Global Innovation Index 2025

Oman ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Oman ranks 69th 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.

Oman ranks 48th among the 54 High-income group economies.

Oman ranks 12th among the 18 economies in Northern Africa and Western Asia.

Oman GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Oman 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 Oman in the GII 2025 is between ranks 69 and 79.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	84th	68th	109th
2021	76th	67th	90th
2022	79th	62nd	87th
2023	69th	65th	78th
2024	74th	59th	86th
2025	69th	55th	89th

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

This year **Oman ranks 55th in innovation inputs.** This position is higher than last year.

Oman ranks 89th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

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

For Oman, 6 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	▲ 11.2 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 35.3 % 2022 - 2023	▼ -12.5 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 166.7 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 11.6 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 11.8 % 2013 - 2023	▼ -3.3 % 2020 - 2024	n/a

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	n/a	▲ 4.7% 2022 - 2023	▲ 1.1% 2022 - 2023	0% 2022 - 2023	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 13.8% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 21.5% 2013 - 2023	n/a
Penetration	n/a	10.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	89 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▼ -4.1 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 2.7 % 2022 - 2023	+ 1.8 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -0.1 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.2 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.9 °C 2014
Level	81,358.6 USD in 2024	80 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.

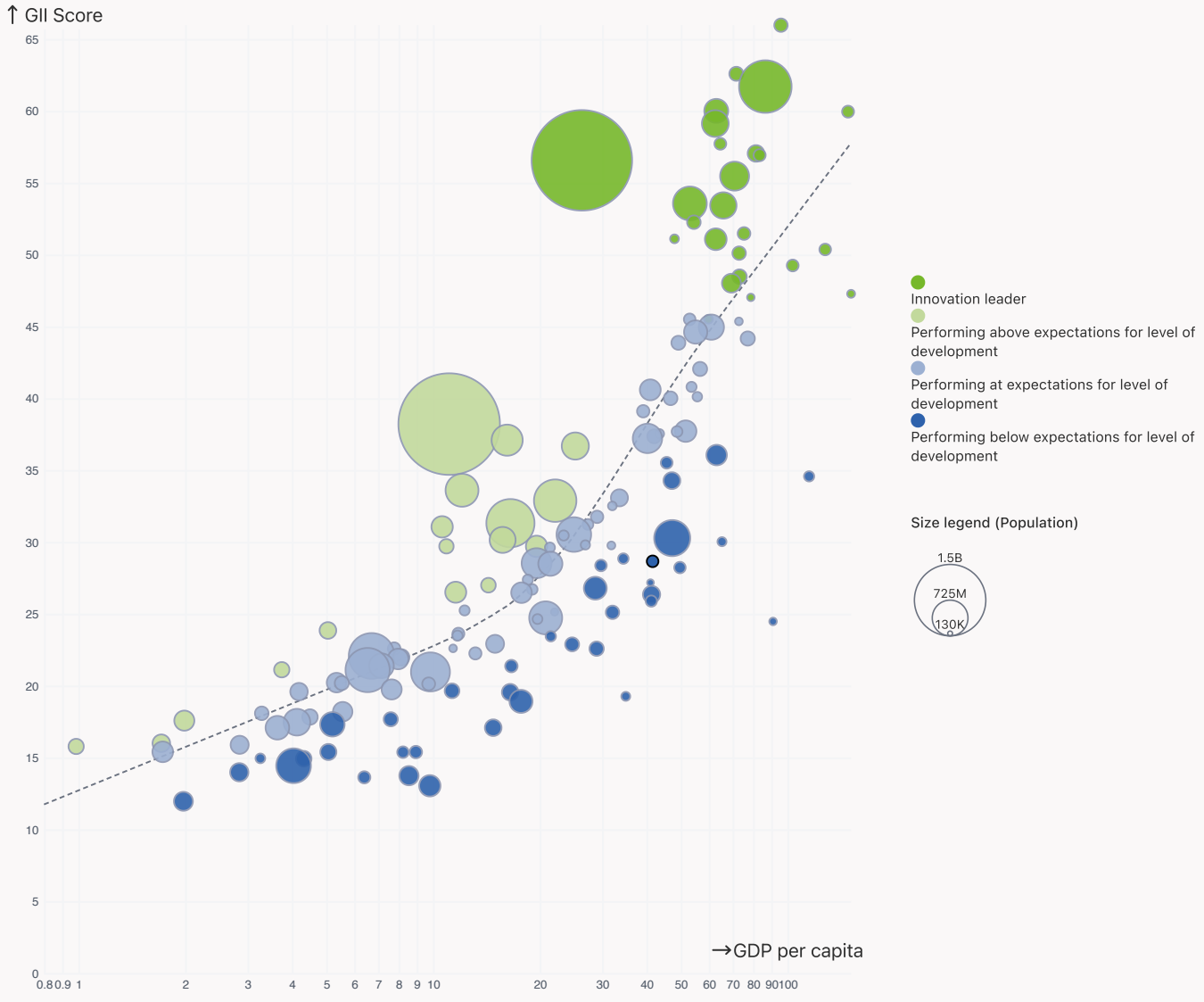
Global Innovation Index 2025

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 Oman 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.

