Global Innovation Index 2025

Niger ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Niger ranks 139th 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.

Niger ranks 11th among the 11 Low-income group economies.

Niger ranks 32nd among the 32 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Niger GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Niger 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 Niger in the GII 2025 is between ranks 134 and 139.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	128th	124th	129th
2021	129th	125th	130th
2022	125th	119th	126th
2023	131st	124th	131st
2024	132nd	130th	130th
2025	139th	139th	133rd

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

This year Niger ranks 139th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Niger ranks 133rd in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

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

For Niger, 3 indicators have improved in the short-term and 4 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▼ -12.1 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	▼ -50 % 2022 - 2023	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.1 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▼ -0.8% 2023 - 2024	▲ 32.9% 2020 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.6% 2014 - 2024	▲ 16% 2013 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	9.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	0.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 5.7 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.3 % 2022 - 2023	+ 1.2 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.6 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.5 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1.1 °C 2014
Level	4,654.2 USD in 2024	61.2 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.

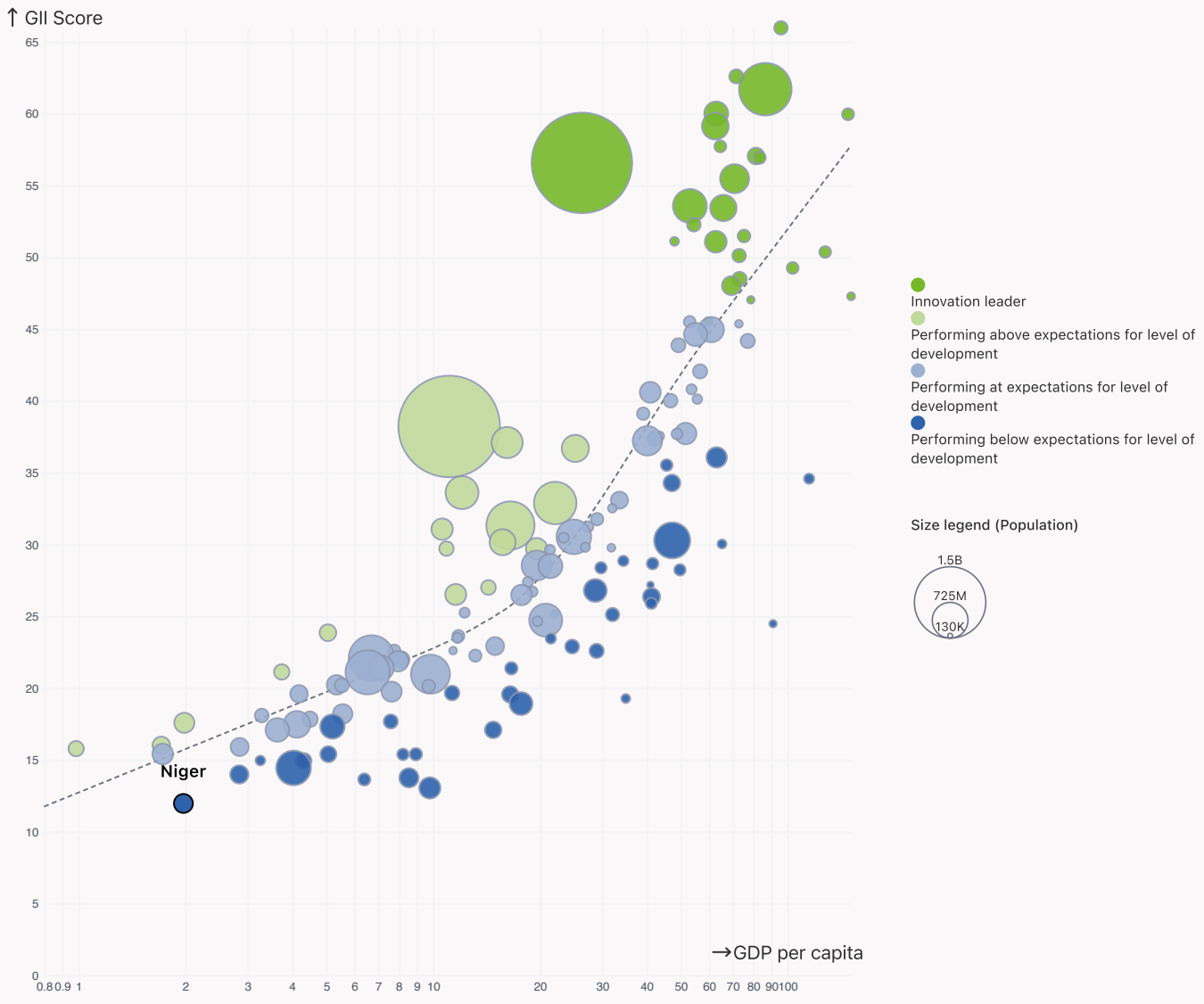
Global Innovation Index 2025

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 Niger 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.

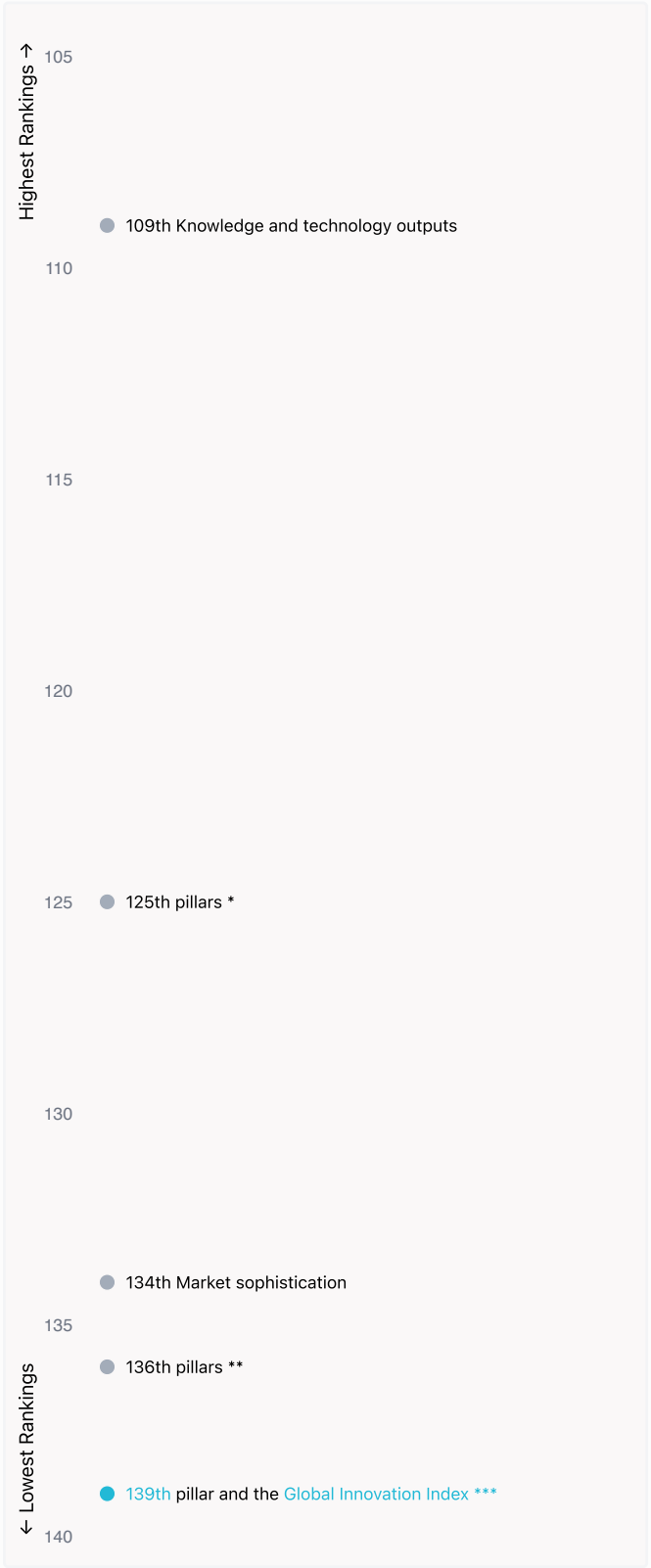
Niger produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Niger ranks highest in Knowledge and technology outputs (109th) and Institutions, Business sophistication (125th).

