Global Innovation Index 2025

Jordan ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Jordan ranks 65th 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.

Jordan ranks 5th among the 37 Lower middle-income group economies.

Jordan ranks 11th among the 18 economies in Northern Africa and Western Asia.

Jordan GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Jordan 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 Jordan in the GII 2025 is between ranks 60 and 67.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	81st	77th	81st
2021	81st	79th	81st
2022	78th	71st	78th
2023	71st	70th	76th
2024	73rd	69th	74th
2025	65th	66th	66th

Jordan performs the same in innovation outputs as in innovation inputs in 2025.

This year **Jordan ranks 66th in innovation inputs.** This position is higher than last year.

Jordan ranks 66th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

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

For Jordan, 5 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	▲ 17 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	▼ -50 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -36.8 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 15.7 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	▼ -25 % 2020 - 2024	▼ -8.8 % 2019 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.2% 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.1% 2022 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.3% 2014 - 2024	▲ 9.4% 2013 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	80.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	7 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	32.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 0.8 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.9 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.2 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -1.2 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.5 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.9 °C 2014
Level	53,704.1 USD in 2024	77.8 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.

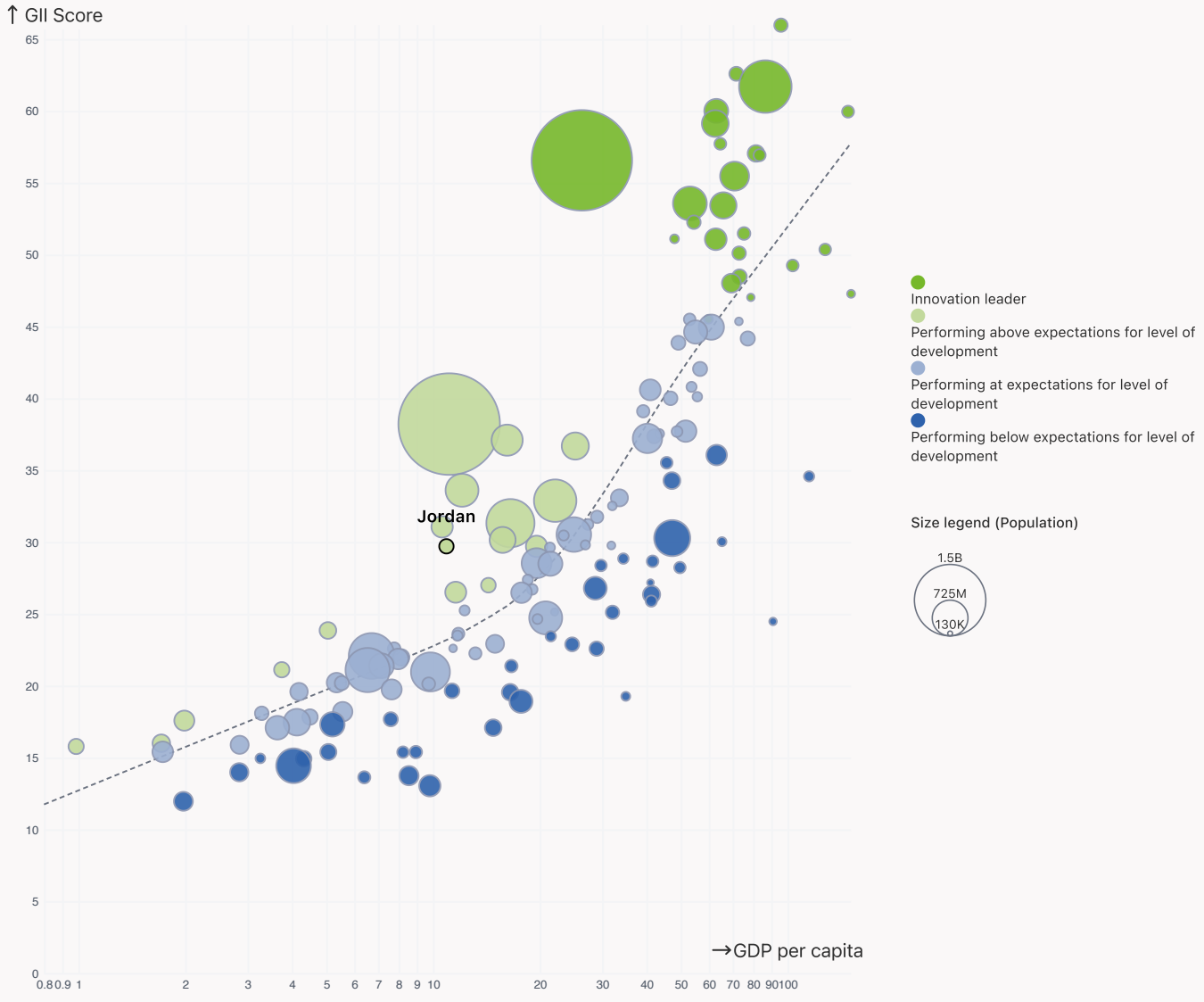
Global Innovation Index 2025

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 Jordan performs above 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.

