Global Innovation Index 2025

Mozambique ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Mozambique ranks 128th 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.

Mozambique ranks 8th among the 11 Low-income group economies.

Mozambique ranks 23rd among the 32 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Mozambique GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Mozambique 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 Mozambique in the GII 2025 is between ranks 126 and 131.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	124th	122nd	125th
2021	122nd	122nd	118th
2022	123rd	123rd	119th
2023	126th	128th	124th
2024	128th	123rd	129th
2025	128th	129th	126th

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

This year Mozambique ranks 129th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Mozambique ranks 126th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

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

For Mozambique, 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	▲ 10.6 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	▲ 200 % 2023 - 2024	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 11.6 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 31.6 % 2020 - 2024	n/a

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 3.7% 2023 - 2024	▼ -1.4% 2021 - 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 4.3% 2014 - 2024	▲ 8.2% 2012 - 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	33.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	0.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	5 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 1 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 1 % 2022 - 2023	+ 1.5 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.4 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 1.1 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.8 °C 2014
Level	4,307.3 USD in 2024	63.6 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.

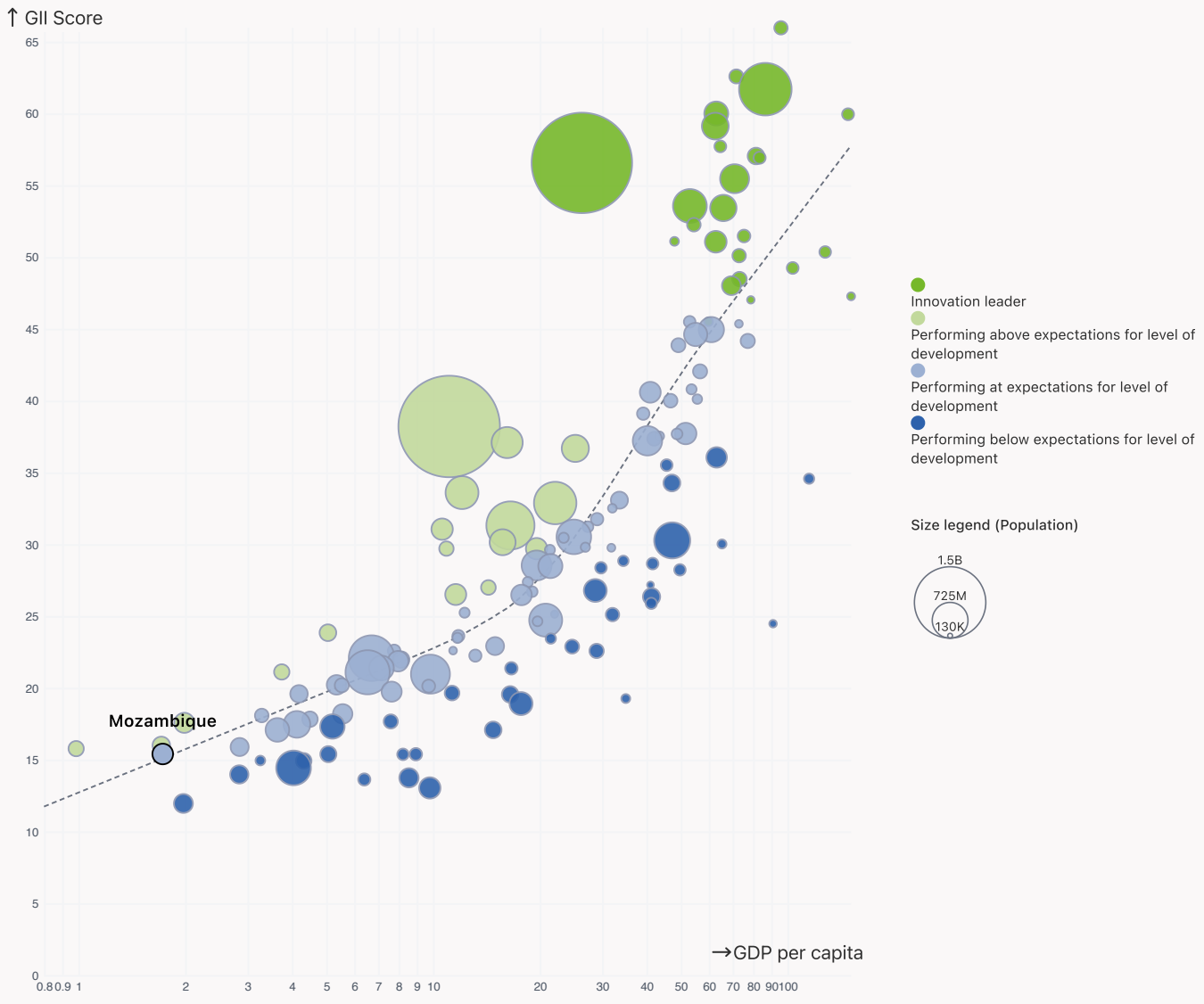
Global Innovation Index 2025

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 Mozambique performs at expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



Global Innovation Index 2025

Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs. Economies above the line are effectively translating costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs.

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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

Highest Rankings

Mozambique ranks highest in Infrastructure (103rd), Creative outputs (117th), Market sophistication (119th) and Institutions (124th).

Lowest Rankings

Mozambique ranks lowest in Knowledge and technology outputs (131st), Human capital and research (130th) and Business sophistication (127th).

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

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

Low-income economies

Mozambique performs above the Low-income group average in Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Creative outputs.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Mozambique performs above the regional average in Infrastructure.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 40.29
