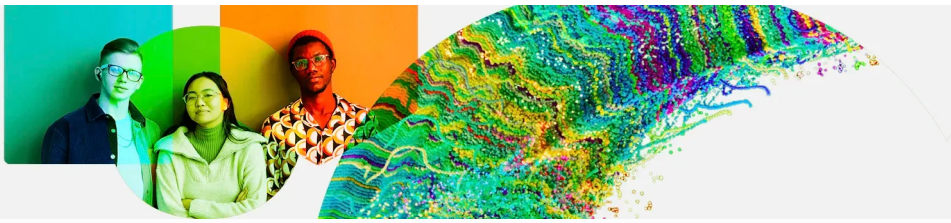
Global Innovation Index 2024



Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2024

Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ranks 8th among the 133 economies featured in the GII 2024.

The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.

Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ranks 8th among the 51 high-income group economies.

Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ranks 5th among the 39 economies in Europe.

Netherlands (Kingdom of the) GII Ranking (2020-2024)

The table shows the rankings of Netherlands (Kingdom of the) over the past four years. Data availability and changes to the GII model framework influence year-on-year comparisons of the GII rankings. The statistical confidence interval for the ranking of Netherlands (Kingdom of the) in the GII 2024 is between ranks 7 and 10.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	5th	11th	4th
2021	6th	12th	3rd
2022	5th	10th	6th
2023	7th	10th	5th
2024	8th	11th	8th

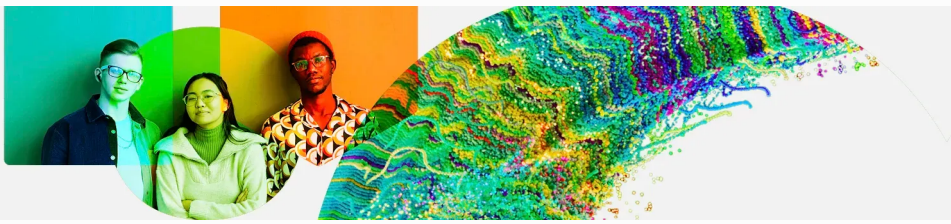
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2024.

This year **Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ranks 11th in innovation inputs.** This position is lower than last year.

Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ranks 8th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

Netherlands (Kingdom of the) has 2 clusters in the top 100 S&T clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Global Innovation Index 2024



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2024 shows what is the current state of innovation in Netherlands (Kingdom of the), how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Netherlands (Kingdom of the), 8 indicators have improved in the short-term and 4 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital		International patent filings
		Deal numbers	Deal values	
▼ -5.2% 2022 - 2023	▲ 5.6% 2021 - 2022	▲ 48.4% 2022 - 2023	▼ -21.9% 2022 - 2023	▲ 5.8% 2022 - 2023
▲ 1.9% 2013 - 2023	▲ 3.8% 2012 - 2022	▲ 19.1% 2013 - 2023	▲ 28.9% 2013 - 2023	▲ 0.2% 2013 - 2023

Technology adoption

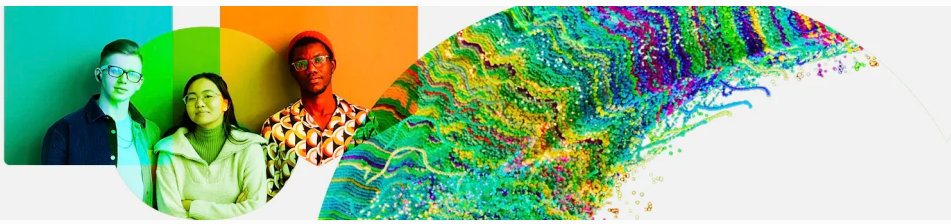
Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
	Fixed broadband	5G		
0% 2021 - 2022	▲ 2.1% 2021 - 2022	▲ 20.3% 2021 - 2022	▲ 12.5% 2021 - 2022	▲ 34.6% 2022 - 2023
0% 2012 - 2022	▲ 1.1% 2012 - 2022		▲ 11.2% 2012 - 2022	▲ 37.9% 2013 - 2023
97.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	44.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	99 per 100 inhabitants in 2022		8.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2023

Socioeconomic impact

Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
▼ -1% 2022 - 2023	▲ 0.5% 2021 - 2022	▲ 2.3°C 2023
▲ 0.3% 2013 - 2023	▲ 0.1% 2012 - 2022	n/a
125,073 USD in 2023	81.7 years in 2022	

Notes: Not all indicators of the Global Innovation Tracker are used to calculate the Global Innovation Index. Long-term annual growth refers to the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) over the indicated period. For each variable, a one-year growth rate is set for the short run, and ten-year CAGR is set for the long run; time windows might differ when gaps exist in data availability. The end period corresponds to the most recent available observation, which may differ among countries. Temperature change is an exception: it indicates the change in degrees Celsius with respect to the average temperature in the country from 1951–1980. Figures are rounded.

