

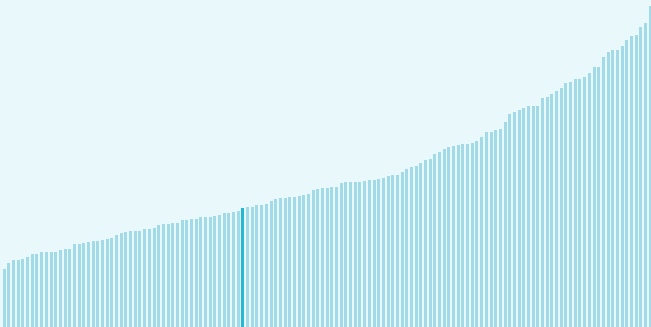
Global Innovation Index 2025



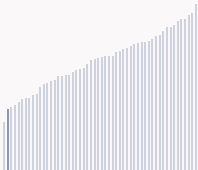
Brunei Darussalam ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Brunei Darussalam ranks **88th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

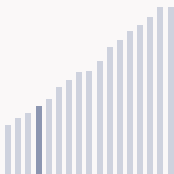
The Global Innovation Index (GI) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GI aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Brunei Darussalam ranks 53rd among the 54 High-income group economies.



Brunei Darussalam ranks 14th among the 17 economies in South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania.



> Brunei Darussalam GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Brunei Darussalam 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 Brunei Darussalam in the GII 2025 is between ranks 83 and 116.

Year	GI Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	71st	39th	113rd
2021	82nd	51st	115th
2022	92nd	53rd	129th
2023	87th	53rd	125th
2024	88th	55th	123rd
2025	88th	47th	134th

Brunei Darussalam performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year Brunei Darussalam ranks 47th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Brunei Darussalam ranks 134th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

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



For Brunei Darussalam, 2 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	▼ -8.5 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 13.2 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	n/a	▼ -100 % 2015 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	n/a	▲ 2.9% 2022 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 12.9% 2013 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	n/a	20.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	95.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	n/a	▲ 3.3 % 2022 - 2023	+ 1.6 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 0.1 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.9 °C 2014
Level	n/a	75.3 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



