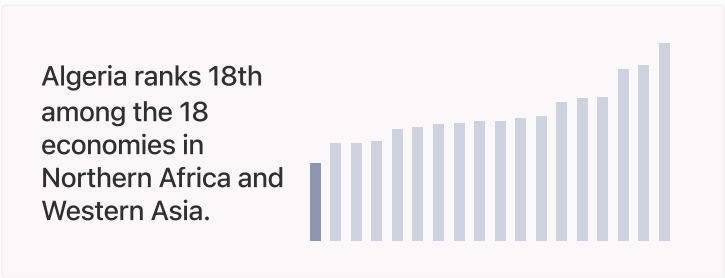
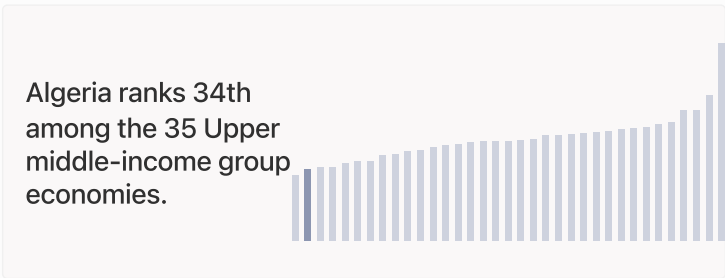
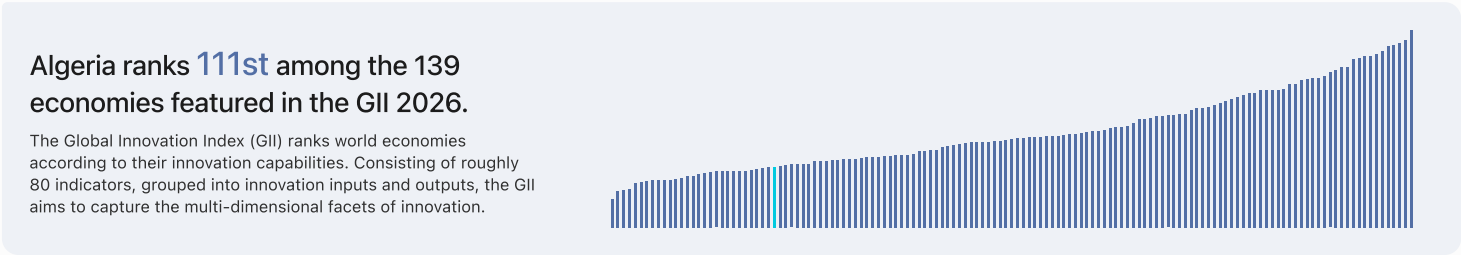




Algeria ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026



> **Algeria GII Ranking (2020-2026)**

The table shows the rankings of Algeria over the past seven 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 Algeria in the GII 2026 is between ranks 99 and 117.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	121st	111st	126th
2021	120th	109th	128th
2022	115th	110th	118th
2023	119th	118th	116th
2024	115th	113rd	115th
2025	115th	112nd	111st
2026	111st	99th	122nd

Algeria performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026.

This year Algeria ranks 99th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Algeria ranks 122nd in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

> **World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters**

Algeria has no clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Global Innovation Index 2026



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2026 shows what is the current state of innovation in Algeria, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Algeria, 6 indicators have improved in the short-term and 2 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 15.4 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 19.4 % 2023 - 2024	0 % 2024 - 2025	▼ -6.7 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 10.4 % 2015 - 2025	0 % 2019 - 2024	▲ 14.9 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 5.8 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.1% 2023 - 2024	▲ 12.5% 2023 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	0% 2014 - 2024	▲ 14.6% 2014 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	62.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	13.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 2.7 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.3 % 2023 - 2024	+ 2 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.8 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.1 °C 2015
Level	70,966.3 USD in 2025	76.5 years in 2024	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.



