Global Innovation Index 2025

Angola ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Angola ranks 138th among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

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.

Angola ranks 37th among the 37 Lower middle-income group economies.

Angola ranks 31st among the 32 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Angola GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Angola over the past six 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 Angola in the GII 2025 is between ranks 135 and 139.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	n/a	n/a	n/a
2021	132nd	131st	131st
2022	127th	129th	117th
2023	132nd	132nd	132nd
2024	133rd	132nd	133rd
2025	138th	133rd	137th

Angola performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year **Angola ranks 133rd in innovation inputs.** This position is lower than last year.

Angola ranks 137th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

Angola has no clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Global Innovation Index 2025

> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2025 shows what is the current state of innovation in Angola, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Angola, 2 indicators have improved in the short-term and 3 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 24.2 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 15.9 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	n/a	▼ -100 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	n/a	▼ -0.3% 2022 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 19.9% 2013 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	n/a	0.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	17.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▼ -1.1 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.6 % 2022 - 2023	+ 1.3 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -3.3 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.8 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.7 °C 2014
Level	23,265.2 USD in 2024	64.6 years in 2023	n/a

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 countries. from 1951–1980. Figures are rounded.

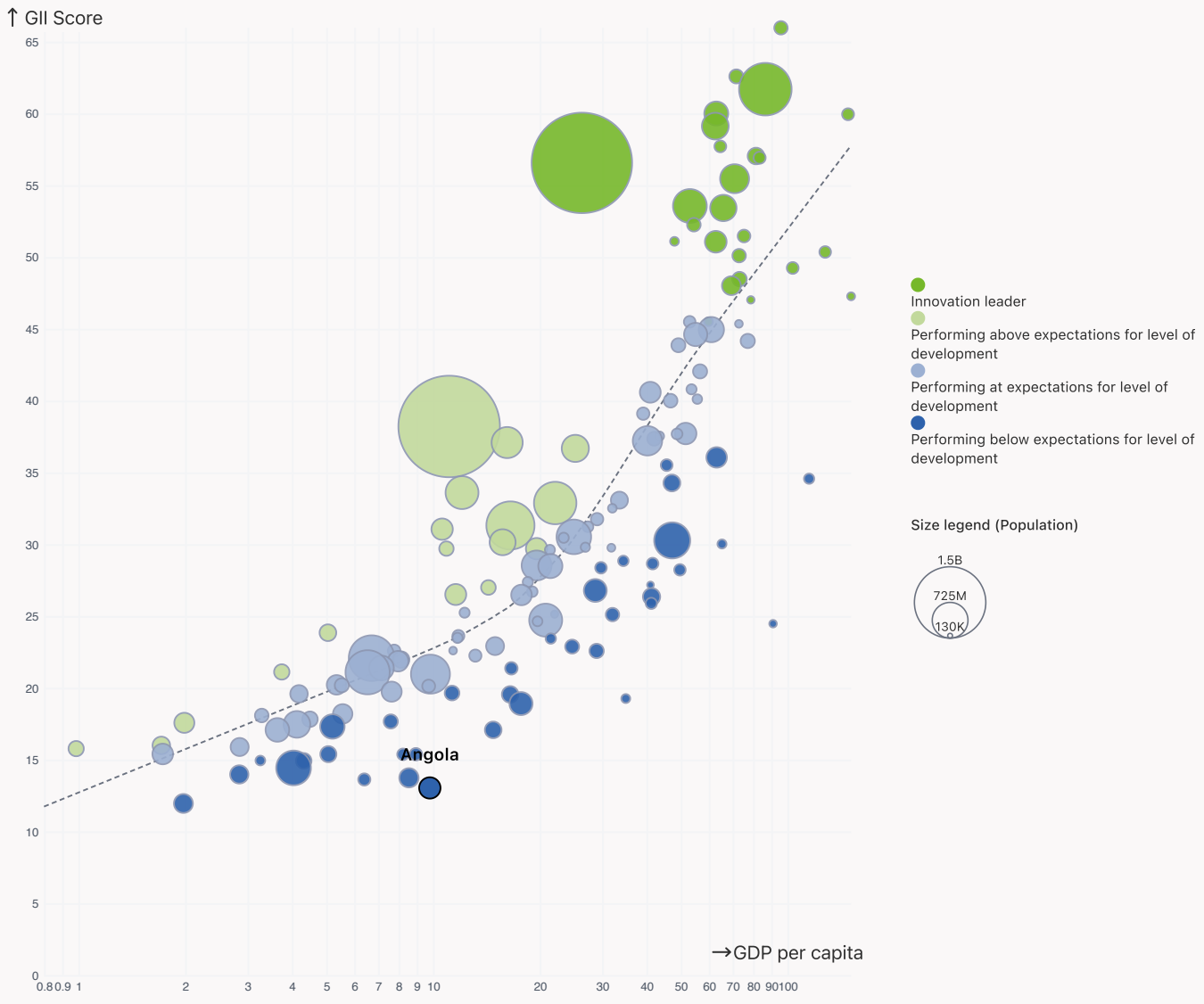
Global Innovation Index 2025

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 Angola performs below expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



Global Innovation Index 2025

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.

