9	35		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			2.5	18		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			1.9	80		○
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			62.8	8		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				44.3	16		
6.1	Knowledge creation			44.8	19		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			7.5	13		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.7	14		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	57		○
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			25.9	36		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			78.9	5		◆
6.2	Knowledge impact			41.5	22		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			-2.0	103		○
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64			4.8	31		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.5	9		●
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			6.7	41		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			51.4	10		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			46.7	18		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			1.8	14		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			75.6	16		
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			13.4	10		●
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			2.1	50		○
 Creative outputs				52.6	6		●
7.1	Intangible assets			68.9	3		◆
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			99.4	7		◆
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			171.1	6		●
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			13.0	8		◆
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			70.9	19		
7.2	Creative goods and services			27.5	30		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			1.1	26		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69			6.8	33		
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69			49.5	17		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			1.0	53		○
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			1.8	31		
7.3	Online creativity			45.3	25		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69			41.2	18		
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69			24.9	27		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69			78.8	12		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			32.2	15		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank			
74	49	Upper middle	NAWA	4.0	56.1	15,142	63			
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank		
 Institutions				76.2	35			 Business sophistication	25.6	61
1.1 Political environment				69.3	40			5.1 Knowledge workers	35.7	56
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				69.6	60			5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	33.6	43
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				69.1	38			5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	32.0	46
1.2 Regulatory environment				81.3	28			5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				72.8	28			5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	1.7	89
1.2.2 Rule of law*				54.9	51			5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	22.5	23
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				8.6	16			5.2 Innovation linkages	20.2	68
1.3 Business environment				77.9	40			5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	40.4	73
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				99.6	2			5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	49.3	50
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				56.2	59			5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	61
								5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	32
								5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	67
 Human capital and research				32.5	60			5.3 Knowledge absorption	20.9	88
2.1 Education				52.0	60			5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.3	77
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				3.5	85			5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	6.2	94
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a	n/a			5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.8	86
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				15.6	44			5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	8.9	9
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				386.7	70			5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				7.2	3					
2.2 Tertiary education				39.6	43					
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				63.9	43					
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				24.6	42					
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				8.1	29					
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				5.7	75					
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				1,463.8	46					
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				0.3	83					
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0	41					
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0.0	74					
 Infrastructure				36.3	85					
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				64.0	72					
3.1.1 ICT access*				70.4	59					
3.1.2 ICT use*				62.7	58					
3.1.3 Government's online service*				58.8	88					
3.1.4 E-participation*				64.3	80					
3.2 General infrastructure				23.5	90					
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				3,256.2	62					
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				18.4	111					
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				25.4	42					
3.3 Ecological sustainability				21.3	92					
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				8.7	84					
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				41.3	86					
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.3	102					
 Market sophistication				53.9	34					
4.1 Credit				50.6	29					
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				85.0	14					
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				67.7	48					
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				1.6	17					
4.2 Investment				44.8	[24]					
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				84.0	7					
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				n/a	n/a					
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	50					
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a					
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				66.4	73					
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				0.7	5					
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				78.4	82					
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				56.1	99					

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
8	14	High	EUR	83.8	4,454.5	53,571	9

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
Institutions	84.3	17	Business sophistication	54.5	12
1.1 Political environment	85.2	14	5.1 Knowledge workers	65.0	12
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	83.9	13	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	46.1	16
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	85.9	13	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2 Regulatory environment	81.1	29	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	2.2	8
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	88.5	9	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	66.0	7
1.2.2 Rule of law*	89.4	14	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	14.0	53 ◇
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	21.6	91 ○ ◇	5.2 Innovation linkages	54.2	12
1.3 Business environment	86.7	14	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	68.5	9
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	83.7	96 ○ ◇	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	69.9	5 ● ◆
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	89.8	4 ● ◆	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.2	23
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	31
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	5.5	6 ◆
Human capital and research	62.7	3 ● ◆	5.3 Knowledge absorption	44.3	21
2.1 Education	60.1	27	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.9	41
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.9	44	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	10.0	33
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	23.4	25	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.5	19
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	16.9	18	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.1	45
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	500.4	18	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	60.7	12
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	11.8	49 ○			
2.2 Tertiary education	54.7	5 ● ◆	Knowledge and technology outputs	53.3	9
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	70.3	33	6.1 Knowledge creation	69.5	5 ●
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	35.3	6 ◆	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	15.7	1 ● ◆
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	10.0	21	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.2	9
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	73.2	6 ●	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.8	12
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	5,381.7	13	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	25.9	35
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	3.2	6	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	87.0	3 ● ◆
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	94.1	2 ● ◆	6.2 Knowledge impact	43.8	15
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	70.4	10	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-1.4	94 ○
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	1.4	73 ○
Infrastructure	55.6	21	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.5	19
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	80.2	32	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	11.0	26
3.1.1 ICT access*	90.8	6 ●	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	57.1	7
3.1.2 ICT use*	81.5	19	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	46.5	19
3.1.3 Government's online service*	73.5	59 ◇	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	1.4	16
3.1.4 E-participation*	75.0	57 ○ ◇	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	92.1	4 ● ◆
3.2 General infrastructure	44.2	20	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	12.3	12
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	7,259.6	28	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	2.5	45
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	100.0	1 ● ◆			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	21.4	76 ○	Creative outputs	50.0	11
3.3 Ecological sustainability	42.3	32	7.1 Intangible assets	58.4	6 ●
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	13.8	34	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	60.5	34
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	77.2	10	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	145.9	12
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.9	44	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	12.0	11 ◆
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	78.0	8
Market sophistication	57.8	20	7.2 Creative goods and services	25.6	36
4.1 Credit	51.2	27	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.9	31
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	70.0	44 ○	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	4.0	49 ○
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	80.2	37	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	52.8	12
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.9	66 ○
4.2 Investment	32.5	60 ○ ◇	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	2.1	29
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	62.0	60 ○	7.3 Online creativity	57.9	13
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	53.4	32	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	52.1	14
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	25	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	84.8	6 ● ◆
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	24	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	77.5	15
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	89.8	2 ● ◆	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	13.3	41
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.8	25			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	96.5	19			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	4,454.5	5 ● ◆			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
103	114	Lower middle	SSF	31.1	175.6	5,707	108
				Score/ Value Rank			
Institutions				46.2 120	Business sophistication 17.8 108		
1.1 Political environment				52.7 87	5.1 Knowledge workers 19.2 103		
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				66.1 74	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % 12.2 104		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				46.0 88	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % 40.1 29		
1.2 Regulatory environment				30.8 128	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP n/a n/a		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				40.6 78	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % 0.1 100		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				48.0 61	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 3.5 99		
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				49.8 127	5.2 Innovation linkages 21.9 60		
1.3 Business environment				55.2 118	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration† 47.6 45		
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				85.0 89	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth† 51.7 42		
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				25.4 127	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP 0.1 35		
					5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 69		
					5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 100		
Human capital and research				18.9 101	5.3 Knowledge absorption 12.2 [130]		
2.1 Education				41.2 92	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade n/a n/a		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				4.0 68	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade 2.9 126		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				19.3 52	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade n/a n/a		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				11.9 93	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP 5.3 19		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses 1.0 80		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				15.2 73			
2.2 Tertiary education				13.4 108			
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				17.2 101			
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				16.4 92			
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				1.4 84			
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				2.1 93			
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				89.1 90			
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				0.4 73			
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0 41			
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0.0 74			
Infrastructure				31.7 97	Knowledge and technology outputs 11.9 104		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				53.7 91	6.1 Knowledge creation 6.0 102		
3.1.1 ICT access*				42.2 102	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 114		
3.1.2 ICT use*				46.0 90	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 98		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				63.5 80	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 72		
3.1.4 E-participation*				63.1 82	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 11.6 73		
3.2 General infrastructure				19.2 114	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index 8.9 83		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				411.9 111	6.2 Knowledge impact 21.2 97		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				24.1 101	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % 3.8 11		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				21.7 72	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64 0.9 85		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				22.1 86	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 0.0 122		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				13.6 36	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.5 124		
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				27.6 125	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, % 11.0 86		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.3 98	6.3 Knowledge diffusion 8.6 [101]		
					6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade n/a n/a		
					6.3.2 Production and export complexity 25.4 102		
					6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade 0.0 125		
					6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade n/a n/a		
Market sophistication				36.7 115	Creative outputs 16.9 94		
4.1 Credit				27.2 115	7.1 Intangible assets 25.8 85		
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				60.0 74	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 5.3 120		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				12.4 123	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP n/a n/a		
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				0.6 32	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 5.0 24		
4.2 Investment				18.4 119	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation† 49.7 84		
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				60.0 71	7.2 Creative goods and services 10.2 [78]		
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				8.5 70	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade n/a n/a		
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0 75	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 n/a n/a		
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0 48	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69 n/a n/a		
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				64.5 75	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing 1.6 25		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				10.0 118	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.0 120		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				88.2 58	7.3 Online creativity 5.8 119		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				175.6 69	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 0.6 105		
					7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 0.1 121		
					7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69 20.7 120		
					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 appendices 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.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
60	39	High	EUR	10.4	310.7	29,045	43
				Score/Value	Rank		
 Institutions				69.2	51		
1.1	Political environment			63.6	50	◇	
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			71.4	54	◇	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			59.7	50	◇	
1.2	Regulatory environment			69.5	51		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			57.3	47	◇	
1.2.2	Rule of law*			52.0	54	◇	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			15.9	64		
1.3	Business environment			74.6	53		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			96.0	11	◆◆	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			53.1	66		
 Human capital and research				54.3	16	●	
2.1	Education			66.2	13	●	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			21.5	37		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			19.5	5	◆◆	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			453.5	43		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			8.5	15	◆◆	
2.2	Tertiary education			63.4	1	●◆	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			142.9	1	◆◆	
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			28.3	21		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			3.4	63		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			33.4	34		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			3,827.2	27		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			1.3	30		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			41.4	37		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			21.2	49		
 Infrastructure				48.5	45		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			77.4	43		
3.1.1	ICT access*			84.2	21	●	
3.1.2	ICT use*			76.3	35		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			70.6	65	◇	
3.1.4	E-participation*			78.6	50		
3.2	General infrastructure			22.5	94	◇	
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			4,961.0	44		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			53.7	41		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			11.9	121	○◇	
3.3	Ecological sustainability			45.4	23		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			13.8	35		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			69.1	25		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			4.7	21	●	
 Market sophistication				45.2	70		
4.1	Credit			38.5	76		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			45.0	101	○◇	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			79.2	38		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2	Investment			21.7	104	○	
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			70.0	36		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			22.7	56	○	
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	48		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	81	○	
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			75.4	42		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.8	25		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			87.0	63		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			310.7	53		
 Business sophistication				25.9	60	◇	
5.1	Knowledge workers			35.7	55		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			30.1	47		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			21.6	73	○	
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			0.6	36		
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			41.6	40		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			18.3	36		
5.2	Innovation linkages			20.1	69	◇	
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			31.0	110	○◇	
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			32.8	118	○◇	
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.2	22		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	51		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.3	38		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			21.8	80	◇	
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.4	72		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			5.1	110	○	
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			1.0	74		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			2.0	79		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			25.6	49		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				25.2	52		
6.1	Knowledge creation			23.7	41		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.5	50		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.3	39		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	61	○	
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			38.0	21	●	
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			33.2	29		
6.2	Knowledge impact			36.3	37		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			-2.1	104	○◇	
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64			1.4	71		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.5	10	●	
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			19.4	14	◆◆	
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			14.1	78	◇	
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			15.5	69		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.1	57		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			46.4	55		
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			2.2	55		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			1.5	69		
 Creative outputs				22.9	69	◇	
7.1	Intangible assets			21.1	96	◇	
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			4.9	68	◇	
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.8	38		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			44.6	97	○◇	
7.2	Creative goods and services			21.8	45		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.7	38		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69			11.5	14	●	
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69			24.2	27		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			1.1	50		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			1.3	41		
7.3	Online creativity			27.5	40		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69			13.2	34		
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69			19.8	30		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69			70.5	34		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			3.8	62		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GI 2020 rank
83	112	Upper middle	LCN	17.9	148.6	8,267	106
		Score/Value	Rank				
 Institutions		48.3	117				
1.1	Political environment	42.2	109				
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*	55.4	112				
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	35.6	109				
1.2	Regulatory environment	45.4	115				
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	37.6	88				
1.2.2	Rule of law*	19.0	124				
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	27.0	107				
1.3	Business environment	57.2	113				
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	86.8	77				
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	27.6	124				
 Human capital and research		12.2	120				
2.1	Education	28.5	119				
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.2	90				
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	5.5	102				
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	10.8	101				
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a				
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	12.2	51				
2.2	Tertiary education	7.9	116				
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	21.8	96				
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	9.8	107				
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	n/a				
2.3	Research and development (R&D)	0.1	120				
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	12.9	108				
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.0	115				
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41				
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74				
 Infrastructure		23.7	122				
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	42.5	105				
3.1.1	ICT access*	48.1	93				
3.1.2	ICT use*	20.8	114				
3.1.3	Government's online service*	51.2	104				
3.1.4	E-participation*	50.0	103				
3.2	General infrastructure	9.4	130				
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	818.8	102				
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	17.1	114				
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	11.6	122				
3.3	Ecological sustainability	19.2	107				
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	9.9	70				
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	31.8	115				
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	113				
 Market sophistication		44.4	77				
4.1	Credit	39.7	72				
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	85.0	14				
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	34.3	91				
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.2	48				
4.2	Investment	30.0	[69]				
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*	30.0	122				
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a				
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a				
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a				
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale	63.6	80				
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.4	16				
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	n/a	n/a				
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	148.6	72				
 Business sophistication		22.9	79				
5.1	Knowledge workers	27.9	79				
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	9.3	111				
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	55.7	11				
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a				
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	12.5	74				
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2.7	102				
5.2	Innovation linkages	14.8	110				
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	37.3	92				
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	47.3	61				
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	102				
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	126				
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	100				
5.3	Knowledge absorption	26.1	67				
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	1.3	30				
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	10.2	31				
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	1.8	36				
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.3	102				
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	1.4	78				
 Knowledge and technology outputs		14.2	90				
6.1	Knowledge creation	1.9	127				
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	122				
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	93				
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	60				
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.8	127				
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	4.5	111				
6.2	Knowledge impact	22.3	91				
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	2.6	20				
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	0.5	96				
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.0	120				
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.5	98				
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	n/a				
6.3	Knowledge diffusion	18.4	59				
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.1	59				
6.3.2	Production and export complexity	33.4	81				
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	1.4	67				
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	3.7	22				
 Creative outputs		21.7	75				
7.1	Intangible assets	38.0	43				
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	46.7	50				
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	n/a				
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	116				
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†	57.0	56				
7.2	Creative goods and services	2.8	[111]				
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.1	88				
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	1.2	80				
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a				
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	n/a	n/a				
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.2	76				
7.3	Online creativity	8.1	108				
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	4.0	59				
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.6	97				
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	30.5	102				
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	102				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank			
126	130	Low	SSF	13.1	35.1	2,516	130			
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank		
 Institutions				53.6	100	 Business sophistication			15.8 [121]	
1.1	Political environment			41.9	110	5.1	Knowledge workers			9.6 [125]
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			58.9	100	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			7.4 114
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			33.3	116	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			16.0 89
1.2	Regulatory environment			57.5	88 ●	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			n/a n/a
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			23.4	118	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			n/a n/a
1.2.2	Rule of law*			14.9	129	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			2.2 104
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			10.1	30 ●	5.2	Innovation linkages			26.3 [44]
1.3	Business environment			61.5	102	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			46.9 48 ● ♦
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			84.5	94 ●	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			42.2 93
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			38.6	103	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			n/a n/a
						5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a
						5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 100 ○ ◇
 Human capital and research				7.0	132 ○ ◇	5.3	Knowledge absorption			11.4 132 ○ ◇
2.1	Education			15.0	130 ○ ◇	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.0 114
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			2.3	109 ◇	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			2.4 128 ◇
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap ○			8.2	95 ◇	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			0.7 92 ●
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			9.0	113	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			3.1 47 ●
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a	n/a	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			n/a n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			33.1	120					
2.2	Tertiary education			5.9	122					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			11.6	110					
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			n/a	n/a					
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			0.9	90					
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			0.0 [123]						
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			n/a	n/a					
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			n/a	n/a					
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41 ○ ◇					
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0	74 ○ ◇					
 Infrastructure				17.8	131 ○ ◇	 Knowledge and technology outputs				2.5 132 ○ ◇
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			25.2	129	6.1	Knowledge creation			1.3 130 ○ ◇
3.1.1	ICT access*			33.3	119	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 128 ○ ◇
3.1.2	ICT use*			15.0	121	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 98 ○ ◇
3.1.3	Government's online service*			21.8	130 ○ ◇	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 76 ○ ◇
3.1.4	E-participation*			31.0	124	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.9 122
3.2	General infrastructure			14.3	119	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			2.3 128
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			n/a	n/a	6.2	Knowledge impact			1.8 [132]
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			7.2	122 ◇	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			n/a n/a
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			17.1	103	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			0.4 102
3.3	Ecological sustainability			13.7	130 ○	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.0 106
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			n/a	n/a	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.4 125
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			26.4	128 ○ ◇	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			n/a n/a
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	111	6.3	Knowledge diffusion			4.4 122
						6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			n/a n/a
						6.3.2	Production and export complexity			10.8 118 ◇
						6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			0.0 128 ◇
						6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			0.7 93 ●
 Market sophistication				25.1	131 ○ ◇	 Creative outputs				16.6 96
4.1	Credit			13.3	127	7.1	Intangible assets			27.1 79 ●
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			30.0	122	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			7.2 116
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			9.0	129 ○	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			n/a n/a
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.2	51 ●	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.4 57 ●
4.2	Investment			26.0 [80]		7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			60.0 45 ● ♦
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			26.0	126	7.2	Creative goods and services			2.8 [112]
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a	n/a	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade ○			0.3 65 ●
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			0.9 86
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			n/a n/a
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			36.0	127 ◇	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			n/a n/a
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			10.9	121 ◇	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.0 129 ○
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			n/a	n/a	7.3	Online creativity			9.3 99
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			35.1	115	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			0.1 125
						7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			0.0 132 ○ ◇
						7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			30.6 101
						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 appendices 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.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
106	101	Lower middle	LCN	9.9	55.1	5,538	103

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	45.8	121	 Business sophistication	24.0	72
1.1 Political environment	44.9	104	5.1 Knowledge workers	27.3	81
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	60.7	97	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	13.9	96
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	37.1	105	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	47.7	20 ● ◆
1.2 Regulatory environment	40.6	120	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	30.6	102	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	10.4	76
1.2.2 Rule of law*	20.1	121 ◇	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	4.9	95
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	30.3	119	5.2 Innovation linkages	14.0	113
1.3 Business environment	52.0	123 ○	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	27.6	118 ◇
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	71.4	124 ○ ◇	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	42.6	89
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	32.6	116	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	95 ○
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	71
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	86
 Human capital and research	20.7	96	5.3 Knowledge absorption	30.9	54
2.1 Education	47.3	75	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	1.1	36 ● ◆
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	6.1	15 ● ◆	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	7.7	65
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap ○	20.3	48	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.8	41 ● ◆
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	10.3	106	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	4.6	22 ●
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	14.6	70			
2.2 Tertiary education	14.7	103	 Knowledge and technology outputs	9.8	118
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	25.5	90	6.1 Knowledge creation	1.5	129 ○ ◇
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	15.7	95	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	128 ○ ◇
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.9	88	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	98 ○ ◇
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	0.2	116	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	76 ○ ◇
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	34.7	98 ○	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.2	118
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.0	112 ○ ◇	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	2.4	126 ○
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41 ○ ◇			
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74 ○ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact	15.3	[116]
			6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	n/a	n/a
 Infrastructure	25.8	116	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	n/a	n/a
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	41.2	107	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.3	47 ●
3.1.1 ICT access*	39.2	108	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.0	76
3.1.2 ICT use*	30.2	104	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	n/a
3.1.3 Government's online service*	46.5	111	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	12.7	80
3.1.4 E-participation*	48.8	105	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	n/a	n/a
3.2 General infrastructure	16.1	117	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	28.5	97
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	993.5	97	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.1	115
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	25.9	89	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	2.0	57
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	16.9	104			
3.3 Ecological sustainability	20.0	100	 Creative outputs	15.6	102
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	7.8	93	7.1 Intangible assets	26.6	81
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	37.8	96	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	46.1	51 ●
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.7	74	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	80 ○ ◇
			7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	112
 Market sophistication	47.9	62	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	55.3	59
4.1 Credit	48.7	38 ●	7.2 Creative goods and services	1.8	[119]
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	80.0	23 ●	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade ○	0.0	102
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	63.9	52 ●	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	2.0	68
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	1.9	14 ●	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.2 Investment	42.0	[28]	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	n/a	n/a
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	42.0	102	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.0	119
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3 Online creativity	7.6	110
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.5	107
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.4	103
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	53.1	112	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	32.0	97
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	3.4	66 ○	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	89
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	n/a	n/a			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	55.1	100			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Hong Kong, China

GII 2021 rank

14

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
17	10	High	SEAO	7.5	439.5	58,165	11
				Score/ Value	Rank		
Institutions				88.1	11		
1.1	Political environment			86.3	12		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			80.4	29		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			89.3	8		
1.2	Regulatory environment			96.1	4		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			95.3	2		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			89.0	15		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			8.0	1		
1.3	Business environment			81.9	28		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			98.2	5		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			65.7	41		
Human capital and research				48.6	25		
2.1	Education			58.1	37		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			3.8	76		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			22.7	30		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			17.2	17		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			530.7	3		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			11.0	40		
2.2	Tertiary education			51.1	11		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			81.0	21		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			n/a	n/a		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			14.3	11		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			36.4	30		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			4,026.6	25		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.9	42		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			80.5	5		
Infrastructure				60.3	6		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			89.6	[10]		
3.1.1	ICT access*			94.3	2		
3.1.2	ICT use*			84.9	11		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			n/a	n/a		
3.1.4	E-participation*			n/a	n/a		
3.2	General infrastructure			35.4	39		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			4,905.9	45		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			86.9	12		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			17.4	101		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			55.7	4		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			32.2	1		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			n/a	n/a		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.9	46		
Market sophistication				78.7	3		
4.1	Credit			87.5	2		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			75.0	34		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			235.7	1		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2	Investment			75.2	6		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			84.0	7		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			1,223.5	1		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.7	1		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	33		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			73.5	51		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			0.0	1		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			73.6	92		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			439.5	45		
Business sophistication				45.2	24		
5.1	Knowledge workers			44.6	35		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			39.0	29		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			n/a	n/a		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			0.4	43		
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			49.2	29		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			15.9	44		
5.2	Innovation linkages			40.8	24		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			61.3	21		
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			68.3	10		
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.0	58		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	7		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.8	29		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			50.1	12		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.3	81		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			51.6	1		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			0.3	119		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			26.1	4		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			35.6	37		
Knowledge and technology outputs				21.6	62		
6.1	Knowledge creation			24.2	[40]		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.7	72		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.1	21		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			37.3	25		
6.2	Knowledge impact			38.4	31		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			-0.3	74		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			28.6	1		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.4	25		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			4.6	57		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			18.1	66		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			2.3	128		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.1	54		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			n/a	n/a		
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			0.1	121		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			0.4	102		
Creative outputs				64.7	1		
7.1	Intangible assets			64.7	4		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			62.3	32		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			307.2	1		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			3.2	35		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			67.6	23		
7.2	Creative goods and services			63.7	1		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.1	78		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			9.3	22		
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			47.1	19		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			5.0	1		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			11.0	1		
7.3	Online creativity			65.7	5		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			74.0	7		
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			12.2	37		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			86.8	4		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			84.9	6		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
31	34	High	EUR	9.7	316.3	32,434	35
				Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				71.7 42			
1.1	Political environment			69.1 42			
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			83.9 13			
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			61.7 45	◇		
1.2	Regulatory environment			74.4 38			
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			59.3 43			
1.2.2	Rule of law*			59.7 46			
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			13.4 48			
1.3	Business environment			71.6 63			
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			88.2 70			
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			55.0 61			
 Human capital and research				42.5 36			
2.1	Education			54.3 51			
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.7 53			
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			21.1 42			
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			15.1 49			
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			479.3 33			
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			10.0 29	⊙		
2.2	Tertiary education			35.4 59			
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			50.3 63			
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			22.5 55			
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			11.4 17			
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			37.8 29			
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			4,057.4 24			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			1.5 24			
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			51.6 28			
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			21.6 47			
 Infrastructure				52.6 32			
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			72.6 55	◇		
3.1.1	ICT access*			79.0 39			
3.1.2	ICT use*			69.1 49	◇		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			74.7 55			
3.1.4	E-participation*			67.9 75	○ ◇		
3.2	General infrastructure			37.4 35			
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			3,495.8 59			
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			63.7 30			
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			28.3 25			
3.3	Ecological sustainability			47.6 19	●		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			11.6 55			
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			63.7 33			
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			7.9 11	● ◆		
 Market sophistication				46.6 65			
4.1	Credit			43.5 53			
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			75.0 34			
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			33.5 92	○ ◇		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a n/a			
4.2	Investment			17.7 122	○ ◇		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			54.0 88	○ ◇		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			20.1 59	○		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 56	○		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 65	○		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			78.5 33			
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.8 25			
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			94.5 31			
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			316.3 52			
 Business sophistication				37.5 31			
5.1	Knowledge workers			44.7 33			
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			35.1 39			
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			29.3 53			
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			1.1 21			
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			52.4 25			
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			15.7 45			
5.2	Innovation linkages			24.4 48			
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			44.1 57			
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			45.6 71			
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.2 17			
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 81	○		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.3 34			
5.3	Knowledge absorption			43.5 23			
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			1.2 31			
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			15.0 13	● ◆		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			1.4 53			
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			-9.8 130	○ ◇		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			58.0 14			
 Knowledge and technology outputs				39.5 20			
6.1	Knowledge creation			23.0 45			
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.6 44			
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.4 36			
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.7 29			
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			25.7 38			
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			29.4 33			
6.2	Knowledge impact			49.8 7	● ◆		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			1.2 40	◆		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64			3.7 38			
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.2 53			
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			21.7 8	● ◆		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			56.7 8	● ◆		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			45.7 20			
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			1.3 17	●		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			82.3 9	●		
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			14.1 9	● ◆		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			2.1 54			
 Creative outputs				30.9 47			
7.1	Intangible assets			25.9 84	○ ◇		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			28.3 76	○		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			9.5 61			
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.1 47			
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			60.3 42			
7.2	Creative goods and services			39.0 12	●		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.9 35			
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69			5.2 43			
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69			14.3 31	◇		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			0.8 70	○		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			7.2 7	● ◆		
7.3	Online creativity			32.6 33			
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69			10.4 40			
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69			34.5 19	●		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69			76.1 19	●		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			5.8 55			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
16	20	High	EUR	0.3	19.8	54,482	21
				Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				86.8	14		
1.1	Political environment			86.0	13		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			89.3	6		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			84.4	15		
1.2	Regulatory environment			88.2	15		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			79.4	19		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			93.3	11		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			13.0	40		
1.3	Business environment			86.3	15		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			90.6	54		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			82.0	11		
 Human capital and research				49.7	23		
2.1	Education			72.2	7	◆	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			7.7	4	◆◆	
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			20.6	46		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			19.2	7	◆	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			481.4	30	◇	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			9.4	23	⊙	
2.2	Tertiary education			35.4	58		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			73.1	26		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			18.6	82	◇◇	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			8.0	32		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			41.6	24	◇	
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			6,088.3	7	⊙	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			2.4	12		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			46.6	33		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0	74	◇◇	
 Infrastructure				54.5	25		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			84.7	23		
3.1.1	ICT access*			92.8	4	◆◆	
3.1.2	ICT use*			89.2	4	◆◆	
3.1.3	Government's online service*			79.4	42		
3.1.4	E-participation*			77.4	51	◇	
3.2	General infrastructure			50.8	9		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			56,175.6	1	◆◆	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			54.7	39	◇	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			20.9	82		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			27.9	67	◇	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			3.1	123	◇◇	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			72.3	17		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.5	57		
 Market sophistication				56.8	25		
4.1	Credit			46.0	46		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			55.0	88	◇	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			90.6	29		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2	Investment			64.8	12		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			72.0	27		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	14		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	6		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			59.7	96	◇◇	
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.5	19		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			75.6	88	◇◇	
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			19.8	129	◇◇	
 Business sophistication				50.4	18		
5.1	Knowledge workers			58.9	19		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			50.4	8		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			n/a	n/a		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			1.6	13		
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			38.9	45	◇	
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			25.9	11		
5.2	Innovation linkages			58.5	8		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			58.8	26		
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			50.3	45	◇	
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.7	1	◆◆	
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	17		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.3	16		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			33.9	46	◇	
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			1.1	34		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			5.8	101	◇	
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			3.1	8		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			-11.0	131	◇◇	
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			42.7	31	⊙	
 Knowledge and technology outputs				37.0	25		
6.1	Knowledge creation			50.9	13		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			4.6	19		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.6	15		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			65.0	1	◆◆	
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			19.8	42	◇	
6.2	Knowledge impact			28.4	69	◇	
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			0.5	55		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			9.9	17		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.3	48		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			3.4	69		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			15.0	75	◇◇	
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			31.8	30		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			2.4	10		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			n/a	n/a		
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			2.9	49		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			3.6	24		
 Creative outputs				50.7	10		
7.1	Intangible assets			51.3	17		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			61.9	33		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.8	76		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			75.5	13		
7.2	Creative goods and services			27.6	29		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.4	54		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			55.3	1	◆◆	
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			n/a	n/a		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			1.3	33		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.1	105	◇	
7.3	Online creativity			72.5	1	◆◆	
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			100.0	1	◆◆	
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			94.5	5	◆◆	
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			85.5	5	◆◆	
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			5.0	56	◇	

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank	
45	57	Lower middle	CSA	1,380.0	8,681.3	6,284	48	
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank
		Institutions		64.4 62			Business sophistication 29.2 52	
1.1	Political environment			57.7 66	5.1	Knowledge workers 26.4 83		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			64.3 80	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, % 17.0 90		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			54.5 60	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % 35.9 38		
1.2	Regulatory environment			63.6 71	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP 0.2 51		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			39.3 81	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, % 36.8 51		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			45.9 65	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 2.3 103		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			15.8 61	5.2	Innovation linkages 24.1 50		
1.3	Business environment			71.8 62	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration† 42.7 65		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			81.6 105	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth† 45.6 72		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			62.0 47	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP n/a n/a		
		Human capital and research		34.1 54	5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 35		
2.1	Education			35.9 102	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.2 49		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			3.8 74	5.3	Knowledge absorption 37.1 34		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			16.9 66	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade 1.4 27		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			11.5 95	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade 10.6 26		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a n/a	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade 1.7 43		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			21.5 99	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP 1.6 88		
2.2	Tertiary education			33.8 64	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses 34.0 38		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			28.6 88			Knowledge and technology outputs 34.5 29	
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			32.2 12	6.1	Knowledge creation 21.0 51		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			0.1 108	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 2.0 36		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			32.5 35	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.2 48		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			252.7 78	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.7 52	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 10.3 84		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			69.2 15	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index 40.8 21		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			44.9 23	6.2	Knowledge impact 33.3 51		
		Infrastructure		36.8 81	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, % 2.8 17		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			58.1 86	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64 0.1 115		
3.1.1	ICT access*			38.2 111	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP 0.3 51		
3.1.2	ICT use*			23.2 110	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 3.6 68		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			85.3 24	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, % 34.1 36		
3.1.4	E-participation*			85.7 29	6.3	Knowledge diffusion 49.1 13		
3.2	General infrastructure			32.1 52	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 0.1 46		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			1,198.1 94	6.3.2	Production and export complexity 56.3 42		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			52.4 43	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade 4.0 39		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			27.8 28	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade 11.7 1		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			20.3 98			Creative outputs 23.1 68	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			10.8 63	7.1	Intangible assets 31.9 61		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			27.6 125	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 33.8 68		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.9 69	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP 70.3 28		
		Market sophistication		55.5 28	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 1.0 72		
4.1	Credit			43.1 56	7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation† 59.6 47		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			80.0 23	7.2	Creative goods and services 19.8 55		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			50.2 69	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 1.5 18		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.9 25	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 2.2 63		
4.2	Investment			35.9 45	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69 0.9 59		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			80.0 13	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing 0.5 83		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			80.2 19	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.7 24		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1 38	7.3	Online creativity 8.6 105		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1 22	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 0.9 97		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			87.7 7	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 0.7 95		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			6.6 97	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69 23.4 117		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			97.8 12	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP 13.3 42		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			8,681.3 3				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank	
84	87	Upper middle	SEAO	273.5	3,328.3	12,345	85	
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank
 Institutions				51.2 107	 Business sophistication			17.5 110
1.1 Political environment				58.5 64	5.1 Knowledge workers			8.0 126
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				66.1 74	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %			11.3 106
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				54.7 59	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	⌚	7.7 97	⌚
1.2 Regulatory environment				20.4 131	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	⌚	0.0 83	⌚
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				41.1 76	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %			8.0 80
1.2.2 Rule of law*				37.7 82	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			6.3 87
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				57.8 129	5.2 Innovation linkages			20.7 64
1.3 Business environment				74.6 52	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†			58.4 27
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				81.2 108	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†			61.9 23
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				68.1 35	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.0 99
					5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 113
					5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 99
 Human capital and research				22.4 91	 Knowledge and technology outputs			18.3 74
2.1 Education				35.4 106	6.1 Knowledge creation			9.5 81
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	⌚	3.6 82			6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.9 65
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	⌚	10.5 90	⌚		6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 96
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				13.6 74	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.7 27
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				381.9 72	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.5 128
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	⌚	15.2 74			6.1.5 Citable documents H-index			14.5 56
2.2 Tertiary education				21.5 93	6.2 Knowledge impact			31.8 58
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				36.3 78	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %			1.3 36
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				19.4 76	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	⌚	0.3 106	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				0.1 109	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP			0.4 27
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				10.4 57	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.0 88
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⌚	216.0 80			6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	⌚	31.9 41	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⌚	0.2 89			6.3 Knowledge diffusion			13.7 74
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0 41	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.0 72
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				34.9 34	6.3.2 Production and export complexity			44.2 61
					6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade			3.1 47
					6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade			0.6 95
 Infrastructure				41.4 68	 Creative outputs			17.5 91
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				60.9 80	7.1 Intangible assets			24.3 88
3.1.1 ICT access*				55.4 84	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			12.2 106
3.1.2 ICT use*				45.1 92	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			30.0 44
3.1.3 Government's online service*				68.2 72	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.5 83
3.1.4 E-participation*				75.0 57	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†			65.4 27
3.2 General infrastructure				36.1 36	7.2 Creative goods and services			12.0 74
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	1,090.5 96				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.0 94
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				51.2 45	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			0.6 95
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				33.0 17	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			3.1 50
3.3 Ecological sustainability				27.2 69	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	⌚	0.9 65	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				14.4 28	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade			2.2 27
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				37.8 96	7.3 Online creativity			9.3 98
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.6 78	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			1.5 89
					7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			0.7 94
					7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			32.9 96
					7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			4.5 57
 Market sophistication				48.5 57				
4.1 Credit				33.6 95				
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				70.0 44				
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				37.8 84				
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				0.0 67				
4.2 Investment				24.0 92				
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				70.0 36				
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				48.2 35				
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0 65				
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0 59				
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				87.8 6				
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				2.0 55				
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	⌚	94.8 27						
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	3,328.3 7							

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

GII 2021 rank

60

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
44	86	Upper middle	CSA	84.0	1,006.7	11,963	67
				Score/ Value Rank			
Institutions				45.3 124	Business sophistication 16.5 115		
1.1	Political environment			41.0 114	5.1	Knowledge workers 18.1 [104]	
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			46.4 129	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, % 19.8 80	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			38.3 102	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % n/a n/a	
1.2	Regulatory environment			43.4 119	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP 0.2 53	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			6.3 130	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, % n/a n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*			27.0 110	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 7.9 80	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			23.1 98	5.2	Innovation linkages 16.2 102	
1.3	Business environment			51.4 125	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration† 26.7 120	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			67.8 129	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth† 42.9 87	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			35.1 111	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP n/a n/a	
					5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 127	
					5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 74	
Human capital and research				37.3 49	5.3	Knowledge absorption 15.1 117	
2.1	Education			44.5 80	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade 0.2 97	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.0 69	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade 3.8 119	
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			17.5 61	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade 0.5 107	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			14.8 58	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP 0.8 110	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a n/a	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses 19.2 55	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			19.0 93			
2.2	Tertiary education			52.9 9	Knowledge and technology outputs 26.9 46		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			62.8 46	6.1	Knowledge creation 50.6 14	
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			40.2 3	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 11.1 7	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			0.6 94	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.3 44	
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			14.6 48	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a	
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			1,474.9 44	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 46.2 11	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.8 45	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index 20.5 40	
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0 41	6.2	Knowledge impact 24.9 85	
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			24.2 44	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, % -4.9 119	
					6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64 0.4 101	
					6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP 0.3 38	
					6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 2.1 87	
					6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, % 38.6 28	
Infrastructure				40.9 70	6.3	Knowledge diffusion 5.2 119	
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			60.1 83	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 0.0 95	
3.1.1	ICT access*			79.2 37	6.3.2	Production and export complexity 27.6 100	
3.1.2	ICT use*			56.0 69	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade 0.1 117	
3.1.3	Government's online service*			58.8 88	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade 0.1 125	
3.1.4	E-participation*			46.4 107			
3.2	General infrastructure			41.5 25	Creative outputs 31.3 46		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			3,787.8 56	7.1	Intangible assets 53.8 13	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			37.4 63	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 418.9 1	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			40.7 6	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP 1.0 78	
3.3	Ecological sustainability			21.2 93	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 16.7 4	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			5.9 108	7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation† 47.4 92	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			48.0 61	7.2	Creative goods and services 2.8 113	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.7 77	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 0.1 81	
					7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 1.7 73	
					7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69 3.0 51	
					7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing 0.3 98	
					7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.1 106	
Market sophistication				43.4 82	7.3	Online creativity 14.9 75	
4.1	Credit			38.1 78	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69 1.8 80	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			50.0 94	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69 6.2 48	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			66.1 49	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69 50.7 64	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a n/a	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.8 75	
4.2	Investment			24.6 [85]			
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			40.0 110			
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			27.6 50			
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a			
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a			
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			67.5 71			
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			15.4 130			
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			93.5 38			
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			1,006.7 25			

