

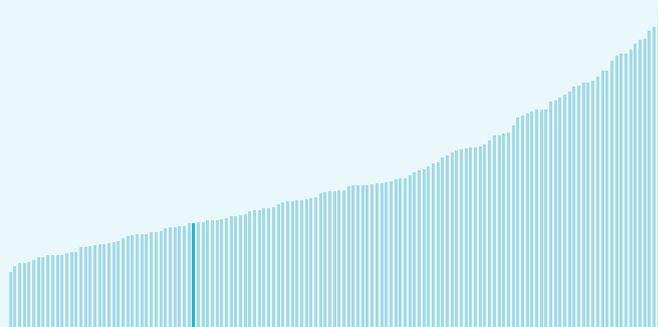
Global Innovation Index 2025



Cambodia ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Cambodia ranks **100th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

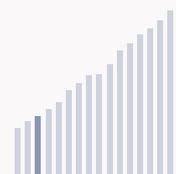
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Cambodia ranks 15th among the 37 Lower middle-income group economies.



Cambodia ranks 15th among the 17 economies in South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania.



> Cambodia GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Cambodia 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 Cambodia in the GII 2025 is between ranks 93 and 104.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	110th	117th	101st
2021	109th	106th	104th
2022	97th	92nd	102nd
2023	101st	97th	100th
2024	103rd	97th	103rd
2025	100th	88th	105th

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

This year Cambodia ranks 88th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Cambodia ranks 105th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

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



For Cambodia, 6 indicators have improved in the short-term and 1 indicator has worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 3.6 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	▲ 100 % 2023 - 2024	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 5 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	▼ -29.3 % 2020 - 2024	n/a

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity	Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G	
Short term	▲ 3.8% 2023 - 2024	▲ 24.5% 2022 - 2023	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 5.2% 2014 - 2024	▲ 34.5% 2013 - 2023	n/a	n/a
Penetration	51.6 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	3.6 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 3.8 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.2 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.1 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 3.8 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.3 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.6 °C 2014
Level	13,427.7 USD in 2024	70.7 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.

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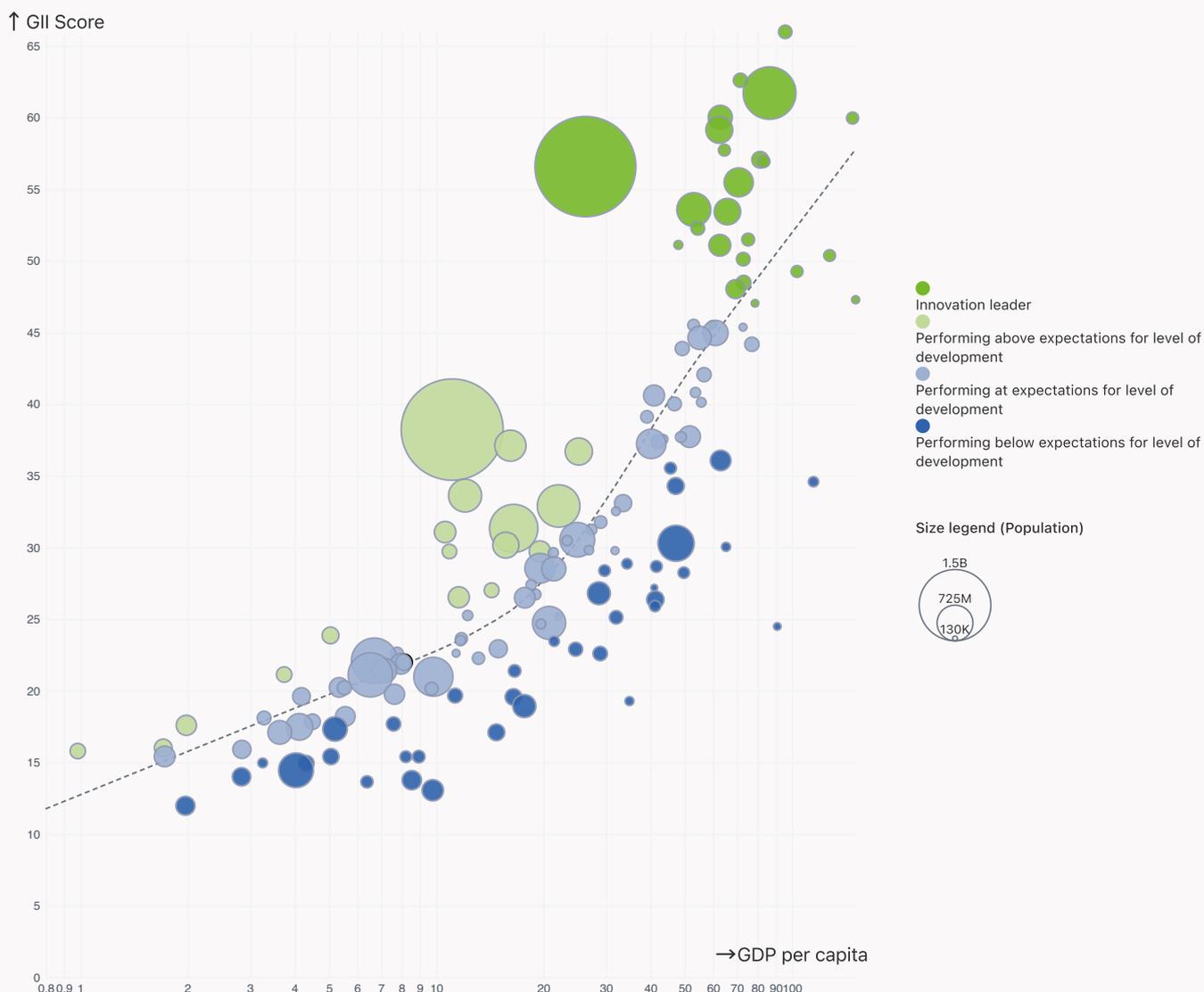
Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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 Cambodia performs at expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



