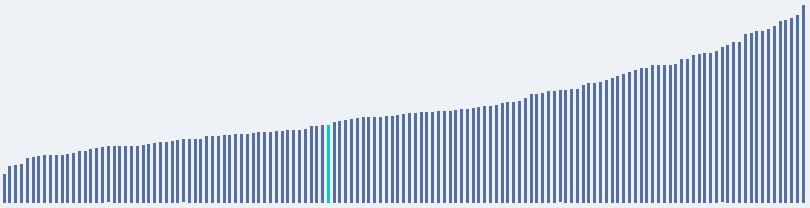
Global Innovation Index 2026



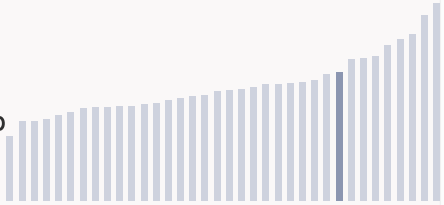
Egypt ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

Egypt ranks 83rd among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2026.

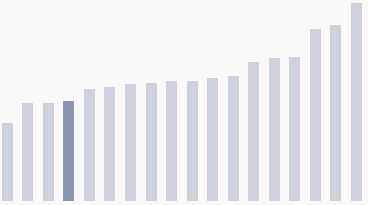
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Egypt ranks 9th among the 36 Lower middle-income group economies.



Egypt ranks 15th among the 18 economies in Northern Africa and Western Asia.



Egypt GII Ranking (2020-2026)

The table shows the rankings of Egypt 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 Egypt in the GII 2026 is between ranks 80 and 86.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	96th	104th	82nd
2021	94th	102nd	86th
2022	89th	97th	83rd
2023	86th	99th	74th
2024	86th	95th	80th
2025	86th	94th	81st
2026	83rd	95th	75th

Egypt performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026.

This year **Egypt ranks 95th in innovation inputs.** This position is lower than last year.

Egypt ranks 75th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters

Egypt has 1 cluster 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 Egypt, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Egypt, 6 indicators have improved in the short-term and 4 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 5.4 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.8 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -8.3 % 2024 - 2025	▼ -4.8 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 10.3 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 9.3 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -10 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 5.7% 2023 - 2024	▲ 9.5% 2023 - 2024	n/a	▲ 8.4% 2023 - 2024	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 6.2% 2014 - 2024	▲ 16.1% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 17% 2014 - 2024	n/a
Penetration	57.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	11.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▼ -2.5 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1.4 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.1 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.3 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.2 °C 2015
Level	76,044.8 USD in 2025	71.8 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.

Global Innovation Index 2026



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 Egypt performs at expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



Global Innovation Index 2026



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.

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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

