

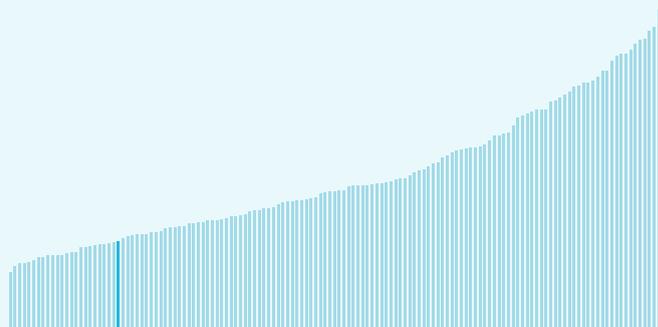
Global Innovation Index 2025



Cameroon ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Cameroon ranks **116th** 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.



Cameroon ranks **26th** among the 37 Lower middle-income group economies.



Cameroon ranks **14th** among the 32 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.



► Cameroon GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Cameroon 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 Cameroon in the GII 2025 is between ranks 114 and 122.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	119th	120th	119th
2021	123rd	124th	117th
2022	121st	124th	114th
2023	123rd	123rd	117th
2024	123rd	120th	120th
2025	116th	113rd	118th

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

This year Cameroon ranks 113rd in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Cameroon ranks 118th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

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



For Cameroon, 4 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	▲ 7 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	▲ 50 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -40 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 8.3 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 22.5 % 2020 - 2024	n/a

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	n/a	▼ -2.2% 2021 - 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 45.5% 2012 - 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	n/a	2.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 1.2 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 2 % 2022 - 2023	+ 1.5 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.2 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.8 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.9 °C 2014
Level	14,116.2 USD in 2024	63.7 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 Cameroon 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.



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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