Global Innovation Index 2024

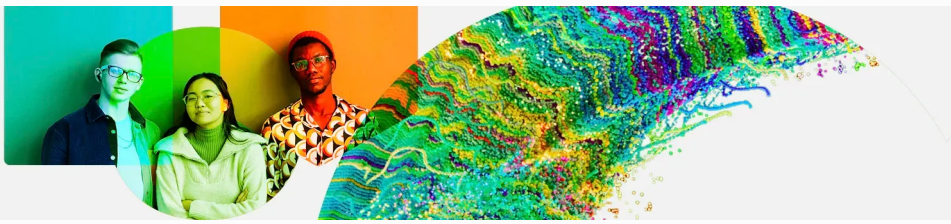


Expected vs. observed innovation performance

The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected and those below are performing below expectations.

Netherlands (Kingdom of the) is an innovation leader, ranking in the top 25 of the GII.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

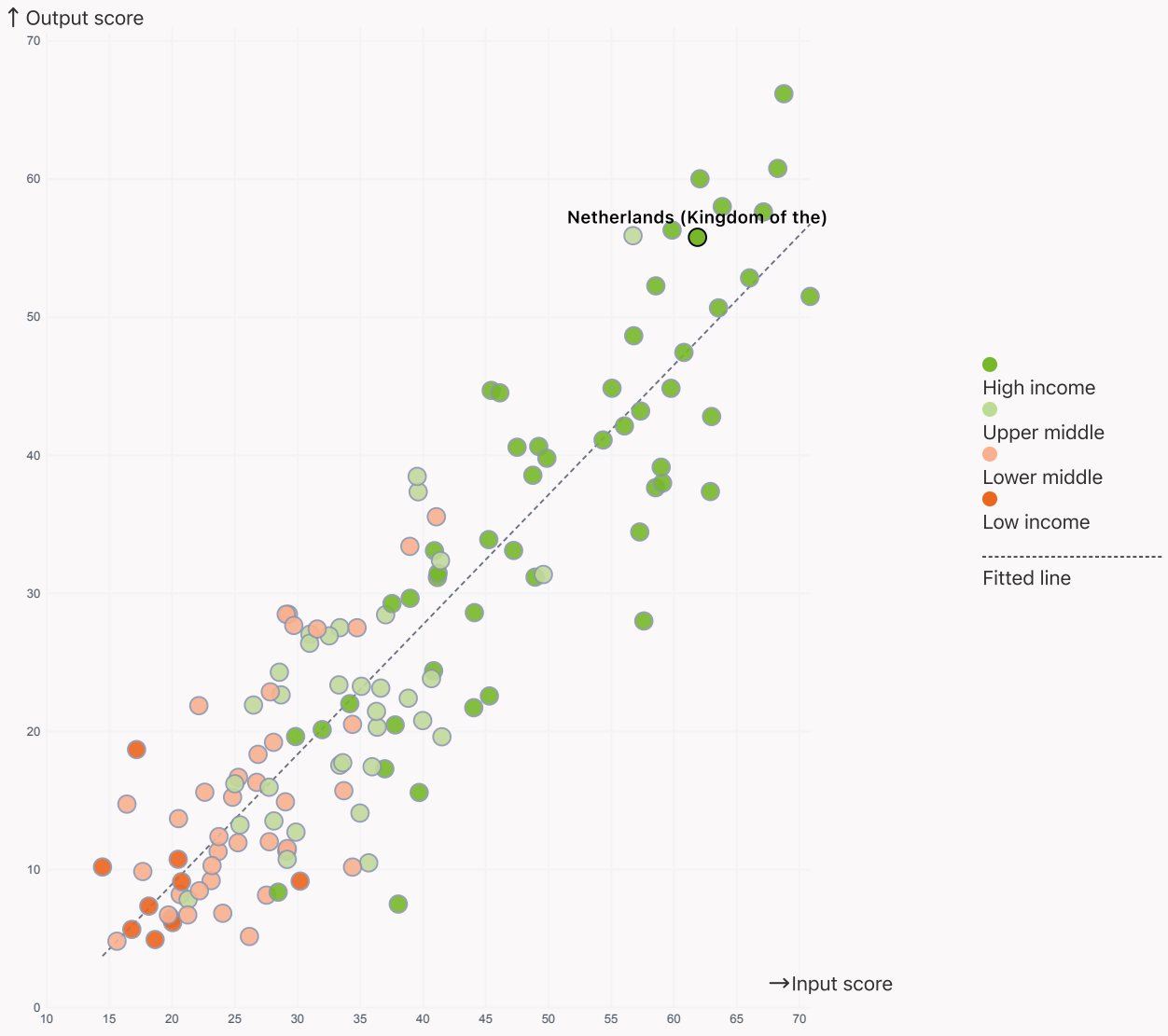


Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

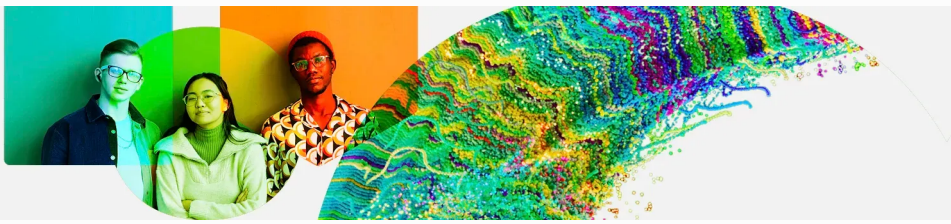
The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs. Economies above the line are effectively translating costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs.