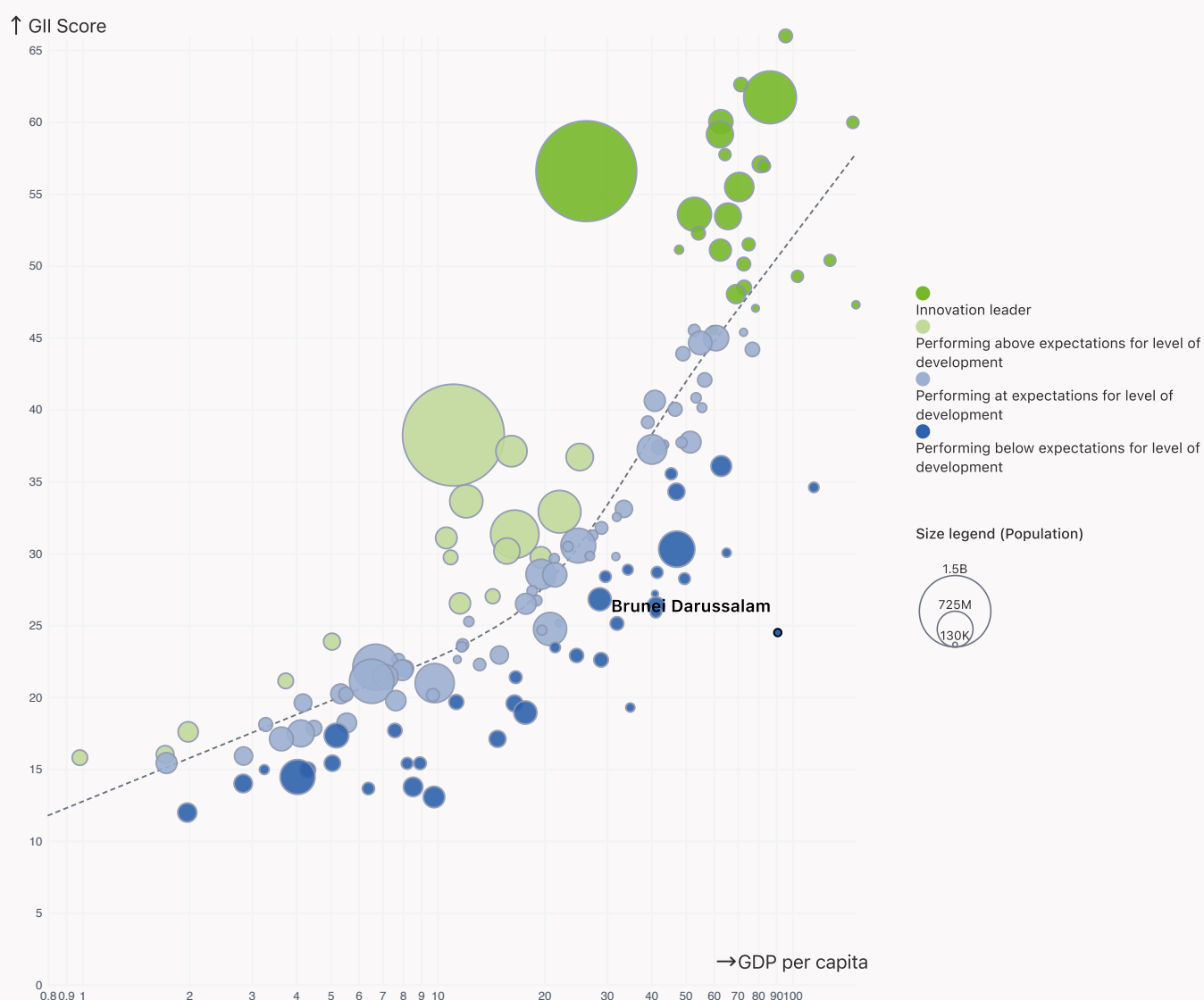
Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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 Brunei Darussalam 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.



Brunei Darussalam produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs



Global Innovation Index 2025



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



Highest Rankings

Brunei Darussalam ranks highest in Institutions (24th), Market sophistication (55th), Human capital and research (60th) and Infrastructure (62nd).



Lowest Rankings

Brunei Darussalam ranks lowest in Creative outputs (131st), Knowledge and technology outputs (129th) and Business sophistication (95th).



