



ALBANIA

84th Albania ranks 84th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2022.

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

The following table shows the rankings of 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 2022 is between ranks 84 and 85.

Rankings for Albania (2020–2022)

GIIYR	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2020	83	74	91
2021	84	71	92
2022	84	80	89

- Albania performs better in innovation inputs than innovation outputs in 2022.
- This year Albania ranks 80th in innovation inputs, lower than both 2021 and 2020.
- As for innovation outputs, Albania ranks 89th. This position is higher than both 2021 and 2020.

28th Albania ranks 28th among the 36 upper-middle-income group economies.

39th Albania ranks 39th among the 39 economies in Europe.

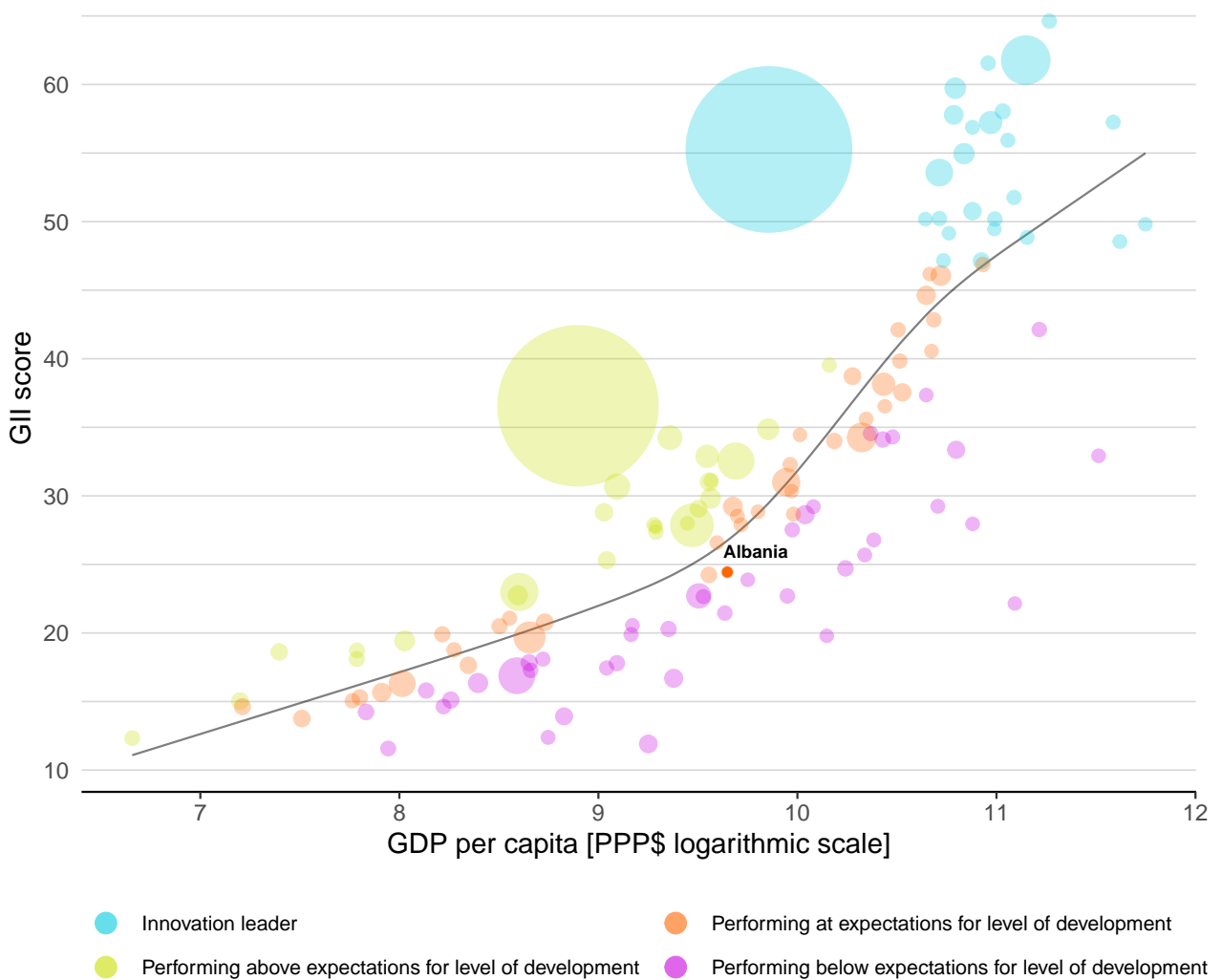


EXPECTED VS. OBSERVED INNOVATION PERFORMANCE

