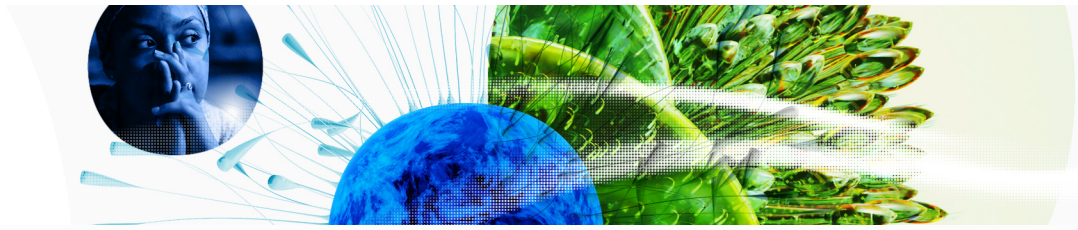
Global Innovation Index 2023



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**.

Albania ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

> Albania ranks 83rd among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.

> Albania ranks 26th among the 33 upper-middle-income group economies.

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

> Albania GII Ranking (2020-2023)

The table shows the rankings of Albania 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 Albania in the GII 2023 is between ranks 80 and 87.

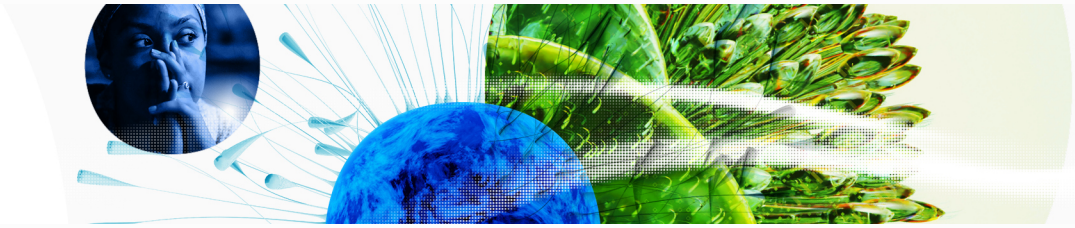
	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	83rd	74th	91st
2021	84th	71st	92nd
2022	84th	80th	89th
2023	83rd	73rd	94th

Albania performs worse in **innovation outputs** than innovation inputs in 2023.

This year **Albania ranks 73rd in innovation inputs.** This position is higher than last year.