Netherlands (Kingdom of the) produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

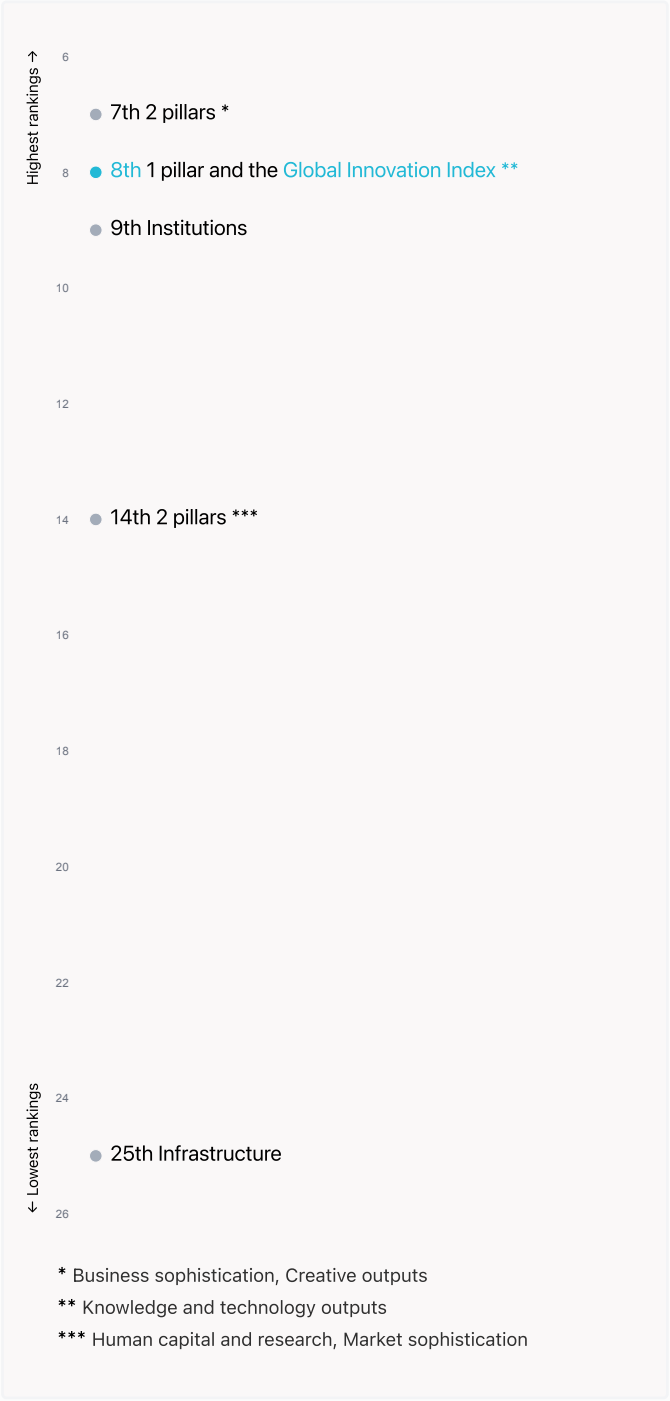


Global Innovation Index 2024



Overview of Netherlands (Kingdom of the)'s rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2024

The chart shows the ranking for each of the seven areas that the GII comprises. The strongest areas for Netherlands (Kingdom of the) are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



Highest rankings

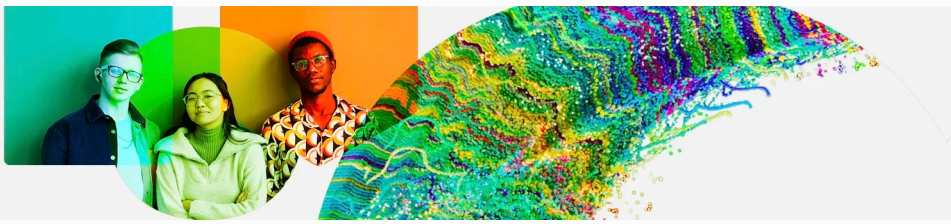
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ranks highest in Business sophistication, Creative outputs (7th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (8th).