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



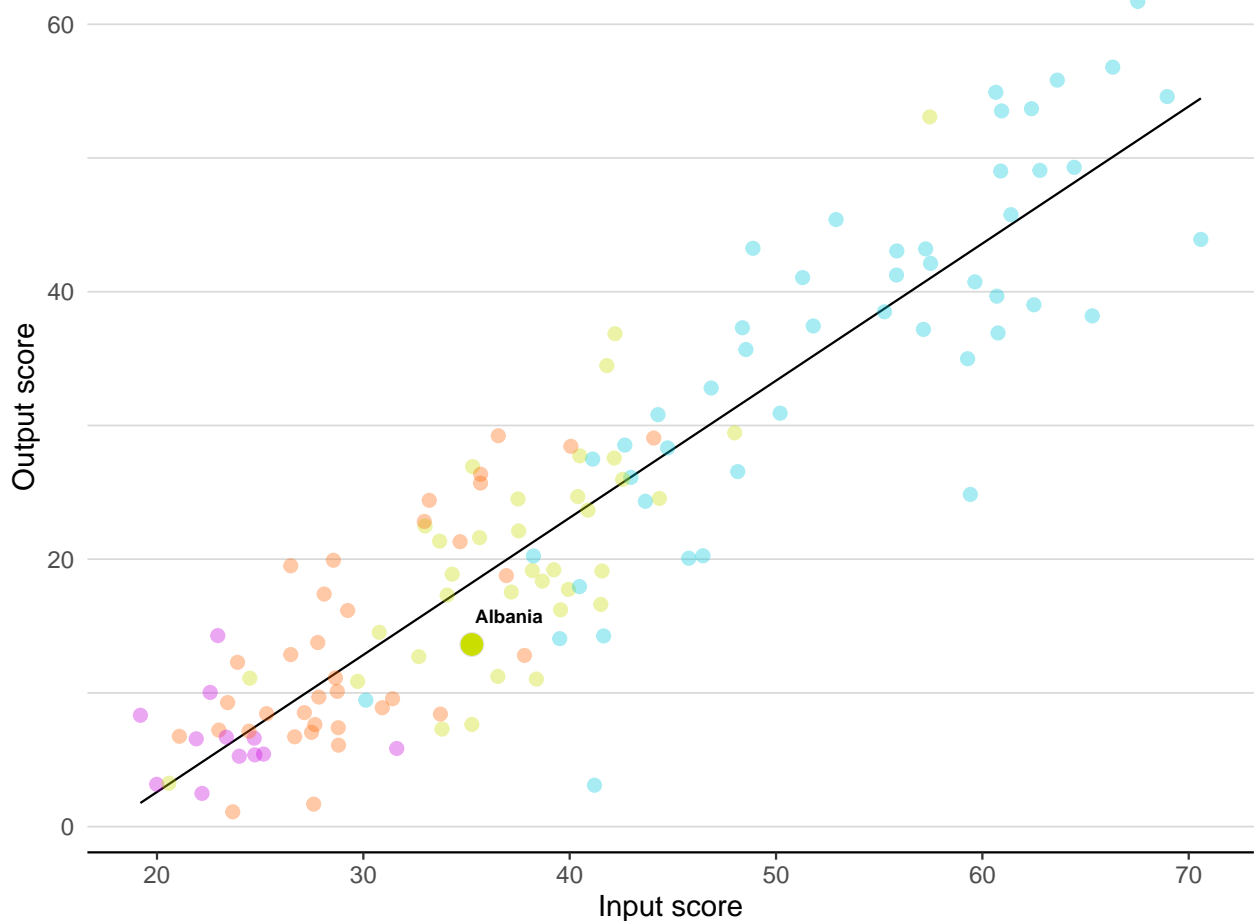


EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

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

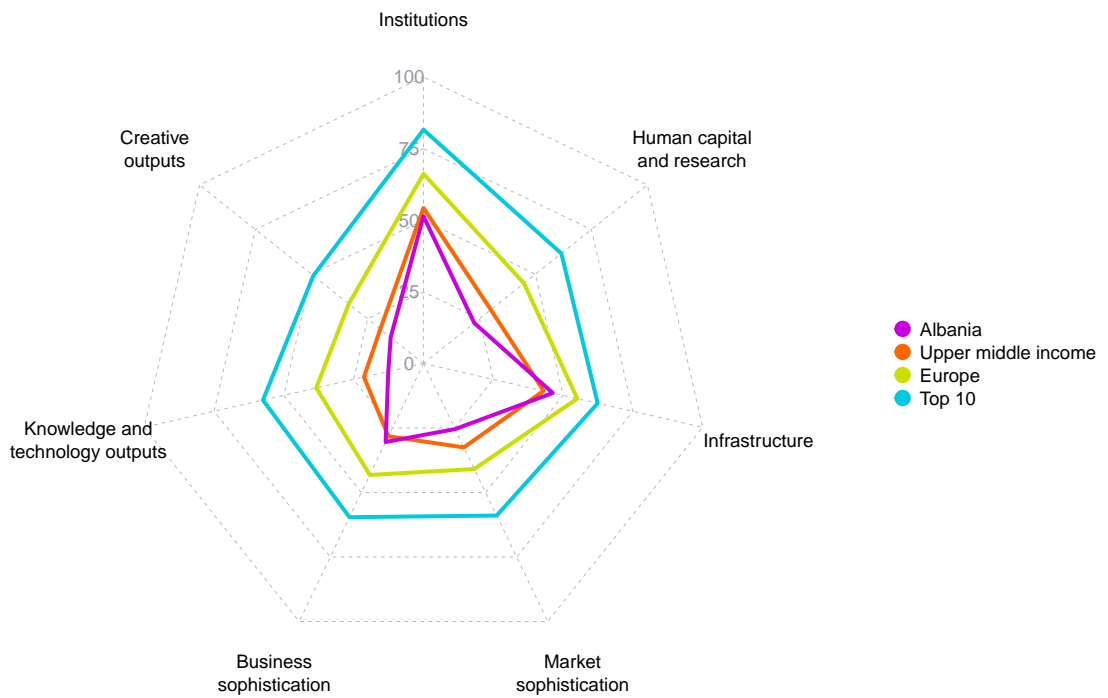


Income ● High income ● Upper middle ● Lower middle ● Low income — Fitted line



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: Infrastructure; and, Business sophistication.