Albania ranks 94th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

Global Innovation Index 2023

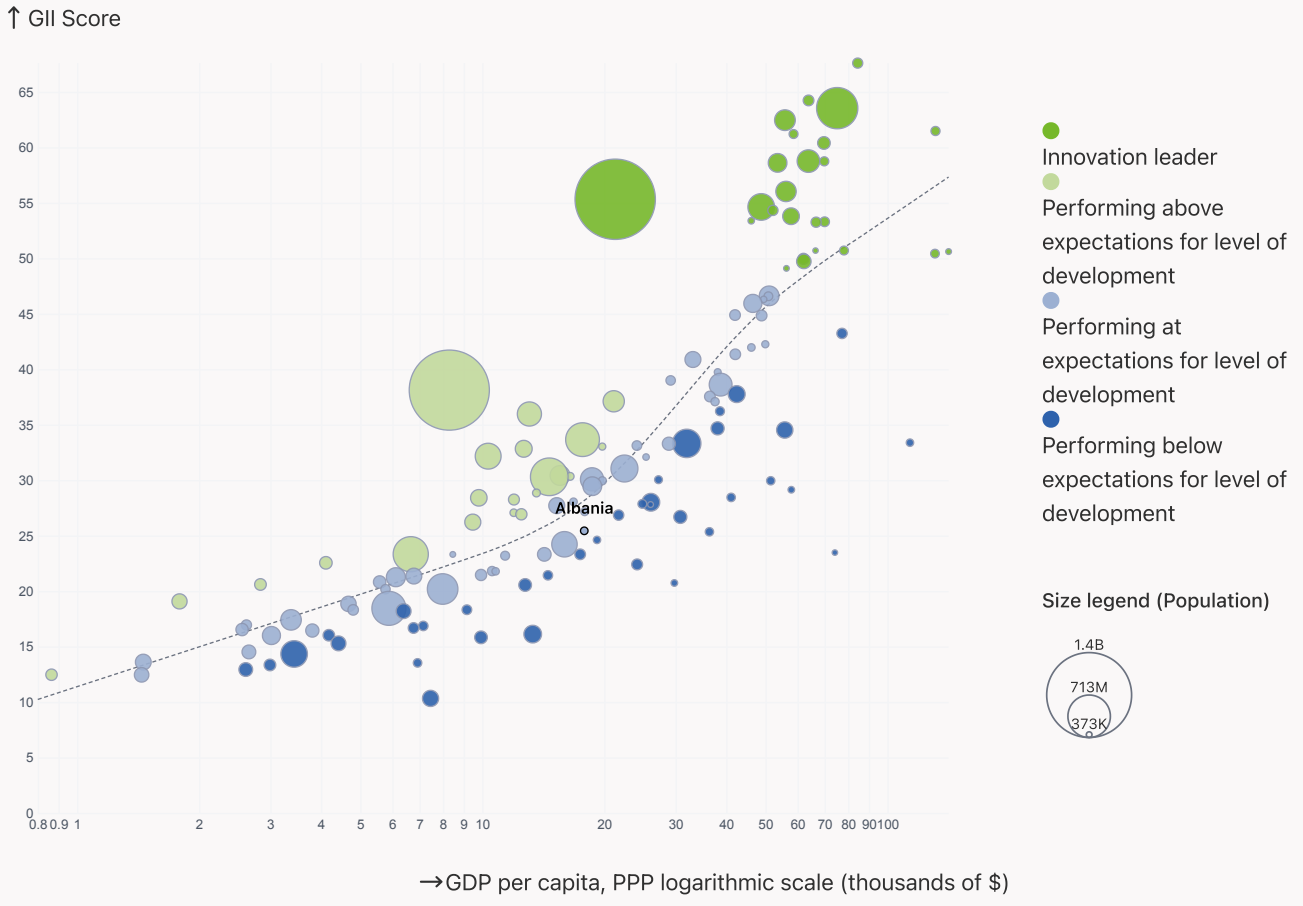


→ Expected vs. observed innovation performance

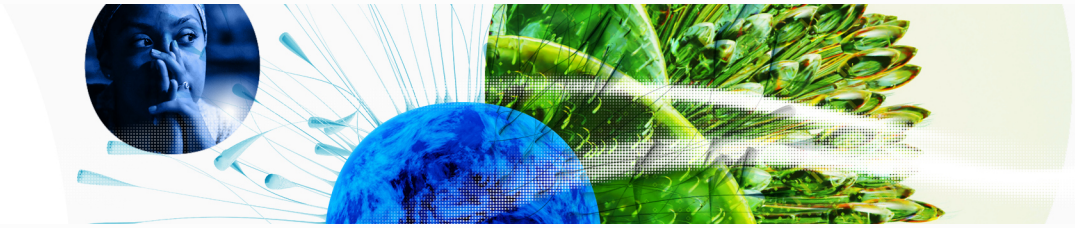
The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected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

