

Global Innovation Index 2014 — Top performers are not the most efficient ones

High income economies rank higher

The 2014 GII - global innovation index ranking (Fig.1 and Table 1), published by INSEAD and WIPO, brings comfort to the idea that HI (high income) economies are more adept to rank higher in innovation than lower income ones. In the top 50 ranked countries, 43 or 86% are HI economies, only 6 or 12% are UM (upper-middle income), and 1 or 2% is LM (lower-middle income) — as the popular saying goes, "money buys money".

Switzerland at the top

Eight small countries appear among the top ranked ten nations, with Switzerland at the topmost rank. The two heavyweights that manage to sneak among them are the United Kingdom, number 2, and the United States, number 6. In short, the 2014 ranking offers more of the same: a shining performance by a bunch of smaller, developed economies.

The chart is structured by income group affiliation, showing by a red line the median GII for each of the four income groups. It becomes obvious that innovation is more likely to be higher in wealthy economies (HI group) than in

poor ones (LI group). The median value for each group goes up by increasingly large discrete steps, as the set transitions from one given income group to the next higher income group.

The innovation index seems to corroborate other data pertaining to science and technology prestigious awards and to world-class universities, suggesting that small developed economies such as Switzerland, Finland or Singapore can outrun the biggies in terms of innovation

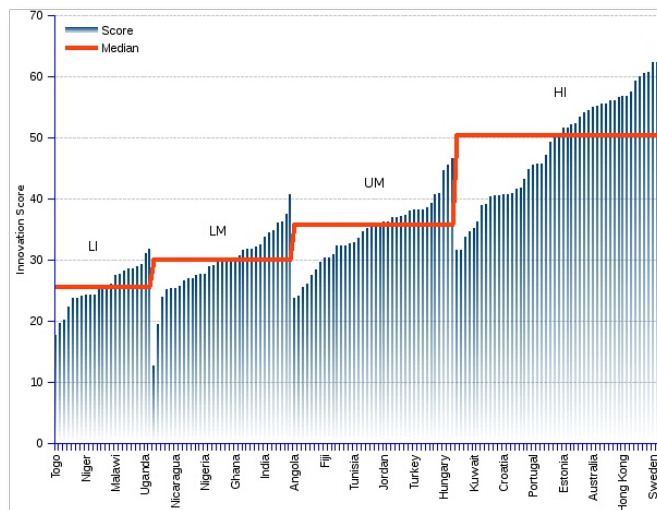


Fig.1: GII scores for 143 countries grouped by income level.

and efficiency.


Bigger does not mean smarter

Innovation, along with other social factors such as public health, education or quality of life, is ruled not by distributive justice, but by positive feedback — the higher the development level, the more likely to be highly innovative. Poorer countries will have a hard time to catch up with the already wealthier ones, and, other things remaining the same, the gaps are more likely to widen than the contrary.

The much emphasized "economies of scale", allegedly capable of providing large economies with intrinsic efficiency and cost advantages, are nothing but a mirage, distracting from the true drivers of prosperity

and quality of life. Being big and heavy may be useful if the goal is to cause harm, as in a fist fight — a graphic illustration is provided by the current state of African, Middle Eastern or Central Asian affairs, where the western powers have poured their military might to try and crush mushrooming rebellions.

The case is altogether distinct if the goal is to build progress, well-being and quality of life for the people. As the GII suggests, elephantine size does not make anyone smarter. It is ludicrous that the EU (European Union), self-satisfied with its own plumpness, could ever

dream of becoming "the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion" by 2010. This so-called 2000 Lisbon Strategy, highly publicized before the 2008 world crisis, has been kept strictly hush-hush thereafter. EU leaders have good reasons to feel discomfited. In 2015, while EU keeps struggling for survival, the neighboring and small Switzerland achieves a much enviable performance for its people, its economy and its innovativeness. 

Twenty one high performers

The scatter chart (Fig.2, see also Table 2) of the innovation score for HI (high income) economies as a function of the GDP (gross domestic product) per capita, in USD (constant, 2005=100) reveals at a glance the innovation high performers and the laggards. The red lines show the median GDP per capita (vertical) — USD 25,150 —, and the median innovation score (horizontal) — 50.44.

