Global Innovation Index 2025

Peru ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Peru ranks 80th 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.

Peru ranks 23rd among the 36 Upper middle-income group economies.

Peru ranks 8th among the 21 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Peru GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Peru 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 Peru in the GII 2025 is between ranks 78 and 85.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	76th	55th	98th
2021	70th	52nd	82nd
2022	65th	52nd	81st
2023	76th	60th	84th
2024	75th	63rd	85th
2025	80th	72nd	91st

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

This year **Peru ranks 72nd in innovation inputs.** This position is lower than last year.

Peru ranks 91st in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

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

For Peru, 8 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	▼ -0.8 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 20.8 % 2021 - 2022	▼ -40 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 22.2 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 11.9 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 14.4 % 2012 - 2022	0 % 2020 - 2024	▲ 6.9 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 3.9% 2023 - 2024	▲ 11.7% 2022 - 2023	▲ 87.7% 2022 - 2023	▲ 15.4% 2022 - 2023	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 4.5% 2014 - 2024	▲ 8.2% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 22.3% 2013 - 2023	n/a
Penetration	56.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	10.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	9.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 1.2 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.2 % 2022 - 2023	+ 1.9 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.8 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.4 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1 °C 2014
Level	30,762.4 USD in 2024	77.7 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.

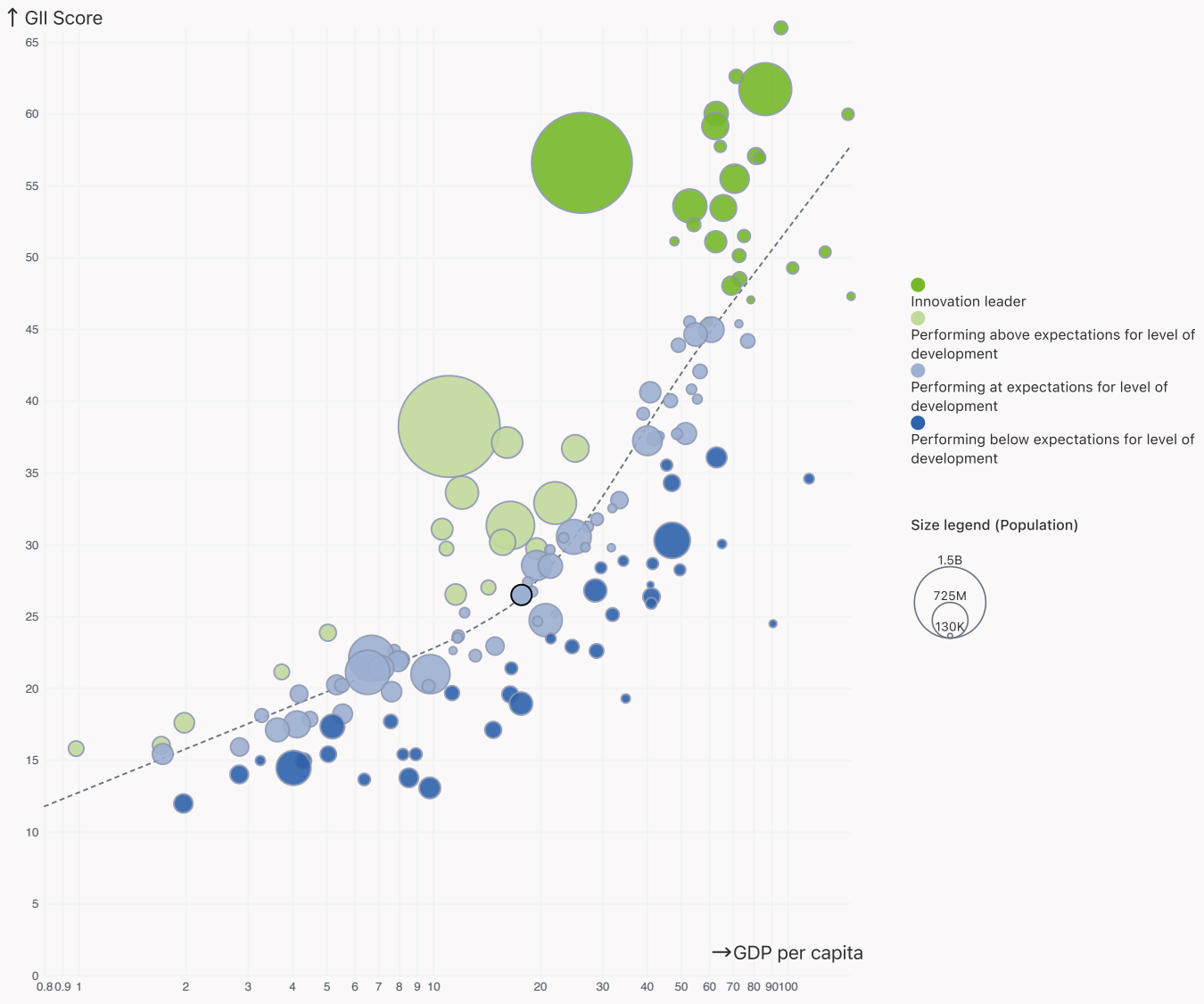
Global Innovation Index 2025

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 Peru 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.

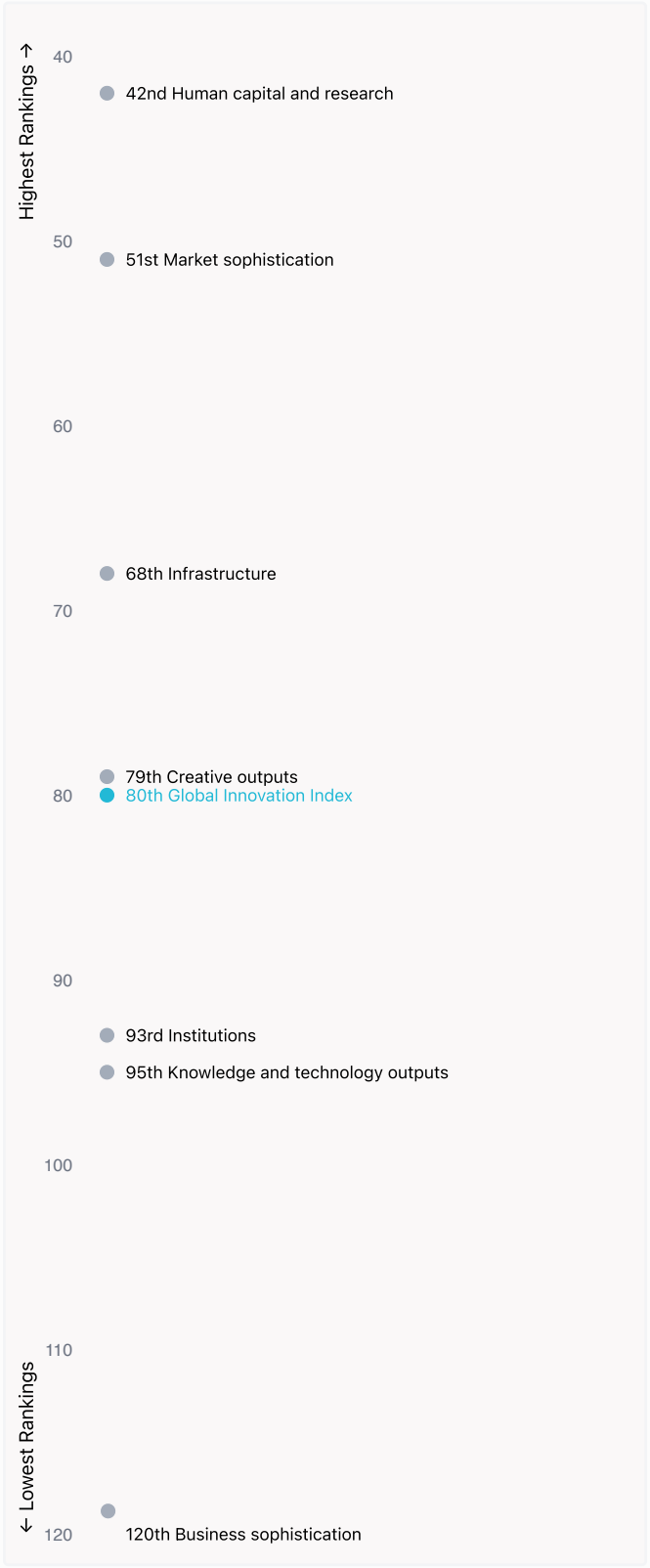
Peru produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Peru ranks highest in Human capital and research (42nd), Market sophistication (51st), Infrastructure (68th) and Creative outputs (79th).