Lowest rankings

Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ranks lowest in Infrastructure (25th), Human capital and research, Market sophistication (14th) and Institutions (9th).

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Netherlands (Kingdom of the) can be found on this link.

Global Innovation Index 2024



Benchmark of Netherlands (Kingdom of the) against other economy groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

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

High-Income economies

Netherlands (Kingdom of the) performs above the high-income group average in all pillars.

Europe

Netherlands (Kingdom of the) performs above the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

- Netherlands | Score: 81.36
- Top 10 | Score: 80.81
- High income | Score: 67.41
- Europe | Score: 59.14

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 61.30
- Netherlands | Score: 56.10
- High income | Score: 46.99
- Europe | Score: 44.92

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 58.57
- Netherlands | Score: 53.71
- High income | Score: 51.96
- Europe | Score: 51.74

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 62.12
- Netherlands | Score: 56.05
- High income | Score: 44.90
- Europe | Score: 42.79

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 63.64
- Netherlands | Score: 62.47
- High income | Score: 44.71
- Europe | Score: 42.68

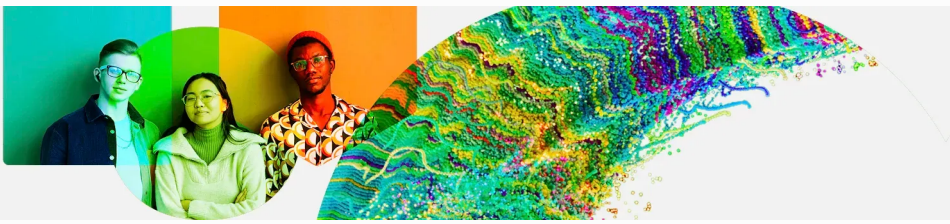
Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 57.29
- Netherlands | Score: 55.53
- Europe | Score: 36.30
- High income | Score: 35.79

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 56.54
- Netherlands | Score: 55.92
- High income | Score: 39.44
- Europe | Score: 39.15

Global Innovation Index 2024



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Netherlands (Kingdom of the) in the GII 2024.

Netherlands (Kingdom of the)'s main innovation strengths are **Intellectual property payments, % total trade** (rank 1), **Intellectual property receipts, % total trade** (rank 1) and **Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69** (rank 1).

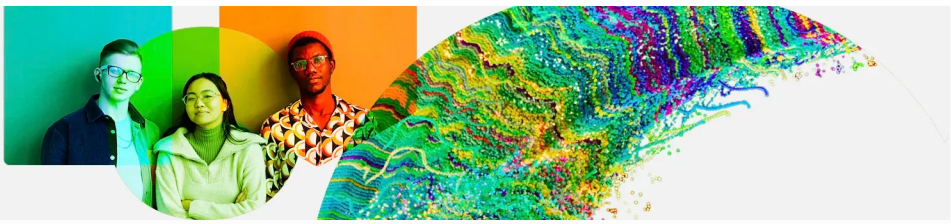
Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
1	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
1	7.3.1	Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69
3	4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups†
3	7.3.2	GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69
3	3.2.2	Logistics performance*
4	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %
4	5.2.2	University-industry R&D collaboration†
5	3.1.4	E-participation*
7	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index
7	1.2.1	Regulatory quality*

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
130	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
100	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
89	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
83	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
74	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
67	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
53	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
46	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP
37	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
21	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %

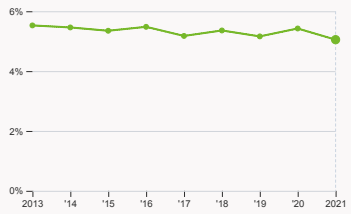
Global Innovation Index 2024



Netherlands (Kingdom of the)'s innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in Netherlands (Kingdom of the)



2.1.1 **Expenditure on education**

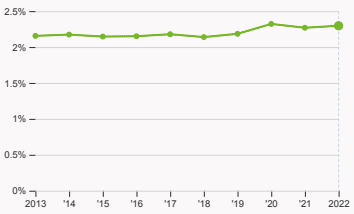
was equal to 5.05 % GDP in 2021, down by 0.37 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.

2.2.2 **Graduates in science and engineering**

was equal to 19.34 % of total graduates in 2021, up by 0.5 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 83.

2.3.1 **Researchers**

was equal to 6532.61 FTE per million population in 2022, up by 7.6% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 10.



2.3.2 **Gross expenditure on R&D**

was equal to 2.3 % GDP in 2022, up by 0.03 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 15.