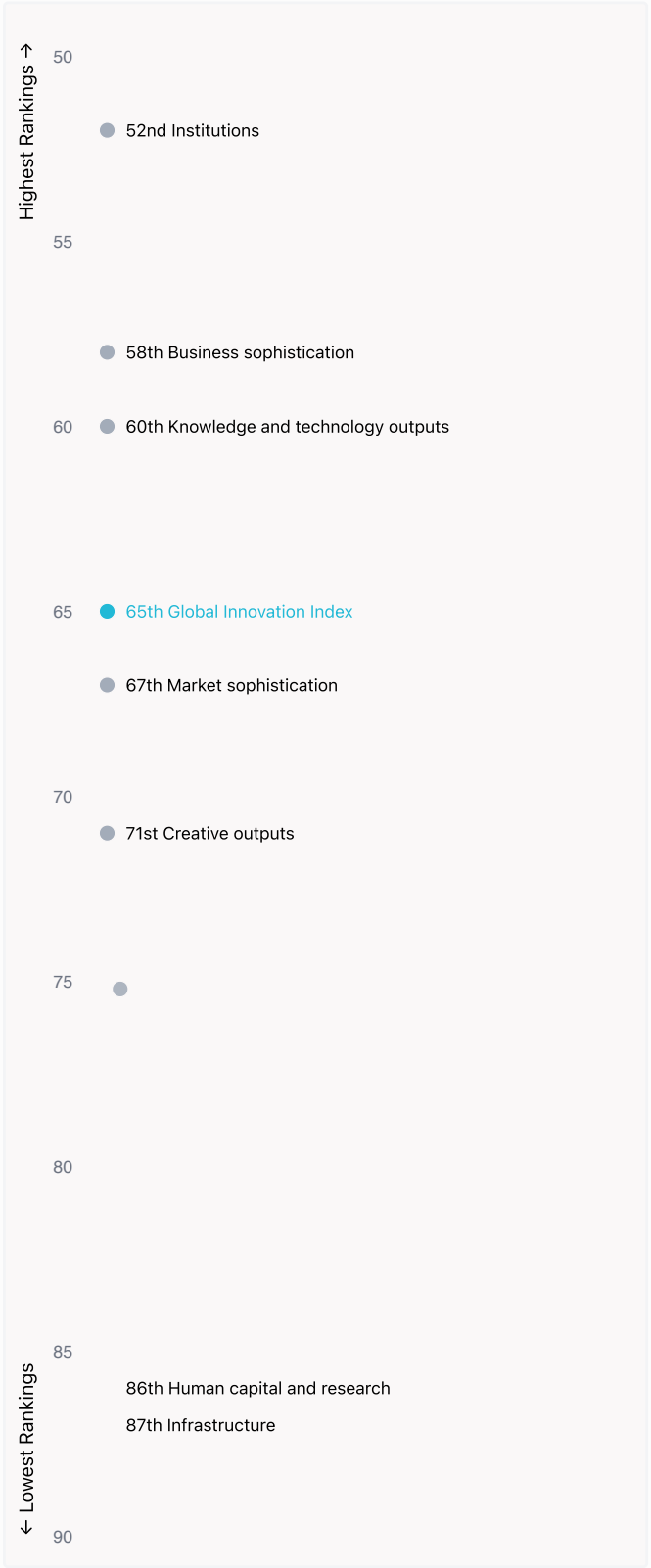
Jordan produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Jordan ranks highest in Institutions (52nd), Business sophistication (58th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (60th).

Lowest Rankings

Jordan ranks lowest in Infrastructure (87th), Human capital and research (86th) and Creative outputs (71st).