Lowest Rankings

Peru ranks lowest in Business sophistication (120th), Knowledge and technology outputs (95th) and Institutions (93rd).

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

Upper middle-income economies

Peru performs above the Upper middle-income group average in Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Peru performs above the regional average in Institutions, Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Creative outputs.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- Upper middle-income | Score: 44.7
- Peru | Score: 39.78
- LCN | Score: 38.69

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- Peru | Score: 38.96
- Upper middle-income | Score: 29.7
- LCN | Score: 26.83

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- Peru | Score: 41.94
- Upper middle-income | Score: 41.1
- LCN | Score: 36.36

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- Peru | Score: 40.55
- Upper middle-income | Score: 34.8
- LCN | Score: 29.96

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- Upper middle-income | Score: 27.7
- LCN | Score: 25.00
- Peru | Score: 21.31

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- Upper middle-income | Score: 20.0
- LCN | Score: 15.29
- Peru | Score: 13.67

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- Upper middle-income | Score: 22.6
- Peru | Score: 19.18
- LCN | Score: 17.22

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Peru

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

Peru's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP** (rank 5), **Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %** (rank 7) and **Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP** (rank 15).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
5	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
7	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %
15	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
23	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
29	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
34	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
34	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP
38	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
40	3.1.3	Government's online service*
43	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
127	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
112	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†
111	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
111	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP
110	6.3.2	Production and export complexity
110	5.2.4	State of cluster development†
96	5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*
93	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
71	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP

Global Innovation Index 2025

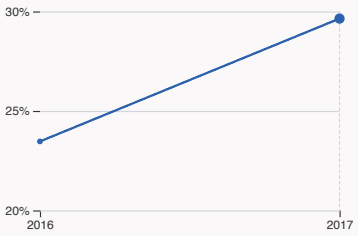
Peru's innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in Peru

2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.24 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.4 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 66.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 29.64 % of total graduates in 2017, up by 6.17 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 23.

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.16 % GDP in 2022, up by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 93.

2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 14.97 for the top three universities in 2024, down by 18.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 62.

4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.14 in 2023, up by 3.12% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

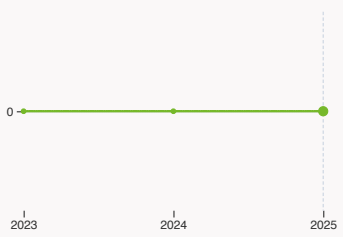
was equal to 15.76 % of total workforce in 2024, up by 0.21 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Peru

6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 189 patents in 2023, up by 7.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 84.

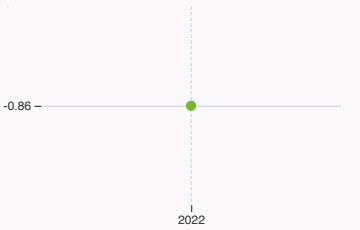


6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 11.08 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2023, down by 1.07% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 82.

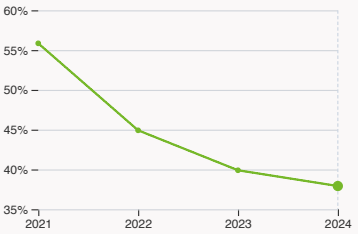


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.86 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 110.

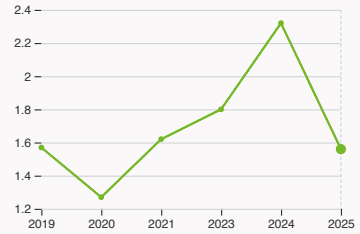
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 266.81 million USD in 2023, down by 0.5% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 100.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 37.92 % for the top 15 companies in 2024, down by 1.98 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 61.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 1.56 billion USD in 2025, down by 32.76% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 66.

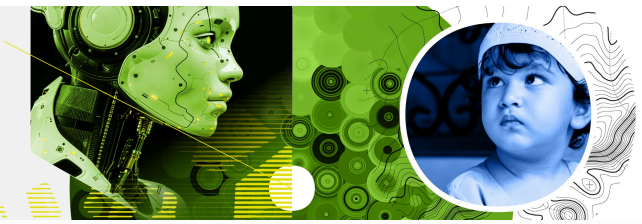
7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 28 films in 2023, down by 3.45% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.

7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 31.3 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 12.47% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 87.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Peru's innovation top performers

Data not available for 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.