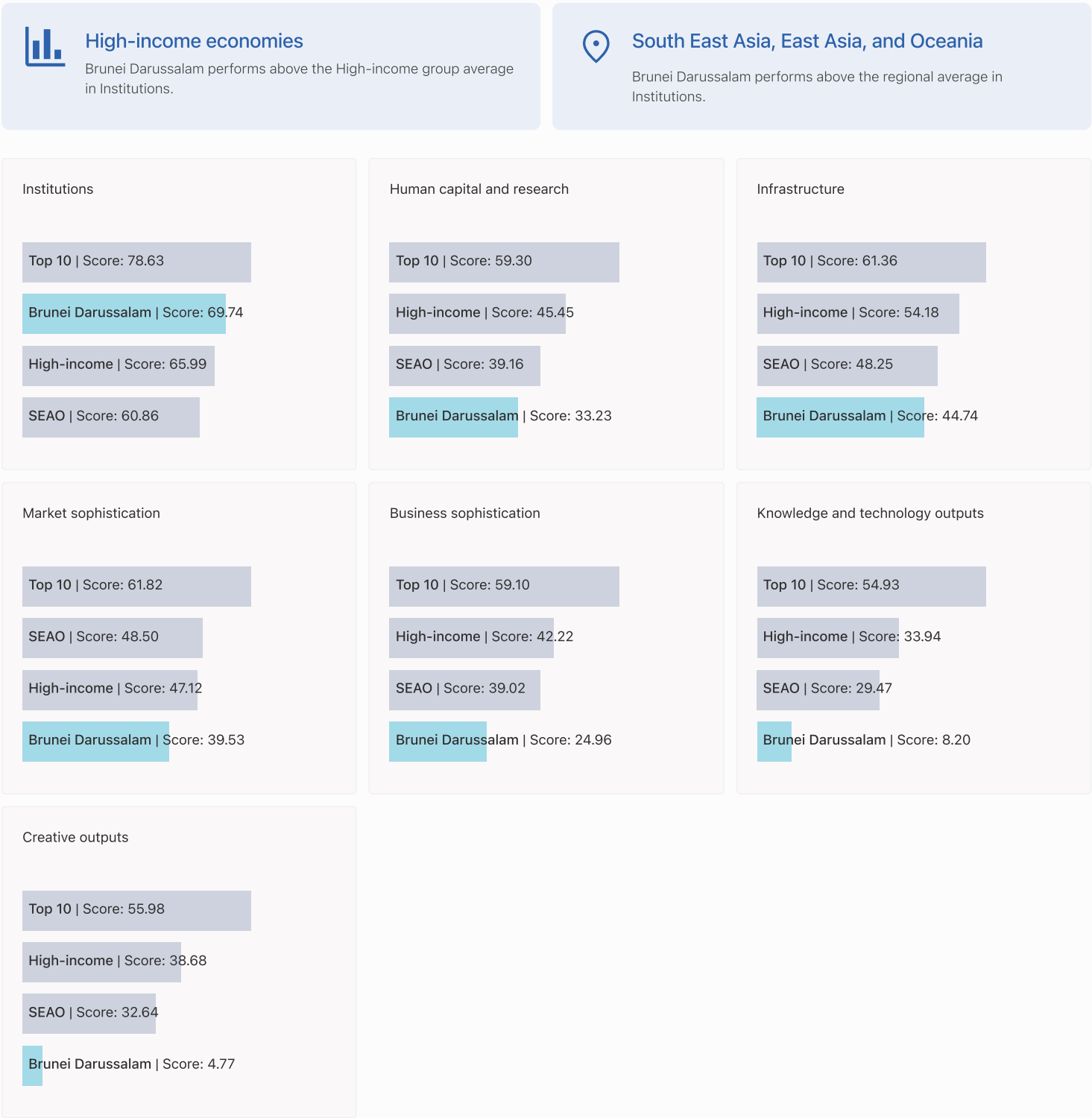
The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Brunei Darussalam can be found on <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/statistics-country-profile/en/bn.pdf>

Global Innovation Index 2025



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

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



Global Innovation Index 2025



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Brunei Darussalam

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



Brunei Darussalam's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Operational stability for businesses*** (rank 1), **Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %** (rank 3) and **Graduates in science and engineering, %** (rank 7).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*
3	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %
7	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
11	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.
11	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
18	1.1.2	Government effectiveness*
25	3.1.1	ICT access*
26	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
30	1.2.2	Rule of law*
32	1.2.1	Regulatory quality*

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
138	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
136	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
130	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
127	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
116	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
109	6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
100	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP
94	5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

