# Global Innovation Index 2025

## Seychelles ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

### Seychelles ranks 75th 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.



Seychelles ranks 50th among the 54 High-income group economies.



Seychelles ranks 3rd among the 32 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.



### Seychelles GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Seychelles 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 Seychelles in the GII 2025 is between ranks 59 and 88.

| Year | GII Position | Innovation Inputs | Innovation Outputs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2021 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2022 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2023 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2024 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2025 | 75th | 64th | 90th |

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

This year Seychelles ranks 64th in innovation inputs.

Seychelles ranks 90th in innovation outputs.

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

For Seychelles, 3 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 | ▲ 38.3 %<br>2023 - 2024 | n/a | ▼ -23.5 %<br>2023 - 2024 | ▼ -16.7 %<br>2023 - 2024 |
| Long term<br>(annual growth) | ▲ 7 %<br>2014 - 2024 | n/a | ▲ 6.8 %<br>2020 - 2024 | 0 %<br>2014 - 2024 |

### Technology adoption

| | Safe sanitation | Connectivity | | Robots | Electric vehicles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fixed broadband | 5G | | |
| Short term | n/a | ▲ 5.1%<br>2022 - 2023 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Long term<br>(annual growth) | n/a | ▲ 12.2%<br>2013 - 2023 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Penetration | n/a | 30.8<br>per 100 inhabitants in 2023 | n/a | n/a | n/a |

### Socioeconomic impact

| | Labor productivity | Life expectancy | Temperature change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Short term | n/a | ▲ 2.3 %<br>2022 - 2023 | + 1.6 °C<br>2024 |
| Long term<br>(annual growth) | n/a | ▲ 0.1 %<br>2013 - 2023 | + 0.7 °C<br>2014 |
| Level | n/a | 72.9<br>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.