Europe

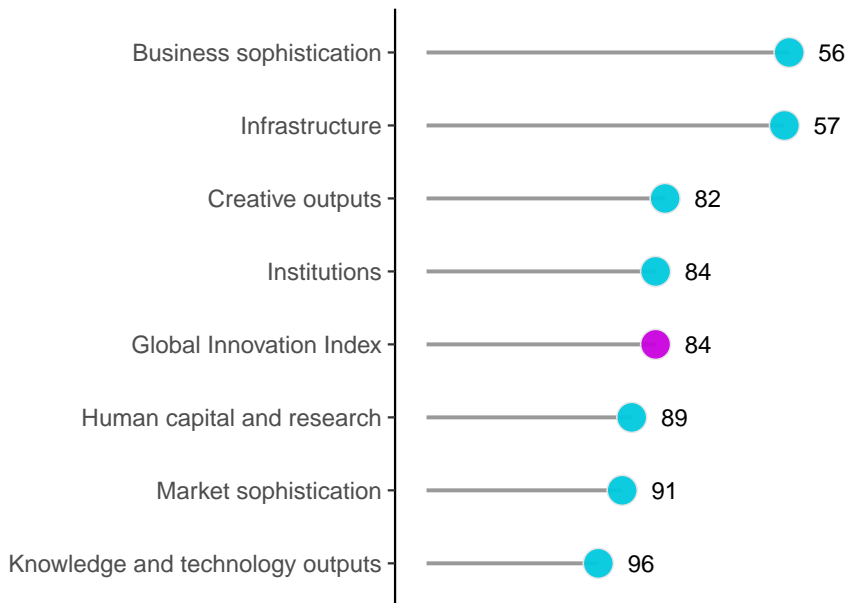
Albania performs below the regional average in all GII pillars.



OVERVIEW OF RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII 2022 AREAS

Albania performs best in Business sophistication 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 1.

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Albania can be found at:

https://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/country_profile/profile.jsp?code=AL.










INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

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

Strengths and weaknesses for Albania

Strengths			Weaknesses		
Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	31	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	97
3.1.3	Government's online service	31	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	38
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	16	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3	72
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	22	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth	126
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	12	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	101
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	24	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	121
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	12	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	101
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	30	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	122
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	18	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	102
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	77

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
89	80	Upper middle	EUR	2.9	44.5	15,487

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	51.4	84	 Business sophistication	30.4	56
1.1 Political environment	57.9	70	5.1 Knowledge workers	41.2	[46]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	69.1	63	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	18.4	81
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	46.8	77	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	46.2	24 ●
1.2 Regulatory environment	59.2	81	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	50.9	61	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a
1.2.2 Rule of law*	36.8	82	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	12.9	59
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	20.8	91	5.2 Innovation linkages	21.4	76
1.3 Business environment	37.2	[91]	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	50.5	44
1.3.1 Policies for doing business†	37.2	100	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	28.9	126 ○ ◇
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture*	n/a	n/a	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	0.0	101 ○ ◇
 Human capital and research	22.7	89	5.3 Knowledge absorption	28.7	69
2.1 Education	42.1	91	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.6	61
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.1	105	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	4.3	121 ○ ◇
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	9.8	97 ○ ◇	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.7	52
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	14.4	62	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	7.6	12 ● ◆
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	10.3	31 ●	 Knowledge and technology outputs	12.6	96
2.2 Tertiary education	25.9	79	6.1 Knowledge creation	3.0	119
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	57.8	55	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	105
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	20.1	67	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	101 ○ ◇
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.7	82	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	65
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	0.0	[120]	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	7.9	100
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	2.1	122 ○
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	n/a	6.2 Knowledge impact	20.3	94
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0.0	38 ○ ◇	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.3	56
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	72 ○ ◇	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64	1.5	69
			6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.1	86
 Infrastructure	46.3	57	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	9.4	30 ●
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	78.0	53	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	4.0	102 ○ ◇
3.1.1 ICT access*	84.5	71	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	14.6	90
3.1.2 ICT use*	58.7	75	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.3	33 ◆
3.1.3 Government's online service*	84.1	31 ●	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	31.3	81
3.1.4 E-participation*	84.5	36	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.1	116 ◇
3.2 General infrastructure	21.4	99	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	1.8	69
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	1,869.7	86	 Creative outputs	14.6	82
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	28.4	84	7.1 Intangible assets	9.2	104
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	20.8	86	7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a
3.3 Ecological sustainability	39.6	31 ●	7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	31.6	71
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	16.5	16 ● ◆	7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	77 ○ ◇
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	47.1	48	7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.9	70
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.0	22 ●	7.2 Creative goods and services	36.2	15 ● ◆
			7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	1.7	18 ● ◆
 Market sophistication	25.4	91	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	1.9	48
4.1 Credit	9.4	114 ◇	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	n/a	n/a
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups*	n/a	n/a	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	3.7	1 ● ◆
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	38.6	83	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.0	108
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	0.4	41	7.3 Online creativity	3.9	67
4.2 Investment	5.0	[79]	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	6.7	49
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	3.5	61
4.2.2 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.3 GitHub commit pushes received/mn pop. 15-69	4.9	59
4.2.3 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	63	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5	83
4.2.4 Venture capital received, value, % GDP	0.0	65			
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	62.0	47			
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.1	12 ●			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	92.2	40			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	44.5	107			

