



Global Innovation Index 2021



ALBANIA

84th

Albania ranks 84th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2021.

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

The following table shows the rankings of Albania over the past three years, noting that data availability and changes to the GII model framework influence year-on-year comparisons of the GII rankings. The statistical confidence interval for the ranking of Albania in the GII 2021 is between ranks 82 and 86.

Rankings for Albania (2019–2021)

	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2021	84	71	92
2020	83	74	91
2019	83	70	93

- Albania performs better in innovation inputs than innovation outputs in 2021.
- This year Albania ranks 71st in innovation inputs, higher than last year but lower than 2019.
- As for innovation outputs, Albania ranks 92nd. This position is lower than last year but higher than 2019.

26th

Albania ranks 26th among the 34 upper middle-income group economies.

39th

Albania ranks 39th among the 39 economies in Europe.

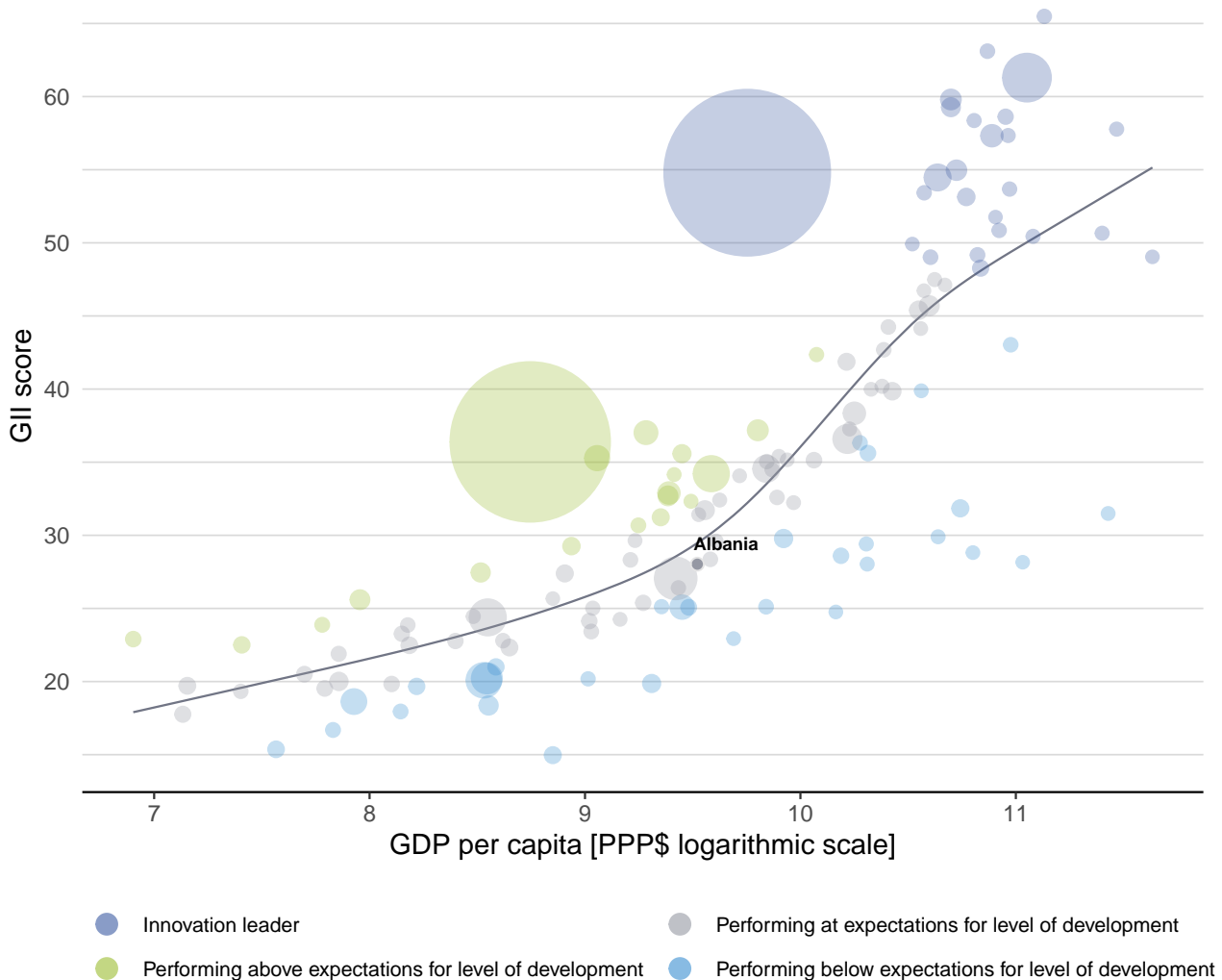


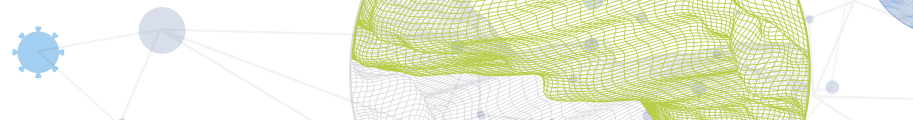
EXPECTED VS. OBSERVED INNOVATION PERFORMANCE

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

Relative to GDP, Albania's performance is at expectations for its level of development.