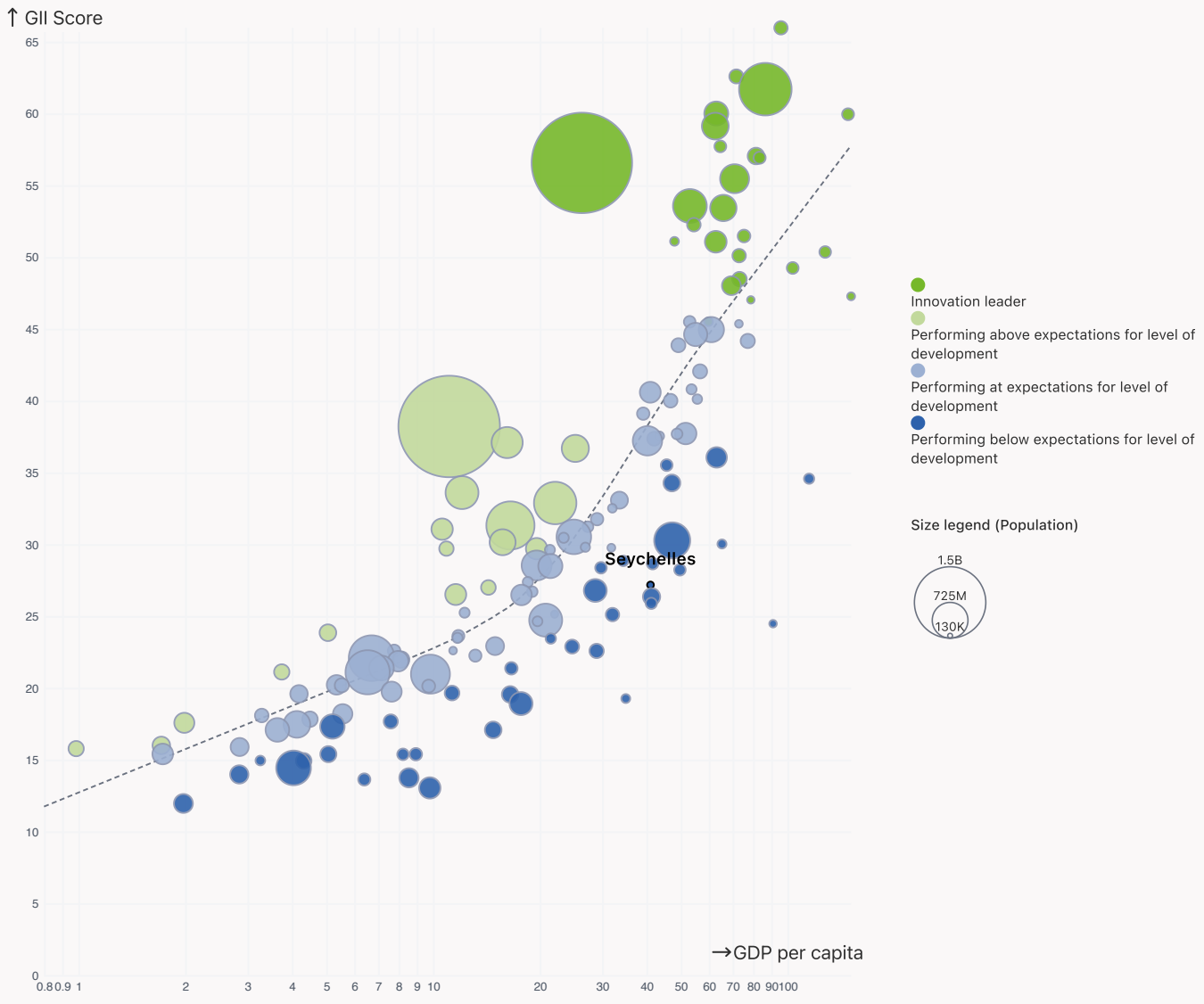
# Global Innovation Index 2025

## 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 Seychelles 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.

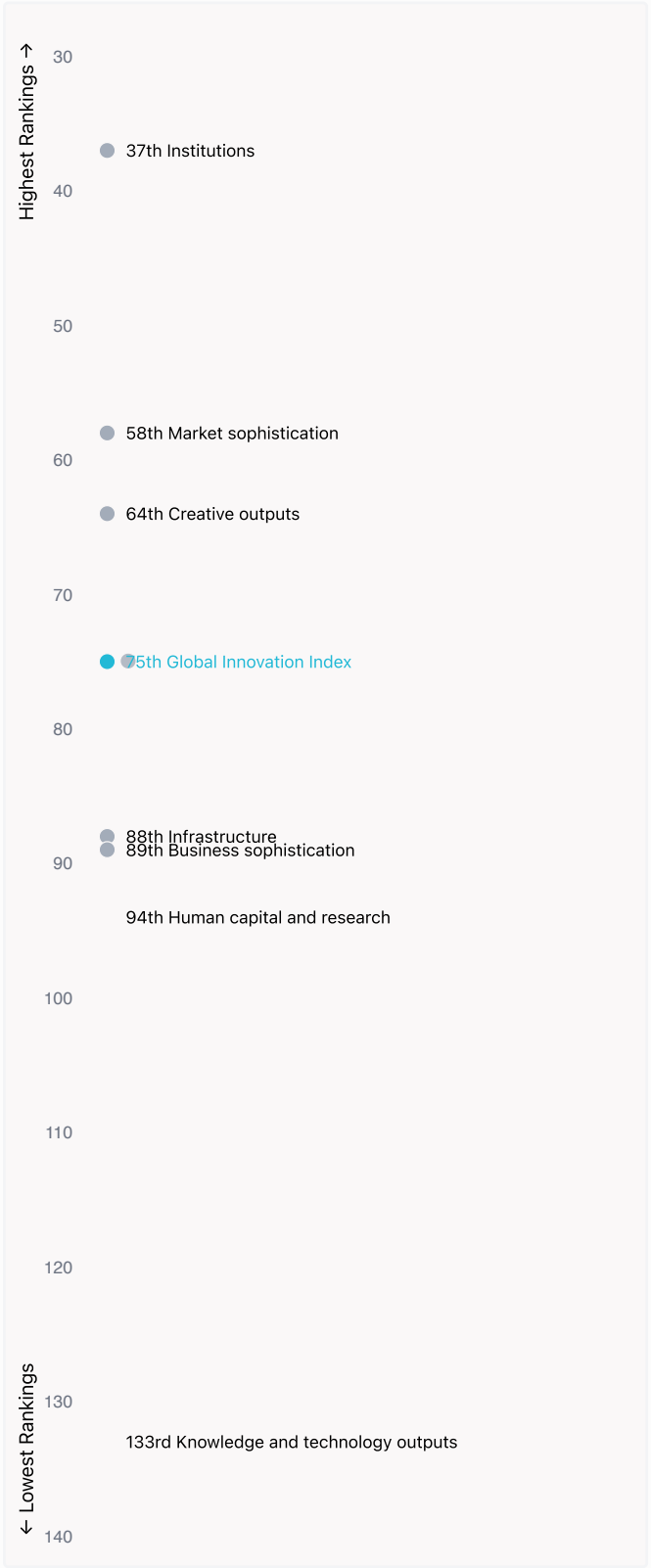
Seychelles produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

# Global Innovation Index 2025

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




### Highest Rankings

Seychelles ranks highest in Institutions (37th), Market sophistication (58th) and Creative outputs (64th).