NOTES: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question. ○ indicates that the economy's data are older than the base year; see appendices for details, including the year of the data, at https://www.wipo.int/global_innovation_index/en/2022. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

DATA AVAILABILITY

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

Missing data for Albania

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture	n/a	2021	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups	n/a	2021	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2020	World Federation of Exchanges
4.2.2	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2021	Refinitiv
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	n/a	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	n/a	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2021	Brand Finance
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2021	PwC, GEMO

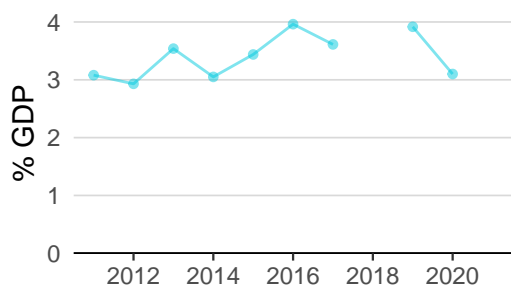
Outdated data for Albania

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2019	2021	International Labour Organization
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2019	2021	International Labour Organization
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	2019	2021	Refinitiv
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2019	2020	World Intellectual Property Organization

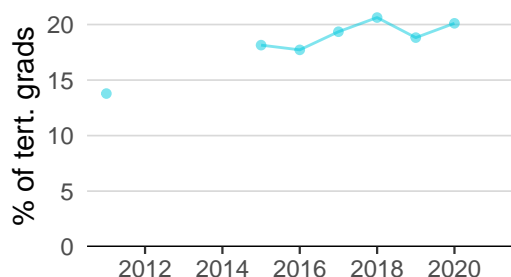
ALBANIA'S INNOVATION SYSTEM

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

Innovation inputs



2.1.1 Expenditure on education was equal to 3.1% GDP in 2020—down by 21 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 105.



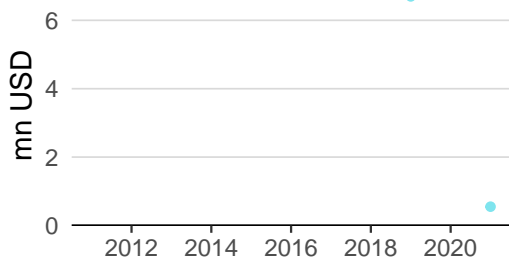
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering was equal to 20.1% of tert. grads in 2020—up by 7 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 67.



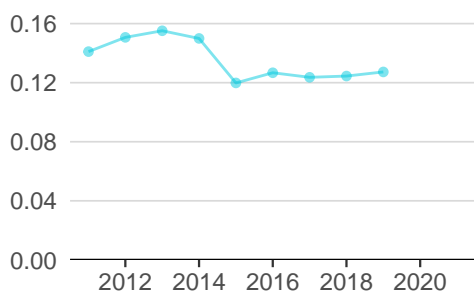
2.3.4 QS university ranking was equal to 0.0 in 2021—effectively unchanged from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 72.



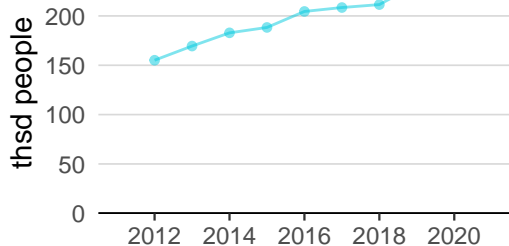
3.1.1 ICT access was equal to 8.5 in 2020 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.



