Global Innovation Index 2025

Bosnia and Herzegovina ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Bosnia and Herzegovina ranks 92nd 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.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ranks 29th among the 36 Upper middle-income group economies.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ranks 39th among the 39 economies in Europe.

Bosnia and Herzegovina GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Bosnia and Herzegovina 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina in the GII 2025 is between ranks 86 and 95.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	74th	72nd	75th
2021	75th	70th	80th
2022	70th	64th	75th
2023	77th	75th	80th
2024	80th	74th	84th
2025	92nd	99th	88th

Bosnia and Herzegovina performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year **Bosnia and Herzegovina ranks 99th in innovation inputs.** This position is lower than last year.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ranks 88th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

Bosnia and Herzegovina 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Bosnia and Herzegovina, 7 indicators have improved in the short-term and 1 indicator has worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 3.9 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 4.9 % 2022 - 2023	0 % 2022 - 2024	▲ 300 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 8.3 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -2.2 % 2013 - 2023	0 % 2020 - 2024	▼ -2.2 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	n/a	▲ 3.7% 2022 - 2023	n/a	▲ 36.4% 2022 - 2023	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 5.8% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 36.5% 2013 - 2023	n/a
Penetration	n/a	28.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 2 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.4 % 2022 - 2023	+ 3.4 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.7 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.1 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1.9 °C 2014
Level	82,815.9 USD in 2024	77.9 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.