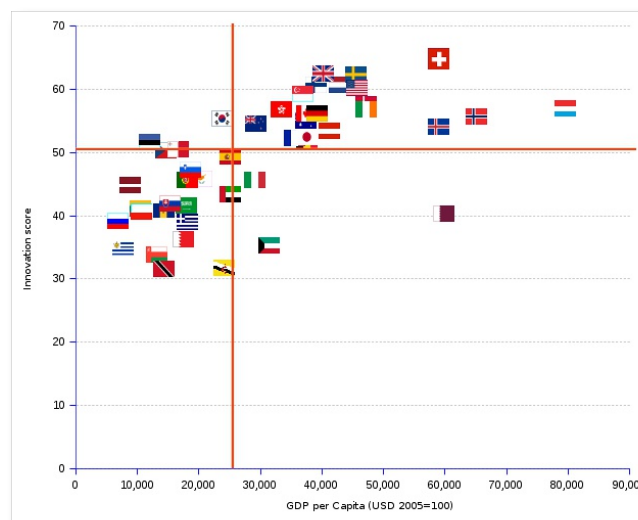


Fig.2: High income level countries innovation performance as a function of GDP per capita.

The top right quadrant includes countries that have both GDP per capita and innovation score above median. They are the high performers. This 21-strong group is mainly populated by small or very small countries such as Luxembourg, Iceland, Finland or Switzerland, most of which are not


endowed with a plethora of natural resources. Six big countries manage to sneak in the group: Canada, France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Even amongst high income and high innovative countries, the smaller ones seem to outperform the heavyweights. The likes of Czech Republic, Estonia, Malta, and South Korea are the top performers to be found in the low GDP per capita-high innovation top left quadrant, thus corroborating the idea that you do not have to

be super rich to shine as innovation is concerned.

The laggards appear in the lower-right quadrant, and they include such oil-rich biggies as Kuwait, Qatar or the United Arab

Emirates, Indeed, their innovation scores are disappointingly below the median. Living on a rent does not appear to be a strong enough stimulus to induce high performance. In the

realm of innovation — being penniless is surely a hindrance; but owning lavish resources may not help a lot either. 

Strong association between GII scores and GDP

The logarithmic chart (Fig.3, see also Table 3) shows the relationship between the GII (global innovation index, blue dots, Y-axis) and the GDP per capita (X-axis) for the reporting 143 countries. Logarithms are used instead of the raw values for the sake of clarity, better showing the scatter of the data around the line of fit (straight red line).

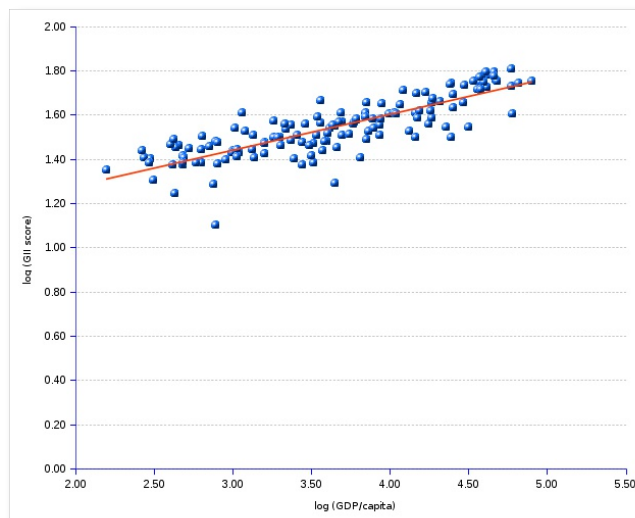



Fig.3: Strong correlation between GII and GDP.

The association between the scores and the GDP per capita is strong (correlation coefficient $r = 0.82$ for the raw values, 0.83 for their log values). The variation of the innovation index is largely explained by the variation of the GDP per capita (determination coefficient $R^2 = 0.67$ for the raw data, and 0.70 for the log values). In this respect, the year 2014 is quite in line with the preceding years. The GII ranking chart, also shows how median innovation indexes are higher in countries that enjoy higher GDP. However, this does not tell the full story, as shown by the scatter of the data points around the straight line in the log chart.

Poor countries may perform well

The analysis of residuals (the difference between the line of fit and the score) shows both the good and the less good exceptions to the rule. A set of countries score higher on innovation than what their GDP per capita would entitle them to. In descending order the top ten are : Moldova, China, Uganda, Viet Nam, Estonia, Kenya, United Kingdom, Malawi, Mongolia and Rwanda.

With the exception of China, Estonia and the United Kingdom, all these countries have GDP per capita below 50% of the median. It is thus established that comparatively poor economies may succeed in achieving relatively high innovation scores.

At the opposite end, residuals expose the poor innovation performance of countries whose GDP entitlement should justify higher scores. The ten worst performers are in descending order: Sudan, Myanmar, Brunei, Venezuela, Algeria, Kuwait, Angola, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago and Yemen. Half of these countries enjoy GDP per capita above the median. 

As you sow, so shall you reap

As regards innovation, the more countries sow, the more they are likely to reap. The chart (Fig.4, see also Table 4) shows the scatter of the innovation output of 143 countries as a function of their innovation input. The two factors are closely associated: the correlation coefficient $r = 0.87$, and the determination coefficient $R^2 = 0.76$, meaning that the variation of output is explained up to 76% by the variation of the input.