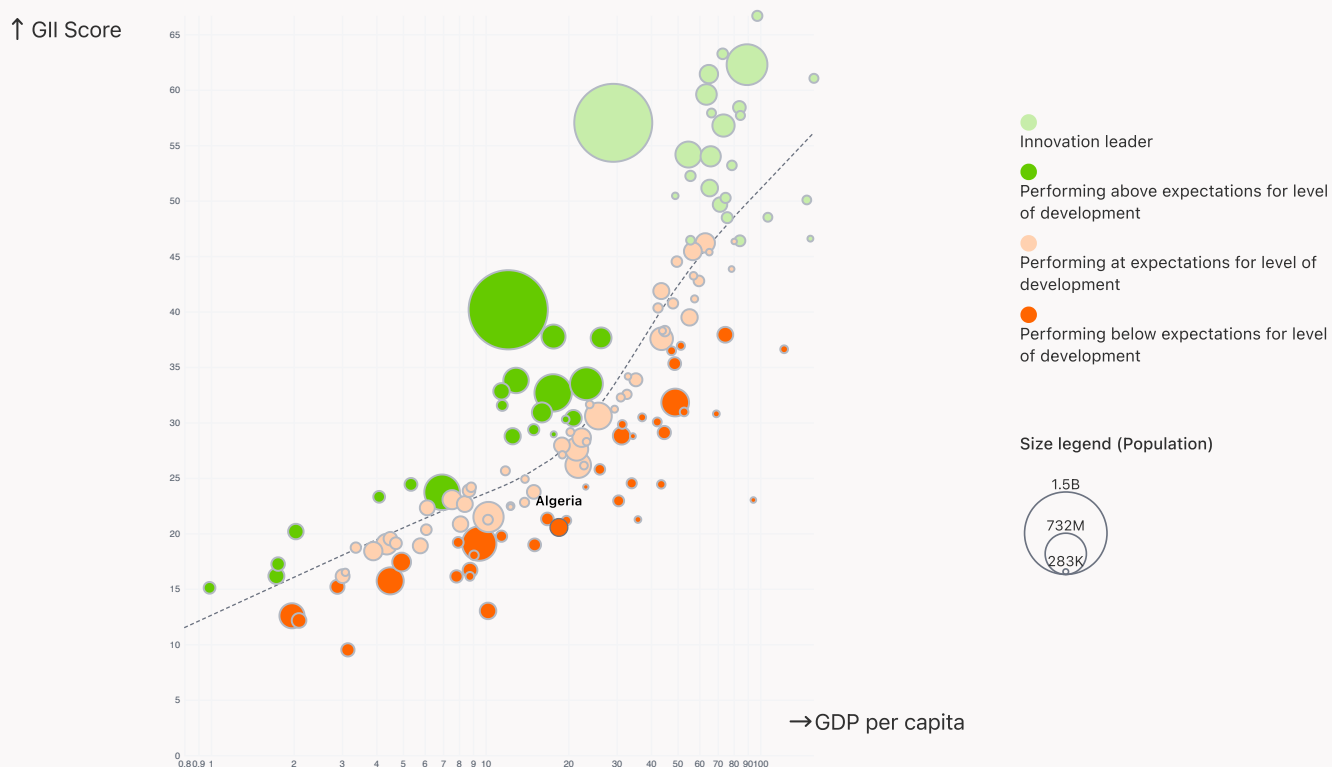
Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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 Algeria performs below expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development





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.



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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





Overview of Algeria's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2026

The chart shows the ranking for each of the seven areas that the GII comprises. The strongest areas for Algeria are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



Highest Rankings

Algeria ranks highest in Human capital and research (39th) and Institutions (89th).



Lowest Rankings

Algeria ranks lowest in Market sophistication (125th), Business sophistication (122nd) and Knowledge and technology outputs (120th).



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



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



Upper middle-income economies

Algeria performs above the Upper middle-income group average in Human capital and research.