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

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



Global Innovation Index 2023

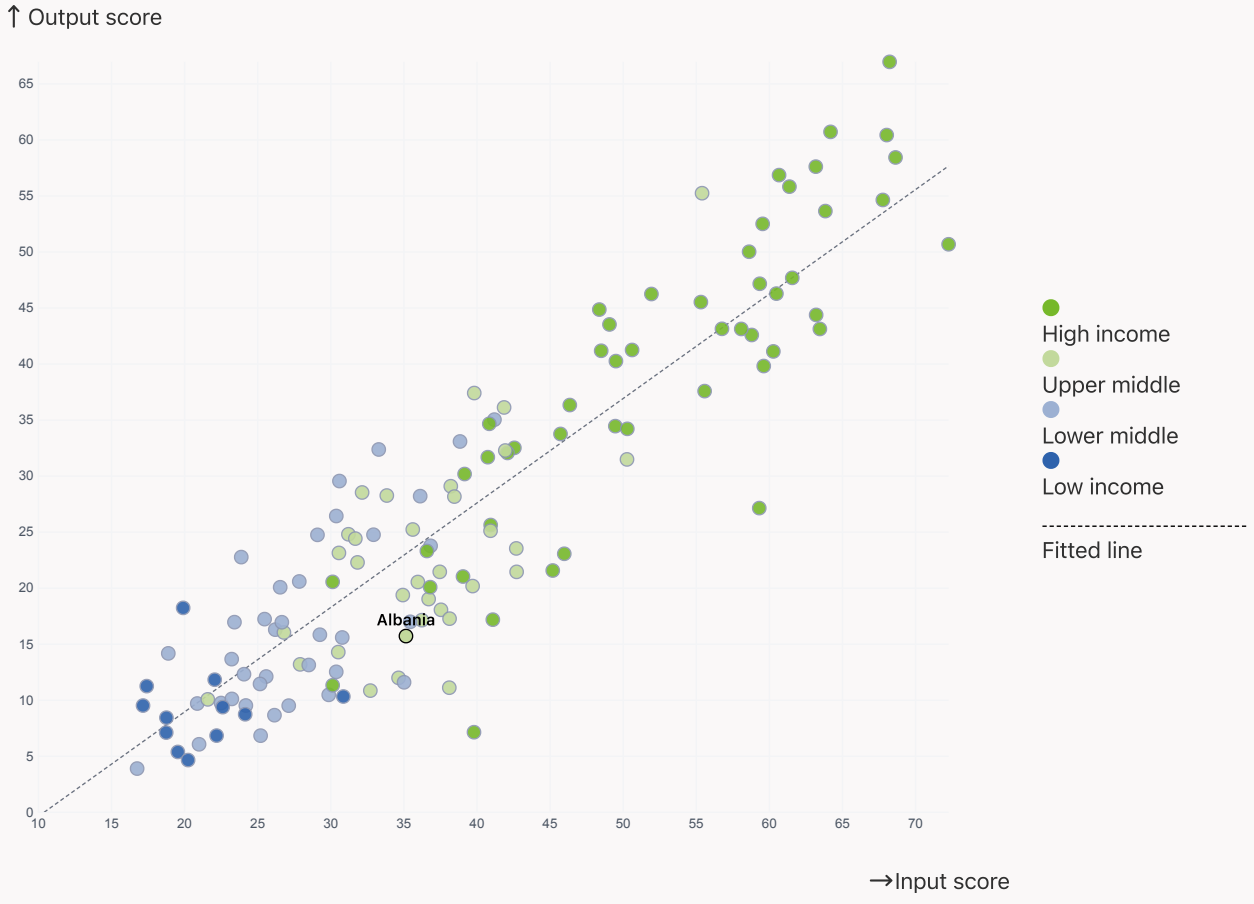


→ Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

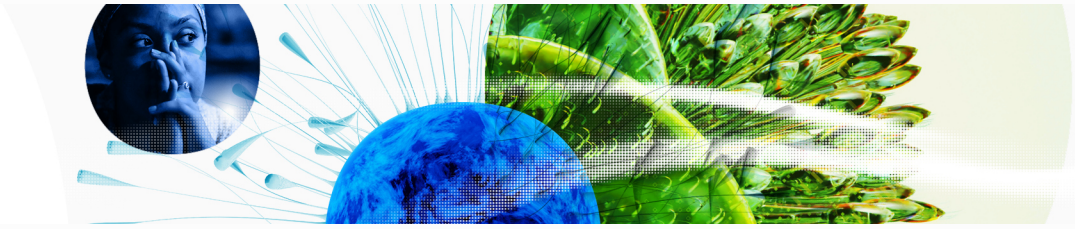
The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs. Economies above the line are effectively translating costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs.

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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

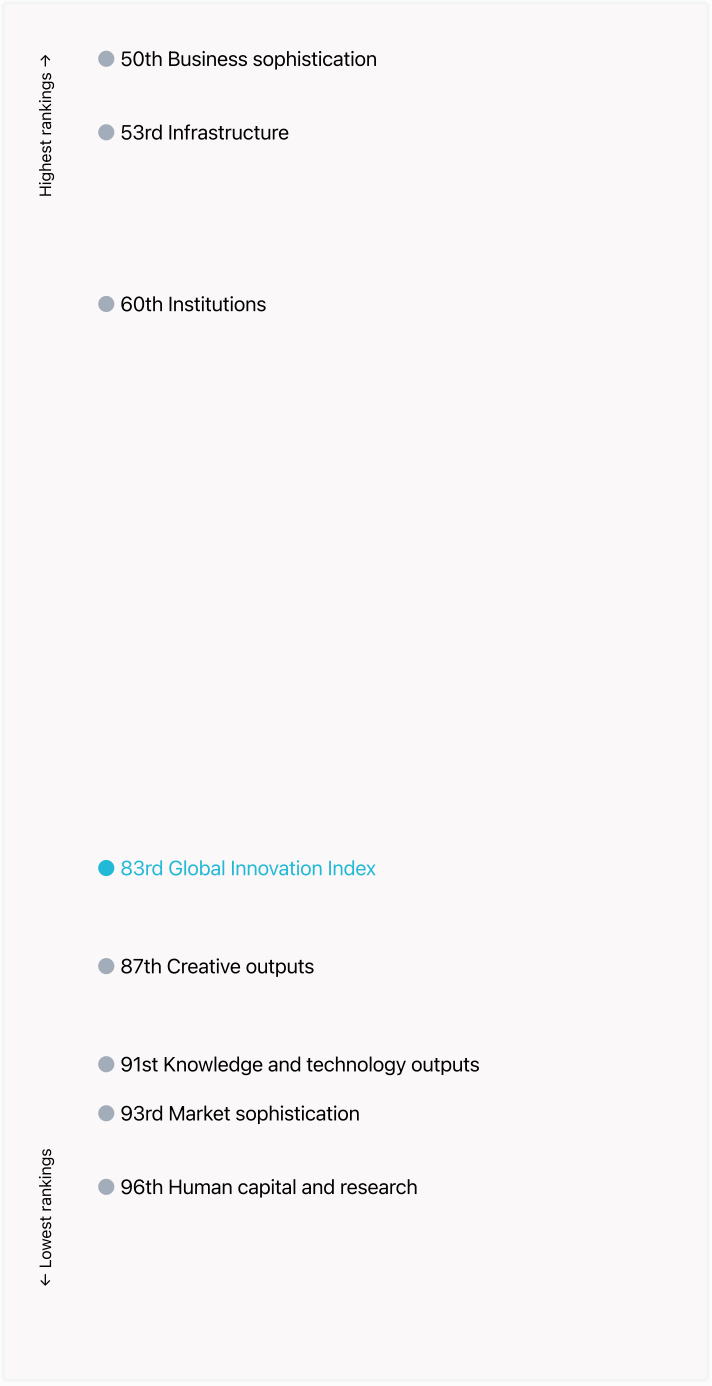


Global Innovation Index 2023



→ Overview of Albania's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2023

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



> Highest rankings

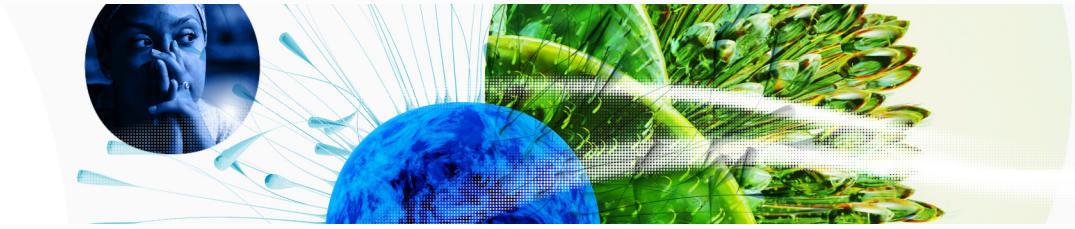
Albania ranks highest in Business sophistication (50th), Infrastructure (53rd) and Institutions (60th).

> Lowest rankings

Albania ranks lowest in Human capital and research (96th), Market sophistication (93rd) and Knowledge and technology outputs (91st).