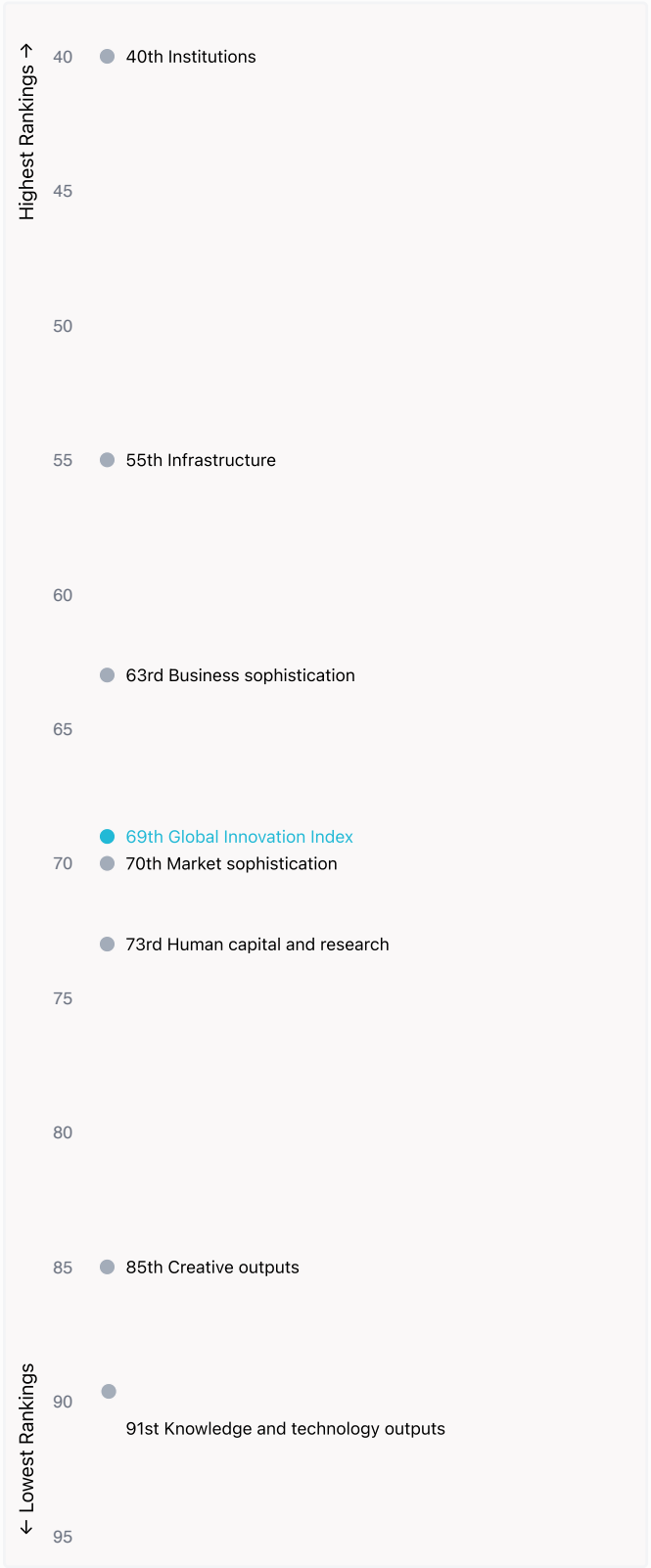
Oman produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Oman ranks highest in Institutions (40th), Infrastructure (55th) and Business sophistication (63rd).

Lowest Rankings

Oman ranks lowest in Knowledge and technology outputs (91st), Creative outputs (85th) and Human capital and research (73rd).

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

High-income economies

Oman performs below the High-income group average in all pillars.