### Lowest Rankings

Seychelles ranks lowest in Knowledge and technology outputs (133rd), Human capital and research (94th) and Business sophistication (89th).

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

# Global Innovation Index 2025

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

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

### High-income economies

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

### Sub-Saharan Africa

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

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- High-income | Score: 65.99
- Seychelles | Score: 63.37
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 40.29

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- High-income | Score: 45.45
- Seychelles | Score: 23.88
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 18.06

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- High-income | Score: 54.18
- Seychelles | Score: 37.06
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 27.58

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- High-income | Score: 47.12
- Seychelles | Score: 38.75
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 22.67

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- High-income | Score: 42.22
- Seychelles | Score: 25.67
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 25.36

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- High-income | Score: 33.94
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 11.53
- Seychelles | Score: 7.83

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- High-income | Score: 38.68
- Seychelles | Score: 25.33
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 10.61

# Global Innovation Index 2025

## Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Seychelles

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

Seychelles's best-ranked innovation strengths are **VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP** (rank 1), **Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69** (rank 1) and **VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP** (rank 1).

### Strengths

| Rank | Code | Indicator name |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4.2.5 | VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP |
| 1 | 7.3.1 | Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 |
| 1 | 4.2.4 | VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP |
| 1 | 4.2.2 | Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP |
| 2 | 7.3.3 | Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP |
| 5 | 7.3.2 | GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69 |
| 12 | 5.3.4 | FDI net inflows, % GDP |
| 23 | 1.1.1 | Operational stability for businesses* |
| 26 | 5.2.5 | Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP |
| 27 | 6.1.2 | PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP |

### Weaknesses

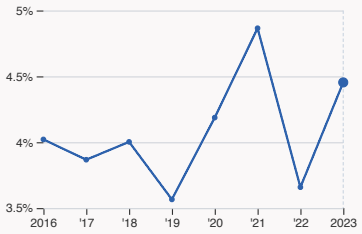
| Rank | Code | Indicator name |
|---|---|---|
| 139 | 4.3.3 | Domestic market scale, bn PPP$ |
| 138 | 5.3.3 | ICT services imports, % total trade |
| 132 | 6.1.5 | Citable documents H-index |
| 131 | 5.3.2 | High-tech imports, % total trade |
| 130 | 7.1.4 | Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP |
| 124 | 6.3.3 | High-tech exports, % total trade |
| 117 | 2.2.3 | Tertiary inbound mobility, % |
| 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

## Seychelles's innovation system

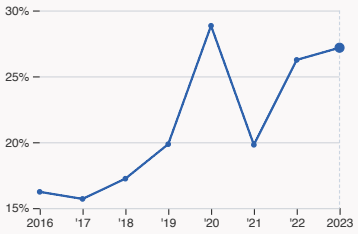
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

### Innovation inputs in Seychelles



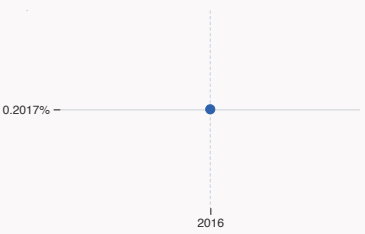

2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.45 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.8 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.



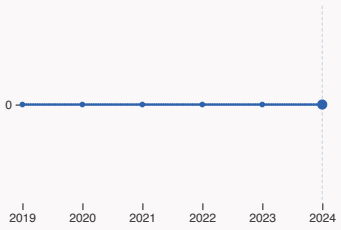

2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 27.17 % of total graduates in 2023, up by 0.92 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.



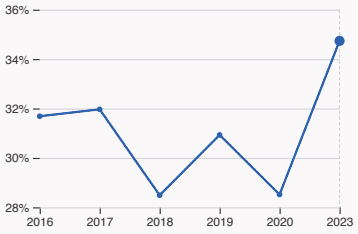

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.2 % GDP in 2016 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 87.




2.3.4 QS university ranking

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

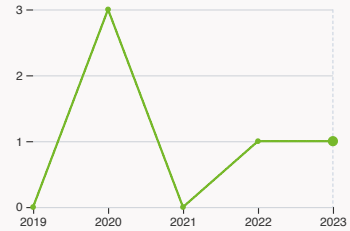



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 34.74 % in 2023, up by 6.22 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 42.