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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.



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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

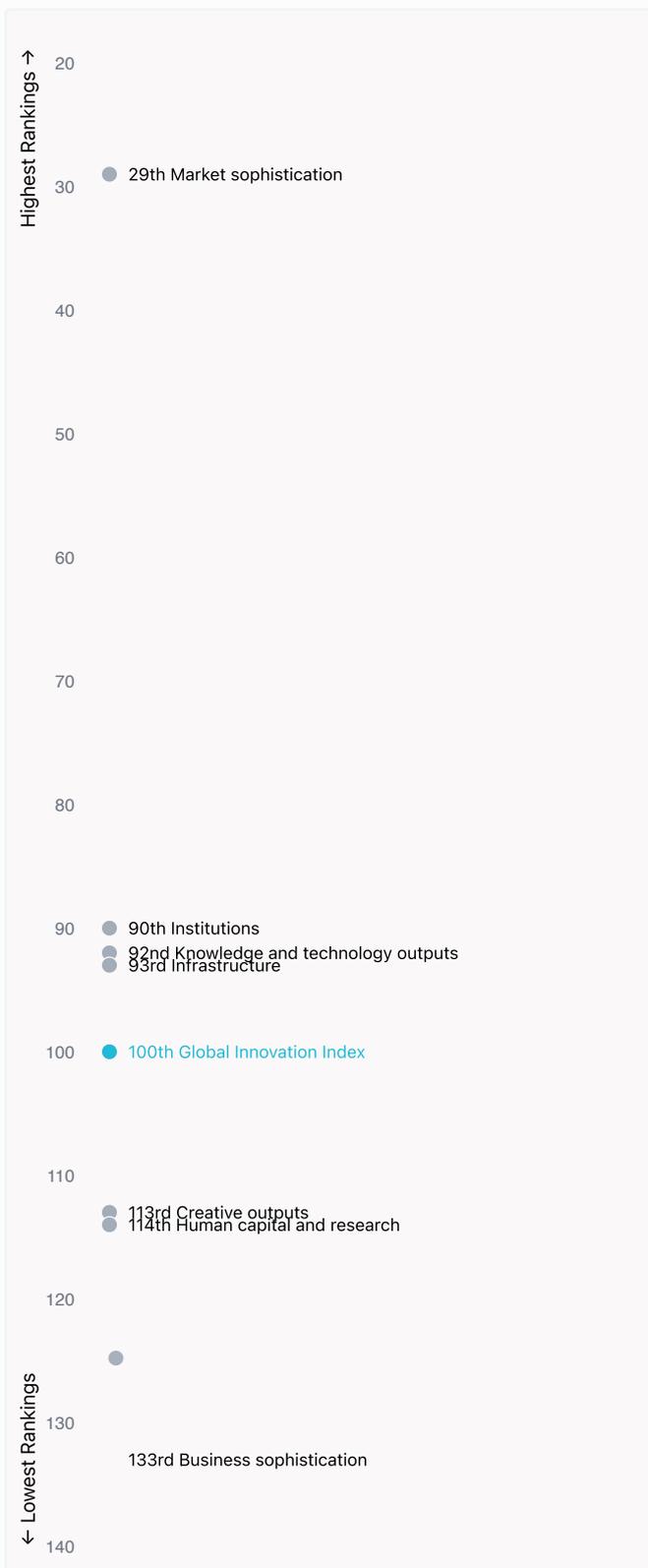


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Overview of Cambodia's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Cambodia ranks highest in Market sophistication (29th), Institutions (90th), Knowledge and technology outputs (92nd) and Infrastructure (93rd).



Lowest Rankings

Cambodia ranks lowest in Business sophistication (133rd), Human capital and research (114th) and Creative outputs (113rd).



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

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



Lower middle-income economies

Cambodia performs above the Lower middle-income group average in Institutions, Infrastructure, Market sophistication.



South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania

Cambodia performs below the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.63

SEAO | Score: 60.86

Cambodia | Score: 41.02

Lower middle-income | Score: 37.2

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 59.30

SEAO | Score: 39.16

Lower middle-income | Score: 20.9

Cambodia | Score: 18.55

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 61.36

SEAO | Score: 48.25

Cambodia | Score: 35.27

Lower middle-income | Score: 32.1

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 61.82

SEAO | Score: 48.50

Cambodia | Score: 46.94

Lower middle-income | Score: 28.1

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 59.10

SEAO | Score: 39.02

Lower middle-income | Score: 25.3

Cambodia | Score: 18.23

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 54.93

SEAO | Score: 29.47

Lower middle-income | Score: 15.4

Cambodia | Score: 14.00

