

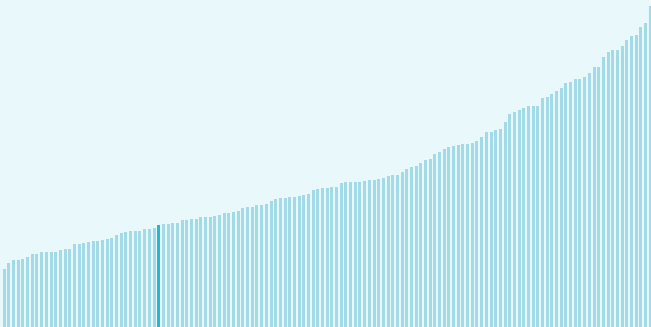
Global Innovation Index 2025



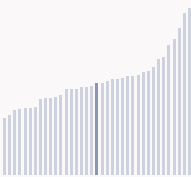
Bangladesh ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Bangladesh ranks **106th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

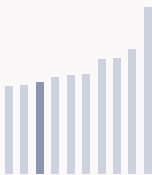
The Global Innovation Index (GI) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GI aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Bangladesh ranks **19th** among the 37 Lower middle-income group economies.



Bangladesh ranks **8th** among the 10 economies in Central and Southern Asia.



> Bangladesh GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Bangladesh 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 Bangladesh in the GII 2025 is between ranks 97 and 110.

Year	GI Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	116th	119th	114th
2021	116th	121st	113rd
2022	102nd	112nd	90th
2023	105th	114th	89th
2024	106th	114th	92nd
2025	106th	115th	95th

Bangladesh performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year Bangladesh ranks 115th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Bangladesh ranks 95th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

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



For Bangladesh, 5 indicators have improved in the short-term and 2 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 6.4 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	▼ -25 % 2023 - 2024	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 14.8 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 1.9 % 2020 - 2024	n/a

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 3.1% 2023 - 2024	▲ 11.4% 2022 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 4.6% 2014 - 2024	▲ 24.4% 2013 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	37.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	7.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 3.1 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.5 % 2022 - 2023	+ 1.6 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 4.5 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.7 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.8 °C 2014
Level	21,068.4 USD in 2024	74.7 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 Bangladesh performs at 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.