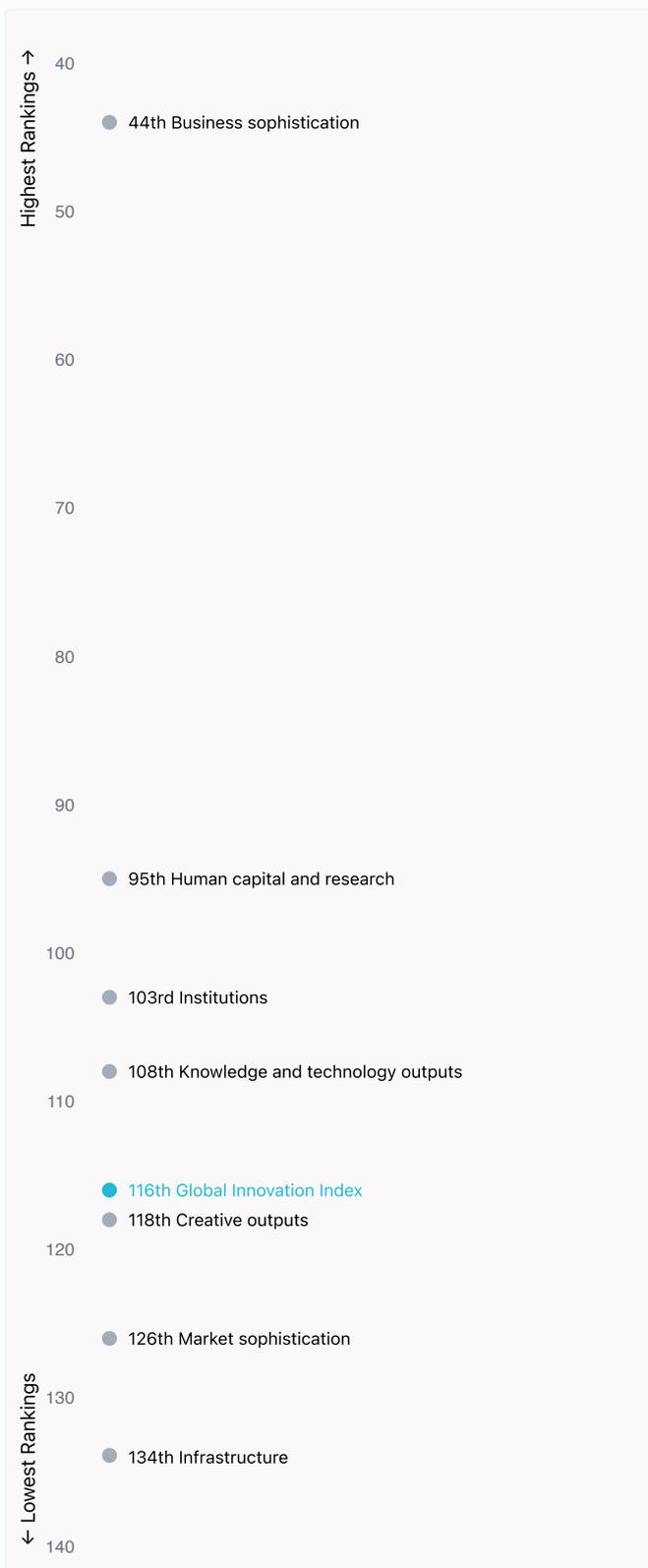


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Overview of Cameroon's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Cameroon ranks highest in Business sophistication (44th), Human capital and research (95th), Institutions (103rd) and Knowledge and technology outputs (108th).



Lowest Rankings

Cameroon ranks lowest in Infrastructure (134th), Market sophistication (126th) and Creative outputs (118th).



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

Global Innovation Index 2025



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



Lower middle-income economies

Cameroon performs above the Lower middle-income group average in Human capital and research, Business sophistication.



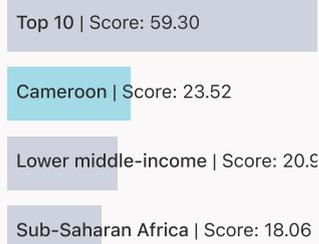
Sub-Saharan Africa

Cameroon performs above the regional average in Human capital and research, Business sophistication.

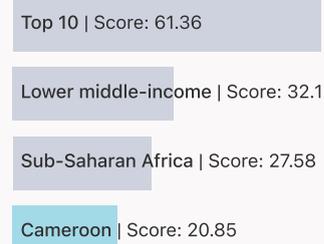
Institutions



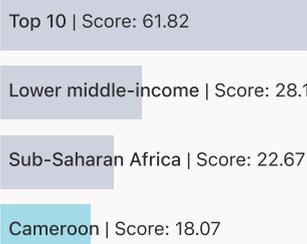
Human capital and research



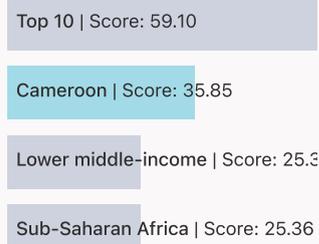
Infrastructure



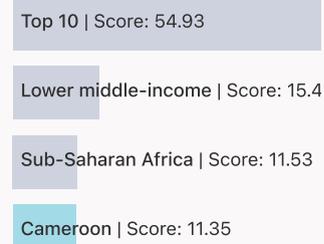
Market sophistication



Business sophistication



Knowledge and technology outputs



Creative outputs



Global Innovation Index 2025



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Cameroon

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



Cameroon's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Youth demographic dividend, %** (rank 14), **Graduates in science and engineering, %** (rank 17) and **Low-carbon energy use, %** (rank 25).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
14	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
17	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
25	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
26	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
33	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
54	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %
63	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration [†]
66	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
132	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %
131	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade
124	6.3.2	Production and export complexity
113	3.2.2	Logistics performance*
111	4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP
81	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
80	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
75	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

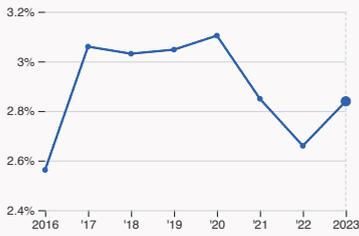
Global Innovation Index 2025



Cameroon's innovation system

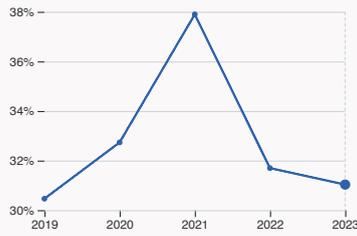
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

> Innovation inputs in Cameroon



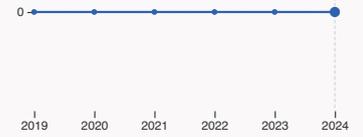
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 2.84 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.18 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 118.



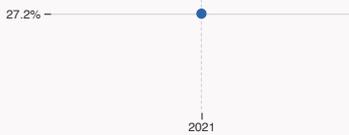
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 31.03 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 0.66 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

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



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 27.22 % of total workforce in 2021 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.