The positive relationship between innovation and development



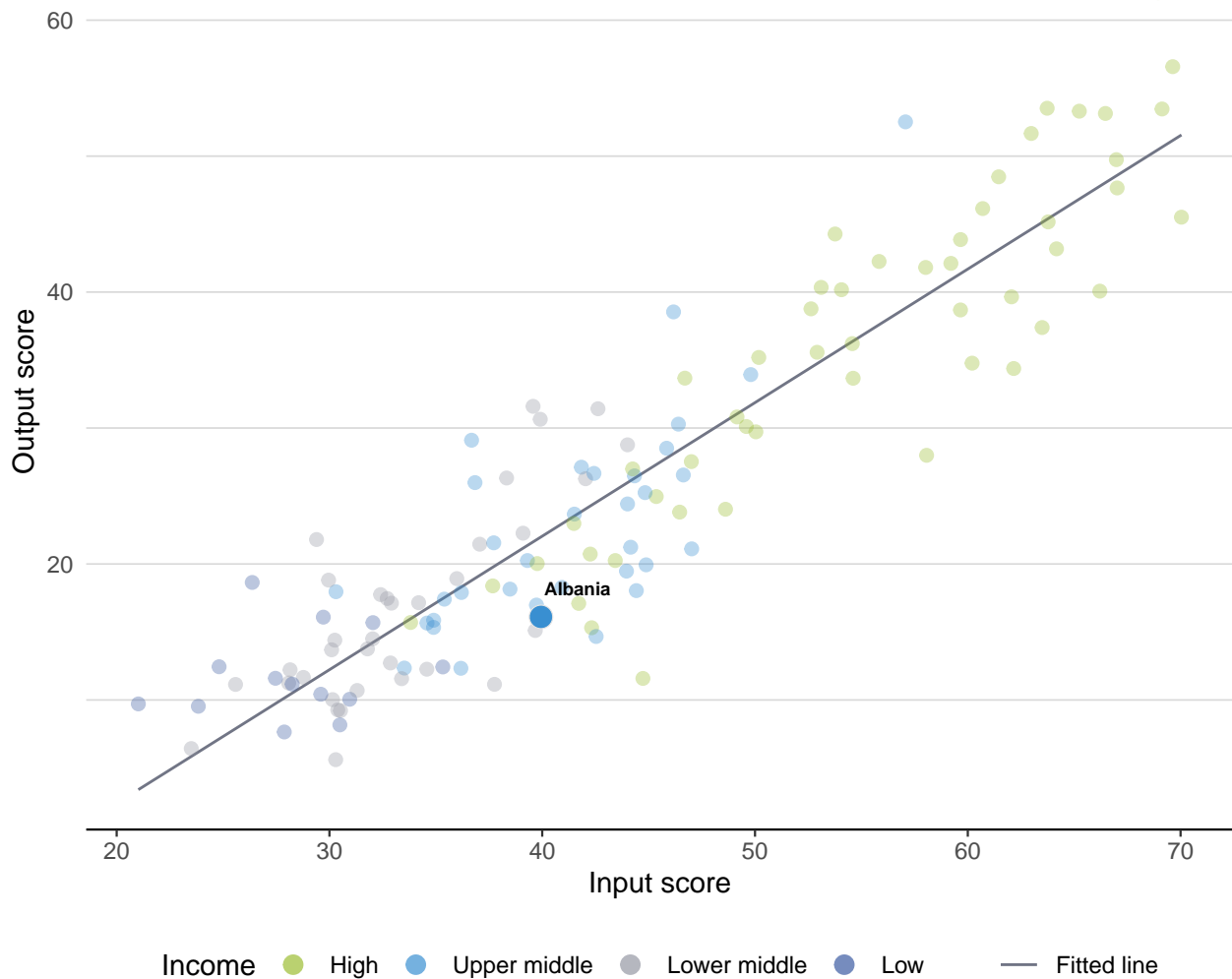


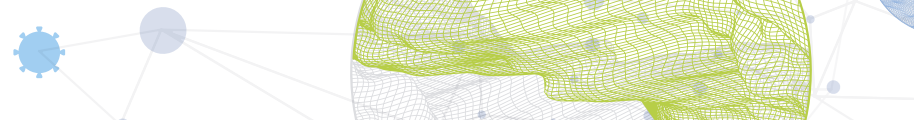
EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

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

Albania produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

Innovation input to output performance