Bangladesh produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

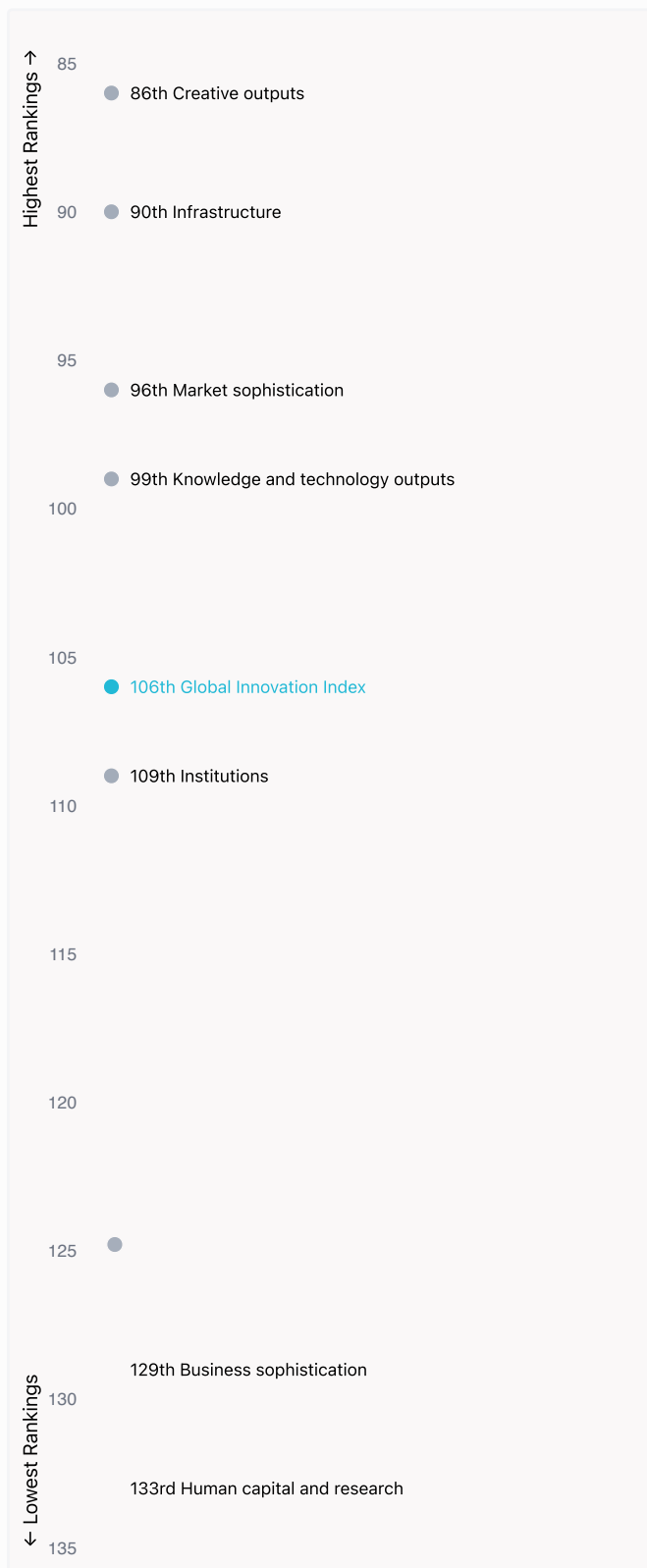


Global Innovation Index 2025



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



Highest Rankings

Bangladesh ranks highest in Creative outputs (86th), Infrastructure (90th), Market sophistication (96th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (99th).



Lowest Rankings

Bangladesh ranks lowest in Human capital and research (133rd), Business sophistication (129th) and Institutions (109th).



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

Global Innovation Index 2025



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

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



Lower middle-income economies

Bangladesh performs above the Lower middle-income group average in Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Creative outputs.



Central and Southern Asia

Bangladesh performs below the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.63

Lower middle-income | Score: 37.2

Central and Southern Asia | Score:

Bangladesh | Score: 33.87

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 59.30

Central and Southern Asia | Score:

Lower middle-income | Score: 20.9

Bangladesh | Score: 12.76

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 61.36

Central and Southern Asia | Score:

Bangladesh | Score: 36.39

Lower middle-income | Score: 32.1

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 61.82

Central and Southern Asia | Score:

Bangladesh | Score: 28.97

Lower middle-income | Score: 28.1

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 59.10

Lower middle-income | Score: 25.3

Central and Southern Asia | Score:

Bangladesh | Score: 19.45

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 54.93

Central and Southern Asia | Score:

Lower middle-income | Score: 15.4

Bangladesh | Score: 13.17

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.98

Central and Southern Asia | Score:

Bangladesh | Score: 18.06

Lower middle-income | Score: 13.8

Global Innovation Index 2025



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Bangladesh

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



Bangladesh's best-ranked innovation strengths are **GDP/unit of energy use** (rank 9), **Labor productivity growth, %** (rank 11) and **Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP** (rank 11).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
9	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
11	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
11	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
21	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
23	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$
40	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
52	4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC
57	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
59	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
134	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
129	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
124	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration [†]
121	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
115	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
115	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
108	4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP
91	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025



Bangladesh's innovation system

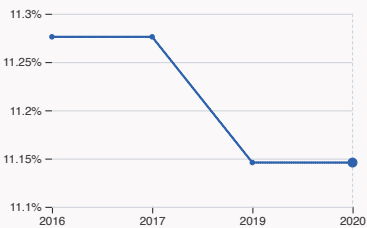
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

> Innovation inputs in Bangladesh



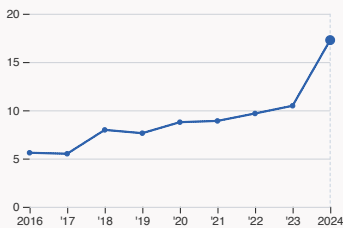
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 1.96 % GDP in 2024, up by 0.19 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 129.



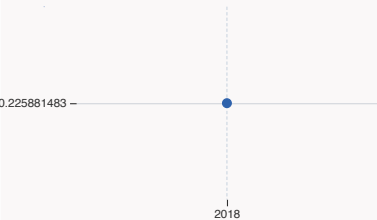
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 11.15 % of total graduates in 2020, down by – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 115.