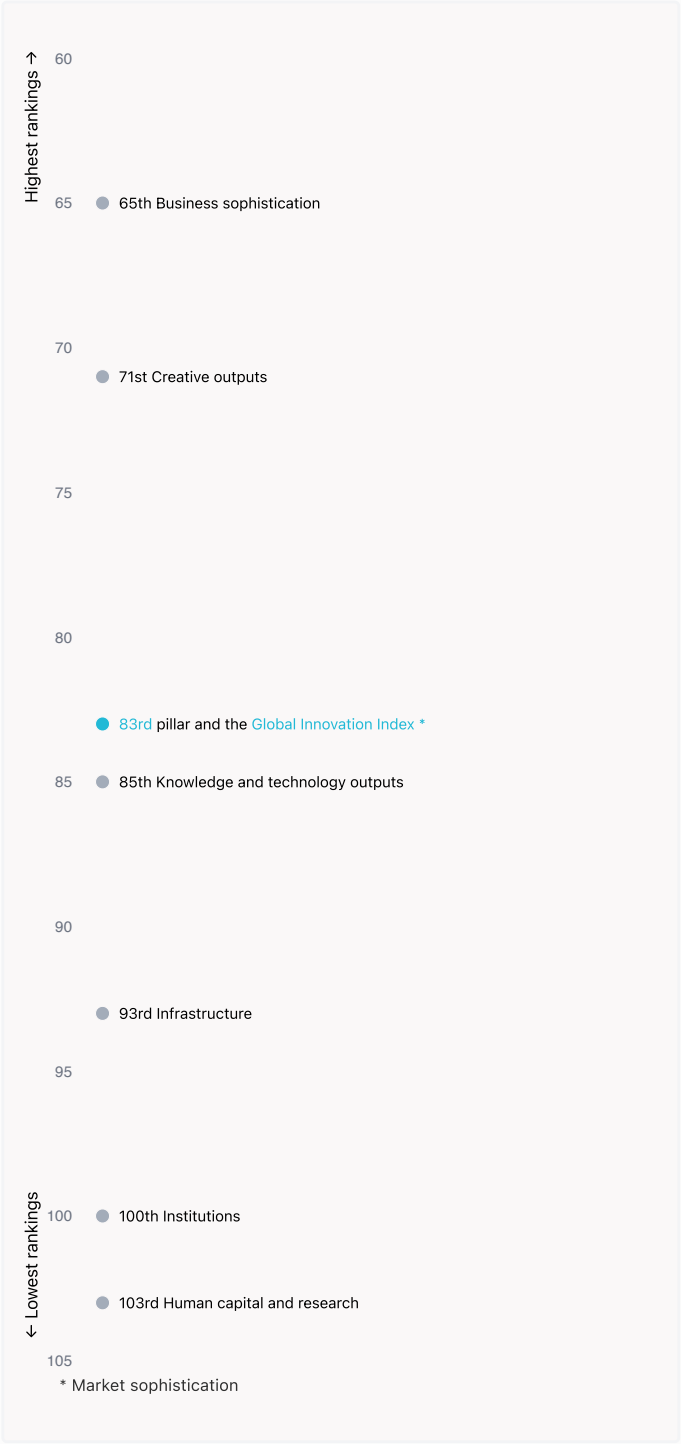


Global Innovation Index 2026



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



Highest Rankings

Egypt ranks highest in Business sophistication (65th), Creative outputs (71st) and Market sophistication (83rd).

Lowest Rankings

Egypt ranks lowest in Human capital and research (103rd), Institutions (100th) and Infrastructure (93rd).

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

Global Innovation Index 2026



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

Lower middle-income economies

Egypt performs above the Lower middle-income group average in Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.

Northern Africa and Western Asia

Egypt performs below the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.28
- NAWA | Score: 54.89
- Lower middle-income | Score: 39.43
- Egypt | Score: 38.43

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 60.87
- NAWA | Score: 36.97
- Lower middle-income | Score: 24.06
- Egypt | Score: 23.18

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 63.75
- NAWA | Score: 47.40
- Egypt | Score: 37.27
- Lower middle-income | Score: 35.49

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 63.92
- NAWA | Score: 39.73
- Egypt | Score: 32.66
- Lower middle-income | Score: 29.66

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 60.02
- NAWA | Score: 30.04
- Egypt | Score: 28.21
- Lower middle-income | Score: 23.29

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.83
- NAWA | Score: 24.00
- Egypt | Score: 17.29
- Lower middle-income | Score: 16.59

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.45
- NAWA | Score: 26.44
- Egypt | Score: 23.37
- Lower middle-income | Score: 16.00

Global Innovation Index 2026



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Egypt

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

Egypt's best-ranked innovation strengths are **State of cluster development†** (rank 12), **Domestic market scale, bn PPP$** (rank 18) and **FDI net inflows, % GDP** (rank 22).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
12	5.2.4	State of cluster development†
18	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP$
22	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
27	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification
29	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
33	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
38	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
40	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade
43	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
44	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index

Weaknesses

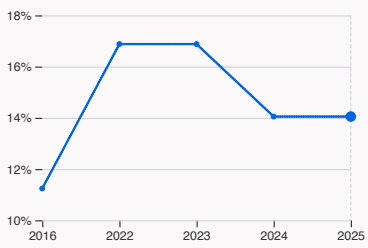
Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
61	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69
71	4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP
72	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
84	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap
89	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
108	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
108	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
112	3.2.2	Aviation import dwell time
129	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP

Global Innovation Index 2026



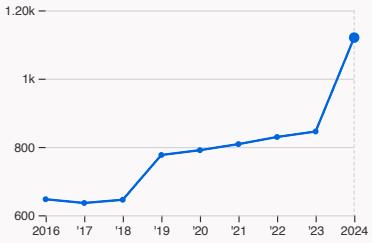
Egypt's innovation system

Innovation inputs in Egypt



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 14.05 % of total graduates in 2025, down by – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 108.