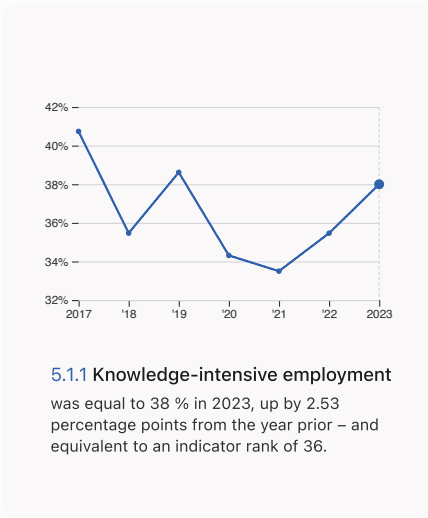
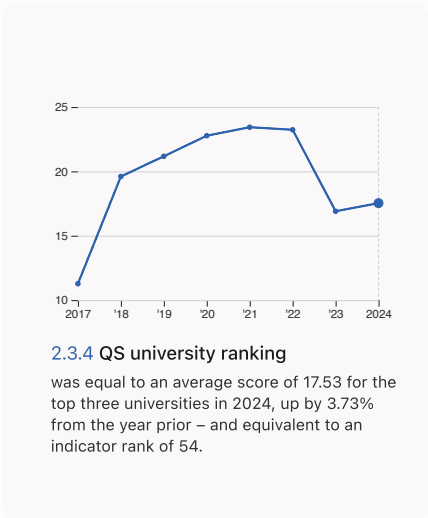
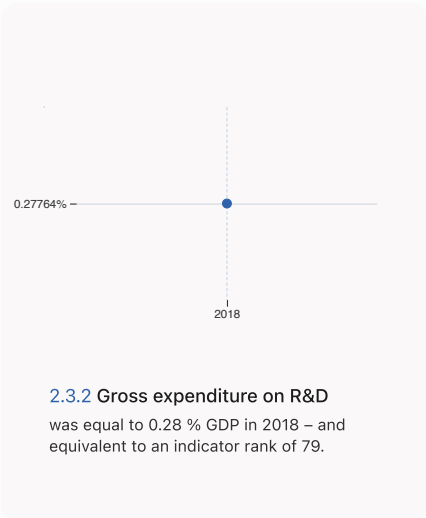
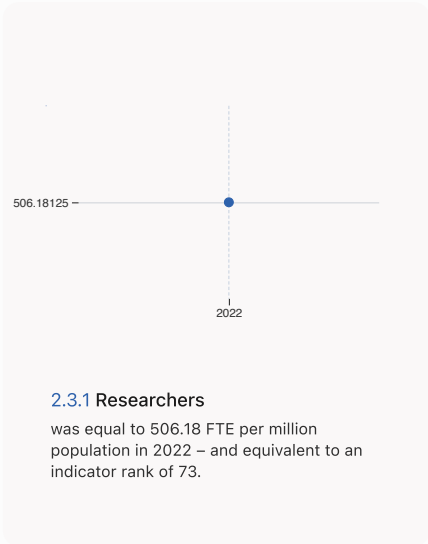
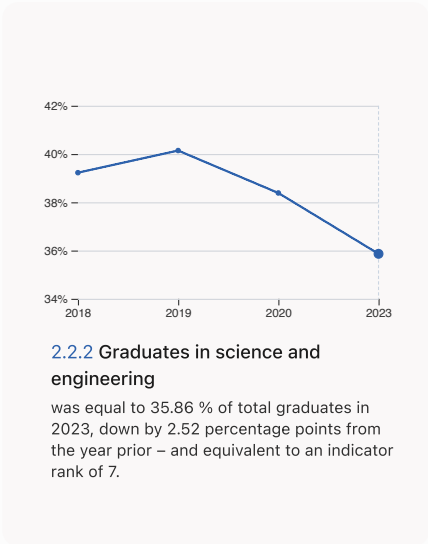
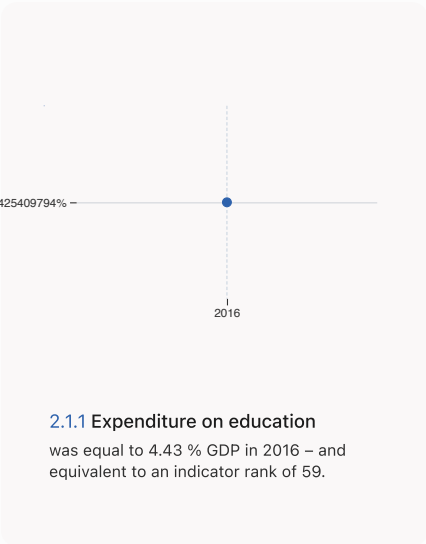
Global Innovation Index 2025



Brunei Darussalam's innovation system

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

> Innovation inputs in Brunei Darussalam



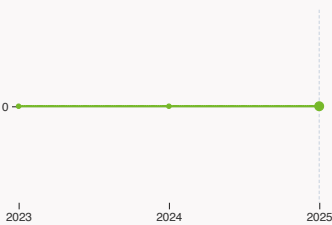
Global Innovation Index 2025



> Innovation outputs in Brunei Darussalam



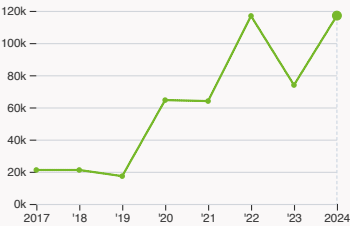
6.1.1 Patents by origin
patents.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation
The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



6.3.3 High-tech exports
was equal to 26.01 million USD in 2023, down by 12.25% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 109.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation
was equal to 117.07 thousand global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, up by 58.37% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 116.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Brunei Darussalam's innovation top performers

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies, 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive 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](#).