Northern Africa and Western Asia

Oman performs above the regional average in Institutions, Infrastructure.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- High-income | Score: 65.99
- Oman | Score: 61.45
- NAWA | Score: 54.35

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- High-income | Score: 45.45
- NAWA | Score: 33.89
- Oman | Score: 30.16

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- High-income | Score: 54.18
- Oman | Score: 47.00
- NAWA | Score: 43.93

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- High-income | Score: 47.12
- NAWA | Score: 38.18
- Oman | Score: 35.54

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- High-income | Score: 42.22
- NAWA | Score: 30.52
- Oman | Score: 29.25

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- High-income | Score: 33.94
- NAWA | Score: 22.17
- Oman | Score: 15.01

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- High-income | Score: 38.68
- NAWA | Score: 25.50
- Oman | Score: 18.23

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Oman

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

Oman's best-ranked innovation strengths are **State of cluster development†** (rank 9), **Policy stability for doing business†** (rank 10) and **Graduates in science and engineering, %** (rank 12).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
9	5.2.4	State of cluster development†
10	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†
12	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
14	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
15	3.1.1	ICT access*
16	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.
29	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†
36	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP
38	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
39	1.2.2	Rule of law*

Weaknesses

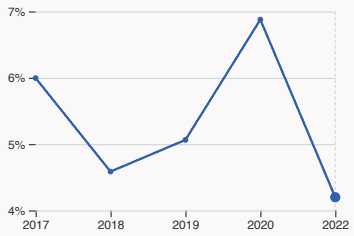
Rank	Code	Indicator name
127	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
121	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
116	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
112	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
106	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP
90	4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC
82	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses
67	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025

Oman's innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in Oman



2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.2 % GDP in 2022, down by 2.68 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 67.

2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

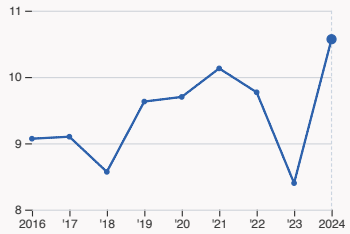
was equal to 33.31 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 6.16 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.

2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 655.15 FTE per million population in 2023, up by 71% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 67.

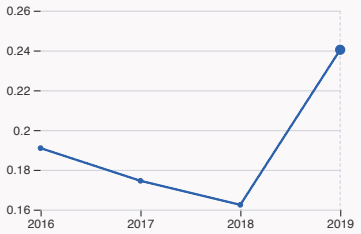
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.37 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.09 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 70.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 10.57 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 25.83% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

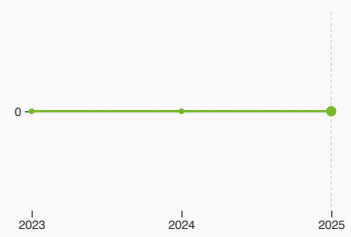
was equal to an index score of 0.24 in 2019, up by 47.99% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 88.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Oman

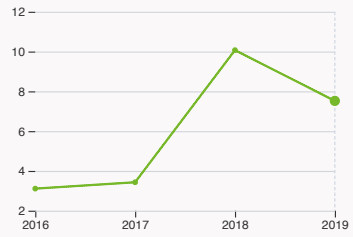
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 317 patents in 2023, up by 654.76% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.



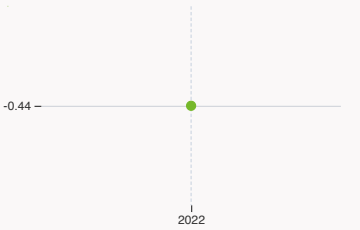
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



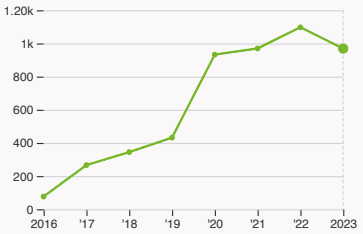
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 7.52 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2019, down by 25.32% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.



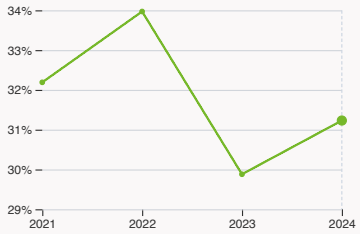
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.44 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 88.



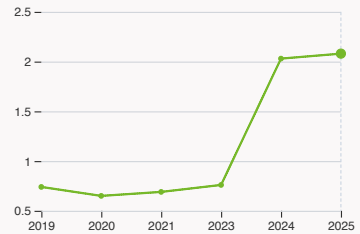
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 969.26 million USD in 2023, down by 11.7% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 66.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 31.23 % for the top 15 companies in 2024, up by 1.35 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 67.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 2.08 billion USD in 2025, up by 2.46% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 47.