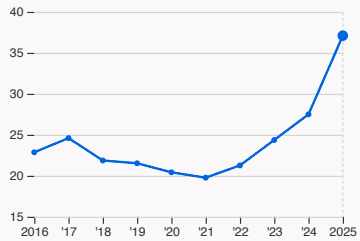
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 1120.22 FTE per million population in 2024, up by 32.52% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 1.02 % GDP in 2024, down by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 37.1 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 34.91% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.1 in 2021, down by 7.63% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 27.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 20.45 % in 2024, down by 0.81 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 77.

Global Innovation Index 2026

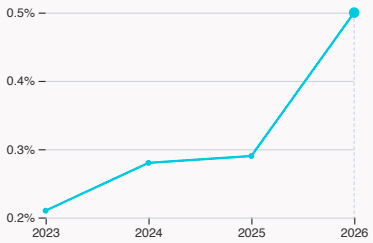


Innovation outputs in Egypt



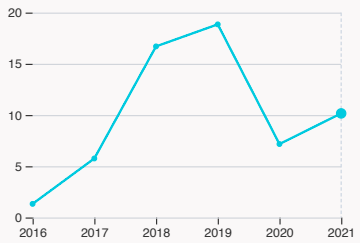
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 563 patents in 2024, down by 18.99% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 90.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 0.5 % GDP in 2026, up by 0.21 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 10.16 high-tech manufacturing output in trillion USD in 2021, up by 41.7% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 56.



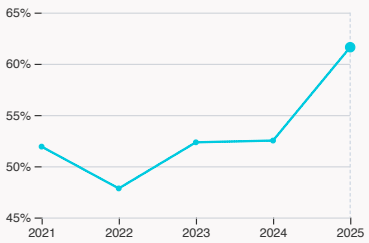
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.07 in 2024, up by 216.67% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.



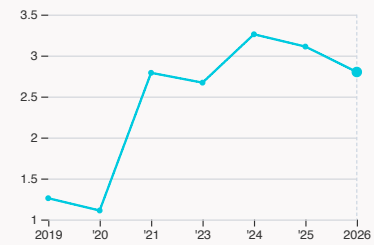
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 850.95 million USD in 2024, up by 31.4% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 75.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 61.62 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, up by 9.11 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 28.



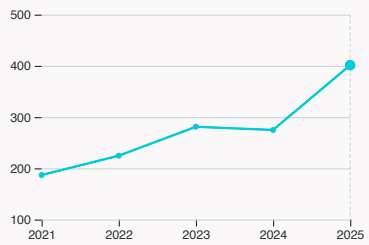
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 2.8 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, down by 9.97% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 64.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 33 films in 2024, down by 17.5% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 89.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 401.34 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 46.02% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 83.



Egypt's innovation top performers

Disclaimer: This section contains only the top performers per country. For the complete list, please visit the GII Innovation Ecosystems and Data Explorer website.

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Egypt's top universities

Rank	University	Score
347	CAIRO UNIVERSITY	41.60
381	THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO	39.40
542	AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY	30.30

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings).
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	MANSOURA UNIVERSITY	54.85
2	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO	52.90
3	EGYPT-JAPAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (E-JUST)	47.05

Source: Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings 2026 (https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2026/world-ranking).
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 2026 ranking corresponds to data from the academic year that ended in 2023.