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

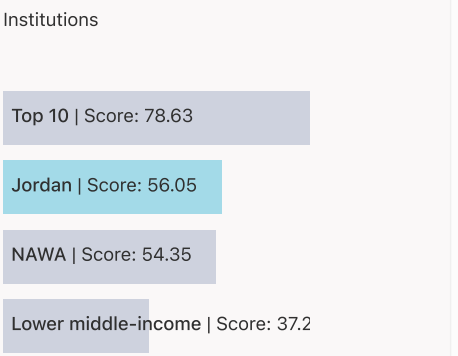
The charts shows the relative position of Jordan (blue bar) against other economy groupings (grey bars)

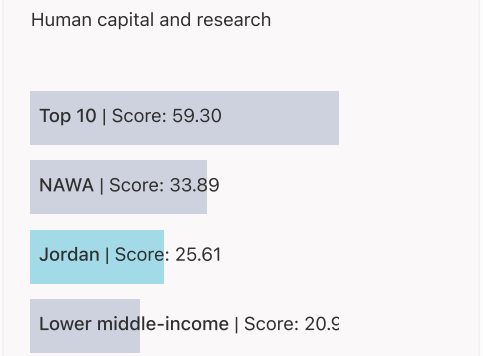
Lower middle-income economies

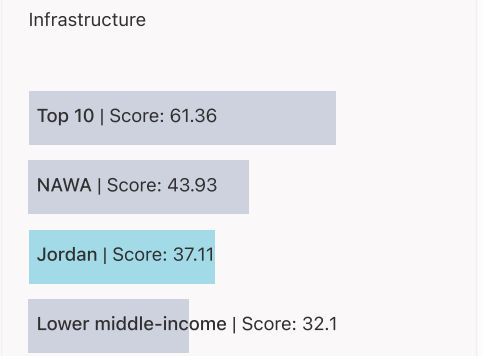
Jordan performs above the Lower middle-income group average in all pillars.

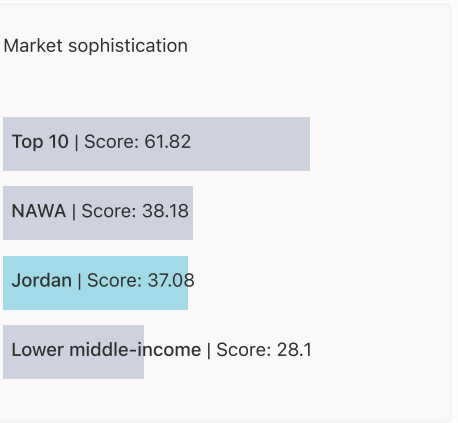
Northern Africa and Western Asia

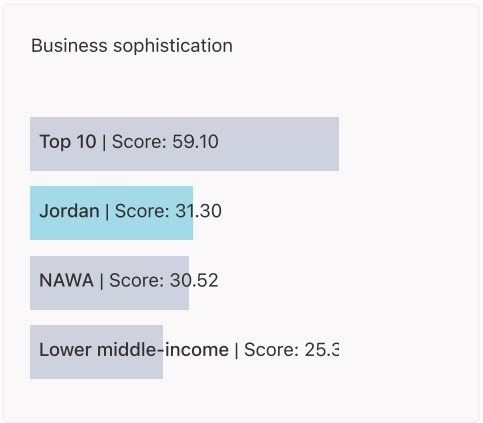
Jordan performs above the regional average in Institutions, Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs.

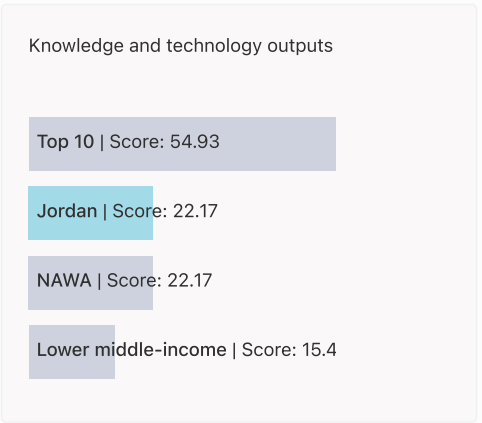


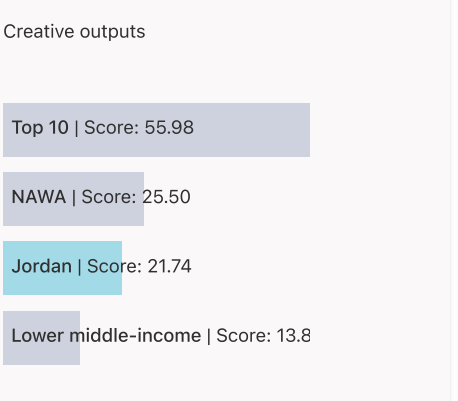












Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Jordan

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

Jordan's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP** (rank 2), **State of cluster development†** (rank 13) and **Creative goods exports, % total trade** (rank 14).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
2	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP
13	5.2.4	State of cluster development†
14	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade
24	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP
26	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
28	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†
29	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†
31	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
34	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
37	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP

Weaknesses

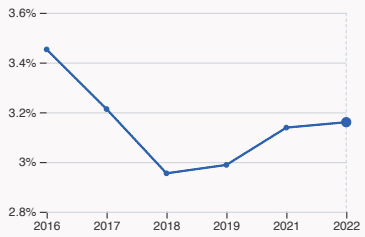
Rank	Code	Indicator name
135	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
134	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
126	5.2.1	Public research–industry co-publications, %
114	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
89	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
81	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science
68	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
54	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025

Jordan's innovation system

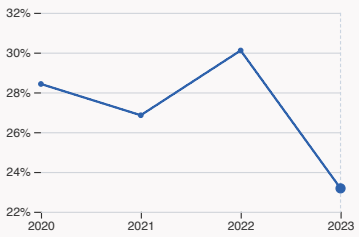
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

Innovation inputs in Jordan



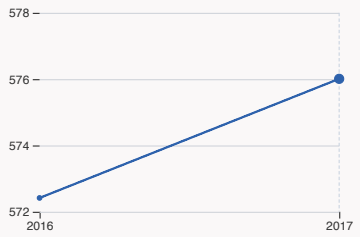
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 3.16 % GDP in 2022, up by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 106.



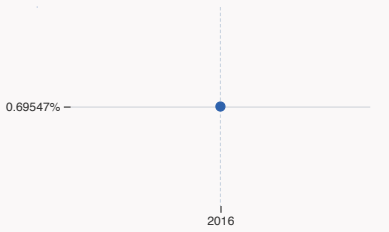
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 23.18 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 6.93 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 576.009 FTE per million population in 2017, up by 0.63% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.

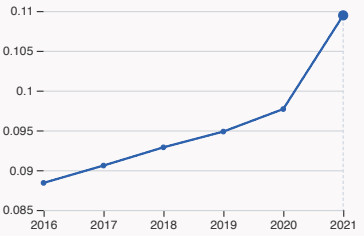


2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.7 % GDP in 2016 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 51.

2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 22.8 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 30.06% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 50.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.11 in 2021, up by 12.05% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 36.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

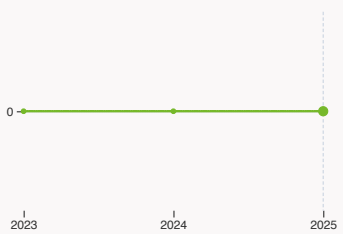
was equal to 21.24 % in 2023, down by 0.87 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Jordan

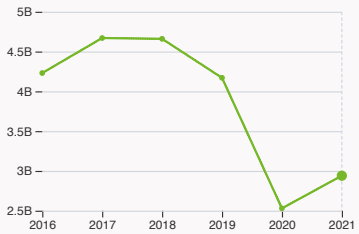
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 21 patents in 2023, down by 16% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 104.



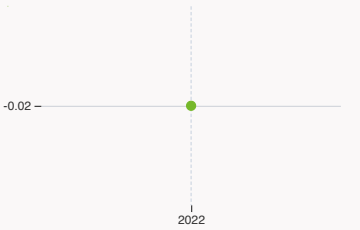
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 2.94 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2021, up by 16.21% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 62.

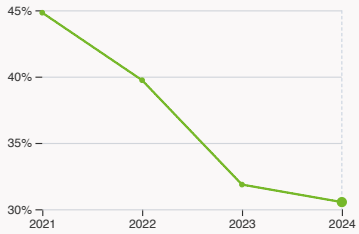


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.02 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 63.

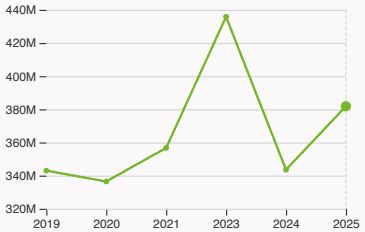
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 276.33 million USD in 2023, up by 5.45% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.



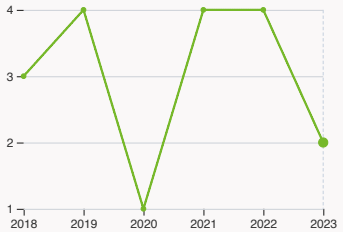
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 30.54 % for the top 15 companies in 2024, down by 1.32 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 68.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 381.84 million USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2025, up by 11.14% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 64.