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Albania can be found on this link.

Global Innovation Index 2023



→ Benchmark of Albania against other country groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

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

> Upper-Middle-Income economies

Albania performs below the upper-middle-income group average in Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs, Market sophistication, Human capital and research.

> Europe

Albania performs below the regional average in all the pillars.

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 58.96
- Europe | Score: 38.80
- Upper middle income | Score: 22.36
- Albania | Score: 14.82

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | 56.09
- Europe | 39.87
- Upper middle income | 23.16
- Albania | 16.51

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | 64.39
- Europe | 44.61
- Albania | 32.09
- Upper middle income | 29.27

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | 61.93
- Europe | 43.65
- Upper middle income | 35.45
- Albania | 25.03

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | 60.28
- Europe | 44.05
- Upper middle income | 29.68
- Albania | 21.51

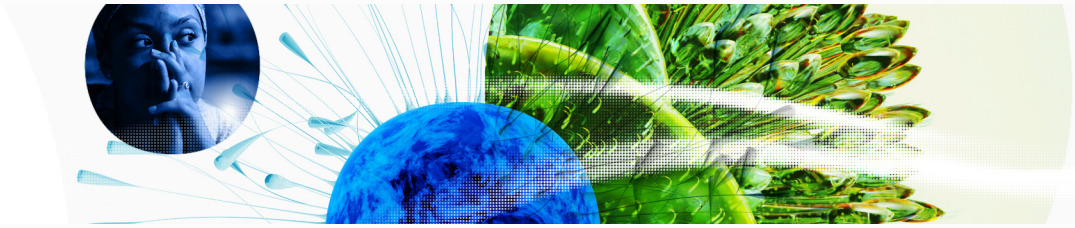
Infrastructure

- Top 10 | 62.83
- Europe | 54.69
- Albania | 45.36
- Upper middle income | 40.40

Institutions

- Top 10 | 79.85
- Europe | 61.69
- Albania | 51.93
- Upper middle income | 47.71

Global Innovation Index 2023



→ Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Albania

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Albania in the GII 2023.

> Albania's main innovation strengths are **Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %** (rank 12), **FDI net inflows, % GDP** (rank 12) and **GDP/unit of energy use** (rank 15).

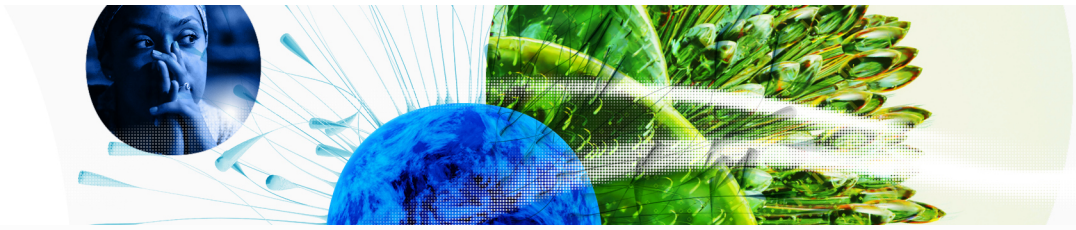
Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
12	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %
12	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
15	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
21	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
22	3.1.4	E-participation
24	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %
27	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP
29	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
29	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
33	3.1.3	Government's online service

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
124	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
123	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade
121	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index
101	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %
93	4.2.4	VC received, value, % GDP
91	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap
89	3.2.2	Logistics performance
74	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000
71	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3
48	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
40	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US$

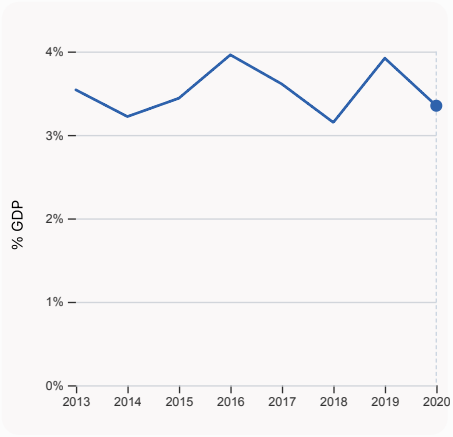
Global Innovation Index 2023



→ Albania's innovation system

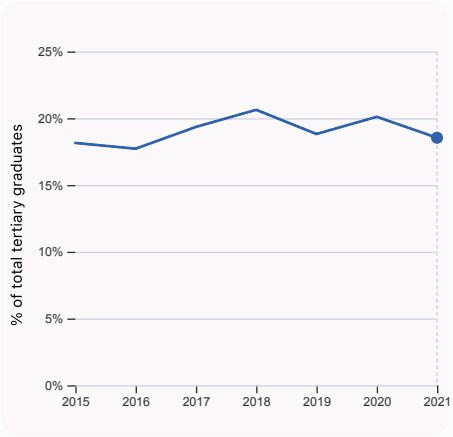
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

> Innovation inputs in Albania



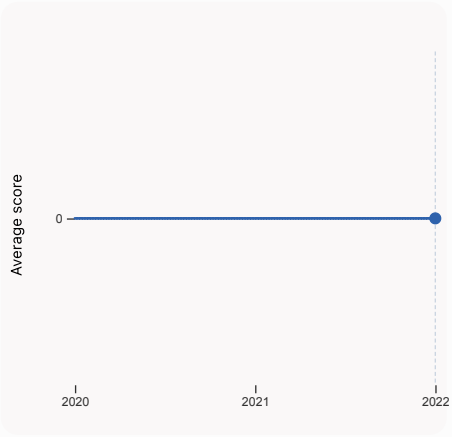
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP

was equal to 3.35% GDP in 2020, down by 0.57 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 97.