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.98

SEAO | Score: 32.64

Lower middle-income | Score: 13.8

Cambodia | Score: 9.85

Global Innovation Index 2025



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Cambodia

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



Cambodia's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP** (rank 1), **Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP** (rank 10) and **FDI net inflows, % GDP** (rank 13).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
10	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
13	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
15	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
19	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
27	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade
31	2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary
39	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
56	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*
57	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
134	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
129	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
109	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
104	3.2.2	Logistics performance*
100	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP
86	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science
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

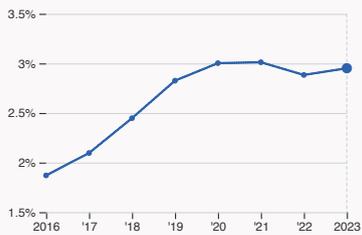
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Cambodia's innovation system

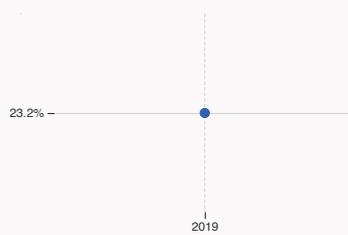
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

> Innovation inputs in Cambodia



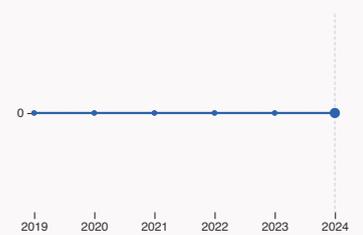
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 2.95 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.07 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 112.