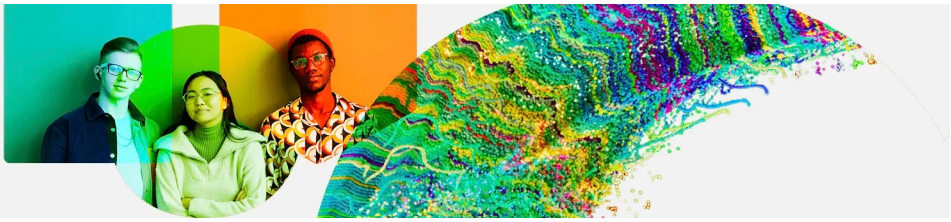
2.3.4 **QS university ranking**

was equal to an average score of 69.47 for the top three universities in 2023, up by 5.58% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.

4.2.4 **VC received, value**

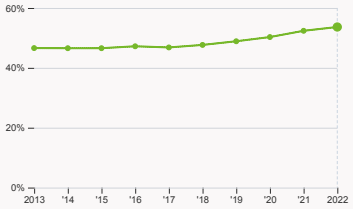
was equal to 2.12 million USD in 2023, down by 21.77% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.

Global Innovation Index 2024



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

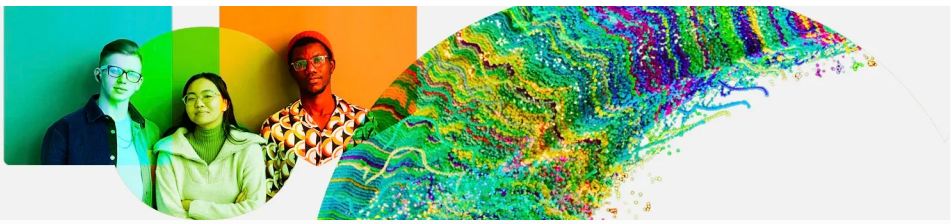
was equal to an index score of 0.1 in 2021, up by 0.12% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 30.



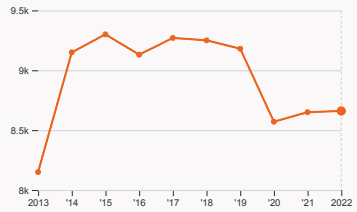
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 53.65 % in 2022, up by 1.27 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.

Global Innovation Index 2024

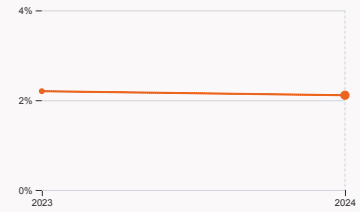


Innovation outputs in Netherlands (Kingdom of the)



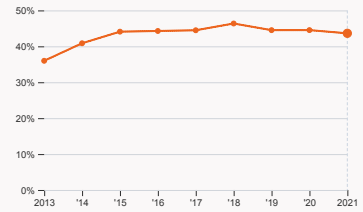
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 8.66 thousand patents in 2022, up by 0.12% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 11.



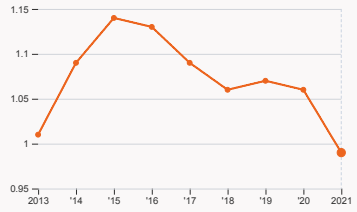
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 2.11 % GDP in 2024, down by 0.09 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.



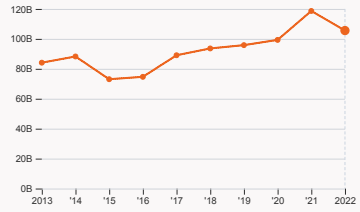
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 43.62 % of total manufacturing output in 2021, down by 0.89 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.



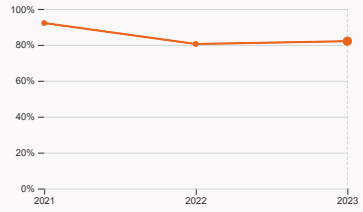
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.99 in 2021, down by 6.6% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 26.



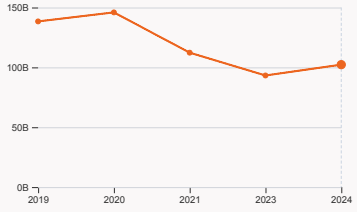
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 105.57 billion USD in 2022, down by 11.02% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 16.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity

was equal to 82.04 % for the top 15 companies in 2023, up by 1.56 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 6.

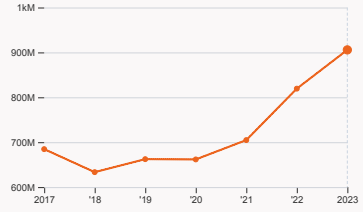


7.1.3 Global brand value

was equal to 102.26 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2024, up by 9.7% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 23.