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
19	22	High	EUR	4.9	447.7	89,383	15
				Score/ Value	Rank		
 Institutions				84.3	18		
1.1 Political environment				80.1	20		
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				82.1	24		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				79.1	24		
1.2 Regulatory environment				85.9	18		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				85.4	14		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				83.5	20		
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				14.3	54		
1.3 Business environment				86.8	13		
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				94.4	21		
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				79.2	18		
 Human capital and research				48.5	27		
2.1 Education				49.2	69 ○ ◇		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				3.5	86 ○ ◇		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				11.0	89 ○ ◇		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				19.8	2 ● ◆		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				504.6	10		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				n/a	n/a		
2.2 Tertiary education				43.7	27		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				77.3	23		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				24.1	45		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				9.6	23		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				52.5	20		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				5,282.4	15		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				1.2	32 ◇		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				75.0	12 ●		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				47.5	22		
 Infrastructure				62.1	4 ● ◆		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				81.1	28		
3.1.1 ICT access*				83.3	24		
3.1.2 ICT use*				78.1	27		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				77.1	47 ◇		
3.1.4 E-participation*				85.7	29		
3.2 General infrastructure				44.8	19		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				6,226.4	33		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				67.9	28 ◇		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				32.9	18 ◆		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				60.4	1 ● ◆		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				30.8	2 ● ◆		
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				72.8	16		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.2	37		
 Market sophistication				49.7	48 ◇		
4.1 Credit				41.8	62 ○ ◇		
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				70.0	44		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				37.0	85 ○ ◇		
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				n/a	n/a		
4.2 Investment				43.7	27		
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				80.0	13 ◆		
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				37.4	39 ○ ◇		
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2	15		
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	13		
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				63.5	81 ○ ◇		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				1.8	25		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				53.6	106 ○ ◇		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				447.7	44		
 Business sophistication				51.5	17		
5.1 Knowledge workers				55.8	22		
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				43.8	20		
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %				n/a	n/a		
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP				0.9	23		
5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %				51.7	26		
5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				26.2	9 ●		
5.2 Innovation linkages				42.0	22		
5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†				64.8	15		
5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†				57.3	31		
5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP				0.3	11		
5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	21		
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.0	22		
5.3 Knowledge absorption				56.7	5 ●		
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				20.6	1 ● ◆		
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				7.9	60		
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				1.2	61 ○		
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				7.7	12 ●		
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses				50.0	24		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				47.6	15		
6.1 Knowledge creation				23.3	43 ◇		
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.1	35 ◇		
6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.8	21		
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2	48 ○		
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				21.4	41 ◇		
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				34.9	27		
6.2 Knowledge impact				46.8	10 ●		
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				-1.3	92 ○		
6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64				7.1	23		
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.6	3 ●		
6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				5.7	50		
6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %				58.5	6 ●		
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				72.6	1 ● ◆		
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				2.9	7 ● ◆		
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				75.3	17		
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				8.5	20		
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				27.3	1 ● ◆		
 Creative outputs				36.7	29 ◇		
7.1 Intangible assets				37.2	46 ◇		
7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a		
7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				59.3	32		
7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.2	63 ○		
7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†				70.8	20		
7.2 Creative goods and services				22.2	44 ◇		
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.5	51		
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69				8.9	23		
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69				52.1	14		
7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing				0.4	95 ○		
7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade				1.4	38		
7.3 Online creativity				50.0	22		
7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69				58.8	12 ●		
7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69				27.0	25		
7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69				75.9	20		
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				34.9	13		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
12	18	High	NAWA	8.7	361.0	39,126	13
				Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				76.2 34			
1.1	Political environment			76.6 28			
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			69.6 60			
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			80.1 22			
1.2	Regulatory environment			68.6 53			
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			77.0 23			
1.2.2	Rule of law*			74.3 27			
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			27.4 114			
1.3	Business environment			83.4 24			
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			94.1 26			
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			72.7 27			
 Human capital and research				51.6 19			
2.1	Education			58.1 38			
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			6.1 14			
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			19.4 50			
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			16.1 34			
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			465.2 39			
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			14.4 68			
2.2	Tertiary education			28.6 77			
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			61.5 47			
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			18.1 85			
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			2.8 70			
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			68.0 8			
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			n/a n/a			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			4.9 1			
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			64.2 20			
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			39.9 32			
 Infrastructure				50.2 40			
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			76.6 45			
3.1.1	ICT access*			81.6 27			
3.1.2	ICT use*			78.4 25			
3.1.3	Government's online service*			74.7 55			
3.1.4	E-participation*			71.4 66			
3.2	General infrastructure			33.7 45			
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			7,757.5 25			
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			58.5 36			
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			20.7 84			
3.3	Ecological sustainability			40.3 35			
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			15.0 22			
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			65.8 29			
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.1 38			
 Market sophistication				66.8 8			
4.1	Credit			48.0 39			
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			70.0 44			
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			65.4 50			
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a n/a			
4.2	Investment			74.4 7			
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			78.0 18			
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			58.7 26			
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.6 1			
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.5 1			
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			77.9 36			
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.8 53			
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			91.7 46			
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			361.0 48			
 Business sophistication				58.7 8			
5.1	Knowledge workers			61.2 15			
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			48.4 12			
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			18.6 81			
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			4.4 1			
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			36.6 52			
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			22.4 25			
5.2	Innovation linkages			82.1 1			
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			79.2 1			
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			56.9 32			
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			2.5 1			
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.3 3			
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			5.3 8			
5.3	Knowledge absorption			33.0 48			
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.6 64			
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			10.9 22			
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			2.2 28			
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			5.1 20			
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			n/a n/a			
 Knowledge and technology outputs				55.9 6			
6.1	Knowledge creation			53.8 12			
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			3.6 23			
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			5.4 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			41.6 15			
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			47.4 16			
6.2	Knowledge impact			42.2 21			
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			1.0 45			
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			3.3 42			
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.2 56			
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			21.7 7			
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			33.0 37			
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			71.8 2			
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			2.1 12			
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			71.7 20			
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			11.4 14			
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			15.3 1			
 Creative outputs				36.3 30			
7.1	Intangible assets			27.5 75			
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			11.3 109			
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			19.9 49			
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.2 46			
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			77.0 12			
7.2	Creative goods and services			31.2 23			
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			2.9 5			
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			5.3 41			
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			35.6 22			
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			1.2 38			
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			1.4 37			
7.3	Online creativity			59.0 9			
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			21.9 26			
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			14.3 34			
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			93.9 1			
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			100.0 1			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
25	33	High	EUR	60.5	2,415.4	40,066	28
				Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				75.5	36		
1.1	Political environment			63.8	48		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			69.6	60		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			60.9	46		
1.2	Regulatory environment			80.6	31		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			68.5	39		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			54.1	52		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			8.0	1		
1.3	Business environment			82.1	27		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			86.8	76		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			77.5	20		
 Human capital and research				46.0	31		
2.1	Education			54.8	50		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.0	67		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			22.9	28		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			16.2	33		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			477.0	34		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			10.1	30		
2.2	Tertiary education			37.9	49		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			64.3	42		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			24.2	44		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			5.6	40		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			45.4	22		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			2,652.7	34		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			1.4	25		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			72.1	13		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			48.9	19		
 Infrastructure				54.2	26		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			78.3	38		
3.1.1	ICT access*			76.4	44		
3.1.2	ICT use*			71.6	44		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			82.9	36		
3.1.4	E-participation*			82.1	41		
3.2	General infrastructure			32.3	51		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			4,763.4	49		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			78.6	19		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			16.3	108		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			52.0	7		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			15.8	18		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			71.0	20		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			6.5	14		
 Market sophistication				50.7	43		
4.1	Credit			37.4	80		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			45.0	101		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			74.3	43		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2	Investment			26.2	79		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			66.0	50		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	54		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	56		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			88.6	4		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.8	25		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			99.4	3		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			2,415.4	12		
 Business sophistication				36.7	32		
5.1	Knowledge workers			38.9	44		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			36.5	34		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			12.6	93		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			0.9	24		
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			54.5	20		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			13.2	54		
5.2	Innovation linkages			35.4	27		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			51.2	38		
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			73.5	2		
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.1	31		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	55		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.7	24		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			35.8	38		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.8	49		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			7.5	69		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			2.0	34		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			1.4	96		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			48.6	27		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				41.7	18		
6.1	Knowledge creation			41.8	21		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			5.1	18		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.4	24		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.7	31		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			33.0	27		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			68.6	8		
6.2	Knowledge impact			54.0	3		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			-2.4	106		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64			3.0	49		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.5	12		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			35.9	2		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			40.9	24		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			29.3	38		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.8	23		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			77.2	14		
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			6.0	31		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			1.5	68		
 Creative outputs				35.8	34		
7.1	Intangible assets			45.2	28		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			44.6	52		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			90.2	22		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			15.8	6		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			54.6	61		
7.2	Creative goods and services			20.8	48		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.4	52		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69			4.1	48		
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69			28.4	24		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			1.1	48		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			2.3	26		
7.3	Online creativity			32.0	34		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69			23.1	25		
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69			23.9	28		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69			74.6	24		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			3.1	65		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
66	82	Upper middle	LCN	3.0	27.9	10,221	72
				Score/ Value Rank			Score/ Value Rank
	Institutions			71.6 43		Business sophistication 26.0 58	
1.1	Political environment			65.5 46	5.1	Knowledge workers 29.6 [70]	
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			73.2 44	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, % 21.6 74	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			61.7 44	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % 25.9 61	
1.2	Regulatory environment			65.7 63	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP n/a n/a	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			47.9 60	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, % n/a n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*			38.5 79	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, % n/a n/a	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			14.0 52	5.2	Innovation linkages 26.7 41	
1.3	Business environment			83.7 23	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration+ 44.8 55	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			97.4 6	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth+ 46.5 64	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			70.1 32	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP n/a n/a	
					5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 24	
					5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 100	
	Human capital and research			25.0 [86]	5.3	Knowledge absorption 21.7 81	
2.1	Education			56.5 [45]	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade 0.8 57	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			5.2 33	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade 4.2 115	
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			28.6 10	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade 1.2 64	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			n/a n/a	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP 5.0 21	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a n/a	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses n/a n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			15.7 77			
2.2	Tertiary education			18.5 [100]			
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			27.1 89			
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)			0.0 [123]			
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			n/a n/a			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			n/a n/a			
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0 41			
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0 74			
	Infrastructure			29.9 104			
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			43.6 102			
3.1.1	ICT access*			56.0 83			
3.1.2	ICT use*			42.8 96			
3.1.3	Government's online service*			38.8 118			
3.1.4	E-participation*			36.9 116			
3.2	General infrastructure			19.2 113			
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			1,499.8 91			
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			21.9 106			
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			21.2 78			
3.3	Ecological sustainability			27.0 72			
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			9.2 79			
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			48.2 60			
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.7 52			
	Market sophistication			36.0 116			
4.1	Credit			40.9 65			
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			85.0 14			
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			41.3 81			
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.2 52			
4.2	Investment			32.8 57			
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			62.0 60			
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			95.8 13			
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1 27			
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 38			
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			34.4 129			
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			10.8 120			
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			n/a n/a			
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			27.9 124			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
14	11	High	SEAO	126.5	5,236.1	41,637	16
				Score/ Value Rank			
	Institutions			88.8	7		
1.1	Political environment			87.0	11		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			89.3	6		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			85.9	12		
1.2	Regulatory environment			91.4	11		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			78.2	21		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			87.2	17		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			8.0	1	●◆	
1.3	Business environment			88.2	9		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			86.1	82	○◆	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			90.2	3	●◆	
	Human capital and research			50.8	20		
2.1	Education			54.1	[53]		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			3.2	91	○◆	
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			520.0	5		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			② 11.0	38		
2.2	Tertiary education			24.1	87	○◆	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			n/a	n/a		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			19.7	74	○	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			4.7	49		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			74.3	4	●	
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			5,374.6	14		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			3.2	4	●	
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			90.0	5	●	
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			77.6	8		
	Infrastructure			59.8	9		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			90.1	8		
3.1.1	ICT access*			88.5	9		
3.1.2	ICT use*			82.4	16		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			90.6	12		
3.1.4	E-participation*			98.8	4	●	
3.2	General infrastructure			46.0	16		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			8,307.1	19		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			91.8	5		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			24.9	47		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			43.2	28		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			12.7	40		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			75.1	12		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			3.3	27		
	Market sophistication			62.1	15		
4.1	Credit			64.2	11		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			55.0	88	○	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			174.7	3	●◆	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2	Investment			34.3	51		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			64.0	56		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			118.9	9		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	31	◆	
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	36		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			87.9	5	●	
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			3.5	70	○	
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			94.7	30		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			5,236.1	4	●◆	
	Business sophistication			57.3	10		
5.1	Knowledge workers			65.2	11		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			25.2	59	◆	
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			n/a	n/a		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			2.6	3	●	
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			78.9	2	●◆	
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			22.4	24		
5.2	Innovation linkages			46.4	18		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			60.1	22		
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			63.2	18		
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.0	68	○◆	
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	40	◆	
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			14.1	1	●◆	
5.3	Knowledge absorption			60.3	3	●◆	
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			2.6	10		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			13.9	16		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			2.2	27		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			0.5	118	○	
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			74.4	3	●◆	
	Knowledge and technology outputs			48.3	11		
6.1	Knowledge creation			58.3	11		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			45.0	1	●◆	
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			9.6	1	●◆	
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.7	30		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			16.8	50	◆	
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			69.0	6		
6.2	Knowledge impact			35.1	43		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			-2.0	102	○◆	
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64			0.4	103	○◆	
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.3	46		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			6.1	46		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			55.1	9		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			51.5	11		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			5.0	1	●◆	
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			100.0	1	●◆	
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			11.6	13		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			0.8	89	○	
	Creative outputs			42.1	18		
7.1	Intangible assets			56.9	9		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			86.5	15	◆	
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			150.9	11		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			4.2	28		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			67.8	22		
7.2	Creative goods and services			29.6	25		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.4	58		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69			6.9	31		
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69			71.5	5		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			② 1.7	23		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			1.8	33		
7.3	Online creativity			24.9	46	◆	
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69			15.5	31	◆	
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69			5.8	50	◆	
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69			63.5	46	◆	
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			12.8	43		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
81	79	Upper middle	NAWA	10.2	102.2	10,007	81
		Score/Value	Rank			Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions		64.4	63	 Business sophistication		21.9	85
1.1 Political environment		57.3	69	5.1 Knowledge workers		23.1	[92]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*		66.1	74	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		21.4	75
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*		52.9	65	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		16.9	87 ○ ◇
1.2 Regulatory environment		73.7	39 ● ◆	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*		44.4	68	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %		n/a	n/a
1.2.2 Rule of law*		50.5	56	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		7.6	82
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal		8.0	1 ● ◆	5.2 Innovation linkages		26.5	42 ◆
1.3 Business environment		62.1	97	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†		46.8	50
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*		84.5	92	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†		57.6	30 ● ◆
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*		39.7	98	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		n/a	n/a
				5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	47
				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	72
 Human capital and research		26.2	84	5.3 Knowledge absorption		16.2	112 ◇
2.1 Education		32.9	110 ◇	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		0.1	100
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP		3.1	97 ○	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		7.0	79
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		15.5	72	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		0.2	126 ○ ◇
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years		10.6	103 ○ ◇	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		3.0	49
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science		416.0	58	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		14.4	67				
2.2 Tertiary education		36.3	54	 Knowledge and technology outputs		18.0	76
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross		33.1	81	6.1 Knowledge creation		16.6	63
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %		26.4	31 ●	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.2	98
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %		14.0	13 ● ◆	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.2	50
2.3 Research and development (R&D)		9.5	60	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.		596.0	62	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		29.2	30 ● ◆
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		0.7	51	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		10.0	78
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$		0.0	41 ○ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact		26.8	78
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*		17.0	56	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		-0.8	79
				6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64		0.5	95
 Infrastructure		30.1	102 ◇	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		0.3	42
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)		41.4	106 ◇	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		5.6	53
3.1.1 ICT access*		45.9	97 ◇	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %		22.1	57
3.1.2 ICT use*		50.4	80	6.3 Knowledge diffusion		10.7	93
3.1.3 Government's online service*		35.9	121 ○ ◇	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		0.1	52
3.1.4 E-participation*		33.3	120 ○ ◇	6.3.2 Production and export complexity		47.8	51
3.2 General infrastructure		20.5	108	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		1.4	66
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.		2,057.2	80	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		0.1	129 ○
3.2.2 Logistics performance*		29.8	83				
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP		19.8	89	 Creative outputs		18.3	88
3.3 Ecological sustainability		28.5	65	7.1 Intangible assets		22.0	92
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use		9.8	71	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		25.7	81
3.3.2 Environmental performance*		53.4	46 ◆	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		7.9	64
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.2	62	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.7	80
				7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†		52.6	68
 Market sophistication		49.7	47	7.2 Creative goods and services		13.8	68
4.1 Credit		51.7	25 ● ◆	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		0.0	108 ○
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*		95.0	4 ● ◆	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a	n/a
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		76.9	40 ●	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		1.8	54 ○ ◇
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		0.4	40	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing		2.4	9 ● ◆
4.2 Investment		26.3	76	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade		0.9	46
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*		50.0	92	7.3 Online creativity		15.4	73
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP		52.7	34	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		4.8	54
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1	30 ◆	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		0.2	108
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	30 ● ◆	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		45.5	74
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale		71.2	58	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		11.6	44
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %		4.4	79				
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification		94.8	29 ●				
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$		102.2	83				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
101	61	Upper middle	CSA	18.8	501.8	26,589	77

		Score/Value	Rank			Score/Value	Rank
	Institutions	69.8	45		Business sophistication	23.0	78
1.1	Political environment	58.8	62	5.1	Knowledge workers	37.1	52
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*	69.6	60	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	34.3	40
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	53.4	63	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	21.8	71
1.2	Regulatory environment	69.9	49	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.1	74
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	47.1	62	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	47.4	31
1.2.2	Rule of law*	35.3	90	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	20.7	29
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	8.7	18	5.2	Innovation linkages	12.9	120
1.3	Business environment	80.6	31	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	36.0	95
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	94.4	20	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	32.8	117
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	66.7	39	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	90
				5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	82
				5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	54
	Human capital and research	31.7	66	5.3	Knowledge absorption	19.0	97
2.1	Education	45.8	78	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.3	87
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2.9	101	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	7.4	70
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	21.2	41	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	0.7	93
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	15.8	40	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.6	91
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	402.4	64	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	8.3	12				
2.2	Tertiary education	38.3	48		Knowledge and technology outputs	15.0	86
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	70.7	31	6.1	Knowledge creation	14.9	66
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	24.1	46	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.9	39
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	3.3	65	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	73
2.3	Research and development (R&D)	10.9	54	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.6	14
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	666.9	61	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.2	119
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.1	103	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	5.3	102
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41	6.2	Knowledge impact	19.1	110
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*	33.8	36	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	0.9	48
				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	2.0	56
	Infrastructure	44.4	58	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.0	118
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	80.5	29	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.0	111
3.1.1	ICT access*	76.6	43	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	13.5	81
3.1.2	ICT use*	64.9	56	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	11.0	91
3.1.3	Government's online service*	92.3	11	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	102
3.1.4	E-participation*	88.1	26	6.3.2	Production and export complexity	30.2	92
3.2	General infrastructure	32.6	49	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	3.9	42
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	5,887.8	35	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	0.2	122
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	35.4	70				
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	28.3	24		Creative outputs	14.3	110
3.3	Ecological sustainability	20.1	99	7.1	Intangible assets	19.2	105
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	6.4	104	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	22.6	87
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	44.7	75	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	3.8	70
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4	88	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	103
				7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†	48.2	88
	Market sophistication	43.8	80	7.2	Creative goods and services	6.5	96
4.1	Credit	35.9	81	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.1	89
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	80.0	23	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	6.1	38
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	24.3	108	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.2	47	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.4	96
4.2	Investment	23.0	101	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.2	80
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*	84.0	7	7.3	Online creativity	12.4	83
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	23.4	54	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.3	115
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	89	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	3.7	60
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	94	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	44.8	77
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale	72.6	53	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.5	72
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2.3	57				
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	76.3	87				
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	501.8	40				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
76	89	Lower middle	SSF	53.8	243.1	4,993	86

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	59.9	80	 Business sophistication	23.4	77
1.1 Political environment	47.1	98	5.1 Knowledge workers	14.8	112
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	57.1	106	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	n/a
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	42.1	92	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	⊙ 37.4	36
1.2 Regulatory environment	60.1	80	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	⊙ 0.1	67
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	36.3	94	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	⊙ 4.3	84
1.2.2 Rule of law*	34.8	91	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	⊙ 1.5	110 ⊙
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	15.8	61	5.2 Innovation linkages	29.4	35 ◆
1.3 Business environment	72.6	60 ◆	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	46.8	49 ◆
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	82.7	100	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	49.1	53
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	62.4	45 ◆	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	⊙ 0.4	6 ◆◆
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	65
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	85
 Human capital and research	21.9	92	5.3 Knowledge absorption	25.9	68
2.1 Education	49.4	[68]	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	1.7	16 ◆◆
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.3	27 ●	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	8.2	58
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.4	111
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	n/a	n/a	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.6	87
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	⊙ 11.4	62
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	⊙ 30.7	119 ⊙ ◇			
2.2 Tertiary education	11.6	111	 Knowledge and technology outputs	21.1	65
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	⊙ 11.5	111	6.1 Knowledge creation	14.6	67
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	⊙ 16.5	91	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.3	58
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	⊙ 0.9	89	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	82
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	4.5	78	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.9	24
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⊙ 221.4	79	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	11.1	77
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⊙ 0.8	48 ◆	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	15.9	52
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41 ⊙ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact	23.7	86
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74 ⊙ ◇	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	2.7	18 ●
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	1.5	68
 Infrastructure	25.9	114	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.1	77
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	47.7	96	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.9	91
3.1.1 ICT access*	41.8	105	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	11.1	85
3.1.2 ICT use*	21.7	112	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	25.0	45
3.1.3 Government's online service*	67.6	75	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.6	27 ◆◆
3.1.4 E-participation*	59.5	87	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	36.0	76
3.2 General infrastructure	14.0	120 ⊙	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.5	89
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	229.0	116 ⊙	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	5.3	14 ◆◆
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	35.7	67			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	12.3	120 ⊙ ◇	 Creative outputs	16.7	95
3.3 Ecological sustainability	16.1	120 ⊙	7.1 Intangible assets	24.1	89
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	6.1	105	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	24.6	82
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	34.7	103	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	11.2	59
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	103	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.7	81
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	60.0	44 ◆
 Market sophistication	48.8	54	7.2 Creative goods and services	16.5	62
4.1 Credit	56.7	20 ◆◆	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.0	99 ⊙
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	95.0	4 ◆◆	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	27.5	101	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	2.0	53
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	⊙ 4.2	10 ◆◆	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	3.9	3 ◆◆
4.2 Investment	32.2	61	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.1	94
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	92.0	1 ◆◆	7.3 Online creativity	2.3	131 ⊙ ◇
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	26.2	51	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.9	98
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	53	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.9	87
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	23 ◆	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	12.5	129 ⊙ ◇
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	57.6	102	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	103 ⊙
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	11.5	123 ⊙ ◇			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	71.8	94			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	243.1	61			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
73	73	High	NAWA	4.3	203.8	41,735	78
				Score/ Value	Rank		
 Institutions				57.7	86		
1.1	Political environment		54.9	78			
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*		62.5	89			
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		51.1	73			
1.2	Regulatory environment		54.5	97			
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		45.2	67			
1.2.2	Rule of law*		52.4	53			
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal		28.1	116			
1.3	Business environment		63.8	90			
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		88.4	67			
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		39.2	101			
 Human capital and research				31.4	[69]		
2.1	Education		52.9	[57]			
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		n/a	n/a			
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		17.3	64			
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		14.7	59			
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science		n/a	n/a			
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		7.6	4			
2.2	Tertiary education		38.4	[47]			
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		55.3	54			
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)		2.8	89			
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.		513.9	67			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		0.1	111			
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$		0.0	41			
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*		4.4	71			
 Infrastructure				49.6	43		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)		80.4	31			
3.1.1	ICT access*		79.3	35			
3.1.2	ICT use*		67.6	53			
3.1.3	Government's online service*		84.1	31			
3.1.4	E-participation*		90.5	18			
3.2	General infrastructure		41.4	27			
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.		17,912.3	4			
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		37.8	62			
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		25.1	46			
3.3	Ecological sustainability		26.9	74			
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use		8.4	87			
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		53.6	45			
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.2	64			
 Market sophistication				41.4	94		
4.1	Credit		40.7	66			
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		45.0	101			
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		89.3	30			
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		n/a	n/a			
4.2	Investment		26.2	78			
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*		66.0	50			
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		n/a	n/a			
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	41			
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	84			
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale		57.4	104			
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %		4.5	80			
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification		53.6	105			
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$		203.8	64			
 Business sophistication				18.7	100		
5.1	Knowledge workers				17.4	[105]	
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %				22.7	70	
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %				n/a	n/a	
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %				1.0	94	
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				n/a	n/a	
5.2	Innovation linkages				25.1	45	
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†				42.2	69	
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†				54.9	37	
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	45	
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	93	
5.3	Knowledge absorption				13.7	124	
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.0	125	
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade				5.5	105	
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade				0.6	96	
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP				0.2	122	
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses				n/a	n/a	
 Knowledge and technology outputs				22.1	60		
6.1	Knowledge creation				5.8	108	
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	116	
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	72	
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a	
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				6.9	103	
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index				9.1	82	
6.2	Knowledge impact				29.0	67	
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %				-1.1	86	
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64				5.9	27	
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP				0.4	26	
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.7	79	
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %				23.9	53	
6.3	Knowledge diffusion				31.4	31	
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				n/a	n/a	
6.3.2	Production and export complexity				27.6	99	
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade				0.3	103	
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade				7.4	6	
 Creative outputs				18.0	89		
7.1	Intangible assets				26.8	80	
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				16.6	98	
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				53.3	34	
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a	
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†				50.9	79	
7.2	Creative goods and services				4.7	107	
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				n/a	n/a	
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				1.9	70	
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				10.6	36	
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing				0.3	97	
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.1	88	
7.3	Online creativity				13.6	78	
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				7.6	44	
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69				0.3	105	
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69				46.3	72	
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.8	74	

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
119	81	Lower middle	CSA	6.5	31.4	4,824	94

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	55.7	95	 Business sophistication	17.9	107
1.1 Political environment	40.3	117	5.1 Knowledge workers	22.4	94
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	50.0	123 ○ ◇	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	18.8	82
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	35.5	111	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	41.4	26 ●
1.2 Regulatory environment	55.2	93	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.0	80
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	34.4	95	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	6.9	81
1.2.2 Rule of law*	23.4	116	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	10.8	66
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	17.3	69	5.2 Innovation linkages	11.7	125 ○
1.3 Business environment	71.5	66	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	28.3	117
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	93.0	40 ●	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	35.5	112
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	50.0	70	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	84
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	108
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	100 ○ ◇
 Human capital and research	30.6	70 ◆	5.3 Knowledge absorption	19.7	95
2.1 Education	62.7	[17]	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.1	101
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	6.0	16 ● ◆	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	9.2	42 ●
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.5	106
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	13.0	82	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.7	86
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	11.7	46 ● ◆			
2.2 Tertiary education	28.5	78	 Knowledge and technology outputs	12.1	102
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	42.3	70 ◆	6.1 Knowledge creation	11.0	76
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	19.7	73	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.8	27 ● ◆
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	9.0	27 ● ◆	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	61 ◆
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	0.6	111	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5	36
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	7.4	99
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.1	106	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	3.4	120
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41 ○ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact	16.0	115
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74 ○ ◇	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	0.5	59
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	1.3	77
 Infrastructure	35.3	87	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.1	91
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	60.3	82 ◆	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5	122 ○
3.1.1 ICT access*	56.8	82	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	2.4	109 ○ ◇
3.1.2 ICT use*	48.4	83	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	9.2	97
3.1.3 Government's online service*	64.7	79	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	87
3.1.4 E-participation*	71.4	66	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	44.7	59
3.2 General infrastructure	29.3	63	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.7	84
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2,458.0	76 ◆	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.3	114
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	23.2	102			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	31.7	21 ●	 Creative outputs	10.2	120
3.3 Ecological sustainability	16.4	119	7.1 Intangible assets	13.1	123 ○ ◇
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	5.1	114 ○	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	14.0	103
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	39.8	89	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	80 ○ ◇
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	122 ○	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4	95
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	34.8	121 ○ ◇
 Market sophistication	49.2	52	7.2 Creative goods and services	5.5	102
4.1 Credit	52.7	23 ● ◆	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.6	43
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	85.0	14 ● ◆	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.2	104 ○
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	25.8	103	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	4.3	9 ● ◆	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.5	85
4.2 Investment	40.0	[35]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.1	98
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	40.0	110	7.3 Online creativity	9.3	97
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.2	117
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.8	93
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	38.1	88
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	55.0	108	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	92
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	3.1	62 ◆			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	62.9	101			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	31.4	120 ○			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

GII 2021 rank

117

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
112	123	Lower middle	SEAO	7.3	59.7	8,221	113

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	37.9	130	 Business sophistication	24.3	[70]
1.1 Political environment	46.5	100	5.1 Knowledge workers	25.8	[84]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	73.2	44 ●◆	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	21.3	76
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	33.2	117	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	24.4	63
1.2 Regulatory environment	35.8	125	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	24.9	114	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a
1.2.2 Rule of law*	21.9	119	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	5.4	94
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	34.2	123	5.2 Innovation linkages	29.0	[37]
1.3 Business environment	31.3	132	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	44.9	54 ●
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	62.7	130 ◆	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	50.1	46 ●
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 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	100 ○◆
 Human capital and research	16.3	113	5.3 Knowledge absorption	18.1	[102]
2.1 Education	29.2	116	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	n/a	n/a
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	2.9	98	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	3.4	122
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	12.5	83	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.2	125 ◆
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	10.5	105	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	7.3	14 ●◆
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	17.3	84			
2.2 Tertiary education	19.8	95	 Knowledge and technology outputs	6.8	127
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	14.5	103	6.1 Knowledge creation	2.3	126
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	23.1	53 ●	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	125
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.5	99	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	98 ○◆
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	0.0	[123]	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	68
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.3	117
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	n/a	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	4.0	114
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41 ○◆	6.2 Knowledge impact	2.5	[131]
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74 ○◆	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	n/a	n/a
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	0.0	121 ○◆
 Infrastructure	22.7	123	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	n/a	n/a
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	25.4	128	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.8	113
3.1.1 ICT access*	35.6	115	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	4.7	101
3.1.2 ICT use*	25.3	107	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	15.6	67
3.1.3 Government's online service*	19.4	131 ○◆	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	n/a	n/a
3.1.4 E-participation*	21.4	130 ○◆	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	29.4	95
3.2 General infrastructure	24.0	88	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	5.1	35 ●
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	4,872.4	47 ●◆	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.4	105
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	30.4	81			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	n/a	n/a	 Creative outputs	17.6	90
3.3 Ecological sustainability	18.8	110	7.1 Intangible assets	19.4	104
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	8.7	85	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.5	124
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	34.8	102	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	11.7	58
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	119	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	52.5	71
 Market sophistication	39.5	103	7.2 Creative goods and services	18.7	[59]
4.1 Credit	29.3	110	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	n/a
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	60.0	74	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	1.3	78
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	20.9	113	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.7	27 ●	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.1	102 ○◆
4.2 Investment	20.0	[114]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	3.1	20 ●◆
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	20.0	130 ○◆	7.3 Online creativity	13.0	80
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	1.9	77
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	2.5	64 ◆
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	36.4	91
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	69.2	63	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	0.8	7 ●◆			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	85.2	66			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	59.7	96			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
39	38	High	EUR	1.9	58.6	30,579	36
				Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				78.9	29		
1.1 Political environment				77.5	26		
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				82.1	24		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				75.2	27		
1.2 Regulatory environment				82.1	25		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				74.7	26		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				73.4	30		
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				13.0	40		
1.3 Business environment				77.0	42		
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				94.1	24		
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				59.8	50		
 Human capital and research				37.7	46		
2.1 Education				57.6	39		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				4.4	60		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				23.6	22		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				16.2	31		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				487.4	28		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			⊙	8.4	14	●◆	
2.2 Tertiary education				43.5	28		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				93.0	5	●◆	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				20.2	72	○	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				9.3	26		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				12.0	53	◇	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				1,891.7	41		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				0.6	54		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0	41	○◇	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				12.8	60		
 Infrastructure				45.1	55	◇	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				66.5	68	◇	
3.1.1 ICT access*				72.5	55	◇	
3.1.2 ICT use*				76.9	31		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				58.2	90	○◇	
3.1.4 E-participation*				58.3	89	○◇	
3.2 General infrastructure				25.8	77	◇	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				3,370.7	60		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				35.4	69	◇	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				23.0	58		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				42.9	29		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				12.4	45		
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				61.6	36		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				5.5	19	●	
 Market sophistication				50.1	45		
4.1 Credit				48.8	36		
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				85.0	14	◆	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				34.6	89	○◇	
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				n/a	n/a		
4.2 Investment				32.5	58		
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				68.0	44		
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				n/a	n/a		
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	32		
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	43		
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				69.0	66		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				1.8	25		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				87.8	61		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				58.6	97	○◇	
 Business sophistication				34.1	40		
5.1 Knowledge workers				44.7	34		
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				41.8	25		
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %				52.9	15		
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP				0.2	56	○	
5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %				22.3	64	◇	
5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				25.2	15	●	
5.2 Innovation linkages				27.4	39		
5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†				50.0	39		
5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†				48.3	56		
5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP				0.3	10	●	
5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	54		
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2	48		
5.3 Knowledge absorption				30.1	58		
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.3	86	○	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				12.7	18	●	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				2.1	31		
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				2.7	65		
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses				20.9	53		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				27.8	45		
6.1 Knowledge creation				16.4	64		
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.7	42		
6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.5	34		
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a		
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				20.1	45		
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				9.5	80		
6.2 Knowledge impact				33.7	46		
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				1.1	42	◆	
6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64				8.0	20		
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.1	84	○◇	
6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				14.5	20		
6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %				20.6	61		
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				33.4	29		
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.1	68		
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				60.2	34		
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				7.2	24		
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				4.6	17	●	
 Creative outputs				33.8	39		
7.1 Intangible assets				29.9	70		
7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				42.9	55		
7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				0.0	80	○◇	
7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				3.0	37		
7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†				62.7	37		
7.2 Creative goods and services				42.7	9	●◆	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				1.7	16	●	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				15.4	8	●	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				n/a	n/a		
7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing				2.5	7	●◆	
7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade				2.9	22		
7.3 Online creativity				32.8	32		
7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				10.0	41		
7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69				29.4	23		
7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69				74.0	25		
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				14.4	38		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
97	94	Upper middle	NAWA	6.8	78.9	11,562	87

		Score/ Value	Rank			Score/ Value	Rank
	Institutions	50.1	112		Business sophistication	25.4	64
1.1 Political environment		33.3	129	5.1 Knowledge workers		34.0	[58]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*		35.7	131	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		27.6	54
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*		32.1	121	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		20.8	74
1.2 Regulatory environment		63.5	72	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*		32.4	99	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %		n/a	n/a
1.2.2 Rule of law*		24.1	115	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		14.6	51
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal		8.7	18	5.2 Innovation linkages		21.3	63
1.3 Business environment		53.6	121	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†		42.6	66
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*		78.2	113	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†		47.5	59
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*		29.1	121	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		n/a	n/a
				5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	79
				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	68
	Human capital and research	24.9	87	5.3 Knowledge absorption		21.0	87
2.1 Education		24.8	123	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		0.1	108
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP		2.4	107	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		4.0	117
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		6.4	101	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		2.5	17
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years		n/a	n/a	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		4.6	23
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science		376.8	73	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		7.7	5		Knowledge and technology outputs	14.1	[91]
2.2 Tertiary education		35.7	56	6.1 Knowledge creation		21.5	[49]
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross		n/a	n/a	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.1	62
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %		23.4	50	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %		9.6	25	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a
2.3 Research and development (R&D)		14.3	[49]	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		28.4	31
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.		n/a	n/a	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		12.8	60
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		n/a	n/a	6.2 Knowledge impact		5.7	[125]
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$		0.0	41	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		-10.0	120
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*		28.6	42	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64		n/a	n/a
	Infrastructure	30.4	100	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		0.0	108
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)		45.4	99	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		5.7	47
3.1.1 ICT access*		62.8	72	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %		n/a	n/a
3.1.2 ICT use*		43.7	94	6.3 Knowledge diffusion		15.2	70
3.1.3 Government's online service*		41.8	116	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		0.1	66
3.1.4 E-participation*		33.3	120	6.3.2 Production and export complexity		52.1	45
3.2 General infrastructure		21.2	103	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		0.2	112
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.		3,100.6	64	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		2.1	52
3.2.2 Logistics performance*		31.1	78		Creative outputs	17.2	92
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP		n/a	n/a	7.1 Intangible assets		18.7	108
3.3 Ecological sustainability		24.6	82	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		12.7	105
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use		9.9	69	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		14.6	55
3.3.2 Environmental performance*		45.4	70	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.6	80	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†		42.4	106
	Market sophistication	42.0	90	7.2 Creative goods and services		13.7	69
4.1 Credit		34.1	91	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		1.6	17
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*		40.0	113	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		3.3	55
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		106.3	23	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		0.9	60
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		0.2	54	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing		n/a	n/a
4.2 Investment		26.2	77	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade		0.6	60
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*		44.0	98	7.3 Online creativity		17.6	65
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP		18.0	61	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		5.9	51
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1	22	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		0.3	107
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1	25	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		44.4	78
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale		65.7	74	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		20.5	27
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %		3.3	64				
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification		80.7	75				
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$		78.9	89				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
43	35	High	EUR	2.7	106.9	38,605	40

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	76.4	33	 Business sophistication	31.5	45
1.1 Political environment	77.2	27	5.1 Knowledge workers	44.2	37
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	83.9	13 ●	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	42.6	23
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	73.8	30	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	27.5	56
1.2 Regulatory environment	81.9	27	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.4	41
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	73.8	27	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	38.0	48
1.2.2 Rule of law*	73.7	29	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	28.9	3 ● ♦
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	13.0	40	5.2 Innovation linkages	26.3	43
1.3 Business environment	70.0	71	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	55.4	28
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	93.3	32	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	42.2	94 ○ ◇
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	46.7	81 ◇	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.2	14 ●
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	52
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	40
 Human capital and research	38.7	43	5.3 Knowledge absorption	24.1	71
2.1 Education	52.4	58	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.2	95 ○
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.8	75 ○	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	6.6	84 ○
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	16.9	65 ○	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.0	76
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	16.6	23	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.7	62
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	479.7	32	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	32.7	40
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	7.8	6 ● ♦			
2.2 Tertiary education	43.4	29	 Knowledge and technology outputs	25.8	49
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	73.7	25	6.1 Knowledge creation	19.4	54
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	26.8	29	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.1	63
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	5.3	46	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4	37
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	20.2	44	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	3,446.4	29	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	28.1	32
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	1.0	40	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	13.0	58
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41 ○ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact	33.3	52
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	19.8	54	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	2.4	22 ●
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	3.3	41
 Infrastructure	49.9	42	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.1	93 ○ ◇
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	77.8	40	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	15.3	19 ●
3.1.1 ICT access*	75.8	47	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	20.8	60 ○
3.1.2 ICT use*	76.5	32	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	24.9	47
3.1.3 Government's online service*	85.3	24	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.1	62
3.1.4 E-participation*	73.8	64	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	63.7	31
3.2 General infrastructure	20.0	110 ○ ◇	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	6.2	30
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	1,207.5	93 ○ ◇	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	1.9	60
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	45.1	53 ◇			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	15.5	112 ○ ◇	 Creative outputs	33.6	41
3.3 Ecological sustainability	51.9	8 ● ♦	7.1 Intangible assets	31.3	62
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	12.6	41	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	41.8	57
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	62.9	35	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	4.0	69 ◇
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	9.5	8 ● ♦	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.4	42
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	68.4	21 ●
 Market sophistication	53.7	35	7.2 Creative goods and services	19.2	58
4.1 Credit	42.2	60	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.7	37
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	70.0	44	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	5.4	40
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	38.9	83 ○ ◇	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.1	51
4.2 Investment	44.6	25	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.8	34
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	70.0	36	7.3 Online creativity	52.6	18 ●
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	14.1	33
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	26	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	33.3	20 ●
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	12 ●	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	73.7	27
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	74.4	48	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	86.0	5 ● ♦
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.8	25			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	95.0	26			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	106.9	80			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
18	26	High	EUR	0.6	70.7	112,875	18
				Score/ Value Rank			
				Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				79.8	27		
1.1 Political environment				90.4	6		
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				92.9	4	◆	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				89.2	9		
1.2 Regulatory environment				81.9	26		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				87.9	11		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				94.0	10		
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				21.7	93	○	◇
1.3 Business environment				67.2	77	◇	
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				88.8	61		
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				45.5	84	◇	
 Human capital and research				40.0	40	◇	
2.1 Education				48.3	70	◇	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				3.6	83	○	◇
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				19.4	51		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				14.3	65	◇	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				476.7	35	◇	
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				8.9	19	◆	
2.2 Tertiary education				35.8	55		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				18.6	100	○	◇
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				18.8	80		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				47.7	1	◆	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				36.0	31	◇	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				5,128.9	16		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				1.2	33	◇	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				59.2	23		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0.0	74	○	◇
 Infrastructure				52.5	33	◇	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				82.1	26		
3.1.1 ICT access*				95.1	1	◆	
3.1.2 ICT use*				86.4	8		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				76.5	49	◇	
3.1.4 E-participation*				70.2	70	◇	
3.2 General infrastructure				28.6	66	◇	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				1,719.4	87	◇	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				73.5	24		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				16.8	105	○	◇
3.3 Ecological sustainability				46.7	22		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				16.8	15		
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				82.3	2	◆	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.6	54		
 Market sophistication				49.0	53	◇	
4.1 Credit				29.6	107	○	◇
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				15.0	127	○	◇
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				107.3	22		
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				n/a	n/a		
4.2 Investment				49.0	20		
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				54.0	88	◇	
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				79.6	20		
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.2	1	◆	
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	35		
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				68.3	69	◇	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				1.8	25		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				84.2	68		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				70.7	93	◇	
 Business sophistication				57.8	9		
5.1 Knowledge workers				65.4	9		
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				60.7	1	◆	
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %				66.1	5		
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP				0.6	35	◇	
5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %				49.6	27	○	
5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				24.3	16		
5.2 Innovation linkages				59.2	6		
5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†				65.8	13		
5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†				67.2	11		
5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP				0.1	47	○	
5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2	8		
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				5.4	7	◆	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				49.0	14		
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				4.5	1	◆	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				1.6	131	○	◇
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				4.4	1	◆	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				-16.8	132	○	◇
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses				37.7	36	◇	
 Knowledge and technology outputs				30.1	38	◇	
6.1 Knowledge creation				39.1	24		
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3	14		
6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				4.5	8		
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a		
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				18.7	48	◇	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				11.6	66	◇	
6.2 Knowledge impact				27.0	76	◇	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				-1.7	97	○	
6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64				17.2	7	◆	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.2	73	◇	
6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				3.3	71		
6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %				16.4	69	◇	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				24.3	49	◇	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				2.1	11		
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				n/a	n/a		
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				0.6	86	◇	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				3.0	35		
 Creative outputs				54.4	3	◆	
7.1 Intangible assets				52.2	15		
7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				69.2	24		
7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				112.3	17		
7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				6.9	19		
7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†				72.2	15		
7.2 Creative goods and services				42.8	8		
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				6.6	1	◆	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				29.6	1	◆	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				n/a	n/a		
7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing				0.7	73		
7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.1	102	○	
7.3 Online creativity				70.1	2	◆	
7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				84.3	4	◆	
7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69				68.7	9		
7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69				78.8	13		
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				44.8	11		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
78	127	Low	SSF	27.7	45.4	1,647	115

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	51.1	108	 Business sophistication	14.6	125
1.1 Political environment	37.1	125	5.1 Knowledge workers	5.0	[131]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	60.7	97	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	3.7	123 ○ ◇
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	25.3	129 ○	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	12.7	92 ◇
1.2 Regulatory environment	54.5	96	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	24.4	116	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a
1.2.2 Rule of law*	20.1	120	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	1.9	107
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	14.7	57 ●	5.2 Innovation linkages	16.5	100
1.3 Business environment	61.6	100	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	32.3	104
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	88.5	65 ●	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	39.1	104
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	34.8	113	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	n/a	n/a
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	112
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	78 ◆
 Human capital and research	14.4	116	5.3 Knowledge absorption	22.2	79
2.1 Education	24.5	125	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.4	75
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	2.8	103	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	4.1	116
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap ○	7.2	98 ◇	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.2	29 ● ◆
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	10.2	107	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.8	32 ●
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	18.1	88 ◆			
2.2 Tertiary education	18.5	99 ◆	 Knowledge and technology outputs	12.4	99
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	5.4	123	6.1 Knowledge creation	4.3	115
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	23.8	47 ● ◆	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	128 ○ ◇
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.4	83	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	98 ○ ◇
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	0.1	121	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	34.0	99 ○	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	7.1	101
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.0	116 ○ ◇	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	4.7	109
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41 ○ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact	19.8	105
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74 ○ ◇	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.1	43 ●
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	0.1	116
 Infrastructure	17.6	132 ○ ◇	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.0	112
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	22.4	131 ○ ◇	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.6	96 ◆
3.1.1 ICT access*	24.4	129 ○	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	n/a
3.1.2 ICT use*	6.8	131 ○ ◇	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	13.1	77 ◆
3.1.3 Government's online service*	28.8	126	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.1	58 ◆
3.1.4 E-participation*	29.8	127 ○	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	20.6	110
3.2 General infrastructure	16.5	116	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.2	110
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	3.2	32 ● ◆
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	15.9	115			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	16.4	106	 Creative outputs	24.9	[61]
3.3 Ecological sustainability	13.8	129 ○	7.1 Intangible assets	45.9	[25]
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	n/a	n/a	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	63.6	31 ● ◆
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	26.5	127 ○ ◇	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	n/a
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	108	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	6.8	22 ● ◆
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	n/a	n/a
 Market sophistication	34.2	122	7.2 Creative goods and services	2.2	[117]
4.1 Credit	22.7	120	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.1	83
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	40.0	113	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.8	90
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	14.2	121	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	1.5	20 ●	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	n/a	n/a
4.2 Investment	36.0	[43]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.1	91 ◆
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	36.0	116	7.3 Online creativity	5.4	120
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.1	123
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.1	119
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	20.3	121
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	44.1	121	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	7.5	100			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	n/a	n/a			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	45.4	106			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
93	118	Low	SSF	19.1	20.8	995	111
				Score/ Value Rank			
Institutions				51.8 105	Business sophistication		
1.1	Political environment			41.7 112	5.1	Knowledge workers	
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			57.1 106	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			34.0 114	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	
1.2	Regulatory environment			57.2 89	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			25.2 112	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	
1.2.2	Rule of law*			38.0 81	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			16.7 65	5.2	Innovation linkages	
1.3	Business environment			56.4 115	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			77.9 115	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			34.9 112	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	
					5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	
					5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	
Human capital and research				11.8 122	5.3	Knowledge absorption	
2.1	Education			34.2 107	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.7 51	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			24.0 20	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			10.9 100	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a n/a	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			68.1 123			
2.2	Tertiary education			1.0 129			
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			0.8 128			
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			n/a n/a			
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			1.1 86			
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			0.1 117			
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			50.4 93			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			n/a n/a			
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0 41			
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0 74			
Infrastructure				21.1 127			
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			30.5 124			
3.1.1	ICT access*			22.8 131			
3.1.2	ICT use*			15.2 120			
3.1.3	Government's online service*			42.4 115			
3.1.4	E-participation*			41.7 111			
3.2	General infrastructure			13.1 122			
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			n/a n/a			
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			25.0 93			
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			10.7 123			
3.3	Ecological sustainability			19.6 102			
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			n/a n/a			
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			38.3 93			
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2 114			
Market sophistication				43.7 81			
4.1	Credit			38.6 74			
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			90.0 10			
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			10.5 128			
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.5 36			
4.2	Investment			37.9 [41]			
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			58.0 77			
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a n/a			
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a			
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 31			
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			54.8 109			
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			4.2 78			
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			70.2 97			
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			20.8 128			
				Score/ Value Rank			
					Score/ Value Rank		
5.1	Knowledge workers			15.3 [111]			
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			3.7 122			
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			32.9 45			
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			n/a n/a			
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			n/a n/a			
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			0.6 119			
5.2	Innovation linkages			22.4 57			
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			31.7 106			
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			35.5 113			
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			n/a n/a			
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1 22			
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 100			
5.3	Knowledge absorption			22.7 77			
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.2 96			
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			9.8 38			
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			1.1 70			
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			1.4 99			
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			n/a n/a			
				Score/ Value Rank			
					Score/ Value Rank		
6.1	Knowledge creation			18.0 56			
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2 100			
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 98			
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a			
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			35.1 26			
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			8.0 85			
6.2	Knowledge impact			17.5 114			
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			1.2 39			
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			0.1 119			
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.0 107			
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.9 112			
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			8.6 93			
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			11.8 85			
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			n/a n/a			
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			18.0 113			
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			0.2 106			
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			2.3 48			
				Score/ Value Rank			
					Score/ Value Rank		
7.1	Intangible assets			25.4 [86]			
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			28.0 78			
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			n/a n/a			
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a			
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			28.7 124			
7.2	Creative goods and services			7.5 [91]			
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.1 76			
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			1.2 36			
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.2 85			
7.3	Online creativity			7.4 111			
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			0.2 118			
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			0.0 125			
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			25.5 112			
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 appendices 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.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
34	36	Upper middle	SEAO	32.4	900.4	27,287	33
				Score/ Value Rank	Score/ Value Rank		
 Institutions				72.3 41	 Business sophistication	34.1 39	
1.1 Political environment			76.5 29	5.1 Knowledge workers			30.2 68
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*			83.9 13	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %			27.5 55
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*			72.8 33	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	⌚		18.5 82
1.2 Regulatory environment			65.1 65	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	⌚		0.5 39
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*			61.1 41	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %			38.2 46
1.2.2 Rule of law*			62.3 39	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	⌚		12.5 59
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal			23.9 103	5.2 Innovation linkages			28.8 38
1.3 Business environment			75.2 50	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†			58.8 25
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*			83.3 97	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†			65.2 13
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*			67.0 37	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.1 48
				5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1 25
				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2 51
 Human capital and research				40.6 39	5.3 Knowledge absorption	43.3 24	
2.1 Education			46.0 77	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.9 42
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.2 63	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade			25.5 4
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			19.2 53	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade			1.6 49
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	⌚		13.7 73	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP			2.6 67
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science			430.9 48	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	⌚		15.8 59
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			11.4 43				
2.2 Tertiary education			49.6 15	 Knowledge and technology outputs	33.4 31		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross			43.1 69	6.1 Knowledge creation			12.8 69
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %			39.2 5	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.1 61
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %			6.7 37	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.3 43
2.3 Research and development (R&D)			26.3 40	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1 53
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⌚		2,184.7 37	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			15.3 56
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⌚		1.0 37	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index			20.1 41
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0 41	6.2 Knowledge impact			38.5 30
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*			58.3 14	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %			-0.3 75
				6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64			2.4 52
				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP			0.3 36
				6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			10.7 27
				6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %			44.4 20
 Infrastructure				46.7 51	6.3 Knowledge diffusion		48.9 14
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			79.2 35	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.1 53
3.1.1 ICT access*			79.2 36	6.3.2 Production and export complexity			67.7 26
3.1.2 ICT use*			66.6 55	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade			38.6 1
3.1.3 Government's online service*			85.3 24	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade			1.3 72
3.1.4 E-participation*			85.7 29				
3.2 General infrastructure			31.3 55	 Creative outputs	34.5 37		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			5,406.7 39	7.1 Intangible assets			40.5 39
3.2.2 Logistics performance*			54.5 40	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			23.8 86
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP			21.6 73	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			153.2 10
3.3 Ecological sustainability			29.6 61	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.6 82
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use			10.2 65	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†			71.9 17
3.3.2 Environmental performance*			47.9 62	7.2 Creative goods and services			41.1 10
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.5 34	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.3 64
				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			3.8 50
				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			12.2 33
				7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	⌚		0.8 69
				7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade			8.8 1
 Market sophistication				55.3 30	7.3 Online creativity		15.8 71
4.1 Credit			50.5 31	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			6.3 50
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*			75.0 34	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			4.0 58
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			120.9 17	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			49.7 65
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	⌚		0.1 56	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			3.3 64
4.2 Investment			35.2 49				
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*			88.0 2				
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP			121.5 8				
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 52				
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 58				
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale			80.2 28				
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	⌚		4.0 74				
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification			94.4 32				
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			900.4 29				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank		
114	126	Low	SSF	20.3	47.6	2,421	123		
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank	
 Institutions				51.3 106	 Business sophistication				17.7 109
1.1 Political environment				32.4 130 ○	5.1 Knowledge workers			5.5 129 ○ ◇	
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				42.9 130 ○	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	⊙	4.3	120 ○	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				27.2 126	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	⊙	17.7	85	
1.2 Regulatory environment				57.7 85	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a	n/a	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				28.5 107	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	⊙	0.8	95	
1.2.2 Rule of law*				24.7 114	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	⊙	0.5	121 ○	
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				13.6 50 ●	5.2 Innovation linkages			20.0 70	
1.3 Business environment				63.8 89	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†		41.1	71	
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				84.3 95	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†		43.5	83 ◆	
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				43.4 91	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	⊙	0.1	32 ●	
					5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	76	
					5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	100 ○ ◇	
 Human capital and research				11.3 123	5.3 Knowledge absorption				27.6 63 ◆ ◆
2.1 Education				29.6 115	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	⊙	0.0	116	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				3.8 77	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	⊙	6.8	81	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				25.4 16 ●	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		2.6	16 ◆ ◆	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	⊙			7.5 118 ○ ◇	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		3.1	46 ●	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	⊙	31.4	41 ◆ ◆	
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	⊙			29.7 117					
2.2 Tertiary education				3.0 126 ○	 Knowledge and technology outputs				13.6 94
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	⊙			5.5 122	6.1 Knowledge creation			3.6 118	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				n/a n/a	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1	117	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	⊙			0.9 91	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	98 ○ ◇	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				1.5 101	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⊙			32.9 100	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		4.9	109	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⊙			0.3 80	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		5.1	104	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0 41 ○ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact			18.5 112	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0.0 74 ○ ◇	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		0.7	51 ●	
 Infrastructure				22.5 124	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64		0.3	108	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				30.0 125	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		0.0	115	
3.1.1 ICT access*				36.9 113 ◆	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.5	123	
3.1.2 ICT use*				16.3 118	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %		n/a	n/a	
3.1.3 Government's online service*				34.7 122	6.3 Knowledge diffusion			18.6 58 ◆ ◆	
3.1.4 E-participation*				32.1 123	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	⊙	0.0	108	
3.2 General infrastructure				22.0 98	6.3.2 Production and export complexity		32.6	84 ◆	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				n/a n/a	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	⊙	0.1	123	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				25.2 92	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		4.6	18 ◆ ◆	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				18.5 98					
3.3 Ecological sustainability				15.4 124	 Creative outputs				9.6 122
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				n/a n/a	7.1 Intangible assets			13.9 121	
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				29.4 123	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		5.6	119	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.3 104	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		0.0	80 ○ ◇	
					7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.3	96	
					7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†		45.0	96	
 Market sophistication				34.5 121	7.2 Creative goods and services			1.0 [129]	
4.1 Credit				16.5 125	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	⊙	0.1	79	
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				30.0 122	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		0.1	108 ○ ◇	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				24.5 107	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		n/a	n/a	
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				0.4 41 ●	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing		n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment				42.0 [28]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	⊙	0.0	126	
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				42.0 102	7.3 Online creativity			9.7 95	
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				n/a n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		0.1	122	
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		6.7	45 ◆ ◆	
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a n/a	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		25.7	111	
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				45.0 120	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				7.2 98					
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				n/a n/a					
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				47.6 104					