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Brunei Darussalam’s top universities

Rank	University	Score
385	UNIVERSITI BRUNEI DARUSSALAM (UBD)	30.40
562	UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI BRUNEI	22.20

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	UNIVERSITI BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	49.20
2	UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI BRUNEI	49.15

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.

Brunei Darussalam

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Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
134	47	High	South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	0.5	41	91,046.4
Score / Value Rank			Score / Value Rank			
Institutions			69.7	24		
1.1 Institutional environment			88.8	4		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*			100	1	●	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*			77.5	18	●	
1.2 Regulatory environment			71.5	31		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*			69.3	32	●	
1.2.2 Rule of law*			73.8	30	●	
1.3 Business environment			48.9	[60]		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†			● 48.9	62		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†			n/a	n/a		
Human capital and research			33.2	60	◇	
2.1 Education			54.4	58		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP			● 4.4	59		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			● 24	24		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years			13.6	75	◇	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science			439.1	44		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			8.1	11	●	
2.2 Tertiary education			38.5	38		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross			36.4	86	◇	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %			35.9	7	●	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %			4.7	54		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)			6.8	73	◇	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			● 506.2	73	◇	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			● 0.3	79	◇	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD			0	44	◇	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*			18	54		
Infrastructure			44.7	62	◇	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			77.7	62	◇	
3.1.1 ICT access*			97.8	25	●	
3.1.2 ICT use*			85.9	31		
3.1.3 Government's online service*			49.5	93	◇	
3.2 General infrastructure			51.9	18		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			● 12,444.4	11	●	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*			n/a	n/a		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP			28.9	26	●	
3.3 Ecological sustainability			4.6	136	◇	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use			6	113	◇	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %			0.01	138	◇	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.5	87	◇	
Market sophistication			39.5	[55]		
4.1 Credit			12	[115]		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†			n/a	n/a		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			37	82		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
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			67.1	77		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			0.05	3	●	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification			n/a	n/a		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			41	124	◇	
Business sophistication			25	95	◇	
5.1 Knowledge workers			33.7	75		
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %			● 38	36		
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %			● 14.1	57	◇	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %			35	74		
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP			n/a	n/a		
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %			● 0	94	◇	
5.2 Innovation linkages			27.7	58		
5.2.1 Public research-industry co-publications, %			2	45		
5.2.2 University-industry R&D collaboration†			● 39.8	53		
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*			32	53	◇	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†			● 46.8	68		
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP			0	100	◇	
5.3 Knowledge absorption			13.5	135	◇	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade			0.08	116	◇	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade			3.6	130	◇	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade			0.6	114	◇	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP			-0.2	126		
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses			n/a	n/a		
Knowledge and technology outputs			8.2	129	◇	
6.1 Knowledge creation			6.1	106	◇	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			● 0	136	◇	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			0	109	◇	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			-	-		
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			9.9	71	◇	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index			4.7	104	◇	
6.2 Knowledge impact			15.7	119	◇	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %			-0.8	118	◇	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP			0	53	◇	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP			0.2	79		
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing			n/a	n/a		
6.3 Knowledge diffusion			2.8	135	◇	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade			0	127	◇	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity			n/a	n/a		
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade			0.3	109	◇	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade			0.3	116	◇	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP			2.4	81		
Creative outputs			4.8	[131]		
7.1 Intangible assets			1.3	[135]		
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %			n/a	n/a		
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP			5.1	121	◇	
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	130	◇	
7.2 Creative goods and services			0.2	[135]		
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade			● 0.009	116	◇	
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			0.03	121		
7.3 Online creativity			16.3	112	◇	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69			3.8	70	◇	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69			3	98	◇	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP			42.2	116	◇	

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 Brunei Darussalam.