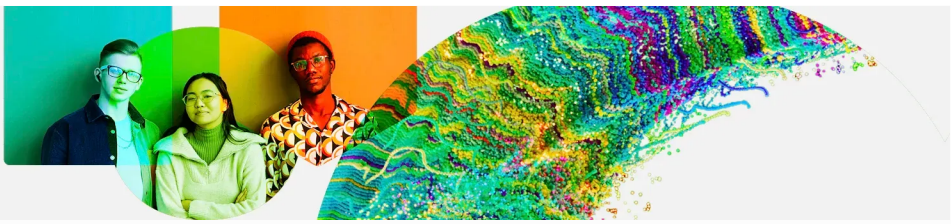
7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 46 films in 2022, up by 21.05% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 905.59 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2023, up by 10.54% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 30.



Netherlands (Kingdom of the)'s innovation top performers

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D	R&D Growth	R&D Intensity
			[mn EUR]	[%]	[%]
28	STELLANTIS	Automobiles & Parts	6,720	14	4
56	AIRBUS	Aerospace & Defence	3,398	17	6
64	ASML HOLDING	Technology Hardware & Equipment	3,072	26	15
111	NXP SEMICONDUCTORS	Technology Hardware & Equipment	2,016	11	16

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

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Netherlands (Kingdom of the)'s top universities

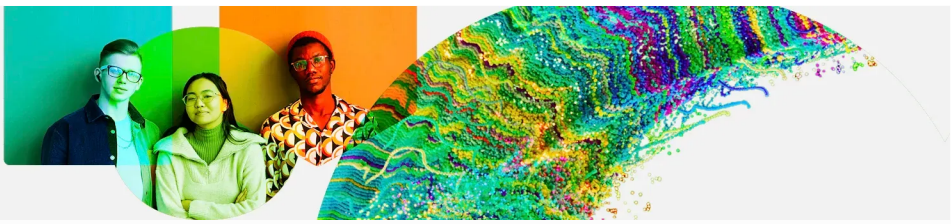
Rank	University	Score
47	DELFT UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	76.20
53	UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM	73.40
107	UTRECHT UNIVERSITY	58.80

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2023).
Note: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd annually assesses over 1,200 universities across the globe and scores them between [0,100].
Ranks can represent a single value "x", a tie "x=" or a range "x-y".

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	City	Valuation, bn USD
1	MOLLIE	Financial Services	Amsterdam	7
2	MAMBU	Financial Services	Amsterdam	6
3	MESSAGEBIRD	Enterprise Tech	Amsterdam	4

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



7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	ASML HOLDING N.V.	98.14
2	AIRBUS SE	98.09
3	UNIVERSAL MUSIC GROUP N.V.	93.27

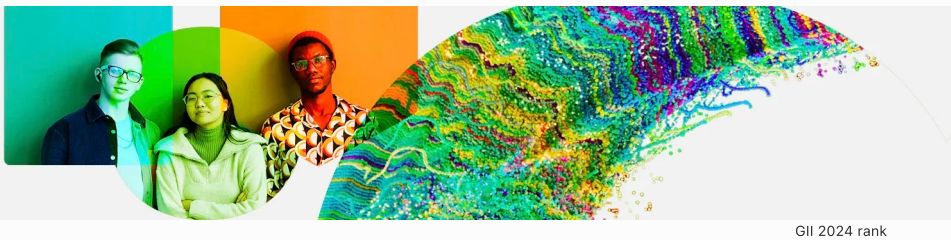
Source: Brand Finance (https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2022).
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in Netherlands (Kingdom of the) with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	ING	Banking	10,016.6
2	HEINEKEN	Beers	8,982.4
3	PHILIPS	Pharma	8,198.1

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

Global Innovation Index 2024



Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

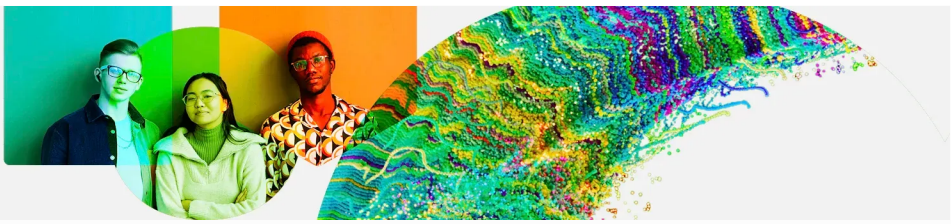
GII 2024 rank **8**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
8	11	High	EUR	18.1	1,297	73,316.9