- Low-income | Score: 34.81
- Mozambique | Score: 26.92

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 18.06
- Low-income | Score: 15.10
- Mozambique | Score: 13.21

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- Mozambique | Score: 31.91
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 27.58
- Low-income | Score: 21.77

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 22.67
- Mozambique | Score: 20.90
- Low-income | Score: 20.14

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 25.36
- Low-income | Score: 23.04
- Mozambique | Score: 20.14

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 11.53
- Low-income | Score: 10.90
- Mozambique | Score: 8.10

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 10.61
- Mozambique | Score: 8.23
- Low-income | Score: 7.58

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Mozambique

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

Mozambique's best-ranked innovation strengths are **FDI net inflows, % GDP** (rank 1), **Gross capital formation, % GDP** (rank 3) and **Youth demographic dividend, %** (rank 5).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
3	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
5	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
7	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
17	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
25	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
41	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
46	5.2.1	Public research–industry co-publications, %
72	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
75	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
131	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
130	3.1.2	ICT use*
127	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
119	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
109	6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP
100	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP$ 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

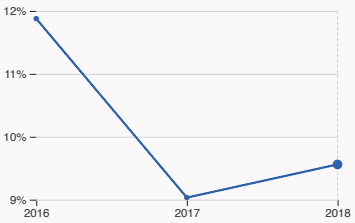
Mozambique's innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in Mozambique

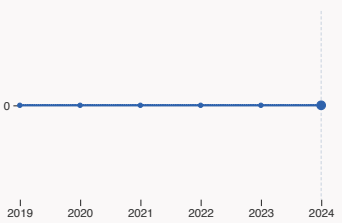
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 5.98 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.88 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.



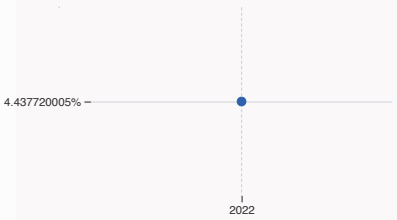
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 9.56 % of total graduates in 2018, up by 0.53 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 119.



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

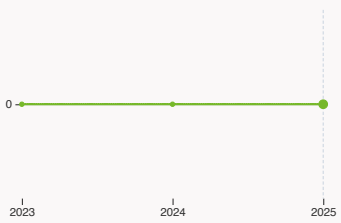
was equal to 4.44 % in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 116.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Mozambique

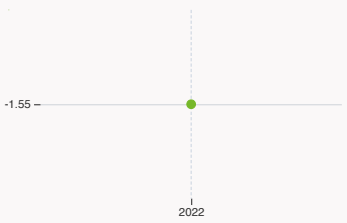
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 18 patents in 2023, down by 28% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.

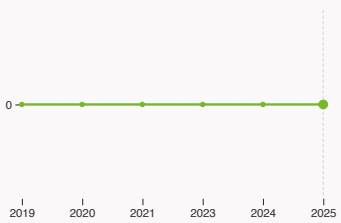


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -1.55 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 126.