Brunei Darussalam has missing data for nineteen indicators and outdated data for thirteen indicators.

Missing data for Brunei Darussalam

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺	n/a	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	n/a	2023	World Bank, Logistics Performance Index 2023
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups ⁺	n/a	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
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
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	n/a	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing	n/a	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
6.3.2	Production and export complexity	n/a	2022	Harvard University, Growth Lab
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
7.2.2	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

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Outdated data for Brunei Darussalam

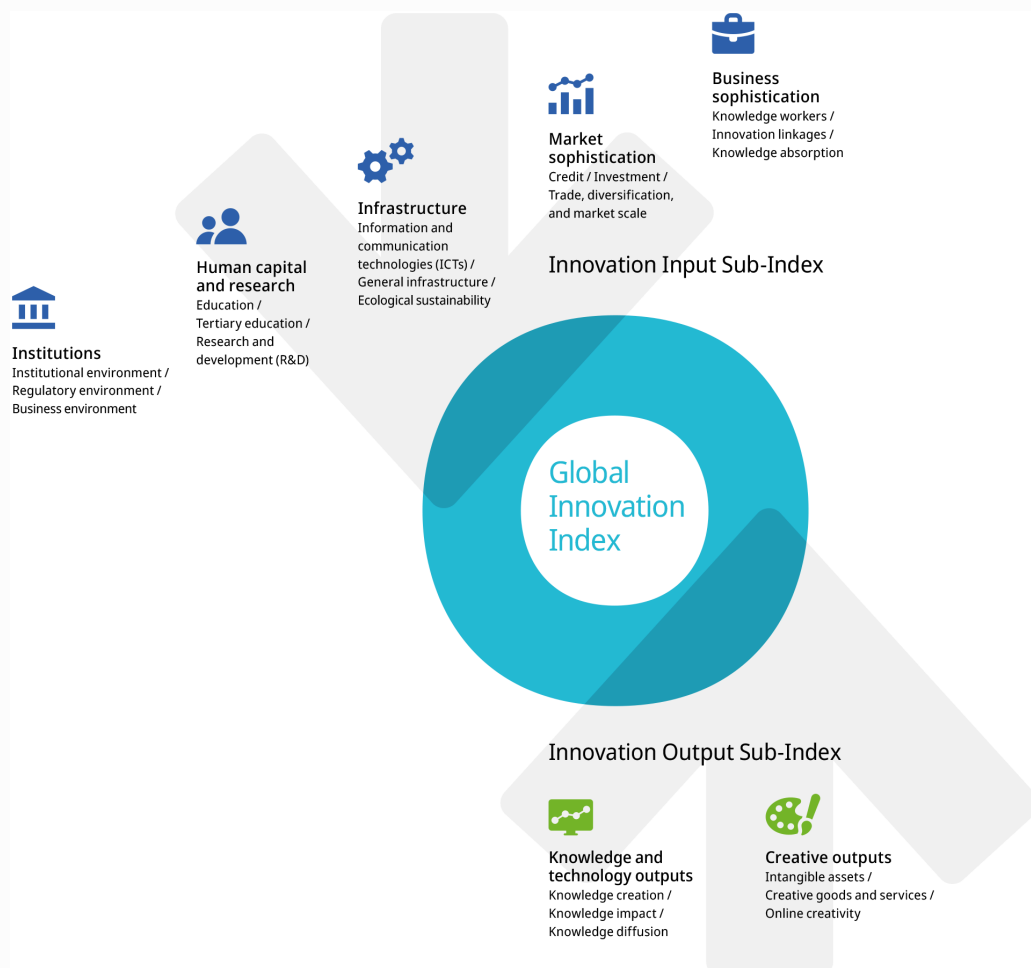
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business [†]	2021	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2016	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2016	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2018	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
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
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2018	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration [†]	2021	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.2.4	State of cluster development [†]	2021	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2022	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; 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.