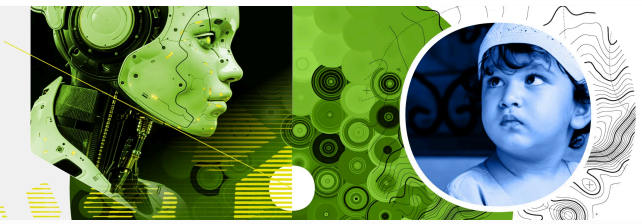
7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 2 films in 2023, down by 50% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 89.

7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 91.14 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 14.03% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 24.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Jordan'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 Jordan's top universities

Rank	University	Score
368	UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN	31.40
554	JORDAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	22.40
801-850	AL-AHLIYYA AMMAN 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	AL-AHLIYYA AMMAN UNIVERSITY	70.45
2	JORDAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	58.45
3	THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN	53.35

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 Jordan

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO. PLC	13.56
2	JORDAN PETROLEUM REFINERY CO. LTD.	11.52
3	INTERNATIONAL GENERAL INSURANCE HOLDINGS LTD.	19.37

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

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

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	ARAB BANK	Banking	381.8

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

Jordan

GII 2025 rank **65**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
66	66	Lower middle	Northern Africa and Western Asia	11.6	124.3	10,916.5

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**56**	**52**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**54.3**	**67**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	56	85	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	52.6	53	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**55.1**	**57**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	51.8	61	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	58.5	56	
1.3 Business environment	**58.7**	**38**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	66.6	29	●
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	50.8	27	
Human capital and research	**25.6**	**86**	
2.1 Education	**37.9**	**114**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.2	106	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	16.2	63	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	13.1	84	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	359.3	81	○
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	13.8	69	
2.2 Tertiary education	**29**	**71**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	33.1	90	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	23.2	59	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	10.3	26	●
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**9.9**	**62**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	576	69	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.7	51	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	44	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	23.4	50	
Infrastructure	**37.1**	**87**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**77**	**64**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	88	60	
3.1.2 ICT use*	71.9	85	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	71	63	
3.2 General infrastructure	**15**	**125**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	1,998.2	83	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	n/a	n/a	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	18.8	110	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**19.4**	**75**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	11.8	58	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	12	87	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	2.3	42	
Market sophistication	**37.1**	**67**	
4.1 Credit	**28.7**	**68**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	46.3	52	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	82	31	●
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	0.9	37	
4.2 Investment	**8.1**	**51**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	47	41	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	58	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.01	66	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	44	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	46	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**74.5**	**52**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.7	61	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	91.2	36	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	124.3	89	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**31.3**	**58**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**39.1**	**[58]**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	21.2	74	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	7.8	84	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	48.9	34	●
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**37.7**	**35**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	0.5	126	○
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	56.1	28	●
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	43.8	41	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	84.9	13	●
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.06	63	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**17**	**126**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.1	111	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	6.7	93	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.2	135	○ ◇
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.9	93	
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**22.2**	**60**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**27.2**	**36**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	104	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	52	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	41.6	2	●
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	11.4	70	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**23.4**	**76**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	0.3	88	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53	○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.3	42	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing	20.5	62	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**16**	**79**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.08	64	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	48.3	63	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	1.1	74	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.1	134	○
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	6.9	37	●
Creative outputs	**21.7**	**71**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**24.2**	**70**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	30.5	68	○
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	33.1	57	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.7	64	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.8	68	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**11.9**	**67**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.01	114	○
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.3	89	○
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	1.4	54	○
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	3.4	14	●
7.3 Online creativity	**26.6**	**61**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	2.2	84	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	3.8	91	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	73.9	24	●

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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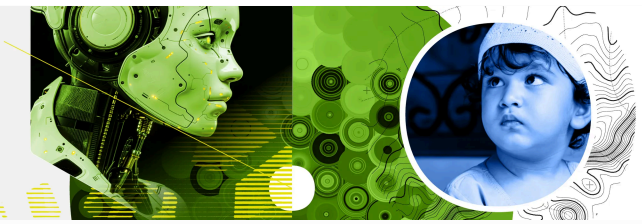

Data Availability

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

Jordan has missing data for five indicators and outdated data for eight indicators.

Missing data for Jordan

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	n/a	2023	World Bank, Logistics Performance Index 2023
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
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

Outdated data for Jordan

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	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	2016	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2021	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
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing	2021	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

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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.