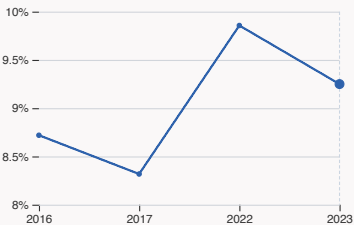
2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 17.27 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 64.95% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.23 in 2018 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 80.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 9.25 % in 2023, down by 0.61 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 102.

Global Innovation Index 2025

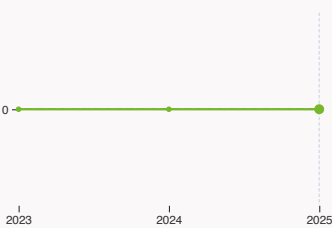


> Innovation outputs in Bangladesh



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 67 patents in 2023, down by 11.84% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 124.



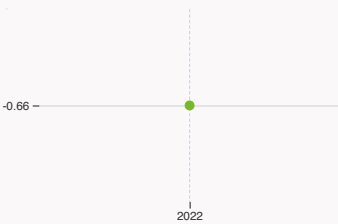
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



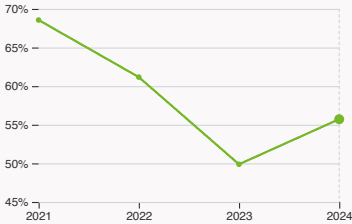
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 8.8 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2018 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 97.



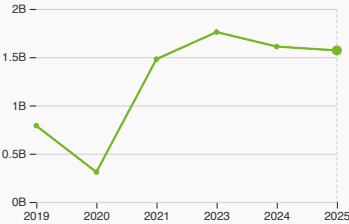
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.66 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 98.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 55.72 % for the top 15 companies in 2024, up by 5.84 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 42.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 1.57 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2025, down by 2.48% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 73.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 175.82 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 19.73% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 72.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Bangladesh's innovation top performers

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors and 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies.

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

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Bangladesh’s top universities

Rank	University	Score
554	UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA	22.40
761-770	BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY	n/a
901-950	NORTH SOUTH UNIVERSITY	n/a

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2024>).
Note: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd annually assesses over 1,200 universities across the globe and scores them between [0,100].
Ranks can represent a single value 'x', a tie 'x=' or a range 'x-y'.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	DAFFODIL INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY (DIU)	42.05
2	UNIVERSITY OF CHITTAGONG	38.15
3	BANGLADESH AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY (BAU)	35.75

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 Bangladesh

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	RENATA PLC	53.68
2	BRAC BANK PLC.	28.05
3	BEACON PHARMACEUTICALS PLC	58.62

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

Global Innovation Index 2025



7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in Bangladesh with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	DERBY	Tobacco	1,398.2
2	BANGLALINK	Telecoms	174.1

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com>).
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
95	115	Lower middle	Central and Southern Asia	173.6	1,692.7	9,840.5
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
Institutions				Business sophistication		
1.1 Institutional environment				5.1 Knowledge workers		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				25.1 [115]		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
1.2 Regulatory environment				9.2 102		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				1.9 112		
1.3 Business environment				5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business [†]				46.6 40 ●		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture [†]				5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP		
Human capital and research				n/a n/a		
2.1 Education				5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				n/a n/a		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				5.2 Innovation linkages		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				16.1 105		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				1.1 80		
2.2 Tertiary education				5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration [†]		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				14.1 124 ○ ◇		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				14.9 77		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				5.2.4 State of cluster development [†]		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				41.2 84		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				0.0008 99		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				5.3 Knowledge absorption		
Infrastructure				17.1 125		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		
3.1.1 ICT access*				0.08 117		
3.1.2 ICT use*				5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				8.5 62		
3.2 General infrastructure				5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				0.2 134 ○		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				0.4 123		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				n/a n/a		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				Knowledge and technology outputs		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				13.2 99		
Market sophistication				6.1 Knowledge creation		
4.1 Credit				7.3 [97]		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups [†]				6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				0.04 124		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.2 Investment				n/a n/a		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				- -		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				3.6 117		
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP				6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				14.5 59 ●		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				6.2 Knowledge impact		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				23.3 77		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		
				3.5 11 ●		
				6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP		
				0 53 ○ ◇		
				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		
				0.2 78		
				6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing		
				6.5 97		
				6.3 Knowledge diffusion		
				8.9 114		
				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		
				0.004 114		
				6.3.2 Production and export complexity		
				34.2 98		
				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		
				0.2 111		
				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		
				1 86		
				6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		
				0.7 119		
				Creative outputs		
				18.1 86		
				7.1 Intangible assets		
				23.9 71		
				7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		
				55.7 42		
				7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
				5.6 119		
				7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		
				0.3 73		
				7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
				0.6 76		
				7.2 Creative goods and services		
				2.1 [113]		
				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		
				0.2 86		
				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		
				0.06 108		
				7.3 Online creativity		
				22.4 88		
				7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
				0.2 123		
				7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69		
				3.3 95		
				7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		
				63.6 72		

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 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 Bangladesh.