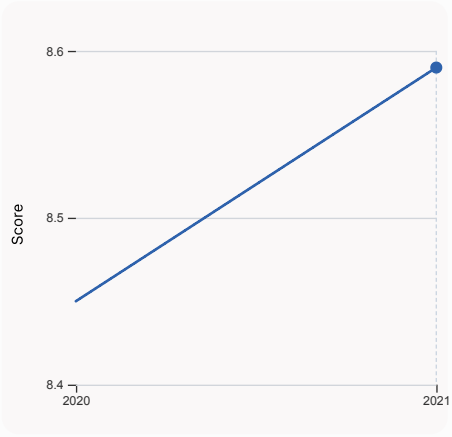
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %

was equal to 18.54% of total tertiary graduates in 2021, down by 1.57 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 85.



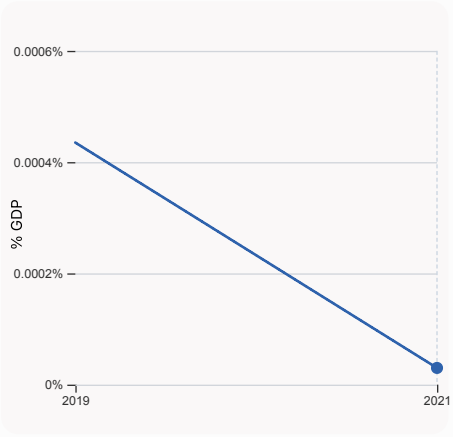
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3

was equal to an average score of 0 for the top 3 universities in 2022, equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.



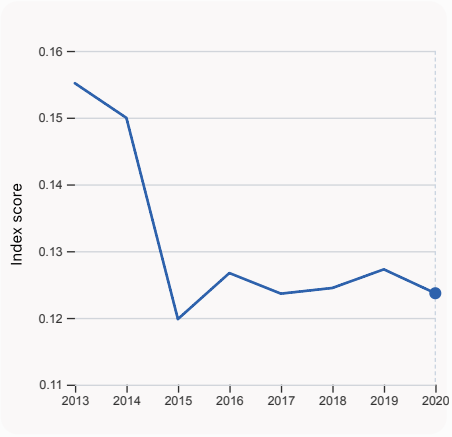
3.1.1 ICT access

was equal to a score of 8.59 in 2021, up by 1.66% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 76.



4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP

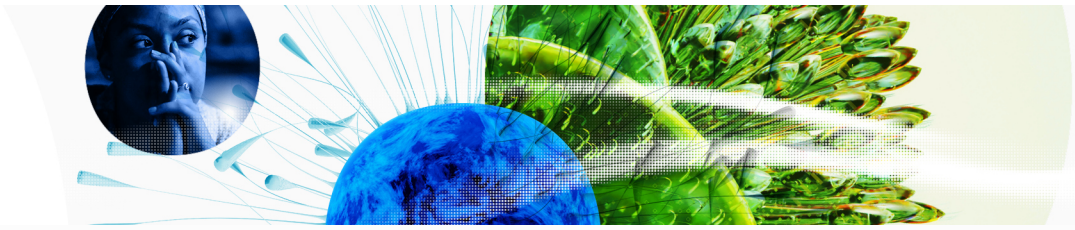
was equal to 0.00003% GDP in 2021, down by 0.00041 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 93.

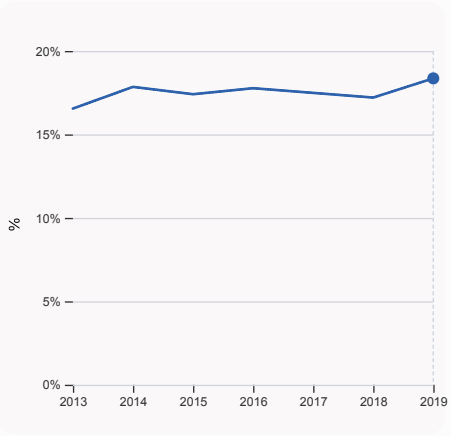


4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.124 in 2020, down by 2.81% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.

Global Innovation Index 2023

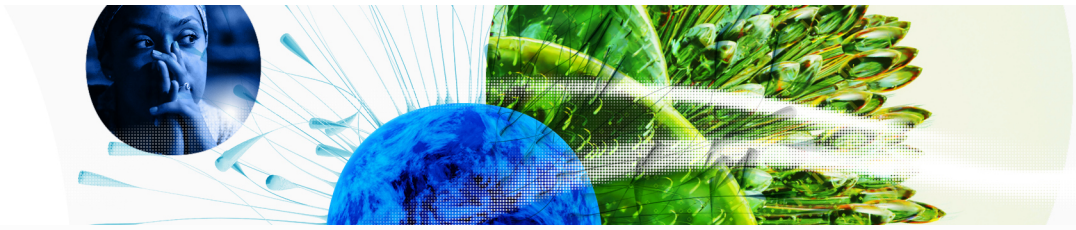




5.1.1 **Knowledge-intensive employment, %**

was equal to 18.36% in 2019, up by 1.15 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 78.