5.3.5 Greenfield R&D and high-tech FDI announcements in Egypt

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Befar Group	Chemicals	China-based Befar Group, a chemical manufacturing company, will build a USD 500 million chlor-alkali facility in Ain Sokhna, Egypt. It will be located in Ain Sokhna Industrial Zone. The project, located within TEDA-Egypt's industrial park, will have a total production capacity of 100,000 tonnes. The project is being developed in two phases, each covering 200,000 m², with USD 300 million allocated to the first phase and USD 200 million to the second. Construction for the first phase is expected to be completed by October 2026. The facility is expected to create around 800 jobs.
2	GAC Motor	Automotive OEM	GAC Motor, a brand of Guangzhou Automobile Group, an automobile manufacturer and a subsidiary of China-based Guangzhou Automobile Industry Group, has announced plans to invest USD 300 million to establish a car manufacturing facility in Egypt. The facility will aim to meet domestic market demand and serve as a hub for exports.
3	Mapei	Chemicals	Italy-based Mapei, which manufactures chemical products for building, including waterproofing products, special mortars and admixtures for concrete, has opened a new 30,000 m² production plant in 10th of Ramadan, Egypt. It is the company's second production plant in Egypt, after Vinavil's polymer plant in Suez. The plant serves Egypt, sub-Saharan Africa, north Africa and the Middle East. It also has a quality control laboratory and a space for Mapei Academy training programs.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.



6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Egypt

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	Halan	Financial Services	Cairo	1.00
2	MNT-Halan	Financial Services	Cairo	1.00

Source: CBInsights, Tracker - The Complete list of Unicorns Companies; Africa: The Big Deal; and PitchBook Data, Inc.
Note: The list is based on unicorns as of January 2026, covering nearly 2000 companies worldwide. For African countries, the dataset is supplemented with data from Africa: The Big Deal. PitchBook data is also used as a complementary source to enrich coverage.

7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Egypt

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	COMMERCIAL INTERNATIONAL BANK	43.08
2	EL SEWEDY ELECTRIC COMPANY	58.45
3	EASTERN COMPANY S.A.E	84.21

Source: Brand Finance (https://brandirectory.com/reports/global-intangible-finance-tracker-gift/2025).
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in Egypt with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	National Bank of Egypt	Banking	787.8
2	Banque Misr	Banking	502.4
3	CIB	Banking	437.9

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



GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in Egypt

The GII 2026 special theme examines deep science entrepreneurship — startups and spinouts built on scientific and engineering breakthroughs in fields such as advanced materials, energy, genomics, quantum technologies and synthetic biology, which take far longer and far more capital to reach the market than digital ventures do. Drawing on the Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker, the tables below identify this economy's most valuable venture capital-backed deep science firms and, separately, those that originated in university or public research.

Top deep science startups in Egypt

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Simplex	Robotics and autonomous systems	Cairo	2013	13.0	0.05
2	InfiniLink	Semiconductors	Cairo	2022	10.0	0.04
3	Si-Ware Systems	Semiconductors	Cairo	2004	19.0	0.04

Source: Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker (https://www.wipo.int/en/web/global-innovation-index/2026/deep-science-innovation).

Top deep science spinouts originated in Egypt

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Si-Ware Systems	Semiconductors	Cairo	2004	19.0	0.04
2	Rology	Medical Devices and Digital Health	Cairo	2017	0.9	0.00
3	Vais.ai	Food & Agritech	Giza	2020	0.2	0.00

Source: Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker (https://www.wipo.int/en/web/global-innovation-index/2026/deep-science-innovation).

Egypt

GII 2026 rank **83**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
75	95	Lower middle	Northern Africa and Western Asia	118.4	2,381.5	21,758.8

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**38.4**	**100**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**45.1**	**96**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	50	107	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	40.2	83	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**34.6**	**105**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	34.8	103	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	34.4	107	
1.3 Business environment	**35.6**	**87**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	45.9	70	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	25.3	65	
Human capital and research	**23.2**	**103**	
2.1 Education	**38.6**	[116]	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	9.6	84	○
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	13	87	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	22.8	108	○
2.2 Tertiary education	**15.1**	**113**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	38	86	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	14.1	108	○ ◇
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	3.2	66	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**15.8**	**55**	◆
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	1,120.2	54	◆
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	1	38	● ◆
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	46	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	37.5	48	◆
Infrastructure	**37.3**	**93**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**72.1**	**81**	◆
3.1.1 ICT access*	80.4	80	◆
3.1.2 ICT use*	71.8	93	
3.1.3 Government online service*	63.9	77	◆
3.2 General infrastructure	**24.9**	**121**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	1,878.3	88	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time	7.6	112	○ ◇
3.2.3 Logistics performance*	45.5	56	◆
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP	13.5	129	○ ◇
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**14.8**	**86**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	17.9	29	● ◆
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	2.5	111	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	0.8	79	
Market sophistication	**32.7**	**83**	
4.1 Credit	**19.9**	**97**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	46.2	51	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	27.6	101	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	0.5	47	
4.2 Investment	**2.7**	**97**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	11	71	○
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.03	88	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.05	41	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.04	84	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**75.4**	**51**	◆
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	5.4	101	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	94.1	27	●
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	2,381.5	18	● ◆