4.2.4 Venture capital received was equal to 0.6 mn USD in 2021 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.

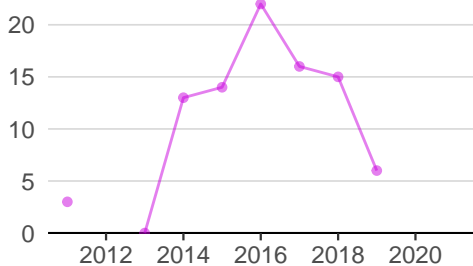


4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification was equal to 0.1 in 2019—up by 2 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 40.

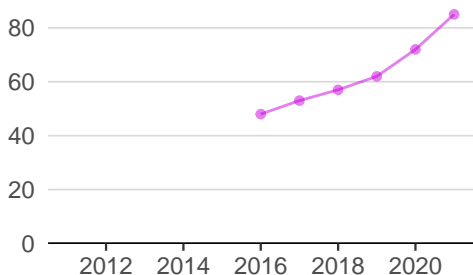


5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment was equal to 232.2 thsd people in 2019—up by 10 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.

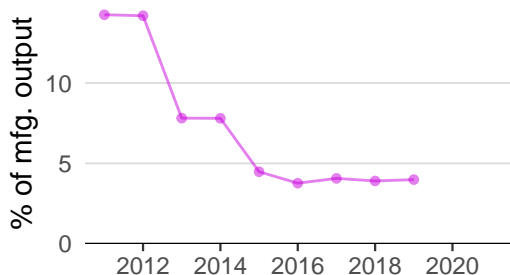
Innovation outputs



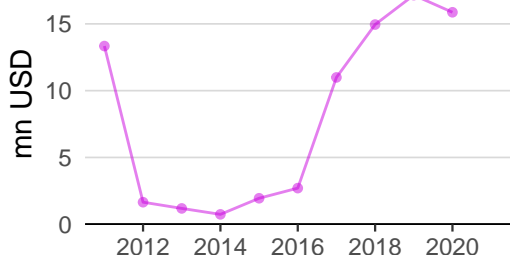
6.1.1 Patents by origin was equal to 6.0 in 2019—down by 60 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 105.



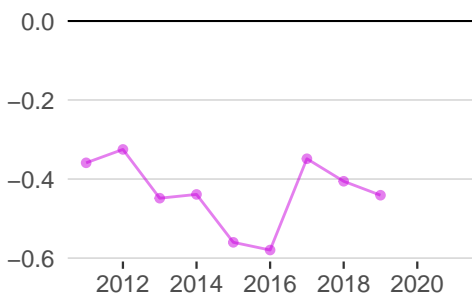
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index was equal to 85.0 in 2021—up by 18 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 122.



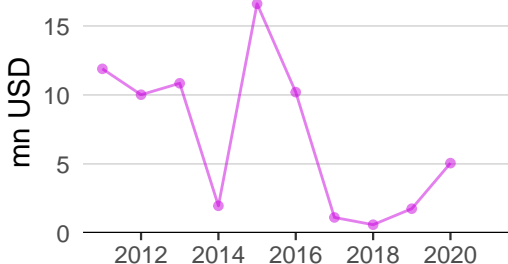
6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing was equal to 4.0% of mfg. output in 2019—up by 2 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 102.



6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts was equal to 15.9 mn USD in 2020—down by 7 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 33.



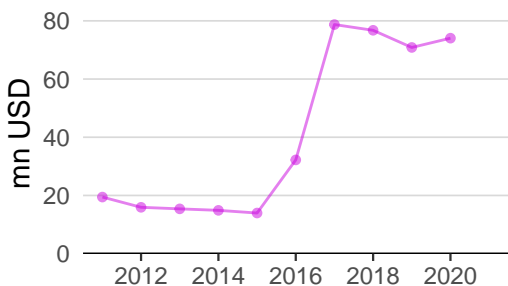
6.3.2 Production and export complexity was equal to -0.4 in 2019—down by 9 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.