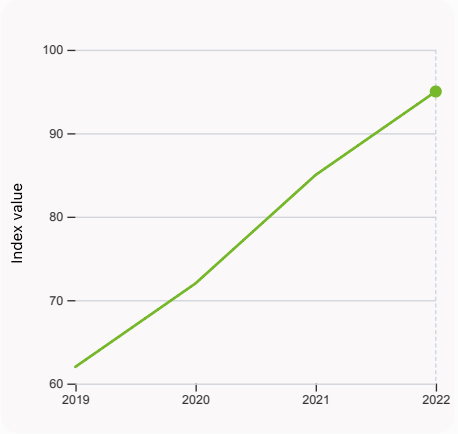
Global Innovation Index 2023



> Innovation outputs in Albania

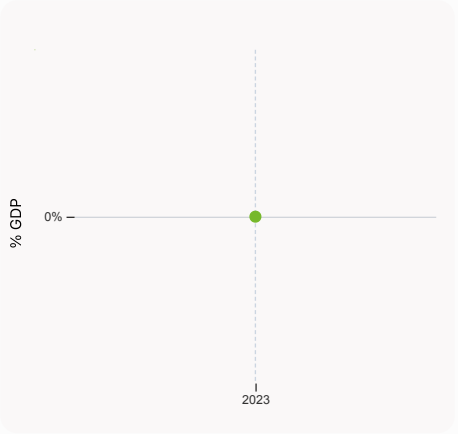
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 0.026 Thousands in 2021, up by 333.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 76.



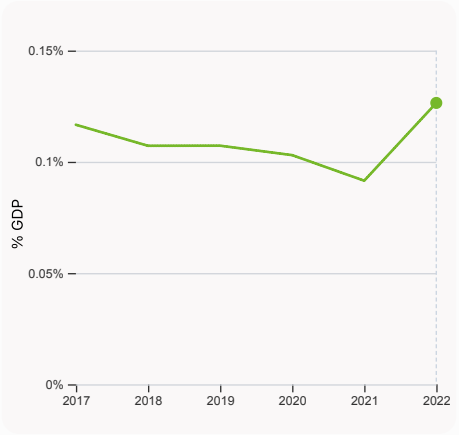
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index

was equal to an index value of 95 in 2022, up by 11.76% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 121.



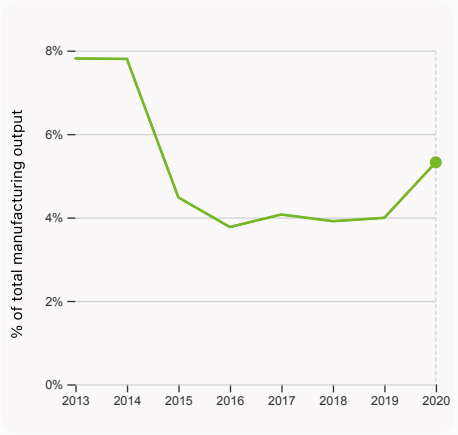
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP

was equal to 0 % GDP in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.



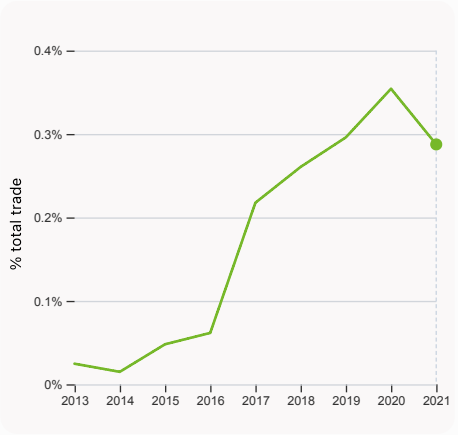
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP

was equal to 0.126% GDP in 2022, up by 0.035 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %

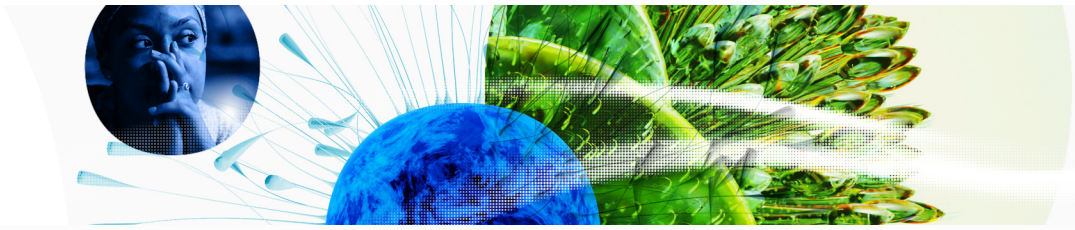
was equal to 5.32% of total manufacturing output in 2020, up by 1.33 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 101.

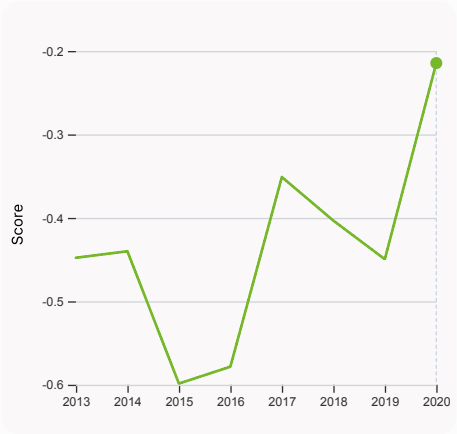


6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade

was equal to 0.287% total trade in 2021, down by 0.067 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.