Bangladesh has missing data for twelve indicators and outdated data for eleven indicators.

Missing data for Bangladesh

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture [†]	n/a	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups [†]	n/a	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
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
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2024	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	2023	OMDIA; United Nations, World Population Prospects
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 Bangladesh

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2020	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2020	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics

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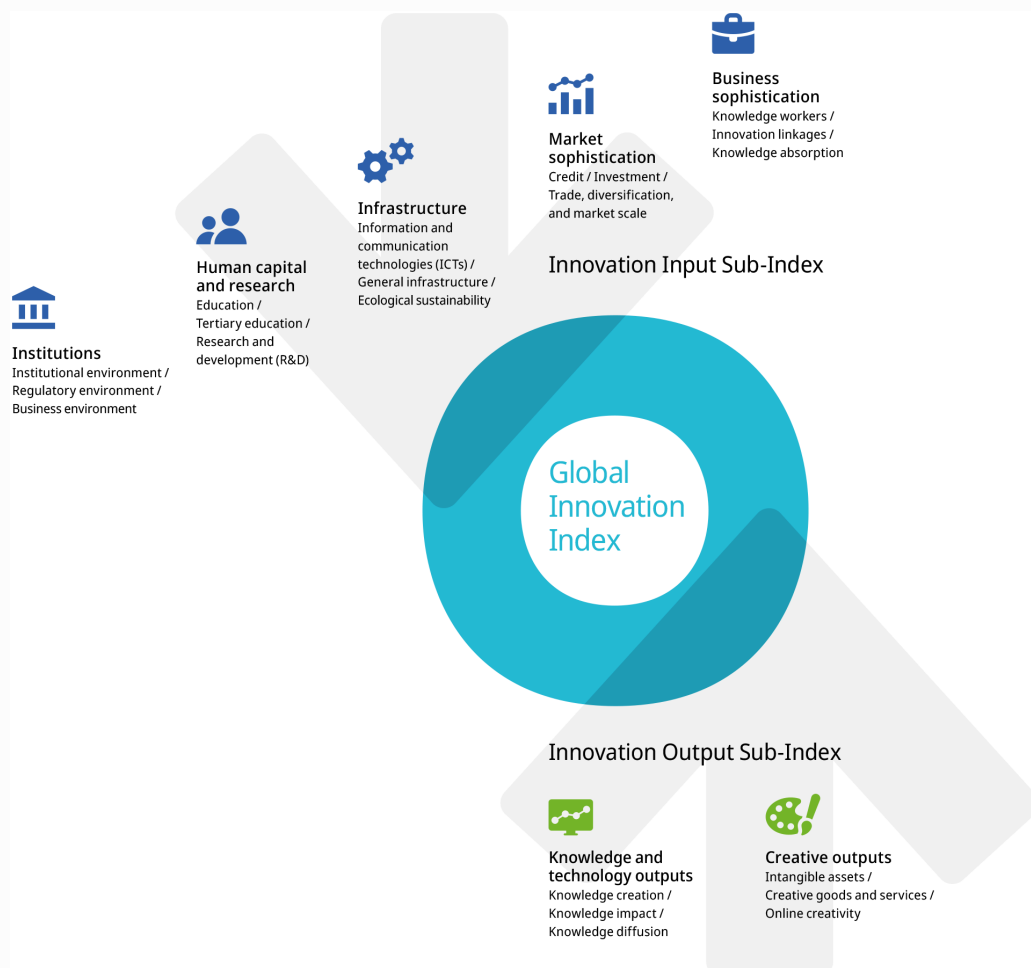
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2018	2023	World Trade Organization
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2018	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	2015	2023	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing	2018	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	2015	2023	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	2015	2023	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

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.