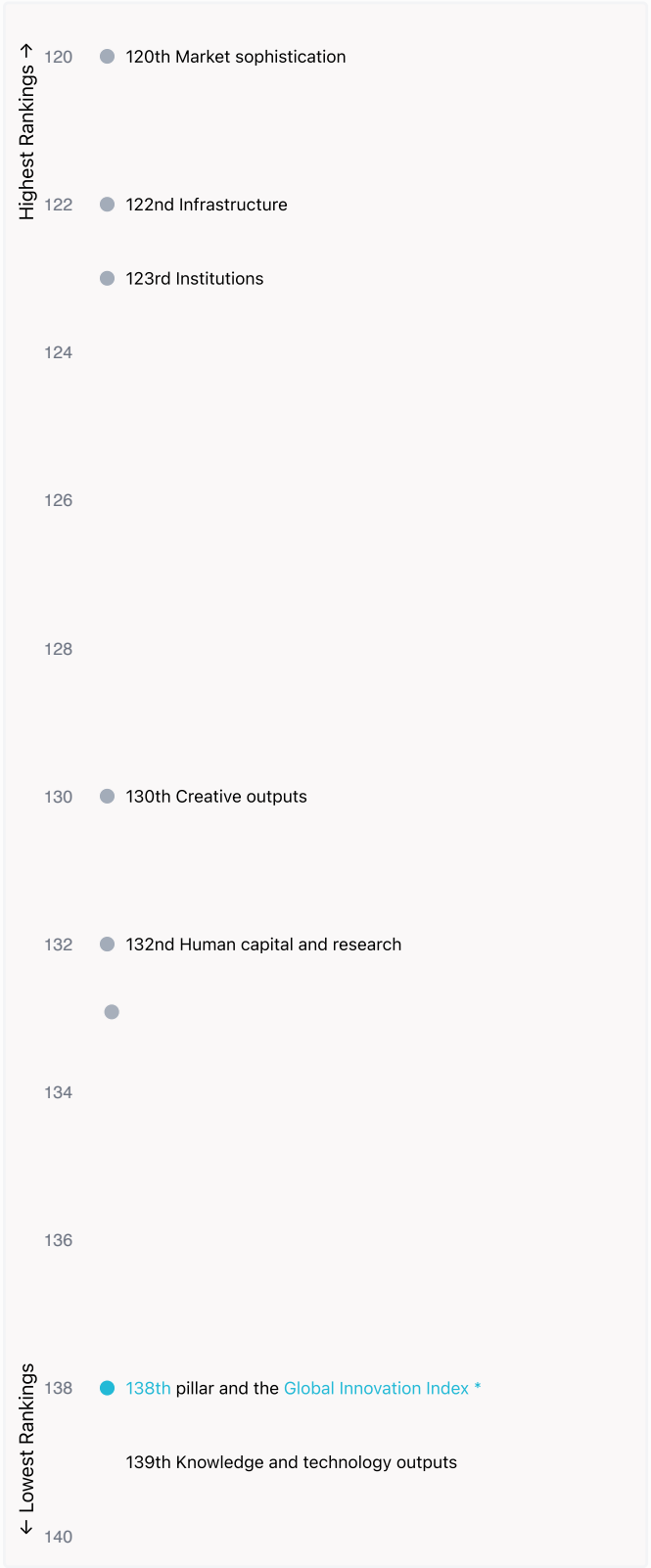
Angola produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

Overview of Angola's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Angola ranks highest in Market sophistication (120th), Infrastructure (122nd), Institutions (123rd) and Creative outputs (130th).

Lowest Rankings

Angola ranks lowest in Knowledge and technology outputs (139th), Business sophistication, GII Index (138th) and Human capital and research (132nd).