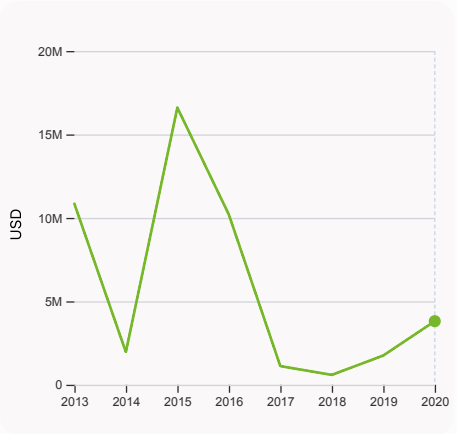
Global Innovation Index 2023





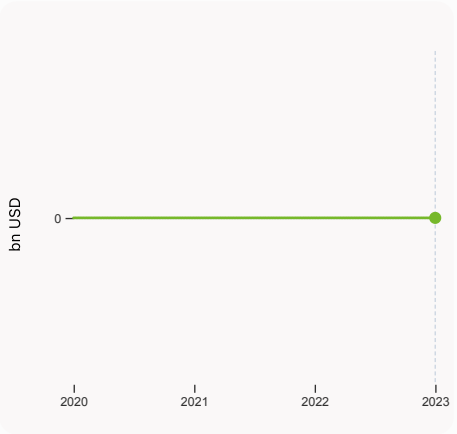
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.214 in 2020, up by 52.28% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 73.



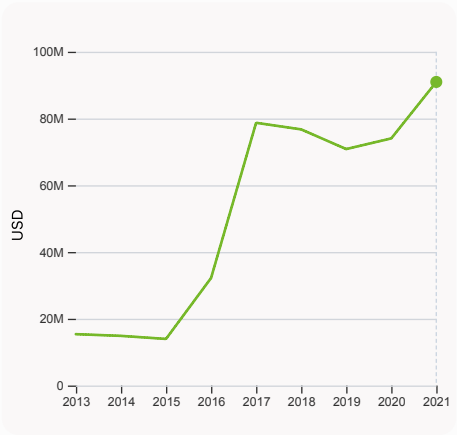
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 3,810,232 USD in 2020, up by 117.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 123.



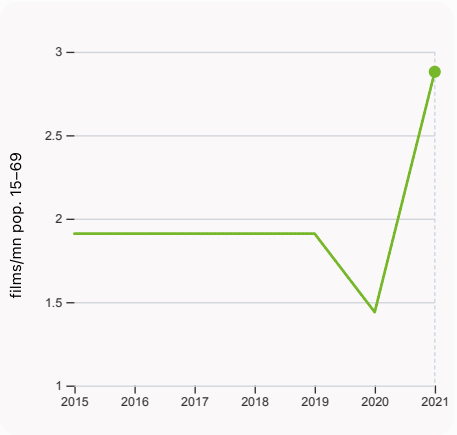
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 0 bn USD in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.



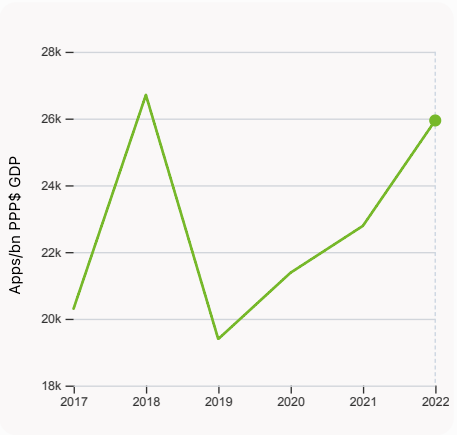
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports

was equal to 90,959,000 USD in 2021, up by 22.85% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.



7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69

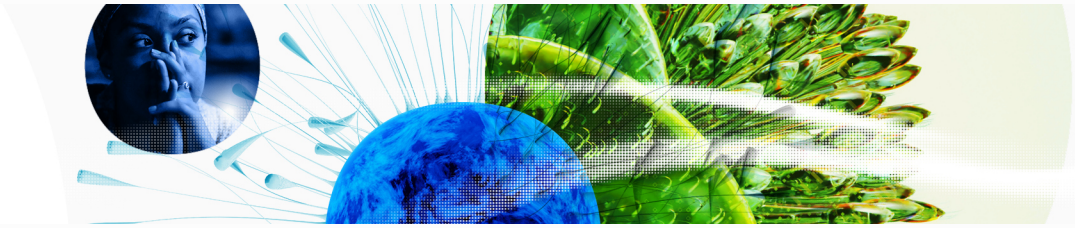
was equal to 2.88 films/mn pop. 15–69 in 2021, up by 100% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 40.



7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP

was equal to 25,941.26 Apps/bn PPP$ GDP in 2022, up by 13.86% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 94.