Lowest Rankings

Niger ranks lowest in Creative outputs, GII Index (139th), Human capital and research, Infrastructure (136th) and Market sophistication (134th).

* Institutions, Business sophistication
** Human capital and research, Infrastructure
*** Creative outputs

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

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

Low-income economies

Niger performs above the Low-income group average in Knowledge and technology outputs.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Niger performs below the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 40.29
- Low-income | Score: 34.81
- Niger | Score: 26.90

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 18.06
- Low-income | Score: 15.10
- Niger | Score: 8.86

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 27.58
- Low-income | Score: 21.77
- Niger | Score: 15.38

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 22.67
- Low-income | Score: 20.14
- Niger | Score: 14.40

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 25.36
- Low-income | Score: 23.04
- Niger | Score: 20.59

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 11.53
- Niger | Score: 11.32
- Low-income | Score: 10.90

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 10.61
- Low-income | Score: 7.58
- Niger | Score: 2.00

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Niger

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

Niger's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Youth demographic dividend, %** (rank 1), **FDI net inflows, % GDP** (rank 26) and **High-tech imports, % total trade** (rank 34).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
26	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
34	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
38	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
48	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
49	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
51	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
66	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
71	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
72	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP

Weaknesses

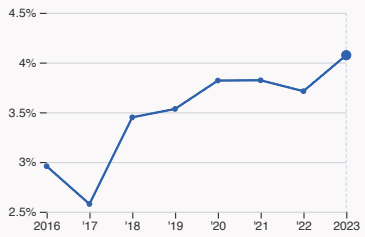
Rank	Code	Indicator name
137	7.3.2	GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69
131	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
129	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.
122	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %
109	6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP
100	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP
80	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
75	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025

Niger's innovation system

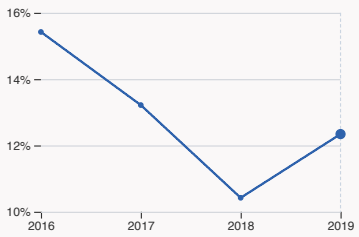
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

Innovation inputs in Niger



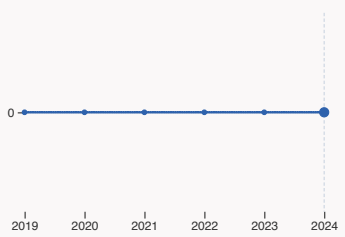
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.07 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.36 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.



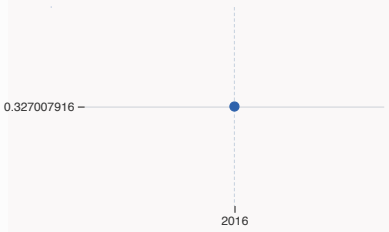
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 12.34 % of total graduates in 2019, up by 1.92 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 112.



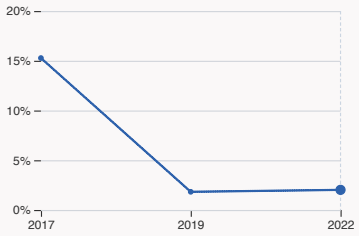
2.3.4 QS university ranking

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



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.33 in 2016 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 106.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

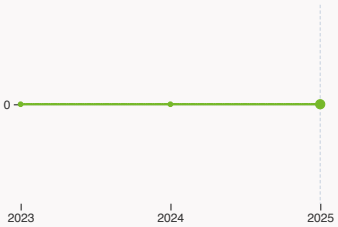
was equal to 2.02 % in 2022, up by 0.19 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 122.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Niger

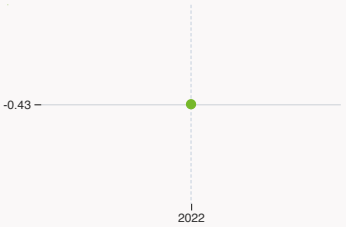
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 9 patents in 2023, up by 80% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 101.



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 -0.43 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 87.

6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 2.63 million USD in 2023, down by 56.96% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 128.