* Business sophistication

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Angola can be found on https://www.wipo.int/edocs/statistics-country-profile/en/ao.pdf

Global Innovation Index 2025

Benchmark of Angola against other economy groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

The charts shows the relative position of Angola (blue bar) against other economy groupings (grey bars)

Lower middle-income economies

Angola performs below the Lower middle-income group average in all pillars.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola performs below the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 40.29
- Lower middle-income | Score: 37.2
- Angola | Score: 27.64

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- Lower middle-income | Score: 20.9
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 18.06
- Angola | Score: 12.87

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- Lower middle-income | Score: 32.1
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 27.58
- Angola | Score: 26.87

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- Lower middle-income | Score: 28.1
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 22.67
- Angola | Score: 20.72

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- Lower middle-income | Score: 25.3
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 25.36
- Angola | Score: 16.10

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- Lower middle-income | Score: 15.4
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 11.53
- Angola | Score: 5.46

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- Lower middle-income | Score: 13.8
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 10.61
- Angola | Score: 4.97

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Angola

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Angola in the GII 2025.

Angola's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Youth demographic dividend, %** (rank 6), **Gross capital formation, % GDP** (rank 13) and **Low-carbon energy use, %** (rank 47).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
6	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
13	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
47	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
49	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
58	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP$
66	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
77	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
90	6.3.2	Production and export complexity
96	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*
102	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
139	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP
135	5.2.4	State of cluster development†
134	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†
127	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
113	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification
113	3.2.2	Logistics performance*
109	6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP
100	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP
80	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025

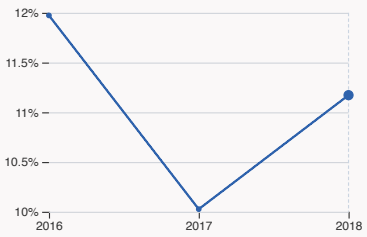
Angola's innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in Angola

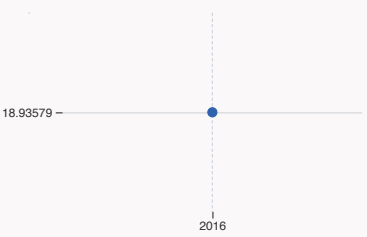
2.1.1 **Expenditure on education**

was equal to 2.51 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.13 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 122.



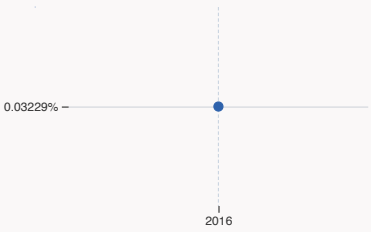
2.2.2 **Graduates in science and engineering**

was equal to 11.17 % of total graduates in 2018, up by 1.15 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 114.



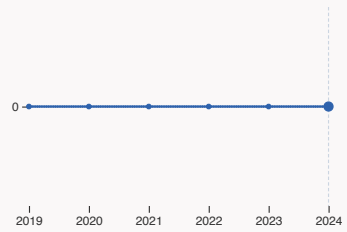
2.3.1 **Researchers**

was equal to 18.94 FTE per million population in 2016 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 107.



2.3.2 **Gross expenditure on R&D**

was equal to 0.03 % GDP in 2016 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 111.



2.3.4 **QS university ranking**

The country does not have any universities in the QS world universities ranking in 2024.

4.3.2 **Domestic industry diversification**

was equal to an index score of 0.55 in 2022 with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 113.

5.1.1 **Knowledge-intensive employment**

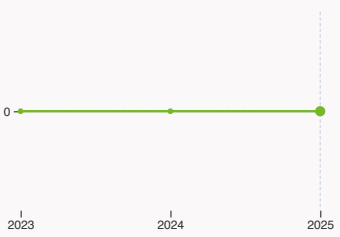
was equal to 8.42 % in 2022, up by 0.93 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 106.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Angola

6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 2 patents in 2019, down by 66.67% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 135.

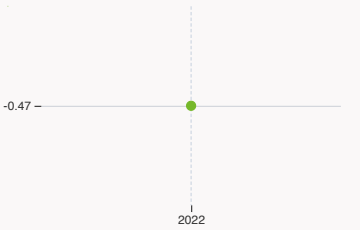


6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 89.52 high-tech manufacturing output in million USD in 2022, up by 56.64% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 108.

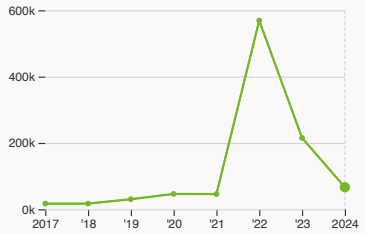


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.47 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 90.