Northern Africa and Western Asia

Algeria performs above the regional average in Human capital and research.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

NAWA | Score: 54.89

Upper middle-income | Score: 45.06

Algeria | Score: 42.79

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

Algeria | Score: 41.01

NAWA | Score: 36.97

Upper middle-income | Score: 31.25

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

NAWA | Score: 47.40

Upper middle-income | Score: 43.45

Algeria | Score: 31.12

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

NAWA | Score: 39.73

Upper middle-income | Score: 35.56

Algeria | Score: 19.59

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

NAWA | Score: 30.04

Upper middle-income | Score: 26.56

Algeria | Score: 18.77

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

NAWA | Score: 24.00

Upper middle-income | Score: 21.41

Algeria | Score: 10.76

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

NAWA | Score: 26.44

Upper middle-income | Score: 23.59

Algeria | Score: 10.02



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Algeria

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Algeria in the GII 2026.



Algeria's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Expenditure on education, % GDP** (rank 2), **Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap** (rank 2) and **Gross capital formation, % GDP** (rank 5).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
2	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
2	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap
5	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP
17	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
36	5.2.4	State of cluster development [†]
37	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
39	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$
40	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business [†]
43	2.1.3	School life expectancy, years
46	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
58	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
81	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
81	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
90	5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses
102	4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC
115	3.2.2	Aviation import dwell time
115	4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP
116	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP
138	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP



Algeria's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Algeria



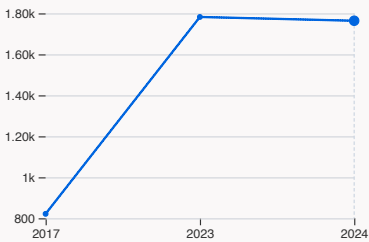
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 8.98 % GDP in 2024, up by 3.37 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.



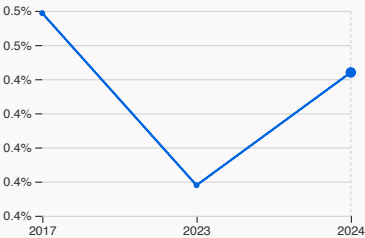
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 30.9 % of total graduates in 2024, down by 0.25 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.



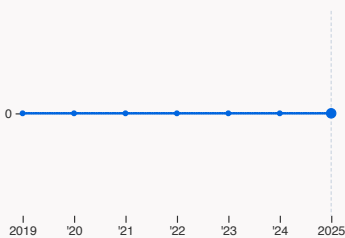
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 1763.99 FTE per million population in 2024, down by 1.04% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.44 % GDP in 2024, up by 0.07 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 63.



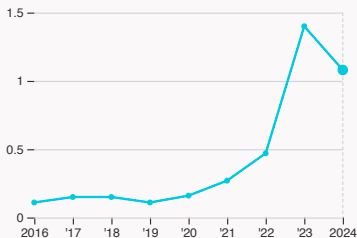
2.3.4 QS university ranking

The country does not have any universities in the QS world universities ranking in 2025.

Global Innovation Index 2026

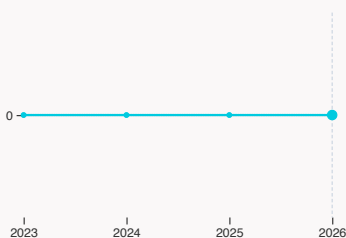


> Innovation outputs in Algeria



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 1.08 thousand patents in 2024, down by 22.86% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.



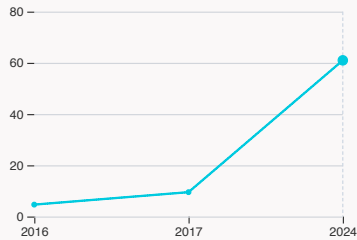
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2026.



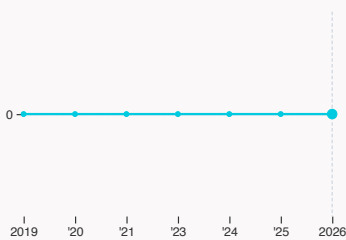
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -1.06 in 2024, up by 7.83% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 114.