6.3.3 High-tech exports was equal to 5.1 mn USD in 2020—up by 188 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 116.



7.1.3 Global brand value was equal to 0.0 mn USD in 2021—effectively unchanged from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 77.



7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports was equal to 74.0 mn USD in 2020—up by 5 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.



ALBANIA'S INNOVATION TOP PERFORMERS

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors

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

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

2.3.4 QS university ranking

University	Score	Rank
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No observations

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

7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

Firm	Rank
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No observations

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

7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

Brand	Industry	Rank
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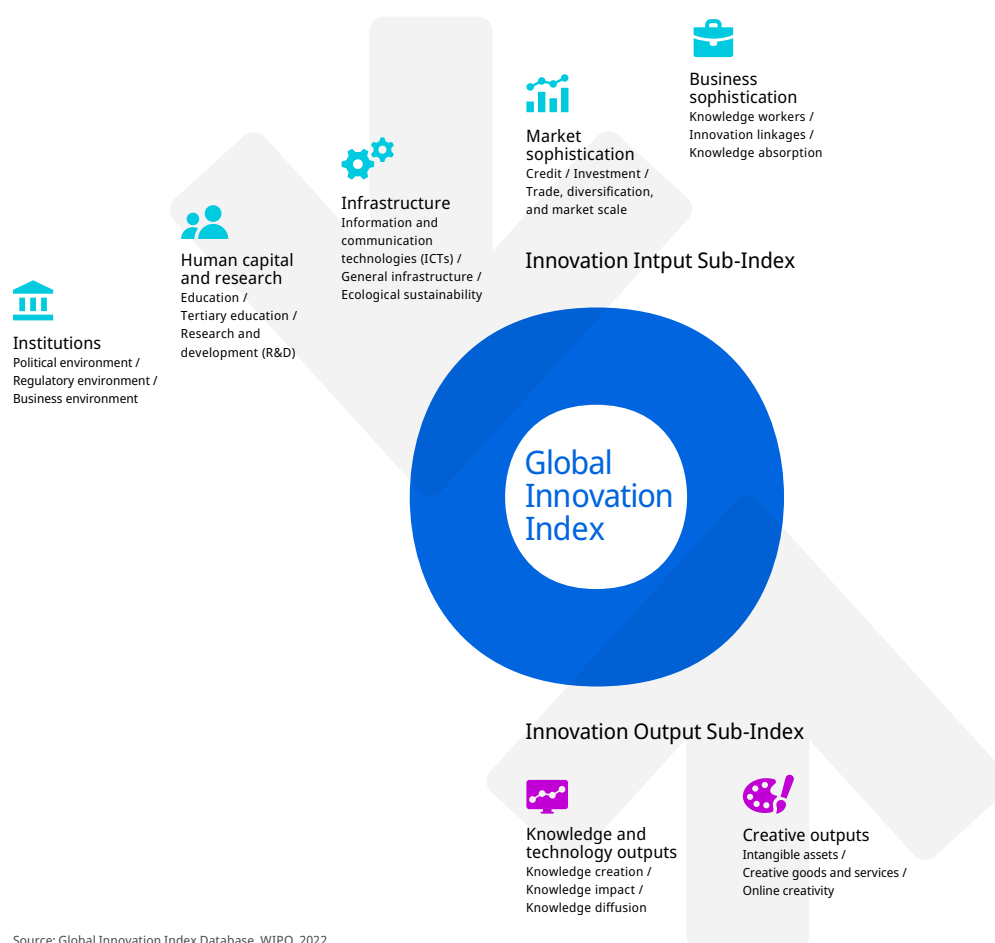
No observations

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

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.