Comparative performances

To better illustrate the relative efficiency of the reporting countries, the chart is divided into four quadrants by the input median (40.29, red vertical line), and the output median (29.27, red horizontal line).

- **Top left quadrant:** those countries that extract a superior output (above median) from their below median input — they are the efficiency champions, and they include in descending efficiency order Moldova, Turkey, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Armenia, Jordan, Serbia, Indonesia, Argentina, Kuwait, India, Dominican Republic and Uruguay.
- **Top right quadrant:** we find here the rich and efficient countries, capable of obtaining above median outputs by using above median inputs. The ten top countries, by descending efficiency

order are China, Malta, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Iceland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Germany and Sweden.

- **Lower left quadrant:** the have-nots. These countries can only apply below median inputs, thus achieving below median outputs. Destitute economies of Africa, Asia, and Latin America prevail in this quadrant, the top ten by efficiency descending order being Venezuela, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Senegal, Kenya, Mali, Angola and Ghana.
- **Lower right quadrant:** the laggards. These countries, although using above median inputs, achieve only a low innovation output, suggesting a waste of opportunities. They are, ranked by efficiency descending order, Georgia, Colombia, Montenegro, Peru, Bahrain, Lebanon, Kazakhstan, Oman, Botswana, Albania, Brunei Darussalam, Fiji. 🇷🇺

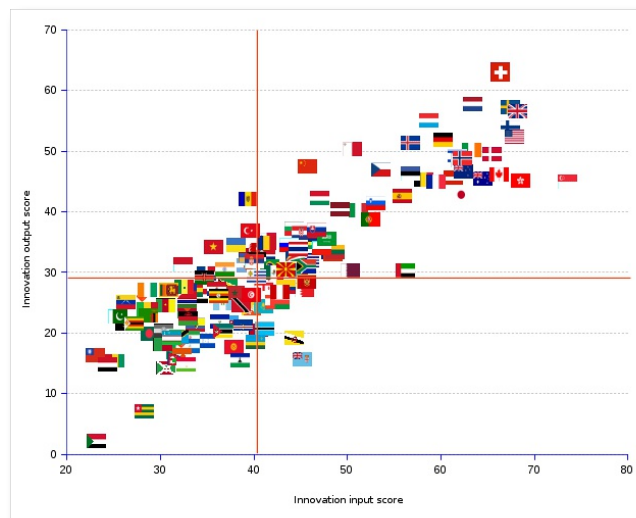


Fig.4: Innovation efficiency is given by the ratio innovation output over innovation input.

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Table 1: GII (global innovation index) scores.

Global Innovation Index 2014 High Income Countries				
Country	Score	Rank	Income level ¹	GDP per capita ² (USD constant, 2005=100)
Australia	55.01	17	HI	37,492
Austria	53.41	20	HI	41,217
Bahrain	36.26	62	HI	17,502
Barbados	40.78	41	HI	14,350
Belgium	51.69	23	HI	37,601
Brunei Darussalam	31.67	88	HI	24,185
Canada	56.13	12	HI	37,529
Chile	40.64	46	HI	9,728
Croatia	40.75	42	HI	10,556
Cyprus	45.82	30	HI	20,517
Czech Republic	50.22	26	HI	14,648
Denmark	57.52	8	HI	47,220
Estonia	51.54	24	HI	12,057
Finland	60.67	4	HI	39,090
France	52.18	22	HI	35,668
Germany	56.02	13	HI	39,205
Greece	38.95	50	HI	18,229
Hong Kong (China)	56.82	10	HI	33,534
Iceland	54.05	19	HI	59,061
Ireland	56.67	11	HI	47,257
Israel	55.46	15	HI	24,340
Italy	45.65	31	HI	29,212
Japan	52.41	21	HI	37,573
Korea, Republic of	55.27	16	HI	23,893
Kuwait	35.19	69	HI	31,437
Latvia	44.81	34	HI	8,866
Lithuania	41	39	HI	10,544
Luxembourg	56.86	9	HI	79,509
Malta	50.44	25	HI	16,732
Netherlands	60.59	5	HI	42,893
New Zealand	54.52	18	HI	29,334
Norway	55.59	14	HI	65,240
Oman	33.87	75	HI	13,252
Poland	40.64	45	HI	10,786
Portugal	45.63	32	HI	18,215
Qatar	40.31	47	HI	59,894
Russian Federation	39.14	49	HI	6,923
Saudi Arabia	41.61	38	HI	18,060
Singapore	59.24	7	HI	36,898
Slovakia	41.89	37	HI	15,371
Slovenia	47.23	28	HI	18,639
Spain	49.27	27	HI	25,150
Sweden	62.29	3	HI	45,551
Switzerland	64.78	1	HI	59,009
Trinidad and Tobago	31.56	90	HI	14,370
United Arab Emirates	43.25	36	HI	25,141
United Kingdom	62.37	2	HI	40,225
United States of America	60.09	6	HI	45,710
Uruguay	34.76	72	HI	7,809
Median	50.44			25,150
¹ The WB (World Bank) divides world economies by "income level", according to 2013 gross national income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: - LI: low income, \$1,045 or less; - LM: lower middle income, \$1,046 - \$4,125; - UM: upper middle income, \$4,126 - \$12,745; and - HI: high income, \$12,746 or more. ² WB latest GDP available data for 2013, with the following exceptions: - Kuwait and Oman: WB 2012 estimates. - Argentina, Jamaica and Myanmar: CIA World Factbook, 2013 estimates.				