6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 110.4 million USD in 2023, up by 22.11% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 102.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 66.44 thousand global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 69.12% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 125.

Angola

GII 2025 rank **138**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
137	133	Lower middle	Sub-Saharan Africa	37.9	374.9	9,801

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**27.6**	**123**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**34.8**	**111**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	51.3	96	●
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	18.3	129	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**27.4**	**125**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	29.2	115	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	25.6	127	
1.3 Business environment	**20.7**	**122**	◇
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	22.9	120	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	18.6	79	◇
Human capital and research	**12.9**	**132**	◇
2.1 Education	**33.7**	**[122]**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	2.5	122	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	n/a	n/a	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	28	120	◇
2.2 Tertiary education	**4.8**	**127**	◇
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	10	122	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	11.2	114	◇
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	n/a	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**0.1**	**118**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	18.9	107	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.03	111	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	44	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0	80	○ ◇
Infrastructure	**26.9**	**122**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**38.3**	**125**	◇
3.1.1 ICT access*	45.8	121	
3.1.2 ICT use*	41.6	116	◇
3.1.3 Government's online service*	27.4	124	
3.2 General infrastructure	**22.7**	**98**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	442.8	114	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	0	113	○ ◇
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	33.4	13	●
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**19.7**	**72**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	12.7	49	●
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	26.2	47	●
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	0.07	134	
Market sophistication	**20.7**	**120**	
4.1 Credit	**8.4**	**120**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	24.7	85	◇
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	9.5	132	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	0.005	64	
4.2 Investment	**n/a**	**[n/a]**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**33**	**130**	◇
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	7.3	115	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	0	113	○ ◇
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	374.9	58	●

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**16.1**	**138**	◇
5.1 Knowledge workers	**35.5**	**[69]**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	8.4	106	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	1.3	115	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	63.4	6	●
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**0.3**	**139**	◇
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	0.3	134	◇
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	0	134	○ ◇
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	n/a	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	0	135	○ ◇
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0	100	○ ◇
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**12.5**	**138**	◇
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.6	66	●
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	4.7	123	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.3	132	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	-5.1	133	◇
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**5.5**	**139**	◇
6.1 Knowledge creation	**0.3**	**139**	◇
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.007	135	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0	109	○ ◇
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.03	64	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	0.5	139	○ ◇
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	0.7	136	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**7.8**	**135**	◇
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-2.9	134	◇
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53	○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.2	77	●
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing	3.6	108	◇
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**8.3**	**116**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0	127	○ ◇
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	38.3	90	●
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.4	102	●
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.1	136	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	132	
Creative outputs	**5**	**[130]**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**4.4**	**[123]**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	10	114	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	111	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**0.1**	**[138]**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	n/a	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.008	132	
7.3 Online creativity	**11**	**126**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.09	134	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	0.4	130	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	32.4	125	◇

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.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Data Availability

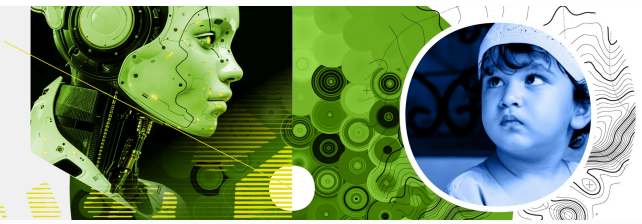
The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for Angola.

Angola has missing data for eighteen indicators and outdated data for fourteen indicators.

Missing data for Angola

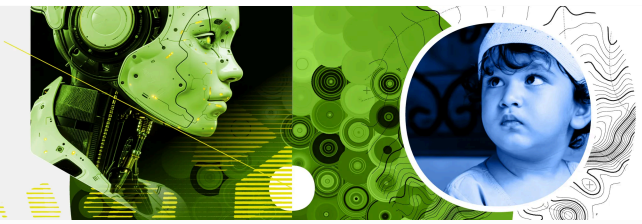
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.
4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.2.5	VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	2025	Times Higher Education, World University Rankings 2025
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2024	Brand Finance
7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	2025	Brand Finance; International Monetary Fund
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	2023	OMDIA; United Nations, World Population Prospects

Global Innovation Index 2025



Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2024	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

Global Innovation Index 2025



Outdated data for Angola

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture[+]	2022	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2018	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2016	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2016	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups[+]	2022	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	2020	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2022	2023	World Trade Organization
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2022	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2021	2024	International Labour Organization
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2019	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2019	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2022	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

Global Innovation Index 2025

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 140 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.