Global Innovation Index 2025

Algeria ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Algeria ranks 115th 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.

Algeria ranks 35th among the 36 Upper middle-income group economies.

Algeria ranks 18th among the 18 economies in Northern Africa and Western Asia.

Algeria GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Algeria 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 Algeria in the GII 2025 is between ranks 97 and 117.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	121st	111st	126th
2021	120th	109th	128th
2022	115th	110th	118th
2023	119th	118th	116th
2024	115th	113rd	115th
2025	115th	112nd	111st

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

This year **Algeria ranks 112nd in innovation inputs.** This position is higher than last year.

Algeria ranks 111st in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

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

For Algeria, 6 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	▲ 13.2 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	▼ -66.7 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 15.4 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 9.3 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 18.9 % 2020 - 2024	▲ 7.9 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.1% 2023 - 2024	▲ 17.8% 2022 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	0% 2014 - 2024	▲ 15.8% 2013 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	62.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	12 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 2.6 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.2 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.8 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.5 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.2 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1.7 °C 2014
Level	67,601.7 USD in 2024	76.3 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.

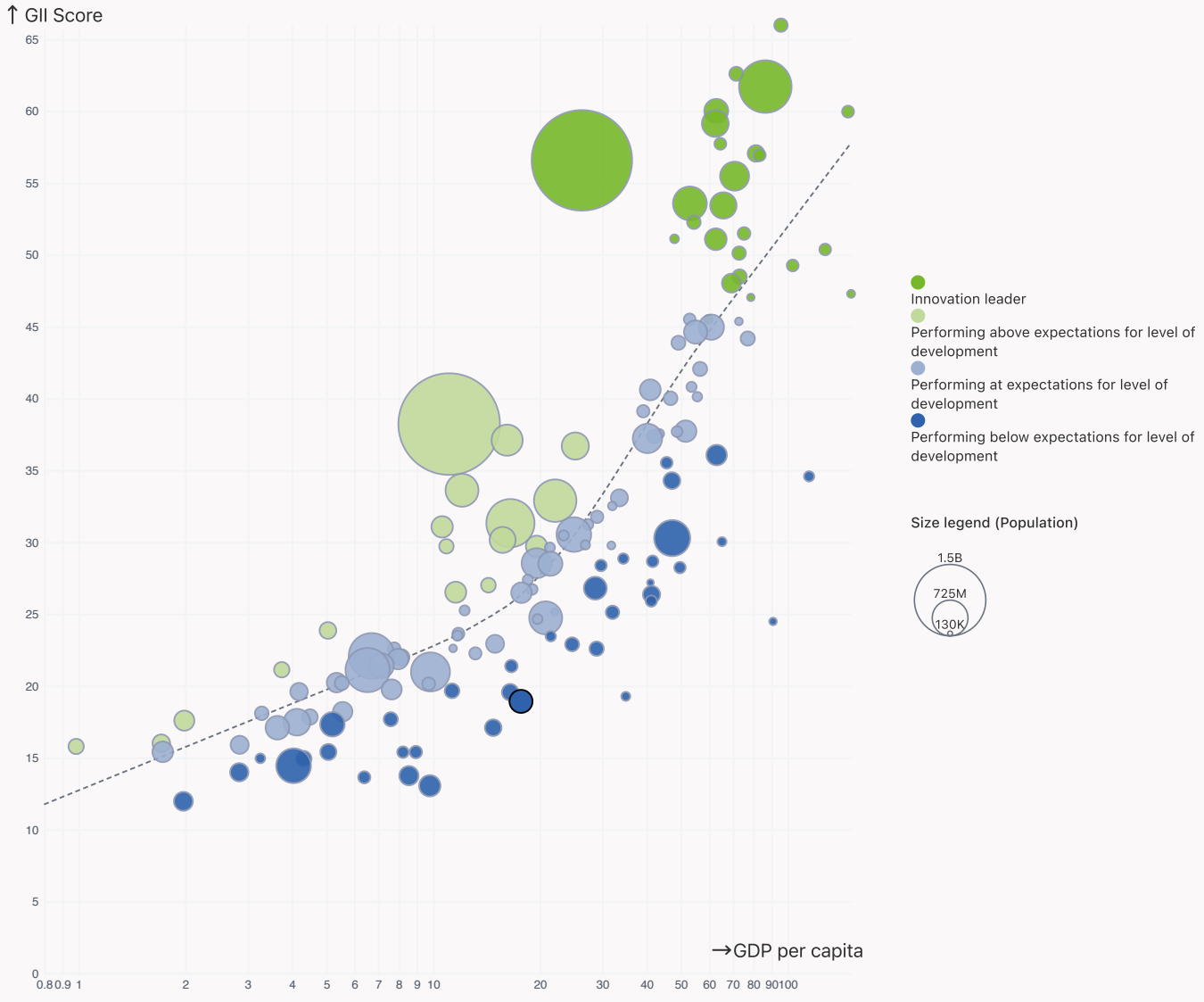
Global Innovation Index 2025

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 Algeria 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.

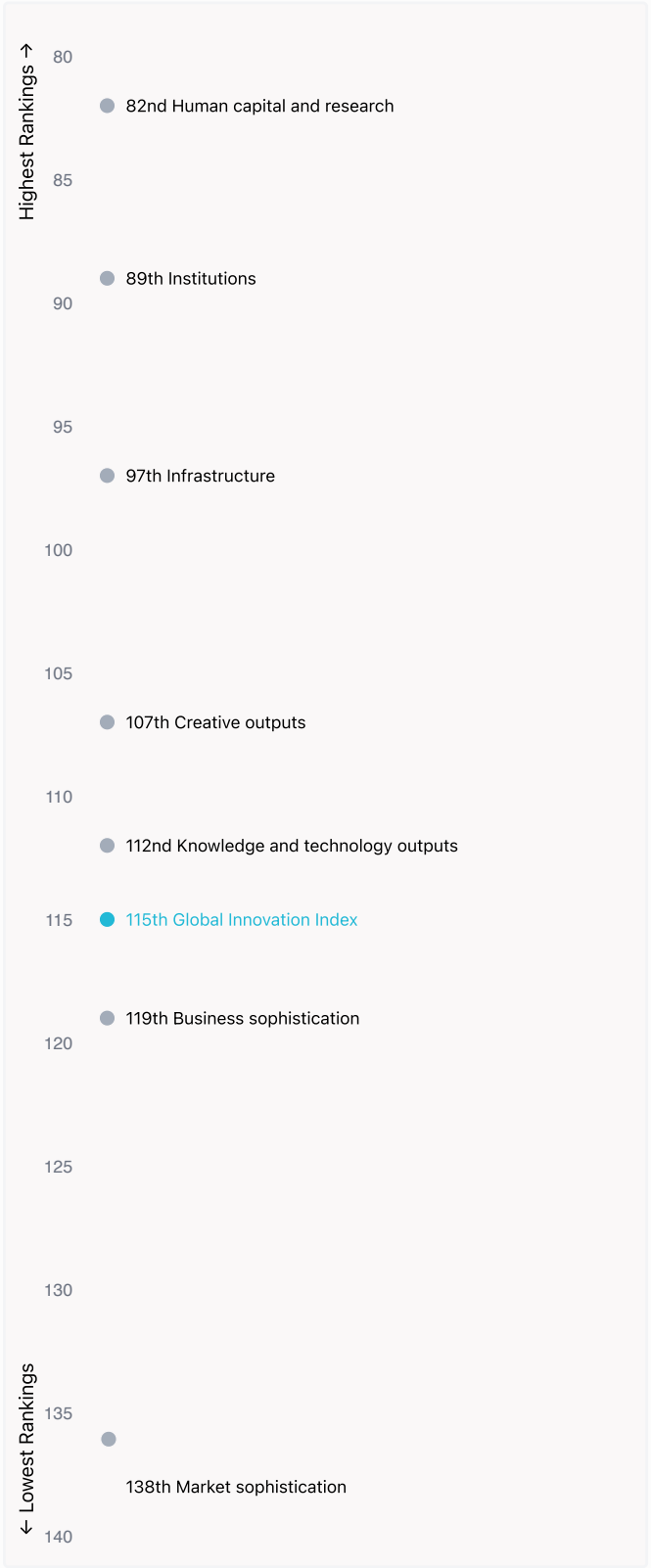
Algeria produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Algeria ranks highest in Human capital and research (82nd), Institutions (89th), Infrastructure (97th) and Creative outputs (107th).