Table 2: GII for HI (high income) countries.

Country	GIN 2014		Correlation of innovation with GDP per capita		GDP per capita ¹	
	Score	Logarithm	Rank	Income Level ²	USD (constant, 2005=100)	Logarithm
Albania	30.47	1.48	949	LM	3,918	3.59
Algeria	24.20	1.38	133	LM	3,244	3.51
Angola	23.82	1.38	135	LM	2,738	3.44
Argentina	36.13	1.55	70	LM	22,700	4.36
Armenia	36.06	1.56	69	LM	2,310	3.36
Australia	55.01	1.74	17	H	37,462	4.57
Austria	53.41	1.73	20	H	41,217	4.62
Azerbaijan	29.60	1.47	101	LM	3,253	3.51
Bahrain	36.26	1.56	62	H	17,502	4.24
Bangladesh	24.35	1.39	129	L	621	2.79
Barbados	40.78	1.61	41	H	14,350	4.16
Belarus	37.18	1.57	59	LM	4,914	3.69
Belgium	53.66	1.71	23	H	37,651	4.58
Benin	24.21	1.38	132	L	583	2.77
Bhutan	31.83	1.50	89	LM	1,977	3.29
Bolivia, P. S. of	27.76	1.44	111	LM	1,322	3.12
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32.43	1.51	81	LM	3,404	3.53
Botswana	30.87	1.49	92	LM	7,027	3.85
Brazil	36.28	1.56	63	LM	5,822	3.77
Brunei Darussalam	31.67	1.50	88	H	24,185	4.38
Bulgaria	40.74	1.61	44	LM	4,806	3.68
Burkina Faso	28.18	1.45	109	L	522	2.72
Burundi	22.43	1.35	138	L	155	2.19
Cabo Verde	30.09	1.48	97	LM	2,739	3.44
Cambodia	28.66	1.46	106	L	709	2.85
Cameroon	27.52	1.44	114	LM	989	3.00
Canada	56.13	1.75	12	H	37,529	4.57
Chile	40.64	1.61	46	H	9,728	3.99
China	46.57	1.67	29	LM	3,583	3.56
Colombia	35.50	1.55	68	LM	4,394	3.64
Costa Rica	37.26	1.57	57	LM	5,838	3.77
Cote d'Ivoire	27.02	1.43	119	LM	1,079	3.03
Croatia	40.75	1.61	42	H	10,556	4.02
Cyprus	45.82	1.66	30	H	20,517	4.31
Czech Republic	50.22	1.70	28	H	14,646	4.17
Denmark	57.52	1.76	8	H	47,220	4.67
Dominican Republic	32.29	1.51	83	LM	4,884	3.69
Ecuador	27.52	1.44	115	LM	3,702	3.57
Egypt	30.03	1.48	99	LM	1,567	3.19
El Salvador	29.09	1.46	103	LM	3,063	3.49
Estonia	51.54	1.71	24	H	12,051	4.08
Ethiopia	25.36	1.40	126	L	295	2.47
Fiji	30.39	1.48	95	LM	3,825	3.58
Finland	60.67	1.78	4	H	39,080	4.59
France	52.18	1.72	22	H	35,668	4.56
Gambia	29.03	1.46	104	L	450	2.65
Georgia	34.53	1.54	74	LM	2,165	3.33
Germany	56.02	1.75	13	H	39,205	4.59
Ghana	30.26	1.48	96	LM	769	2.89
Greece	38.95	1.58	50	H	18,229	4.26
Guatemala	30.75	1.49	93	LM	2,341	3.37
Guinea	20.29	1.31	139	L	307	2.49
Guyana	32.46	1.51	80	LM	1,396	3.13
Honduras	26.72	1.43	118	LM	1,577	3.20
Hong Kong (China)	56.82	1.75	10	H	33,534	4.53
Hungary	44.61	1.65	39	LM	11,434	4.06
Iceland	54.02	1.72	19	H	50,861	4.71
India	33.70	1.53	76	LM	1,190	3.08
Indonesia	31.81	1.50	87	LM	1,810	3.26
Iran, Islamic Republic of	26.14	1.42	120	LM	1,132	3.04
Ireland	56.67	1.75	11	H	47,257	4.67
Israel	55.66	1.74	15	H	24,342	4.39
Italy	45.65	1.66	31	H	29,212	4.47
Jamaica	32.41	1.51	82	LM	6,600	3.93
Japan	52.41	1.72	21	H	37,573	4.57
Jordan	36.21	1.56	64	LM	3,855	3.66
Kazakhstan	32.75	1.52	79	LM	5,425	3.73
Kenya	31.85	1.50	85	L	632	2.80
Korea, Republic of	55.27	1.74	16	H	23,892	4.38
Kuwait	35.18	1.55	69	H	31,437	4.50