BENCHMARKING AGAINST OTHER UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP ECONOMIES AND EUROPE

The seven GII pillar scores for Albania

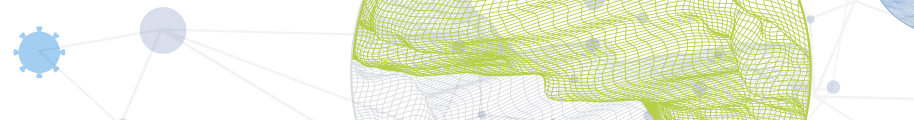


Upper middle-income group economies

Albania performs above the upper middle-income group average in two pillars, namely: Institutions; and, Infrastructure.

Europe

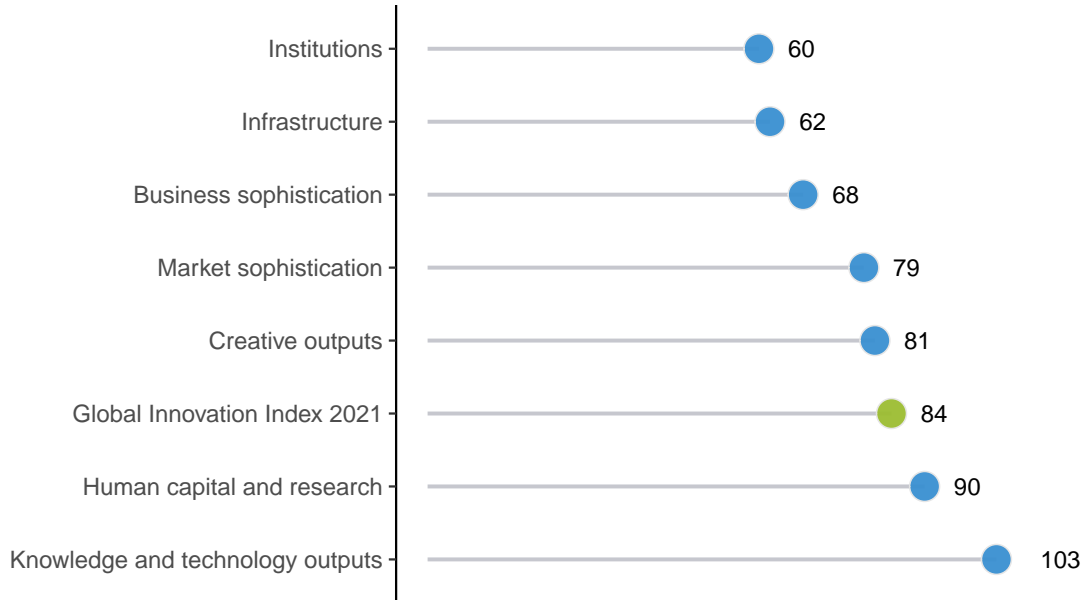
Albania performs below the regional average in all GII pillars.