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**28.2**	**65**	◆
5.1 Knowledge workers	**26**	**114**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	20.5	77	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	6	96	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	48.9	33	●
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.1	62	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	12.1	74	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**33.2**	**47**	◆
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	0.9	93	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	40	59	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	31.3	55	◆
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	85.1	12	● ◆
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.003	94	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**25.4**	**59**	◆
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.6	62	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	6.8	86	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.9	53	◆
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	5.6	22	●
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI	0.8	65	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses	35.6	40	◆
Knowledge and technology outputs	**17.3**	**85**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**9.6**	**84**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	90	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.03	78	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.01	72	○
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	13.6	65	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	20.6	44	● ◆
6.2 Knowledge impact	**22.9**	**74**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	0.2	113	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0.5	46	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.3	43	● ◆
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	23.4	56	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**19.3**	**81**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.06	76	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	69	74	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	1.1	75	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	2.1	64	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	2.1	85	
Creative outputs	**23.4**	**71**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**30.3**	**59**	◆
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	61.6	28	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	31	67	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.7	64	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1	60	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**9.7**	**81**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.2	82	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.4	89	○
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	0.6	61	○
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.2	40	●
7.3 Online creativity	**23.2**	**92**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.4	111	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	4.3	92	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	65	83	

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 GII 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 Egypt.

Egypt has missing data for two indicators and outdated data for seven indicators.

Missing data for Egypt

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA

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

Outdated data for Egypt

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2023	2024	International Energy Agency
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2021	2024	World Trade Organization
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2021	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, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	2021	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