Kyrgyzstan	27.75	1.44	112	L	629	2.80
Latvia	44.61	1.65	38	H	6,866	3.85
Lebanon	33.82	1.53	77	LM	1,240	3.09
Lesotho	27.01	1.43	117	LM	974	2.99
Lithuania	41.00	1.61	39	H	10,544	4.02
Luxembourg	56.86	1.75	9	H	79,509	4.90
Madagascar	25.50	1.41	124	L	271	2.43
Malawi	27.63	1.44	113	L	264	2.42
Malaysia	45.82	1.66	30	LM	6,996	3.84
Mali	26.18	1.42	119	L	476	2.68
Malta	50.44	1.70	29	H	16,732	4.22
Mauritius	40.94	1.61	43	LM	5,879	3.84
Mexico	36.02	1.56	66	LM	8,519	3.93
Moldova, Republic of	40.74	1.61	43	LM	1,136	3.06
Mongolia	37.52	1.57	56	LM	1,796	3.25
Montenegro	37.01	1.57	59	LM	4,689	3.67
Morocco	32.24	1.51	84	LM	2,531	3.40
Mozambique	28.52	1.46	107	L	432	2.64
Myanmar	19.64	1.29	140	L	4,400	3.64
Namibia	28.47	1.45	108	LM	4,565	3.66
Nepal	23.79	1.38	136	L	409	2.61
Netherlands	60.59	1.78	5	H	42,862	4.63
New Zealand	54.52	1.74	18	H	29,334	4.47
Nicaragua	25.47	1.41	125	LM	1,367	3.14
Niger	24.27	1.38	131	L	251	2.46
Nigeria	27.79	1.44	110	LM	1,056	3.02
Norway	55.59	1.74	14	H	65,242	4.81
Oman	33.87	1.53	78	H	13,252	4.12
Pakistan	24.00	1.38	134	LM	790	2.90
Panama	38.30	1.58	52	LM	7,742	3.89
Paraguay	31.59	1.50	86	LM	1,323	3.29
Peru	34.73	1.54	73	LM	4,110	3.61
Philippines	29.87	1.48	100	LM	1,581	3.20
Poland	40.64	1.61	45	H	10,786	4.03
Portugal	45.63	1.66	32	H	18,215	4.26
Qatar	40.31	1.61	47	H	59,894	4.78
Romania	38.26	1.58	55	LM	5,067	3.78
Russian Federation	39.14	1.59	49	H	6,923	3.64
Rwanda	29.31	1.47	102	L	401	2.60
Saudi Arabia	41.61	1.62	38	H	18,061	4.26
Senegal	30.92	1.48	98	LM	795	2.90
Serbia	35.89	1.55	67	LM	4,304	3.63
Seychelles	38.56	1.59	51	LM	14,873	4.17
Singapore	59.24	1.77	7	H	36,866	4.57
Slovakia	41.89	1.62	37	H	15,371	4.19
Slovenia	47.23	1.67	28	H	18,039	4.27
South Africa	38.25	1.58	53	LM	5,060	3.78
Spain	49.27	1.69	27	H	25,150	4.40
Sri Lanka	28.98	1.46	109	LM	2,004	3.30
Sudan	12.66	1.10	143	LM	771	2.89
Swaziland	25.33	1.40	127	LM	2,430	3.39
Sweden	62.29	1.79	3	H	45,551	4.66
Switzerland	64.76	1.81	1	H	59,009	4.77
Tajikistan	23.72	1.38	137	L	481	2.68
Tanzania, United Rep. of	25.60	1.41	123	L	487	2.69
TFYR of Macedonia	36.23	1.57	60	LM	3,577	3.56
Thailand	39.28	1.59	48	LM	3,438	3.54
Togo	17.65	1.25	142	L	424	2.63
Trinidad and Tobago	31.56	1.50	90	H	14,370	4.16
Tunisia	32.34	1.52	78	LM	3,881	3.60
Turkey	38.20	1.58	54	LM	8,723	3.94
Uganda	31.14	1.49	91	L	418	2.62
Ukraine	36.30	1.56	63	LM	2,139	3.33
United Arab Emirates	43.25	1.64	36	H	25,141	4.40
United Kingdom	62.37	1.79	2	H	40,225	4.60
United States of America	60.02	1.78	6	H	45,710	4.66
Uruguay	34.76	1.54	72	H	7,809	3.89
Uzbekistan	25.20	1.40	128	LM	899	2.95
Venezuela, B. Rep. of	25.66	1.41	122	LM	6,402	3.81
Viet Nam	34.89	1.54	71	LM	1,029	3.01
Yemen	19.53	1.28	141	LM	742	2.87
Zambia	25.76	1.41	121	LM	1,054	3.02
Zimbabwe	24.31	1.39	130	L	475	2.68
Median	34.78				4,400	
Correlation coefficient ³	0.62	0.63				
Determination coefficient R ²	0.67	0.7				