7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 80.01 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, up by 105.79% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 56.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Oman'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 Oman's top universities

Rank	University	Score
362	SULTAN QABOOS UNIVERSITY	31.70
1001-1200	SOHAR 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	SULTAN QABOOS UNIVERSITY	56.35

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 Oman

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	OMAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY SAOG	62.14
2	OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG	28.58
3	GALFAR ENGINEERING & CONTRACTING SAOG	37.90

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 Oman with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	OQ	Oil & Gas	1,079.1
2	BANK MUSCAT	Banking	574.9
3	OMANTEL	Telecoms	427.3

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

Oman

GII 2025 rank **69**

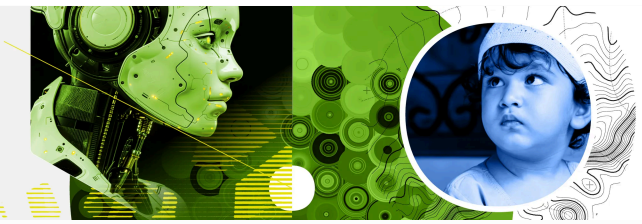
Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
89	55	High	Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.3	222.1	41,651.7

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**61.5**	**40**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**58.9**	**55**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	68	47	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	49.8	56	◇
1.2 Regulatory environment	**61.9**	**44**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	56.8	51	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	67.1	39	●
1.3 Business environment	**63.5**	**29**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	77.9	10	●◆
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	49.1	34	
Human capital and research	**30.2**	**73**	◇
2.1 Education	**49.1**	**75**	◇
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.2	67	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	16.5	61	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	13	86	◇
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	11.9	55	
2.2 Tertiary education	**35.7**	**46**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	43.8	81	◇
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	33.3	12	●◆
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2.7	71	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**5.7**	**75**	◇
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	655.1	67	◇
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.4	70	◇
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	44	○◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	10.8	69	
Infrastructure	**47**	**55**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**86.2**	**40**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	98.8	15	●
3.1.2 ICT use*	83	44	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	76.9	48	
3.2 General infrastructure	**44.1**	**35**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	9,338.4	16	●
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	54.5	42	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	24.5	54	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**10.7**	**112**	◇
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	6	112	○◇
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	1	127	○◇
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	2.5	36	●
Market sophistication	**35.5**	**70**	◇
4.1 Credit	**36.8**	**43**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	52.7	41	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	58.3	54	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**3.2**	**83**	◇
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	21.1	60	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.02	106	○◇
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.004	90	○
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	65	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.04	67	◇
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**66.7**	**78**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2	64	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	64.1	88	◇
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	222.1	76	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**29.2**	**63**	◇
5.1 Knowledge workers	**27.4**	**[105]**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	n/a	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	n/a	n/a	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	38	64	◆
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.07	61	◇
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	31.8	56	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**39**	**30**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	1.1	86	◇
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	56	29	●
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	42.2	44	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	87.3	9	●◆
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.006	89	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**21.3**	**97**	◇
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.6	68	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	5.5	113	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1	89	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	9.2	14	●
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	0.3	82	○◇
Knowledge and technology outputs	**15**	**91**	◇
6.1 Knowledge creation	**12**	**76**	◇
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.5	38	●
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.01	94	◇
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	8.1	84	◇
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	9.5	82	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**20.2**	**93**	◇
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	0.4	84	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53	○◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.04	116	○◇
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	26.1	49	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**12.9**	**90**	◇
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.02	102	◇
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	39	88	◇
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	1.8	66	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.4	109	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	4.6	56	
Creative outputs	**18.2**	**85**	◇
7.1 Intangible assets	**21.4**	**75**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	31.2	67	○◇
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	33.5	55	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	1.9	47	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.04	121	○◇
7.2 Creative goods and services	**6.1**	**[91]**	
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	7.2	42	◇
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.4	71	
7.3 Online creativity	**24**	**75**	◇
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	1.1	100	◇
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	3.1	97	◇
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	68	56	

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 Oman.

Oman has missing data for six indicators and outdated data for thirteen indicators.

Missing data for Oman

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	n/a	2024	International Labour Organization
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

*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

Outdated data for Oman

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2019	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2018	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2018	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

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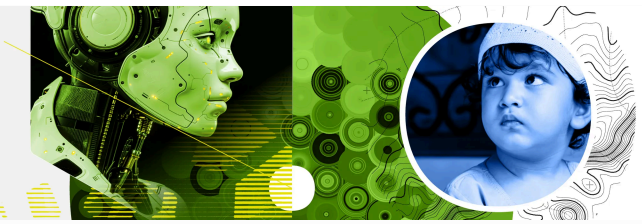

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2018	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	2019	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2022	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

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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.