Global Innovation Index 2023



Albania

GII 2023 rank **83**

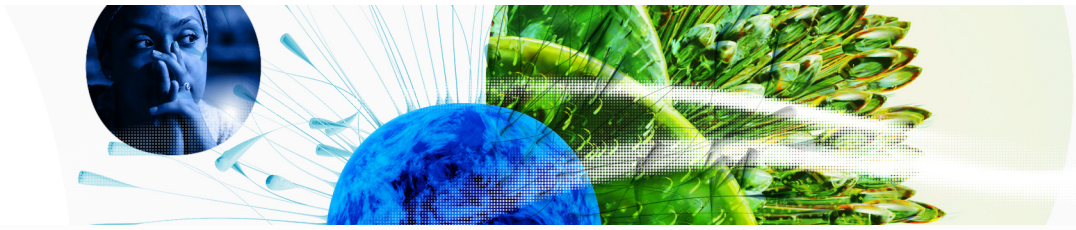
Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
94	73	Upper middle	EUR	2.8	51.2	17,858.4

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**51.9**	**60**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**44.7**	**68**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	52.8	65	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	36.7	70	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**57.1**	**80**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	47.1	60	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	32.2	79	
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	20.8	92	
1.3 Business environment	**54.0**	**49**	
1.3.1 Policies for doing business†	54.0	52	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	n/a	
Human capital and research	**21.5**	**96**	
2.1 Education	**41.9**	**92**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.3	97	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	9.8	91	○ ◇
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	14.3	67	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	419.8	56	
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	10.1	33	
2.2 Tertiary education	**22.6**	**83**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	56.7	58	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	18.5	85	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.7	81	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**0.0**	**119**	
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	40	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	71	○ ◇
Infrastructure	**45.4**	**53**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**75.9**	**47**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	78.9	76	
3.1.2 ICT use*	69.1	76	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	79.9	33	●
3.1.4 E-participation*	75.6	22	●
3.2 General infrastructure	**20.5**	**90**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	3,186.3	63	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	18.2	89	○ ◇
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	28.5	29	●
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**39.7**	**32**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	17.1	15	●
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	47.8	48	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	3.6	27	●
Market sophistication	**25.0**	**93**	◇
4.1 Credit	**9.6**	**114**	◇
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	38.0	86	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	0.5	37	
4.2 Investment	**2.9**	**93**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.0	78	
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP	0.0	93	○
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	**62.6**	**48**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.1	12	●
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	93.9	35	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	51.2	106	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**32.1**	**50**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**41.8**	**45**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	18.4	78	
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	46.2	24	●
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, %	12.9	59	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**25.3**	**52**	
5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	61.8	33	
5.2.2 State of cluster development†	34.0	85	
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	82	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.0	64	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**29.2**	**81**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.7	59	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	4.2	124	○ ◇
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.1	79	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	7.2	12	●
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**14.8**	**91**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**5.6**	**109**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.6	76	
6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	65	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.0	63	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	2.9	121	○
6.2 Knowledge impact	**20.3**	**103**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	2.2	29	●
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0.0	48	○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.1	86	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	5.3	101	○ ◇
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**18.6**	**80**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.3	34	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	48.0	73	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.1	123	○ ◇
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	1.7	64	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	8.1	34	
Creative outputs	**16.5**	**87**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**16.2**	**95**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	39.7	58	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000	0.0	74	○ ◇
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.2	61	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**15.4**	**58**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	1.4	21	●
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	2.9	40	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	n/a	n/a	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.0	114	
7.3 Online creativity	**18.3**	**76**	
7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	7.7	48	
7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	3.8	62	
7.3.3 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69	6.0	67	
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	55.6	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 https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking. Square brackets [ ] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

Global Innovation Index 2023



→ Data availability

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

> Albania has missing data for twelve indicators and outdated data for eight indicators.

> Missing data for Albania

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture	n/a	2022	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups	n/a	2022	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2020	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2022	Refinitiv; International Monetary Fund
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2022	Brand Finance
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	n/a	2022	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

> Outdated data for Albania

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2020	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.2.3	VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	2021	2022	Refinitiv; International Monetary Fund

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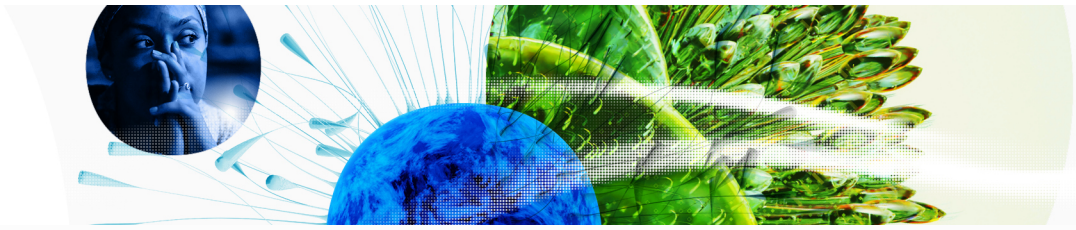
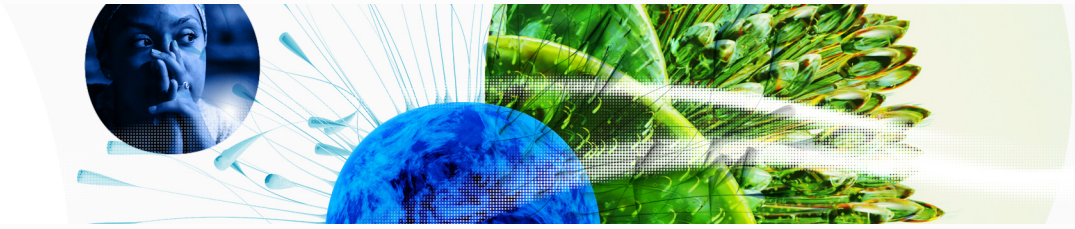


Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
4.2.4	VC received, value, % GDP	2021	2022	Refinitiv; International Monetary Fund
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2019	2022	International Labour Organization
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2019	2022	International Labour Organization
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	2020	2021	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	2020	2021	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; Trade Data Monitor.
7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade	2020	2021	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Global Innovation Index 2023



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, 2023.

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.