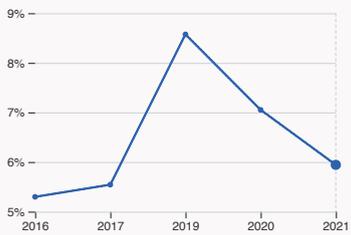
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 23.2 % of total graduates in 2019 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 58.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

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



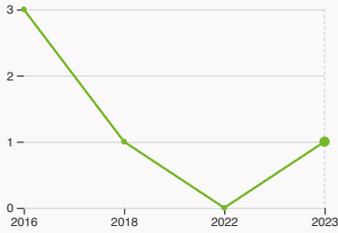
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 5.94 % of total workforce in 2021, down by 1.11 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 110.

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> Innovation outputs in Cambodia



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 1 patent in 2023, up by 100% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 134.



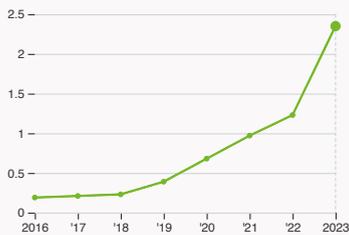
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



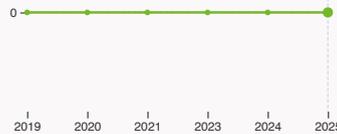
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.22 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 75.



6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 2.35 billion USD in 2023, up by 91.06% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 27.



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 24.42 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 52.05% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.

Cambodia

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	
105	88	Lower middle	South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	17.6	139.8	8,136.5	
				Score / Value	Rank	Score / Value	Rank
Institutions				41	90		
1.1 Institutional environment				50.8	76	◆	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				66	56	◆◆	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				35.5	93		
1.2 Regulatory environment				31.7	111		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				30.9	112		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				32.4	112		
1.3 Business environment				40.6	[75]		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business*				40.6	80	●	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture*				n/a	n/a		
Human capital and research				18.5	114		
2.1 Education				37.5	115		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				3	112		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a	n/a		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				10.8	107		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				337.4	86	○◇	
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				9.9	31	◆◆	
2.2 Tertiary education				17.6	101		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				17.4	106		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				23.2	58	●	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				0.3	109	○	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				0.5	111		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				30.4	100	●	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				0.1	100	●	
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				35.3	93		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				60.1	99		
3.1.1 ICT access*				71.6	94		
3.1.2 ICT use*				74.7	79		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				33.9	114		
3.2 General infrastructure				27.4	89		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				813	103		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				13.6	104	○	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				33.1	15	●	
3.3 Ecological sustainability				18.3	79		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				11.7	60		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				22.8	59		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.4	95		
Market sophistication				46.9	29	◆	
4.1 Credit				75.3	2	◆	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups*				n/a	n/a		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				130.1	10	◆◆	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				16.1	1	◆◆	
4.2 Investment				0.9	115		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				n/a	n/a		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.02	115		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.003	94		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.04	91	●	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.02	94	●	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				64.5	81		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				2.3	68	◆	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				n/a	n/a		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				139.8	86		
Business sophistication				18.2	133	◇	
5.1 Knowledge workers				19.2	136	◇	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				5.9	110	●	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				2.1	107	●	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				46.8	39	●	
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				0.02	80	●	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				19.4	66	●	
5.2 Innovation linkages				17.5	101		
5.2.1 Public research-industry co-publications, %				1	90		
5.2.2 University-industry R&D collaboration*				18.9	111	●	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				n/a	n/a		
5.2.4 State of cluster development*				42.4	79	●	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0	100	○◇	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				18	120		
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.1	112		
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				3.6	129	○	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				0.6	108		
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				9.3	13	◆◆	
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses				4.3	72	●	
Knowledge and technology outputs				14	92		
6.1 Knowledge creation				2.3	127		
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.008	134	○	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.002	106		
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				-	-		
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.5	124		
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				4.9	101		
6.2 Knowledge impact				22.8	78		
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				2.7	19	●	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				0	53	○◇	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.03	126	◇	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				n/a	n/a		
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				16.9	75		
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.04	84		
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				44	75		
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				8.2	27	●	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				0.8	94		
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.3	103		
Creative outputs				9.9	113		
7.1 Intangible assets				3.6	127		
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				n/a	n/a		
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				16.1	97		
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				0	81	○◇	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	113		
7.2 Creative goods and services				8	[77]		
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				n/a	n/a		
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				0.6	57	●	
7.3 Online creativity				24.1	73		
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69				0.8	107		
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69				3.5	93		
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				68.2	55		

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.