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**81.4**	**9**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**81.6**	**16**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	78	29	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	85.2	9	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**89.1**	**9**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	86.8	7	●◆
1.2.2 Rule of law*	91.4	11	
1.3 Business environment	**73.4**	**16**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	71.2	23	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	75.6	9	◆
Human capital and research	**56.1**	**14**	
2.1 Education	**62.2**	**28**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.1	41	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	23.2	32	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	18.6	13	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	480.1	25	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	13.8	67	○
2.2 Tertiary education	**42.3**	**31**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	89	15	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	19.3	83	○ ◇
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	13.7	15	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**63.8**	**10**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	6,532.6	10	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2.3	15	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	81.1	8	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	70.3	12	
Infrastructure	**53.7**	**25**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**91.5**	**12**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	95.8	42	
3.1.2 ICT use*	84.6	34	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	89.2	11	
3.1.4 E-participation*	96.5	5	●◆
3.2 General infrastructure	**46.5**	**26**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	6,870.8	26	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	90.9	3	●◆
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	21.3	89	○
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**23.2**	**54**	○
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	15.5	26	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	14.4	74	○
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	2.3	46	○
Market sophistication	**56.1**	**14**	
4.1 Credit	**59.4**	**11**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	86.1	3	●◆
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	92.1	29	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**39.3**	**18**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	109.9	16	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.5	12	
4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	17	
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP	0.003	18	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**69.4**	**20**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.1	21	○
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	91.5	30	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	1,297	27	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**62.5**	**7**	●◆
5.1 Knowledge workers	**67.7**	**14**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	53.6	4	●◆
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	54.1	13	
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	1.6	15	
5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	56.5	18	
5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	23.2	22	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**62**	**8**	
5.2.1 Public Research-Industry co-publications, %	5.4	10	
5.2.2 University-industry R&D collaboration†	90.4	4	●◆
5.2.3 State of cluster development†	88.8	10	
5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.07	22	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	4.6	10	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**57.7**	**5**	●◆
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	4.7	1	●◆
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	11.4	27	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.9	14	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	-12.1	130	○ ◇
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	70.2	6	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**55.5**	**8**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**63.4**	**5**	●◆
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	7	11	
6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	3.3	9	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	29.5	17	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	70.5	7	●◆
6.2 Knowledge impact	**49.4**	**13**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-0.1	100	○
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	2.1	17	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.6	13	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	43.6	21	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**53.8**	**11**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	4.8	1	●◆
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	68	26	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	11.1	16	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	4.2	25	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	8.3	34	
Creative outputs	**55.9**	**7**	●◆
7.1 Intangible assets	**46.6**	**25**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	82	6	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	37.8	53	○
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	8.8	23	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2.9	29	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**40.1**	**14**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	2	11	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	3.6	37	○
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	43.8	18	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	3	17	
7.3 Online creativity	**90.4**	**1**	●◆
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	100	1	●◆
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	97.8	3	●◆
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	73.3	30	

NOTES: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question, ◔ that the economy's data is outdated. Square brackets [ ] indicate the the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level; n/a represents missing values; a dash - indicates an indicator which is not relevant to this economy and thus not considered for DMC thresholds.



Data availability

The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for Netherlands (Kingdom of the).

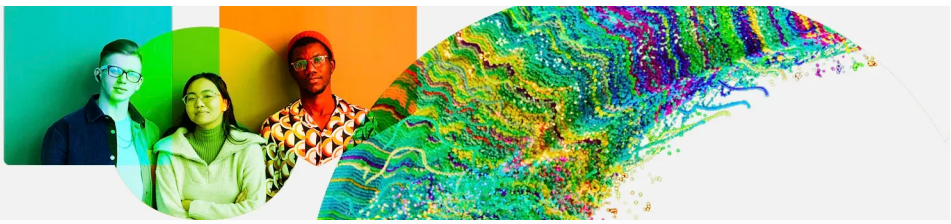
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) has missing data for two indicators and outdated data for seven indicators.

Missing data for Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2022	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2022	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

Outdated data for Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	2017	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	2020	2023	World Bank Enterprise Surveys



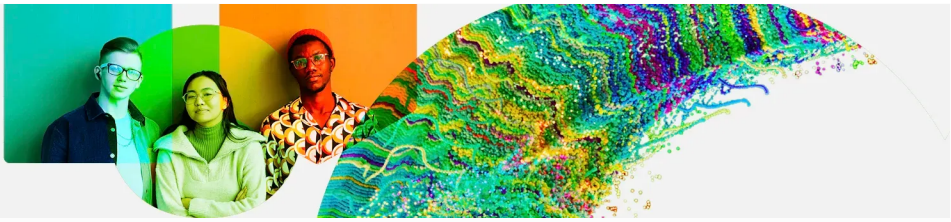
Top science and technology clusters in Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

Netherlands (Kingdom of the) has 2 clusters in the top 100 S&T clusters of the Global Innovation Index, the same number as in 2023.

The table and map below give an overview of the top science and technology clusters in Netherlands (Kingdom of the).