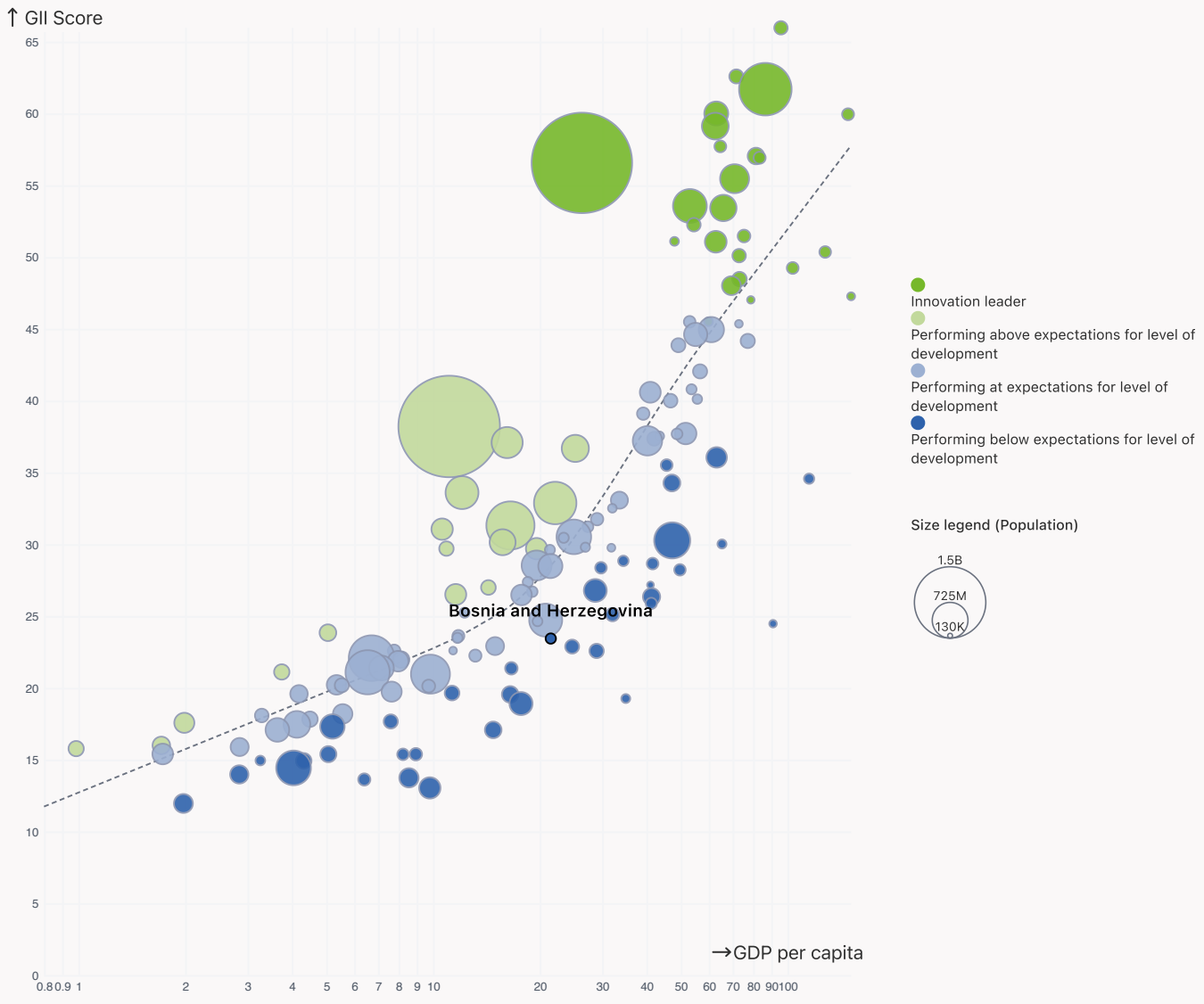
Global Innovation Index 2025

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 Bosnia and Herzegovina 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.

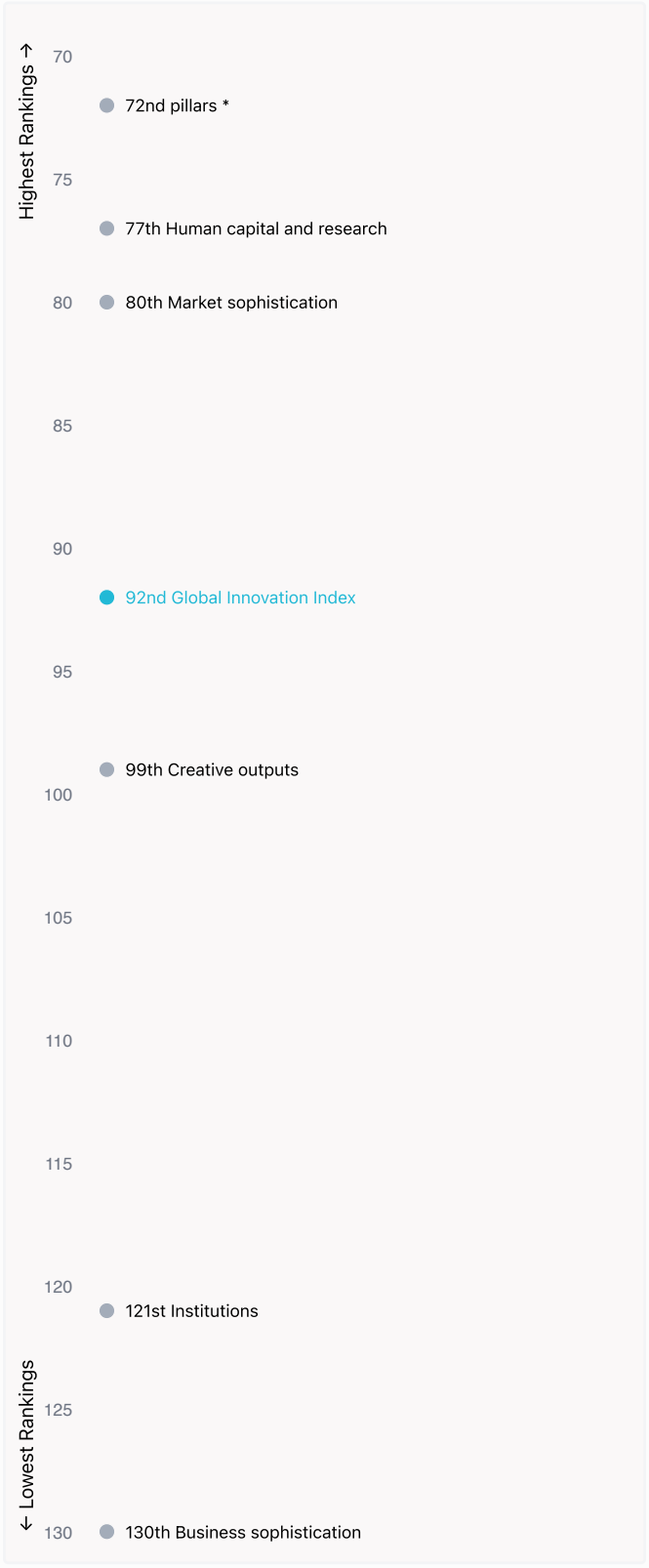
Bosnia and Herzegovina produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

Overview of Bosnia and Herzegovina'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 Bosnia and Herzegovina are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



Highest Rankings

Bosnia and Herzegovina ranks highest in Infrastructure, Knowledge and technology outputs (72nd), Human capital and research (77th) and Market sophistication (80th).

Lowest Rankings

Bosnia and Herzegovina ranks lowest in Business sophistication (130th), Institutions (121st) and Creative outputs (99th).