¹ The WB (World Bank) divides world economies by "income level", according to 2013 gross national income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are:
 - L: Low income, \$1,045 or less;
 - LM: Lower middle income, \$1,046 - \$4,125;
 - M: Upper middle income, \$4,126 - \$12,745; and
 - H: High income, \$12,746 or more.
² WB latest GDP available data for 2013, with the following exceptions:
 - Kuwait and Oman: WB 2012 estimates;
 - Argentina, Jamaica and Myanmar: CIA World Factbook, 2013 estimates.

Table 3: Correlation of innovation with GDP per capita.

Efficient Utilization of Innovation Inputs 2014									
Country	Income Level	Region	GII (Global Innovation Index)		Innovation Input Index ¹		Innovation Output Index ²		Innovation Efficiency Index ³
			Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	
Albania	LM	EUR	30.47	94	40.51	71	20.43	117	0.50
Algeria	LM	NAWA	24.20	133	31.65	122	18.74	136	0.53
Angola	LM	SSF	23.82	135	26.21	138	21.44	112	0.83
Argentina	LM	LCN	35.13	70	39.18	83	31.07	61	0.79
Armenia	LM	NAWA	36.08	65	39.39	81	32.73	55	0.83
Australia	H	SEAO	55.01	17	64.57	10	45.46	22	0.70
Austria	H	EUR	53.41	20	61.33	18	45.49	21	0.74
Azerbaijan	LM	NAWA	29.60	101	37.35	91	21.84	109	0.58
Bahrain	LM	NAWA	36.26	62	45.45	48	27.08	83	0.68
Bangladesh	H	CSA	24.35	129	29.00	130	19.70	120	0.68
Barbados	H	LCN	40.78	41	48.32	38	33.24	53	0.69
Belarus	LM	EUR	37.03	58	40.51	70	33.68	59	0.85
Belgium	H	EUR	51.69	23	58.23	22	45.15	23	0.78
Benin	LM	SSF	24.21	132	30.28	129	18.13	129	0.60
Bhutan	LM	CSA	31.83	89	39.76	76	23.85	102	0.60
Bolivia, P.S.	LM	LCN	27.76	111	32.74	115	22.78	106	0.70
Bosnia and Herzegovina	LM	EUR	32.43	81	39.36	82	25.51	92	0.65
Botswana	LM	SSF	30.87	92	41.20	67	20.54	110	0.50
Brazil	LM	LCN	38.26	61	41.74	63	30.84	64	0.74
Brunei Darussalam	H	SEAO	31.67	88	44.30	55	19.04	124	0.43
Bulgaria	LM	EUR	40.74	44	44.34	54	37.13	37	0.84
Burkina Faso	LM	SSF	23.18	109	32.87	112	22.49	104	0.71
Burundi	LM	SSF	22.43	138	30.63	126	14.23	141	0.46
Cabo Verde	LM	SSF	30.09	97	38.89	85	21.28	114	0.55
Cambodia	LM	SEAO	29.69	100	32.85	113	24.46	98	0.74
Cameroon	LM	SSF	27.52	114	30.59	127	24.46	100	0.83
Canada	H	NAC	56.13	12	66.27	8	45.99	20	0.69
Chile	LM	LCN	40.64	46	48.44	37	32.94	54	0.68
China	LM	SEAO	46.57	29	45.79	45	47.35	16	0.75
Colombia	LM	LCN	35.50	68	43.45	58	27.55	77	0.63
Costa Rica	LM	LCN	37.30	57	41.30	66	33.31	51	0.81
Cote d'Ivoire	LM	SSF	27.02	116	33.01	135	18.04	138	0.59
Croatia	H	EUR	40.75	42	45.10	50	36.40	40	0.81
Cyprus	LM	NAWA	45.82	30	51.73	31	39.92	34	0.77
Czech Republic	LM	EUR	52.22	26	59.59	27	46.95	17	0.79