OVERVIEW OF RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII 2021 AREAS

Albania performs best in Institutions and its weakest performance is in Knowledge and technology outputs.

The seven GII pillar ranks for Albania



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








INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The table below gives an overview of the strengths and weaknesses of Albania in the GII 2021.

Strengths and weaknesses for Albania

Strengths			Weaknesses		
Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank
1.3	Business environment	34	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	96
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency	36	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	41
3.1.3	Government's online service	31	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3	74
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	16	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth	127
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	25	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	100
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	12	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	130
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	22	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	123
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	11	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	103
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	30	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	130
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	21	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	80
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	8			

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
 Human capital and research	22.7	90	5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP ○	0.0	67
2.1 Education	39.8	95	5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	100 ○ ◇
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.6	79	5.3 Knowledge absorption	18.3	100
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	8.0	96 ○ ◇	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.4	73
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	14.8	57	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade ○	2.0	130 ○ ◇
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	419.8	56	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.4	52
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	10.7	36	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	7.9	11 ● ◆
2.2 Tertiary education	28.3	79	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	59.8	51	 Knowledge and technology outputs	12.0	103
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	18.8	81	6.1 Knowledge creation	3.4	120
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.6	81	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	106
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	0.0	[123]	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	86
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP ○	0.0	66
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	n/a	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	7.2	100
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41 ○ ◇	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	2.9	123 ○
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74 ○ ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact	19.8	106
 Infrastructure	43.0	62	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-1.2	89
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	66.6	66	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64	1.5	66
3.1.1 ICT access*	45.4	98 ◇	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.1	86
3.1.2 ICT use*	52.3	77	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	8.9	30 ●
3.1.3 Government's online service*	84.1	31 ●	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	4.1	103 ○ ◇
3.1.4 E-participation*	84.5	36	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	12.7	79
3.2 General infrastructure	23.4	91	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.3	35 ● ◆
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2,984.3	66	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	36.5	75
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	28.5	86	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade ○	0.0	130 ○
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	22.6	61	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	1.9	59
3.3 Ecological sustainability	38.9	38	 Creative outputs	20.3	81
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	16.1	16 ● ◆	7.1 Intangible assets	19.5	103
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	49.0	59	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	34.5	65
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.6	25 ●	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	80 ○ ◇
 Market sophistication	44.1	79	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP ○	0.5	87
4.1 Credit	34.6	89	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	39.5	114 ◇
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	70.0	44	7.2 Creative goods and services	19.5	57
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	34.4	90	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	1.2	21 ●
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP ○	0.5	37	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 ○	3.3	56
4.2 Investment	27.2	[75]	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	n/a	n/a
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	46.0	97	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	2.5	8 ● ◆
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade ○	0.2	83
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3 Online creativity	22.5	53
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP ○	0.0	51	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	6.8	48
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	70.6	61	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	3.3	61
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.0	12 ●	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69	56.6	56
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	93.7	36	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
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 Appendix IV 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.