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

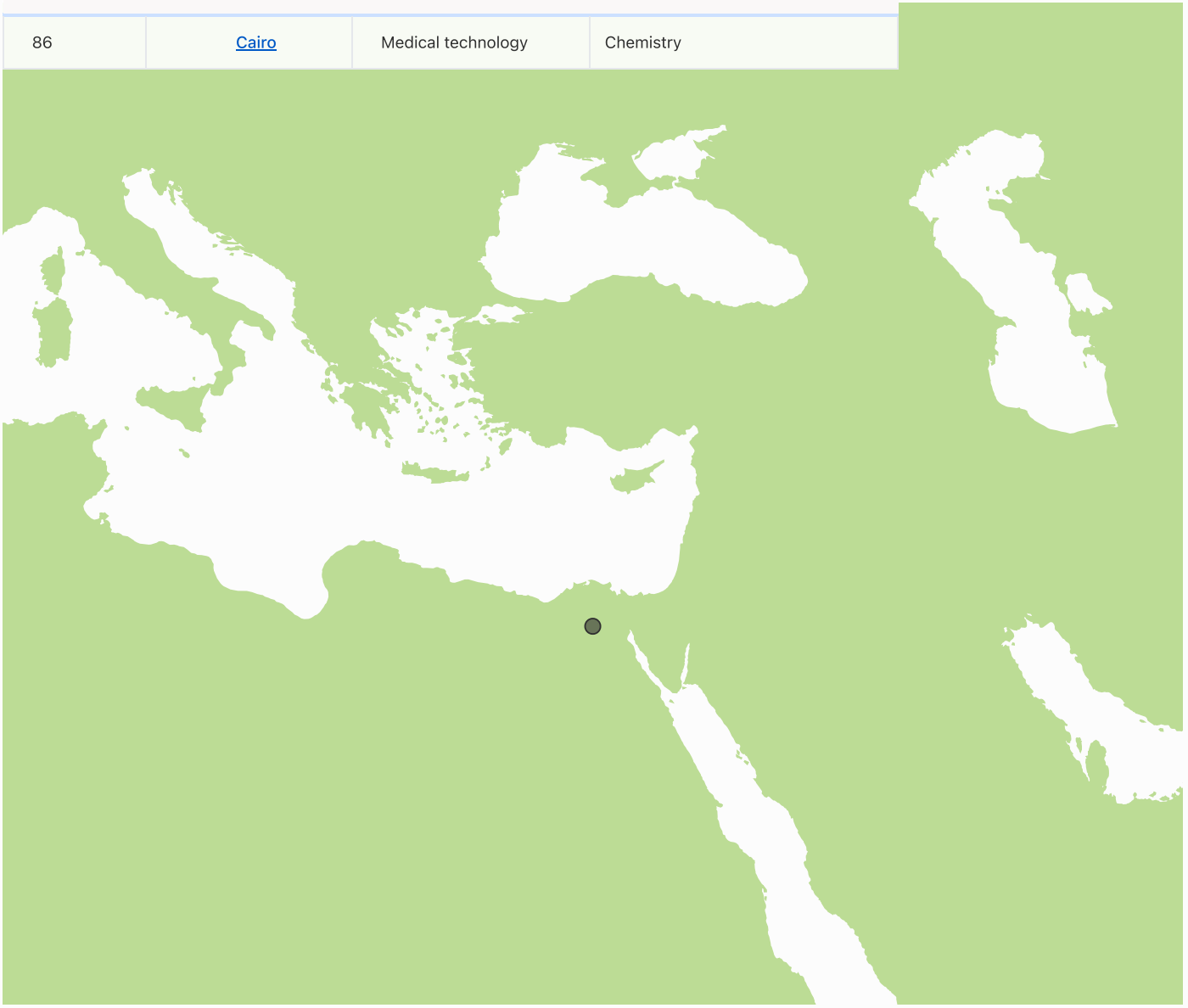


Top innovation clusters in Egypt

Egypt has 1 cluster in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index

The table and map below give an overview of the top innovation clusters in Egypt.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
86	Cairo	Medical technology	Chemistry