Denmark	H	EUR	57.52	8	65.52	9	49.52	12	0.78
Dominican Republic	LM	LCN	32.29	83	34.95	101	29.64	71	0.85
Ecuador	LM	LCN	27.50	115	33.71	105	21.28	113	0.53
Egypt	LM	NAWA	30.03	98	30.45	104	25.01	88	0.78
El Salvador	LM	LCN	29.08	103	36.42	97	21.73	110	0.60
Estonia	H	EUR	51.54	24	58.81	23	46.27	19	0.81
Ethiopia	LM	SSF	25.36	128	30.69	128	18.35	118	0.57
Fiji	LM	SEAO	30.39	95	45.21	49	15.56	136	0.34
Finland	H	EUR	60.67	4	67.53	5	53.82	6	0.80
France	LM	EUR	52.18	27	59.51	28	44.85	26	0.75
Gambia	LM	SSF	29.03	104	32.92	111	25.15	93	0.78
Georgia	LM	NAWA	34.53	74	41.10	68	27.95	75	0.68
Germany	H	EUR	56.02	13	63.31	19	51.74	8	0.86
China	LM	SEAO	30.26	96	30.59	127	27.05	82	0.81
Greece	H	EUR	38.95	50	45.94	44	31.95	58	0.70
Guatemala	LM	LCN	30.75	93	36.69	94	24.82	97	0.68
Guinea	LM	SSF	25.14	130	30.69	128	18.35	118	0.57
Guyana	LM	LCN	32.48	80	37.28	92	27.67	76	0.74
Honduras	LM	LCN	28.73	118	34.84	102	18.62	126	0.53
Hong Kong (China)	H	SEAO	56.82	11	68.57	2	56.08	24	0.66
Hungary	LM	EUR	44.61	35	47.04	41	42.18	29	0.90
Iceland	H	EUR	54.05	19	56.77	24	51.33	9	0.90
India	LM	CSA	32.70	78	36.97	93	26.42	65	0.82
Indonesia	LM	SEAO	31.81	87	32.42	117	31.20	60	0.96
Iran, Islamic Republic of	LM	CSA	26.14	120	33.24	107	19.04	125	0.57
Ireland	H	EUR	56.67	11	63.31	12	50.04	11	0.79
Israel	H	NAWA	56.46	12	61.80	17	49.11	13	0.79
Italy	H	EUR	45.65	31	51.21	32	40.09	33	0.78
Jamaica	LM	LCN	32.41	82	39.17	94	25.65	91	0.65
Japan	LM	SEAO	52.41	21	62.21	15	45.61	27	0.69
Jordan	LM	NAWA	36.21	64	40.29	72	32.13	57	0.80
Kazakhstan	LM	CSA	32.75	79	41.10	69	24.40	101	0.59
Kenya	LM	SSF	31.85	85	30.59	127	29.03	73	0.84
Korea, Republic of	H	SEAO	55.27	16	62.17	16	48.37	15	0.78
Kuwait	H	NAWA	35.19	69	39.44	79	30.94	62	0.78
Kyrgyzstan	LM	CSA	27.75	112	37.92	90	17.58	131	0.46
Latvia	LM	EUR	44.81	34	49.21	35	40.41	32	0.82
Lebanon	LM	NAWA	33.60	77	42.22	61	24.98	95	0.59
Lesotho	LM	SSF	27.01	117	38.58	87	15.45	137	0.40
Lithuania	H	EUR	41.01	38	48.73	36	32.27	52	0.66
Luxembourg	H	EUR	56.86	9	58.78	21	54.94	5	0.93
Madagascar	LM	SSF	25.50	124	31.41	123	19.58	121	0.62
Malawi	LM	SSF	27.61	113	37.97	109	22.25	108	0.61
Malaysia	LM	SEAO	45.60	33	52.46	30	38.74	35	0.74
Mali	LM	SSF	26.18	119	28.65	132	23.71	103	0.83
Malta	LM	EUR	50.44	25	50.57	38	40.33	10	0.99
Mauritius	LM	SSF	40.94	40	46.89	42	34.99	43	0.75
Mexico	LM	LCN	36.02	66	42.19	62	29.80	70	0.71
Moldova, Republic of	LM	EUR	40.74	43	39.42	80	42.06	30	1.07
Mongolia	LM	SEAO	35.52	59	40.76	51	28.25	67	0.68
Montenegro	LM	EUR	37.01	59	45.61	46	28.41	74	0.62
Morocco	LM	NAWA	32.24	84	37.99	89	26.49	86	0.73
Mozambique	LM	SSF	28.52	107	36.42	96	20.61	115	0.57