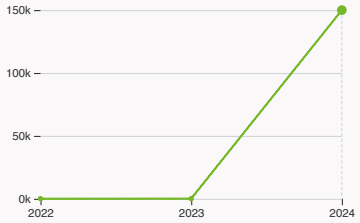
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 16.97 million USD in 2023, down by 9.83% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 119.



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 149.99 thousand global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, up by 136254.55% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 124.

Mozambique

GII 2025 rank **128**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
126	129	Low	Sub-Saharan Africa	34.6	60.3	1,729.6

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**26.9**	**124**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**31.4**	**116**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	37.3	120	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	25.5	113	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**28.9**	**119**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	30.4	113	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	27.3	122	
1.3 Business environment	**20.5**	**123**	◇
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	34.3	94	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	6.8	89	
Human capital and research	**13.2**	**130**	
2.1 Education	**37.1**	**[116]**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	6	17	●
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	10.4	110	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	36.5	129	
2.2 Tertiary education	**1.2**	**133**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	7.3	124	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	9.6	119	○ ◇
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.4	104	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**1.3**	**99**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	44.4	97	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.3	76	
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	**31.9**	**103**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**20.4**	**135**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	34	131	
3.1.2 ICT use*	0	130	○ ◇
3.1.3 Government's online service*	27.3	125	
3.2 General infrastructure	**47.3**	**30**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	593.3	112	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	n/a	n/a	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	42	3	●
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**28**	**46**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	3.6	127	◇
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	62.2	7	●
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	0.6	83	
Market sophistication	**20.9**	**119**	
4.1 Credit	**7.8**	**122**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	4.9	92	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	18.5	119	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	1.4	25	●
4.2 Investment	**2.4**	**[94]**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.03	96	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**52.5**	**105**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	4.3	90	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	60.3	113	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**20.1**	**127**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**20.4**	**132**	◇
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	4.4	116	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	1	118	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	64.4	5	●
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.001	88	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	0.5	93	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**13.7**	**118**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	2	46	●
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	16.8	119	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	13.8	84	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	18.1	129	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0	100	○ ◇
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**26.4**	**71**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0	131	○ ◇
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	6.1	101	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.2	80	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	20.5	1	●
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	0.3	83	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**8.1**	**131**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**6.6**	**103**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	86	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0	109	○ ◇
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	41	●
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	8.3	82	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	4.9	101	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**13.8**	**124**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-0.2	105	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53	○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.02	128	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing	n/a	n/a	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**3.9**	**133**	◇
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0	127	○ ◇
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	14.1	126	◇
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.2	119	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.1	135	◇
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	1.2	106	
Creative outputs	**8.2**	**117**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**9.9**	**101**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	28.7	72	●
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0	81	○ ◇
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.7	75	●
7.2 Creative goods and services	**0.1**	**[139]**	
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	0.008	133	
7.3 Online creativity	**13**	**124**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.1	130	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	0.3	131	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	38.7	124	

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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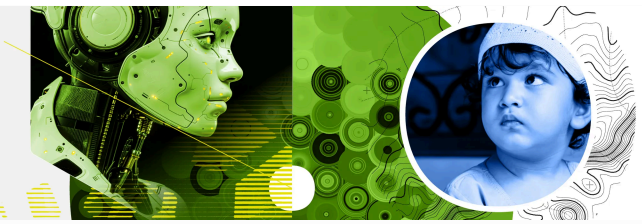

Data Availability

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

Mozambique has missing data for thirteen indicators and outdated data for twenty indicators.

Missing data for Mozambique

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	n/a	2023	World Bank, Logistics Performance Index 2023
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.
4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.2.5	VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	n/a	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
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

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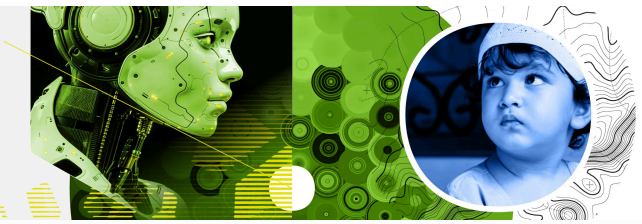

Outdated data for Mozambique

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)
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture[+]	2018	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2017	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2017	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2019	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2018	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2018	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
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	2021	2024	International Monetary Fund
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups[+]	2018	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2022	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2022	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[+]	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	2015	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

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.