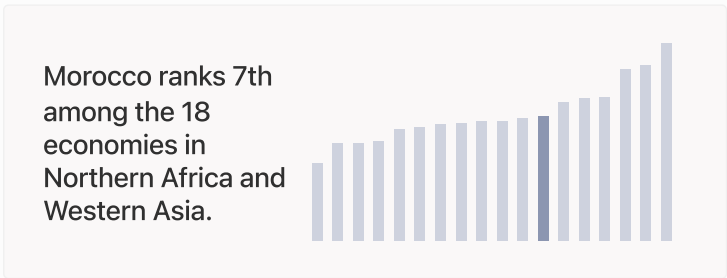
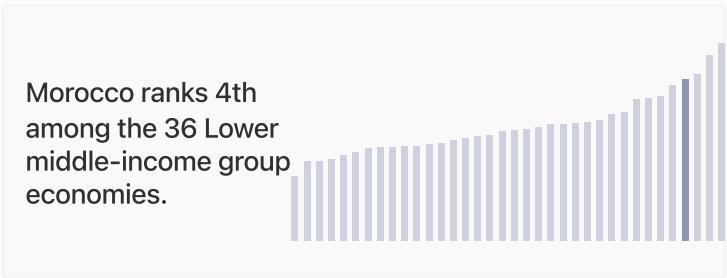
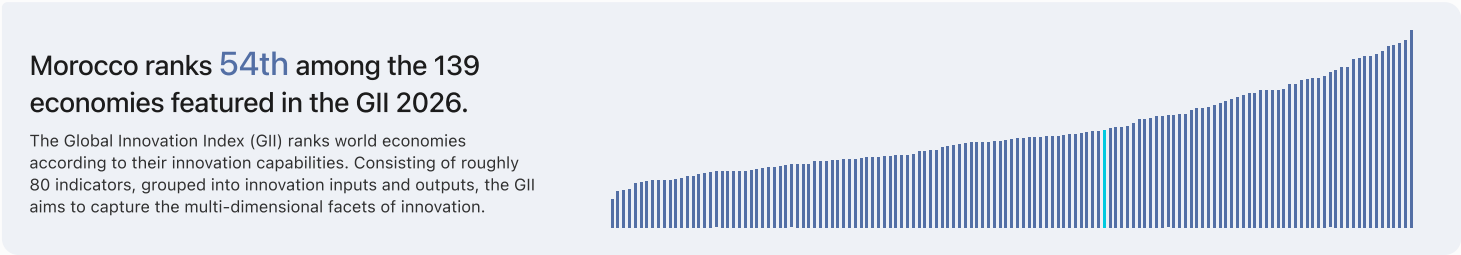




Morocco ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026



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

The table shows the rankings of Morocco 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 Morocco in the GII 2026 is between ranks 51 and 58.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	75th	85th	69th
2021	77th	84th	67th
2022	67th	87th	56th
2023	70th	90th	55th
2024	66th	89th	47th
2025	57th	77th	51st
2026	54th	76th	46th

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

This year Morocco ranks 76th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Morocco ranks 46th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

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

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



For Morocco, 8 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	▲ 6.8 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 3.8 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 36.8 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 1.4 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 13.9 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 2.5 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 39.1 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 7.9 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▼ -1.3% 2023 - 2024	▲ 5% 2023 - 2024	n/a	▲ 8.5% 2023 - 2024	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -1.7% 2014 - 2024	▲ 10.8% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 23.8% 2014 - 2024	n/a
Penetration	8.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	7.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 3.6 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 2.1 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.6 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.4 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.2 °C 2015
Level	41,007.3 USD in 2025	75.5 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 Morocco performs above 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.



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

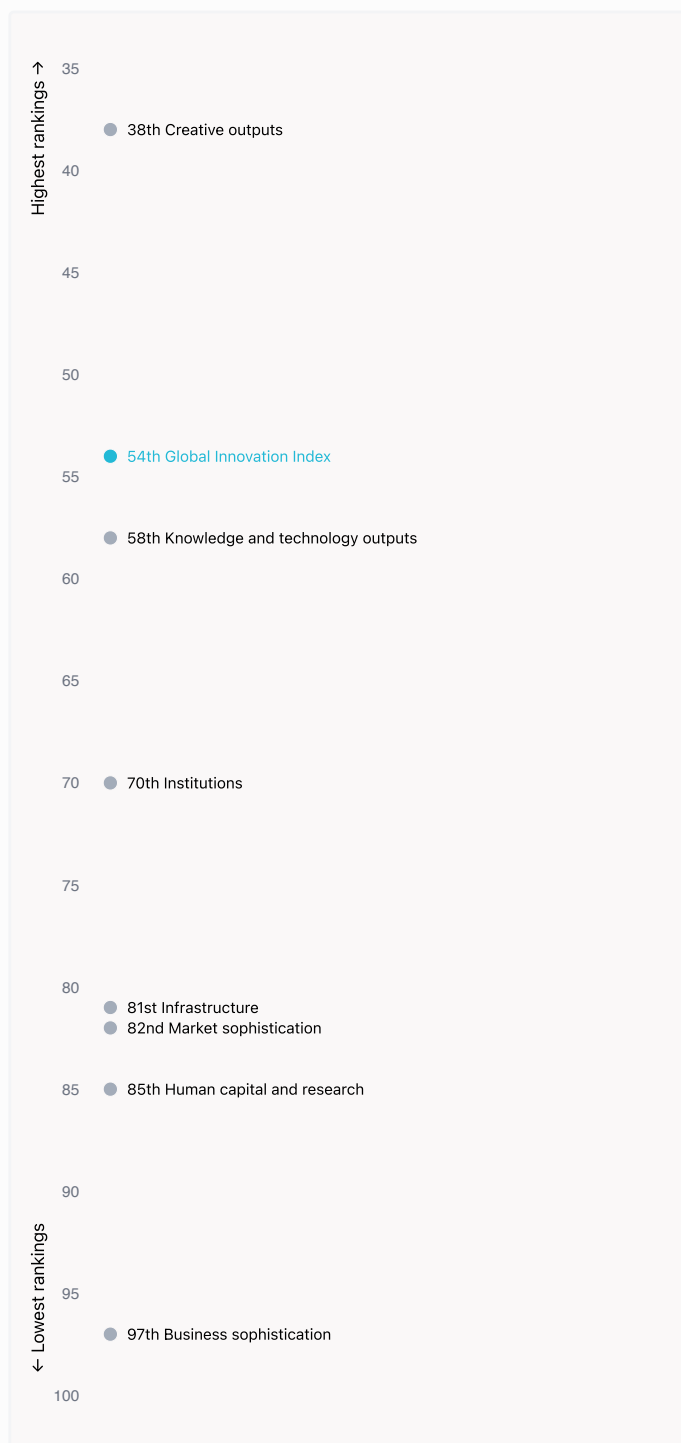
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