* Infrastructure, Knowledge and technology outputs

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

Benchmark of Bosnia and Herzegovina against other economy groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

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

Upper middle-income economies

Bosnia and Herzegovina performs above the Upper middle-income group average in Infrastructure, Knowledge and technology outputs.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina performs below the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- Europe | Score: 59.42
- Upper middle-income | Score: 44.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina | Score: 2

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- Europe | Score: 44.67
- Upper middle-income | Score: 29.7
- Bosnia and Herzegovina | Score: 2

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- Europe | Score: 54.13
- Bosnia and Herzegovina | Score: 4
- Upper middle-income | Score: 41.1

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- Europe | Score: 44.89
- Upper middle-income | Score: 34.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina | Score: 3

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- Europe | Score: 40.79
- Upper middle-income | Score: 27.7
- Bosnia and Herzegovina | Score: 1

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- Europe | Score: 34.99
- Bosnia and Herzegovina | Score: 2
- Upper middle-income | Score: 20.(

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- Europe | Score: 38.66
- Upper middle-income | Score: 22.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina | Score: 1

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap** (rank 6), **Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary** (rank 13) and **ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP** (rank 16).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
6	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap
13	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
16	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP
19	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
20	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification
25	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP
33	6.3.2	Production and export complexity
35	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
40	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
43	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
133	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
127	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†
126	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†
102	5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*
93	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture†
81	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
80	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
77	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025

Bosnia and Herzegovina's innovation system

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

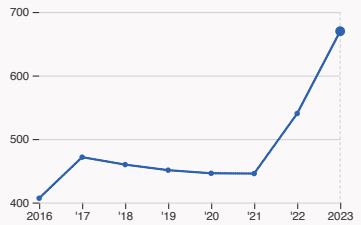
Innovation inputs in Bosnia and Herzegovina

2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 2.97 % GDP in 2022, down by 1.17 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 111.

2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 24.16 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 0.36 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.

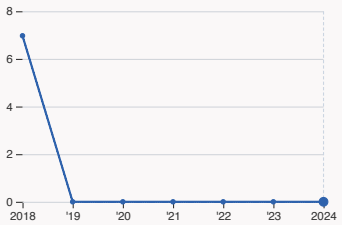


2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 669.77 FTE per million population in 2023, up by 24% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 66.

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.19 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.005 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 88.



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 0.09 in 2022, up by 2.67% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 20.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

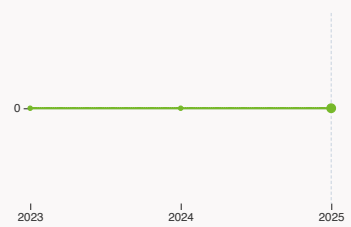
was equal to 25.92 % in 2023, up by 0.69 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Bosnia and Herzegovina

6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 44 patents in 2023, up by 22.22% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.

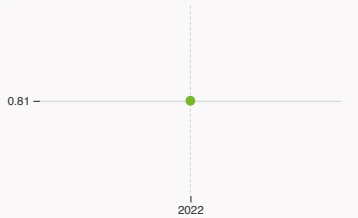


6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 2.01 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2022, up by 14.2% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 70.

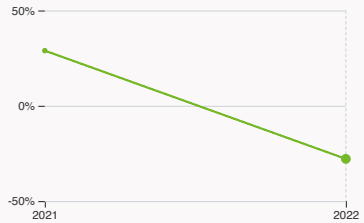


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.81 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 33.

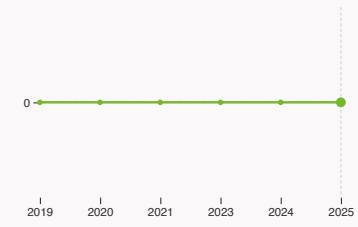
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 380.21 million USD in 2023, down by 1.16% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 53.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to -27.86 % for the top 15 companies in 2022, down by 56.8 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 77.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

The country does not have any brands that make the top 5,000 ranking in 2025.

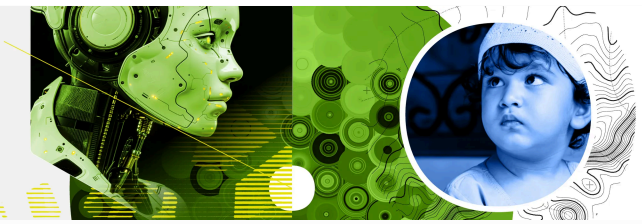
7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 6 films in 2023, down by 33.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.

7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 423.44 thousand global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 1.22% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 108.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Bosnia and Herzegovina's innovation top performers

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, 2.3.4 QS university ranking of top universities, 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies and 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000.