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
22	29	High	EUR	0.4	21.6	43,087	27

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	73.9	37	 Business sophistication	53.7	14
1.1 Political environment	73.3	36	5.1 Knowledge workers	52.9	23
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	80.4	29	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	44.6	19
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	69.7	37	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	49.9	18
1.2 Regulatory environment	85.1	19	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.4	45
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	68.5	38	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	59.6	14
1.2.2 Rule of law*	71.8	32	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	16.0	43
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	8.0	1 ● ♦	5.2 Innovation linkages	48.6	14
1.3 Business environment	63.3	93 ○ ◇	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	43.8	60
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	88.2	69	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	53.5	40
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	38.3	105 ○ ◇	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.1	50
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5	1 ● ♦
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.0	18
 Human capital and research	39.3	41	5.3 Knowledge absorption	59.5	4 ● ♦
2.1 Education	62.2	21	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	4.0	4 ● ♦
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.8	46	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	5.4	107 ○
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	29.2	9 ♦	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.8	40
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	16.8	19	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	28.5	1 ● ♦
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	458.8	42	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	52.0	19
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	7.1	2 ● ♦			
2.2 Tertiary education	36.5	53	 Knowledge and technology outputs	28.3	44
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	64.9	41	6.1 Knowledge creation	21.5	50
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	20.6	69 ○	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.6	30
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	10.0	22	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.9	20
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	19.2	45	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2,116.4	39	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	20.4	44
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.6	59	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	6.8	91 ○ ◇
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	40.1	39	6.2 Knowledge impact	37.6	33
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74 ○ ◇	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-3.7	115 ○ ◇
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64	17.5	6 ♦
 Infrastructure	56.4	18	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.3	34
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	85.0	20	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	9.5	28
3.1.1 ICT access*	92.2	5 ● ♦	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	38.4	30
3.1.2 ICT use*	83.2	13	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	25.9	44
3.1.3 Government's online service*	81.2	40	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	2.8	9 ♦
3.1.4 E-participation*	83.3	38	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	n/a	n/a
3.2 General infrastructure	26.9	71 ◇	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	3.9	41
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	4,152.0	54	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.6	96 ○
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	35.6	68 ◇			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	23.4	56	 Creative outputs	52.0	9 ♦
3.3 Ecological sustainability	57.4	3 ● ♦	7.1 Intangible assets	54.5	12 ♦
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	28.7	3 ● ♦	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	104.7	5 ● ♦
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	70.7	23	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	86.2	24
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.2	36	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.4	26
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	64.4	31
 Market sophistication	47.0	63	7.2 Creative goods and services	45.4	5 ● ♦
4.1 Credit	32.8	98 ○ ◇	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	12.6	1 ● ♦
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	35.0	118 ○ ◇	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	15.7	7 ♦
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	75.9	41	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	14.9	30 ◇
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	6.7	1 ● ♦
4.2 Investment	41.4	33	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.2	79 ○
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	66.0	50	7.3 Online creativity	53.8	16
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	36.4	42	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	95.8	3 ● ♦
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	13	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	18.5	31
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	16	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69	76.5	17
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	66.9	72	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	20.6	26
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.8	25			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	93.4	40			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	21.6	127 ○ ◇			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank	
58	48	High	SSF	1.3	26.3	20,719	52	
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank
 Institutions				81.2 21 ●	 Business sophistication			17.1 111 ○◇
1.1	Political environment			76.4 30	5.1	Knowledge workers		15.9 110 ○◇
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			89.3 6 ●◆	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		24.1 64 ◇
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			70.0 36	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %		n/a n/a
1.2	Regulatory environment			83.2 24	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		0.0 81 ○◇
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			69.5 35	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %		4.1 85 ○◇
1.2.2	Rule of law*			66.8 34	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		9.2 74 ◇
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			8.9 23 ●	5.2	Innovation linkages		17.9 85 ◇
1.3	Business environment			84.1 21 ●	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†		31.1 109 ○◇
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			94.5 19 ●	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†		47.4 60
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			73.8 26	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		0.0 86 ○◇
					5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 38
					5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.2 46
 Human capital and research				30.6 71 ◇	5.3 <td colspan="2">Knowledge absorption</td> <td>17.5 105 ◇</td>	Knowledge absorption		17.5 105 ◇
2.1	Education			58.6 35	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade		0.2 89
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.7 50	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade		6.0 97
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			30.4 6 ●◆	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade		1.8 37
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			15.1 51 ○	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		3.2 42
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a n/a	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses		4.4 72 ○◇
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			12.2 50				
2.2	Tertiary education			30.1 75 ◇	 Knowledge and technology outputs 13.6 93 ◇			
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			40.6 72 ◇	6.1 Knowledge creation 5.9 [104]			
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			23.3 51	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 108 ○			
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			5.4 45	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a			
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			3.1 88 ◇	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a			
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			473.9 70 ◇	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 8.9 94 ◇			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.3 77 ◇	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index 3.5 118 ○◇			
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0 41 ○◇	6.2 Knowledge impact 21.4 95 ◇			
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0 74 ○◇	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % -1.9 99 ○			
					6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64 9.3 18 ●			
					6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 0.2 76 ◇			
					6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 6.6 42			
					6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, % 3.3 106 ○◇			
					6.3 Knowledge diffusion 13.5 75 ◇			
					6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 0.0 93			
					6.3.2 Production and export complexity 39.9 68 ◇			
					6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade 0.4 95 ◇			
					6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade 2.2 49			
 Infrastructure				42.4 65 ◇	 Creative outputs			36.3 31
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			68.6 59 ◇	7.1	Intangible assets		53.3 14 ●
3.1.1	ICT access*			76.2 46	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		85.0 17 ●◆
3.1.2	ICT use*			63.9 57 ◇	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		n/a n/a
3.1.3	Government's online service*			70.0 69 ◇	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		3.8 29
3.1.4	E-participation*			64.3 80 ◇	7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†		53.2 65 ◇
3.2	General infrastructure			23.2 92 ◇	7.2	Creative goods and services		19.6 56
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			2,475.9 75 ◇	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		0.6 42
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			31.9 77 ◇	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		9.5 21
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			21.9 69	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		n/a n/a
3.3	Ecological sustainability			35.3 46	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing		1.8 19
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			19.6 8 ●◆	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		0.7 56
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			45.1 73 ◇	7.3	Online creativity		19.2 59 ◇
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.6 81 ◇	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		13.0 35
					7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		2.4 65 ◇
					7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		59.7 52
					7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.4 81
 Market sophistication				55.5 29				
4.1	Credit			48.7 37				
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			65.0 61				
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			80.2 36				
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a n/a				
4.2	Investment			56.6 14 ●				
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			78.0 18 ●				
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			68.2 24				
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.9 1 ●◆				
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1 20				
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			61.3 89 ◇				
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.1 13 ●				
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			75.1 90				
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			26.2 125 ○◇				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
51	62	Upper middle	LCN	128.9	2,424.5	18,804	55
		Score/Value	Rank			Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions		61.0	77	 Business sophistication		27.2	56
1.1	Political environment	49.9	90	5.1	Knowledge workers	28.7	76
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*	55.4	112 ○ ◇	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	20.2	79
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	47.2	84	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	50.8 17 ●	
1.2	Regulatory environment	55.0	94	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.1	68
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	46.2	65	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	18.2	68
1.2.2	Rule of law*	29.4	105	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	9.8	71
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	22.0	96	5.2	Innovation linkages	17.5	90
1.3	Business environment	78.2	37	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	38.7	84
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	86.1	83	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	55.0	36
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	70.3	31 ◆	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	91 ○
 Human capital and research		33.2	56	5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	99
2.1	Education	43.6	82	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	64
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.5	57	5.3	Knowledge absorption	35.5	40
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	13.3	81	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.1	110 ◇
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	14.9	54	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	18.2	9 ● ◆
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	416.2	57	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	0.0	130 ○ ◇
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	17.0 83		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.7	61
2.2	Tertiary education	30.4	74	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	43.7	30
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	41.5	71	 Knowledge and technology outputs		24.8	53
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	26.0	34	6.1	Knowledge creation	11.3	74
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.2	107 ○ ◇	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5	80
2.3	Research and development (R&D)	25.6	41	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	68
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	327.2	76	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	47
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.3	81	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	7.8	96
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	49.9	31 ◆	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	29.1	34 ◆
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*	43.2	27 ● ◆	6.2	Knowledge impact	29.6	64
 Infrastructure		41.8	67	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	-2.7	110 ○
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	70.0	58	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64	1.0	84
3.1.1	ICT access*	58.4	79	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.2	65
3.1.2	ICT use*	57.2	68	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.0	75
3.1.3	Government's online service*	82.3	38	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	48.9	12 ● ◆
3.1.4	E-participation*	82.1	41	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	33.5	28 ◆
3.2	General infrastructure	24.9	84	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	107 ○ ◇
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2,693.7	70	6.3.2	Production and export complexity	73.7	19 ● ◆
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	46.6	50	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	15.3	8 ● ◆
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	19.3	92	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	0.0	131 ○ ◇
3.3	Ecological sustainability	30.6	56	 Creative outputs		28.5	52
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	13.0	39	7.1	Intangible assets	32.8	56
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	52.6	49	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	43.0	54
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.7	75	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	63.9	30
 Market sophistication		48.8	55	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5	86
4.1	Credit	42.2	59	7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†	57.9	53
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	90.0	10 ● ◆	7.2	Creative goods and services	36.9	16 ● ◆
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	36.6	86	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.0	111 ○
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.2	45	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	2.1	65
4.2	Investment	19.1	118 ○	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	8.5	38
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*	62.0	60	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.4	93 ○ ◇
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	33.4	43	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	10.4	1 ● ◆
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	80 ○	7.3	Online creativity	11.6	86
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	79	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	2.6	70
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale	85.1	14 ● ◆	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	4.1	57
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.2	15 ●	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69	39.7	84
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	88.9	55	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.4	73
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	2,424.5	11 ● ◆				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
55	65	Lower middle	SEAO	3.3	41.1	12,259	58
				Score/Value	Rank		
				61.2	76		
						24.2	71
						37.3	50
						26.2	57
						66.2	4
						0.0	87
						8.1	79
						23.4	18
						12.4	123
						33.3	98
						36.1	111
						0.0	85
						0.0	114
						0.0	75
						22.8	76
						0.2	88
						5.2	108
						1.2	62
						15.1	6
						n/a	n/a
						15.0	85
						30.5	33
						2.0	37
						0.0	98
						5.4	1
						11.5	74
						4.8	108
						8.7	124
						n/a	n/a
						5.5	29
						0.1	80
						1.5	97
						5.0	99
						5.9	114
						0.0	85
						23.6	104
						0.5	92
						0.5	101
						37.5	28
						55.1	11
						261.5	1
						0.0	80
						20.7	1
						42.8	102
						27.3	[31]
						n/a	n/a
						26.1	3
						n/a	n/a
						1.1	42
						0.0	115
						12.6	82
						0.6	102
						2.3	67
						47.6	70
						0.1	90

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
53	53	Upper middle	EUR	0.6	12.4	19,931	49

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	69.6	48	 Business sophistication	25.3	67
1.1 Political environment	59.9	59	5.1 Knowledge workers	33.1	61
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	71.4	54	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	36.4	35 ◆
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	54.1	61	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	15.8	90 ○ ◇
1.2 Regulatory environment	72.4	42	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.2	54 ○
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	53.0	55	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	37.8	50
1.2.2 Rule of law*	49.2	58	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	17.4	39
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	11.2	35	5.2 Innovation linkages	18.2	82
1.3 Business environment	76.4	44	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	45.5	52
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	86.7	79	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	43.0	85
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	66.1	40	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	57
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	48
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	100 ○ ◇
 Human capital and research	32.7	59	5.3 Knowledge absorption	24.6	70
2.1 Education	58.8	[34]	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.2	92
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	n/a	n/a	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	6.4	92 ○
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.3	25 ● ◆
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	14.9	53	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	9.6	8 ● ◆
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	421.9	55	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	15.9	58 ○
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	14.4	69			
2.2 Tertiary education	34.5	63	 Knowledge and technology outputs	17.1	78
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	54.2	56	6.1 Knowledge creation	16.8	62
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	20.5	70	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.2	60
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	n/a	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	98 ○ ◇
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	4.7	77	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	763.0	56 ○	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	31.2	28 ◆
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.5	67 ○	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	2.3	127 ○ ◇
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41 ○ ◇			
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74 ○ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact	26.9	77
			6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	n/a	n/a
 Infrastructure	43.2	60	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	11.3	10 ● ◆
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	63.6	75	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.4	28 ◆
3.1.1 ICT access*	78.2	40 ◆	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	11.7	25 ●
3.1.2 ICT use*	67.1	54 ◆	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	10.3	87 ○
3.1.3 Government's online service*	54.1	96	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	7.5	104
3.1.4 E-participation*	54.8	94	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	86
3.2 General infrastructure	27.6	68	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	n/a	n/a
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	6,127.0	34 ◆	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.1	113 ○
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	32.5	76	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	2.1	51
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	23.0	57			
3.3 Ecological sustainability	38.6	39	 Creative outputs	35.9	33 ◆
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	10.9	61	7.1 Intangible assets	30.5	66
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	46.3	68	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	29.8	75
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	6.7	13 ● ◆	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	n/a
			7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	113 ○
 Market sophistication	50.9	41	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	52.6	70
4.1 Credit	45.0	49	7.2 Creative goods and services	24.3	39
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	85.0	14 ●	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.5	49
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	49.0	73	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	13.3	11 ● ◆
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	1.0	24	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.2 Investment	44.9	[23]	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	3.0	4 ● ◆
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	62.0	60	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.1	95
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	82.6	18 ○	7.3 Online creativity	58.4	12 ● ◆
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	1.4	90
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	100.0	1 ● ◆
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	62.8	84	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	70.9	33 ◆
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.0	11 ●	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	87.5	62			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	12.4	131 ○ ◇			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
67	84	Lower middle	NAWA	36.9	273.6	7,609	75

		Score/ Value	Rank			Score/ Value	Rank
	Institutions	61.6	74		Business sophistication	18.1	105
1.1	Political environment	54.0	80	5.1	Knowledge workers	22.1	97
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*	66.1	74	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	6.9	115
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	48.0	82	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	35.7	40
1.2	Regulatory environment	57.7	86	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.2	52
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	38.0	86	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	29.9	61
1.2.2	Rule of law*	43.1	71	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	n/a	n/a
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	20.7	88	5.2	Innovation linkages	14.0	112
1.3	Business environment	73.0	59	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	29.2	114
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	93.0	41	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	42.9	88
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	52.9	67	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	76
				5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	97
				5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	87
	Human capital and research	27.5	82	5.3	Knowledge absorption	18.0	103
2.1	Education	53.2	56	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.3	79
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	n/a	n/a	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	8.5	54
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	36.4	4				
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	14.0	72				
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	367.9	75				
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	18.8	92				
2.2	Tertiary education	22.6	91	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	0.7	90
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	38.5	77	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.3	72
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	19.0	79	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	7.0	66
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2.0	77				
2.3	Research and development (R&D)	6.7	71		Knowledge and technology outputs	20.1	67
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	1,073.5	50	6.1	Knowledge creation	11.3	75
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.7	50	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.7	74
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41				
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	56
				6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
				6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	14.4	60
				6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	11.4	67
	Infrastructure	36.3	84	6.2	Knowledge impact	31.6	60
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	54.8	90	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	0.1	63
3.1.1	ICT access*	66.6	67	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	1.9	57
3.1.2	ICT use*	49.1	81	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.2	57
3.1.3	Government's online service*	52.3	99	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.7	66
3.1.4	E-participation*	51.2	99	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	38.5	29
3.2	General infrastructure	25.0	83	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	17.4	63
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	1,131.3	95	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	91
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	22.9	103	6.3.2	Production and export complexity	30.9	90
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	28.1	27	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	2.1	56
3.3	Ecological sustainability	29.1	62	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	3.3	30
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	14.5	26				
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	42.3	85		Creative outputs	22.8	70
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.8	71	7.1	Intangible assets	38.7	41
				7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	58.7	37
				7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	17.8	50
				7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	12.5	10
				7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†	51.3	77
	Market sophistication	41.9	91	7.2	Creative goods and services	5.1	104
4.1	Credit	33.1	97	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.4	57
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	45.0	101	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	1.5	75
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	87.8	32	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	1.1	58
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.2	46	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.7	77
4.2	Investment	23.3	98	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.1	101
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*	70.0	36	7.3	Online creativity	8.8	104
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	55.8	30	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	1.5	88
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	81	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	1.1	83
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	70	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	31.8	98
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale	69.2	64	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.3	63
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	3.6	72				
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	77.5	84				
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	273.5	56				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
118	122	Low	SSF	31.3	40.9	1,279	124

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	43.5	127	 Business sophistication	13.8	127
1.1 Political environment	40.0	120	5.1 Knowledge workers	6.4	128
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	55.4	112	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	⊙ 3.9	121 ⊙ ◇
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	32.4	120	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	⊙ 20.7	76
1.2 Regulatory environment	31.9	126 ◇	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	24.6	115	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	⊙ 0.5	97
1.2.2 Rule of law*	19.8	122	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	⊙ 0.7	117
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	37.5	126 ◇	5.2 Innovation linkages	18.0	83
1.3 Business environment	58.5	108	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	⊙ 34.0	97
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	69.3	127 ◇	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	⊙ 35.0	115
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	47.8	78	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	⊙ 0.1	34 ●
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	46 ●
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	100 ⊙ ◇
 Human capital and research	17.3	112	5.3 Knowledge absorption	16.9	106
2.1 Education	48.0	72 ● ◆	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.5	70 ●
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.5	19 ● ◆	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	⊙ 4.3	114
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap ⊙	40.1	2 ● ◆	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.9	85
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	⊙ 10.0	108	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	16.6	5 ● ◆
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	⊙ 0.3	86 ⊙
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	⊙ 36.5	121 ⊙			
2.2 Tertiary education	2.2	128 ⊙ ◇	 Knowledge and technology outputs	10.3	116
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	7.3	119	6.1 Knowledge creation	6.0	101
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	9.6	108 ⊙ ◇	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.6	77 ◆
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.4	103	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	98 ⊙ ◇
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	1.6	99	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	67
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⊙ 43.0	96	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	11.4	75
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⊙ 0.3	78	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	5.4	101
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41 ⊙ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact	21.1	[98]
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74 ⊙ ◇	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	0.0	64 ●
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	n/a	n/a
 Infrastructure	38.9	76 ◆	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.0	111
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	35.4	119	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.5	99 ◆
3.1.1 ICT access*	24.7	128	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	n/a
3.1.2 ICT use*	12.9	125	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	3.8	124 ◇
3.1.3 Government's online service*	51.8	102	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	⊙ 0.0	101
3.1.4 E-participation*	52.4	97	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	15.0	114
3.2 General infrastructure	67.3	1 ● ◆	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	⊙ 0.3	99
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	564.8	106	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.3	108
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	n/a	n/a			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	66.0	1 ● ◆	 Creative outputs	12.0	115
3.3 Ecological sustainability	13.9	128	7.1 Intangible assets	20.3	99
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	3.9	121 ⊙	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	40.8	58 ●
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	33.9	106	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	80 ⊙ ◇
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5	84 ◆	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.0	71
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	35.8	120
 Market sophistication	27.8	126 ◇	7.2 Creative goods and services	2.3	[116]
4.1 Credit	13.4	126	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	n/a
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	25.0	126	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	2.0	66
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	21.7	111	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.2	53	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	n/a	n/a
4.2 Investment	20.3	[113]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	⊙ 0.0	125
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	32.0	120	7.3 Online creativity	5.2	123
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.0	129 ⊙
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.2	109
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	50 ●	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	19.7	122
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	49.6	116	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	⊙ 4.2	76 ◆			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	n/a	n/a			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	40.9	109			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
120	128	Lower middle	SEAO	54.4	275.5	5,179	129
				Score/ Value	Rank		
 Institutions				45.4	123		
1.1 Political environment				35.8	127	◇	
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				57.1	106		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				25.1	130	○ ◇	
1.2 Regulatory environment				45.6	113		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				23.6	117		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				18.7	126	◇	
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				23.1	98		
1.3 Business environment				54.9	119		
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				89.3	58	●	
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				20.4	128	◇	
 Human capital and research <td>17.7</td> <td colspan="2">108</td> <td></td>				17.7	108		
2.1 Education				20.1	127	◇	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				1.9	113	○ ◇	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				10.0	92		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				10.7	102		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a	n/a		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			◎	27.2	112	◇	
2.2 Tertiary education				32.7	66		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				18.8	99		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				33.7	9	● ◆	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				0.0	110	○	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				0.1	118		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			◎	29.1	102		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			◎	0.0	114	◇	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0	41	○ ◇	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0.0	74	○ ◇	
 Infrastructure <td>26.3</td> <td colspan="2">113</td> <td></td>				26.3	113		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				32.3	122	◇	
3.1.1 ICT access*				38.0	112		
3.1.2 ICT use*				38.9	99		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				25.9	128	○ ◇	
3.1.4 E-participation*				26.2	129	○ ◇	
3.2 General infrastructure				25.1	79		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				457.2	110		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				11.7	119	◇	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				32.4	20	●	
3.3 Ecological sustainability				21.6	91		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				14.3	29	● ◆	
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				25.1	130	○ ◇	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	127		
 Market sophistication <td>29.8</td> <td colspan="2">124</td> <td>◇</td>				29.8	124		◇
4.1 Credit				8.6	130	○ ◇	
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				10.0	129	○ ◇	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				25.7	104		
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				0.3	42	●	
4.2 Investment				10.1	130	○ ◇	
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				22.0	129	◇	
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				n/a	n/a		
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	72		
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	57		
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				70.8	60	●	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				1.8	24	● ◆	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				76.4	86		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				275.5	55	●	
 Business sophistication <td>8.7</td> <td colspan="2">132</td> <td>○ ◇</td>				8.7	132		○ ◇
5.1 Knowledge workers				3.3	132	○ ◇	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				4.9	118	◇	
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %				5.9	98	○ ◇	
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP				n/a	n/a		
5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %				0.0	102	○ ◇	
5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				6.0	91		
5.2 Innovation linkages				1.6	[131]		
5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†				n/a	n/a		
5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†				n/a	n/a		
5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP				0.0	82	◎	
5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	90		
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	100	○ ◇	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				21.1	86		
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.2	90		
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				7.3	72		
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				1.1	68		
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				4.0	29	●	
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses				n/a	n/a		
 Knowledge and technology outputs <td>14.4</td> <td colspan="2">89</td> <td></td>				14.4	89		
6.1 Knowledge creation				2.7	[123]		
6.1.1 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		
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.9	126		
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				3.2	122		
6.2 Knowledge impact				33.5	48	● ◆	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				7.3	1	● ◆	
6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64				0.4	104		
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				n/a	n/a		
6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.8	115		
6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %				12.4	84	◎	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				7.1	110		
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.0	88		
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				21.4	108		
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				1.3	68		
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				0.6	99		
 Creative outputs <td>7.9</td> <td colspan="2">131</td> <td>○ ◇</td>				7.9	131		○ ◇
7.1 Intangible assets				10.6	[128]		
7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				24.2	83	◎	
7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				7.6	65		
7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a		
7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†				n/a	n/a		
7.2 Creative goods and services				7.2	92		
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.2	67		
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				0.9	87	◎	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				n/a	n/a		
7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing				0.4	94	◎	
7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.9	47	●	
7.3 Online creativity				3.0	129	◇	
7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				0.1	127		
7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69				0.0	127		
7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69				16.5	127	◇	
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	91		

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GI 2020 rank
110	88	Upper middle	SSF	2.5	24.1	9,537	104

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	61.9	73	 Business sophistication	17.0	112
1.1 Political environment	59.0	61	5.1 Knowledge workers	17.3	107
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	71.4	54	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	18.1	87
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	52.8	66	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	25.4	62
1.2 Regulatory environment	72.2	43	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.0	77
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	40.7	77	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	11.1	75
1.2.2 Rule of law*	54.9	50	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	7.4	85
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	9.7	28	5.2 Innovation linkages	19.1	74
1.3 Business environment	54.6	120	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	42.8	64
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	72.2	120	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	44.6	79
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	36.9	109	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.1	49
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	50
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	55
 Human capital and research	32.9	57	5.3 Knowledge absorption	14.6	120
2.1 Education	82.5	[1]	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.0	115
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	8.3	1	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	7.4	71
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.6	98
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	n/a	n/a	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	0.8	109
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	6.9	67
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	25.9	106			
2.2 Tertiary education	14.0	104	 Knowledge and technology outputs	9.4	119
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	24.1	92	6.1 Knowledge creation	7.9	89
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	12.9	101	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4	84
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	6.1	39	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	49
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	2.1	92	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	43
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	149.5	83	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	12.0	71
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.4	75	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	4.9	107
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41	6.2 Knowledge impact	13.0	120
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-3.1	113
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	1.2	79
 Infrastructure	27.2	112	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.1	88
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	46.0	98	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.7	92
3.1.1 ICT access*	46.0	96	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	4.7	100
3.1.2 ICT use*	35.8	101	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	7.4	105
3.1.3 Government's online service*	52.3	99	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	94
3.1.4 E-participation*	50.0	103	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	33.9	80
3.2 General infrastructure	9.7	129	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.9	73
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	488.6	108	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.2	124
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	n/a	n/a			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	14.6	117	 Creative outputs	15.2	105
3.3 Ecological sustainability	26.0	78	7.1 Intangible assets	19.6	101
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	12.5	42	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	18.9	94
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	40.2	88	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	80
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.7	76	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.1	36
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	46.7	95
 Market sophistication	41.8	92	7.2 Creative goods and services	2.3	[115]
4.1 Credit	35.6	85	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.1	90
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	60.0	74	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	72.0	45	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.0	65	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	n/a	n/a
4.2 Investment	31.5	[66]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.2	77
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	56.0	82	7.3 Online creativity	19.4	58
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	20.8	58	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	8.9	42
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.9	90
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	52.6	62
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	58.4	99	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	15.0	34
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.1	13			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	68.7	99			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	24.1	126			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank				
116	99	Lower middle	CSA	29.1	103.4	3,586	95				
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				49.3	115			 Business sophistication	25.9 [59]		
1.1	Political environment			37.9	123	◇	5.1	Knowledge workers		23.2 [90]	
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			58.9	100		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		⊙ 13.8 97	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			27.4	124	○ ◇	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %		⊙ 31.9 48 ●	
1.2	Regulatory environment			45.4	114		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a n/a	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			25.2	113		5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %		n/a n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*			32.6	97		5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		⊙ 3.0 101	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			27.2	108		5.2	Innovation linkages		24.1 [49]	
1.3	Business environment			64.4	86		5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†		33.1 100	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			81.7	104		5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†		38.1 109	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			47.2	79		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		n/a n/a	
							5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 73	
							5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a n/a	
 Human capital and research				15.2	115			5.3	Knowledge absorption		30.3 [56]
2.1	Education			37.9	96		5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade		n/a n/a	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			5.1	36	●	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade		⊙ 11.4 21 ●	
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap ⊙			10.5	91		5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade		0.2 124 ○ ◇	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			13.2	79		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		0.5 117	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a	n/a		5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses		n/a n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			28.3	114	◇					
2.2	Tertiary education			5.9	123	○ ◇					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			13.3	106						
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			n/a	n/a						
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			⊙ 0.0	111	○ ◇					
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			2.0	96						
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			n/a	n/a						
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			⊙ 0.3	79						
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41	○ ◇					
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0	74	○ ◇					
 Infrastructure				30.7	98			 Knowledge and technology outputs	8.7[121]		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			35.8	118		6.1	Knowledge creation		10.3 [78]	
3.1.1	ICT access*			41.9	104		6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		⊙ 0.2 92	
3.1.2	ICT use*			24.5	109		6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a n/a	
3.1.3	Government's online service*			40.0	117		6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a n/a	
3.1.4	E-participation*			36.9	116		6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		14.1 64 ●	
3.2	General infrastructure			41.3	28	● ◆	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index		7.9 86	
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			174.9	118	○	6.2	Knowledge impact		3.8 129 ○ ◇	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			21.7	107		6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %		n/a n/a	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			49.1	2	● ◆	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		1.3 75	
3.3	Ecological sustainability			15.0	126	○ ◇	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP		0.0 117 ○ ◇	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			5.9	109		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.1 108	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			32.7	113		6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %		⊙ 6.7 98	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	110		6.3	Knowledge diffusion		11.8 [84]	
							6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		n/a n/a	
							6.3.2	Production and export complexity		n/a n/a	
							6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade		⊙ 0.1 122	
							6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade		2.7 40 ●	
 Market sophistication				45.8	68			 Creative outputs	14.5 108		
4.1	Credit			50.5	30	● ◆	7.1	Intangible assets		21.8 93	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			75.0	34	●	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		⊙ 46.8 49 ●	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			88.1	31	● ◆	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		0.0 80 ○ ◇	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			1.7	16	●	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		⊙ 0.2 102	
4.2	Investment			30.5	[68]		7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†		37.9 118 ○ ◇	
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			58.0	77		7.2	Creative goods and services		3.8 [109]	
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a	n/a		7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		n/a n/a	
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a n/a	
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	75		7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		n/a n/a	
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			56.5	106		7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing		⊙ 0.4 92	
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			14.2	129	○ ◇	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		⊙ 0.2 73	
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			⊙ 85.3	65		7.3	Online creativity		10.5 91	
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			103.4	82		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		0.5 110	
							7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		1.0 86	
							7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		29.6 106	
							7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		13.7 39 ●	

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
3	12	High	EUR	17.1	986.8	57,101	5

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	88.9	6 ●	 Business sophistication	61.0	5 ●
1.1 Political environment	88.4	9	5.1 Knowledge workers	61.4	13
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	83.9	13	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	48.9	9
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	90.6	7 ●	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2 Regulatory environment	88.9	14	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	1.5	15
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	92.1	5 ●	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	56.7	16
1.2.2 Rule of law*	94.4	9	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	21.1	28
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	15.8	63 ○	5.2 Innovation linkages	54.8	10
1.3 Business environment	89.4	5 ●	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	72.4	5 ●
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	94.3	22	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	69.0	7
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	84.4	7 ●	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.2	15
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	23
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.7	10
 Human capital and research	55.9	14	5.3 Knowledge absorption	66.9	2 ● ♦
2.1 Education	62.4	20	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	8.4	1 ● ♦
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.2	32	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	11.6	20
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	21.9	34	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.4	22
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	18.6	10	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	-2.9	127 ○
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	502.5	15	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	70.4	6 ♦
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	14.3	66 ○ ◇			
2.2 Tertiary education	40.1	39	 Knowledge and technology outputs	54.8	7 ●
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	87.1	13	6.1 Knowledge creation	67.7	6 ●
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	17.5	87 ○ ◇	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	8.9	11
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	11.7	16	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.1	10
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	65.0	11	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	5,796.1	9	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	41.3	16
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2.2	15	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	68.8	7 ●
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	82.4	9	6.2 Knowledge impact	43.1	18
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	65.1	13	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-1.2	88 ○
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64	6.4	25
 Infrastructure	57.7	16	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.5	15
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	90.8	4 ●	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	7.9	34
3.1.1 ICT access*	87.3	12	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	50.3	11
3.1.2 ICT use*	88.7	6 ● ♦	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	53.5	8
3.1.3 Government's online service*	90.6	12	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	7.7	1 ● ♦
3.1.4 E-participation*	96.4	9	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	66.5	27
3.2 General infrastructure	41.1	29	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	11.2	15
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	6,642.8	30	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	3.6	23
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	91.5	6 ●			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	20.9	79 ○	 Creative outputs	52.2	7 ●
3.3 Ecological sustainability	41.3	34	7.1 Intangible assets	51.4	16
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	13.2	37	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	42.7	56 ○
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	75.3	11	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	164.6	7
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.1	39	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.8	25
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	80.2	4 ● ♦
 Market sophistication	55.2	31	7.2 Creative goods and services	36.0	18
4.1 Credit	43.0	57	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	1.9	9
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	45.0	101 ○ ◇	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	7.6	25
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	100.0	25	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	48.9	18
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.9	57 ○
4.2 Investment	39.5	37	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	3.2	18
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	58.0	77 ○ ◇	7.3 Online creativity	70.1	3 ● ♦
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	110.0	10	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	78.9	5 ● ♦
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	16	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	100.0	1 ● ♦
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	29	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69	81.1	9
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	83.0	20	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	16.3	30
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.8	25			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	94.3	33			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	986.8	26			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
32	19	High	SEAO	4.8	205.5	41,072	26

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	90.7	4 ●◆	 Business sophistication	37.7	30
1.1 Political environment	90.1	7 ●◆	5.1 Knowledge workers	42.2	[41]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	94.6	2 ●◆	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	n/a
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	87.8	11	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2 Regulatory environment	97.3	2 ●◆	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	⊙	0.8 28
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	92.7	3 ●◆	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	⊙	46.4 33
1.2.2 Rule of law*	96.4	6 ●◆	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	⊙	19.5 32
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	8.0	1 ●◆	5.2 Innovation linkages	33.6	28
1.3 Business environment	84.7	19	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	59.0	24
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	100.0	1 ●◆	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	46.0	69 ○
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	69.5	33	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	⊙	0.1 37
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	19
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.5	25
 Human capital and research	54.2	17	5.3 Knowledge absorption	37.4	32
2.1 Education	66.9	11	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	1.6	20
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	6.3	12 ◆	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	10.8	25
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	21.3	40	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.7	44
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	18.9	8 ◆	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.2	103 ○
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	502.9	13	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	⊙	31.2 42
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	⊙ 13.6	63 ○			
2.2 Tertiary education	47.9	17	 Knowledge and technology outputs	29.7	39
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	83.0	17	6.1 Knowledge creation	39.4	23
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	21.4	65 ○	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.5	49
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	19.7	6 ●	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.5	22
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	47.6	21	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⊙ 5,529.5	10	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	50.6	9 ◆
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⊙ 1.3	27	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	34.8	28
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	48.0	32	6.2 Knowledge impact	32.5	56
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	49.8	18	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	0.5	58
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	17.8	4 ●◆
 Infrastructure	55.5	22	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.3	45
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	90.6	6 ●◆	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.5	60
3.1.1 ICT access*	87.9	10	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	16.0	71 ○◆
3.1.2 ICT use*	82.9	15	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	17.3	64
3.1.3 Government's online service*	92.9	10 ◆	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.7	24
3.1.4 E-participation*	98.8	4 ●◆	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	46.9	54
3.2 General infrastructure	41.5	26	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	1.7	65
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	9,126.1	17	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	1.2	77 ○
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	84.9	15			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	20.7	85 ○	 Creative outputs	39.8	23
3.3 Ecological sustainability	34.3	48	7.1 Intangible assets	45.6	26
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	9.5	73 ○	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	83.8	19 ◆
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	71.3	19	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	46.0	37
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.3	60	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.5	56
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	71.3	18
 Market sophistication	63.0	14	7.2 Creative goods and services	20.1	52
4.1 Credit	83.5	4 ●◆	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.4	59 ○
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	100.0	1 ●◆	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	6.1	37
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	160.0	6 ●◆	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	52.5	13
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.5	27
4.2 Investment	34.1	52	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.5	64
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	86.0	3 ●◆	7.3 Online creativity	47.9	23
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	46.6	36	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	32.2	20
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	35	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	64.6	10 ◆
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	27	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	80.8	10
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	71.2	57	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	9.7	46
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	0.9	9			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	78.0	83 ○			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	205.5	63			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GI 2020 rank
130	125	Low	SSF	24.2	30.3	1,253	128

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	54.8	97	 Business sophistication	16.2[116]	
1.1 Political environment	40.4	116	5.1 Knowledge workers	20.4 [100]	
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	55.4	112	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	⊙ 15.3	93 ◆
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	32.8	118	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	⊙ 27.5	56
1.2 Regulatory environment	58.7	83	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	26.0	110	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a
1.2.2 Rule of law*	32.7	96	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	⊙ 0.7	118
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	14.0	53 ●	5.2 Innovation linkages	1.2 [132]	
1.3 Business environment	65.4	83	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	n/a	n/a
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	91.5	49 ●	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	n/a	n/a
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	39.3	100	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	n/a	n/a
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	110
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	100 ○ ◇
 Human capital and research	8.5	129	5.3 Knowledge absorption	27.0	65 ◆
2.1 Education	18.1	128	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.0	120
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.5	84	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	⊙ 9.5	39 ●
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	11.7	87	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.4	23 ● ◆
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	⊙ 6.4	119 ○ ◇	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.7	33 ●
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	⊙ 29.7	118			
2.2 Tertiary education	7.4	118	 Knowledge and technology outputs	10.8	114
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	4.2	125	6.1 Knowledge creation	2.4	125
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	12.3	102	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	112
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	5.4	43 ●	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	98 ○ ◇
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	0.1	122	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	⊙ 0.0	76 ○ ◇
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⊙ 26.5	104	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.6	115
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	n/a	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	3.5	118
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41 ○ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact	18.6	111
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74 ○ ◇	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	0.9	50 ●
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	0.1	118
 Infrastructure	19.6	130	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.0	114
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	21.3	132 ○ ◇	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	129
3.1.1 ICT access*	23.0	130	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	15.3	72 ◆
3.1.2 ICT use*	3.1	132 ○ ◇	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	11.5	87
3.1.3 Government's online service*	29.4	125	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	⊙ 0.0	111
3.1.4 E-participation*	29.8	127	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	n/a	n/a
3.2 General infrastructure	22.1	97	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	⊙ 0.2	109
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	27.0	123 ○	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	3.3	29 ● ◆
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	1.1	124 ○ ◇			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	32.4	19 ●	 Creative outputs	4.5[132]	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	15.4	123	7.1 Intangible assets	5.6 [132]	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	6.8	102	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	12.1	107
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	30.8	118	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	n/a
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	120	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	119 ○ ◇
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	n/a	n/a
 Market sophistication	40.2	100	7.2 Creative goods and services	1.3 [125]	
4.1 Credit	29.3	109	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.1	87
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	70.0	44	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	⊙ 0.7	92
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	11.2	126	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	⊙ 0.1	59	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	n/a	n/a
4.2 Investment	33.3	[55]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	⊙ 0.0	123
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	42.0	102	7.3 Online creativity	5.4	121
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.9	99 ◆
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.0	129
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	21 ● ◆	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	24.1	115
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	58.0	100	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	⊙ 0.0	94
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	9.3	112			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	88.2	57			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	30.3	121			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank			
124	115	Lower middle	SSF	206.1	1,044.2	5,066	117			
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank		
 Institutions				51.0 109	 Business sophistication 23.4 76					
1.1	Political environment			33.7	128	○ ◇	5.1	Knowledge workers 34.7 [57]		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			48.2	127	○ ◇	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, % 28.4 52 ● ◆		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			26.5	127	○ ◇	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % 30.7 50 ●		
1.2	Regulatory environment			61.0	79		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP n/a n/a		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			21.0	122		5.1.4	GERD financed by business, % n/a n/a		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			23.1	117		5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 6.2 90		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			8.0	1	● ◆	5.2	Innovation linkages 17.8 87		
1.3	Business environment			58.4	109		5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration† 26.0 122 ◇		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			86.2	81		5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth† 45.4 75		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			30.6	118		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP n/a n/a		
							5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 92		
							5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 98		
 Human capital and research				11.9 [121]						
2.1	Education			29.0	[118]		5.3	Knowledge absorption 17.8 104		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			n/a	n/a		5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade 0.4 76		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			n/a	n/a		5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade 7.1 76		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			8.7	115	○ ◇	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade 0.3 114		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a	n/a		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP 0.7 114		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			23.2	104	○	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses n/a n/a		
2.2	Tertiary education			6.6	[120]		 Knowledge and technology outputs 8.3 123			
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			10.2	112	○	6.1	Knowledge creation 5.8 107		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			n/a	n/a		6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 110		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			n/a	n/a		6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 97		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			0.0	[123]		6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			n/a	n/a		6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 5.1 108		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			n/a	n/a		6.1.5	Citable documents H-index 12.2 63 ●		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41	○ ◇	6.2	Knowledge impact 18.2 113		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0	74	○ ◇	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, % -1.0 83		
							6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64 0.8 87		
 Infrastructure				24.6 120	◇					
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			36.7	116		6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP 0.1 83		
3.1.1	ICT access*			31.7	121	◇	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.3 128 ○		
3.1.2	ICT use*			14.5	123	◇	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, % n/a n/a		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			51.8	102		6.3	Knowledge diffusion 1.0 131 ○ ◇		
3.1.4	E-participation*			48.8	105		6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade n/a n/a		
3.2	General infrastructure			21.8	99		6.3.2	Production and export complexity 0.0 121 ○ ◇		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			185.2	117		6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade 0.1 120		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			22.5	104		6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade 0.2 116		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			25.4	43	●	 Creative outputs 11.7 116			
3.3	Ecological sustainability			15.4	122	◇	7.1	Intangible assets 16.7 112		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			7.0	101		7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 10.5 111		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			31.0	117		7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP 3.5 72		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	128	○	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 1.1 64 ●		
							7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation† 47.5 89		
 Market sophistication				39.7 102						
4.1	Credit			35.2	88		7.2	Creative goods and services 9.8 [80]		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			85.0	14	● ◆	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade n/a n/a		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			10.5	127	○ ◇	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 11.3 15 ● ◆		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.1	60		7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69 1.5 55		
4.2	Investment			20.7	110		7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing n/a n/a		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			72.0	27	● ◆	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.0 131 ○ ◇		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			9.2	69		7.3	Online creativity 3.7 127 ○		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	70		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 0.5 109		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	61		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 0.4 99		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			63.4	82		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69 18.1 126 ○ ◇		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			8.5	106	○	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.4 82		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			n/a	n/a					
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			1,044.2	24	● ◆				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
69	40	Upper middle	EUR	2.1	34.5	16,609	57
		Score/Value	Rank			Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions		68.9	52	 Business sophistication		25.4	65
1.1 Political environment		58.1	65	5.1 Knowledge workers		32.5	62
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*		73.2	44	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		29.9	48
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*		50.6	74	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		39.0	31
1.2 Regulatory environment		67.9	58	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP		0.1	62
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*		56.8	49	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %		23.6	63
1.2.2 Rule of law*		40.3	75	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		15.3	48
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal		14.4	55	5.2 Innovation linkages		13.5	116
1.3 Business environment		80.7	30	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†		30.2	112
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*		88.6	63	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†		38.6	108
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*		72.7	28	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		0.0	65
 Human capital and research		30.2	73	5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	94
2.1 Education		55.6	[47]	5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	71
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP		n/a	n/a	5.3 Knowledge absorption		30.2	57
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		n/a	n/a	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		1.6	21
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years		13.5	77	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		5.7	103
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science		400.1	67	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		1.1	66
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		8.3	13	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		4.3	26
2.2 Tertiary education		31.0	72	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		26.6	47
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross		43.1	68	 Knowledge and technology outputs		22.7	57
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %		23.6	48	6.1 Knowledge creation		11.5	73
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %		5.2	48	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.6	43
2.3 Research and development (R&D)		4.1	83	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.2	54
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.		786.7	55	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		0.4	74	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		13.4	66
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$		0.0	41	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		6.2	94
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*		0.0	74	6.2 Knowledge impact		36.8	35
 Infrastructure		46.9	49	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		-1.1	85
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)		71.2	56	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64		3.6	39
3.1.1 ICT access*		67.4	65	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		0.1	79
3.1.2 ICT use*		60.1	61	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		15.5	17
3.1.3 Government's online service*		74.1	58	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %		42.4	22
3.1.4 E-participation*		83.3	38	6.3 Knowledge diffusion		20.0	55
3.2 General infrastructure		20.1	109	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		0.1	47
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.		2,691.8	71	6.3.2 Production and export complexity		45.5	57
3.2.2 Logistics performance*		30.6	80	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		2.9	50
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP		n/a	n/a	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		2.7	41
3.3 Ecological sustainability		49.2	18	 Creative outputs		19.5	83
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use		11.8	52	7.1 Intangible assets		18.4	109
3.3.2 Environmental performance*		55.4	41	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		9.9	5	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		0.0	80
 Market sophistication		63.7	12	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		2.0	48
4.1 Credit		41.0	64	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†		41.1	112
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*		80.0	23	7.2 Creative goods and services		17.9	60
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		51.5	65	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		0.9	30
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		0.3	43	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		5.1	44
4.2 Investment		82.0	[2]	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		n/a	n/a
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*		82.0	12	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing		2.2	12
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP		n/a	n/a	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade		0.2	84
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a	7.3 Online creativity		23.2	52
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		6.8	47
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale		68.1	70	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		5.6	52
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %		1.9	54	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		68.6	41
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification		91.5	47	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		9.3	48
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$		34.5	118				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
28	13	High	EUR	5.4	349.5	64,856	20
				Score/ Value	Rank		
Institutions				92.6	3		
1.1	Political environment			91.1	4		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			89.3	6		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			92.0	5		
1.2	Regulatory environment			96.8	3		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			90.7	7		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			99.0	2		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			8.7	18		
1.3	Business environment			89.9	3		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			94.3	23		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			85.4	5		
Human capital and research				56.8	13		
2.1	Education			75.3	3		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			7.9	2		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			26.1	14		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			18.1	12		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			496.9	22		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			8.5	16		
2.2	Tertiary education			39.7	42		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			83.0	16		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			21.8	62		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			4.2	57		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			55.5	19		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			6,673.7	6		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			2.1	16		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			56.1	24		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			42.9	28		
Infrastructure				64.8	1		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			86.0	18		
3.1.1	ICT access*			76.3	45		
3.1.2	ICT use*			89.3	3		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			87.6	19		
3.1.4	E-participation*			90.5	18		
3.2	General infrastructure			61.2	3		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			27,518.4	1		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			76.6	21		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			26.7	34		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			47.2	20		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			13.9	33		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			77.7	9		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			4.1	22		
Market sophistication				57.6	21		
4.1	Credit			59.2	16		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			55.0	88		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			151.4	9		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2	Investment			37.1	42		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			76.0	21		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			69.0	23		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	21		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	34		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			76.5	40		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			2.6	59		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			90.6	48		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			349.5	49		
Business sophistication				45.7	23		
5.1	Knowledge workers			57.6	21		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			51.7	5		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			n/a	n/a		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			1.1	19		
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			42.0	39		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			25.9	12		
5.2	Innovation linkages			42.6	20		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			61.7	20		
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			64.6	15		
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.2	27		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	18		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.1	17		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			36.9	35		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.5	69		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			7.0	78		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			3.2	7		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			1.1	106		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			48.9	26		
Knowledge and technology outputs				35.4	28		
6.1	Knowledge creation			46.7	17		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			4.5	20		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.0	18		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			45.4	12		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			41.7	20		
6.2	Knowledge impact			39.5	25		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			-0.2	72		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			8.6	19		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.5	18		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			7.8	35		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			32.9	38		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			20.1	54		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.3	31		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			54.0	43		
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			3.2	46		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			1.8	62		
Creative outputs				39.3	25		
7.1	Intangible assets			37.4	45		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			33.2	69		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			73.2	27		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.3	60		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			77.4	10		
7.2	Creative goods and services			27.1	32		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.5	50		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			10.1	19		
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			82.8	3		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			1.1	45		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.5	63		
7.3	Online creativity			55.5	15		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			50.6	15		
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			63.0	13		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			84.3	6		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			19.5	28		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
90	67	High	NAWA	5.1	129.2	29,908	84
		Score/Value	Rank			Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions		62.3	71	 Business sophistication		20.2	94
1.1 Political environment		62.0	52	5.1 Knowledge workers		22.4	[95]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*		73.2	44	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	⊙	18.5	84
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*		56.4	57	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		n/a	n/a
1.2 Regulatory environment		56.2	91	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	⊙	0.1	66
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*		51.1	57	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %		31.8	57
1.2.2 Rule of law*		61.3	41	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		n/a	n/a
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal		n/a	n/a	5.2 Innovation linkages		23.7	52
1.3 Business environment		68.7	73	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†		51.5	37
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*		93.5	30	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†		62.5	21
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*		44.0	88	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		0.0	88
 Human capital and research		37.9	45	5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1	30
2.1 Education		56.6	44	5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	97
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	⊙	5.0	41	5.3 Knowledge absorption		14.5	121
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		27.0	13	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		n/a	n/a
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years		14.3	66	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	⊙	5.5	106
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science		n/a	n/a	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		0.3	117
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		10.6	35	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		5.4	18
2.2 Tertiary education		52.8	10	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	⊙	0.3	85
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross		40.4	73	 Knowledge and technology outputs		11.7	107
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %		44.5	1	6.1 Knowledge creation		7.1	96
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %		2.8	67	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.2	94
2.3 Research and development (R&D)		4.3	81	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1	67
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⊙	281.2	77	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⊙	0.2	90	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		9.9	86
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$		0.0	41	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		7.5	87
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*		9.7	65	6.2 Knowledge impact		19.4	107
 Infrastructure		45.1	56	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		-1.7	96
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)		79.7	33	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64		1.4	72
3.1.1 ICT access*		80.3	30	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		0.0	102
3.1.2 ICT use*		69.8	47	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		4.5	59
3.1.3 Government's online service*		85.3	24	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %		17.5	67
3.1.4 E-participation*		83.3	38	6.3 Knowledge diffusion		8.8	99
3.2 General infrastructure		33.5	46	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		n/a	n/a
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.		7,801.0	24	6.3.2 Production and export complexity		32.7	82
3.2.2 Logistics performance*		53.4	42	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	⊙	0.8	78
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP		22.0	68	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		0.3	113
3.3 Ecological sustainability		21.9	87	 Creative outputs		22.5	71
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use		7.5	98	7.1 Intangible assets		34.5	53
3.3.2 Environmental performance*		38.5	91	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		78.2	22
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.7	50	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		10.4	60
 Market sophistication		43.2	84	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1	114
4.1 Credit		32.6	99	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†		52.5	72
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*		35.0	118	7.2 Creative goods and services		5.0	105
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		75.1	42	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		n/a	n/a	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		1.1	82
4.2 Investment		24.4	88	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		5.0	48
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*		56.0	82	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing		0.5	89
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP		25.4	52	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	⊙	0.4	65
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	45	7.3 Online creativity		15.8	70
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		1.6	86
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale		72.5	54	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		0.3	106
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %		1.7	23	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		39.3	85
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification		88.0	59	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		23.7	23
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$		129.2	76				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank						
77	117	Lower middle	CSA	220.9	1,076.3	5,160	107						
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank					
 Institutions				54.0	99			 Business sophistication	21.4	88			
1.1	Political environment			42.8	107			5.1	Knowledge workers		20.8	[99]	
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			57.1	106			5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		11.6	105	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			35.6	110			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %		32.0	46	
1.2	Regulatory environment			44.9	116			5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a	n/a	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			26.7	109			5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %		n/a	n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*			29.1	107			5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		1.6	109	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			27.2	108			5.2	Innovation linkages		18.4	78	
1.3	Business environment			74.1	55	◆		5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†		49.0	42	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			89.3	59			5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†		48.6	55	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			59.0	53	◆		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		0.0	89	
								5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	57	
								5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	94	
 Human capital and research				14.0	117			5.3	Knowledge absorption		25.1	69	
2.1	Education			27.0	121	○ ◇		5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade		0.4	71	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			2.9	100			5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade		10.3	29	
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap ○			16.0	70			5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade		1.0	79	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			8.3	117	○ ◇		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		0.7	115	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a	n/a			5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses		n/a	n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			16.3	79								
2.2	Tertiary education			5.7	[124]								
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			9.0	117	○							
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)			9.2	63								
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			335.6	75	○							
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.2	88	○							
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41	○ ◇							
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			28.4	43	● ◆							
 Infrastructure				25.4	117								
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			43.0	104								
3.1.1	ICT access*			39.0	109								
3.1.2	ICT use*			17.9	117	◇							
3.1.3	Government's online service*			62.9	82								
3.1.4	E-participation*			52.4	97								
3.2	General infrastructure			12.5	125	○ ◇							
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			703.0	104								
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			17.3	112	○							
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			15.4	113	○ ◇							
3.3	Ecological sustainability			20.5	96								
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			10.1	67								
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			33.1	111								
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.5	85								
 Market sophistication				35.1	120	○							
4.1	Credit			20.9	123	○							
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			45.0	101								
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			18.1	115								
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.2	50								
4.2	Investment			21.1	107								
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			72.0	27	● ◆							
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			29.2	49	○							
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	88	○							
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	78								
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			63.2	83								
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			8.7	109								
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			n/a	n/a								
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			1,076.3	22	● ◆							
				</									