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Data Availability

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



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

Missing data for Cambodia

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
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups [†]	n/a	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
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)
5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	2025	Times Higher Education, World University Rankings 2025
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
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
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).

Outdated data for Cambodia

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business [†]	2022	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2019	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD

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Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2015	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2015	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
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
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	2015	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2015	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration [†]	2022	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.2.4	State of cluster development [†]	2022	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2015	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

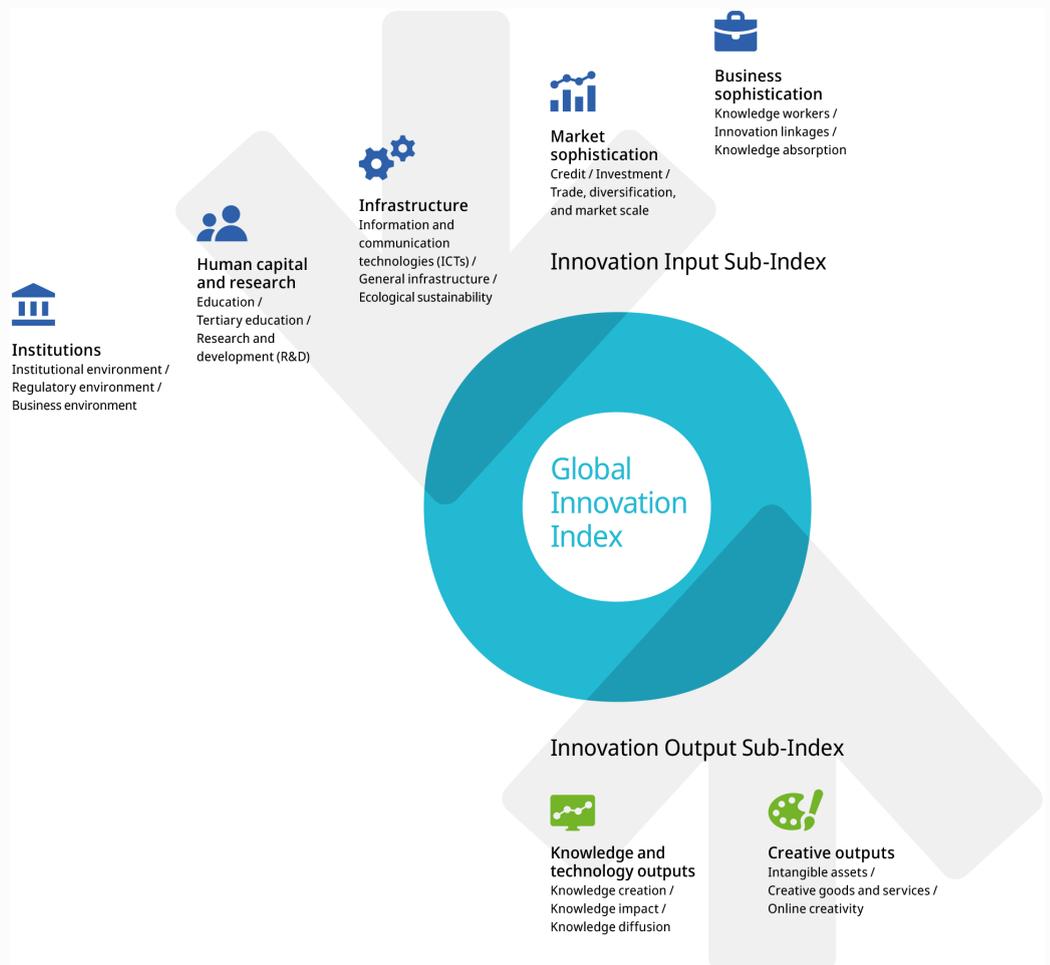
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About the Global Innovation Index

- 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.