Disclaimer: This section contains only the top performers per country. For the complete list, please visit the GII Innovation Ecosystems and Data Explorer website.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO	27.65

Source: Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings 2025.
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks. The score is calculated as the average of the International Outlook score (encompassing international staff, students, and co-authorship) and the industry score (reflecting industry income and patent citations). The 2025 ranking corresponds to data from the academic year that ended in 2022.

7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	TELEKOM SRPSKE AD BANJA LUKA	30.76
2	ATOS BANK AD BANJA LUKA	40.28
3	BOSNALIJEK DD	28.11

Source: Brand Finance (https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2024).
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

GII 2025 rank **92**

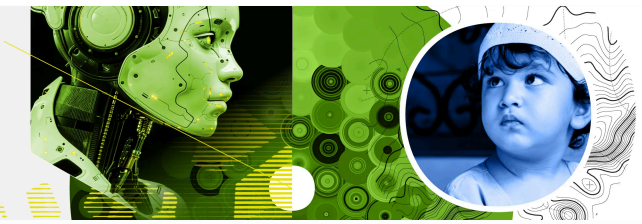
Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
88	99	Upper middle	Europe	3.2	74.3	21,498.1

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**28.5**	**121**	◇
1.1 Institutional environment	**34.3**	**112**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	49.3	98	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	19.3	127	◇
1.2 Regulatory environment	**43.6**	**84**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	43.5	82	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	43.7	87	
1.3 Business environment	**7.7**	**132**	◇
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	15.3	127	○ ◇
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	0	93	○ ◇
Human capital and research	**28.7**	**77**	
2.1 Education	**53**	**61**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3	111	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	33	6	●
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	14.3	66	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	402.6	61	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	8.3	13	●
2.2 Tertiary education	**30.6**	**66**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	45.5	76	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	24.2	48	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	7.9	39	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**2.3**	**93**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	669.8	66	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.2	88	
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	**41.5**	**72**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**64.7**	**93**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	81.3	83	
3.1.2 ICT use*	72.8	82	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	39.9	104	◇
3.2 General infrastructure	**35.3**	**57**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	5,061.9	43	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	40.9	60	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	26.2	40	●
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**24.6**	**52**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	7.1	101	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	23	57	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	4	25	●
Market sophistication	**33.5**	**80**	
4.1 Credit	**25.3**	**76**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	32.6	74	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	47.5	71	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	2.6	19	●
4.2 Investment	**0.6**	**[120]**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.01	117	
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	**74.7**	**51**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.5	54	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	95.2	20	●
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	74.3	102	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**18.4**	**130**	◇
5.1 Knowledge workers	**25.7**	**113**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	25.9	55	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	9.7	75	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	23.3	133	○ ◇
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.07	60	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	38.7	48	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**11.4**	**124**	◇
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	1.3	69	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	12.3	126	○ ◇
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	1.4	102	○ ◇
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	29.1	111	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.07	60	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**18.2**	**119**	◇
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.1	110	◇
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	6.9	88	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.4	122	◇
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.5	49	
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	11.5	60	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**20.3**	**72**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**10**	**82**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.6	69	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.05	71	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	10.5	64	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	5.3	99	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**21.3**	**88**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.8	35	●
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53	○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.08	98	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing	16.8	70	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**29.6**	**42**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.07	74	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	66.9	33	●
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	2.8	53	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	3.1	43	●
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	13.6	16	●
Creative outputs	**13.1**	**99**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**12.8**	**91**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	-27.9	77	○ ◇
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	15	102	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0	81	○ ◇
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.4	48	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**7**	**82**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.2	78	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	2.6	49	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.3	72	
7.3 Online creativity	**19.9**	**98**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	3.9	68	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	8.7	61	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	47.1	108	◇

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 Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has missing data for six indicators and outdated data for ten indicators.

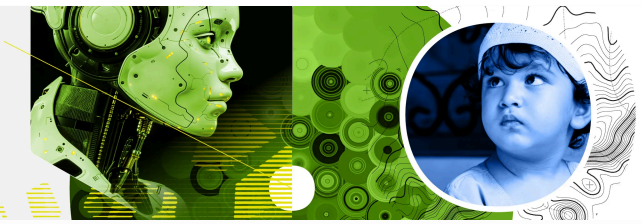
Missing data for Bosnia and Herzegovina

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
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
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2024	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

Outdated data for Bosnia and Herzegovina

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2018	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	2018	2022	OECD, PISA
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

Global Innovation Index 2025



Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	2022	2024	Brand Finance

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.