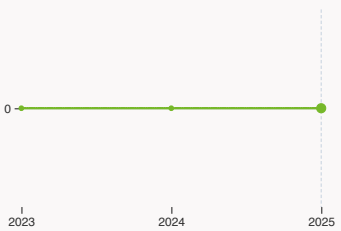
# Global Innovation Index 2025

## Innovation outputs in Seychelles




### 6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 1 patent in 2023 with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 93.




### 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.


### 6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 2.89 million USD in 2023, down by 79% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 124.


### 7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 42.67 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 13.41% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.

# Seychelles

GII 2025 rank **75**

| Output rank | Input rank | Income | Region | Population (mn) | GDP, PPP$ (bn) | GDP per capita, PPP$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 90 | 64 | High | Sub-Saharan Africa | 0.1 | 4.1 | 41,077.7 |

| | Score / Value | Rank | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Institutions** | **63.4** | **37** | |
| **1.1 Institutional environment** | **68.5** | **35** | |
| 1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses* | 78.7 | 23 | ● |
| 1.1.2 Government effectiveness* | 58.4 | 44 | |
| **1.2 Regulatory environment** | **57.2** | **55** | ◇ |
| 1.2.1 Regulatory quality* | 51.6 | 62 | ◇ |
| 1.2.2 Rule of law* | 62.8 | 46 | |
| **1.3 Business environment** | **64.4** | **[27]** | |
| 1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business† | 64.4 | 38 | |
| 1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture† | n/a | n/a | |
| **Human capital and research** | **23.9** | **94** | ◇ |
| **2.1 Education** | **49.7** | **71** | ◇ |
| 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP | 4.5 | 57 | |
| 2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap | 13.9 | 70 | ◇ |
| 2.1.3 School life expectancy, years | 13.4 | 78 | ◇ |
| 2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science | n/a | n/a | |
| 2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary | 11.2 | 44 | |
| **2.2 Tertiary education** | **20.9** | **93** | ◇ |
| 2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross | 14 | 111 | ◇ |
| 2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % | 27.2 | 34 | |
| 2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, % | 0 | 117 | ○ ◇ |
| **2.3 Research and development (R&D)** | **1** | **104** | ◇ |
| 2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. | n/a | n/a | |
| 2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | 0.2 | 87 | |
| 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** | **37.1** | **88** | ◇ |
| **3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)** | **66.1** | **91** | ◇ |
| 3.1.1 ICT access* | 88.2 | 58 | ◇ |
| 3.1.2 ICT use* | 74.8 | 78 | ◇ |
| 3.1.3 Government's online service* | 35.5 | 111 | ◇ |
| **3.2 General infrastructure** | **38.6** | **[48]** | |
| 3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. | n/a | n/a | |
| 3.2.2 Logistics performance* | n/a | n/a | |
| 3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP | 24.3 | 59 | |
| **3.3 Ecological sustainability** | **6.5** | **129** | ◇ |
| 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use | n/a | n/a | |
| 3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, % | 2 | 123 | ◇ |
| 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP | 1.3 | 63 | |
| **Market sophistication** | **38.8** | **58** | |
| **4.1 Credit** | **6.8** | **[125]** | |
| 4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups† | n/a | n/a | |
| 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP | 24.5 | 109 | |
| 4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP | n/a | n/a | |
| **4.2 Investment** | **65.3** | **1** | |
| 4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP | 76.3 | 23 | |
| 4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP | 5.5 | 1 | ● |
| 4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC | 0.008 | 77 | |
| 4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP | 29.2 | 1 | ● |
| 4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP | 4.5 | 1 | ● |
| **4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale** | **44.2** | **119** | ◇ |
| 4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % | 1.5 | 53 | |
| 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification | n/a | n/a | |
| 4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$ | 4.1 | 139 | ○ ◇ |