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
26	Amsterdam–Rotterdam	Pharmaceuticals	Engineering
42	Eindhoven	Medical technology	Engineering

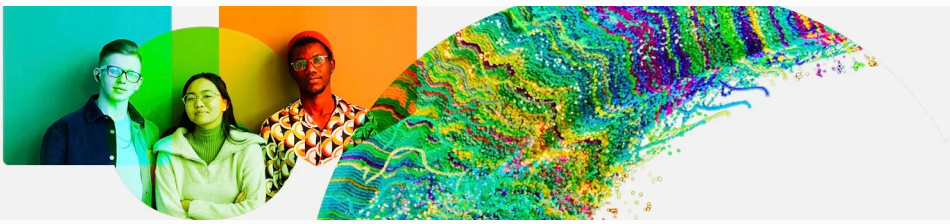
Global Innovation Index 2024



The table and map below give an overview of the top science and technology clusters by intensity in Netherlands (Kingdom of the).

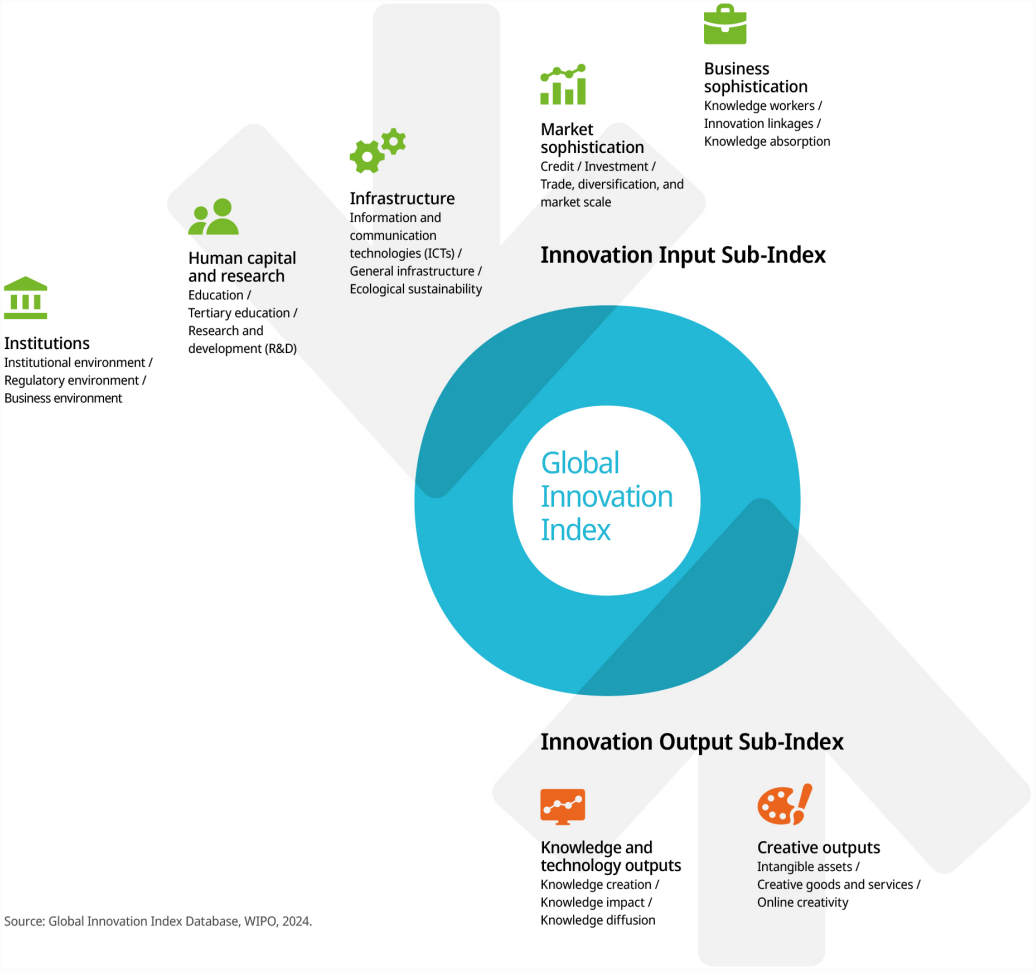
Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
3	Eindhoven	Medical technology	Engineering
53	Amsterdam–Rotterdam	Pharmaceuticals	Engineering

Global Innovation Index 2024



About the Global Innovation Index

- The Global Innovation Index (GII) is published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations.
- Recognizing that innovation is a key driver of economic development, the GII aims to provide an innovation ranking and rich analysis referencing around 130 economies. Over the last decade, the GII has established itself as both a leading reference on innovation and a "tool for action" for economies that incorporate the GII into their innovation agendas.



Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2024.

The Index is a ranking of the innovation capabilities and results of world economies. It measures innovation based on criteria that include institutions, human capital and research, infrastructure, credit, investment, linkages; the creation, absorption and diffusion of knowledge; and creative outputs.

The GII has two sub-indices: the Innovation Input Sub-Index and the Innovation Output Sub-Index, and seven pillars, each consisting of three sub-pillars.