Lowest Rankings

Algeria ranks lowest in Market sophistication (138th), Business sophistication (119th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (112nd).

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

Upper middle-income economies

Algeria performs below the Upper middle-income group average in all pillars.

Northern Africa and Western Asia

Algeria performs below the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- NAWA | Score: 54.35
- Upper middle-income | Score: 44.7
- Algeria | Score: 42.09

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- NAWA | Score: 33.89
- Upper middle-income | Score: 29.7
- Algeria | Score: 26.93

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- NAWA | Score: 43.93
- Upper middle-income | Score: 41.1
- Algeria | Score: 33.96

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- NAWA | Score: 38.18
- Upper middle-income | Score: 34.8
- Algeria | Score: 10.45

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- NAWA | Score: 30.52
- Upper middle-income | Score: 27.7
- Algeria | Score: 21.63

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- NAWA | Score: 22.17
- Upper middle-income | Score: 20.0
- Algeria | Score: 11.06

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- NAWA | Score: 25.50
- Upper middle-income | Score: 22.6
- Algeria | Score: 10.53

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Algeria

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

Algeria's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Gross capital formation, % GDP** (rank 10), **Graduates in science and engineering, %** (rank 15) and **Expenditure on education, % GDP** (rank 22).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
10	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
15	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
22	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
24	5.2.4	State of cluster development†
30	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
39	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP$
44	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†
46	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
47	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
137	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
91	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
84	4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP
81	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
80	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025

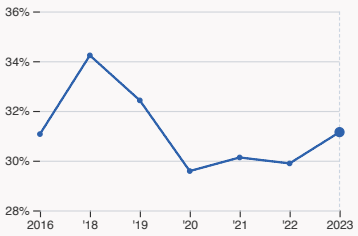
Algeria's innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in Algeria

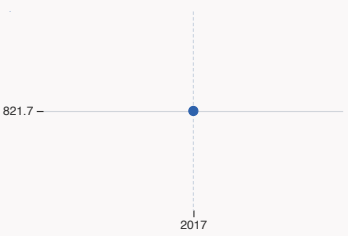
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 5.61 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.86 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 22.



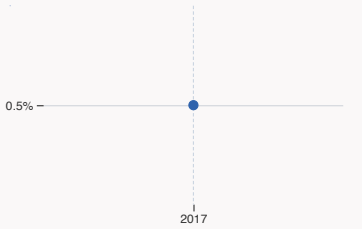
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 31.15 % of total graduates in 2023, up by 1.26 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 15.



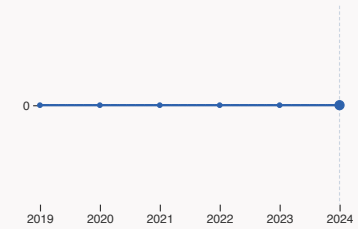
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 821.67 FTE per million population in 2017 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.48 % GDP in 2017 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

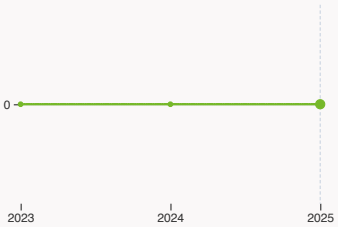
The country does not have any universities in the QS world universities ranking in 2024.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Algeria

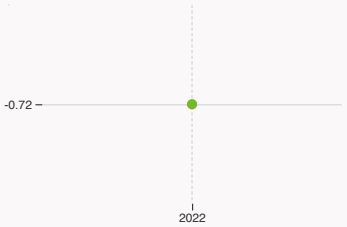
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 1.4 thousand patents in 2023, up by 197.87% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 30.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.