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
79	83	High	LCN	4.3	128.5	30,034	73
		Score/Value Rank				Score/Value Rank	
 Institutions		62.8 69		 Business sophistication		18.6 103	
1.1 Political environment		58.5 63		5.1 Knowledge workers		17.4 106	
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*		71.4 54	◇	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		24.0 66	◇
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*		52.1 68	◇	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	⊙	11.0 95	◇
1.2 Regulatory environment		64.1 68	◇	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a n/a	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*		53.0 56	◇	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	⊙	1.5 91	◇
1.2.2 Rule of law*		43.6 67	◇	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		10.5 67	◇
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal		18.1 76		5.2 Innovation linkages		18.6 75	◇
1.3 Business environment		65.8 82	◇	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†		37.1 94	◇
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*		92.0 46		5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†		47.5 58	
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*		39.5 99	◇	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	⊙	0.1 53	
 Human capital and research		19.5 99		5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 78	
2.1 Education		31.6 111	◇	5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.3 37	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	⊙	3.2 92	◇	5.3 Knowledge absorption		19.7 94	◇
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	⊙	9.2 93	◇	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		0.2 94	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	⊙	12.9 83	◇	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	⊙	7.7 66	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science		364.8 76	◇	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		0.3 118	◇
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	⊙	13.6 62		5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		8.2 10	●
2.2 Tertiary education		25.1 84	◇	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		n/a n/a	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	⊙	47.8 65	◇	 Knowledge and technology outputs		10.9 113	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	⊙	15.4 97	◇	6.1 Knowledge creation		5.0 112	◇
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %		n/a n/a		6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.2 91	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)		1.7 98	◇	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.2 55	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⊙	39.1 97	◇	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 73	◇
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⊙	0.1 96	◇	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		4.8 110	◇
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$		0.0 41	◇	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		12.2 63	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*		3.7 72	◇	6.2 Knowledge impact		11.1 122	◇
 Infrastructure		46.8 50		6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		n/a n/a	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)		60.8 81	◇	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64		4.8 32	●
3.1.1 ICT access*		64.9 70	◇	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		0.2 67	
3.1.2 ICT use*		57.7 66	◇	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.6 93	◇
3.1.3 Government's online service*		62.4 83	◇	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %		7.3 96	◇
3.1.4 E-participation*		58.3 89	◇	6.3 Knowledge diffusion		16.7 66	
3.2 General infrastructure		39.7 30	●	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		0.0 74	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.		2,740.2 68	◇	6.3.2 Production and export complexity		38.3 73	◇
3.2.2 Logistics performance*		57.1 37		6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	⊙	5.1 36	●
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP		33.8 13	●	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		1.1 81	
3.3 Ecological sustainability		39.8 36	●	 Creative outputs		25.8 58	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use		23.5 5	●	7.1 Intangible assets		25.0 87	◇
3.3.2 Environmental performance*		47.3 64	◇	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		33.0 70	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.2 105	◇	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		12.2 57	
 Market sophistication		40.7 97		7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 119	◇
4.1 Credit		47.6 40		7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†		57.4 55	
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*		80.0 23	●	7.2 Creative goods and services		25.3 37	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		86.8 33	●	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		0.4 53	
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		0.4 39		7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	⊙	0.4 100	◇
4.2 Investment		16.9 126	◇	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		n/a n/a	
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*		56.0 82		7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing		2.5 6	●
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP		24.5 53		7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	⊙	2.9 23	●
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 79	◇	7.3 Online creativity		28.0 38	
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 77		7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		56.4 13	●
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale		57.7 101	◇	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		1.3 79	◇
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	⊙	5.4 93	◇	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		48.6 68	◇
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification		61.5 102	◇	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		6.0 54	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$		128.5 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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
87	90	Upper middle	LCN	7.1	90.7	12,503	97

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	50.9	110	 Business sophistication	25.4	66
1.1 Political environment	47.3	97	5.1 Knowledge workers	27.7	80
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	64.3	80	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	18.6	83
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	38.8	101	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	46.4	21
1.2 Regulatory environment	46.4	111	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	38.2	85	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	0.4	98
1.2.2 Rule of law*	32.1	98	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	9.5	72
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	29.4	117	5.2 Innovation linkages	12.7	121
1.3 Business environment	59.0	107	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	24.5	124
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	76.0	118	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	40.4	99
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	42.1	94	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	67
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	118
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	100
 Human capital and research	19.8	98	5.3 Knowledge absorption	35.7	39
2.1 Education	33.8	108	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.1	98
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.4	87	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	22.8	6
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	11.9	84	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.0	131
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	12.2	90	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.2	104
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	18.4	89			
2.2 Tertiary education	23.8	[88]	 Knowledge and technology outputs	10.0	117
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	34.6	80	6.1 Knowledge creation	3.0	[122]
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	n/a	n/a	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	89
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	n/a	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	1.8	97	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	139.7	84	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.4	123
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.1	97	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	4.0	114
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41	6.2 Knowledge impact	19.4	108
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	3.0	73	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-0.7	77
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	0.2	110
 Infrastructure	38.9	77	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.0	105
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	59.2	85	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.5	61
3.1.1 ICT access*	45.0	99	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	15.0	76
3.1.2 ICT use*	46.2	88	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	7.6	103
3.1.3 Government's online service*	70.6	65	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	n/a	n/a
3.1.4 E-participation*	75.0	57	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	31.1	88
3.2 General infrastructure	30.4	61	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.6	87
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	7,013.9	29	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.1	126
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	34.2	73			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	24.8	48	 Creative outputs	24.8	62
3.3 Ecological sustainability	27.1	71	7.1 Intangible assets	41.7	36
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	12.4	46	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	119.2	1
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	46.4	67	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	80
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	92	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.7	50
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	41.8	110
 Market sophistication	42.0	89	7.2 Creative goods and services	6.4	[98]
4.1 Credit	38.5	75	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.0	107
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	40.0	113	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	46.7	75	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	4.3	8	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.3	34
4.2 Investment	34.0	[53]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.1	111
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	34.0	118	7.3 Online creativity	9.5	96
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	1.7	85
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	1.5	74
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	36.7	90
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	53.6	111	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	97
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	5.0	84			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	n/a	n/a			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	90.7	87			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
82	52	Upper middle	LCN	33.0	385.7	11,516	76
				Score/ Value Rank	Score/ Value Rank		
 Institutions	62.5 70			 Business sophistication	34.3 37		
1.1 Political environment	53.6 83			5.1 Knowledge workers	58.0 [20]		
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	62.5 89			5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	24.4 62		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	49.1 78			5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	65.9 6		
1.2 Regulatory environment	69.6 50			5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a n/a		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	58.2 45			5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	n/a n/a		
1.2.2 Rule of law*	33.9 95			5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	17.4 40		
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	11.4 36			5.2 Innovation linkages	16.5 99		
1.3 Business environment	64.3 87			5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	31.4 107		
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	82.1 102			5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	39.8 101		
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	46.6 82			5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	n/a n/a		
				5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0 120		
				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0 65		
 Human capital and research	34.3 53			5.3 Knowledge absorption	28.3 60		
2.1 Education	42.7 85			5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.7 61		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.8 73			5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	8.6 52		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	14.8 77			5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.8 39		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	15.0 52			5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.4 41		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	401.5 66			5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a n/a		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	13.5 60						
2.2 Tertiary education	53.5 8			Knowledge and technology outputs	14.9 87		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	70.7 30			6.1 Knowledge creation	9.4 82		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	29.6 17			6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3 87		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a n/a			6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1 65		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	6.8 69			6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.6 33		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a n/a			6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	5.4 107		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.1 101			6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	14.3 57		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0 41			6.2 Knowledge impact	29.5 66		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	18.1 55			6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	3.3 14		
				6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	3.8 37		
				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.3 50		
				6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.0 64		
				6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	13.6 80		
 Infrastructure	38.8 78			6.3 Knowledge diffusion	5.9 116		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	62.5 77			6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.1 70		
3.1.1 ICT access*	52.1 88			6.3.2 Production and export complexity	25.2 103		
3.1.2 ICT use*	46.3 87			6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.3 98		
3.1.3 Government's online service*	75.3 52			6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.3 107		
3.1.4 E-participation*	76.2 55						
3.2 General infrastructure	19.8 112			Creative outputs	21.2 77		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	1,717.9 88			7.1 Intangible assets	30.3 67		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	30.0 82			7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	66.1 30		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	19.2 93			7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	6.5 67		
3.3 Ecological sustainability	34.2 49			7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3 98		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	17.2 13			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	48.6 86		
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	44.0 79			7.2 Creative goods and services	9.9 79		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.5 58			7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.1 85		
				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	1.1 83		
				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	7.6 41		
				7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	2.1 14		
				7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.3 71		
 Market sophistication	52.2 38			7.3 Online creativity	14.1 76		
4.1 Credit	56.8 19			7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	5.1 53		
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	75.0 34			7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	1.7 72		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	45.0 77			7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	49.3 67		
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	5.8 1			7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5 79		
4.2 Investment	21.1 106						
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	68.0 44						
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	44.2 37						
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0 83						
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0 90						
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	78.6 31						
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	0.7 6						
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	89.6 52						
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	385.7 47						

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
40	72	Lower middle	SEAO	109.6	933.9	8,574	50

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	56.3	90	 Business sophistication	36.3	33
1.1 Political environment	55.4	74	5.1 Knowledge workers	38.1	47
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	62.5	89	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	21.1	77
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	51.8	69	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	59.8	8
1.2 Regulatory environment	50.2	104	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.1	70
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	43.7	71	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	38.0	49
1.2.2 Rule of law*	34.1	94	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	12.4	60
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	27.4	114	5.2 Innovation linkages	17.1	94
1.3 Business environment	63.2	94	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	43.7	61
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	71.3	125	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	42.3	92
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	55.1	60	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	92
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	44
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	80
 Human capital and research	27.9	80	5.3 Knowledge absorption	53.8	10
2.1 Education	37.9	[97]	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.8	58
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	n/a	n/a	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	26.8	1
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.2	63
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	13.1	80	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.7	66
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	349.7	78	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	51.8	20
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	25.2	105			
2.2 Tertiary education	39.8	41	 Knowledge and technology outputs	37.1	24
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	35.5	79	6.1 Knowledge creation	19.1	55
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	28.7	19	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5	79
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	n/a	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	80
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	6.1	74	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.5	8
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	105.7	87	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.1	124
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.2	95	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	14.8	55
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41	6.2 Knowledge impact	33.6	47
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	20.3	53	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.6	31
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	0.3	109
			6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.2	59
			6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.2	63
			6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	40.3	27
 Infrastructure	36.1	86	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	58.7	5
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	58.1	87	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	80
3.1.1 ICT access*	44.1	100	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	59.5	35
3.1.2 ICT use*	40.2	98	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	32.3	1
3.1.3 Government's online service*	72.9	60	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	5.4	13
3.1.4 E-participation*	75.0	57			
3.2 General infrastructure	21.5	101	 Creative outputs	24.2	65
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	930.1	100	7.1 Intangible assets	29.9	71
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	39.8	59	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	34.0	66
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	19.1	95	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	40.3	39
3.3 Ecological sustainability	28.9	63	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.1	65
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	15.1	21	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	61.7	39
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	38.4	92	7.2 Creative goods and services	27.0	33
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.0	67	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.2	74
			7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.8	89
			7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	4.0	49
			7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.5	87
			7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	6.3	10
 Market sophistication	42.9	86	7.3 Online creativity	10.0	92
4.1 Credit	23.4	119	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	1.1	93
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	40.0	113	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.4	100
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	48.0	74	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	37.5	89
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.0	70	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.8	67
4.2 Investment	22.7	102			
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	60.0	71			
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	78.6	21			
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	77			
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	74			
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	82.6	21			
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.7	22			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	93.4	39			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	933.9	27			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank				
42	37	High	EUR	37.8	1,280.7	33,739	38				
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank			
	Institutions			73.2	38				Business sophistication	34.2	38
1.1	Political environment			68.3	43			5.1	Knowledge workers	45.1	32
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			76.8	37			5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	39.9	27
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			64.0	42			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	21.7	72 ○
1.2	Regulatory environment			71.5	47			5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.8	26
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			70.0	31			5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	53.2	23
1.2.2	Rule of law*			58.6	47 ◇			5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	21.6	27
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			18.8	78 ○			5.2	Innovation linkages	20.0	71 ◇
1.3	Business environment			79.7	35			5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	38.3	86 ◇
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			82.9	99 ○ ◇			5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	46.7	63
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			76.5	23 ●			5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.1	42
								5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	68
								5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	35
	Human capital and research			42.3	37			5.3	Knowledge absorption	37.4	33
2.1	Education			57.0	43			5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	1.2	32
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.6	56			5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	8.8	50
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			20.9	43			5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	1.4	56
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			16.0	37			5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.6	69
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			512.8	9 ●			5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	47.9	29
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			10.5	34 ◇						
2.2	Tertiary education			35.1	60						
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			68.6	35						
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			21.7	63						
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			3.6	58						
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			34.7	33						
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			3,187.8	30						
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			1.3	28						
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			45.4	35						
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			29.1	40						
	Infrastructure			50.1	41				Knowledge and technology outputs	30.6	36
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			82.7	24 ●			6.1	Knowledge creation	27.2	35
3.1.1	ICT access*			75.7	48			6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.3	25 ●
3.1.2	ICT use*			72.9	38			6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	42
3.1.3	Government's online service*			85.9	22 ●			6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.7	32
3.1.4	E-participation*			96.4	9 ● ◆			6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	27.0	34
3.2	General infrastructure			31.0	57			6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	36.5	26
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			4,253.2	52			6.2	Knowledge impact	35.3	41
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			69.3	27			6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	2.3	23 ● ◆
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			18.1	99 ○			6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	1.4	70
3.3	Ecological sustainability			36.5	40			6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.2	60
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			11.7	54			6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	8.8	31
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			60.9	37			6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	32.6	39
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.9	30			6.3	Knowledge diffusion	29.3	37
	Market sophistication			48.3	60			6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.2	42
4.1	Credit			38.3	77			6.3.2	Production and export complexity	69.3	23 ●
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			75.0	34			6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	6.3	29
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			50.8	67			6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	2.8	37
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.1	57 ○ ◇						
4.2	Investment			20.8	108 ○						
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			66.0	50						
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			30.3	47 ○						
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	63 ○						
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	68 ○						
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			85.7	11 ●						
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.8	25						
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			98.6	7 ●						
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			1,280.7	20 ●						
									Creative outputs	29.6	50
7.1	Intangible assets			29.5	73			7.1	Intangible assets	29.5	73
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			32.0	73			7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	32.0	73
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			33.8	42			7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	33.8	42
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a			7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			51.9	74 ◇			7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†	51.9	74 ◇
7.2	Creative goods and services			29.4	26			7.2	Creative goods and services	29.4	26
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			1.2	24			7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	1.2	24
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			1.8	71 ○ ◇			7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	1.8	71 ○ ◇
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			12.1	34 ◇			7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	12.1	34 ◇
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			1.2	37			7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.2	37
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			4.5	12 ● ◆			7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	4.5	12 ● ◆
7.3	Online creativity			30.1	35			7.3	Online creativity	30.1	35
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			7.1	46			7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	7.1	46
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			26.9	26			7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	26.9	26
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			68.5	42			7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	68.5	42
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			15.5	32			7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	15.5	32

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
30	32	High	EUR	10.2	339.9	33,131	31
				Score/Value	Rank		
 Institutions				80.4	25		
1.1 Political environment				78.2	25		
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				82.1	24		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				76.3	26		
1.2 Regulatory environment				77.5	34		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				68.8	37		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				76.6	24		
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				17.0	67 ○		
1.3 Business environment				85.5	18 ●		
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				90.9	53		
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				80.2	14 ●		
 Human capital and research				49.3	24		
2.1 Education				63.9	15 ●		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.0	38		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				29.6	8 ●◆		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				16.7	21		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				492.0	26		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				9.3	21 ○		
2.2 Tertiary education				43.8	26		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				65.7	39		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				27.9	24		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				7.9	33		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				40.3	27		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				4,905.6	18		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				1.4	26		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				45.6	34		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				29.0	41		
 Infrastructure				52.6	31		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				81.2	27		
3.1.1 ICT access*				86.0	18 ●		
3.1.2 ICT use*				73.0	37		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				83.5	35		
3.1.4 E-participation*				82.1	41		
3.2 General infrastructure				33.8	44		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				5,032.0	43		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				74.1	23		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				19.2	94 ○		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				42.8	31		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				15.7	20		
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				67.0	27		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.8	31		
 Market sophistication				48.6	56		
4.1 Credit				41.0	63		
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				45.0	101 ○◆		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				90.7	28		
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				n/a	n/a		
4.2 Investment				23.9	93 ○		
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				62.0	60 ○		
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				29.2	48 ○		
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	40		
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	39		
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				81.0	25		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				1.8	25		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				100.0	1 ●		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				340.0	50		
 Business sophistication				33.6	41		
5.1 Knowledge workers				42.5	39		
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				36.3	36		
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %				29.0	54 ○		
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP				0.7	31		
5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %				48.3	30		
5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				17.1	41		
5.2 Innovation linkages				25.1	46		
5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†				55.1	29		
5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†				54.1	39		
5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP				0.1	40		
5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	64		
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.6	31		
5.3 Knowledge absorption				33.3	47		
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.8	45		
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				9.9	37		
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				1.1	71 ○		
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				3.8	31		
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses				38.3	34		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				31.9	34		
6.1 Knowledge creation				31.2	31		
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.6	29		
6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.8	30		
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	51 ○		
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				50.2	10 ●◆		
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				32.7	30		
6.2 Knowledge impact				43.3	17 ●		
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				-1.2	90 ○		
6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64				6.5	24		
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.5	8 ●		
6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				18.1	15 ●		
6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %				29.7	43		
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				21.0	52		
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.1	49		
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				62.4	33		
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				3.4	45		
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				1.8	61		
 Creative outputs				39.3	26		
7.1 Intangible assets				50.1	19 ●		
7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				91.7	12 ●◆		
7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				50.7	36		
7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3	18 ●		
7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†				64.8	30		
7.2 Creative goods and services				20.1	53		
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.6	41		
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69				5.2	42		
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69				36.1	21		
7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing				1.1	47		
7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade				1.3	39		
7.3 Online creativity				36.7	30		
7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69				19.6	29		
7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69				55.9	14 ●		
7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69				64.9	45		
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				4.4	59 ○		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
70	64	High	NAWA	2.9	257.5	91,897	70
				Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				66.0 57	 Business sophistication 19.9 96		
1.1 Political environment				69.2 41	5.1 Knowledge workers 12.9 118		
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				75.0 40	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % 18.1 86		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				66.3 39	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % n/a n/a		
1.2 Regulatory environment				66.8 61	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP 0.1 69		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				61.3 40	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % 9.3 77		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				66.1 36	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 4.5 96		
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				23.2 100	5.2 Innovation linkages 22.8 55		
1.3 Business environment				62.0 98	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration† 65.4 14		
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				86.1 84	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth† 54.1 38		
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				38.0 107	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP 0.0 93		
					5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 34		
					5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 69		
 Human capital and research				29.8 75	5.3 Knowledge absorption 24.1 72		
2.1 Education				40.1 94	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade 0.1 102		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				2.7 105	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade 7.5 68		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a n/a	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade 2.9 9		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				12.3 89	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP -0.7 123		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				413.5 60	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses 16.1 57		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				11.8 47			
2.2 Tertiary education				42.0 37	 Knowledge and technology outputs 16.8 79		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				18.9 98	6.1 Knowledge creation 8.7 87		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				24.2 43	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.2 102		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				35.3 1	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 66		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				7.4 67	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				577.3 63	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 12.2 70		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				0.5 66	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index 10.2 76		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0 41	6.2 Knowledge impact 30.0 62		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				12.6 61	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % -2.6 109		
					6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64 6.3 26		
					6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 0.3 32		
					6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 3.1 73		
					6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, % 34.7 35		
 Infrastructure				52.3 34	6.3 Knowledge diffusion 11.8 86		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				70.8 57	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade n/a n/a		
3.1.1 ICT access*				79.8 34	6.3.2 Production and export complexity 36.7 74		
3.1.2 ICT use*				72.1 41	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade 0.3 96		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				65.9 76	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade 1.1 79		
3.1.4 E-participation*				65.5 77			
3.2 General infrastructure				64.4 2	 Creative outputs 24.7 63		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				17,222.5 6	7.1 Intangible assets 32.7 58		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				66.3 29	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 5.0 121		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				n/a n/a	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP 97.5 20		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				21.7 89	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				7.7 94	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation† 63.9 33		
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				37.1 99	7.2 Creative goods and services 20.4 50		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.7 51	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 0.3 62		
					7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 23.0 4		
					7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69 19.6 28		
					7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing 0.7 72		
					7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.2 82		
 Market sophistication				43.2 83	7.3 Online creativity 12.9 81		
4.1 Credit				43.2 55	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 3.4 60		
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				45.0 101	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 2.6 63		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				100.9 24	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69 45.8 73		
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				n/a n/a	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.4 83		
4.2 Investment				15.6 128			
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				28.0 124			
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				87.0 17			
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0 60			
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0 89			
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				70.8 59			
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				3.5 67			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				81.8 72			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				257.5 59			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Republic of Korea

GII 2021 rank

5

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
5	9	High	SEAO	51.3	2,293.5	44,292	10

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	79.5	28	 Business sophistication	60.1	7
1.1 Political environment	82.1	18	5.1 Knowledge workers	78.1	1 ● ♦
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	83.9	13	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	39.1	28 ◇
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	81.2	21	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2 Regulatory environment	68.2	57 ◇	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	3.7	2 ● ♦
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	71.5	29 ◇	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	76.9	3 ● ♦
1.2.2 Rule of law*	78.2	23	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	20.2	30
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	27.4	110 ○ ◇	5.2 Innovation linkages	48.3	15
1.3 Business environment	88.1	10	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	62.5	18
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	93.4	31	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	61.6	24
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	82.9	10	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.1	46
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	37 ◇
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	11.0	1 ● ♦
 Human capital and research	67.4	1 ● ♦	5.3 Knowledge absorption	54.0	8
2.1 Education	61.5	22	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	1.5	25
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.6	55	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	15.9	11
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	28.4	11 ♦	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.5	104 ○ ◇
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	16.5	26	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	0.8	111 ○
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	519.7	6	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	82.3	1 ● ♦
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	12.6	53			
2.2 Tertiary education	51.0	13	 Knowledge and technology outputs	54.5	8
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	95.9	4 ♦	6.1 Knowledge creation	66.1	7
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	29.3	18	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	74.5	1 ● ♦
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2.7	71 ○ ◇	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	8.7	1 ● ♦
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	89.8	1 ● ♦	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.2	11
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	8,407.8	1 ● ♦	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	30.0	29
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	4.6	2 ● ♦	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	45.1	17
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	90.2	4 ●	6.2 Knowledge impact	40.0	23
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	74.9	9	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.1	41
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	2.6	51
 Infrastructure	59.2	12	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.2	66 ◇
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	94.8	1 ● ♦	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	6.2	45
3.1.1 ICT access*	90.0	8	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	59.1	5
3.1.2 ICT use*	89.1	5 ♦	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	57.2	7
3.1.3 Government's online service*	100.0	1 ● ♦	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	1.2	18
3.1.4 E-participation*	100.0	1 ●	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	92.6	3 ● ♦
3.2 General infrastructure	49.4	11	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	24.1	1 ● ♦
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	11,358.9	11	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.9	85 ○
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	72.7	25			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	31.3	23 ♦	 Creative outputs	52.1	8
3.3 Ecological sustainability	33.4	50 ◇	7.1 Intangible assets	74.1	1 ● ♦
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	7.7	95 ○	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	99.1	8 ♦
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	66.5	28	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	191.6	5
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.6	33	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	26.6	1 ● ♦
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	64.0	32 ◇
 Market sophistication	60.0	18	7.2 Creative goods and services	32.4	20
4.1 Credit	64.2	12	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.6	40
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	65.0	61 ○	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	12.5	13
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	151.7	8	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	51.7	16
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.3	100 ○ ◇
4.2 Investment	31.5	65 ◇	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	3.6	14
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	74.0	24	7.3 Online creativity	28.1	37 ◇
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	91.6	15	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	8.2	43 ◇
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	34 ◇	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	8.2	43 ◇
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	63 ○ ◇	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	61.8	48 ◇
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	84.2	16	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	32.5	14
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	4.8	82 ○			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	97.3	14			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	2,293.5	14			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Republic of Moldova

GII 2021 rank

64

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
54	80	Lower middle	EUR	4.0	34.9	13,253	59
		Score/Value	Rank			Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions		59.8	81	 Business sophistication		21.7	87
1.1 Political environment		49.5	92	5.1 Knowledge workers		30.5	67
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*		64.3	80	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		31.1	46 ◆
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*		42.1	93	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		38.1	33
1.2 Regulatory environment		54.6	95	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	⊙	0.0	76 ○
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*		43.8	70 ◆	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %		15.5	72
1.2.2 Rule of law*		36.9	84	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		16.4	42 ◆
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal		23.7	101	5.2 Innovation linkages		13.0	119 ○
1.3 Business environment		75.2	49 ◆	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	⊙	28.7	116 ○
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*		95.7	12 ● ◆	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	⊙	26.1	126 ○ ◇
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*		54.8	62	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		0.0	75
 Human capital and research		28.8	77	5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a
2.1 Education		51.7	63	5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.2	45 ◆
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP		6.1	13 ● ◆	5.3 Knowledge absorption		21.6	82
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		24.2	18 ●	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		0.5	66
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years		11.4	96	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		7.6	67
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science		424.4	51	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		1.9	35 ◆
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		10.3	31 ● ◆	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		2.8	60
2.2 Tertiary education		31.5	70	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	⊙	6.2	69
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross		39.2	75	 Knowledge and technology outputs		24.2	54 ◆
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %		24.8	40	6.1 Knowledge creation		30.2	34 ◆
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %		5.6	41 ◆	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		2.4	31 ● ◆
2.3 Research and development (R&D)		3.2	84	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1	59 ◆
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⊙	696.1	59	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		3.8	1 ● ◆
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⊙	0.3	87	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		7.4	98
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$		0.0	41 ○ ◇	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		6.0	96
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*		0.0	74 ○ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact		19.9	104
 Infrastructure		36.5	82 ◆	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		-1.1	84
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)		68.0	62 ◆	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64		1.9	59
3.1.1 ICT access*		66.4	68 ◆	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		0.1	87
3.1.2 ICT use*		54.2	73 ◆	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		2.6	81
3.1.3 Government's online service*		75.3	52 ◆	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %		16.2	70
3.1.4 E-participation*		76.2	55 ◆	6.3 Knowledge diffusion		22.4	51
3.2 General infrastructure		22.2	95	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		0.1	63
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	1,520.3	90		6.3.2 Production and export complexity		39.7	70
3.2.2 Logistics performance*		19.0	108 ○	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		0.9	74
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP		25.5	41	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		5.0	15 ● ◆
3.3 Ecological sustainability		19.3	105	 Creative outputs		28.5	53 ◆
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use		6.0	107 ○	7.1 Intangible assets		43.3	34 ◆
3.3.2 Environmental performance*		44.4	76 ◆	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		87.8	14 ● ◆
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.3	97	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		0.0	80 ○ ◇
 Market sophistication		44.9	74	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		12.5	9 ● ◆
4.1 Credit		33.6	94	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†		48.3	87
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*		70.0	44	7.2 Creative goods and services		8.2	88
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		24.8	105	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		0.9	32 ◆
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		0.7	30	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	⊙	0.3	101 ○
4.2 Investment		39.1	[38]	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		n/a	n/a
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*		68.0	44	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing		0.7	74
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP		n/a	n/a	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade		0.1	97
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a	7.3 Online creativity		19.1	60 ◆
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	42	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		2.1	75 ◆
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale		61.8	86	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		2.3	66 ◆
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	⊙	3.5	71	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		45.2	75 ◆
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification		80.1	78	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		27.4	20 ● ◆
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$		34.9	116 ○				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
50	54	High	EUR	19.2	584.9	30,141	46
				Score/ Value	Rank		
 Institutions				68.1	53		
1.1	Political environment			52.8	86		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			69.6	60		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			44.4	89		
1.2	Regulatory environment			78.0	33		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			55.6	52		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			56.3	49		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			8.0	1		
1.3	Business environment			73.4	57		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			87.7	73		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			59.1	51		
 Human capital and research				28.9	76		
2.1	Education			41.5	90		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			3.1	95		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			16.4	68		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			14.3	67		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			427.8	49		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			11.8	48		
2.2	Tertiary education			38.5	46		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			51.0	62		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			28.1	23		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			5.4	44		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			6.8	70		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			896.0	52		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.5	68		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			7.1	69		
 Infrastructure				51.5	37		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			73.9	52		
3.1.1	ICT access*			73.4	51		
3.1.2	ICT use*			68.9	50		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			72.4	61		
3.1.4	E-participation*			81.0	46		
3.2	General infrastructure			29.0	65		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			3,309.2	61		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			49.8	47		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			22.6	62		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			51.7	9		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			14.9	23		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			64.7	32		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			7.9	10		
 Market sophistication				44.7	76		
4.1	Credit			35.3	87		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			80.0	23		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			24.7	106		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.0	73		
4.2	Investment			17.4	123		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			62.0	60		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			10.4	68		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	74		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	76		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			81.5	23		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.8	25		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			95.7	24		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			584.8	35		
 Business sophistication				28.0	54		
5.1	Knowledge workers			33.4	60		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			24.0	65		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			20.5	77		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			0.3	48		
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			57.1	15		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			11.4	64		
5.2	Innovation linkages			16.1	103		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			38.2	88		
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			42.4	90		
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.0	55		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	93		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	66		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			34.5	44		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.9	40		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			10.0	34		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			2.6	14		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			2.9	52		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			26.5	48		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				31.8	35		
6.1	Knowledge creation			12.0	71		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.5	48		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	71		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	59		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			14.2	62		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			18.8	44		
6.2	Knowledge impact			45.3	12		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			2.1	26		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			7.3	21		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.2	58		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			16.3	16		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			44.1	21		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			38.0	23		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.1	60		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			69.0	25		
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			6.6	27		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			5.9	10		
 Creative outputs				22.2	72		
7.1	Intangible assets			26.1	83		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			38.2	61		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			20.7	48		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.6	55		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			50.0	82		
7.2	Creative goods and services			16.1	63		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			1.8	12		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			2.0	69		
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			7.1	44		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			0.9	58		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.8	54		
7.3	Online creativity			20.6	56		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			4.5	56		
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			13.5	36		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			54.3	59		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			9.6	47		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Russian Federation

GII 2021 rank

45

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
52	43	Upper middle	EUR	145.9	4,021.7	27,394	47
				Score/ Value Rank			
Institutions				63.1	67		
1.1	Political environment			57.4	67		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			64.3	80		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			54.0	62		
1.2	Regulatory environment			55.7	92		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			32.2	100 ○		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			27.7	109 ○ ◇		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			17.3	69		
1.3	Business environment			76.1	45		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			93.1	38		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			59.1	52		
Human capital and research				47.9	29 ◆		
2.1	Education			57.6	[40]		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.7	52		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			n/a	n/a		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			15.7	41		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			481.3	31 ◆		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			n/a	n/a		
2.2	Tertiary education			50.8	14 ● ◆		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			84.6	15 ● ◆		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			31.1	13 ● ◆		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			4.5	51		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			35.2	32 ◆		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			2,746.7	33 ◆		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			1.0	38		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			39.0	40 ◆		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			48.4	21 ● ◆		
Infrastructure				42.5	63		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			78.5	36 ◆		
3.1.1	ICT access*			72.8	54		
3.1.2	ICT use*			72.5	39 ◆		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			81.8	39		
3.1.4	E-participation*			86.9	27		
3.2	General infrastructure			29.0	64		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			7,705.0	26 ◆		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			33.0	74		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			22.9	59		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			19.9	101 ○ ◇		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			4.8	117 ○ ◇		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			50.5	56		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	107 ○		
Market sophistication				48.0	61		
4.1	Credit			40.1	70		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			80.0	23		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			52.4	63		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.0	78 ○		
4.2	Investment			19.8	116 ○		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			60.0	71		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			40.9	38 ○		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	55		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	92 ○		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			83.9	17 ● ◆		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			5.3	91		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			92.5	44		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			4,021.7	6 ● ◆		
Business sophistication				31.8	44		
5.1	Knowledge workers			38.2	46		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			44.9	18 ● ◆		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			11.8	94 ○		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			0.6	34		
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			30.2	60		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			26.2	10 ● ◆		
5.2	Innovation linkages			17.7	88		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			44.0	58		
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			45.5	73		
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.0	63		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	72		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	50		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			39.5	29 ◆		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			1.6	23 ●		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			9.1	43		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			1.3	60		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			1.4	97 ○		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			48.0	28 ◆		
Knowledge and technology outputs				26.7	48		
6.1	Knowledge creation			35.8	26 ◆		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			5.7	15 ● ◆		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.3	45		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.3	10 ● ◆		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			10.6	80		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			37.7	23 ● ◆		
6.2	Knowledge impact			28.6	68		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			1.1	44		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			3.3	43		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.3	43		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.1	105 ○		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			25.7	48		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			15.6	68		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.2	38 ◆		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			43.0	64		
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			2.6	52		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			1.3	71		
Creative outputs				26.4	56		
7.1	Intangible assets			35.6	50		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			59.7	35		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			44.8	38		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.1	67		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			58.4	49		
7.2	Creative goods and services			9.7	81		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			1.0	27		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			1.2	79		
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			7.0	45		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			0.6	80 ○		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.4	68		
7.3	Online creativity			24.8	47		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			3.4	61		
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			14.1	35		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			58.8	54		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			21.6	25		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
108	91	Low	SSF	13.0	30.3	2,393	91
				Score/Value Rank			Score/Value Rank
 Institutions				67.0 54	 Business sophistication		22.0 82
1.1 Political environment				61.5 55	5.1 Knowledge workers		12.9 117
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				75.0 40	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		8.9 112
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				54.8 58	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		35.9 38
1.2 Regulatory environment				64.4 67	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP		0.0 75
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				45.5 66	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %		0.6 96
1.2.2 Rule of law*				48.7 59	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		4.0 98
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				17.3 68	5.2 Innovation linkages		32.4 31
1.3 Business environment				75.2 48	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†		33.0 101
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				93.2 33	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†		46.3 66
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				57.2 57	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		0.2 18
					5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1 26
					5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a n/a
 Human capital and research				15.5 114	5.3 Knowledge absorption		20.8 89
2.1 Education				35.6 104	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		n/a n/a
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				3.1 96	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		8.5 55
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				21.4 38	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		0.5 101
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				11.2 99	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		3.5 39
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		5.6 70
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				20.1 95			
2.2 Tertiary education				7.6 117	 Knowledge and technology outputs		13.4 96
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2 121	6.1 Knowledge creation		8.0 88
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				13.0 100	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.2 93
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				3.6 59	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 98
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				3.2 85	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.3 41
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				13.9 107	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		14.1 63
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				0.6 53	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		4.0 114
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0 41	6.2 Knowledge impact		28.2 70
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0.0 74	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		5.8 4
					6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64		1.5 67
					6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		0.0 101
					6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.5 119
					6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %		n/a n/a
 Infrastructure				30.4 101	6.3 Knowledge diffusion		4.0 [123]
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				43.6 101	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		n/a n/a
3.1.1 ICT access*				28.3 123	6.3.2 Production and export complexity		n/a n/a
3.1.2 ICT use*				21.4 113	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		0.5 91
3.1.3 Government's online service*				61.8 85	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		0.7 91
3.1.4 E-participation*				63.1 82			
3.2 General infrastructure				30.5 60	 Creative outputs		11.5 117
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				n/a n/a	7.1 Intangible assets		16.7 111
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				43.1 56	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		10.8 110
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				20.8 83	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		0.0 80
3.3 Ecological sustainability				17.0 115	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1 106
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				n/a n/a	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†		51.0 78
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				33.8 107	7.2 Creative goods and services		3.3 [110]
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1 131	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		0.0 101
					7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		3.2 59
					7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		n/a n/a
					7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing		n/a n/a
					7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade		0.1 100
 Market sophistication				41.7 93	7.3 Online creativity		9.1 100
4.1 Credit				60.7 14	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		0.1 121
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				95.0 4	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		0.1 114
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				21.4 112	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		29.9 105
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				6.7 1	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a n/a
4.2 Investment				24.5 87			
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				44.0 98			
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				31.0 45			
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a n/a			
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1 28			
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				39.9 125			
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				9.6 114			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				43.6 109			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				30.3 122			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
72	59	High	NAWA	34.8	1,608.6	46,273	66

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	53.3	101	 Business sophistication	21.1	89
1.1 Political environment	55.6	73	5.1 Knowledge workers	16.6	[108]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	51.8	119	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	n/a
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	57.5	54	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2 Regulatory environment	57.6	87	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	41.7	75	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a
1.2.2 Rule of law*	51.2	55	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	5.5	93
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	23.7	102	5.2 Innovation linkages	30.5	34
1.3 Business environment	46.6	129	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	52.9	35
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	93.1	36	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	68.5	8
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 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	70
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	36
 Human capital and research	45.7	32	5.3 Knowledge absorption	16.3	110
2.1 Education	59.6	[30]	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.0	122
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	n/a	n/a	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	7.1	77
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.7	89
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	16.0	36	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	0.4	119
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	386.2	71	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	13.6	61			
2.2 Tertiary education	36.6	51	 Knowledge and technology outputs	19.6	69
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	70.9	29	6.1 Knowledge creation	17.1	60
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	22.0	61	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.0	64
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	4.4	54	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.6	32
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	40.9	26	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	15.9	53
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.8	47	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	22.7	38
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	62.7	22	6.2 Knowledge impact	27.5	72
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	43.7	24	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-2.0	101
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64	0.5	99
 Infrastructure	45.1	54	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.3	37
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	74.5	48	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.3	102
3.1.1 ICT access*	81.5	28	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	35.6	33
3.1.2 ICT use*	76.3	34	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	14.3	72
3.1.3 Government's online service*	68.8	71	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	n/a	n/a
3.1.4 E-participation*	71.4	66	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	59.4	36
3.2 General infrastructure	39.1	32	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.1	118
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	11,221.2	12	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.7	92
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	44.8	54			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	27.6	31	 Creative outputs	20.9	78
3.3 Ecological sustainability	21.7	90	7.1 Intangible assets	30.9	63
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	8.3	88	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	14.0	104
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	44.0	79	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	110.9	19
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	96	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	101
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	61.5	40
 Market sophistication	51.9	39	7.2 Creative goods and services	8.3	86
4.1 Credit	40.5	67	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.0	100
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	60.0	74	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	n/a	n/a
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	54.0	62	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	15.9	29
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.2	40
4.2 Investment	35.7	46	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.2	81
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	86.0	3	7.3 Online creativity	13.3	79
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	144.1	6	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	2.7	69
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	49	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	0.8	92
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	80	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69	49.4	66
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	79.6	29	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5	80
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	4.8	83			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	89.5	53			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	1,608.6	17			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
102	105	Lower middle	SSF	16.7	58.1	3,463	102
				Score/Value	Rank		
				63.0	68		
						12.5	131
						15.3	106
						15.3	116
						17.4	86
						n/a	n/a
						2.1	88
						0.6	120
						40.0	74
						41.2	97
						0.0	54
						0.0	122
						0.0	100
						0.1	99
						4.9	113
						2.0	33
						3.5	38
						0.1	87
						5.3	110
						0.2	95
						0.0	79
						0.0	64
						9.5	88
						6.8	91
						25.2	84
						2.4	21
						0.5	100
						0.2	71
						1.4	100
						16.6	68
						13.4	76
						0.1	65
						29.4	94
						0.1	116
						2.8	38
						14.4	109
						20.2	100
						9.6	112
						16.4	52
						0.3	97
						58.1	52
						8.9	84
						1.0	28
						0.2	105
						n/a	n/a
						0.8	67
						0.1	109
						8.4	106
						1.0	95
						0.2	112
						27.2	109
						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 appendices 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.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
57	50	Upper middle	EUR	8.7	130.7	18,840	53