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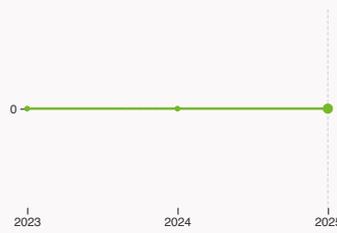


> Innovation outputs in Cameroon



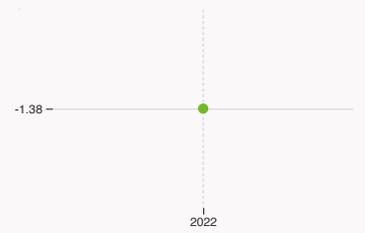
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 43 patents in 2023, down by 8.51% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 91.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



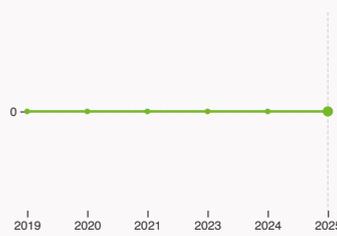
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -1.38 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 124.



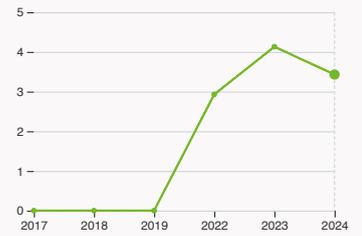
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 6.28 million USD in 2021, down by 8.05% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 131.



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.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 3.43 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 16.95% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 98.

Cameroon

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
118	113	Lower middle	Sub-Saharan Africa	29.1	163.2	5,565.7
			Score / Value Rank			
Institutions			35 103	Business sophistication 35.8 44 ◆		
1.1 Institutional environment			30.1 119	5.1 Knowledge workers 63.2 [7]		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*			39.3 116	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % 27.2 54 ●◆		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*			20.8 124	5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % n/a n/a		
1.2 Regulatory environment			26.4 126	5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, % 61 14 ●◆		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*			25.7 121	5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP n/a n/a		
1.2.2 Rule of law*			27 123	5.1.5 GERD financed by business, % n/a n/a		
1.3 Business environment			48.7 61	5.2 Innovation linkages 21 87		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†			39.7 82	5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, % 0.7 111		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†			57.7 21	5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration† 36.3 63 ●		
Human capital and research			23.5 [95]	5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5* n/a n/a		
2.1 Education			43.7 [92]	5.2.4 State of cluster development† 42.6 77		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP			2.8 118	5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.008 86		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			n/a n/a	5.3 Knowledge absorption 23.4 82		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years			10.9 106	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade 0.2 102		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science			n/a n/a	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade 5 121		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary			17 92	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade 2.6 26 ●◆		
2.2 Tertiary education			26.9 79	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP 2 91		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross			16 108	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses n/a n/a		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %			31 17 ●◆	Knowledge and technology outputs 11.3 108		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %			1.8 80	6.1 Knowledge creation 7 100		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)			0 [124]	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.3 91		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			n/a n/a	6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.02 83		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			n/a n/a	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0 75 ○◇		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD			0 44 ○◇	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 10.3 66 ●		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*			0 80 ○◇	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index 7.4 89		
Infrastructure			20.8 134 ◇	6.2 Knowledge impact 19.9 95		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)			31.3 129 ◇	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % 0.4 85		
3.1.1 ICT access*			47.9 119	6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP 0 53 ○◇		
3.1.2 ICT use*			18.2 123 ◇	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 0.2 74		
3.1.3 Government's online service*			27.7 122	6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, % n/a n/a		
3.2 General infrastructure			8.7 134 ◇	6.3 Knowledge diffusion 7.1 126		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			357.2 118	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 0.04 88		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*			0 113 ○◇	6.3.2 Production and export complexity 18 124 ○◇		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP			19.8 104	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade 0.08 131 ○		
3.3 Ecological sustainability			22.6 59	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade 1.5 72		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use			9.4 82	6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP 1.2 104		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %			38.9 25 ●◆	Creative outputs 8.1 118		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.3 106	7.1 Intangible assets 4.3 124		
Market sophistication			18.1 126 ◇	7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % n/a n/a		
4.1 Credit			24.2 79	7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 4.8 122		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†			59.2 36	7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP 0 81 ○◇		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			14.1 124	7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.4 88		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP			1 33 ●	7.2 Creative goods and services 4.8 [98]		
4.2 Investment			1.1 112	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 0.4 63		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP			n/a n/a	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 n/a n/a		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.05 82	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69 n/a n/a		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC			0.005 86	7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.01 128		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.01 111 ○	7.3 Online creativity 18.8 103		
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.007 108	7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 0.5 113		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale			28.9 134 ◇	7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69 1.2 113		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			11.6 132 ○◇	7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP 54.8 98		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification			n/a n/a			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			163.2 83			

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 Cameroon.



