Global Innovation Index 2025

Ethiopia ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Ethiopia ranks 134th 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.

Ethiopia ranks 9th among the 11 Low-income group economies.

Ethiopia ranks 28th among the 32 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Ethiopia GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Ethiopia 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 Ethiopia in the GII 2025 is between ranks 124 and 135.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	127th	130th	110th
2021	126th	129th	107th
2022	117th	126th	100th
2023	125th	130th	109th
2024	130th	133rd	112nd
2025	134th	138th	108th

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

This year **Ethiopia ranks 138th in innovation inputs.** This position is lower than last year.

Ethiopia ranks 108th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

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

For Ethiopia, 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	▲ 22.5 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	▼ -33.3 % 2023 - 2024	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 20.3 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 10.7 % 2020 - 2024	n/a

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 3.4% 2023 - 2024	▲ 16.1% 2021 - 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 3.9% 2014 - 2024	▲ 52.1% 2012 - 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	8.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	0.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 5 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.6 % 2022 - 2023	+ 1.8 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 5.1 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.8 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1.1 °C 2014
Level	7,572.1 USD in 2024	67.3 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.

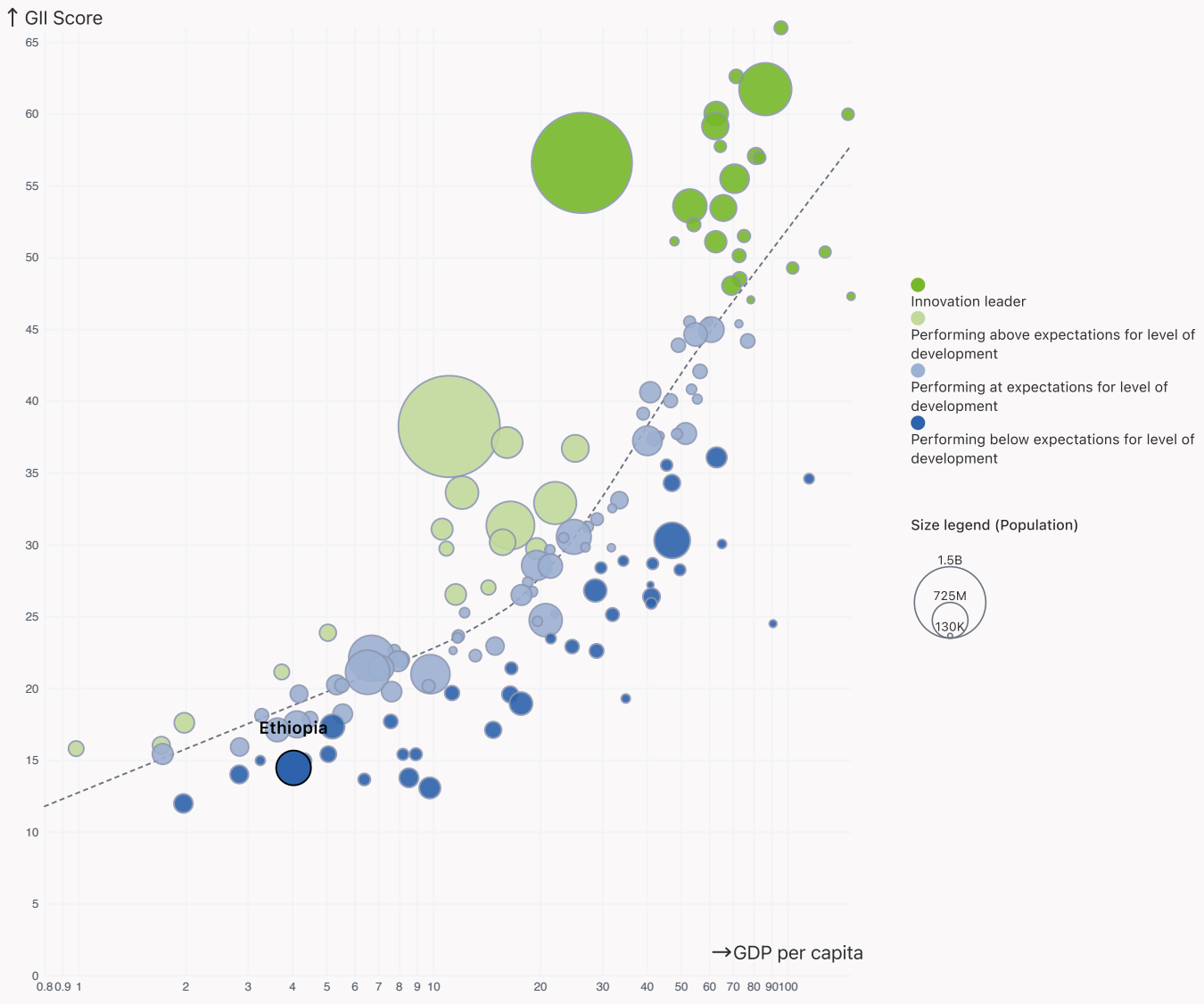
Global Innovation Index 2025

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 Ethiopia 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.

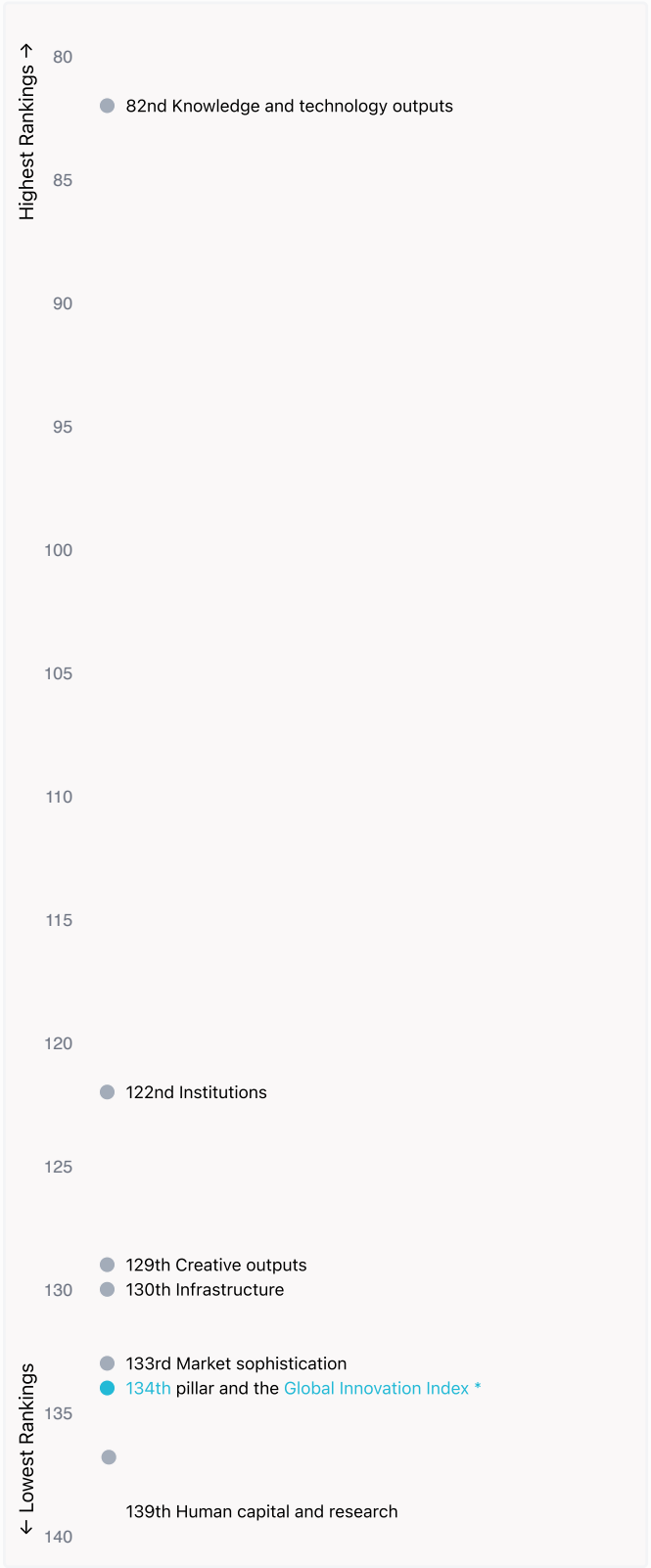
Ethiopia produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Ethiopia ranks highest in Knowledge and technology outputs (82nd), Institutions (122nd), Creative outputs (129th) and Infrastructure (130th).