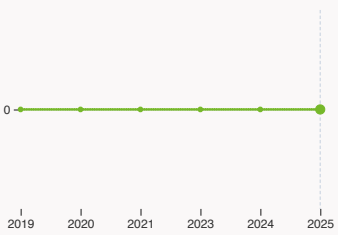


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.72 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 103.

6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 9.51 million USD in 2017, up by 94.88% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 138.



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, up by 200% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 91.

7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 9.88 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, up by 11.64% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 106.

Algeria

GII 2025 rank **115**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
111	112	Upper middle	Northern Africa and Western Asia	46.8	826.1	17,718.3

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**42.1**	**89**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**38**	**104**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	49.3	98	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	26.6	110	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**30.3**	**113**	◇
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	24.9	125	◇
1.2.2 Rule of law*	35.8	108	
1.3 Business environment	**58**	**[40]**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	58	50	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	n/a	
Human capital and research	**26.9**	**82**	
2.1 Education	**43.2**	**[93]**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.6	22	●
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	15.3	48	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	361.7	78	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	n/a	
2.2 Tertiary education	**33.7**	**55**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	55.5	62	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	31.1	15	●◆
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.2	112	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**3.8**	**82**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	821.7	59	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.5	65	
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	**34**	**97**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**61.3**	**95**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	86.8	63	
3.1.2 ICT use*	77.6	69	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	19.6	131	◇
3.2 General infrastructure	**34.5**	**63**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2,031.8	82	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	18.2	90	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	37	10	●◆
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**6.1**	**133**	◇
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	8.7	89	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	0.3	134	◇
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	124	
Market sophistication	**10.5**	**138**	◇
4.1 Credit	**4.5**	**[130]**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	18.9	117	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**0.5**	**122**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	0.2	84	○◇
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.01	118	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.002	102	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.02	106	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.02	93	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**26.4**	**136**	◇
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	12.7	137	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	14.3	111	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	826.1	39	●

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**21.6**	**119**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**21.1**	**[131]**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	n/a	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	n/a	n/a	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	44.3	46	●
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.04	74	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	6.7	78	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**26.4**	**64**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	0.6	120	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	44.4	44	●
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	7.5	98	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	76.2	24	●◆
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.003	96	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**17.3**	**124**	◇
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.3	85	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	10.4	36	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.6	112	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	0.5	120	
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	0.5	81	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**11.1**	**112**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**12.4**	**75**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.8	30	●
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.02	85	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	7	91	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	10.5	74	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**13.6**	**126**	◇
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	0.9	69	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53	○◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.008	137	○◇
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	4.1	105	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**7.2**	**123**	◇
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0009	119	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	32.7	103	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.02	138	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.2	132	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	0.6	121	
Creative outputs	**10.5**	**107**	◇
7.1 Intangible assets	**11.9**	**97**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	18	92	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0	81	○◇
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.4	47	●
7.2 Creative goods and services	**0.8**	**127**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.007	117	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.2	91	○
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	1.8	52	◇
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.01	127	
7.3 Online creativity	**17.6**	**108**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.3	120	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	1.5	112	◇
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	50.9	106	

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.

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Data Availability

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

Algeria has missing data for eight indicators and outdated data for sixteen indicators.

Missing data for Algeria

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
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)
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	n/a	2024	International Labour Organization
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2024	Brand Finance

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

Outdated data for Algeria

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	2015	2022	OECD, PISA
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2017	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2017	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	2018	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	2023	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.2.5	VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	2023	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund

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Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2017	2023	World Trade Organization
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2015	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2017	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2017	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	2017	2023	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2017	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	2015	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	2017	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	2017	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).

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.