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	69.3	50	 Business sophistication	25.5	63
1.1 Political environment	57.3	70	5.1 Knowledge workers	28.7	77
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	69.6	60	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	28.0	53
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	51.1	72	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	38.3	32
1.2 Regulatory environment	72.5	41	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.4	46
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	46.5	64	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	9.1	78 ○
1.2.2 Rule of law*	43.6	68	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	15.0	50
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	8.0	1 ● ◆	5.2 Innovation linkages	19.8	72
1.3 Business environment	78.1	38	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	38.5	85
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	89.3	60	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	38.6	107 ○
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	67.0	38	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.2	24 ◆
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	80
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	58
 Human capital and research	32.3	62	5.3 Knowledge absorption	27.9	61
2.1 Education	43.2	83	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	1.0	38
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.6	81	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	7.2	75
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap ○	11.1	88 ○	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.4	21 ◆
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	14.7	60	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	7.6	13 ● ◆
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	442.5	44	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	9.6	64 ○
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	7.9	9 ● ◆			
2.2 Tertiary education	43.1	32	 Knowledge and technology outputs	29.1	43
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	67.8	36	6.1 Knowledge creation	23.4	42
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	28.4	20	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.3	54
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	4.6	50	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	51
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	10.6	56	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.6	35
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2,087.2	40 ◆	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	41.0	17 ● ◆
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.9	41	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	14.9	54
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41 ○ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact	34.8	45
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74 ○ ◇	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	0.7	53
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	1.9	58
 Infrastructure	48.7	44 ◆	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.0	104 ○ ◇
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	74.1	50	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	21.4	10 ● ◆
3.1.1 ICT access*	75.2	49 ◆	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	25.4	49
3.1.2 ICT use*	59.8	62	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	29.1	39
3.1.3 Government's online service*	79.4	42	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.2	41
3.1.4 E-participation*	82.1	41	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	59.3	38
3.2 General infrastructure	27.1	70	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	1.8	64
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	5,252.4	41	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	5.5	12 ● ◆
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	36.9	64			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	22.1	65	 Creative outputs	21.4	76
3.3 Ecological sustainability	45.0	25 ◆	7.1 Intangible assets	20.8	98 ○
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	7.6	96 ○	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	24.2	84
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	55.2	43 ◆	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	80 ○ ◇
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	10.1	3 ● ◆	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.0	70
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	51.7	75
 Market sophistication	48.4	58	7.2 Creative goods and services	20.2	51
4.1 Credit	33.2	96	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	1.8	10 ● ◆
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	65.0	61	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	5.6	39
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	42.0	80	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.2	44	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.0	55
4.2 Investment	35.6	[47]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.6	59
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	70.0	36	7.3 Online creativity	23.8	51
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP ○	3.7	74 ○	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	1.3	91
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	5.5	53
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	69.8	36 ◆
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	76.4	41	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	15.8	31
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % ○	1.4	17 ●			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	96.9	17 ●			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	130.7	75			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
13	1	High	SEAO	5.9	551.6	95,603	8

		Score/ Value	Rank			Score/ Value	Rank
	Institutions	95.1	1 ●◆		Business sophistication	62.7	3 ●◆
1.1	Political environment	100.0	1 ●◆	5.1	Knowledge workers	65.3	10
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*	100.0	1 ●◆	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	58.3	2 ●◆
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	100.0	1 ●◆	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2	Regulatory environment	99.1	1 ●◆	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	⊙ 1.1	20
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	100.0	1 ●◆	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	53.1	24
1.2.2	Rule of law*	96.2	8	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	27.1	6 ◆
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	8.0	1 ●◆	5.2	Innovation linkages	52.0	13
1.3	Business environment	86.3	17	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	69.8	8
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	98.2	4 ●◆	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	69.4	6
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	74.3	25	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.1	33
				5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	5 ◆
				5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.4	15
	Human capital and research	58.7	9	5.3	Knowledge absorption	70.7	1 ●◆
2.1	Education	54.0	54 ○	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	2.8	8
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	⊙ 2.9	102 ○◆	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	22.2	7 ◆
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	21.4	39	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	2.4	20
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	16.5	25	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	27.1	3 ●◆
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	556.5	2 ●◆	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	⊙ 51.5	21
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	⊙ 11.3	42				
2.2	Tertiary education	63.1	2 ●◆		Knowledge and technology outputs	48.1	13
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	88.9	10	6.1	Knowledge creation	35.5	28 ◇
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	33.5	10 ◆	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.0	26
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	⊙ 19.2	7	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.3	16
2.3	Research and development (R&D)	59.1	15	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⊙ 6,821.1	5	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	27.6	33
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⊙ 1.8	19	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	38.4	22
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	50.0	30	6.2	Knowledge impact	46.7	11
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*	68.1	12	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	-0.3	73 ○
				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	10.0	15
	Infrastructure	57.8	15	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.3	52 ○
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	90.5	7	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	5.5	55 ○
3.1.1	ICT access*	90.5	7	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	76.2	1 ●◆
3.1.2	ICT use*	77.4	28 ◇	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	62.1	4 ●◆
3.1.3	Government's online service*	96.5	5	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	1.4	15
3.1.4	E-participation*	97.6	6	6.3.2	Production and export complexity	86.7	5
3.2	General infrastructure	46.7	15	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	25.3	1 ●◆
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	9,556.1	15	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	2.5	46
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	90.5	7				
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	24.8	49 ○		Creative outputs	42.9	17
3.3	Ecological sustainability	36.3	42	7.1	Intangible assets	40.2	40
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	14.4	27	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	19.2	92 ○◆
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	58.1	38 ◇	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	153.8	9
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.8	49	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.7	79 ○
				7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†	74.6	14
	Market sophistication	75.9	5 ◆	7.2	Creative goods and services	39.0	13
4.1	Credit	62.5	13	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	3.5	1 ●◆
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	75.0	34	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	2.8	61 ○
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	120.8	18	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	38.8	20
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.5	91 ○
4.2	Investment	88.4	1 ●◆	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	3.5	17
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*	86.0	3 ●◆	7.3	Online creativity	52.1	19
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	200.6	4 ◆	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	24.5	23
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.7	1 ●◆	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	11.8	38 ◇
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	1 ●◆	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	69.6	38 ◇
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale	76.6	39	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	100.0	1 ●◆
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	0.4	3 ●				
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	⊙ 80.1	79 ○◆				
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	551.6	37				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
35	42	High	EUR	5.5	175.7	32,184	39
				Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				72.8	39		
1.1	Political environment			71.1	39		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			82.1	24		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			65.6	41		
1.2	Regulatory environment			72.1	44		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			69.8	34		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			61.4	40		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			18.8	78		
1.3	Business environment			75.1	51		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			84.8	91	○ ◇	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			65.5	42		
 Human capital and research				32.8	58	◇	
2.1	Education			49.5	67		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			3.9	70		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			20.7	45		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			14.5	63	◇	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			469.4	38		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			11.2	41	○	
2.2	Tertiary education			31.5	69	◇	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			45.4	67	◇	
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			22.1	59		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			8.0	31		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			17.5	46		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			3,111.0	31		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.8	46		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41	○ ◇	
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			16.5	57		
 Infrastructure				50.5	39		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			73.1	54	◇	
3.1.1	ICT access*			73.3	52	◇	
3.1.2	ICT use*			77.1	30		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			71.8	63		
3.1.4	E-participation*			70.2	70	◇	
3.2	General infrastructure			26.9	72	◇	
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			4,899.4	46		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			45.5	52		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			19.6	91	○	
3.3	Ecological sustainability			51.4	12	●	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			11.0	59		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			68.3	26	●	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			9.3	9	● ◆	
 Market sophistication				44.9	73		
4.1	Credit			47.4	41		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			70.0	44		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			62.9	54		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2	Investment			15.2	129	○ ◇	
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			56.0	82	○	
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			5.1	71	○ ◇	
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	69	○ ◇	
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	88	○	
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			72.0	55		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.8	25		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			84.2	69		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			175.6	68		
 Business sophistication				32.5	43		
5.1	Knowledge workers			43.6	38		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			34.2	41		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			43.3	25		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			0.5	40		
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			46.8	32		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			15.3	47		
5.2	Innovation linkages			23.2	54		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			37.7	90	○ ◇	
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			46.2	68		
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.1	41		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	42		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			30.7	55		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.8	59		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			12.1	19	●	
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			1.1	69		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			2.9	53		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			24.8	50		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				34.3	30		
6.1	Knowledge creation			24.2	39		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.3	55		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.3	41		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.5	15	● ◆	
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			25.8	37		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			17.4	47		
6.2	Knowledge impact			49.7	8	● ◆	
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			-0.1	68		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64			5.3	30		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.3	41		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			21.0	11	● ◆	
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			60.1	4	● ◆	
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			29.0	40		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.0	75		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			76.5	15	●	
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			8.1	22	●	
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			1.7	63		
 Creative outputs				33.0	43		
7.1	Intangible assets			32.7	57		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			54.2	39		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			1.7	77	○ ◇	
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.9	49		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			65.0	28		
7.2	Creative goods and services			38.9	14	●	
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.3	60		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69			6.6	35		
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69			n/a	n/a		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			0.6	81	○	
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			6.8	9	● ◆	
7.3	Online creativity			27.7	39		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69			3.0	64	◇	
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69			31.4	22	●	
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69			63.2	47		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			11.5	45		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
36	27	High	EUR	2.1	79.7	38,506	32
				Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				82.9	20		
1.1	Political environment			76.0	31		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			78.6	34		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			74.7	28		
1.2	Regulatory environment			83.9	23		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			69.9	33		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			76.2	25		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			10.7	34		
1.3	Business environment			88.7	7 ● ◆		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			93.0	39		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			84.4	8 ●		
 Human capital and research				48.3	28		
2.1	Education			59.6	31		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.8	48		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			22.8	29		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			17.6	15		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			503.7	11		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			15.1	72 ◇		
2.2	Tertiary education			44.3	23		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			77.1	24		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			27.2	27		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			4.5	53		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			41.1	25		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			5,052.3	17		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			2.0	17		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			51.9	27		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			11.3	63		
 Infrastructure				53.9	27		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			82.1	25		
3.1.1	ICT access*			84.8	20		
3.1.2	ICT use*			72.5	40		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			85.3	24		
3.1.4	E-participation*			85.7	29		
3.2	General infrastructure			34.6	41		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			7,605.7	27		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			58.9	34		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			21.9	70		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			45.1	24		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			11.1	57		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			72.0	18		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			5.6	18		
 Market sophistication				45.1	71		
4.1	Credit			30.5	102 ◇ ◇		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			45.0	101 ◇ ◇		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			42.5	79 ◇ ◇		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2	Investment			30.5	67		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			78.0	18		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			13.7	65 ◇		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	49		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			74.4	47		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.8	25		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			98.2	10 ●		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			79.7	88 ◇		
 Business sophistication				42.8	27		
5.1	Knowledge workers			59.2	18		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			43.2	22		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			44.0	23		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			1.5	14		
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			62.6	11 ●		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			21.8	26		
5.2	Innovation linkages			32.6	30		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			49.6	40		
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			45.4	74 ◇		
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.3	12 ●		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	49		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.7	23		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			36.6	37		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.6	63		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			6.6	86 ◇		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			1.5	50		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			2.8	56		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			60.7	11 ●		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				33.0	32		
6.1	Knowledge creation			33.9	29		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			4.4	21 ◇		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.1	28		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	50 ◇		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			56.1	4 ● ◆		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			19.2	43		
6.2	Knowledge impact			38.5	28		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			-0.9	81 ◇		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64			3.1	45		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.1	89 ◇ ◇		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			21.0	12 ● ◆		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			41.2	23		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			26.5	43		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.2	43		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			81.3	10 ●		
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			5.4	33		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			1.7	66		
 Creative outputs				34.3	38		
7.1	Intangible assets			36.3	48		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			68.4	26 ◇		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			6.7	66 ◇		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.7	39 ◇		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			61.9	38		
7.2	Creative goods and services			23.6	42		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.9	34		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69			14.1	9 ●		
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69			n/a	n/a		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			1.5	28		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.8	49		
7.3	Online creativity			41.1	29		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69			20.9	28		
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69			28.5	24		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69			74.9	23		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			36.7	12 ●		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank							
68	55	Upper middle	SSF	59.3	710.8	11,911	60							
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank						
	Institutions			66.8	55		Business sophistication			29.3	51			
1.1 Political environment				60.6	57	5.1 Knowledge workers				32.2	64			
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				64.3	80	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				24.5	61			
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				58.8	51	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %				n/a	n/a			
1.2 Regulatory environment				71.8	46	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP				⊙	0.3 47			
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				47.6	61	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %				⊙	41.5 41			
1.2.2 Rule of law*				44.7	66	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				11.1	65			
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				9.3	25 ●	5.2 Innovation linkages				23.4	53			
1.3 Business environment				67.9	75	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†				52.5	36			
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				81.2	107 ○	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†				49.1	52			
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				54.6	63	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP				⊙	0.1 43			
						5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	36 ◆			
						5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2	41			
	Human capital and research			31.4	67	5.3 Knowledge absorption				32.3	51			
2.1 Education				51.9	62	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				1.8	15 ●◆			
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				6.5	8 ●◆	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				10.1	32			
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				22.9	26	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				1.2	65			
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				13.5	76	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				1.1	105 ○			
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses				⊙	18.6 56			
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				⊙	28.6 115 ○◇									
2.2 Tertiary education				18.6	98 ○◇					Knowledge and technology outputs			21.9	61
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				23.8	94 ◇	6.1 Knowledge creation				20.5	52			
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				18.3	84 ○	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.7	71			
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				3.6	60	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.4	38			
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				23.7	43	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a			
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				⊙	517.7 66	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				21.6	40			
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				⊙	0.8 44	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				30.1	32 ●◆			
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				40.7	38 ◆	6.2 Knowledge impact				32.7	55			
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				31.4	39	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				0.3	60			
						6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64				⊙	10.2 13 ●◆			
						6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.4	24 ●◆			
						6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				4.6	58			
						6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %				20.5	62			
	Infrastructure			36.3	83	6.3 Knowledge diffusion				12.5	81			
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				63.6	74	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.1	55			
3.1.1 ICT access*				51.5	89	6.3.2 Production and export complexity				43.3	63			
3.1.2 ICT use*				53.2	75	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				2.2	54			
3.1.3 Government's online service*				74.7	55	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				0.6	98 ○			
3.1.4 E-participation*				75.0	57									
3.2 General infrastructure				25.0	82					Creative outputs			20.6	79
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				4,227.6	53	7.1 Intangible assets				32.2	60			
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				61.7	32 ◆	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				28.3	77			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				13.2	119 ○◇	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				88.3	23 ●◆			
3.3 Ecological sustainability				20.4	97 ◇	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.3	62			
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				5.6	112 ○◇	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†				58.7	48			
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				43.1	82	7.2 Creative goods and services				6.5	97			
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.3	61	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.2	71			
						7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				0.6	96 ○			
						7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				7.5	43			
						7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing				n/a	n/a			
						7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.8	55			
	Market sophistication			57.0	23 ●◆	7.3 Online creativity				11.3	88			
4.1 Credit				47.3	42	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				3.0	65			
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				60.0	74	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69				9.7	41			
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				139.5	11 ●◆	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69				34.2	94 ◇			
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				0.0	69 ○	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.6	78 ○			
4.2 Investment				51.0	18 ●◆									
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				80.0	13 ●◆									
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				295.9	1 ●◆									
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	37									
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	44									
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				72.7	52									
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				5.4	92									
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				⊙	81.7 73									
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				710.8	32 ●									

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank			
29	28	High	EUR	46.8	1,773.4	38,143	30			
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank		
 Institutions				77.5	31	 Business sophistication		35.5 35		
1.1	Political environment			73.0	37	5.1	Knowledge workers		47.3 29	
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			73.2	44	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		33.8 42	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			72.8	32	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %		n/a n/a	
1.2	Regulatory environment			76.6	35	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		0.7 32	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			71.0	30	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %		49.5 28	
1.2.2	Rule of law*			72.5	31	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		23.1 20	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			17.4	73 ○	5.2	Innovation linkages		25.0 47	
1.3	Business environment			83.1	25	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†		41.8 70 ○	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			86.9	75 ○ ◇	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†		57.8 29	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			79.2	17 ●	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		0.1 39	
						5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 53	
						5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.6 32	
 Human capital and research				47.4	30	5.3	Knowledge absorption		34.3 45	
2.1	Education			56.0	46	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade		1.3 28	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.2	61 ○	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade		6.7 82 ○	
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			19.1	55 ○	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade		1.7 42	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			17.8	13 ●	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		2.5 70	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			482.3	29	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses		38.1 35	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			11.5	44 ○					
2.2	Tertiary education			42.1	36	 Knowledge and technology outputs				36.2 26
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			91.1	7 ●	6.1	Knowledge creation		38.1 25	
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			22.3	57	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.6 45	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			3.5	61 ○	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.8 29	
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			44.1	23	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.3 17	
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			3,080.5	32	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		37.7 22	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			1.2	31	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index		60.0 11 ●	
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			71.5	14 ●	6.2	Knowledge impact		42.6 20	
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			43.4	26	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %		-2.4 107 ○ ◇	
						6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		3.1 46	
 Infrastructure				58.2	13 ●	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP		0.6 4 ● ◆	
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			85.3	19	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		15.4 18	
3.1.1	ICT access*			85.7	19	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %		35.3 34	
3.1.2	ICT use*			82.1	17 ●	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		28.0 42	
3.1.3	Government's online service*			88.8	17	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		0.6 26	
3.1.4	E-participation*			84.5	36	6.3.2	Production and export complexity		63.0 32	
3.2	General infrastructure			37.6	34	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade		3.8 43	
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			5,820.4	37	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade		3.2 31	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			82.8	17					
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			20.3	87 ○	 Creative outputs				36.2 32
3.3	Ecological sustainability			51.7	10 ●	7.1	Intangible assets		44.6 30	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			14.7	24	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		47.2 48	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			74.3	14 ●	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		95.4 21	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			6.4	15 ● ◆	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		9.6 12 ● ◆	
						7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†		63.4 34	
 Market sophistication				54.2	32	7.2	Creative goods and services		21.2 47	
4.1	Credit			49.3	35	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		1.2 25	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			60.0	74 ○	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		7.3 28	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			94.7	27	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		31.0 23	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a	n/a	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing		1.2 39	
4.2	Investment			28.0	72 ○	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		0.8 52	
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			72.0	27	7.3	Online creativity		34.3 31	
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			58.6	27	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		28.3 22	
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	42	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		17.7 32	
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	47	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		73.0 31	
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			85.2	12 ●	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		15.0 35	
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.8	25					
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			94.1	34					
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			1,773.4	16 ● ◆					

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
85	103	Lower middle	CSA	21.4	287.7	13,114	101

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	47.5	119 ○	 Business sophistication	25.6	62
1.1 Political environment	54.7	79	5.1 Knowledge workers	23.7	87
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	67.9	71	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	⊙ 23.0	68
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	48.1	81	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	⊙ 18.4	83
1.2 Regulatory environment	21.3	130 ○ ◇	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	⊙ 0.1	73
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	38.7	83	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	⊙ 40.3	44 ◆
1.2.2 Rule of law*	46.4	63 ◆	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	⊙ 3.2	100
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	58.5	130 ○ ◇	5.2 Innovation linkages	21.3	62
1.3 Business environment	66.6	79	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	48.7	44 ● ◆
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	88.2	68	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	50.4	44 ●
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	45.0	85	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	⊙ 0.0	79
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	28 ● ◆
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	73
 Human capital and research	13.5	118 ○ ◇	5.3 Knowledge absorption	31.7	53 ◆
2.1 Education	29.6	114 ○	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	n/a	n/a
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	2.1	112 ○ ◇	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	⊙ 7.7	64
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	6.7	99 ○ ◇	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.3	26 ● ◆
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	14.1	70 ◆	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.4	95
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	⊙ 20.0	54
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	⊙ 17.5	85			
2.2 Tertiary education	9.9	113	 Knowledge and technology outputs	19.7	68
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	21.1	97	6.1 Knowledge creation	7.7	90
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	n/a	n/a	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.2	59
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.5	97 ○	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	69
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	0.9	106	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⊙ 106.4	86	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.7	114 ○
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⊙ 0.1	100	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	10.6	72
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41 ○ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact	26.3	79
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74 ○ ◇	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.0	46 ●
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	0.7	88
 Infrastructure	39.7	73 ◆	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.4	22 ● ◆
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	57.4	88	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.2	62 ◆
3.1.1 ICT access*	49.1	92	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	7.7	95
3.1.2 ICT use*	37.4	100	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	25.0	46 ●
3.1.3 Government's online service*	71.8	63 ◆	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	n/a	n/a
3.1.4 E-participation*	71.4	66	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	35.6	77
3.2 General infrastructure	22.1	96	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	⊙ 0.9	75
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	711.5	103	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	4.8	16 ● ◆
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	25.6	90			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	24.4	53	 Creative outputs	15.8	100
3.3 Ecological sustainability	39.5	37 ● ◆	7.1 Intangible assets	21.1	97
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	23.7	4 ● ◆	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	22.5	88
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	39.0	90	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	15.7	53
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.4	59 ◆	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.6	54
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	47.5	91
 Market sophistication	35.8	118 ○	7.2 Creative goods and services	13.9	[67]
4.1 Credit	25.5	116 ○	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	n/a
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	40.0	113 ○	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	⊙ 1.0	85
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	49.8	70	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.5	35	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	⊙ 2.3	11 ● ◆
4.2 Investment	20.7	109	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	⊙ 0.4	67
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	72.0	27 ● ◆	7.3 Online creativity	7.4	112
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	19.3	60	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.7	101
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	78 ○	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.9	89
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	⊙ 0.0	71	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	30.0	104
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	61.1	90	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.7	77
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	13.3	127 ○ ◇			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	84.0	70			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	287.7	54			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
2	2	High	EUR	10.1	551.5	52,477	2

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	88.8	9	 Business sophistication	68.1	1 ●◆
1.1 Political environment	89.4	8	5.1 Knowledge workers	77.3	3 ●◆
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	85.7	11	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	54.4	3 ●◆
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	91.3	6	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	70.3	3 ●
1.2 Regulatory environment	90.5	13	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	2.4	4
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	90.6	8	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	60.8	12
1.2.2 Rule of law*	97.0	4 ●	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	26.4	8
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	14.4	55 ○	5.2 Innovation linkages	70.3	2 ●◆
1.3 Business environment	86.3	16	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	67.1	11
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	93.1	37	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	60.2	25
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	79.5	16	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.3	8
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	4 ●◆
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	6.7	1 ●◆
 Human capital and research	64.1	2 ●◆	5.3 Knowledge absorption	56.6	6
2.1 Education	74.3	4 ●◆	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	2.4	11
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	7.6	5 ◆	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	8.2	57 ○
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	23.4	24	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	3.4	5
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	19.7	3 ●◆	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.0	48
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	502.5	14	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	71.5	5 ◆
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	12.6	52 ○			
2.2 Tertiary education	43.9	25	 Knowledge and technology outputs	60.3	2 ●◆
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	72.5	27	6.1 Knowledge creation	78.4	2 ●◆
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	26.6	30	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	10.8	8
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	7.2	35	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	7.9	1 ●◆
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	74.1	5	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	7,734.8	3 ●◆	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	54.4	5 ◆
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	3.4	3 ●	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	59.4	12
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	77.9	10	6.2 Knowledge impact	44.1	14
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	57.8	16	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-0.1	70 ○
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	7.2	22
 Infrastructure	62.6	3 ●◆	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.5	11
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	84.8	22	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	7.5	37
3.1.1 ICT access*	80.0	33	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	48.3	15
3.1.2 ICT use*	87.2	7	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	58.4	6
3.1.3 Government's online service*	90.0	15	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	3.2	6 ◆
3.1.4 E-participation*	82.1	41	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	83.1	8
3.2 General infrastructure	53.3	6 ◆	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	7.2	23
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	16,383.0	7	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	6.4	8
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	93.1	2 ●			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	24.5	52 ○	 Creative outputs	52.9	5
3.3 Ecological sustainability	49.6	17	7.1 Intangible assets	57.3	8
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	11.0	58 ○	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	43.9	53 ○
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	78.7	8	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	221.3	3 ●◆
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	6.7	12 ◆	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.3	27
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	82.7	2 ●◆
 Market sophistication	64.6	11	7.2 Creative goods and services	33.0	19
4.1 Credit	57.6	17	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	1.8	11
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	60.0	74 ○	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	10.0	20
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	132.7	15	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	57.1	10
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.9	61 ○
4.2 Investment	54.8	16	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.8	32
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	72.0	27	7.3 Online creativity	63.7	7
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	43.1	17
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	12	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	69.6	7
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	15	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	81.6	8
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	81.4	24	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	56.2	9
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.8	25 ○			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	96.2	20			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	551.5	38			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank											
1	4	High	EUR	8.7	590.9	68,340	1											
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank										
	Institutions			87.3	13				Business sophistication			62.6	4	◆				
1.1	Political environment			92.4	3	◆	5.1	Knowledge workers			71.4	5						
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			89.3	6		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			51.0	6						
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			94.0	2	◆	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			n/a	n/a						
1.2	Regulatory environment			93.9	7		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			⊙	2.3	6					
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			87.0	12		5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			⊙	68.6	6	◆				
1.2.2	Rule of law*			97.0	3	●	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			20.0	31						
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			10.1	31		5.2	Innovation linkages			63.9	4						
1.3	Business environment			75.5	47	◇	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			77.1	2	◆					
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			88.4	66	○	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			70.6	4	◆					
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			62.6	44	◇	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			⊙	0.2	26					
								5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	12					
								5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			8.5	1	◆				
	Human capital and research			60.7	6		5.3	Knowledge absorption			52.4	11						
2.1	Education			61.3	24		5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			3.1	6	◆					
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			5.1	34		5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			6.2	93	○					
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			24.7	17		5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			3.7	4	◆					
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			16.4	27		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			1.9	81	○					
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			498.2	21		5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			⊙	49.7	25					
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			⊙	9.7	25												
2.2	Tertiary education			45.1	21								Knowledge and technology outputs			63.9	1	◆
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			61.4	49		6.1	Knowledge creation			86.6	1	◆					
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			25.2	38		6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			15.6	1	◆					
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			17.7	9		6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			8.3	1	◆					
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			75.8	3	◆	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a						
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			⊙	5,450.5	11	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			56.6	3	◆					
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			⊙	3.2	6	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			66.1	10						
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			90.0	6		6.2	Knowledge impact			55.4	2	◆					
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			83.9	4		6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			-0.1	67	○					
								6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			4.5	33					
								6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.7	2	◆				
								6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			12.7	23					
								6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			68.5	2	◆				
	Infrastructure			62.7	2	◆	6.3	Knowledge diffusion			49.7	12						
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			87.8	15		6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			5.9	1	◆					
3.1.1	ICT access*			87.2	15		6.3.2	Production and export complexity			94.0	2	◆					
3.1.2	ICT use*			90.4	1	◆	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			7.2	25						
3.1.3	Government's online service*			82.9	36		6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			2.6	43						
3.1.4	E-participation*			90.5	18													
3.2	General infrastructure			42.1	24								Creative outputs			60.2	2	◆
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			8,222.5	20		7.1	Intangible assets			63.4	5	◆					
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			86.1	13		7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			66.2	29						
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			22.0	67	○	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			236.0	2	◆					
3.3	Ecological sustainability			58.1	2	◆	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			5.4	23						
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			23.4	6	◆	7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			77.4	9						
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			81.5	3	●	7.2	Creative goods and services			47.5	3	◆					
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			3.7	24		7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			0.6	39						
								7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			19.4	6	◆				
								7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			97.4	2	◆				
								7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			⊙	1.1	41	○			
								7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			3.7	13					
	Market sophistication			71.5	6		7.3	Online creativity			66.3	4						
4.1	Credit			69.2	7		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			59.2	11						
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			65.0	61	○	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			100.0	1	◆					
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			⊙	174.6	4	◆	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			76.6	16					
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			n/a	n/a		7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			25.8	22						
4.2	Investment			70.6	10													
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			50.0	92	○												
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			237.8	3	◆												
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.4	7	◆												
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1	8													
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			74.6	46													
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			6.1	95	○												
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			90.5	49	○												
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			590.9	34													

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
96	104	Low	CSA	9.5	33.7	3,560	109
				Score/ Value Rank			
	Institutions			47.7	118		
1.1 Political environment				37.9	124		
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				58.9	100		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				27.3	125		
1.2 Regulatory environment				44.3	118		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				17.1	128		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				14.4	130	○	
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				21.7	93		
1.3 Business environment				60.8	105		
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				93.2	34	●◆	
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				28.4	122	◇	
	Human capital and research			25.2	85	◆	
2.1 Education				51.5	[64]		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.2	30	●	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a	n/a		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				11.4	97	○	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a	n/a		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				15.4	76	◆	
2.2 Tertiary education				23.4	89	◆	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				31.3	85	◆	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				22.0	60	●	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				0.8	92	○	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				0.6	113		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				n/a	n/a		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				0.1	107	○	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0	41	○◇	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0.0	74	○◇	
	Infrastructure			21.7	126		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				30.7	123		
3.1.1 ICT access*				41.4	106	◆	
3.1.2 ICT use*				15.0	122		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				31.8	124		
3.1.4 E-participation*				34.5	119		
3.2 General infrastructure				14.9	118		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				2,169.2	78	◆	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				13.6	118		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				17.8	100		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				19.6	103		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				8.5	86		
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				38.2	95	◆	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	124		
	Market sophistication			52.5	37	●◆	
4.1 Credit				57.1	18	●◆	
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				90.0	10	●◆	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				11.8	125		
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				5.7	1	●◆	
4.2 Investment				40.0	[35]		
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				40.0	110		
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				n/a	n/a		
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a		
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a		
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				60.3	93	◆	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				5.0	84	○	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				80.8	74		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				33.7	119		
	Business sophistication			13.2	[129]		
5.1 Knowledge workers				13.6	[114]		
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				n/a	n/a		
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %				24.3	64		
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP				n/a	n/a		
5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %				1.6	90	○	
5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				n/a	n/a		
5.2 Innovation linkages				13.7	115		
5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†				47.2	47	●◆	
5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†				32.5	119		
5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP				0.0	98	◇	
5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	75	○	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	100	○◇	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				12.2	[131]		
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.0	119		
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				n/a	n/a		
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				0.3	121	◇	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				2.7	64	●	
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses				n/a	n/a		
	Knowledge and technology outputs			16.6	80	◆	
6.1 Knowledge creation				23.1	44	●◆	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.4	83		
6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	98	○◇	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				3.6	5	●◆	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				4.3	116		
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				1.1	131	○◇	
6.2 Knowledge impact				20.7	100		
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				4.7	7	●◆	
6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64				0.2	114		
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.1	95	◆	
6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2	132	○◇	
6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %				2.8	108	○	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				5.9	115		
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.0	105		
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				18.7	112		
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				n/a	n/a		
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				0.3	111		
	Creative outputs			14.8	107		
7.1 Intangible assets				16.5	114		
7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				18.1	96		
7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				0.0	80	○◇	
7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0	119	○◇	
7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†				44.4	99		
7.2 Creative goods and services				12.3	[72]		
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.0	103		
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				1.8	72	○	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				n/a	n/a		
7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing				1.6	24	●	
7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade				n/a	n/a		
7.3 Online creativity				13.9	77	◆	
7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				0.0	128		
7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69				0.4	104		
7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69				42.3	82	◆	
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 appendices 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.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank			
46	47	Upper middle	SEAO	69.8	1,261.5	18,073	44			
				Score/ Value Rank			Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				64.2	64	 Business sophistication	34.7 36			
1.1	Political environment			61.7	54	5.1	Knowledge workers		37.3	51
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			67.9	71	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		13.8	98
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			58.6	52	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %		18.0	84
1.2	Regulatory environment			46.3	112	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		0.8	27
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			46.5	63	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %		80.8	1
1.2.2	Rule of law*			49.4	57	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		9.9	70
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			36.0	124	5.2	Innovation linkages		20.2	67
1.3	Business environment			84.6	20	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†		54.4	30
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			92.4	43	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†		52.2	41
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			76.8	22	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		0.0	83
						5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	56
						5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1	60
 Human capital and research				31.7	63	5.3	Knowledge absorption		46.4	18
2.1	Education			42.4	86	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade		1.7	18
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.1	64	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade		14.2	14
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			18.0	59	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade		0.3	116
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			15.4	45	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		1.8	85
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			412.4	61	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses		60.8	10
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			26.2	109					
2.2	Tertiary education			35.4	57					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			49.3	64					
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			27.9	25					
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			1.3	85					
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			17.4	47					
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			1,350.3	48					
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			1.0	39					
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41					
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			33.4	37					
 Infrastructure				43.0	61					
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			68.4	60					
3.1.1	ICT access*			57.8	81					
3.1.2	ICT use*			59.2	63					
3.1.3	Government's online service*			79.4	42					
3.1.4	E-participation*			77.4	51					
3.2	General infrastructure			33.1	48					
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			2,738.5	69					
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			63.3	31					
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			24.0	54					
3.3	Ecological sustainability			27.6	68					
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			9.2	78					
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			45.4	70					
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.4	35					
 Market sophistication				55.6	27					
4.1	Credit			52.0	24					
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			70.0	44					
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			143.4	10					
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.0	81					
4.2	Investment			31.8	64					
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			86.0	3					
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			108.0	11					
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	66					
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	85					
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			83.1	19					
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			3.5	69					
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			97.0	16					
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			1,261.5	21					

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
129	110	Low	SSF	8.3	13.6	1,640	125
				Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				57.1 87			
1.1	Political environment			41.0 115			
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			62.5 89			
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			30.3 123			
1.2	Regulatory environment			59.1 81			
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			25.7 111			
1.2.2	Rule of law*			31.2 103			
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			13.1 47 ●			
1.3	Business environment			71.1 67 ◆			
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			95.1 14 ●◆			
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			47.0 80			
 Human capital and research				17.5 110			
2.1	Education			41.7 88			
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			5.4 25 ●◆			
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap ○			15.3 75			
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			12.7 85 ◆			
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a n/a			
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			26.2 108 ○			
2.2	Tertiary education			9.3 [114]			
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			14.0 105			
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)			1.4 102			
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			48.1 94 ○			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.3 86 ○			
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0 41 ○◇			
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0 74 ○◇			
 Infrastructure				27.5 110			
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			38.4 113 ◆			
3.1.1	ICT access*			34.3 118			
3.1.2	ICT use*			18.0 116			
3.1.3	Government's online service*			50.0 106			
3.1.4	E-participation*			51.2 99			
3.2	General infrastructure			31.5 54 ●			
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			50.2 122 ○			
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			18.6 110			
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			38.3 8 ●			
3.3	Ecological sustainability			12.7 132 ○			
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			4.0 119			
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			29.5 122			
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.6 79 ◆			
 Market sophistication				36.9 112			
4.1	Credit			40.2 69			
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			70.0 44 ●			
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			35.1 88 ◆			
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			2.0 12 ●			
4.2	Investment			42.0 [28]			
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			42.0 102			
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a n/a			
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a			
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a			
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			28.5 131 ○◇			
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			11.0 122 ◇			
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			n/a n/a			
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			13.6 130 ○◇			
 Business sophistication				13.5[128]			
5.1	Knowledge workers			23.1 [91]			
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			14.1 94 ○◆			
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			33.7 44 ●◆			
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			n/a n/a			
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			n/a n/a			
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			0.9 114 ○			
5.2	Innovation linkages			3.0 [129]			
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			n/a n/a			
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			n/a n/a			
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.0 73 ○			
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 66 ○			
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 100 ○◇			
5.3	Knowledge absorption			14.3 122			
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.0 113 ○			
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			5.1 111			
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			0.8 87			
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			0.3 121			
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			n/a n/a			
 Knowledge and technology outputs				6.1 128 ○◇			
6.1	Knowledge creation			4.3 116			
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1 103			
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 98 ○◇			
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 76 ○◇			
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			11.0 79			
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			1.7 129 ○◇			
6.2	Knowledge impact			4.8 [127]			
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			n/a n/a			
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			0.6 92			
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.1 94 ◆			
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.9 89 ◆			
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			n/a n/a			
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			9.1 98			
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.0 110 ○			
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			25.8 101			
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			0.0 126 ○◇			
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			1.7 64 ●			
 Creative outputs				10.3 119			
7.1	Intangible assets			8.3 130 ○◇			
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			14.9 100			
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			26.8 46 ●◆			
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.5 85			
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			n/a n/a			
7.2	Creative goods and services			12.7 [71]			
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			1.7 14 ●◆			
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			0.7 93			
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			n/a n/a			
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			n/a n/a			
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.0 113			
7.3	Online creativity			11.7 85 ◆			
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			0.6 104 ◆			
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			0.1 117			
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			36.4 92 ◆			
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 appendices 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.

97

159

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
64	78	Lower middle	NAWA	11.8	123.6	10,382	65

		Score/ Value	Rank			Score/ Value	Rank
	Institutions	61.4	75 ◆		Business sophistication	16.5	114 ○
1.1 Political environment		53.1	84	5.1 Knowledge workers		19.6	102
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*		62.5	89	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	○	20.9	78
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*		48.4	80 ◆	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		19.1	80
1.2 Regulatory environment		56.7	90	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	○	0.1	59
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*		32.1	101	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	○	18.9	67
1.2.2 Rule of law*		48.4	60 ◆	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	○	8.8	75
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal		21.6	92	5.2 Innovation linkages		13.9	114 ○
1.3 Business environment		74.4	54 ◆	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†		32.8	103
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*		94.6	18 ◆◆	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†		39.0	105
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*		54.2	64	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	○	0.0	62
				5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	98
				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	70
	Human capital and research	42.7	35 ◆◆	5.3 Knowledge absorption		16.1	113 ○
2.1 Education		71.2	8 ◆◆	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		0.1	106 ○
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	○	6.6	7 ◆◆	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		9.3	41
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	○	52.4	1 ◆◆	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		0.4	110 ○
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	○	15.1	50 ◆◆	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		2.2	75
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	○	371.4	74 ○	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	○	5.2	71
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	○	13.6	64				
2.2 Tertiary education		48.6	16 ◆◆		Knowledge and technology outputs	24.0	55 ◆
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross		31.8	82	6.1 Knowledge creation		24.2	38 ◆◆
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %		43.3	2 ◆◆	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	○	1.4	52
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %		2.2	75	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	81
2.3 Research and development (R&D)		8.2	65	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	○	1,771.6	42 ◆	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		40.9	18 ◆◆
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	○	0.6	58 ◆	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		11.2	68
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$		0.0	41 ○◆	6.2 Knowledge impact		29.7	63
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*		0.0	74 ○◆	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		-1.4	93
				6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64		1.7	60
	Infrastructure	34.2	89	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		0.3	35 ◆◆
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)		61.7	78 ◆	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		8.6	32 ◆◆
3.1.1 ICT access*		61.5	73 ◆	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %		24.3	51
3.1.2 ICT use*		53.8	74 ◆	6.3 Knowledge diffusion		18.0	60
3.1.3 Government's online service*		62.4	83	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		0.1	56
3.1.4 E-participation*		69.0	73	6.3.2 Production and export complexity		51.6	46 ◆
3.2 General infrastructure		11.0	128 ○◆	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		4.0	40 ◆
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.		1,816.7	85	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		1.2	76
3.2.2 Logistics performance*		24.3	100				
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP		10.3	124 ○◆		Creative outputs	20.6	[80]
3.3 Ecological sustainability		30.0	58 ◆	7.1 Intangible assets		30.5	[65]
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use		12.0	50	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a
3.3.2 Environmental performance*		46.7	65 ◆	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		n/a	n/a
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.9	45 ◆	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	○	1.3	61
				7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†		42.7	105 ○
	Market sophistication	40.7	98	7.2 Creative goods and services		12.9	[70]
4.1 Credit		35.9	83	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		n/a	n/a
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*		50.0	94	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	○	1.4	77
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	○	86.6	34 ◆◆	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		1.2	57 ○
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		0.5	34	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing		n/a	n/a
4.2 Investment		22.3	103	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	○	2.0	30 ◆
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*		62.0	60	7.3 Online creativity		8.3	107
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP		21.8	57	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		2.8	67 ◆
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	47	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		1.7	73
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	37	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		31.1	100
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale		63.9	78	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1	87 ○
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	○	9.4	113 ○				
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification		88.5	56				
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$		123.6	78				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
41	45	Upper middle	NAWA	84.3	2,381.6	28,294	51
		Score/Value	Rank			Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions		56.0	93	 Business sophistication		30.8	46
1.1	Political environment	55.3	75	5.1	Knowledge workers	37.3	49
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*	62.5	89	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	22.8	69
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	51.7	70	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	30.7	50
1.2	Regulatory environment	49.1	109 ○	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.7	33
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	43.3	72	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	56.3	18 ◆
1.2.2	Rule of law*	39.3	78	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	10.1	69
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	29.8	118 ○	5.2	Innovation linkages	18.4	79
1.3	Business environment	63.6	91	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	43.3	62
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	88.8	62	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	49.7	48
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	38.5	104 ○	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	71
 Human capital and research		48.5	26 ◆	5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	115 ○
2.1	Education	73.0	[6]	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4	33 ◆
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	n/a	n/a	5.3	Knowledge absorption	36.8	36
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.8	56
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	18.2	11 ◆◆	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	7.8	62
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	462.5	41	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	0.9	84
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	16.4	80	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.4	100 ○
2.2	Tertiary education	44.0	24 ◆	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	61.8	9 ◆◆
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	113.2	2 ◆◆	 Knowledge and technology outputs		25.3	50
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	19.4	75	6.1	Knowledge creation	25.6	37
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.7	80	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.4	24
2.3	Research and development (R&D)	28.4	38 ◆	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.7	31
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	1,624.3	43	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.2	20
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	1.1	36 ◆	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	16.0	52
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	50.2	29 ◆	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	28.3	35 ◆
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*	23.1	45	6.2	Knowledge impact	36.0	38
 Infrastructure		47.0	48	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	3.6	12 ◆◆
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	75.4	47	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	1.6	65
3.1.1	ICT access*	67.3	66	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.5	20 ◆
3.1.2	ICT use*	59.1	64	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.3	70
3.1.3	Government's online service*	85.9	22 ◆	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	23.5	55
3.1.4	E-participation*	89.3	23 ◆	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	14.3	73
3.2	General infrastructure	34.4	42 ◆	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	76
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	3,744.2	57	6.3.2	Production and export complexity	58.7	40
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	51.0	46 ◆	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	1.8	61
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	28.2	26	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	0.7	94
3.3	Ecological sustainability	31.2	54	 Creative outputs		35.3	35 ◆
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	15.8	19 ◆◆	7.1	Intangible assets	50.2	18 ◆◆
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	42.6	84	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	100.6	6 ◆◆
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.1	66	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	27.9	45
 Market sophistication		49.7	49	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	15.9	5 ◆◆
4.1	Credit	40.4	68	7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†	44.2	100 ○
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	75.0	34	7.2	Creative goods and services	16.7	61
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	65.4	51	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.1	82
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.0	77 ○	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	2.6	62
4.2	Investment	21.6	105 ○	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	5.0	47 ○
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*	76.0	21	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.7	75 ○
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	23.3	55	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	3.1	19 ◆
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	85 ○	7.3	Online creativity	23.9	50
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	83 ○	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	11.4	36 ◆
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale	87.0	10 ◆◆	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	2.2	68
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	3.1	63	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	52.8	61
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	99.2	4 ◆	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	29.0	18 ◆
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	2,381.6	13 ◆◆				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
122	119	Low	SSF	45.7	106.6	2,585	114
				Score/ Value Rank	Score/ Value Rank		
 Institutions				56.5 89	 Business sophistication 16.1 118		
1.1	Political environment			44.7 105	5.1	Knowledge workers 12.4 120	
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			58.9 100	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, % 10.3 109	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			37.6 104	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % 34.7 42 ●◆	
1.2	Regulatory environment			67.4 59 ●◆	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP 0.0 89 ○◇	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			33.7 96	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, % 3.4 87 ◆	
1.2.2	Rule of law*			38.4 80	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 0.1 124 ○◇	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			8.7 18 ●◆	5.2	Innovation linkages 22.6 56 ●	
1.3	Business environment			57.5 111	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration† 43.1 63 ●	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			71.4 123 ◇	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth† 43.3 84	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			43.6 89	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP 0.1 45 ●	
					5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 96	
					5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a	
 Human capital and research				8.1 131 ○◇	5.3	Knowledge absorption 13.5 125 ◇	
2.1	Education			11.5 [131]	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade 0.3 84	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			2.1 111 ○◇	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade 6.1 95	
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			n/a n/a	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade 0.3 123 ◇	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			n/a n/a	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP 3.1 43 ●	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a n/a	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses 4.0 74	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			n/a n/a			
2.2	Tertiary education			12.0 110			
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			4.8 124 ○			
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			n/a n/a			
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			10.7 18 ●◆			
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			0.7 107			
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			27.8 103			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.1 98			
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0 41 ○◇			
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0 74 ○◇			
 Infrastructure				30.0 103	 Knowledge and technology outputs 11.9 105		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			40.0 109 ◆	6.1	Knowledge creation 9.1 86	
3.1.1	ICT access*			25.4 127 ○	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 118	
3.1.2	ICT use*			19.2 115 ◆	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 95 ◆	
3.1.3	Government's online service*			58.2 90 ◆	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a	
3.1.4	E-participation*			57.1 91 ◆	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 13.8 65 ●	
3.2	General infrastructure			31.1 56 ●	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index 10.6 72 ◆	
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			n/a n/a	6.2	Knowledge impact 19.3 109	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			24.6 98	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, % 0.9 49 ●	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			26.9 33 ●	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64 0.9 86	
3.3	Ecological sustainability			18.9 109	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP 0.0 121 ○◇	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			n/a n/a	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 1.1 106	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			35.6 101	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, % n/a n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.4 91	6.3	Knowledge diffusion 7.3 107	
 Market sophistication				37.2 111	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 0.1 50 ●◆	
4.1	Credit			30.5 104	6.3.2	Production and export complexity 32.4 85 ◆	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			60.0 74	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade 0.3 102	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			13.9 122	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade 0.3 110	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			1.4 23 ●			
4.2	Investment			32.2 [62]			
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			56.0 82 ◆			
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a n/a			
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a			
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0 52			
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			49.0 117			
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			8.1 103			
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			n/a n/a			
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			106.6 81 ◆			
					 Creative outputs 9.0 126		
					7.1	Intangible assets 15.6 117	
					7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 15.2 99	
					7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP 0.0 80 ○◇	
					7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.3 99	
					7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation† 42.7 104	
					7.2	Creative goods and services 1.0 [127]	
					7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 0.0 96	
					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 n/a n/a	
					7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.1 103	
					7.3	Online creativity 3.7 128 ○	
					7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 0.2 116	
					7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 0.1 120	
					7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69 15.6 128 ○	
					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 appendices 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.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
37	76	Lower middle	EUR	43.7	527.9	12,710	45
				Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				56.2 91	 Business sophistication 28.9 53 		
1.1 Political environment		46.0 101			5.1 Knowledge workers		38.9 45 
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*		50.0 123  			5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		37.5 32 
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*		44.1 90			5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		24.3 64
1.2 Regulatory environment		61.3 78			5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP		0.3 49 
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*		36.7 92			5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %		30.5 59
1.2.2 Rule of law*		28.3 108			5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		30.2 2 
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal		13.0 40			5.2 Innovation linkages		18.0 84
1.3 Business environment		61.2 104			5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†		42.3 67
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*		91.1 52			5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†		40.3 100
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*		31.4 117 			5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		0.1 38
					5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 116 
					5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.2 47 
 Human capital and research				38.2 44 	 Knowledge and technology outputs 32.3 33 		
2.1 Education		61.3 23 			5.3 Knowledge absorption		29.7 59
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP		5.4 23			5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		0.8 46
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		30.3 7  			5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		9.9 36
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years		14.9 55 			5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		1.0 78
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science		462.7 40			5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		3.6 36
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		7.8 7  			5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		27.3 45
2.2 Tertiary education		42.8 33 			 Knowledge and technology outputs 32.3 33 		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross		82.7 18  			6.1 Knowledge creation		35.7 27 
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %		25.1 39			6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		3.7 22 
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %		3.5 62			6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.3 46 
2.3 Research and development (R&D)		10.4 58 			6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		14.9 1 
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.		988.1 51 			6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		9.1 90
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		0.5 69			6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		17.0 51 
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$		0.0 41 			6.2 Knowledge impact		31.4 61 
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*		20.6 51 			6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		0.7 54
					6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64		1.7 61
					6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		0.5 17 
					6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		3.3 72
					6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %		18.4 65
					6.3 Knowledge diffusion		29.8 35 
					6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		0.1 48
					6.3.2 Production and export complexity		52.4 44 
					6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		1.9 60
					6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		6.3 9 
 Infrastructure				32.3 94	 Creative outputs 30.9 48 		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)		64.9 69 			7.1 Intangible assets		45.0 29 
3.1.1 ICT access*		65.0 69 			7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		96.8 10 
3.1.2 ICT use*		45.5 91			7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		3.1 74
3.1.3 Government's online service*		68.2 72			7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		8.3 15 
3.1.4 E-participation*		81.0 46 			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†		55.6 58
3.2 General infrastructure		12.8 124 			7.2 Creative goods and services		7.0 93
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.		3,546.9 58 			7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		0.5 47
3.2.2 Logistics performance*		36.4 65			7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		0.6 97 
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP		6.9 125 			7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		n/a n/a
3.3 Ecological sustainability		19.2 106			7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing		0.8 68
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use		4.0 120 			7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade		0.2 78
3.3.2 Environmental performance*		49.5 57 			7.3 Online creativity		26.4 45 
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.6 82			7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		4.5 55 
					7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		5.1 55 
					7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		65.0 44 
					7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		29.1 17 
 Market sophistication				42.3 88			
4.1 Credit		34.3 90					
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*		75.0 34					
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		30.1 94					
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		0.0 79 					
4.2 Investment		17.9 120 					
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*		68.0 44					
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP		4.0 73 					
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 68					
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 93 					
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale		74.8 44 					
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %		5.3 89					
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification		89.8 51					
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$		527.9 39					