Niger

GII 2025 rank **139**

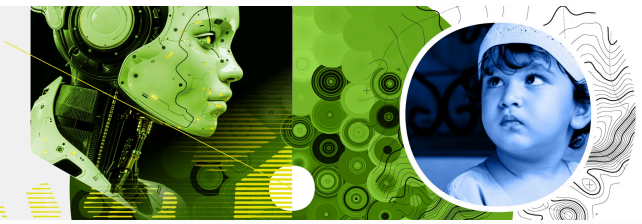
Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
133	139	Low	Sub-Saharan Africa	27.0	55.5	1,978.2

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**26.9**	**125**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**22.3**	**131**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	17.3	134	◇
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	27.3	107	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**31.5**	**112**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	27.9	118	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	35	109	
1.3 Business environment	**n/a**	**[n/a]**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	n/a	n/a	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	n/a	
Human capital and research	**8.9**	**136**	◇
2.1 Education	**18.8**	**137**	◇
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.1	71	●
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	11.8	77	◇
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	6.3	125	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	36.5	128	
2.2 Tertiary education	**7.8**	**120**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	4.6	130	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	12.3	112	◇
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	5.4	49	●
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**0**	**[124]**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
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	**15.4**	**136**	◇
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**22.4**	**134**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	28.1	134	
3.1.2 ICT use*	n/a	n/a	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	16.8	135	
3.2 General infrastructure	**17.9**	**117**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	29.8	129	○ ◇
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	n/a	n/a	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	23.4	72	●
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**5.8**	**134**	◇
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	8.3	95	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	1.2	126	◇
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	0.06	137	◇
Market sophistication	**14.4**	**134**	◇
4.1 Credit	**1.5**	**137**	◇
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	11	130	◇
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	0.2	55	
4.2 Investment	**1.2**	**[111]**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.03	98	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.03	95	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.007	109	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**40.5**	**123**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	8	118	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	46.2	106	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	55.5	116	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**20.6**	**[125]**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**33.5**	**[78]**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2	122	○ ◇
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	0.3	124	◇
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	66.9	1	●
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	**2**	**[137]**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	0.6	118	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	n/a	n/a	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	n/a	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	n/a	n/a	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0	100	○ ◇
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**26.3**	**72**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0	131	○ ◇
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	10.7	34	●
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.5	66	●
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	5.4	26	●
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**11.3**	**109**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**2.2**	**128**	◇
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	101	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0	109	○ ◇
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0	75	○ ◇
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	2.4	125	◇
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	3	125	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**20**	**94**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.8	38	●
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53	○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.02	127	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing	n/a	n/a	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**11.8**	**94**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0005	122	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	39.2	87	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.1	128	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	2.7	51	●
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	0.08	138	◇
Creative outputs	**2**	**[139]**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**0.5**	**[137]**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.7	134	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.02	127	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**6.9**	**[85]**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.6	48	●
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	0.0009	137	
7.3 Online creativity	**0.2**	**138**	◇
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.3	118	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	0	137	○ ◇
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	

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 Niger.

Niger has missing data for twenty two indicators and outdated data for eighteen indicators.

Missing data for Niger

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†	n/a	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.1.2	ICT use*	n/a	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; based on International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
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
4.2.1	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.
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
5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†	n/a	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	2025	Times Higher Education, World University Rankings 2025
5.2.4	State of cluster development†	n/a	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
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
7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	2025	Brand Finance; International Monetary Fund
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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Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2024	data.ia (a Sensor Tower Company); International Monetary Fund

Outdated data for Niger

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2017	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2017	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2020	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2019	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2019	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	2023	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
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
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2016	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2022	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2022	2024	International Labour Organization
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2021	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
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

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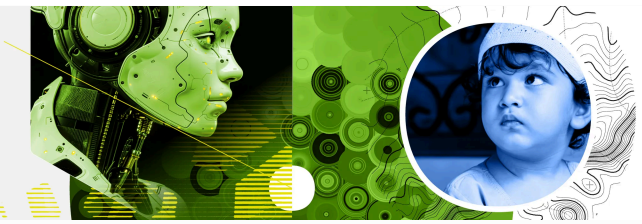

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About the Global Innovation Index

- 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.