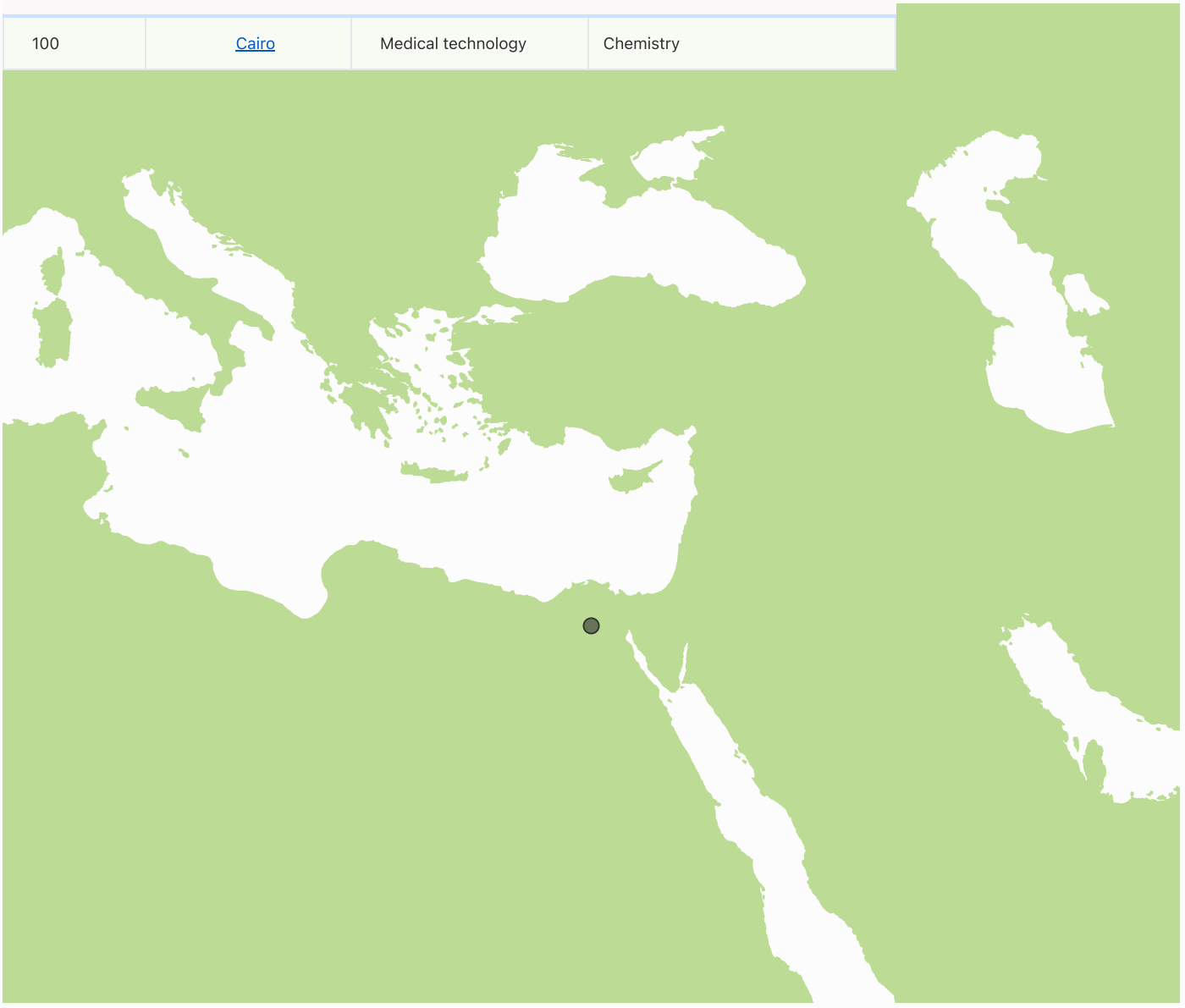


Global Innovation Index 2026



The table and map below give an overview by intensity of the top innovation clusters in Egypt.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
100	Cairo	Medical technology	Chemistry

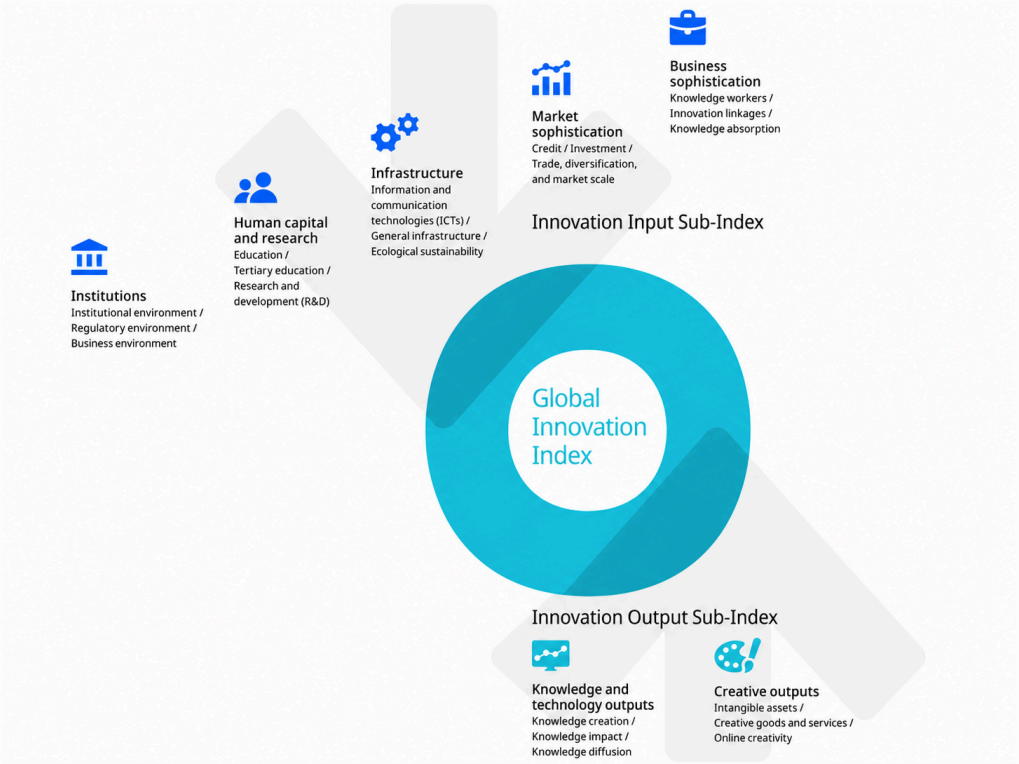


Global Innovation Index 2026



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.