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

United Arab Emirates

GII 2021 rank

33

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
47	23	High	NAWA	9.9	647.6	58,466	34

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	78.4	30	 Business sophistication	47.2	22
1.1 Political environment	78.6	24	5.1 Knowledge workers	51.4	26
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	73.2	44	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	36.0	37
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	81.2	20	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2 Regulatory environment	84.5	21	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	⊙ 0.8	29
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	69.1	36	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	⊙ 74.3	5 ●◆
1.2.2 Rule of law*	68.9	33	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	⊙ 8.6	77 ○◇
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	8.0	1 ●◆	5.2 Innovation linkages	42.5	21
1.3 Business environment	72.0	61	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	62.1	19
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	94.8	16	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	68.5	9 ●◆
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	49.3	72	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	n/a	n/a
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	15
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	59
 Human capital and research	49.9	22	5.3 Knowledge absorption	47.7	16
2.1 Education	52.0	61	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.8	54
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.1	94 ○◇	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	13.0	17
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.0	75 ○
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	15.7	43	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.8	57
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	433.5	47 ○◇	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	⊙ 77.9	2 ●◆
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	10.5	33			
2.2 Tertiary education	59.2	3 ●◆	 Knowledge and technology outputs	22.2	59
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	52.6	60	6.1 Knowledge creation	5.9	105 ○◇
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	31.0	15 ◆	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	105 ○
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	⊙ 48.6	1 ●◆	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	60
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	38.6	28	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	75 ○
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⊙ 2,378.9	36	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	7.7	97 ○◇
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⊙ 1.3	29	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	12.8	60
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	64.9	19	6.2 Knowledge impact	29.5	65
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	35.8	33	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-0.8	80 ○
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64	3.0	48
 Infrastructure	58.1	14 ●	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.3	40
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	88.8	12 ●	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	5.6	51
3.1.1 ICT access*	87.3	13 ●	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	26.3	46
3.1.2 ICT use*	83.7	12 ●	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	31.3	32
3.1.3 Government's online service*	90.0	15	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	1.1	19
3.1.4 E-participation*	94.0	16	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	43.6	62 ◇
3.2 General infrastructure	52.9	7 ●◆	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	9.4	17
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	14,120.8	8 ●	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	2.0	58
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	88.6	11 ●◆			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	27.7	30	 Creative outputs	33.8	40
3.3 Ecological sustainability	32.7	51	7.1 Intangible assets	33.1	55
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	10.1	66	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	8.1	115 ○◇
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	55.6	40	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	133.4	14
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.8	32	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	111 ○
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	67.3	24
 Market sophistication	56.7	26	7.2 Creative goods and services	50.5	2 ●◆
4.1 Credit	50.6	28	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	n/a
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	70.0	44	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	10.6	18
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	77.6	39	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	25.9	25
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.4	30
4.2 Investment	41.1	34	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	7.2	6 ●◆
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	80.0	13 ◆	7.3 Online creativity	18.4	64 ◇
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	58.0	29	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	10.6	38
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	20	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	7.8	44
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	18	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69	46.4	71 ◇
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	78.4	34	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	9.1	50
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	3.9	73			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	92.9	43			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	647.7	33			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
6	7	High	EUR	67.9	2,978.6	44,288	4

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	86.6	15	 Business sophistication	49.7	21
1.1 Political environment	80.0	21	5.1 Knowledge workers	61.2	14
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	75.0	40 ◇	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	50.6	7 ●
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	82.6	18	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2 Regulatory environment	92.4	9	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	1.2	18
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	86.0	13	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	54.8	19
1.2.2 Rule of law*	88.9	16	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	24.1	17
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	9.3	25	5.2 Innovation linkages	47.0	17
1.3 Business environment	87.4	12	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	63.7	16
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	94.6	17	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	59.7	26
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	80.3	13	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.2	16
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	13
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.0	20
 Human capital and research	58.2	10	5.3 Knowledge absorption	40.7	27
2.1 Education	59.7	28	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	1.7	19
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.4	21	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	10.8	23
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	20.8	44 ○	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.5	51 ○
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	17.2	16	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.8	59 ○
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	503.5	12	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	41.9	32 ○
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	16.7	82 ○ ◇			
2.2 Tertiary education	47.4	18	 Knowledge and technology outputs	52.3	10
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	61.4	48 ○	6.1 Knowledge creation	65.0	8 ●
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	26.9	28	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	5.6	16
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	18.3	8	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.0	19
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	67.7	9	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	4,701.2	19	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	43.7	13
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	1.8	21	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	100.0	1 ● ◆
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	84.5	8 ●	6.2 Knowledge impact	43.1	19
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	94.9	2 ● ◆	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-3.0	112 ○ ◇
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64	15.6	8 ◆
 Infrastructure	59.7	10	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.5	14
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	93.4	2 ● ◆	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	8.3	33
3.1.1 ICT access*	93.9	3 ● ◆	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	44.9	18
3.1.2 ICT use*	86.2	9	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	48.9	15
3.1.3 Government's online service*	95.9	6 ●	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	2.8	8
3.1.4 E-participation*	97.6	6 ●	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	78.7	13
3.2 General infrastructure	34.7	40 ◇	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	8.6	19
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	4,804.5	48 ○	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	3.3	28
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	90.1	9			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	15.7	111 ○ ◇	 Creative outputs	54.0	4 ●
3.3 Ecological sustainability	50.9	14	7.1 Intangible assets	56.0	10
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	17.2	12	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	53.8	40
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	81.3	4 ●	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	160.7	8
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.6	26	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	8.5	14
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	79.1	6 ●
 Market sophistication	78.1	4 ● ◆	7.2 Creative goods and services	44.8	6 ● ◆
4.1 Credit	65.3	10	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	2.5	6 ● ◆
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	75.0	34	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	6.2	36
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	133.6	14	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	61.8	8
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.9	18
4.2 Investment	80.0	5 ● ◆	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	3.5	16
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	84.0	7 ◆	7.3 Online creativity	59.0	10
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	60.1	10
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	9	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	69.4	8 ●
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	7	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69	80.0	11
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	89.1	3 ● ◆	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	22.4	24
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.8	25 ○			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	98.6	6 ●			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	2,978.6	9			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

United Republic of Tanzania

GII 2021 rank

90

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank	
65	120	Lower middle	SSF	59.7	165.3	2,851	88	
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank
 Institutions				52.7 103	 Business sophistication 16.0 119			
1.1 Political environment				38.0 122 ◇	5.1 Knowledge workers 9.8 124 ◇			
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				51.8 119 ◇	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % ⊙ 3.4 124 ○			
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				31.1 122	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % ⊙ 30.7 50			
1.2 Regulatory environment				63.2 73 ◆	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP n/a n/a			
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				26.7 108	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % ⊙ 0.1 101 ◇			
1.2.2 Rule of law*				31.5 102	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % ⊙ 0.4 122 ○			
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				9.3 25 ● ◆	5.2 Innovation linkages 22.1 59 ●			
1.3 Business environment				56.7 114	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration† 47.2 46 ● ◆			
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				74.4 119	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth† 50.7 43 ●			
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				39.1 102	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP ⊙ 0.2 29 ● ◆			
					5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 104			
					5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 96			
 Human capital and research				10.9 125 ◇	5.3 Knowledge absorption 16.2 111			
2.1 Education				29.1 117	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade 0.1 112			
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				3.7 78	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade ⊙ 7.8 63 ●			
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap ⊙				14.9 76	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade 0.2 127 ◇			
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				9.1 111 ◇	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP 1.8 84			
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses n/a n/a			
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				22.1 101				
2.2 Tertiary education				1.0 130 ○ ◇				
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				3.1 127 ○ ◇				
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				9.5 109 ○ ◇				
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				n/a n/a				
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				2.6 90				
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				⊙ 19.2 105				
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				⊙ 0.5 65				
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0 41 ○ ◇				
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0.0 74 ○ ◇				
 Infrastructure				29.9 105	 Knowledge and technology outputs 12.2 100			
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				37.1 115	6.1 Knowledge creation 5.5 109			
3.1.1 ICT access*				27.7 124 ◇	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP ⊙ 0.2 99			
3.1.2 ICT use*				9.6 130 ○ ◇	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 98 ○ ◇			
3.1.3 Government's online service*				55.3 95	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.0 74			
3.1.4 E-participation*				56.0 93	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 9.0 91			
3.2 General infrastructure				35.6 38 ● ◆	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index 10.0 79			
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				128.4 119	6.2 Knowledge impact 20.7 101			
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				n/a n/a	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % 4.1 10 ●			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				38.1 9 ● ◆	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64 0.2 112			
3.3 Ecological sustainability				16.9 116	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 0.0 124 ○ ◇			
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				8.0 91	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.5 121			
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				31.1 116	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, % 8.7 92			
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2 115	6.3 Knowledge diffusion 10.4 94			
					6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 0.0 109			
					6.3.2 Production and export complexity 41.7 67			
					6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade ⊙ 2.0 57 ●			
					6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade 0.2 120			
 Market sophistication				37.5 109	 Creative outputs 31.4 [44]			
4.1 Credit				27.6 114	7.1 Intangible assets 47.2 [22]			
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				65.0 61	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a			
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				12.1 124	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP n/a n/a			
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				0.1 55	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a			
4.2 Investment				27.4 [74]	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation† 47.2 94			
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				50.0 92	7.2 Creative goods and services 28.7 [28]			
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				n/a n/a	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade n/a n/a			
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a n/a	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 n/a n/a			
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0 64	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69 n/a n/a			
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				57.6 103	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing ⊙ 1.7 22 ●			
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				8.4 105	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade ⊙ 2.3 25 ●			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				67.0 100	7.3 Online creativity 2.5 130 ○ ◇			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				165.3 70	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 0.2 120			
					7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 0.2 111			
					7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69 12.4 130 ○ ◇			
					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 appendices 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.

United States of America

GII 2021 rank

3

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
4	3	High	NAC	331.0	20,807.3	63,051	3

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
Institutions	87.6	12	Business sophistication	63.0	2
1.1 Political environment	80.8	19	5.1 Knowledge workers	73.5	4
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	75.0	40	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	52.0	4
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	83.7	17	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2 Regulatory environment	91.0	12	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	2.3	5
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	78.7	20	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	63.1	10
1.2.2 Rule of law*	85.2	18	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	28.0	5
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	8.0	1	5.2 Innovation linkages	59.9	5
1.3 Business environment	91.0	2	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	74.4	3
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	91.6	48	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	73.7	1
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	90.5	2	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.2	19
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	6
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.4	12
Human capital and research	58.1	11	5.3 Knowledge absorption	55.7	7
2.1 Education	57.6	41	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	1.6	22
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.0	42	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	16.9	10
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	22.7	31	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.6	47
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	16.3	29	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.6	89
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	495.3	24	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	72.5	4
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	14.6	71			
2.2 Tertiary education	38.6	45	Knowledge and technology outputs	59.2	3
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	88.3	11	6.1 Knowledge creation	72.9	3
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	19.0	78	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	13.3	1
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	5.2	47	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.8	12
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	78.3	2	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	4,408.2	22	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	18.9	46
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	3.1	8	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	100.0	1
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	100.0	1	6.2 Knowledge impact	56.9	1
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	98.8	1	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.6	30
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	n/a	n/a
Infrastructure	55.3	23	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	1.1	1
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	90.1	9	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.0	110
3.1.1 ICT access*	83.5	22	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	44.9	19
3.1.2 ICT use*	82.1	18	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	47.7	16
3.1.3 Government's online service*	94.7	7	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	4.3	1
3.1.4 E-participation*	100.0	1	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	79.7	11
3.2 General infrastructure	45.1	18	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	8.8	18
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	13,284.9	9	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	2.0	56
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	85.3	14			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	20.3	86	Creative outputs	47.8	12
3.3 Ecological sustainability	30.8	55	7.1 Intangible assets	48.8	21
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	9.1	80	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	21.5	91
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	69.3	24	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	209.5	4
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	117	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.1	66
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	83.7	1
Market sophistication	81.5	2	7.2 Creative goods and services	43.0	7
4.1 Credit	88.0	1	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	1.9	8
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	95.0	4	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	2.9	60
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	191.8	2	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	100.0	1
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.4	31
4.2 Investment	73.2	9	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	3.0	21
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	71.6	35	7.3 Online creativity	50.4	21
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	152.9	5	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	100.0	1
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	10	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	2.1	70
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	1	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	69.5	40
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	83.4	18	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	27.4	21
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	13.8	128			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	98.6	8			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	20,807.3	2			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
63	69	High	LCN	3.5	75.3	21,338	69
				Score/ Value	Rank		
 Institutions				70.3	44		
1.1	Political environment			72.0	38		
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			83.9	13 ●		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			66.1	40		
1.2	Regulatory environment			67.3	60 ◇		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			56.8	48 ◇		
1.2.2	Rule of law*			63.1	37		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			20.8	89		
1.3	Business environment			71.6	65		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			89.6	56		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			53.6	65		
 Human capital and research				31.7	64 ◇		
2.1	Education			52.3	59		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			5.0	37		
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			16.1	69 ◇		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			16.8	20 ●		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			423.5	52 ◇		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			12.7	55		
2.2	Tertiary education			33.4	65 ◇		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			63.1	45		
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			17.5	86 ◇		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			n/a	n/a		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			9.4	61 ◇		
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			696.4	58 ◇		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.4	71 ◇		
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41 ◇		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			21.2	49		
 Infrastructure				45.4	53 ◇		
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			80.5	30		
3.1.1	ICT access*			77.7	42		
3.1.2	ICT use*			74.4	36		
3.1.3	Government's online service*			84.1	31		
3.1.4	E-participation*			85.7	29		
3.2	General infrastructure			20.0	111 ◇		
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			4,653.2	50		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			29.6	84 ◇		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			16.3	107 ◇		
3.3	Ecological sustainability			35.8	45		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			14.6	25 ●		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			49.1	58 ◇		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.9	29 ●		
 Market sophistication				37.6	108 ◇		
4.1	Credit			27.9	113 ◇		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			60.0	74		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			28.1	100 ◇		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.0	68 ◇		
4.2	Investment			23.9	95		
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			30.0	122 ◇		
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	19 ●		
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	66		
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			61.1	91 ◇		
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			5.3	89 ◇		
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			75.1	89 ◇		
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			75.3	90		
 Business sophistication				22.4	81 ◇		
5.1	Knowledge workers			27.0	82 ◇		
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			22.3	71 ◇		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %			53.3	14 ●		
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			0.1	63 ◇		
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %			4.6	83 ◇		
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			10.4	68 ◇		
5.2	Innovation linkages			17.0	95 ◇		
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†			39.5	79 ◇		
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†			45.2	76		
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP			0.0	59		
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	88		
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.2	44		
5.3	Knowledge absorption			23.1	74 ◇		
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.8	52		
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade			6.6	85		
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade			2.8	12 ●		
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			3.0	50		
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses			0.6	81 ◇		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				21.4	63		
6.1	Knowledge creation			11.7	72 ◇		
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.3	86		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a	n/a		
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.3	42		
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			16.2	51		
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index			11.2	68		
6.2	Knowledge impact			32.2	57		
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %			2.1	27 ◆		
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			1.3	78		
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP			0.2	62		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			13.2	22 ●		
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %			15.3	73 ◇		
6.3	Knowledge diffusion			20.3	53		
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0.3	32		
6.3.2	Production and export complexity			44.4	60 ◇		
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade			0.8	77		
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade			3.6	25 ●		
 Creative outputs				24.5	64 ◇		
7.1	Intangible assets			29.5	72		
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			52.6	43		
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP			0.0	80 ◇		
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.7	77		
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†			58.4	50		
7.2	Creative goods and services			14.4	64		
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			1.3	20 ●		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			4.7	46		
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69			n/a	n/a		
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing			1.1	46		
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			0.0	112 ◇		
7.3	Online creativity			24.7	48		
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			6.4	49		
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			11.5	40		
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69			69.8	37		
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			8.6	51		

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
100	75	Lower middle	CSA	33.5	250.2	7,378	93
		Score/Value	Rank			Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions		55.8	94	 Business sophistication		14.8[123]	
1.1 Political environment		47.6	95	5.1 Knowledge workers		22.8	[93]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*		64.3	80	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		n/a	n/a
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*		39.2	99	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		16.9	87 ◇
1.2 Regulatory environment		49.9	107	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	⊙	0.1	72
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*		17.5	126 ○ ◇	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %		42.4	38 ◆
1.2.2 Rule of law*		19.1	123 ◇	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		n/a	n/a
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal		17.3	69	5.2 Innovation linkages		2.6	[130]
1.3 Business environment		69.8	72	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†		n/a	n/a
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*		96.2	8 ◆	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†		n/a	n/a
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*		43.5	90	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		0.0	97 ○
 Human capital and research		30.4	72 ◆	5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	62
2.1 Education		57.3	[42]	5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	90
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP		5.3	28 ●	5.3 Knowledge absorption		19.0	98
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		n/a	n/a	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		0.3	83
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years		12.5	87	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		8.8	51
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science		n/a	n/a	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		0.3	115
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		10.9	37 ● ◆	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		2.8	58
2.2 Tertiary education		32.0	68	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	⊙	12.9	60
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross		12.6	108	 Knowledge and technology outputs		17.9	77
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %		34.5	7 ● ◆	6.1 Knowledge creation		10.6	77
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %		0.2	105 ○	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.5	47
2.3 Research and development (R&D)		2.0	95	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	98 ○ ◇
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⊙	476.2	69	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.1	22 ●
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⊙	0.1	99	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		2.1	125 ○
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$		0.0	41 ○ ◇	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		4.4	112
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*		0.0	74 ○ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact		35.1	42 ● ◆
 Infrastructure		40.4	72 ◆	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		4.6	8 ● ◆
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)		66.9	65 ◆	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64		1.6	63
3.1.1 ICT access*		60.1	76 ◆	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		n/a	n/a
3.1.2 ICT use*		48.3	84	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		2.3	83
3.1.3 Government's online service*		78.2	46 ● ◆	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %		24.0	52
3.1.4 E-participation*		81.0	46 ◆	6.3 Knowledge diffusion		8.0	102
3.2 General infrastructure		35.7	37 ● ◆	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		0.0	103
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	1,908.6	82		6.3.2 Production and export complexity		34.4	79
3.2.2 Logistics performance*		24.6	95	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		0.1	119
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP		39.5	7 ● ◆	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		0.8	87
3.3 Ecological sustainability		18.7	111	 Creative outputs		12.3	113
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use		5.8	110	7.1 Intangible assets		19.0	[106]
3.3.2 Environmental performance*		44.3	77 ◆	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		32.8	71
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.2	116	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		n/a	n/a
 Market sophistication		56.9	24 ● ◆	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.0	69
4.1 Credit		30.2	105	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†		n/a	n/a
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*		65.0	61	7.2 Creative goods and services		5.9	101
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		30.0	95	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		0.0	95
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		0.0	80 ○	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		4.2	47
4.2 Investment		70.0	[11]	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		n/a	n/a
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*		70.0	36 ●	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing		0.7	79
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP		n/a	n/a	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade		0.2	86
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a	7.3 Online creativity		5.3	122
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		0.0	131 ○ ◇
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale		70.4	62	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		1.1	82
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	⊙	8.7	110	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		23.7	116
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification		95.9	22 ● ◆	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	99 ○
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$		250.2	60				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank			
38	60	Lower middle	SEAO	97.3	1,047.3	10,755	42			
				Score/ Value Rank	Score/ Value Rank					
	Institutions			58.8	83		Business sophistication	30.8	47	
1.1	Political environment			60.5	58	◆	5.1	Knowledge workers	31.0	66
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			78.6	34	◆	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	13.2	100 ○
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			51.5	71	◆	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	22.2	68
1.2	Regulatory environment			54.3	98		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.4	44 ○
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			36.6	93		5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	64.1	8 ●
1.2.2	Rule of law*			46.3	64	◆	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	8.0	79
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			24.6	104		5.2	Innovation linkages	22.1	58
1.3	Business environment			61.6	101		5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	53.0	34
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			85.1	88		5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	63.6	17
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			38.0	106 ○		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	64
							5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	74
							5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	92
	Human capital and research			28.1	79		5.3	Knowledge absorption	39.2	30
2.1	Education			54.2	[52]		5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.2	91
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.2	62		5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	25.7	3 ●
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			n/a	n/a		5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	0.1	129 ○
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			n/a	n/a		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	6.3	16
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			502.0	16	◆	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	24.1	52
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			18.6	91					
2.2	Tertiary education			23.2	90					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			28.6	87					
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			22.7	54					
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			0.4	102 ○					
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			6.9	68		6.1	Knowledge creation	9.8	79
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			707.7	57		6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.7	73
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.5	64		6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	88
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0	41 ○	◆	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4	38
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			8.9	66		6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	10.4	83
							6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	13.0	58
	Infrastructure			38.2	79	◆	6.2	Knowledge impact	36.4	36
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			61.0	79	◆	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	5.8	3 ●
3.1.1	ICT access*			52.8	87		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	1.1	81
3.1.2	ICT use*			55.6	71	◆	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.3	49
3.1.3	Government's online service*			65.3	78		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.8	65
3.1.4	E-participation*			70.2	70		6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	29.9	42
3.2	General infrastructure			33.1	47		6.3	Knowledge diffusion	41.9	21
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			2,521.9	74	◆	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	106 ○
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			57.0	38	◆	6.3.2	Production and export complexity	47.2	52
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			26.2	39		6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	32.1	1 ●
3.3	Ecological sustainability			20.5	95		6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	0.3	115 ○
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			8.1	90					
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			33.4	110 ○					
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.5	55	◆				
	Market sophistication			57.2	22	◆		Creative outputs	33.4	42
4.1	Credit			66.1	9	◆	7.1	Intangible assets	41.9	35
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			80.0	23	◆	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	73.3	23
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			137.9	12	◆	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	80.8	25
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			3.1	11	●	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.2	45
4.2	Investment			20.6	111 ○		7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†	54.4	63
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			54.0	88		7.2	Creative goods and services	26.0	35
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			55.8	31		7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.1	91 ○
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	71		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	1.2	81
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0	54		7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	2.8	52 ○
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			85.0	15	◆	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.9	64
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			1.7	21	◆	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	5.8	11
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			98.3	9	◆	7.3	Online creativity	23.9	49
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			1,047.3	23	◆	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	2.5	71
							7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	2.1	69
							7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	44.0	79
							7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	47.9	10

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank	
125	132	Low	NAWA	29.8	62.7	1,931	131	
				Score/ Value Rank				Score/ Value Rank
	Institutions			27.6 132 ○ ◇		Business sophistication		18.6 102
1.1	Political environment			0.0 132 ○ ◇	5.1	Knowledge workers		11.4 [123]
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*			0.0 132 ○ ◇	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		⊙ 12.4 102
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*			0.0 132 ○ ◇	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %		⊙ 14.3 91 ◇
1.2	Regulatory environment			30.8 127 ◇	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a n/a
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			0.0 132 ○ ◇	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %		n/a n/a
1.2.2	Rule of law*			0.0 132 ○ ◇	5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		⊙ 1.1 113
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal			27.4 110 ◇	5.2	Innovation linkages		12.1 124
1.3	Business environment			51.9 124 ◇	5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†		17.0 127 ○ ◇
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			76.8 116	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†		31.0 122 ◇
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			26.9 125 ◇	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP		n/a n/a
					5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 103
					5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0 100 ○ ◇
	Human capital and research			10.1 [127]	5.3	Knowledge absorption		32.5 50 ● ◆
2.1	Education			22.0 [126]	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade		3.3 5 ● ◆
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			n/a n/a	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade		2.4 127 ◇
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap ⊙			11.8 86	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade		0.3 122 ◇
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			⊙ 9.1 112	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		-1.3 124 ◇
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a n/a	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses		n/a n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			⊙ 26.8 110				
2.2	Tertiary education			8.4 115		Knowledge and technology outputs		7.2 126 ◇
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			⊙ 10.2 113	6.1	Knowledge creation		6.6 97
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %			n/a n/a	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.9 66 ● ◆
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			⊙ 4.3 56 ●	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a n/a
2.3	Research and development (R&D)			0.0 [123]	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		⊙ 0.0 69
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			n/a n/a	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		10.6 81 ●
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			n/a n/a	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index		3.3 121
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$			0.0 41 ○ ◇	6.2	Knowledge impact		10.1 123
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*			0.0 74 ○ ◇	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %		-3.7 114 ◇
					6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		n/a n/a
	Infrastructure			19.8 129	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP		0.1 99
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			25.2 130	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.2 131
3.1.1	ICT access*			25.7 126	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %		⊙ 1.2 110 ○ ◇
3.1.2	ICT use*			11.7 128	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		5.1 120
3.1.3	Government's online service*			32.4 123	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		0.0 82
3.1.4	E-participation*			31.0 124	6.3.2	Production and export complexity		13.6 116 ◇
3.2	General infrastructure			2.6 132 ○ ◇	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade		⊙ 0.1 124
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			126.6 120	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade		0.9 84 ●
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			10.2 120				
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			6.4 126 ○ ◇		Creative outputs		12.2 114
3.3	Ecological sustainability			31.5 53 ● ◆	7.1	Intangible assets		22.4 91 ●
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use			21.1 7 ● ◆	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		66.5 28 ● ◆
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			n/a n/a	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		0.0 80 ○ ◇
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.1 123	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.7 78 ●
					7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†		21.7 125 ○ ◇
	Market sophistication			29.0 125	7.2	Creative goods and services		0.0 [132]
4.1	Credit			0.3 132 ○ ◇	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		n/a n/a
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			0.0 132 ○ ◇	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a n/a
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			⊙ 5.6 130 ○ ◇	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		0.0 63 ○
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0.1 61	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing		n/a n/a
4.2	Investment			26.0 [80]	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		⊙ 0.0 128
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*			26.0 126	7.3	Online creativity		3.8 126
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a n/a	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		0.4 114
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		0.0 130
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP			n/a n/a	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69		19.1 125
4.3	Trade, diversification, and market scale			60.6 92 ● ◆	7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.2 84 ◆
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			⊙ 5.0 87 ●				
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification			⊙ 75.1 91				
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			62.7 94 ●				

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
127	111	Lower middle	SSF	18.4	62.4	3,302	122
				Score/ Value Rank			
 Institutions				44.4 125 ○ ◇			
1.1 Political environment				42.2 108			
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*				55.4 112			
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				35.6 108			
1.2 Regulatory environment				23.8 129 ○ ◇			
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				29.0 105			
1.2.2 Rule of law*				34.5 92			
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal				50.6 128 ○ ◇			
1.3 Business environment				67.1 78 ●			
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*				84.9 90			
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*				49.3 71 ●			
 Human capital and research				17.9 [107]			
2.1 Education				51.4 [65]			
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				4.6 54 ●			
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				21.1 98 ○			
2.2 Tertiary education				2.3 [127]			
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				4.1 126 ○ ◇			
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)				0.0 [123]			
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				n/a n/a			
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				n/a n/a			
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$				0.0 41 ○ ◇			
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0.0 74 ○ ◇			
 Infrastructure				24.9 119 ◇			
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				28.5 126 ○ ◇			
3.1.1 ICT access*				35.3 116			
3.1.2 ICT use*				22.1 111			
3.1.3 Government's online service*				25.9 128 ○ ◇			
3.1.4 E-participation*				31.0 124 ○ ◇			
3.2 General infrastructure				30.7 59 ●			
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				933.0 99			
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				22.3 105			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				35.3 12 ●			
3.3 Ecological sustainability				15.3 125 ○ ◇			
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				5.5 113			
3.3.2 Environmental performance*				34.7 103			
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2 112			
 Market sophistication				42.9 87			
4.1 Credit				40.0 71 ●			
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*				95.0 4 ● ◆			
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				15.6 118			
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				0.1 63			
4.2 Investment				24.6 84			
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*				60.0 71 ●			
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP				13.6 66 ○			
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a n/a			
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0 46 ●			
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale				64.0 77 ●			
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				3.4 65 ●			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				79.1 81 ○			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				62.3 95			
 Business sophistication				22.0 83			
5.1 Knowledge workers				31.5 [65]			
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				19.1 81 ○			
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %				36.6 37 ●			
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP				n/a n/a			
5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %				n/a n/a			
5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				6.2 88 ○			
5.2 Innovation linkages				17.8 86			
5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†				32.2 105			
5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†				42.1 95			
5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP				n/a n/a			
5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0 91			
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0 89			
5.3 Knowledge absorption				16.6 107			
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.2 93			
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				5.1 112			
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				0.9 82			
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				2.7 63 ●			
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses				n/a n/a			
 Knowledge and technology outputs				9.0 120			
6.1 Knowledge creation				5.8 106			
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0 123 ○			
6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.0 92			
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a n/a			
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				8.8 95			
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				6.9 90			
6.2 Knowledge impact				14.1 117			
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				-1.8 98 ◇			
6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64				1.1 82			
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.0 113 ◇			
6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.5 120			
6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %				10.1 88 ○			
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				7.1 108			
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				n/a n/a			
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				29.6 93			
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				0.3 101			
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				0.2 119			
 Creative outputs				9.5 125 ○ ◇			
7.1 Intangible assets				14.8 120			
7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				16.8 97			
7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				0.0 80 ○ ◇			
7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.9 75 ●			
7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†				37.3 119 ○ ◇			
7.2 Creative goods and services				0.8 [130]			
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.0 112 ○			
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				n/a n/a			
7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.1 99			
7.3 Online creativity				7.7 109			
7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69				0.1 124 ○			
7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69				0.1 115			
7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69				26.2 110			
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a n/a			

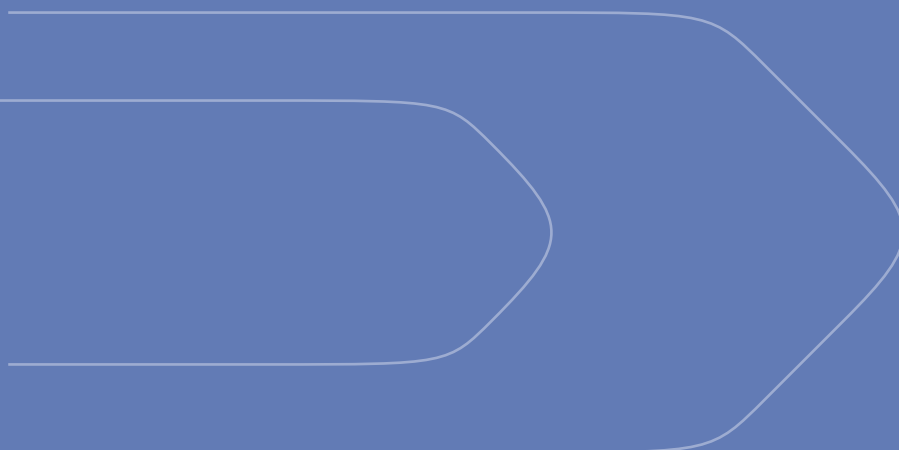
NOTES: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question. ○ indicates that the economy's data are older than the base year; see appendices for details, including the year of the data, at <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
105	116	Lower middle	SSF	14.9	39.2	2,583	120

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	40.7	129	 Business sophistication	18.7	101
1.1 Political environment	32.0	131	5.1 Knowledge workers	22.3	[96]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	48.2	127	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	12.8	101
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	23.9	131	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	26.4	59
1.2 Regulatory environment	37.6	123	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	5.2	131	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a
1.2.2 Rule of law*	13.6	131	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	7.5	84
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	25.3	105	5.2 Innovation linkages	17.5	91
1.3 Business environment	52.4	122	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	29.0	115
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	72.0	121	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	31.4	121
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	32.9	115	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	n/a	n/a
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	33
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	100
 Human capital and research	24.6	88	5.3 Knowledge absorption	16.4	108
2.1 Education	46.8	76	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.1	109
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.9	17	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	6.7	83
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	22.2	33	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.7	94
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	11.4	98	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.8	83
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	22.5	103			
2.2 Tertiary education	26.6	81	 Knowledge and technology outputs	11.7	109
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	10.0	114	6.1 Knowledge creation	9.2	84
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	30.2	16	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	97
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.5	98	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	74
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	0.3	115	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	99.5	88	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	15.1	57
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	n/a	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	7.5	87
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41	6.2 Knowledge impact	20.2	103
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-4.2	117
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	2.1	54
 Infrastructure	19.8	128	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.2	69
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	40.8	108	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.7	67
3.1.1 ICT access*	38.4	110	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	21.7	59
3.1.2 ICT use*	27.0	106	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	5.6	117
3.1.3 Government's online service*	52.3	99	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	77
3.1.4 E-participation*	45.2	108	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	22.4	106
3.2 General infrastructure	2.9	131	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.6	88
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	652.3	105	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.3	109
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	3.4	123			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	n/a	n/a	 Creative outputs	15.7	101
3.3 Ecological sustainability	15.9	121	7.1 Intangible assets	12.0	126
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	3.5	122	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.0	126
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	37.0	100	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	14.9	54
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.2	63	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
			7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	29.7	123
 Market sophistication	46.7	64	7.2 Creative goods and services	29.8	[24]
4.1 Credit	34.1	92	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	n/a
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	65.0	61	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	51.8	64	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.0	71	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	0.5	82
4.2 Investment	54.0	[17]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	3.5	15
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	54.0	88	7.3 Online creativity	9.0	101
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.5	111
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.8	91
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	28.7	108
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	51.9	113	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	5.0	86			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	58.2	104			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	39.2	111			

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 <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Appendices



Appendix I

The Global Innovation Index rational and origins, its conceptual framework and data limitations

Rationale and origins

The Global Innovation Index (GII) was launched in 2007 (see Box Annex 1). The goal was to find and determine metrics and methods that could capture a picture of innovation in society that is as complete as possible.

There were several motivations for setting this goal. First, innovation is important for driving economic progress and competitiveness – both for developed and developing economies. Many governments are putting innovation at the center of their growth strategies. Second, the definition of innovation has broadened – it is no longer restricted to research and development (R&D) laboratories and published scientific papers. Innovation is more general and horizontal in nature, and includes social, business model and technical aspects. Last, but not least, recognizing and celebrating innovation in emerging markets is critical for inspiring people – especially the next generation of entrepreneurs and innovators.

Box Annex 1: History of the GII (2007–2021)

The GII project was launched by Professor Soumitra Dutta in 2007 during his tenure at INSEAD. WIPO started its association with the GII in 2011 and began co-publishing the GII in 2012. In 2013, Cornell University joined as co-publisher, with Professor Dutta representing the GII at Cornell University and Bruno Lanvin at INSEAD. The GII continued to be co-published by Cornell University, INSEAD and WIPO up to 2020. As of 2021, the GII is published by WIPO in partnership with the Portulans Institute, various corporate and academic network partners and the GII Advisory Board.

Now in its 14th edition, the GII helps to create an environment in which innovation factors are under continual evaluation. It provides a key tool for decision-makers and a rich database of detailed metrics that are convenient for refining innovation policies.

Measuring innovation outputs and their impact remains difficult, hence great emphasis is placed on measuring the climate and infrastructure for innovation and on assessing related outcomes.

Although the final results take the shape of several rankings, the GII is more concerned with improving the “journey” to better measurement, understanding innovation, and identifying targeted policies, good practices and other levers that foster innovation. The rich data metrics, at index, sub-index or indicator level, can be used to monitor performance over time and to benchmark developments against economies within the same region or income group classification.

Defining innovation in the GII

The GII adopts a broad notion of innovation, originally elaborated in the *Oslo Manual* developed by the European Communities and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). In its fourth edition, the *Oslo Manual* 2018 introduces a more general definition of innovation:¹

An innovation is a new or improved product or process (or combination thereof) that differs significantly from the unit's previous products or processes and that has been made available to potential users (product) or brought into use by the unit (process).

This update of the *Oslo Manual* also introduces a series of definitions associated with innovation in business activities and for different types of innovation firms. In this context, innovation translates as improvements made to outcomes in the form of either new goods or services or any combination of these. While the GII focuses on a more general definition of innovation, it is important to highlight how these definitions capture the evolution of the way innovation has been perceived and understood over the last two decades.

Economists and policymakers previously focused on R&D-based technological product innovation, largely produced in-house and mostly in manufacturing industries. Innovation of this nature was executed by a highly educated labor force in R&D-intensive companies. The process leading to such innovation was conceptualized as closed, internal and localized. Technological breakthroughs were necessarily “radical” and took place at the “global knowledge frontier.” This characterization implied the existence of leading and lagging economies, with low- or middle-income economies only playing “catch up.”

Today, innovation capability is increasingly seen as the ability to exploit new technological combinations; it embraces the notion of incremental innovation and “innovation without research.” Non-R&D innovative expenditure is an important component of reaping the rewards of technological innovation. Interest in understanding how innovation evolves in low- and middle-income economies is increasing, along with an awareness that incremental forms of innovation can impact development. Furthermore, the process of innovation itself has changed significantly. Investment in innovation-related activity and intangible assets has consistently intensified at the firm, economy and global levels, adding both new innovation actors from outside high-income economies and non-profit actors. The structure of knowledge production activity is more complex and geographically dispersed than ever.²

A key challenge is to find metrics that capture innovation as it actually happens in the world today. Direct official measures that quantify innovation outputs remain extremely scarce. For example, there are no official statistics on the amount of innovative activity – defined as the number of new products, processes, or other innovations – for any given innovation actor, let alone for any given country (see the GII 2013, Chapter 1, Annex 1, Box 1). Most measurements also struggle to appropriately capture the innovation outputs of a wider spectrum of innovation actors, such as the services sector or public entities. This includes innovation surveys, which have contributed greatly to the measurement of innovation activities, but fail to provide a good and reliable sense of cross-economy innovation output performance, and are often not applicable to developing economies where innovation is often informal.³

The GII aims to improve the measurement of innovation in order to provide a more complete picture of innovation ecosystems across the globe.

The GII conceptual framework

The overall GII ranking is based on two sub-indices that are both equally important in presenting a complete picture of innovation; the Innovation Input Sub-Index and the Innovation Output Sub-Index. Hence, three indices are calculated:

- **Innovation Input Sub-Index:** Five input pillars capture elements of the economy that enable and facilitate innovative activities.
- **Innovation Output Sub-Index:** Innovation outputs are the result of innovative activities within the economy. Although the Output Sub-Index includes only two pillars, it carries the same weight as the Input Sub-Index in calculating the overall GII scores.
- **The overall GII score** is the average of the Input and Output Sub-Indices, on which the GII economy rankings are then produced.

Each of the five input and two output pillars is divided into three sub-pillars, each of which is composed of individual indicators, a total of 81 this year (see the Economy profiles section for the Framework of the Global Innovation Index 2021). A deeper elaboration of the conceptual framework and pillars can be found in last year’s edition.⁴ Sub-pillars are calculated using the weighted average of its individual indicators and are normalized to take the form of scores between 0 and 100. Pillar scores are calculated using the weighted average of its sub-pillar scores.

Adjustments to the GII model in 2021

Annex Table 1 summarizes adjustments to the GII 2021 framework. A total of 11 indicators were modified this year. The methodology of five indicators changed, three are new indicators, two indicators were dropped, and one indicator changed name.

Annex Table 1
Changes to the GII 2021 framework

GII 2020	Adjustment	GII 2021
4.2.3 Venture capital deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	Methodology revised	4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP
	New indicator	4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP
4.3.2 Intensity of local competition [†]	Removed	
	New indicator	4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification
5.2.4 JV–strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	Methodology revised	5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP
6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	Methodology revised	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP
6.2.1 Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	Indicator name changed	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %
6.2.5 High- & medium-high-tech manufacturing, %	Methodology revised	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %
	New indicator	6.3.2 Production and export complexity
6.3.2 High-tech net exports, % total trade	Methodology revised	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade
6.3.4 FDI net outflows, % GDP	Removed	

Source: Global Innovation Index 2021, WIPO.

Notes: Refer to the Sources and definitions (Appendix III) for a detailed explanation of terminology and acronyms.

Data limitations and treatment

This year the GII model includes 132 economies, which represent 94.3% of the world’s population and 99.0% of the world’s GDP in purchasing power parity current international dollars.

The timeliest possible indicators are used for the GII 2021: from the non-missing data, 30.0% are from 2020, 41.4%

are from 2019, 17.5% are from 2018, 5.9% are from 2017, 1.2% are from 2016, and the small remainder of 4.0% are from earlier years.⁵

The GII 2021 model includes 81 indicators, which fall into three categories:

- quantitative/objective/hard data (63 indicators);
- composite indicators/index data (15 indicators); and
- survey/qualitative/subjective/soft data (3 indicators).

This year, for an economy to feature in the GII 2021, the minimum symmetric data coverage is at least 36 indicators in the Innovation Input Sub-Index (66%) and 18 indicators in the Innovation Output Sub-Index (66%), with scores for at least two sub-pillars per pillar. In the GII 2021, 132 economies had sufficient data available to be included in the Index. For each economy, only the most recent yearly data were considered. As a rule, the GII indicators consider data from as far back as 2011, with a few exceptions.

Missing values

For the sake of transparency and replicability of results, missing values are not estimated; they are indicated with “n/a” and are not considered in the sub-pillar score. In return, the European Commission’s Competence Centre on Composite Indicators and Scoreboards at the Joint Research Centre (JRC-COIN) audit (see Appendix II) assesses the robustness of the GII modeling choices (no imputation of missing data, fixed predefined weights and arithmetic averages) by imputing missing data, applying random weights and using geometric averages. Since 2012, based on this assessment, a confidence interval has been provided for each ranking in the GII as well as the Input and Output Sub-Indices (Appendix II).

Treatment of series with outliers

Potentially problematic indicators with outliers that could polarize results and unduly bias the rankings were treated according to the rules listed below, as per the recommendations of the JRC-COIN. Only hard data indicators were treated (32 out of 63).

First rule: selection

Problematic indicators were identified by skewness and kurtosis. The problematic indicators had:

- an absolute value of skewness greater than 2.25; and
- a kurtosis greater than 3.5.⁶

Second rule: treatment

Indicators with one to five outliers (30 cases) were winsorized; the values distorting the indicator distribution were assigned the next highest value, up to the level where skewness and/or kurtosis had the values specified above.⁷

Indicators with five or more outliers and for which skewness or kurtosis did not enter within the ranges specified above were transformed using natural logarithms after multiplication by a given factor f .⁸ Since only “goods” were affected (i.e., indicators for which higher values indicate better outcomes, as opposed to “bads”), the following formula was used:

$$\ln \left[\frac{(max \times f - 1) (economy\ value - min)}{max - min} + 1 \right]$$

where “min” and “max” are the minimum and maximum indicator sample values.⁹

Normalization

The 81 indicators were then normalized into the [0, 100] range, with higher scores representing better outcomes. Normalization was according to the min–max method, where the “min” and “max” values were the minimum and maximum indicator sample values, respectively. Index and survey data were exceptions; the original series range of values was kept as min and max values ([0, 1] for UNPAN indices; [1, 7] for the World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey questions; [0, 100] for World Bank’s World Governance Indicators; etc.). The following formulas were applied:

$$\text{Goods: } \frac{economy\ value - min}{max - min} \times 100$$

$$\text{Bads: } \frac{max - economy\ value}{max - min} \times 100$$

Caveats on the year-to-year comparison of rankings

The GII compares the performance of national innovation systems across economies and presents the changes in economy rankings over time.

Importantly, scores and rankings from one year to the next are not directly comparable. Each ranking reflects the relative positioning of a particular economy based on the conceptual framework, the data coverage and the sample of economies of that GII edition, also reflecting changes in the underlying indicators at source and in data availability.

A few factors influence year-on-year rankings of an economy:

- the actual performance of the economy in question;
- adjustments made to the GII framework (changes in indicator composition and measurement revisions);
- data updates, the treatment of outliers, and missing values; and
- the inclusion or exclusion of economies in the sample.

Additionally, the following characteristics complicate the time-series analysis based on simple GII rankings or scores:

- **Missing values.** The GII produces relative index scores, which means that a missing value for one economy affects the index score of other economies. Because the number of missing values decreases every year, this problem reduces over time.
- **Reference year.** The data underlying the GII do not refer to a single year but to several years, depending on the latest available year for any given variable. In addition, the reference years for different variables are not the same for each economy, in an attempt to limit the number of missing data points.
- **Normalization factor.** Most GII variables are normalized using either GDP or population, with the intention of enabling cross-economy comparability. Yet, this implies that year-on-year changes in individual indicators may be driven either by the variable (numerator) or by its normalization factor (denominator).
- **Consistent data collection.** Measuring the change in year-on-year performance relies on the consistent collection of data over time. Changes in the definition of variables or in the data collection process could create movements in the rankings that are unrelated to performance.

A detailed economy study based on the GII database and the economy profile over time, coupled with analytical work on the ground, including that of innovation actors and decision-makers, yields the best results in terms of monitoring an economy's innovation performance, as well as in identifying possible avenues for improvement.