Lowest Rankings

Ethiopia ranks lowest in Human capital and research (139th), Business sophistication, GII Index (134th) and Market sophistication (133rd).

* Business sophistication

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

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

Low-income economies

Ethiopia performs above the Low-income group average in Infrastructure, Knowledge and technology outputs.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Ethiopia performs above the regional average in Knowledge and technology outputs.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 40.29
- Low-income | Score: 34.81
- Ethiopia | Score: 27.64

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 18.06
- Low-income | Score: 15.10
- Ethiopia | Score: 5.52

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 27.58
- Ethiopia | Score: 22.32
- Low-income | Score: 21.77

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 22.67
- Low-income | Score: 20.14
- Ethiopia | Score: 14.57

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 25.36
- Low-income | Score: 23.04
- Ethiopia | Score: 17.78

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- Ethiopia | Score: 17.05
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 11.53
- Low-income | Score: 10.90

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 10.61
- Low-income | Score: 7.58
- Ethiopia | Score: 5.51

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Ethiopia

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

Ethiopia's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Labor productivity growth, %** (rank 5), **Low-carbon energy use, %** (rank 16) and **Youth demographic dividend, %** (rank 18).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
5	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
16	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
18	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
26	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
31	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
31	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
46	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP
54	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP$
60	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
75	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
139	7.3.1	Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69
138	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
136	3.1.1	ICT access*
121	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
103	5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*
100	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP$ 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

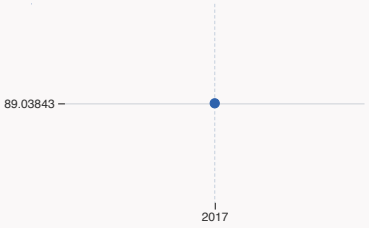
Ethiopia's innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in Ethiopia

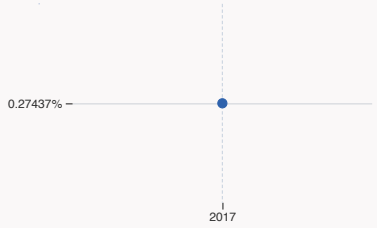
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 2.3 % GDP in 2024, down by 0.63 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 125.



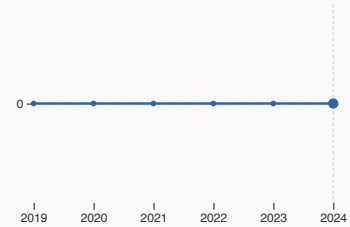
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 89.04 FTE per million population in 2017 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 93.



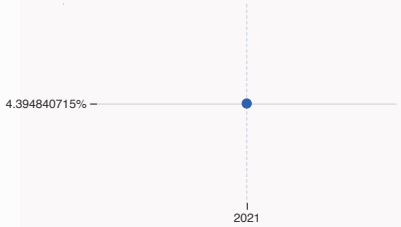
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.27 % GDP in 2017 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 80.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

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

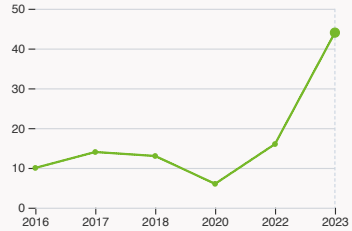


5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 4.39 % in 2021 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 117.

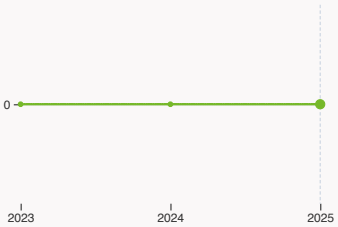
Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Ethiopia



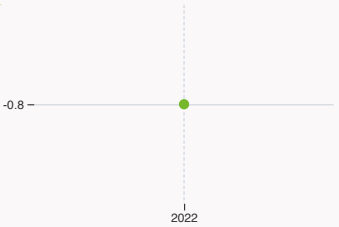
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 44 patents in 2023, up by 175% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 112.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.