6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 60.98 million USD in 2024, up by 541.22% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 122.



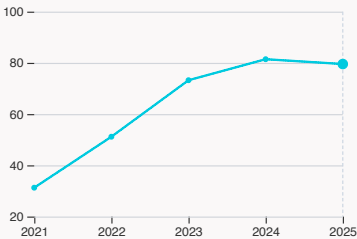
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

The country does not have any brands that make the top 5,000 ranking in 2026.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 8 films in 2024, up by 33.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 93.

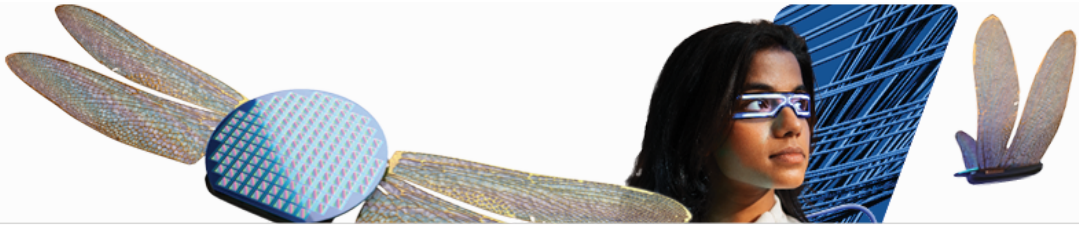


7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 79.55 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, down by 2.31% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 99.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
122	99	Upper middle	Northern Africa and Western Asia	47.4	874.6	18,509.5
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				42.8	89	
1.1 Institutional environment				45.8	93	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				55.3	96	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				36.3	94	
1.2 Regulatory environment				32.1	112	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				28.5	118	◇
1.2.2 Rule of law*				35.7	102	
1.3 Business environment				50.5	57	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				61.3	40	●
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				39.7	43	
 Human capital and research				41	39	◆
2.1 Education				81.2	3	◆
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				9	2	●◆
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				38.8	2	●◆
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				15.6	43	●
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				15.5	79	
2.2 Tertiary education				36	54	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				54.4	66	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				30.9	17	●◆
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				0.3	108	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				5.9	79	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				1,764	44	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				0.4	63	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				0	46	○◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0	81	○◇
 Infrastructure				31.1	116	◇
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				62.9	97	
3.1.1 ICT access*				87.8	63	
3.1.2 ICT use*				81.3	67	
3.1.3 Government online service*				19.6	130	◇
3.2 General infrastructure				24.8	123	◇
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				2,071.5	85	●
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				12.1	115	○◇
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				18.2	89	
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				39.5	5	●◆
3.3 Ecological sustainability				5.6	131	◇
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				9	102	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				0.1	134	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2	113	
 Market sophistication				19.6	125	◇
4.1 Credit				25.4	76	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				45.2	53	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				19	111	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment				0.06	125	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				0.2	83	●
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.004	116	○◇
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.002	102	○◇
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.004	115	○
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				33.3	132	◇
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				12.7	135	●
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				874.6	39	●
 Business sophistication				18.8	122	◇
5.1 Knowledge workers				19.3	[135]	
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, %				44.3	46	●◆
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				0.01	86	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				2.4	90	◇
5.2 Innovation linkages				23.9	70	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				0.5	115	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				39.9	60	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				6.4	99	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				66.9	36	●◆
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.004	92	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				13.2	129	◇
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.3	82	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				9.2	51	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				0.3	130	◇
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				0.4	118	◇
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				0.06	121	◇
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				0.5	90	○◇
 Knowledge and technology outputs				10.8	120	◇
6.1 Knowledge creation				11.6	76	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.3	37	●
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.01	91	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				10	89	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				10.7	75	
6.2 Knowledge impact				10.5	132	◇
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				0.1	116	◇
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				0	58	○◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.007	138	○◇
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				n/a	n/a	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				10.2	127	◇
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.001	118	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				47.4	114	◇
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				0.1	122	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				0.1	128	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.8	114	
 Creative outputs				10	117	◇
7.1 Intangible assets				8.8	101	◇
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				17.7	92	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				0	81	○◇
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.7	67	
7.2 Creative goods and services				0.9	133	◇
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.01	119	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				0.3	93	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				2.3	52	◇
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.006	134	
7.3 Online creativity				21.6	104	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				0.3	119	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				1.8	112	◇
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				62.6	99	