Notes:

- 1 Eurostat and OECD, 2018.
- 2 See WIPO (2011–2021) for bi-annual elaborations on the changing nature and geographic dispersion of innovation. See Arundel et al. (2021) for an elaboration on the role and measurement of knowledge and technology transfer between innovation actors.
- 3 On innovation in the informal economy, see Kraemer-Mbula and Wunsch-Vincent (2017).
- 4 See WIPO (2020), Appendix 1: https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_gii_2020-appendix1.pdf.
- 5 The GII is calculated based on 9,647 data points out of a possible 10,692 (132 economies multiplied by 81 indicators), implying that 9.8% of data points are missing. The Sources and Definitions (Appendix III) include the range of years used for each indicator. If an indicator for an economy is missing, it is marked as “n/a” in the Economy profiles.
- 6 Based on Groeneveld and Meeden (1984), which sets the criteria of absolute skewness above 1 and kurtosis above 3.5. The skewness criterion was relaxed to account for the small sample at hand (132 economies).
- 7 This distributional issue affects the following variables: 2.1.5, 3.2.1, 4.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.3.4, 6.1.5, 7.2.2, 7.2.4 and 7.3.1 (1 outlier); 2.2.3, 5.3.1 and 7.1.3 (2 outliers); 4.2.4, 6.1.3, 6.3.4, 7.1.1, 7.2.1, 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 (3 outliers); 5.2.5, 6.3.1 and 7.2.5 (4 outliers); and 4.2.3, 6.1.1, 6.1.2 and 6.3.3 (5 outliers). An exception was made this year by also winsorizing an indicator that had six outliers: 4.1.3.
- 8 Indicators 2.3.3 and 4.3.3 were treated using log-transformation (factor f of 1).
- 9 This formula achieves two things: converting all series into “goods” and scaling the series to the range [1, max] so that natural logs are positive starting at 0, where “min” and “max” are the minimum and maximum indicator sample values. The corresponding formula for “bads” is:

$$\ln \left[\frac{(\max \times f - 1) \times (\max - \text{economy value})}{\max - \min + 1} \right]$$

References

- Arundel, A., S. Athreye and S. Wunsch-Vincent (2021). *Harnessing Public Research for Innovation in the 21st Century: An International Assessment of Knowledge Transfer Policies*. Series: Intellectual Property, Innovation and Economic Development. Geneva and Cambridge: World Intellectual Property Organization and Cambridge University Press.
- Cornell University, INSEAD and WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) (2013). *The Global Innovation Index 2013: The Local Dynamics of Innovation*, S. Dutta and B. Lanvin (eds). Ithaca, NY, Fontainebleau and Geneva: Cornell, INSEAD and WIPO.
- Eurostat and OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) (2018). *Oslo Manual: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data* (4th ed.). Paris: OECD. <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264304604-en>.
- Groeneveld, R. A. and G. Meeden (1984). Measuring skewness and kurtosis. *The Statistician*, 33, 391–399.
- Kraemer-Mbula E. and S. Wunsch-Vincent (2017). *The Informal Economy in Developing Nations: Hidden Engine of Innovation?* Series: Intellectual Property, Innovation and Economic Development. Geneva and Cambridge: WIPO and Cambridge University Press.
- WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) (2011–2021). *World Intellectual Property Report*, various editions. Geneva: WIPO.

Appendix II

Joint Research Centre (JRC) statistical audit of the 2021 Global Innovation Index

Michaela Saisana, Ana Rita Neves, Valentina Montalto, Giulio Caperna and Giacomo Damioli,
European Commission, JRC, Ispra, Italy

Conceptual and practical challenges are inevitable when trying to understand and model the fundamentals of innovation at the national level worldwide. Now in its 14th edition, the Global Innovation Index (GII) 2021 takes up these conceptual challenges and also deals with the practical challenges relating to data quality and methodological choices.

This appendix summarises the comprehensive audit of the GII, conducted for the eleventh consecutive year by the European Commission's Competence Centre on Composite Indicators and Scoreboards (COIN) at the Joint Research Centre (JRC) in Ispra.

As in previous editions, the present JRC-COIN audit focuses on the statistical soundness of the multi-level structure of the index as well as on the impact of key modeling assumptions on the results. The independent statistical assessment of the GII provided by the JRC-COIN guarantees the transparency and reliability of the index for both policymakers and other stakeholders, thus facilitating more accurate priority setting and policy formulation in the innovation field.

As in past GII reports, the JRC-COIN analysis complements the economy rankings with confidence intervals for the GII, the Innovation Input Sub-Index and the Innovation Output Sub-Index, in order to better appreciate the robustness of these rankings to the computation methodology. Finally, the JRC-COIN analysis includes an assessment of the added value of the GII and a measure of "distance to the efficiency frontier" of innovation by using data envelopment analysis. This is a shortened version of the audit, the full audit is available at https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_gii_2021-appendix1.pdf.

Main conclusions

The JRC-COIN analysis suggests that the conceptualized multilevel structure of the GII 2021 – with its 81 indicators, 21 sub-pillars, 7 pillars and 2 sub-indices comprising the overall index – is statistically sound and balanced: that is, each sub-pillar makes a similar contribution to the variation of its respective pillar. The refinements made by the developing team have helped to enhance the already strong statistical coherence in the GII framework, in which the capacity of the 81 (but two) indicators to distinguish economies' performance is maintained at the sub-pillar level or higher in all but two cases.

The decision not to impute missing values, which is common in comparable contexts and justified on the grounds of transparency and replicability, can at times have an undesirable impact on some economy scores, with the additional negative side-effect that it might encourage economies not to report low data values. The GII team's adoption, in 2016, of a more stringent data coverage threshold (at least 66 percent data availability for each of the input- and output-related indicators, separately) has notably improved confidence in the economy rankings for the GII and the two sub-indices.

Additionally, the GII team's decision, in 2012, to use weights as scaling coefficients during the index development constitutes a significant departure from the traditional, yet erroneous, vision of weights as a reflection of indicators' importance in a weighted average. It is hoped that such an approach will be adopted by other developers of composite indicators to avoid situations where bias sneaks in when least expected.

The strong correlations between the GII components are proven not to be a sign of redundancy of information in the GII. For more than 43 percent (up to 65 percent) of the 132 economies included in the GII 2021, the GII ranking and the rankings of any of the 7 pillars differ by 10 positions or more. This demonstrates the added value of the GII ranking, which helps to highlight other components of innovation that are not immediately apparent from an analysis of the seven pillars separately. At the same time, this finding points to the value of duly considering the merits of the GII pillars, sub-pillars and their constituent indicators individually. By doing so, economy-specific strengths and bottlenecks in innovation can be identified and serve as an input for evidence-based policymaking.

To test the impact of the GII modeling assumptions, a number of different models were tested in this audit based on different approaches to imputing of missing data, aggregation at the pillar level and assignment of weights. Using these models, the 90 percent confidence intervals relating to the ranking positions that an economy might have had under different model assumptions were computed. For the vast majority of economies these intervals are sufficiently narrow to allow meaningful inferences to be drawn: the intervals comprise fewer than 10 positions for 80 percent (106 out of 132) of the economies. Some caution is needed when considering two economies – Brunei Darussalam and the United Republic of Tanzania – which have GII rankings that are highly sensitive to the methodological choices. Consequently, their GII ranks – between the 82nd (Brunei Darussalam) and 90th position (United Republic of Tanzania) in the GII classification – should be interpreted cautiously and certainly not taken at face value. This is a remarkable improvement compared to GII versions up to 2016, when more than 40 economies had confidence interval widths of more than 20 positions. The improvement in the confidence that can be placed in the GII 2021 rankings is the direct result of the decision to

adopt a more stringent criterion for an economy's inclusion since 2016, which now requires at least 66 percent data availability within each of the two sub-indices. Some caution is also warranted in regard to the Input Sub-Index for seven economies – Algeria, Belarus, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, Mauritius and the Plurinational State of Bolivia – that have 90 percent confidence interval widths of more than 20 positions (up to 31 for Botswana). A similar degree of caution is also needed in the Output Sub-Index for four economies – Brunei Darussalam, Malawi, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania – that have 90 percent confidence interval widths of more than 20 positions (up to 40 for Tanzania). Compared to the GII 2019, the higher data availability in the Output Sub-Index this year has led to a much lower number of economies with very wide intervals (4 compared to 13 in the GII 2019 edition), which is a noteworthy improvement.

Although ranks for a few economies, in the GII 2021 overall or in the two sub-indices, appear to be sensitive to the methodological choices, the published rankings for the vast majority can be considered to be representative of the plurality of scenarios simulated in this audit. Taking the median rank as the benchmark for an economy's expected rank in the realm of the GII's unavoidable methodological uncertainties, 75 percent of the economies are found to shift fewer than three positions with respect to the median rank in the GII, or in the Input and Output Sub-Indices.

In order to offer full transparency and complete information, Annex Table 2 reports the GII 2021 Index and Input and Output Sub-Indices' economy ranks together with the simulated 90 percent confidence intervals to allow a better appreciation of the robustness of the results to the choice of weights and aggregation formula and the impact of estimating missing data (where applicable).

All things considered, the present JRC-COIN audit findings confirm that the GII 2021 meets international quality standards for statistical soundness, which indicates that the GII is a reliable benchmarking tool for innovation practices at the economy level around the world.

Finally, the “distance to the efficiency frontier” measure calculated using data envelopment analysis can be used both as a measure of efficiency and as a suitable approach to benchmarking economies' multidimensional performance on innovation without imposing a fixed and common set of weights that may not be fair to a particular economy. The decision made by the GII team to abandon the efficiency ratio (ratio of Output to Input Sub-Index) is particularly laudable. In fact, ratios of composite indicators (Output to Input Sub-Index in this case) come with much higher uncertainty than the sum of the components (Input plus Output Sub-Index, equivalent to the GII). For this reason, developers and users of indices alike need to approach efficiency ratios of this nature with

great care. The GII should not represent the ultimate and definitive ranking of economies with respect to innovation. On the contrary, the GII best represents an ongoing attempt to find metrics and approaches that capture the richness of innovation more effectively, continuously adapting the GII framework to reflect the improved availability of statistics and the theoretical advances in the field. In any case, the GII should be regarded as a sound attempt, based on the principle of transparency, matured over 14 years of constant refinements, to pave the way for better and more informed innovation policies worldwide.

Annex Table 2

GII 2021 and Input/Output Sub-Indices: Ranks and 90 percent confidence intervals

	GII 2021		Input Sub-Index		Output Sub-Index	
	Rank	Interval	Rank	Interval	Rank	Interval
Switzerland	1	[1, 1]	4	[2, 4]	1	[1, 1]
Sweden	2	[2, 2]	2	[1, 4]	2	[2, 3]
United States	3	[3, 4]	3	[2, 5]	4	[3, 8]
United Kingdom	4	[4, 7]	7	[6, 9]	6	[4, 8]
Republic of Korea	5	[3, 5]	9	[7, 12]	5	[4, 5]
Netherlands	6	[6, 8]	12	[8, 14]	3	[3, 7]
Finland	7	[5, 8]	6	[4, 9]	9	[9, 10]
Singapore	8	[6, 10]	1	[1, 3]	13	[12, 14]
Denmark	9	[9, 10]	5	[5, 7]	11	[11, 11]
Germany	10	[7, 10]	14	[11, 15]	8	[5, 8]
France	11	[11, 13]	17	[16, 18]	10	[9, 10]
China	12	[11, 14]	25	[21, 26]	7	[2, 7]
Japan	13	[12, 14]	11	[9, 13]	14	[12, 14]
Hong Kong, China	14	[11, 23]	10	[8, 15]	17	[12, 29]
Israel	15	[14, 16]	18	[11, 20]	12	[12, 17]
Canada	16	[15, 19]	8	[5, 13]	23	[20, 25]
Iceland	17	[16, 18]	20	[19, 22]	16	[14, 17]
Austria	18	[17, 19]	16	[13, 18]	24	[20, 24]
Ireland	19	[16, 20]	22	[18, 23]	19	[16, 21]
Norway	20	[19, 23]	13	[10, 16]	28	[27, 28]
Estonia	21	[19, 22]	24	[22, 26]	20	[17, 20]
Belgium	22	[21, 25]	21	[19, 22]	26	[24, 27]
Luxembourg	23	[21, 24]	26	[23, 28]	18	[17, 22]
Czech Republic	24	[20, 25]	30	[29, 30]	15	[14, 17]
Australia	25	[23, 27]	15	[13, 19]	33	[31, 36]
New Zealand	26	[26, 30]	19	[18, 24]	32	[31, 36]
Malta	27	[25, 28]	29	[27, 32]	22	[20, 26]
Cyprus	28	[25, 28]	31	[30, 33]	21	[19, 22]
Italy	29	[27, 30]	33	[31, 33]	25	[23, 26]
Spain	30	[29, 30]	28	[26, 31]	29	[27, 29]
Portugal	31	[31, 32]	32	[29, 33]	30	[29, 31]
Slovenia	32	[31, 32]	27	[26, 30]	36	[33, 36]
United Arab Emirates	33	[33, 36]	23	[23, 25]	47	[45, 52]
Hungary	34	[33, 34]	34	[34, 37]	31	[29, 33]
Bulgaria	35	[33, 36]	46	[40, 48]	27	[25, 30]
Malaysia	36	[34, 36]	36	[34, 38]	34	[32, 34]
Slovakia	37	[37, 40]	42	[40, 46]	35	[34, 36]
Latvia	38	[37, 39]	38	[37, 40]	39	[39, 40]
Lithuania	39	[37, 40]	35	[34, 38]	43	[41, 44]
Poland	40	[37, 40]	37	[35, 38]	42	[40, 44]
Turkey	41	[41, 41]	45	[39, 51]	41	[40, 43]
Croatia	42	[42, 48]	41	[40, 47]	48	[47, 50]
Thailand	43	[42, 45]	47	[40, 49]	46	[45, 47]
Viet Nam	44	[42, 47]	60	[55, 69]	38	[37, 39]
Russian Federation	45	[43, 47]	43	[39, 47]	52	[50, 54]
India	46	[43, 48]	57	[47, 58]	45	[41, 47]
Greece	47	[42, 50]	39	[36, 43]	60	[56, 61]
Romania	48	[48, 52]	54	[47, 58]	50	[48, 55]
Ukraine	49	[43, 53]	76	[63, 77]	37	[37, 38]
Montenegro	50	[49, 58]	53	[52, 62]	53	[50, 60]
Philippines	51	[47, 55]	72	[61, 77]	40	[38, 43]
Mauritius	52	[49, 66]	48	[41, 69]	58	[57, 67]
Chile	53	[49, 55]	44	[40, 46]	61	[59, 62]
Serbia	54	[51, 56]	50	[48, 54]	57	[54, 59]
Mexico	55	[51, 56]	62	[54, 64]	51	[50, 53]
Costa Rica	56	[51, 58]	66	[59, 68]	49	[49, 54]
Brazil	57	[53, 59]	56	[47, 59]	59	[56, 60]
Mongolia	58	[55, 62]	65	[60, 75]	55	[46, 61]
North Macedonia	59	[55, 61]	40	[39, 58]	69	[62, 70]
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	60	[57, 65]	86	[77, 92]	44	[44, 45]
South Africa	61	[60, 64]	55	[47, 59]	68	[65, 68]
Belarus	62	[49, 64]	68	[47, 70]	62	[47, 63]
Georgia	63	[61, 69]	49	[48, 68]	74	[69, 74]
Republic of Moldova	64	[58, 66]	80	[76, 82]	54	[52, 55]
Uruguay	65	[62, 66]	69	[63, 72]	63	[61, 63]
Saudi Arabia	66	[64, 69]	59	[49, 66]	72	[68, 72]

Annex Table 2

GII 2021 and Input/Output Sub-Indices: Ranks and 90 percent confidence intervals (continued)

	GII 2021		Input Sub-Index		Output Sub-Index	
	Rank	Interval	Rank	Interval	Rank	Interval
Colombia	67	[62, 69]	58	[49, 58]	75	[72, 75]
Qatar	68	[67, 71]	64	[60, 71]	70	[68, 74]
Armenia	69	[64, 71]	85	[83, 90]	56	[54, 58]
Peru	70	[68, 73]	52	[48, 64]	82	[78, 83]
Tunisia	71	[68, 78]	78	[69, 82]	64	[63, 75]
Kuwait	72	[72, 78]	73	[70, 80]	73	[68, 74]
Argentina	73	[67, 75]	77	[63, 79]	71	[67, 73]
Jamaica	74	[68, 76]	82	[72, 87]	66	[62, 74]
Bosnia and Herzegovina	75	[73, 82]	70	[68, 81]	80	[77, 84]
Oman	76	[73, 79]	67	[60, 69]	90	[83, 90]
Morocco	77	[70, 78]	84	[80, 87]	67	[64, 67]
Bahrain	78	[73, 81]	63	[56, 71]	99	[86, 99]
Kazakhstan	79	[77, 83]	61	[56, 65]	101	[96, 101]
Azerbaijan	80	[80, 91]	74	[72, 83]	91	[89, 98]
Jordan	81	[77, 83]	79	[73, 83]	81	[78, 83]
Brunei Darussalam	82	[77, 111]	51	[46, 67]	115	[106, 127]
Panama	83	[76, 85]	83	[77, 91]	79	[68, 86]
Albania	84	[82, 86]	71	[70, 79]	92	[91, 96]
Kenya	85	[78, 86]	89	[84, 95]	76	[75, 79]
Uzbekistan	86	[84, 90]	75	[71, 83]	100	[93, 101]
Indonesia	87	[80, 87]	87	[83, 92]	84	[78, 85]
Paraguay	88	[86, 92]	90	[84, 94]	87	[79, 96]
Cabo Verde	89	[89, 97]	96	[89, 110]	88	[81, 101]
United Republic of Tanzania	90	[89, 112]	120	[116, 124]	65	[64, 104]
Ecuador	91	[89, 97]	92	[89, 100]	94	[90, 96]
Lebanon	92	[88, 95]	94	[84, 96]	97	[88, 97]
Dominican Republic	93	[92, 100]	93	[90, 99]	98	[97, 104]
Egypt	94	[85, 96]	102	[95, 103]	86	[81, 91]
Sri Lanka	95	[84, 97]	103	[93, 107]	85	[79, 88]
El Salvador	96	[89, 99]	100	[95, 102]	89	[83, 102]
Trinidad and Tobago	97	[89, 98]	97	[86, 102]	95	[89, 99]
Kyrgyzstan	98	[96, 109]	81	[80, 89]	119	[115, 121]
Pakistan	99	[90, 101]	117	[100, 117]	77	[76, 87]
Namibia	100	[96, 106]	88	[85, 97]	110	[107, 113]
Guatemala	101	[95, 107]	112	[108, 119]	83	[81, 89]
Rwanda	102	[99, 110]	91	[87, 102]	108	[106, 113]
Tajikistan	103	[98, 107]	104	[100, 117]	96	[89, 97]
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	104	[100, 109]	95	[83, 104]	111	[109, 116]
Senegal	105	[100, 108]	105	[97, 116]	102	[97, 103]
Botswana	106	[96, 113]	98	[85, 116]	109	[107, 113]
Malawi	107	[100, 116]	118	[114, 123]	93	[87, 113]
Honduras	108	[97, 110]	101	[96, 108]	106	[99, 109]
Cambodia	109	[102, 110]	106	[100, 109]	104	[102, 105]
Madagascar	110	[101, 118]	127	[126, 129]	78	[76, 94]
Nepal	111	[102, 113]	99	[96, 107]	116	[101, 118]
Ghana	112	[102, 112]	114	[105, 117]	103	[101, 111]
Zimbabwe	113	[108, 123]	116	[104, 123]	105	[104, 120]
Côte d'Ivoire	114	[112, 119]	107	[103, 117]	121	[119, 124]
Burkina Faso	115	[115, 126]	108	[107, 119]	123	[122, 128]
Bangladesh	116	[115, 123]	121	[119, 127]	113	[111, 115]
Lao People's Democratic Republic	117	[112, 122]	123	[111, 126]	112	[107, 120]
Nigeria	118	[114, 125]	115	[106, 118]	124	[122, 128]
Uganda	119	[113, 125]	119	[109, 125]	122	[121, 125]
Algeria	120	[113, 125]	109	[98, 120]	128	[126, 131]
Zambia	121	[119, 127]	111	[104, 118]	127	[124, 130]
Mozambique	122	[115, 128]	122	[114, 126]	118	[115, 123]
Cameroon	123	[114, 127]	124	[115, 125]	117	[114, 126]
Mali	124	[116, 125]	126	[122, 126]	114	[113, 116]
Togo	125	[107, 127]	110	[108, 119]	129	[104, 129]
Ethiopia	126	[123, 129]	129	[128, 129]	107	[106, 124]
Myanmar	127	[114, 128]	128	[125, 129]	120	[106, 120]
Benin	128	[125, 131]	113	[110, 122]	132	[129, 132]
Niger	129	[120, 129]	125	[119, 128]	130	[117, 130]
Guinea	130	[130, 132]	130	[130, 132]	126	[117, 131]
Yemen	131	[128, 132]	132	[130, 132]	125	[123, 127]
Angola	132	[130, 132]	131	[130, 132]	131	[130, 132]

Appendix III Sources and definitions

This appendix complements the Economy profiles and the online data tables by providing the title, description, definition and source for each of the 81 indicators included in the Global Innovation Index (GII) this year.

For all 132 economies in the GI in 2021, the most recent values, within the period 2011 to 2020, were used for each indicator, with a few noted exceptions (see Appendix I). The year provided next to the indicator description (directly below the indicator title) corresponds to the year when data were most frequently available for economies. When more than one year is considered, the period used is indicated at the end of the indicator's source in parentheses.

Of the 81 indicators, 63 variables are hard data, 15 are composite indicators, marked with (*), and 3 are survey questions from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (EOS), marked with (!). In some cases, additional markings are provided at the end of the indicator description. Instances marked with ^a signal indicators that were assigned half weights and those marked ^b are indicators where higher scores indicate poorer outcomes, commonly known as "bads." Appendix I presents more details on the computation.

Some indicators are scaled during computation to make them comparable across economies. Indicators are scaled either in relation to other comparable indicators or through division by gross domestic product (GDP) in current U.S. dollars, purchasing power parity GDP in international dollars (PPP\$ GDP), population, total trade, etc. In all cases, the scaling factor used was the value that corresponded to the same year of the indicator.



1. Institutions

1.1. Political environment

1.1.1. Political and operational stability*

Political, legal, operational or security risk index^{*ab} | 2020

Index that measures the likelihood and severity of political, legal, operational or security risks affecting business operations. Scores are annualized and standardized.

Source: IHS Markit, *Country Risk Scores*, aggregated for end Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 2020. (<https://ihsmarkit.com/industry/economics-country-risk.html>).

1.1.2. Government effectiveness*

Government effectiveness index* | 2019

Index that reflects perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. Scores are standardized.

Source: World Bank, *Worldwide Governance Indicators*, 2019 update. (<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/#home>).

1.2. Regulatory environment

1.2.1. Regulatory quality*

Regulatory quality index^{*a} | 2019

Index that reflects perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private-sector development. Scores are standardized.

Source: World Bank, *Worldwide Governance Indicators*, 2019 update. (<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/#home>).

1.2.2. Rule of law*

Rule of law index^{*a} | 2019

Index that reflects perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. Scores are standardized.

Source: World Bank, *Worldwide Governance Indicators*, 2019 update. (<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/#home>).

1.2.3. Cost of redundancy dismissal

Sum of notice period and severance pay for redundancy dismissal (salary in weeks, averages for workers with 1, 5 and 10 years of tenure, with a minimum threshold of 8 weeks)^b | 2019

Redundancy costs measure the cost of advance notice requirements and severance payments due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weeks of salary. The average value of notice requirements and severance payments applicable to a worker with 1 year of tenure, a worker with 5 years, and a worker with 10 years are also considered. One month is recorded as 4 and 1/3 weeks. If the redundancy cost adds up to 8 or fewer weeks of salary, a value of 8 is assigned but the actual number of weeks is published. If the cost adds up to more than 8 weeks of salary, the score is the number of weeks.

Source: World Bank, *Doing Business 2020, Comparing Business Regulation in 190 Economies*. The World Bank has temporarily suspended its *Doing Business* data collection but it will be resumed at a later stage. (<https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2020>).

1.3. Business environment

1.3.1. Ease of starting a business*

Ease of starting a business* | 2019

The ranking of economies on the ease of starting a business is determined by sorting their scores. These scores are the simple average of the scores for each of the component indicators. The World Bank's *Doing Business* records all procedures officially required, or commonly undertaken in practice, for an entrepreneur to start up and formally operate an industrial or commercial business, as well as the time and cost to complete these procedures and the paid-in minimum capital requirement. These procedures include obtaining all necessary licenses and permits and completing any required notifications, verifications or inscriptions for the company and employees with relevant authorities. Data are collected from limited liability companies based in the largest business cities. For 11 economies, namely Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, the data are also collected for the second-largest business cities.

Source: World Bank, *Doing Business 2020, Comparing Business Regulation in 190 Economies*. The World Bank has temporarily suspended its *Doing Business* data collection but it will be resumed at a later stage. (<https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2020>).

1.3.2. Ease of resolving insolvency*

Ease of resolving insolvency* | 2019

Doing Business studies the time, cost and outcome of insolvency proceedings involving domestic legal entities. These variables are used to calculate the recovery rate, which is recorded as cents on the dollar recovered by secured creditors through reorganization, liquidation or debt enforcement (foreclosure or receivership) proceedings. To determine the present value of the amount recovered by creditors, *Doing Business* uses the lending rates from the International Monetary Fund, supplemented with data from central banks and the Economist Intelligence Unit.

The data for the resolving insolvency indicators are derived from questionnaire responses by local insolvency practitioners and verified through a study of laws and regulations as well as public information on insolvency systems. The ranking of economies on the ease of resolving insolvency is determined by taking the simple average of their scores for the recovery rate and the strength of the insolvency framework index. More information on the methodology is available on the *Doing Business* website (<https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/methodology/resolving-insolvency>).

Source: World Bank, *Doing Business 2020, Comparing Business Regulation in 190 Economies*. The World Bank has temporarily suspended its *Doing Business* data collection but it will be resumed at a later stage. (<https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2020>).



2. Human capital and research

2.1. Education

2.1.1. Expenditure on education, % GDP

Government expenditure on education (% of GDP) | 2017

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital and transfers), expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database and Eurostat (2010–19). (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>; <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>).

2.1.2. Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap

Government funding per secondary pupil (% of GDP per capita) | 2017

Average total (current, capital and transfers) general government expenditure per student, at secondary level, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database (2010–19). (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>).

2.1.3. School life expectancy, years

School life expectancy, primary to tertiary education, both sexes (years) | 2018

Total number of years that a person of school entrance age can expect to spend within the primary to tertiary levels of education. For a child of a given age, the school life expectancy is calculated as the sum of the age-specific enrolment rates for primary to tertiary levels of education. The part of the enrolment that is not distributed by age is divided by the school-age population for the primary to tertiary level of education in which they are enrolled and multiplied by the duration of that level of education. The result is then added to the sum of the age-specific enrolment rates. A relatively high value indicates a greater probability of children spending more years in education and a higher overall retention rate within the education system. It must be noted that the expected number of years does not necessarily coincide with the expected number of grades of education completed due to grade repetition.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database (2010–20). (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>).

2.1.4. PISA scales in reading, maths and science

PISA scales in reading, mathematics and science^a | 2018

PISA is the OECD's (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) Programme for International Student Assessment. PISA measures 15-year-olds' ability to use their reading, mathematics and science knowledge skills. Results from PISA indicate the quality and equity of learning outcomes attained around the world. The 2018 PISA survey is the seventh round of the triennial assessment.

The indicator is built using the average of the reading, mathematics and science scores for each country. PISA scores are set in relation to the variation in results observed across all test participants in a country. There is, theoretically, no minimum or maximum score in PISA; rather, the results are scaled to fit approximately normal distributions, with means around 500 score points and standard deviations around 100 score points.

The 2018 scores for China correspond to the provinces/municipalities of Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang only. The 2018 scores for Azerbaijan correspond only to the capital Baku. The 2018 average scores for Spain are based only on the scores for mathematics and science, as the reading scores were not published by the OECD due to implausible student response behavior.

Source: OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) (2015–18). (www.pisa.oecd.org).

2.1.5. Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary

Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary^{ab} | 2019

The number of pupils enrolled in secondary school divided by the number of secondary school teachers (regardless of their teaching assignment). Where the data are missing for the secondary education level as a whole, the ratios for upper-secondary are reported; if these are also missing, the ratios for lower-secondary are reported instead. A high pupil–teacher ratio suggests that each teacher has to be responsible for a large number of pupils. In other words, the higher the pupil–teacher ratio, the lower the relative access of pupils to teachers.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database (2010–20). (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>).

2.2. Tertiary education

2.2.1. Tertiary enrolment, % gross

School enrolment, tertiary (% gross) | 2018

The ratio of total tertiary enrolment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the tertiary level of education. Tertiary education, whether or not at an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level. The school enrolment ratio can exceed 100% due to grade repetition and the inclusion of under-aged and over-aged students, who are early or late entrants.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database (2010–20). (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>).

2.2.2. Graduates in science and engineering, %

Graduates from Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics programs (% of total tertiary graduates) | 2018

The share of all tertiary-level graduates in natural sciences, mathematics, statistics, information and technology, manufacturing, engineering and construction as a percentage of all tertiary-level graduates. Data for Israel, Japan, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States of America are taken from the OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators database. Data for Malta, Portugal and Romania are taken from Eurostat.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database; Eurostat database; and OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) database, March 2021 (2010–20). (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>; <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MSTI_PUB).

2.2.3. Tertiary inbound mobility, %

Tertiary inbound mobility rate (%)^a | 2018

The number of students from abroad studying in a given country as a percentage of the total tertiary-level enrolment in that country.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database (2010–19). (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>).

2.3. Research and development (R&D)

2.3.1. Researchers FTE/mn pop.

Researchers, full-time equivalent (FTE) (per million population) | 2019

Researchers in R&D are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge. They conduct research and improve or develop concepts, theories, models, techniques, instrumentation, software or operational methods. Data collected from UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Eurostat and OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database; Eurostat; OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) database, March 2021 (2010–19). (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>; <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MSTI_PUB).

2.3.2. Gross expenditure on R&D (GERD), % GDP

Gross expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 2019

Total domestic intramural expenditure on R&D during a given period as a percentage of GDP. “Intramural R&D expenditure” is all expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, regardless of the source of funding. Data collected from UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Eurostat and OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database; Eurostat, Eurostat database; OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) database, 2021 (2010–19). (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>; <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSet-Code=MSTI_PUB).

2.3.3. Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$

Average expenditure of the top three global companies by R&D, million US\$ | 2020

Average expenditure on R&D of the top three global companies. If a country has fewer than three global companies listed, the figure is either the average of the sum of the two companies listed or the total for a single listed company. A score of 0 is given to countries with no listed companies. The data include economies outside the European Union (EU).

Source: The 2020 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard. (<https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2020-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard>).

2.3.4. QS university ranking, top 3*

Average score of the top three universities according to the QS world university ranking* | 2020

Average score of the top three universities per country. If fewer than three universities are listed in the QS ranking of the global top 1,000 universities, the sum of the scores of the listed universities is divided by three, thus implying a score of zero for the non-listed universities. The 2021 ranking corresponds to data extracted in 2020.

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd, *QS World University Ranking, Top Universities*. (<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2021>).



3. Infrastructure

3.1. Information and communication technologies (ICTs)

3.1.1. ICT access*

ICT access index^a | 2019

The ICT access index, previously part of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) ICT Development Index, is a composite index that weights five ICT indicators (20% each): (1) Fixed telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants; (2) Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants; (3) International Internet bandwidth (bit/s) per Internet user; (4) Percentage of households with a computer; and (5) Percentage of households with Internet access.

Source: GII calculations based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (released January 2020) following the methodology of the ITU ICT Development Index 2017. (<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2017.aspx>).

3.1.2. ICT use*

ICT use index^a | 2019

The ICT use index, previously part of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) ICT Development Index, is a composite index that weights three ICT indicators (one third each): (1) Percentage of individuals using the Internet; (2) Fixed (wired) broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants; (3) Active mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

Source: GII calculations based on the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (released January 2020) following the methodology of the ITU ICT Development Index 2017. (<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2017.aspx>).

3.1.3. Government's online service*

Government's online service index^a | 2020

The Online Services Index component of the E-Government Development Index is a composite indicator measuring the use of ICTs by governments in delivering public services at the national level. To arrive at a set of Online Service Index values for 2020, a total of 215 online United Nations Volunteer researchers from 96 countries, covering 66 languages, assessed each country's national website in the native language, including the national portal, e-services portal and e-participation portal, as well as the websites of the related ministries of education, labor, social

services, health, finance and environment, as applicable. The total number of points scored by each country is normalized to a range of 0 to 1. The online index value for a given country is equal to the actual total score less the lowest total score divided by the range of total score values for all countries.

Note: The precise meaning of these values varies from one edition of the Survey to the next, as understanding of the potential of e-government changes and the underlying technology evolves. See the link below for more details.

Source: United Nations Public Administration Network, *E-Government Survey 2020*. (<https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020>).

3.1.4. E-participation*

Online E-Participation Index^a | 2020

The E-Participation Index (EPI) is derived as a supplementary index to the United Nations E-Government Survey. It extends the scope of the Survey by focusing on government use of online services in providing information to its citizens (“e-information sharing”), interacting with stakeholders (“e-consultation”) and engaging in decision-making processes (“e-decision-making”). A country’s EPI reflects the e-participation mechanisms that are deployed by its government in comparison to all other countries. The purpose of this measure is not to prescribe any specific practice, but rather to offer insight into how different countries are using online tools to promote interaction between government and citizens, as well as between citizens, for the benefit of all. As the EPI is a qualitative assessment based on the availability and relevance of participatory services available on government websites, the comparative ranking of countries is for illustrative purposes only and serves as an indicator of the broad trends in promoting citizen engagement. The index ranges from 0 to 1, with 1 showing greater e-participation. Mathematically, the EPI is normalized by taking the total score value for a given country, subtracting the lowest total score for any country in the survey and dividing by the range of total score values for all countries.

Note: The precise meaning of these values varies from one edition of the Survey to the next, as understanding of the potential of e-government changes and the underlying technology evolves. See the link below for more details.

Source: United Nations Public Administration Network, *E-Government Survey 2020*. (<https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020>).

3.2. General infrastructure

3.2.1. Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.

Electricity output (GWh per million population)^a | 2018

Electricity production, measured at the terminals of all alternator sets in a station. In addition to hydropower, coal, oil, gas and nuclear power generation, this indicator covers generation by geothermal, solar, wind, tide and wave energy, as well as that from combustible renewables and waste. Production includes the output of plants that are designed to produce solely electricity as well as the output of combined heat and power plants. Electricity output in GWh is scaled by population.

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA) *World Energy Balances*, July 2020 edition and February 2021 edition (selected economies) (2018–19). (<https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-balances-overview>).

3.2.2. Logistics performance*

Logistics Performance Index^a | 2018

A multidimensional assessment of logistics performance, the Logistics Performance Index (LPI) ranks 160 countries, combining data on six core performance components into a single aggregate measure including customs performance, infrastructure quality and timeliness of shipments. The data used in the ranking come from a survey of logistics professionals who are asked questions about the foreign countries in which they operate. The LPI’s six components are: (1) Customs: the efficiency of customs and border management clearance; (2) Infrastructure: the quality of trade and transport infrastructure; (3) International shipments: the ease of arranging competitively priced shipments; (4) Services quality: the competence and quality of logistics services; (5) Tracking and tracing: the ability to track and trace consignments; and (6) Timeliness: the frequency with which shipments reach consignees within scheduled or expected delivery times. The LPI therefore consists of both qualitative and quantitative measures and helps to build profiles of logistics friendliness for these countries.

Source: World Bank and Turku School of Economics, *Logistics Performance Index 2018*; Arvis et al., 2018, *Connecting to Compete 2018: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy – The Logistics Performance Index and its Indicators*. (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/LP.LPI.OVRL.XQ>; <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/29971/LPI2018.pdf>).

3.2.3. Gross capital formation, % GDP

Gross capital formation (% of GDP) | 2020

Gross capital formation is expressed as the ratio of total investment in current local currency to GDP in current local currency. Investment or gross capital formation is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables for a unit or sector, on the basis of the System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993.

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020. (<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLs/world-economic-outlook-databases>).

3.3. Ecological sustainability

3.3.1. GDP/unit of energy use

GDP per total energy supply (per thousand 2015 PPP\$ GDP) | 2018

Purchasing power parity gross domestic product (2015 PPP\$ GDP) per total energy supply (TES). TES is made up of the cost of production + imports – exports – international marine bunkers – international aviation bunkers +/- stock changes. GDP/TES is an indicator of energy productivity.

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA) *World Energy Balances*, July 2020 edition (2018–19). (<https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-balances-overview>)

3.3.2. Environmental performance*

Environmental Performance Index* | 2020

The 2020 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks 180 countries on different categories covering environmental health and ecosystem vitality. These indicators provide a gauge of how close countries are to achieving established environmental policy targets. The EPI offers a scorecard that highlights leaders and laggards in environmental performance and provides practical guidance for countries that aspire to move toward a sustainable future. The index ranges from 0 to 100, with 100 indicating best performance.

Source: Yale University and Columbia University, 2020 Environmental Performance Index. (<https://epi.yale.edu/epi-results/2020/component/epi>).

3.3.3. ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP

ISO 14001 Environmental management systems – Number of certificates issued (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2019

ISO 14001 specifies the requirements for an environmental management system that an organization can use to enhance its environmental performance. ISO 14001 is intended for use by an organization that is seeking to manage its environmental responsibilities in a systematic manner that contributes to the environmental pillar of sustainability. ISO 14001 helps an organization to achieve the intended outcomes of its environmental management system, providing value for the environment, the organization itself and interested parties. Consistent with the organization's environmental policy, the intended outcomes of an environmental management system include enhancement of environmental performance, fulfillment of compliance obligations and achievement of environmental objectives. ISO 14001 is applicable to any organization, regardless of size, type or nature, and applies to the environmental aspects of its activities, products and services that the organization determines it can either control or influence from a life cycle perspective. ISO 14001 does not state specific environmental performance criteria. It can be used in whole or in part to systematically improve environmental management. Claims of conformity to ISO 14001, however, are not acceptable unless all its requirements are incorporated into an organization's environmental management system and fulfilled without exclusion. The data are reported per billion PPP\$ GDP.

Source: International Organization for Standardization, *ISO Survey of Certifications to Management System Standards*, 2019; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020. (<https://www.iso.org/the-iso-survey.html>; <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLs/world-economic-outlook-databases>).



4. Market sophistication

4.1. Credit

4.1.1. Ease of getting credit*

Ease of getting credit* | 2019

The ranking of economies on the ease of getting credit is determined by sorting their scores for getting credit.

These scores are the score for the sum of the strength of the legal rights index (range 0–12) and the depth of credit information index (range 0–8). The World Bank's *Doing Business* measures the legal rights of borrowers and lenders with respect to secured transactions through one set of indicators and the reporting of credit information through another. The first set of indicators measures whether certain features that facilitate lending exist within the applicable collateral and bankruptcy laws. The second set measures the coverage, scope and accessibility of credit information available through credit reporting service providers, such as credit bureaus or credit registries. Although *Doing Business* compiles data on getting credit for public registry coverage (% of adults) and for private bureau coverage (% of adults), these indicators are not included in the ranking.

Source: World Bank, *Doing Business 2020, Comparing Business Regulation in 190 Economies*. The World Bank has temporarily suspended its *Doing Business* data collection but it will be resumed at a later stage. (<https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2020>).

4.1.2. Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP

Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP) | 2019

Domestic credit to private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector by financial corporations, such as through loans, purchases of non-equity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises. The financial corporations include monetary authorities and deposit money banks, as well as other financial corporations where data are available (including corporations that do not allow transferable deposits but do accept such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other financial corporations are finance and leasing companies, money lenders, insurance corporations, pension funds and foreign exchange companies.

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates; extracted from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database (2010–19). (<https://data.imf.org>; <http://data.worldbank.org>).

4.1.3. Microfinance gross loans, % GDP

Microfinance institutions: Gross loan portfolio (% of GDP)^a | 2018

Combined gross loan balances of microfinance institutions (current US\$) in a country as a percentage of its GDP (current US\$).

Source: Microfinance Information Exchange, MIX Market database; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020 (2011–19). (<https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/mix-market>; <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/02/weodata/index.aspx>).

4.2. Investment

4.2.1. Ease of protecting minority investors*

Ease of protecting minority investors* | 2019

This ranking is the sum of the scores for the extent of conflict of interest regulation index and the extent of shareholder governance index. The extent of conflict of interest regulation index measures the protection of shareholders against directors' misuse of corporate assets for personal gain by distinguishing three aspects of regulation that address conflicts of interest: (1) transparency of related-party transactions (extent of disclosure index); (2) shareholders' ability to sue and hold directors liable for self-dealing (extent of director liability index); (3) access to evidence and allocation of legal expenses in shareholder litigation (ease of shareholder suits index). The extent of shareholder governance index measures shareholders' rights in corporate governance by distinguishing three aspects of good governance: (1) shareholders' rights and role in major corporate decisions (extent of shareholder rights index); (2) governance safeguards protecting shareholders from undue board control and entrenchment (extent of ownership and control index); (3) corporate transparency on ownership stakes, compensation, audits and financial prospects (extent of corporate transparency index). The index also measures whether a subset of relevant rights and safeguards are available in limited companies. The data come from a questionnaire administered to corporate and securities lawyers and are based on securities regulations, company laws, civil procedure codes and court rules of evidence.

Source: World Bank, *Doing Business 2020, Comparing Business Regulation in 190 Economies*. The World Bank has temporarily suspended its *Doing Business* data collection but it will be resumed at a later date. (<https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2020>).

4.2.2. Market capitalization, % GDP

Market capitalization of listed domestic companies (% of GDP, three-year average) | 2019

Market capitalization (also known as “market value”) is the share price times the number of shares outstanding (including their several classes) for listed domestic companies. Investment funds, unit trusts, and companies whose only business goal is to hold shares of other listed companies are excluded. Data are the average of the end-of-year values for the last three years.

Source: World Federation of Exchanges database; extracted from the World Bank’s World Development Indicators database (2011–19). (<https://www.world-exchanges.org/our-work/statistics>; <http://data.worldbank.org>).

4.2.3. Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP

Number of venture capital deals invested in (per billion PPP\$ GDP, three-year average) | 2020

Refinitiv Eikon data on private equity deals, per deal, with information on the location of the firm investing in a venture capital (VC) deal, among other details. The data extraction corresponds to a query on VC deals between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2020, with the data aggregated by the location of the investing firm. The data represent the three-year average of 2018–20 deals invested in and are reported per billion PPP\$ GDP.

Source: Refinitiv (a London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG) business) Eikon (private equity screener) accessed April 23, 2021; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020 (2018–20). (<https://solutions.refinitiv.com/eikon-trading-software>; <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLS/world-economic-outlook-databases>).

4.2.4. Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP

Number of venture capital deals received (per billion PPP\$ GDP, three-year average) | 2020

Refinitiv data on private equity deals, per deal, with information on the location of the firm receiving the VC investment, among other details. The data extraction corresponds to a query on VC deals between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2020, with the data aggregated by the location invested

in. The data represent the three-year average of 2018–20 deals received and are reported per billion PPP\$ GDP.

Source: Refinitiv (an LSEG business) Eikon (private equity screener) accessed April 23, 2021; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database October 2020 (2018–20). (<https://solutions.refinitiv.com/eikon-trading-software>; <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLS/world-economic-outlook-databases>).

4.3. Trade, diversification, and market scale

4.3.1. Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %

Tariff rate, applied, weighted average, all products (%)^{ab} | 2019

Weighted average applied tariff is the average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. As far as possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of weighted average tariffs. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead.

Source: World Bank, based on data from United Nations Conference on Trade and Development’s (UNCTAD) Trade Analysis Information System (TRAINS) database and the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) Integrated Database (IDB) and Consolidated Tariff Schedules (CTS) Database; extracted from World Bank’s World Development Indicators database (2013–19). (<http://data.worldbank.org>; <https://www.wto.org>).

4.3.2. Domestic industry diversification

Domestic industry diversification (based on manufacturing output)^b | 2018

Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) for the domestic industry defined as the sum of the squared shares of sub-sectors in total manufacturing output. The HHI is a measure of concentration and can help to determine the extent to which a country’s industrial system is diversified across different industrial sub-sectors (or, conversely, concentrated in a few industrial sub-sectors). In the context of measuring domestic industry diversification, the HHI is calculated by squaring the shares of individual

sub-sectors in total domestic manufacturing output and then summing the squares. A country with a perfectly diversified industrial system will have an index close to zero, whereas a country that is active in only one industrial sub-sector will have a value of one (least diversified). That is, the more diversified a country's industry is, the lower its HHI value will be.

Source: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Industrial Statistics Database, two-digit level of International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 (INDSTAT 2 2021); EQUIP (Enhancing the Quality of Industrial Policies) *Tool 4: Diversification – Domestic and Export Dimensions*, 2015 (2011–19) (<http://stat.unido.org>; www.equip-project.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/EQUIP_Tool-4_V150821.pdf).

4.3.3. Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$

Domestic market scale as measured by GDP, bn PPP\$ | 2020

The domestic market size is measured by GDP based on the PPP valuation of country GDP, in current international dollars (billions).

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020. (<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLS/world-economic-outlook-databases>).



5. Business sophistication

5.1. Knowledge workers

5.1.1. Knowledge-intensive employment, %

Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce) | 2019

Sum of people in categories 1 to 3 as a percentage of total people employed, according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO). Categories included in ISCO-08 are: 1 Managers; 2 Professionals; 3 Technicians and Associate Professionals. Where ISCO-08 data were not available, ISCO-88 data were used. Categories included in ISCO-88 are: 1 Legislators, senior officials and managers; 2 Professionals; 3 Technicians and associate professionals.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), ILOSTAT Database of Labour Statistics (2010–20). (www.ilo.org/ilostat).

5.1.2. Firms offering formal training, %

Firms offering formal training (% of firms) | 2019

The percentage of firms offering formal training programs for their permanent, full-time employees in the sample of firms in the World Bank's Enterprise Survey in each country.

Source: World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (2010–20). (www.enterprisesurveys.org).

5.1.3. GERD performed by business, % GDP

GERD: Performed by business enterprise (% of total GDP) | 2019

Gross expenditure on R&D performed by business enterprise as a percentage of GDP. For the definition of GERD, see indicator 2.3.2.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database; Eurostat, Eurostat database; OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) database, 2019 (2010–19). (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>; <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MSTI_PUB).

5.1.4. GERD financed by business, %

GERD financed by business enterprise (% of total GERD) | 2018

Gross expenditure on R&D financed by business enterprise as a percentage of total gross expenditure on R&D. For the definition of GERD, see indicator 2.3.2. Plurinational State of Bolivia and Burkina Faso use data for 2009.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database; Eurostat, Eurostat database; OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) database, 2019 (2010–19). (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>; <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MSTI_PUB).

5.1.5. Females employed w/advanced degrees, %

Females employed with advanced degrees, % total employed (25+ years old)^a | 2019

The percentage of females employed with advanced degrees out of total employed. The employed comprise all persons of working age who, during a specified brief period, were in one of the following categories: (1) paid employment; or (2) self-employment. Data are disaggregated by level of education, which refers to the highest level of education completed, classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCE). Data for Canada are based on Table 14-10-0020-01 of the country's Labour Force Survey estimates.