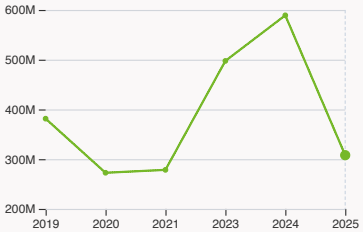


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.8 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 106.

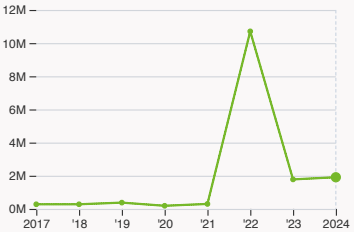
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 9.96 million USD in 2023, up by 7.21% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 132.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 308 million USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2025, down by 47.73% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 76.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 1.91 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, up by 7.3% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 110.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Ethiopia'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 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive 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.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	JIMMA UNIVERSITY	27.60

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.

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

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES	Airlines	308

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

Ethiopia

GII 2025 rank **134**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
108	138	Low	Sub-Saharan Africa	132.1	434.4	4,045.1

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**27.6**	**122**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**25.4**	**126**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	26.7	128	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	24.2	115	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**29.6**	**118**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	23.2	129	◇
1.2.2 Rule of law*	36	107	
1.3 Business environment	**27.9**	**[106]**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	27.9	108	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	n/a	
Human capital and research	**5.5**	**[139]**	
2.1 Education	**10.8**	**[138]**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	2.3	125	◇
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	n/a	n/a	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	44.7	130	
2.2 Tertiary education	**4.5**	**[128]**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	10.1	121	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	n/a	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**1.3**	**100**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	89	93	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.3	80	
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	**22.3**	**130**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**29**	**130**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	17.6	136	○
3.1.2 ICT use*	48.5	113	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	20.8	128	
3.2 General infrastructure	**16.7**	**120**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	140.5	123	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	n/a	n/a	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	22.5	84	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**21.3**	**65**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	5.9	114	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	44.6	16	●
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	0.07	135	◇
Market sophistication	**14.6**	**133**	◇
4.1 Credit	**4.9**	**[128]**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	0.5	47	
4.2 Investment	**0.9**	**116**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.02	116	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.004	91	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.03	98	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.02	92	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**37.9**	**124**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	10.5	129	◇
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	434.4	54	●

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**17.8**	**134**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**19.7**	**134**	◇
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	4.4	117	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2.4	104	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	59.8	18	●
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.006	83	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	1.5	87	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**10.8**	**129**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	0.6	115	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	24.4	100	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	1.3	103	○ ◇
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	23.9	121	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0	100	○ ◇
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**22.8**	**87**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.03	123	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	11.2	31	●
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.4	31	●
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.9	60	●
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	2.2	76	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**17**	**82**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**15.3**	**65**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	112	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.6	26	●
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	14.9	46	●
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	10.2	75	●
6.2 Knowledge impact	**28.1**	**59**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	4.6	5	●
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53	○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.004	138	○ ◇
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing	n/a	n/a	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**7.7**	**120**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0008	121	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	30.9	106	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.06	132	◇
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.9	88	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	134	◇
Creative outputs	**5.5**	**129**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**3.2**	**129**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	3.4	130	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.3	76	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	101	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**0.1**	**[137]**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.002	121	○ ◇
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	0.02	125	
7.3 Online creativity	**15.5**	**115**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0	139	○ ◇
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	1	118	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	45.6	110	

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

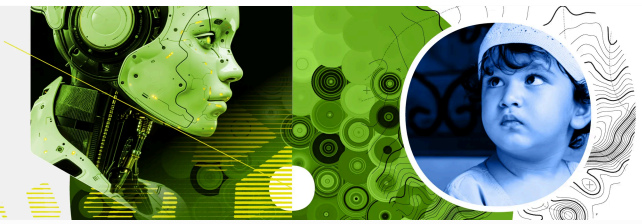
The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for Ethiopia.

Ethiopia has missing data for sixteen indicators and outdated data for sixteen indicators.

Missing data for Ethiopia

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
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
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
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates
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)
6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2024	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
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

Global Innovation Index 2025



Outdated data for Ethiopia

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†	2019	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2017	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2018	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
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
3.1.1	ICT access*	2021	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; based on International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	2022	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2021	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2021	2024	International Labour Organization
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
5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†	2019	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.2.4	State of cluster development†	2019	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2017	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
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.