Notes: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question. ● indicates that the economy's data are older than the base year. Square brackets [] indicate that 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. Examine the underlying data further via the GI Innovation Ecosystems & Data Explorer at <https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking/en>.



Data Availability

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



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

Missing data for Algeria

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	2024	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	n/a	2023	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Industrial Statistics Database (INDSTAT), two-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 and Revision 4
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	n/a	2025	International Labour Organization
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	2023	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Industrial Statistics Database (INDSTAT), two-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 and Revision 4
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2025	Brand Finance

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

Outdated data for Algeria

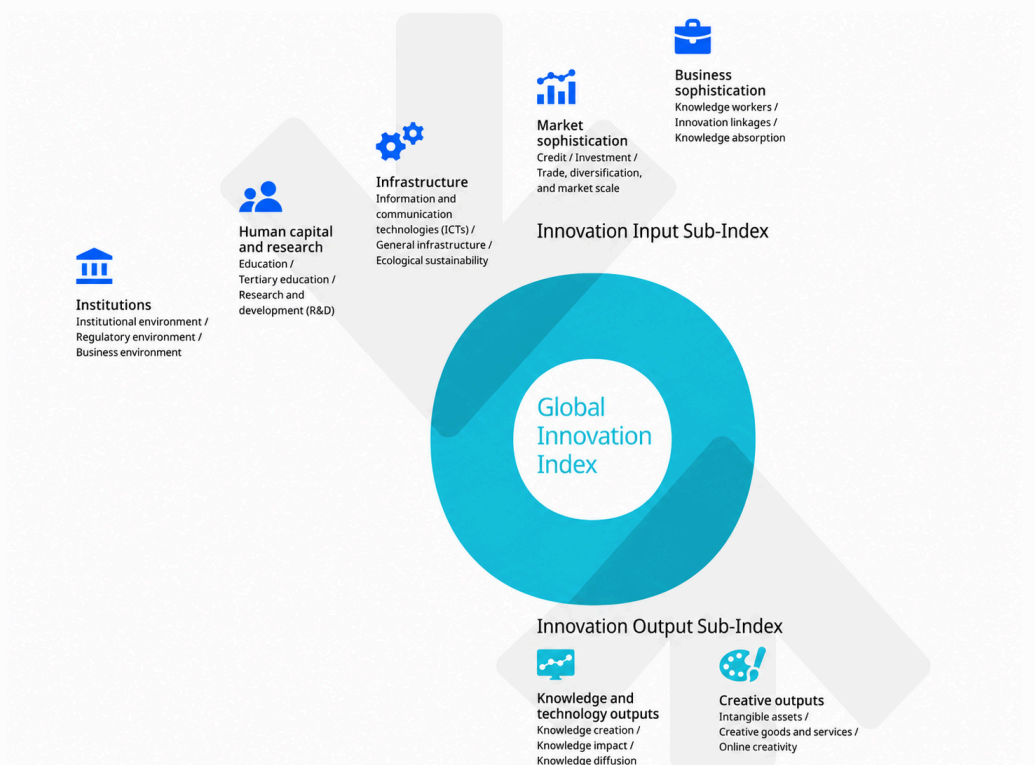
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2023	2024	International Energy Agency
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	2018	2024	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	2024	2025	PitchBook Data, Inc.
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2017	2024	World Trade Organization

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



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.