Myanmar	LM	SEAO	19.64	140	23.03	143	16.25	133	0.71
Namibia	LM	SSF	28.47	108	36.67	95	20.28	119	0.55
Nepal	LM	CSA	21.83	136	30.59	127	15.74	135	0.48
Netherlands	H	EUR	60.58	5	63.46	11	57.73	2	0.91
New Zealand	H	SEAO	54.52	18	62.47	13	46.57	18	0.78
Nicaragua	LM	LCN	25.47	125	33.22	108	17.72	130	0.54
Niger	LM	SSF	24.27	131	32.85	112	18.20	134	0.50
Nigeria	LM	SSF	27.79	110	28.63	133	26.95	83	0.94
Norway	LM	EUR	55.59	14	62.37	14	48.82	14	0.78
Oman	LM	NAWA	33.87	75	39.82	75	24.92	59	0.56
Pakistan	LM	CSA	24.00	134	25.44	139	22.57	107	0.89
Panama	LM	LCN	38.30	52	41.40	64	35.20	42	0.85
Paraguay	LM	LCN	31.59	89	39.99	89	27.15	78	0.73
Peru	LM	LCN	34.73	73	42.82	60	26.65	85	0.62
Philippines	LM	SEAO	29.87	100	32.93	110	20.80	84	0.81
Poland	H	EUR	40.64	45	47.31	40	33.98	45	0.72
Portugal	H	EUR	45.63	32	52.56	29	38.70	36	0.74
Qatar	H	NAWA	40.31	47	50.38	34	30.24	69	0.60
Romania	LM	EUR	38.08	55	41.36	65	34.80	44	0.84
Russian Federation	LM	EUR	39.14	49	43.77	56	34.50	42	0.85
Rwanda	LM	SSF	29.31	102	40.19	74	18.43	128	0.46
Saudi Arabia	H	NAWA	41.61	38	47.85	39	35.37	41	0.74
Senegal	LM	SSF	30.06	96	32.56	116	27.55	78	0.85
Serbia	LM	EUR	35.89	67	40.06	75	31.73	59	0.79
Seychelles	LM	SSF	38.56	51	44.45	53	32.68	56	0.74
Singapore	LM	SEAO	59.24	7	73.00	7	44.98	25	0.81
Slovakia	H	EUR	41.89	37	46.75	43	37.02	38	0.79
Slovenia	H	EUR	47.23	28	53.07	28	41.38	31	0.78
South Africa	LM	SSF	38.25	53	45.60	47	30.90	63	0.68
Spain	LM	EUR	49.27	27	55.94	26	42.60	28	0.76
Sri Lanka	LM	CSA	28.98	105	30.92	125	27.04	81	0.87
Sudan	LM	SSF	12.66	143	23.20	142	2.11	143	0.09
Swaziland	LM	SSF	25.35	127	32.21	118	18.46	127	0.57
Sweden	H	EUR	62.29	3	67.46	6	57.13	3	0.85
Switzerland	H	EUR	64.78	1	66.44	7	63.11	1	0.95
Tajikistan	LM	CSA	22.73	137	32.82	114	14.65	140	0.45
Tanzania, U. R.	LM	SSF	25.60	123	31.98	120	19.21	122	0.60
Timor-Leste	LM	EUR	36.93	60	43.45	57	30.42	66	0.70
Thailand	LM	SEAO	38.28	56	44.75	52	33.61	48	0.76
Togo	LM	SSF	17.65	142	28.31	134	6.88	142	0.25
Trinidad and Tobago	H	LCN	31.56	90	38.64	86	24.49	98	0.63
Tunisia	LM	NAWA	32.94	79	39.75	77	26.14	87	0.66
Turkey	LM	NAWA	38.20	54	40.76	78	26.74	39	0.78
Uganda	LM	SSF	31.14	91	36.32	98	25.96	90	0.71
Ukraine	LM	EUR	36.26	63	38.15	88	34.37	46	0.90
United Arab Emirates	H	NAWA	45.25	25	50.38	34	30.24	69	0.54
United Kingdom	H	EUR	62.37	2	68.21	3	56.52	4	0.83
United States of America	H	NAC	60.09	6	67.92	4	52.27	7	0.77
Uruguay	LM	LCN	34.78	72	40.26	73	29.27	72	0.73
Uzbekistan	LM	CSA	25.20	128	31.26	124	19.14	123	0.61
Venezuela, B.R.	LM	LCN	25.66	122	26.32	137	24.99	94	0.95

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