Source: International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT Database of Labour Statistics; Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0020-01 Unemployment rate, participation rate and employment rate by educational attainment, annual, accessed February 10, 2020 (2011–20). (www.ilo.org/ilostat; <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1410002001>).

5.2. Innovation linkages

5.2.1. University–industry R&D collaboration[†]

The extent to which businesses and universities collaborate on R&D^{†a} | 2020

Average answer to the survey question: In your country, to what extent do businesses and universities collaborate on research and development (R&D)? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2020 (2018–20), Appendix C of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2020*. (www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2020.pdf).

5.2.2. State of cluster development and depth[†]

How widespread clusters are[†] | 2020

Average answer to the survey question: In your country, how widespread are well-developed and deep clusters (geographic concentrations of firms, suppliers, producers of related products and services, and specialized institutions in a particular

field)? [1 = nonexistent; 7 = widespread in many fields].

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2020 (2018–20), Appendix C of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2020*. (www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2020.pdf).

5.2.3. GERD financed by abroad, % GDP

GERD financed by abroad (% of total GDP) | 2018

Percentage of gross expenditure on R&D financed by abroad (billions, national currency) – that is, with foreign financing as a percentage of GDP (billions, national currency). For the definition of GERD, see indicator 2.3.2.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database; Eurostat, Eurostat database; OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) database, 2019 (2010–19). (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>; <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MSTI_PUB).

5.2.4. Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP

Number of joint venture/strategic alliance deals, fractional counting (per billion PPP\$ GDP, three-year average) | 2020

Refinitiv's data on joint ventures/strategic alliances, per deal, with details on the country of origin of partner firms, among others. The data extraction corresponds to a query on joint venture/strategic alliance deals between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2020. The nation of each company participating in a deal (n companies per deal) is allocated, per deal, a score equivalent to $1/n$ (with the effect that all country scores add up to the total number of deals). The data are reported per billion PPP\$ GDP.

Source: Refinitiv (an LSEG business) SDC Platinum database; International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020. (<https://www.refinitiv.com/en/financial-data/deals-data/joint-venture-deals>; <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLS/world-economic-outlook-databases>).

5.2.5. Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP

Number of patent families filed in at least two offices (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2017

A patent family is a set of interrelated patent applications filed in one or more countries or jurisdictions to protect the same invention. Patent families containing applications filed in at least two

different offices is a subset of patent families where protection of the same invention is sought in at least two different countries. In this report, “patent families data” refers to patent families containing applications filed in at least two intellectual property (IP) offices; the data are scaled by PPP\$ GDP (billions). A patent is a set of exclusive rights granted by law to applicants for inventions that are new, non-obvious and industrially applicable. A patent is valid for a limited period of time (generally 20 years) and within a defined territory. The patent system is designed to encourage innovation by providing innovators with time-limited exclusive legal rights, thus enabling them to reap the rewards of their innovative activity.

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization, Intellectual Property Statistics; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020. (www.wipo.int/ipstats; <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLs/world-economic-outlook-databases>).

5.3. Knowledge absorption

5.3.1. Intellectual property payments, % total trade

Charges for use of intellectual property, i.e., payments (% of total trade, three-year average) | 2019

Charges for the use of intellectual property not included elsewhere, i.e., payments (% of total trade), average of three most recent years or most recent. Value is calculated according to the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification EBOPS 2010 – that is, code SH: Charges for the use of intellectual property not included elsewhere, as a percentage of total trade. Total trade is defined as the sum of total imports of code G goods and code SOX commercial services (excluding government goods and services not included elsewhere) plus total exports of code G goods and code SOX commercial services (excluding government goods and services not included elsewhere), divided by 2. According to the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund's *Balance of Payments Manual*, the item “Goods” covers general merchandise, net exports of goods under merchanting and non-monetary gold. The “commercial services” category is defined as being equal to “services” minus “government goods and services not included elsewhere.” Receipts are between residents and non-residents for the use of proprietary rights (such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs, including trade secrets and franchises), and for licenses to reproduce or distribute (or both) intellectual property embodied in produced originals or prototypes (such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software,

cinematographic works and sound recordings) and related rights (such as for live performances and television, cable or satellite broadcast).

Source: World Trade Organization, Trade in Commercial Services database, values based on the classification of the sixth (2009) edition of the International Monetary Fund's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and Balance of Payments database. (<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf>; www.oecd.org/std/its/EBOPS-2010.pdf).

5.3.2. High-tech imports, % total trade

High-tech imports (% of total trade) | 2019

High-technology imports as a percentage of total trade. High-technology exports and imports contain technical products with a high intensity of R&D, defined by the Eurostat classification, which is based on Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 4 and the OECD definition. Commodities belong to the following sectors: aerospace; computers and office machines; electronics – telecommunications; pharmacy; scientific instruments; electrical machinery; chemistry; non-electrical machinery; and armament.

Source: World Trade Organization, United Nations, Comtrade Database; Eurostat, *Annex 5: High-tech aggregation by SITC Rev. 4*, April 2009 (2015–19). (<http://comtrade.un.org>; http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/Annexes/htec_esms_an5.pdf).

5.3.3. ICT services imports, % total trade

Telecommunications, computer, and information services imports (% of total trade)^a | 2019

Telecommunications, computer, and information services as a percentage of total trade according to the OECD's Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification EBOPS 2010, coded SI: Telecommunications, computer, and information services. For the definition of total trade, see indicator 5.3.1.

Source: World Trade Organization, Trade in Commercial Services database, values based on the classification of the sixth (2009) edition of the International Monetary Fund's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and Balance of Payments database. (<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf>; www.oecd.org/std/its/EBOPS-2010.pdf).

5.3.4. FDI net inflows, % GDP

Foreign direct investment (FDI), net inflows (% of GDP, three-year average)^a | 2019

Foreign direct investment is the average of the most recent three years of net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This data series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases, World Bank, International Debt Statistics, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates; extracted from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database, 2019 (2018–19). (<http://data.worldbank.org>).

5.3.5. Research talent, % in businesses

Researchers in business enterprise (%) | 2019

Researchers in the business enterprise sector (measured in full-time equivalence, FTE) refers to researchers as professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, as well as in the management of these projects, broken down by the sectors in which they are employed (business enterprise, government, higher education and private non-profit organizations). In the context of R&D statistics, the business enterprise sector includes all firms, organizations and institutions whose primary activity is the market production of goods or services (other than higher education) for sale to the general public at an economically significant price, and the mainly private non-profit institutions serving them; the core of this sector is made up of private enterprises.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database; Eurostat; OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) database, March 2021 (2010–19). (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>; <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MSTI_PUB).



6. Knowledge and technology outputs

6.1. Knowledge creation

6.1.1. Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP

Number of resident patent applications filed at a given national or regional patent office (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2019

The definition of a patent can be found in the description of indicator 5.2.5. A resident patent application refers to an application filed with an IP office for or on behalf of the first-named applicant's country of residence. For example, an application filed with the Japan Patent Office by a resident of Japan is considered a resident application for Japan. Similarly, an application filed with the European Patent Office (EPO) by an applicant who resides in any of the EPO member states, for example Germany, is considered a resident application for that member state (Germany). Data are scaled by PPP\$ GDP (billions).

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization, Intellectual Property Statistics; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020 (2010–19). (www.wipo.int/ipstats; <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLs/world-economic-outlook-databases>).

6.1.2. PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP

Number of Patent Cooperation Treaty applications (per billion PPP\$ GDP)^a | 2020

A PCT application refers to an international patent application filed through the WIPO-administered Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). The PCT system makes it possible to seek patent protection for an invention simultaneously in a number of countries by filing a single international patent application. The origin of PCT applications is defined by the residence of the first-named applicant. Data are available only for those economies which are PCT Contracting States (153 to date). Data are scaled by PPP\$ GDP (billions).

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization, Intellectual Property Statistics; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020. (www.wipo.int/ipstats; <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLs/world-economic-outlook-databases>).

6.1.3. Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP

Number of resident utility model applications filed at the national patent office (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2019

A utility model (UM) is a special form of patent right. The terms and conditions for granting a UM are slightly different from those for patents and include a shorter term of protection and less stringent patentability requirements. A resident UM application refers to an application filed with an IP office for or on behalf of the first-named applicant's country of residence. For example, an application filed with the IP office of Germany by a resident of Germany is considered a resident application for Germany. Data are scaled by PPP\$ GDP (billions).

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization, Intellectual Property Statistics; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020 (2010–19). (www.wipo.int/ipstats; <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLs/world-economic-outlook-databases>).

6.1.4. Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP

Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2020

The number of articles published in science and technology. This encompasses 182 different research categories belonging to research areas including engineering, chemistry, physics, environmental sciences, computer science, mathematics, biochemistry, molecular biology, oncology, agriculture, cell biology and many more. Article counts are taken from a set of journals covered by the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) and the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Articles are classified by year of publication and assigned to each economy on the basis of the institutional address(es) listed in the article.

Articles are counted on a count basis (rather than a fractional basis) – that is, for articles with collaborating institutions from multiple economies, each economy receives credit on the basis of its participating institutions. The data are reported per billion PPP\$ GDP.

Source: Clarivate, Web of Science, accessed March 15, 2021; International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, October 2020. (<https://clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/solutions/web-of-science>; <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLs/world-economic-outlook-databases>).

6.1.5. Citable documents H-index

The H-index is the economy's number of published articles (H) that have received at least H citations | 2020

The H-index expresses the journal's number of articles (H) that have received at least H citations. It quantifies both journal scientific productivity and scientific impact, and is also applicable to scientists, journals, and so on. The H-index is tabulated from the number of citations received in subsequent years by articles published in a given year, divided by the number of articles published that year.

Source: SCImago (2021) SJR – SCImago Journal & Country Rank, retrieved March 2021. (www.scimagojr.com).

6.2. Knowledge impact

6.2.1. Labor productivity growth, %

Growth rate of GDP per person employed (% , three-year average) | 2020

Growth rate of real GDP per person employed, average of three most recent available years (2018, 2019, 2020). Growth of GDP per person engaged provides a measure of labor productivity (defined as output per unit of labor input). GDP per person employed is GDP divided by total employment in the economy.

Source: The Conference Board Total Economy Database™ Output, Labor and Labor Productivity, 1950–2020, April 2021 preliminary release. (<https://www.conference-board.org/data/economydatabase>).

6.2.2. New businesses/th pop. 15–64

New business density (new registrations per thousand population, 15–64 years old)^a | 2018

Number of newly registered corporations per 1,000 persons of working-age (15–64 years old). The units of measurement are private, formal sector companies with limited liability. Data corrections relative to the 2016 survey were implemented by the World Bank for Panama.

Source: World Bank, *Doing Business 2020, Entrepreneurship Project* (2009–18). (<https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/data/exploretopics/entrepreneurship>).

6.2.3. Software spending, % GDP

Total computer software spending
(% of GDP) | 2020

Computer software spending includes the total value of purchased or leased packaged software, such as operating systems, database systems, programming tools, utilities and applications. It excludes expenditures for internal software development and outsourced custom software development. The data are a combination of actual figures and estimates. Data are reported as a percentage of GDP.

Source: IHS Markit, Information and Communication Technology Database.
(<https://www.ihs.com/index.html>).

6.2.4. ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP

ISO 9001 Quality management systems – number of certificates issued (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2019

ISO 9001 specifies requirements for a quality management system when an organization needs to demonstrate its ability to provide products and services that meet both customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. It aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for improving the system and ensuring conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. All the requirements of ISO 9001 are generic and are intended to be applicable to any organization, regardless of its type or size, or the products and services it provides. The data are reported per billion PPP\$ GDP.

Source: International Organization for Standardization (ISO), *ISO Survey of Certifications to Management System Standards*, 2019; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook database, October 2020. (<https://www.iso.org/the-iso-survey.html>; <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLS/world-economic-outlook-databases>).

6.2.5. High-tech manufacturing, %

High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing
(% of total manufacturing output) | 2018

High-technology and medium-high-technology output as a percentage of total manufacturing output, on the basis of the OECD classification of Technology Intensity Definition, itself based on International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4 and ISIC Revision 3, and using data from the INDSTAT 2 database of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

Source: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Industrial Statistics Database INDSTAT 2, 2020; OECD, Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, Economic Analysis and Statistics Division, “ISIC Rev. 3 Technology Intensity Definition: Classification of Manufacturing Industries into Categories Based on R&D Intensities” (2010–18). (<https://stat.unido.org>; www.oecd.org/sti/ind/48350231.pdf).

6.3. Knowledge diffusion

6.3.1. Intellectual property receipts, % total trade

Charges for use of intellectual property, i.e., receipts (% total trade, three-year average)^a | 2019

Charges for the use of intellectual property not included elsewhere, i.e. receipts (% of total trade), average of three most recent years or most recent. Value is calculated according to the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification EBOPS 2010 – that is, code SH: Charges for the use of intellectual property not included elsewhere, as a percentage of total trade. Receipts are between residents and non-residents for the use of proprietary rights (such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs, including trade secrets and franchises), and for licenses to reproduce or distribute (or both) intellectual property embodied in produced originals or prototypes (such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software, cinematographic works and sound recordings) and related rights (such as for live performances and television, cable, or satellite broadcast). For the definition of total trade, see indicator 5.3.1.

Source: World Trade Organization, Trade in Commercial Services database, values based on the classification of the sixth (2009) edition of the International Monetary Fund’s *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and Balance of Payments database (2010–19). (<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf>; www.oecd.org/std/its/EBOPS-2010.pdf).

6.3.2. Production and export complexity

The Economic Complexity Index^a | 2018

The Economic Complexity Index is a ranking of countries based on the diversity and complexity of their export basket. High-complexity countries are home to a range of sophisticated, specialized capabilities and are therefore able to produce a highly diversified set of complex products. Determining the economic complexity of a country is not solely dependent on a country’s productive knowledge. Information about how many capabilities the country has is contained not only in

the absolute number of products that it makes, but also in the ubiquity of those products (the number of countries that export the product) and in the sophistication and diversity of the products that those other countries make. Economic complexity expresses the diversity and sophistication of the productive capabilities embedded in the exports of each country.

Source: The Atlas of Economic Complexity, Growth Lab at Harvard University. (<https://atlas.cid.harvard.edu>).

6.3.3. High-tech exports, % total trade

High-tech exports (% of total trade) | 2019

High-technology exports as a percentage of total trade. See indicator 5.3.2 for details. Data for Hong Kong, China are corrected for re-exports using data from the Trade Data Monitor.

Source: World Trade Organization, United Nations, Comtrade database; Eurostat, *Annex 5: High-tech aggregation by SITC Rev. 4*, April 2009 (2015–19). (<http://comtrade.un.org>; https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/Annexes/htec_esms_an5.pdf).

6.3.4. ICT services exports, % total trade

Telecommunications, computer, and information services exports (% of total trade) | 2019

Telecommunications, computer, and information services as a percentage of total trade according to the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification EBOPS 2010, coded SI: Telecommunications, computer, and information services.

Source: Source: World Trade Organization, Trade in Commercial Services database, values based on the classification of the sixth (2009) edition of the International Monetary Fund's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and Balance of Payments database (2019). (<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf>; www.oecd.org/std/its/EBOPS-2010.pdf).



7. Creative outputs

7.1. Intangible assets

7.1.1. Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP

Number of classes in resident trademark applications issued at a given national or regional office (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2019

A trademark is a sign used by the owner of certain products or provider of certain services to distinguish them from the products or services of other companies. A trademark can consist of words or a combination of words and other elements, such as slogans, names, logos, figures and images, letters, numbers, sounds and moving images. The procedures for registering trademarks are governed by the legislation and procedures of national and regional IP offices. Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the IP office that registers the trademark. Trademarks can be registered by filing an application at the relevant national or regional office(s) or by filing an international application through the Madrid System. A resident trademark application refers to an application filed with an IP office for or on behalf of the first-named applicant's country of residence. For example, an application filed with the Japan Patent Office by a resident of Japan is considered to be a resident application for Japan. Similarly, an application filed with the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) by an applicant who resides in any of the EU member states, such as France, is considered to be a resident application for that member state (France). This indicator is based on class count – the total number of goods and services classes specified in resident trademark applications. Data are scaled by PPP\$ GDP (billions).

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization, Intellectual Property Statistics; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020 (2012–19). (www.wipo.int/ipstats; <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLs/world-economic-outlook-databases>).

7.1.2. Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP

Global brand value of the top 5,000 brands (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2020

Sum of global brand values, top 5,000 as a percentage of GDP. Brand Finance calculates brand value using the royalty relief methodology, which determines the value that a company would be willing to pay to license its brand if it did not own it. The methodology is compliant with industry standards set in ISO 10668. This approach involves estimating the future revenue attributable to a brand and calculating a royalty rate that would be

charged for the use of the brand. Brand Finance's study is based on publicly available information on the largest brands in the world. This indicator assesses the economy's brands in the top 5,000 global brand database and produces the sum of the brand values corresponding to that economy. This sum is then scaled by GDP. A score of 0 is assigned where there are no brands in the country that make the top 5,000 ranking. A score of n/a is assigned where Brand Finance has been unable to determine if there are brands from the country that would rank within the top 5,000 due to data availability limitations.

Source: Brand Finance database; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020. (<https://brandirectory.com>; <https://brandfinance.com/knowledge-centre>; <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLS/world-economic-outlook-databases>).

7.1.3. Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP

Number of designs contained in resident industrial design applications filed at a given national or regional office (per billion PPP\$ GDP)^a | 2019

An industrial design is a set of exclusive rights granted by law to applicants to protect the ornamental or aesthetic aspect of their products. An industrial design is valid for a limited period of time and within a defined territory. A resident industrial design application refers to an application filed with the IP office for or on behalf of the applicant's country of residence. For example, an application filed with the Japan Patent Office by a resident of Japan is considered to be a resident application for Japan. Similarly, an application filed with the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) by an applicant who resides in any of the OHIM member states, such as Italy, is considered to be a resident application for that member state (Italy). This indicator is based on design count – the total number of designs contained in the resident industrial design applications. Data are scaled by PPP\$ GDP (billions).

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization, Intellectual Property Statistics; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020 (2014–19). (www.wipo.int/ipstats; <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLS/world-economic-outlook-databases>).

7.1.4. ICTs and organizational model creation[†]

Extent to which ICTs enable new organizational models[†] | 2018

Average answer to the question: In your country, to what extent do ICTs enable new organizational models (e.g., virtual teams, remote working, telecommuting) within companies? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2019. (www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GCR_2019_Appendix_B.pdf).

7.2. Creative goods and services

7.2.1. Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade

Cultural and creative services exports (% of total trade)^a | 2019

Creative services exports as a percentage of total exports according to the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification EBOPS 2010 – that is, EBOPS code SI3: Information services; code SJ22: Advertising, market research, and public opinion polling services; code SK1: Audio-visual and related services; and code SK23: Heritage and recreational services as a percentage of total trade. See indicator 5.3.1 for the full definition of total trade.

Source: World Trade Organization, Trade in Commercial Services database, values based on the classification of the sixth (2009) edition of the International Monetary Fund's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and Balance of Payments database (2011–19). (<https://timeseries.wto.org>; www.oecd.org/std/its/EBOPS-2010.pdf).

7.2.2. National feature films/mn pop. 15–69

Number of national feature films produced (per million population, 15–69 years old)^a | 2017

A feature film is defined as a film with a running time of 60 minutes or longer. It includes works of fiction, animation and documentaries. It is intended for commercial exhibition in cinemas. Feature films produced exclusively for television broadcasting, as well as newsreels and advertising films, are excluded. Data are reported per million population aged 15–69 years old.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) online database; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision* (population) (2010–17). (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>; <https://population.un.org/wpp>).

7.2.3. Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69

Global entertainment and media market
(per thousand population, 15–69 years old)^a | 2020

The Global Entertainment & Media Outlook (the Outlook) is a comprehensive source of global analyses and five-year forecasts of consumer and advertising spending across different territories and entertainment and media segments.

The E-sports dataset has been expanded with the addition of E-sports media rights, providing a richer picture of this fast-emerging market. A number of changes have also been made to the segmentation of the Outlook to better reflect the shape of the modern entertainment and media market. The Music and Radio segments have been merged, along with the new Podcasts data, to create the new Music, radio and podcasts segment, reflecting the growing interconnectedness of the audio entertainment market. Additionally, the Video games segment has been merged with E-sports to create the new Video games and e-sports segment, capturing the close relationship between the two markets.

The figures for Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malta, Tunisia and Yemen were estimated from a total corresponding to Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries using a breakdown of total GDP (current US\$) for the above-mentioned countries to define referential percentages.

Source: Calculations were derived from PwC's *Global Entertainment and Media Outlook, 2020–2024*; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision* (population); World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020 (current US\$ GDP); Middle East & North Africa in the World Bank's DataBank. (www.pwc.com/outlook; <https://population.un.org/wpp>; <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLS/world-economic-outlook-databases>; <http://data.worldbank.org/region/middle-east-and-north-africa>).

7.2.4. Printing and other media, % manufacturing

Printing publications and other media output
(% of manufacturing total output)^a | 2018

Printing and reproduction of recorded media output (ISIC Revision 4 Division 18, group 181 with class 1811 and 1812 and group 182 with class 1820) as a percentage of total manufacturing output (ISIC Revision 4, section C). Where data for ISIC Revision 4 were not available, data from ISIC Revision 3 were used (ISIC Revision 3 group 222, classes 2221, 2222 and 2230).

Source: United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Industrial Statistics Database; four-digit level of International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4 (INDSTAT 4 2020) and ISIC Revision 3 (2010–18). (<https://stat.unido.org>).

7.2.5. Creative goods exports, % total trade

Creative goods exports (% of total trade) | 2019

Total value of creative goods exports (current US\$) over total trade. For the definition of total trade, see indicator 5.3.1.

Source: United Nations, Comtrade database; 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics, Table 3, *International trade of cultural goods and services defined with the Harmonised System (HS) 2007 codes*; World Trade Organization, Trade in Commercial Services database, itself based on the sixth (2009) edition of the International Monetary Fund's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and Balance of Payments database (2012–19). (<http://comtrade.un.org>; <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc10/BG-FCS-E.pdf>; https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statistics_e/tradeserv_stat_e.htm; <https://www.oecd.org/sdd/its/EBOPS-2010.pdf>).

7.3. Online creativity

7.3.1. Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69

Generic top-level domains (TLDs) (per thousand population, 15–69 years old) | 2020

A generic top-level domain (TLD) is one of the categories of TLDs maintained by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) for use on the Internet. Generic TLDs can be unrestricted (.com, .info, .net and .org) or restricted – that is, used on the basis of fulfilling eligibility criteria (.biz, .name and .pro). Of these, the statistic covers the five generic domains .biz, .info, .org, .net and .com. Generic domains .name and .pro, and sponsored domains (.arpa, .aero, .asia, .cat, .coop, .edu, .gov, .int, .jobs, .mil, .museum, .tel and .travel) are not included. Neither are country-code top-level domains (refer to indicator 7.3.2). The statistic represents the total number of registered domains (i.e., net totals by December 2020, existing domains + new registrations – expired domains). Data are collected on the basis of a 4 percent random sample of the total population of domains drawn from the root zone files (a complete listing of active domains) for each TLD. The geographic location of a domain is determined by the registration address for the domain name registrant that is returned from a whois query. These registration data are parsed by country and

postal code and then aggregated to any number of geographic levels, such as county, city or economy. The original hard data were scaled by thousand population, 15–69 years old. For confidentiality reasons, only normalized values are reported; while relative positions are preserved, magnitudes are not.

Source: ZookNIC Inc; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision* (population). (www.zooknic.com; <https://population.un.org/wpp>).

7.3.2. Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69

Country-code top-level domains (TLDs) (per thousand population, 15–69 years old) | 2020

A country-code top-level domain (TLD) is one of the categories of TLDs maintained by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) for use on the Internet. Country-code TLDs are two-letter domains especially designated for a particular economy, country or autonomous territory. The statistic represents the total number of registered domains (i.e., net totals by December 2020, existing domains + new registrations – expired domains). Data are collected from the registry responsible for each country-code TLD and represent the total number of domain registrations in the country-code TLD. Each country-code TLD is assigned to the country with which it is associated rather than based on the registration address of the registrant. ZookNIC reports that, for the country-code TLDs it covers, 85–100 percent of domains are registered in the same country; the only exceptions are the country-code TLDs that have been licensed for worldwide commercial use. Data are reported per thousand population, 15–69 years old. For confidentiality reasons, only normalized values are reported; while relative positions are preserved, magnitudes are not.

Source: ZookNIC Inc; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision* (population). (www.zooknic.com; <https://population.un.org/wpp>).

7.3.3. Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69

Wikipedia yearly edits by country (per million population, 15–69 years old) | 2020

Data extracted from Wikimedia Foundation's internal data sources. For every country with more than 100,000 edit counts in 2020, the data from 2020 are used. Data are reported per million population, 15–69 years old. Data from China are treated as missing and classified as “n/a.”

Source: Wikimedia Foundation; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. *World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision* (population). (<https://wikimediafoundation.org>; <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp>).

7.3.4. Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP

Global downloads of mobile apps (scaled by per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2020

Global downloads of mobile apps, by origin of the headquarters of the developer/firm, scaled by PPP\$ GDP (billions). Global downloads are compiled by App Annie Intelligence, public data sources and the company's proprietary forecast model based on data from Google Play Store and iOS App Store in each country between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020. Since data for China are not available for Google Play Store and only for iOS App Store, data from China are treated as missing and classified as “n/a.”

Source: App Annie Intelligence; International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, October 2020 (2016–20). (<https://www.appannie.com>; <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLS/world-economic-outlook-databases>).

Appendix IV

Global Innovation Index science and technology cluster methodology

Since 2016 the Global Innovation Index (GII) has sought to identify Science and Technology (S&T) clusters using a bottom-up approach. This approach disregards administrative or political borders and instead pinpoints those geographical areas showing a high density of inventors and scientific authors. The resultant clusters often encompass several municipal districts, sub-federal states, and sometimes even two or more countries.

The same methodology used in previous editions of the GI was employed in the compilation of this year's list of the top 100 GI S&T clusters worldwide (Bergquist and Fink, 2020: 43–63). It comprised:

- selecting inventors listed in published patent applications under WIPO's Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) spanning the period 2015 to 2019;
- selecting authors listed in scientific publications in the Web of Science's Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) covering the same period;
- geocoding inventor and author addresses and then applying the density-based spatial clustering of applications with noise (DBSCAN) algorithm to the geocoded inventor and author points.

The WIPO PCT patent dataset consists of approximately 1.1 million patent applications published between 2015 and 2019 containing 3.2 million inventor addresses. For the SCIE, the dataset comprises 9.1 million articles published during the same period containing 27.7 million listed author addresses.

The geocoding of addresses for this report is as follows. PCT inventor addresses were geocoded using the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) ArcGIS World Geocoder service.¹ When the ESRI address matches proved either insufficiently accurate or ambiguous, the city name in the address string was extracted and matched using records in the city level dataset from the GeoNames Gazetteer database.² This latter database gives the geolocation of cities around the globe and contains 48,000 geocoded cities. This same city matching approach was applied to all SCIE author addresses.

Overall, 96.4% of inventor addresses were geocoded at either the city level or a more accurate level, while 95.5% of scientific author addresses were geocoded at the city level. Annex Table 5 provides a summary of the geocoding results for the top 20 countries, which together account for the majority of inventor and scientific author addresses. As shown in the table, the coverage of geocoded addresses across all 20 countries is typically above 95%, only falling below 90% in one instance.

Addresses were clustered by applying the DBSCAN algorithm. This algorithm requires pre-defined radius and density parameters. As in previous years, a radius of 15 km and a density of 4,500 was applied. Equal weight was given to inventors and authors by expressing data points as a share of total inventor and author addresses, respectively. Given that the number of scientific articles far exceeds the number of patents, cluster identification based on the raw data points would have resulted in clusters shaped predominantly by the scientific author landscape.

The result was an initial list of 227 clusters. After review, neighboring clusters were merged if the edge of a cluster was within 3–5 km of another and where the co-author/co-inventor relationships were higher than they were for any other relationship with any other cluster or non-cluster points. A total of 22 clusters met these criteria, mergers reducing the overall number of clusters identified to 216.³

The remaining 216 clusters were then put into rank by counting the number of patents and scientific articles in a given cluster. Numbers were aggregated utilizing fractional counting, where counts reflect the share of a patent's inventors and an article's authors present in a particular cluster. In addition, mirroring the equal weighting approach described above, fractional counts are relative to the total numbers of patents and scientific articles.

To produce an intensity ranking, the European Commission's Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL) population distribution data were matched geographically to the top 100 clusters identified in the overall ranking. Just as with inventor/author geocoded locations, this population data allowed us to define the total population of a cluster using a bottom-up approach. We chose to delimit a cluster's area as being all the space within 0.05 degrees of each inventor/author location. Overlaying the resultant cluster polygons on top of the population data and aggregating all points which lay within the polygon gave a total population estimate for each cluster.⁴ The clusters were then ranked by dividing the total S&T share by population.

Annex Table 3
Top 100 clusters, 2021

Cluster rank	Cluster name	Economy	Share of total PCT filings (%)	Share of total publications (%)	Total	Rank change
1	Tokyo–Yokohama	JP	10.78	1.61	12.40	0
2	Shenzhen–Hong Kong–Guangzhou	CN/HK	7.79	1.51	9.30	0
3	Beijing	CN	2.62	2.95	5.57	1
4	Seoul	KR	3.93	1.61	5.54	–1
5	San Jose–San Francisco, CA	US	3.69	1.03	4.72	0
6	Osaka–Kobe–Kyoto	JP	2.88	0.72	3.60	0
7	Boston–Cambridge, MA	US	1.44	1.47	2.91	0
8	Shanghai	CN	1.36	1.49	2.85	1
9	New York City, NY	US	1.11	1.54	2.66	–1
10	Paris	FR	1.26	1.02	2.28	0
11	San Diego, CA	US	1.77	0.38	2.15	0
12	Nagoya	JP	1.74	0.24	1.99	0
13	Washington, DC–Baltimore, MD	US	0.43	1.44	1.86	0
14	Los Angeles, CA	US	0.89	0.78	1.67	0
15	London	GB	0.42	1.21	1.63	0
16	Houston, TX	US	0.96	0.51	1.46	0
17	Seattle, WA	US	1.05	0.38	1.42	0
18	Nanjing	CN	0.21	1.07	1.28	3
19	Amsterdam–Rotterdam	NL	0.40	0.88	1.28	–1
20	Cologne	DE	0.73	0.53	1.26	–1
21	Hangzhou	CN	0.60	0.60	1.20	4
22	Daejeon	KR	0.87	0.29	1.16	0
23	Chicago, IL	US	0.50	0.64	1.14	–3
24	Munich	DE	0.74	0.36	1.09	–1
25	Wuhan	CN	0.24	0.82	1.05	4
26	Stuttgart	DE	0.82	0.21	1.03	0
27	Tel Aviv–Jerusalem	IL	0.66	0.35	1.01	–3
28	Taipei–Hsinchu	TW	0.29	0.69	0.97	–1
29	Singapore	SG	0.38	0.52	0.90	–1
30	Philadelphia, PA	US	0.31	0.58	0.89	1
31	Melbourne	AU	0.19	0.69	0.87	4
32	Moscow	RU	0.18	0.68	0.86	0
33	Xi'an	CN	0.08	0.77	0.86	7
34	Minneapolis, MN	US	0.58	0.27	0.85	–4
35	Stockholm	SE	0.54	0.31	0.84	–2
36	Eindhoven	BE/NL	0.76	0.07	0.83	–2
37	Sydney	AU	0.23	0.58	0.81	0
38	Raleigh, NC	US	0.27	0.54	0.80	–2
39	Chengdu	CN	0.15	0.62	0.77	8
40	Toronto, ON	CA	0.22	0.54	0.76	–1
41	Tehran	IR	0.02	0.74	0.75	2
42	Frankfurt Am Main	DE	0.47	0.28	0.75	–4
43	Brussels	BE	0.30	0.44	0.73	–2
44	Portland, OR	US	0.58	0.14	0.72	–2
45	Berlin	DE	0.31	0.40	0.71	–1
46	Madrid	ES	0.13	0.58	0.71	–1
47	Barcelona	ES	0.22	0.49	0.71	–1
48	Milan	IT	0.21	0.44	0.65	0
49	Istanbul	TR	0.28	0.36	0.64	2
50	Zürich	CH/DE	0.29	0.34	0.63	–1
51	Denver, CO	US	0.24	0.37	0.61	–1
52	Tianjin	CN	0.08	0.53	0.61	4
53	Qingdao	CN	0.28	0.32	0.60	16
54	Montréal, QC	CA	0.19	0.41	0.60	–2
55	Heidelberg–Mannheim	DE	0.36	0.23	0.59	–2
56	Copenhagen	DK	0.28	0.30	0.59	–2
57	Atlanta, GA	US	0.16	0.40	0.56	–2
58	Cambridge	GB	0.26	0.29	0.55	–1
59	Changsha	CN	0.06	0.48	0.54	7
60	Rome	IT	0.08	0.45	0.53	–2
61	Cincinnati, OH	US	0.37	0.15	0.52	–2
62	Bengaluru	IN	0.32	0.20	0.52	–2
63	Suzhou	CN	0.33	0.18	0.51	9
64	Delhi	IN	0.09	0.41	0.50	3
65	Dallas, TX	US	0.29	0.20	0.49	–3
66	São Paulo	BR	0.07	0.41	0.48	–5
67	Pittsburgh, PA	US	0.15	0.33	0.48	–3
68	Nuremberg–Erlangen	DE	0.33	0.14	0.47	–5
69	Chongqing	CN	0.09	0.38	0.47	8
70	Ann Arbor, MI	US	0.12	0.35	0.47	–5
71	Vienna	AT	0.14	0.30	0.44	–1
72	Oxford	GB	0.14	0.31	0.44	–1
73	Hefei	CN	0.07	0.37	0.44	6
74	Helsinki	FI	0.25	0.19	0.44	–6
75	Harbin	CN	0.02	0.40	0.42	5
76	Jinan	CN	0.07	0.34	0.41	6
77	Vancouver, BC	CA	0.13	0.27	0.41	–3
78	Lyon	FR	0.22	0.19	0.41	–2
79	Busan	KR	0.20	0.20	0.40	–4
80	Cleveland, OH	US	0.12	0.27	0.39	–7
81	Changchun	CN	0.02	0.37	0.39	6
82	Phoenix, AZ	US	0.23	0.16	0.39	–4
83	Hamamatsu	JP	0.33	0.04	0.37	2
84	Kanazawa	JP	0.32	0.05	0.37	7
85	Ottawa, ON	CA	0.18	0.19	0.37	–4
86	Brisbane	AU	0.11	0.25	0.36	–3
87	Bridgeport–New Haven, CT	US	0.12	0.24	0.36	–3
88	Austin, TX	US	0.20	0.15	0.35	–2
89	Ankara	TR	0.04	0.30	0.35	–1
90	Shenyang	CN	0.04	0.30	0.34	14
91	Hamburg	DE	0.17	0.17	0.34	–1
92	Lausanne	CH/FR	0.17	0.17	0.34	–3
93	Mumbai	IN	0.13	0.21	0.34	5
94	Lund–Malmö	SE	0.20	0.13	0.33	2
95	Manchester	GB	0.09	0.23	0.32	–2
96	St. Louis, MO	US	0.09	0.23	0.32	–2
97	Dalian	CN	0.06	0.26	0.32	13
98	Daegu	KR	0.16	0.16	0.32	3
99	Göteborg	SE	0.18	0.14	0.32	1
100	Warsaw	PL	0.04	0.28	0.32	–1

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, April 2021

Annex Table 4
Ranking of S&T intensity, 2015–2019

Intensity rank	Cluster name	Economy	PCT applications per capita ^a	Scientific publications per capita ^a	Total S&T share per capita ^a	Rank change
1	Cambridge	GB	6,051	54,840	1.27	0
2	Eindhoven	BE/NL	8,274	6,116	0.81	1
3	Ann Arbor, MI	US	2,137	49,399	0.80	2
4	Oxford	GB	2,899	54,032	0.79	–2
5	San Jose–San Francisco, CA	US	6,595	15,217	0.77	–1
6	Daejeon	KR	5,752	15,903	0.73	1
7	Boston–Cambridge, MA	US	3,898	32,690	0.72	–1
8	Seattle, WA	US	4,846	14,432	0.60	0
9	San Diego, CA	US	5,314	9,380	0.58	0
10	Raleigh, NC	US	1,850	30,887	0.52	1
11	Lund–Malmö	SE	3,551	19,940	0.50	–1
12	Kanazawa	JP	4,022	5,241	0.47	5
13	Munich	DE	3,210	12,759	0.44	2
14	Lausanne	CH/FR	2,756	21,535	0.44	–1
15	Stockholm	SE	3,042	14,369	0.42	–1
16	Göteborg	SE	2,425	16,374	0.38	0
17	Nuremberg–Erlangen	DE	2,762	9,619	0.38	2
18	Copenhagen	DK	1,929	17,279	0.38	2
19	Bridgeport–New Haven, CT	US	1,160	19,079	0.36	9
20	Pittsburgh, PA	US	1,146	21,186	0.36	2
21	Tokyo–Yokohama	JP	3,232	3,996	0.34	5
22	Portland, OR	US	3,031	6,022	0.34	–1
23	Helsinki	FI	2,240	14,230	0.33	–5
24	Ottawa, ON	CA	1,581	14,097	0.33	5
25	Zürich	CH/DE	1,710	16,534	0.33	–1
26	Stuttgart	DE	2,905	6,066	0.33	1
27	Hamamatsu	JP	2,891	2,780	0.32	5
28	Minneapolis, MN	US	2,462	9,426	0.31	–5
29	Washington, DC–Baltimore, MD	US	748	20,741	0.31	6
30	Heidelberg–Mannheim	DE	1,980	10,513	0.31	0
31	Cleveland, OH	US	958	17,401	0.29	2
32	Houston, TX	US	1,973	8,679	0.29	–1
33	Beijing	CN	1,442	13,441	0.29	3
34	Cincinnati, OH	US	2,227	7,612	0.28	0
35	Seoul	KR	1,920	6,502	0.25	2
36	Atlanta, GA	US	667	14,332	0.24	6
37	Nagoya	JP	2,162	2,513	0.23	2
38	Melbourne	AU	515	15,468	0.23	13
39	Sydney	AU	710	14,631	0.23	2
40	Osaka–Kobe–Kyoto	JP	1,956	4,037	0.23	7
41	Frankfurt Am Main	DE	1,439	7,006	0.22	8
42	St. Louis, MO	US	714	15,481	0.22	–2
43	Philadelphia, PA	US	806	12,710	0.22	5
44	Lyon	FR	1,305	9,074	0.22	2
45	Vancouver, BC	CA	776	13,157	0.22	–1
46	Denver, CO	US	932	11,651	0.21	–3
47	Brisbane	AU	611	11,857	0.21	8
48	Paris	FR	1,241	8,323	0.21	4
49	Chicago, IL	US	1,003	10,678	0.21	1
50	Austin, TX	US	1,443	8,939	0.20	–12

Intensity rank	Cluster name	Economy	PCT applications per capita ^a	Scientific publications per capita ^a	Total S&T share per capita ^a	Rank change
51	Shenzhen–Hong Kong–Guangzhou	CN/HK	1,759	2,818	0.19	6
52	Amsterdam–Rotterdam	NL	643	11,700	0.19	2
53	Nanjing	CN	320	13,467	0.18	13
54	Toronto, ON	CA	529	11,038	0.18	8
55	Berlin	DE	870	9,124	0.18	1
56	Vienna	AT	675	12,195	0.18	–3
57	Montréal, QC	CA	599	10,774	0.18	3
58	London	GB	499	11,827	0.18	0
59	New York City, NY	US	777	8,907	0.17	2
60	Brussels	BE	783	9,549	0.17	–1
61	Hangzhou	CN	907	7,524	0.17	7
62	Milan	IT	537	9,324	0.16	5
63	Barcelona	ES	549	9,970	0.16	1
64	Tel Aviv–Jerusalem	IL	1,130	4,980	0.16	–1
65	Rome	IT	248	12,266	0.15	0
66	Xi'an	CN	152	11,490	0.15	11
67	Los Angeles, CA	US	810	5,887	0.14	3
68	Cologne	DE	874	5,215	0.14	4
69	Phoenix, AZ	US	904	5,005	0.14	2
70	Qingdao	CN	691	6,541	0.14	14
71	Wuhan	CN	317	8,991	0.14	10
72	Dallas, TX	US	844	4,749	0.13	1
73	Changsha	CN	158	11,127	0.13	5
74	Singapore	SG	587	6,557	0.13	0
75	Hamburg	DE	780	6,471	0.13	–6
76	Madrid	ES	260	9,245	0.13	–1
77	Warsaw	PL	177	10,150	0.12	–1
78	Daegu	KR	690	5,622	0.12	n.a.
79	Changchun	CN	70	9,587	0.12	4
80	Tehran	IR	28	9,414	0.11	5
81	Shanghai	CN	595	5,388	0.11	1
82	Busan	KR	612	5,120	0.11	–3
83	Jinan	CN	205	8,349	0.11	3
84	Manchester	GB	340	7,375	0.11	–4
85	Harbin	CN	41	8,451	0.09	4
86	Hefei	CN	171	7,776	0.09	1
87	Taipei–Hsinchu	TW	288	5,731	0.09	1
88	Dalian	CN	203	6,895	0.09	n.a.
89	Chongqing	CN	166	6,098	0.09	4
90	Chengdu	CN	165	5,812	0.08	4
91	Suzhou	CN	594	2,771	0.08	0
92	Tianjin	CN	110	6,018	0.08	0
93	Moscow	RU	147	4,591	0.07	2
94	Ankara	TR	108	6,088	0.07	–4
95	Shenyang	CN	81	5,042	0.06	n.a.
96	Bengaluru	IN	288	1,469	0.04	1
97	Istanbul	TR	205	2,210	0.04	–1
98	São Paulo	BR	41	2,006	0.03	0
99	Delhi	IN	39	1,506	0.02	0
100	Mumbai	IN	68	942	0.01	0

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, April 2021.

Notes: ^a Per capita figures refer to 1,000,000 of population.
n.a. indicates not applicable.

Annex Table 5
Summary of geocoding results

Country	Scientific publications			PCT applications				
	Number of addresses	City-level address accuracy (%)	Publications covered (%)	Number of addresses	Block-level address accuracy (%)	Sub-city level address accuracy (%)	City-level address accuracy (%)	Applications covered (%)
United States of America	6,182,602	96.88	98.16	854,454	94.42	5.29	0.14	99.87
China	4,055,364	98.86	99.40	552,389	86.81	0.06	8.53	95.47
Japan	1,155,048	92.06	95.38	566,043	31.60	27.42	39.11	98.51
Germany	1,324,151	97.36	98.19	262,762	97.45	0.50	1.70	99.81
Republic of Korea	765,479	94.63	96.95	231,499	0.08	0.96	79.62	87.33
United Kingdom	1,347,330	96.64	97.74	81,471	69.54	20.72	8.27	98.61
France	1,068,353	92.93	95.09	107,038	88.02	1.65	6.08	96.67
Italy	1,053,749	95.60	97.05	41,973	89.28	5.09	4.83	99.30
India	692,442	91.19	93.66	39,998	33.29	48.56	16.28	98.47
Canada	854,790	98.37	98.99	41,732	96.80	2.56	0.50	99.79
Spain	804,686	96.84	98.07	26,229	77.23	10.76	11.22	99.40
Australia	815,110	85.97	89.98	20,479	92	4.98	2.37	99.46
Netherlands	494,358	97.38	98.50	50,950	85.84	0.34	13.53	99.73
Brazil	614,712	98.60	99.55	9,423	83.13	11.50	4.76	99.65
Sweden	287,747	97.63	98.18	42,930	94.30	0.80	4.52	99.68
Russian Federation	370,048	98.96	99.24	14,083	88.35	5.28	5.25	99.50
Switzerland	318,693	90.68	92.40	36,586	90.90	2.36	3.60	97.92
Turkey	376,436	96.35	96.71	14,422	38.02	47.74	11.51	97.55
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	396,857	97.15	98.35	774	0.39	2.58	92.51	94.68
Israel	152,955	91.04	95.38	29,351	58.76	3.32	29.55	95.78

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, April 2021.

Note: Listed are the top 20 countries with the highest combined shares of scientific articles and patents. PCT inventor addresses were geocoded to the highest level of detail. Due to the far larger volume of scientific author addresses, these were geocoded only to city level. DEA is Data Envelopment Analysis.

Notes

- 1 ESRI ArcGIS World Geocoder service. <https://www.esri.com/en-us/arcgis/products/arcgis-world-geocoder>.
- 2 GeoNames. <http://geonames.org>.
- 3 The mergers were: Guangzhou with Shenzhen–Hong Kong; Hsinchu with Taipei; Matsudo with Tokyo–Yokohama; Jureselem with Tel Aviv; Istanbul Europe with Istanbul Asia; Rotterdam with Amsterdam; Irvine with Los Angeles; Boulder with Denver; Worcester with Boston–Cambridge; Dortmund with Cologne; Baltimore with Washington DC.
- 4 See Bergquist and Fink (2020: 61–63) for a more detailed description of how population data was matched to clusters: https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_gii_2020.pdf.

Reference

K. Bergquist and C. Fink (2020). The top 100 science and technology clusters. In Dutta, S., B. Lanvin and S. Wunsch-Vincent (eds), *The Global Innovation Index 2020: Who Will Finance Innovation?* Ithaca, NY, Fontainebleau, and Geneva: Cornell University, INSEAD, and WIPO.

The Global Innovation Index 2021

The Global Innovation Index 2021 (GII) takes the pulse of the most recent global innovation trends and ranks the innovation ecosystem performance of 132 economies, while highlighting innovation strengths and weaknesses and particular gaps in innovation metrics.

As this report goes to press, the world is struggling to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic. In its new Global Innovation Tracker section, the report draws on a select set of indicators, including the effects on research and development expenditures or access to innovation finance, to provide a perspective on the pandemic's impact on global innovation performance.

Since its inception in 2007, the GI has shaped the innovation measurement agenda and become a cornerstone of economic policymaking, with an increasing number of governments systematically analyzing their annual GI results and designing policy responses to improve their performance. The GI has also been recognized by the UN Economic and Social Council in its 2019 resolution on Science, Technology and Innovation for Development as an authoritative benchmark for measuring innovation in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The GI is published in partnership with the Portulans Institute, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), the Brazilian National Confederation of Industry (CNI), Ecopetrol and the Turkish Exporters Assembly (TIM) and is supported by its GI Advisory Board and Academic Network.

The full report and the GI mobile apps – Android and iOS – can be downloaded at <https://globalinnovationindex.org>.

World Intellectual Property Organization
34, chemin des Colombettes
P.O. Box 18
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel: +41 22 338 91 11
Fax: +41 22 733 54 28

For contact details of WIPO's
External Offices visit:
www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/offices

WIPO Publication No. 2000E/21
ISBN 978-92-805-3249-4
ISSN 2263-3693