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Peru

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
1	MINSUR	Mining	50	75	n/a

Source: WIPO, based on European Commission's Joint Research Centre (https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2024-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard) and Orbis database (https://www.moodys.com/web/en/us/capabilities/company-reference-data/orbis.html).
Note: Data is based on the 2024 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard from the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, which ranks the top 2,000 firms by R&D investment annually. For countries not represented in the Scoreboard, companies from Orbis with R&D expenditure above USD 50 million were identified and used to complement the dataset.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Peru's top universities

Rank	University	Score
359	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DEL PERU	31.90
901-950	UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL MAYOR DE SAN MARCOS	n/a
1001-1200	UNIVERSIDAD PERUANA CAYETANO HEREDIA (UPCH)	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	UNIVERSIDAD PERUANA CAYETANO HEREDIA	39.45
2	PONTIFICAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF PERU	32.35
3	UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AGRARIA LA MOLINA	31.40

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 Peru

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	CREDICORP LTD.	31.38
2	COMPANIA MINERA PODEROSA S.A.	84.73
3	ALICORP S.A.A.	52.59

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 Peru with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	BCP	Banking	779
2	SCC	Mining, Iron & Steel	481.7
3	INTERBANK	Banking	304

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

Peru

GII 2025 rank **80**

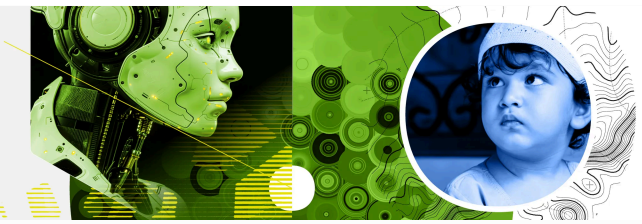
Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
91	72	Upper middle	Latin America and the Caribbean	34.2	605.6	17,775.2

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**39.8**	**93**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**45.5**	**88**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	60	73	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	31	100	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**46.3**	**75**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	53.5	59	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	39.2	103	
1.3 Business environment	**27.5**	**107**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	31.2	100	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	23.9	71	
Human capital and research	**39**	**42**	◆
2.1 Education	**45.7**	**87**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.2	66	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	16.1	64	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	14.8	56	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	402.4	62	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	14.6	76	
2.2 Tertiary education	**52.7**	**8**	◆
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	71.2	44	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	29.6	23	●
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	n/a	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**18.4**	**49**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.2	93	○
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	37.4	43	●
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	15.3	62	
Infrastructure	**41.9**	**68**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**73.8**	**75**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	63.6	104	◇
3.1.2 ICT use*	77.3	72	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	80.5	40	●
3.2 General infrastructure	**23**	**97**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	1,755.7	89	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	40.9	60	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	18.5	111	○
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**29**	**42**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	15.2	34	●
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	25.1	50	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	2.8	34	●
Market sophistication	**40.5**	**51**	
4.1 Credit	**37.7**	**40**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	36.5	66	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	45.6	74	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	5.8	5	●◆
4.2 Investment	**3.7**	**79**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	35.5	44	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.04	92	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.01	64	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.05	84	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.02	86	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**80.3**	**28**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	0.6	7	●
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	84.8	57	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	605.6	46	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**21.3**	**120**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**22.9**	**125**	◇
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	15.8	86	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	7.6	85	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	40.1	62	
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.05	71	○
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**12.9**	**119**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	0.9	96	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	18.8	112	○
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	7.8	96	○
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	29.2	110	○
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.03	70	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**28.1**	**66**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.8	49	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	7.5	80	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.1	38	●
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.1	57	
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**13.7**	**95**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**12.6**	**74**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	84	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.06	67	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.1	15	●
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	4.4	111	○
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	14.4	60	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**18.2**	**107**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	0.05	99	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53	○◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.2	66	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	11.3	82	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**10.3**	**105**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.06	79	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	29.5	110	○◇
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.4	100	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.2	127	○
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	4.9	51	
Creative outputs	**19.2**	**79**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**24.4**	**68**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	37.9	61	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	52.1	29	●
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.5	66	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	105	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**4.6**	**102**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.1	88	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	1.2	69	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	7	43	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.2	80	
7.3 Online creativity	**23.4**	**79**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	3.5	72	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	7.3	66	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	59.5	87	

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 Peru.

Peru has missing data for four indicators and outdated data for seven indicators.

Missing data for Peru

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

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

Outdated data for Peru

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2017	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2017	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2017	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2022	2023	International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

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

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.