DATA AVAILABILITY

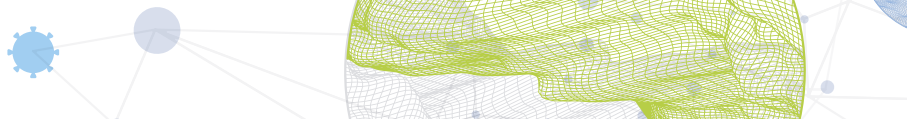
The following tables list data that are either missing or outdated for Albania.

Missing data for Albania

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2019	World Federation of Exchanges
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2020	Refinitiv Eikon
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	n/a	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	n/a	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2020	PwC
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2020	App Annie

Outdated data for Albania

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	2015	2018	Microfinance Information Exchange
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	2019	2020	Refinitiv Eikon



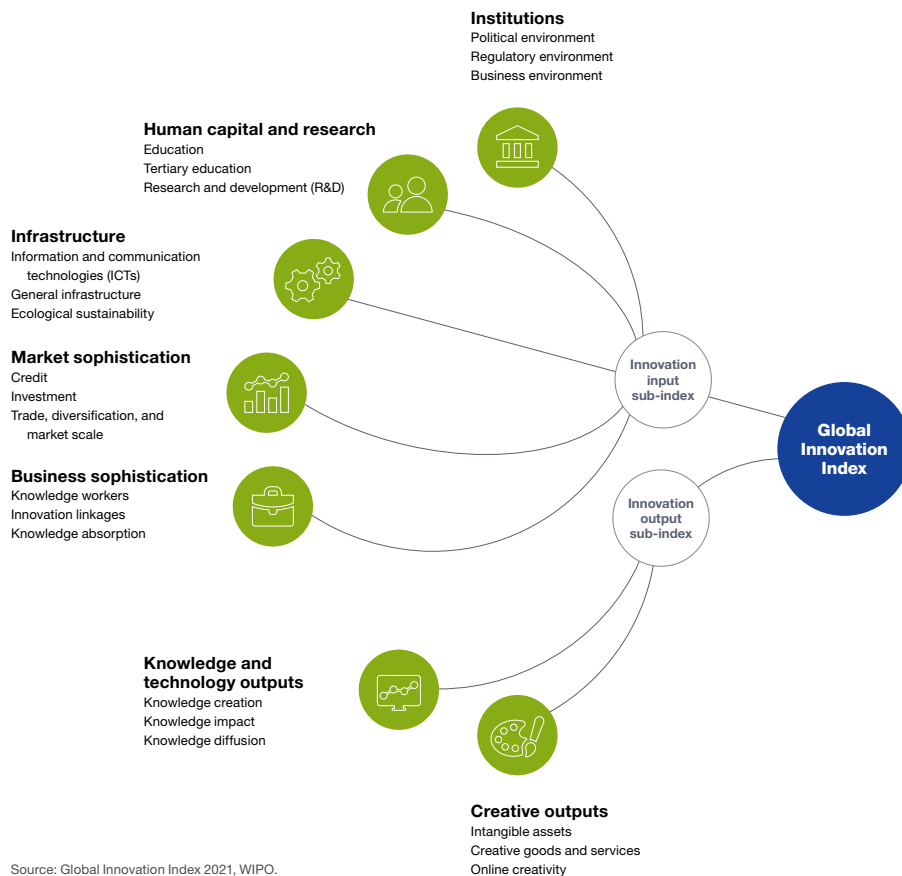
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	2019	2020	Refinitiv
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	2018	2019	United Nations, COMTRADE
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2018	2019	World Intellectual Property Organization
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	2018	2019	United Nations, COMTRADE
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2014	2019	World Intellectual Property Organization
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	2015	2017	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	2016	2019	United Nations, COMTRADE



ABOUT THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX

The Global Innovation Index (GII) is published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations.

Recognizing that innovation is a key driver of economic development, the GII aims to provide an innovation ranking and rich analysis referencing around 130 economies. Over the last decade, the GII has established itself as both a leading reference on innovation and a “tool for action” for economies that incorporate the GII into their innovation agendas.



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

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