Cameroon has missing data for fifteen indicators and outdated data for eleven indicators.

Missing data for Cameroon

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.4	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
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	n/a	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	n/a	2024	International Labour Organization
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
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2024	Brand Finance
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

*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

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Outdated data for Cameroon

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture [†]	2016	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups [†]	2016	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2019	2023	International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates
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., %	2021	2023	World Trade Organization
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2021	2024	International Labour Organization
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	2021	2023	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2021	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	2021	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	2021	2023	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

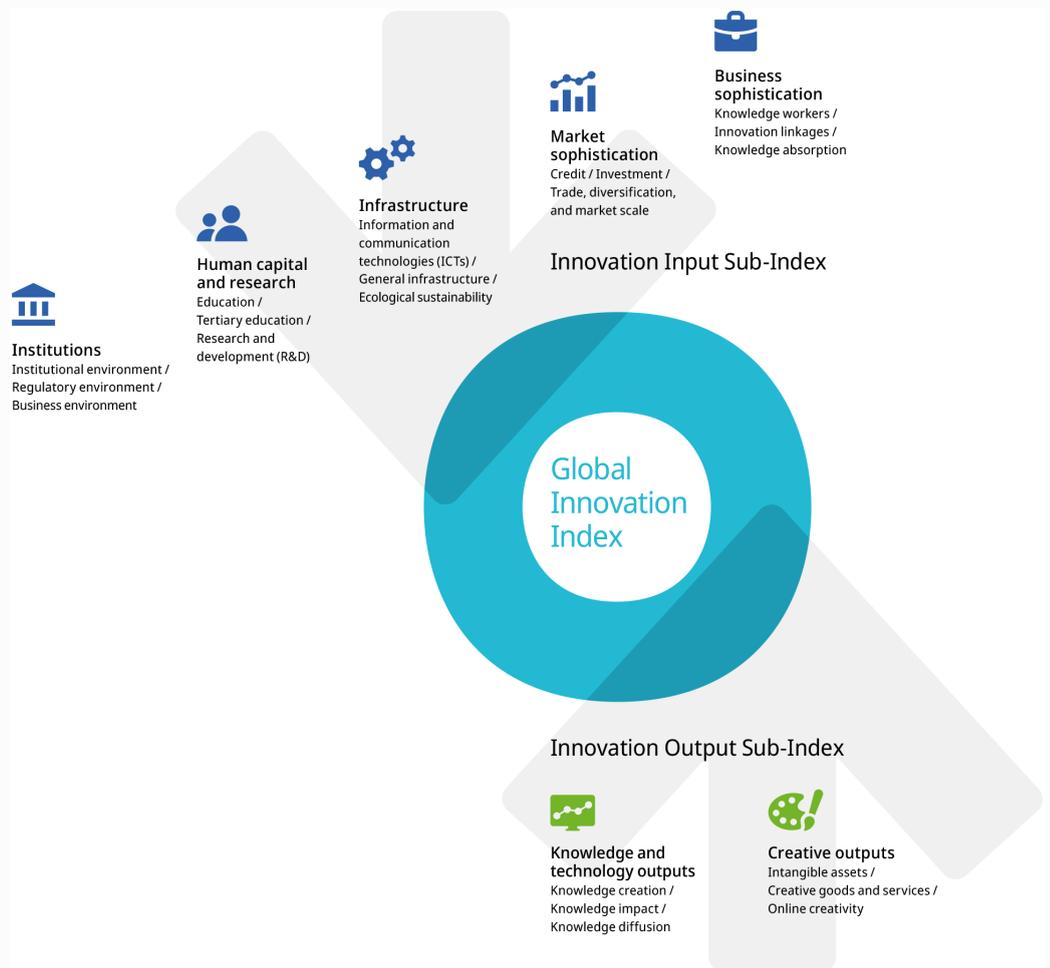
*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

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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.