| | Score / Value | Rank | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Business sophistication** | **25.7** | **89** | ◇ |
| **5.1 Knowledge workers** | **25** | **117** | ◇ |
| 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % | 34.7 | 42 | |
| 5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % | 5.7 | 92 | ◇ |
| 5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, % | 32.4 | 79 | |
| 5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP | n/a | n/a | |
| 5.1.5 GERD financed by business, % | 2 | 84 | |
| **5.2 Innovation linkages** | **32.6** | **48** | |
| 5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, % | 2.2 | 38 | |
| 5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration† | 34.2 | 72 | |
| 5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5* | n/a | n/a | |
| 5.2.4 State of cluster development† | 57.3 | 46 | |
| 5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP | 1 | 26 | ● |
| **5.3 Knowledge absorption** | **19.5** | **110** | ◇ |
| 5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade | 0.2 | 106 | ◇ |
| 5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade | 3.2 | 131 | ○ ◇ |
| 5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade | 0.1 | 138 | ○ ◇ |
| 5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP | 9.3 | 12 | ● |
| 5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses | n/a | n/a | |
| **Knowledge and technology outputs** | **7.8** | **133** | ◇ |
| **6.1 Knowledge creation** | **15.8** | **62** | |
| 6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.3 | 93 | ◇ |
| 6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 0.7 | 27 | ● |
| 6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | - | - | |
| 6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP | 15.7 | 43 | |
| 6.1.5 Citable documents H-index | 1.6 | 132 | ○ ◇ |
| **6.2 Knowledge impact** | **3.6** | **[139]** | |
| 6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % | n/a | n/a | |
| 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP | 0 | 53 | ○ ◇ |
| 6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP | 0.1 | 91 | ◇ |
| 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing | n/a | n/a | |
| **6.3 Knowledge diffusion** | **4** | **132** | ◇ |
| 6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade | 0.07 | 72 | |
| 6.3.2 Production and export complexity | n/a | n/a | |
| 6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade | 0.1 | 124 | ○ ◇ |
| 6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade | 0.4 | 113 | |
| 6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP | 2.8 | 75 | |
| **Creative outputs** | **25.3** | **[64]** | |
| **7.1 Intangible assets** | **4.7** | **[122]** | |
| 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % | n/a | n/a | |
| 7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 18.9 | 90 | |
| 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 | 130 | ○ ◇ |
| **7.2 Creative goods and services** | **0.5** | **[133]** | |
| 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 | 0.04 | 116 | |
| **7.3 Online creativity** | **91.5** | **2** | |
| 7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 | 100 | 1 | ● |
| 7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69 | 86.1 | 5 | ● |
| 7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP | 88.3 | 2 | ● |

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

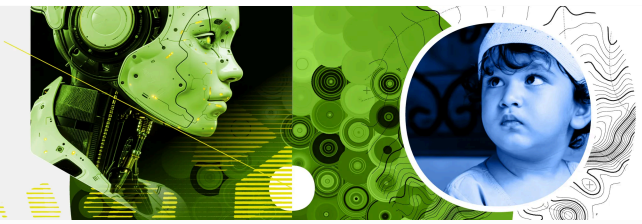
The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for Seychelles.

Seychelles has missing data for twenty one indicators and outdated data for ten indicators.

### Missing data for Seychelles

| Code | Indicator name | Economy year | Model year | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 3.2.1 | Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. | n/a | 2023 | International Energy Agency |
| 3.2.2 | Logistics performance* | n/a | 2023 | World Bank, Logistics Performance Index 2023 |
| 3.3.1 | GDP/unit of energy use | n/a | 2022 | International Energy Agency |
| 4.1.1 | Finance for startups and scaleups† | n/a | 2024 | Global Entrepreneurship Monitor |
| 4.1.3 | Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP | n/a | 2023 | International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS) |
| 4.3.2 | Domestic industry diversification | n/a | 2022 | United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) |
| 5.1.4 | GERD performed by business, % GDP | n/a | 2023 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 5.2.3 | University industry & international engagement, top 5* | n/a | 2025 | Times Higher Education, World University Rankings 2025 |
| 5.3.5 | Research talent, % in businesses | n/a | 2023 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 6.1.3 | Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | n/a | 2023 | World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund |
| 6.2.1 | Labor productivity growth, % | n/a | 2024 | The Conference Board |
| 6.2.4 | High-tech manufacturing | n/a | 2022 | United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) |
| 6.3.2 | Production and export complexity | n/a | 2022 | Harvard University, Growth Lab |
| 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 |

# Global Innovation Index 2025



| Code | Indicator name | Economy year | Model year | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |

## Outdated data for Seychelles

| 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) |
| 2.1.2 | Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap | 2016 | 2021 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.3.2 | Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | 2016 | 2023 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT |
| 4.1.2 | Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP | 2016 | 2023 | International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates |
| 5.1.1 | Knowledge-intensive employment, % | 2023 | 2024 | International Labour Organization |
| 5.1.2 | Females employed w/advanced degrees, % | 2023 | 2024 | International Labour Organization |
| 5.1.5 | GERD financed by business, % | 2016 | 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) |
| 7.1.4 | Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP | 2021 | 2023 | World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund |

# 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.