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



Highest Rankings

Morocco ranks highest in Creative outputs (38th).



Lowest Rankings

Morocco ranks lowest in Business sophistication (97th), Human capital and research (85th) and Market sophistication (82nd).



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



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



Lower middle-income economies

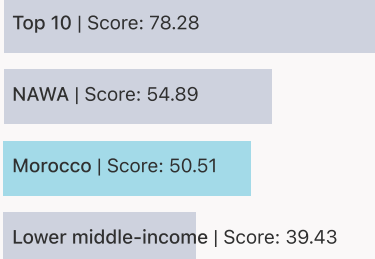
Morocco performs above the Lower middle-income group average in Institutions, Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.



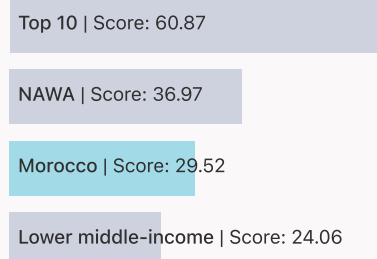
Northern Africa and Western Asia

Morocco performs above the regional average in Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.

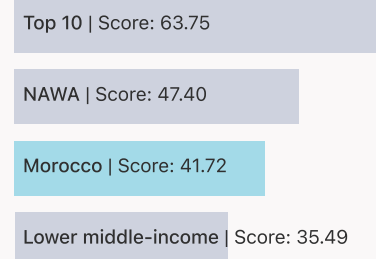
Institutions



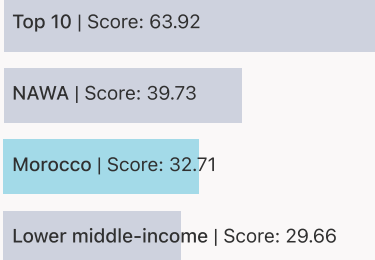
Human capital and research



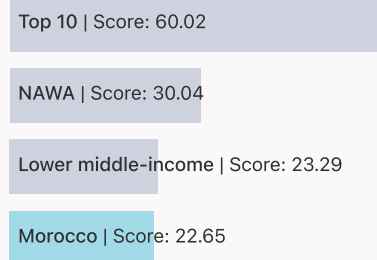
Infrastructure



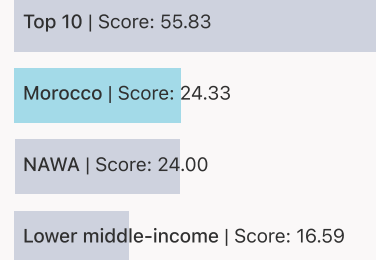
Market sophistication



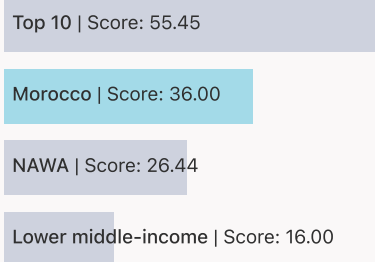
Business sophistication



Knowledge and technology outputs



Creative outputs





Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Morocco

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



Morocco's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP (rank 5)**, **Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % (rank 8)** and **Labor productivity growth, % (rank 13)**.

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
5	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
8	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
13	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
16	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
16	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP
18	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
22	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business [†]
23	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
25	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP
28	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
57	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69
58	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
79	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science
80	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
81	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
90	3.2.2	Aviation import dwell time
102	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
107	5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %
108	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade



Morocco's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Morocco



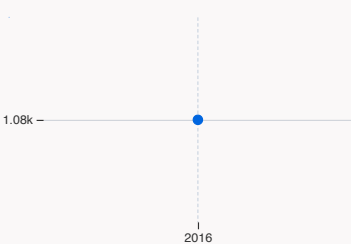
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 6.02 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.11 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.



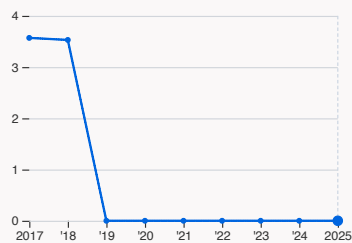
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 29.74 % of total graduates in 2024, up by 5.17 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 23.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 1083.43 FTE per million population in 2016 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

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



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.159 in 2024, down by 0.27% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 64.

Global Innovation Index 2026

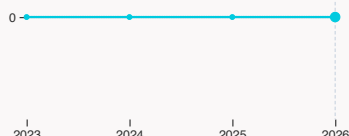


> Innovation outputs in Morocco



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 343 patents in 2024, up by 10.65% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 58.



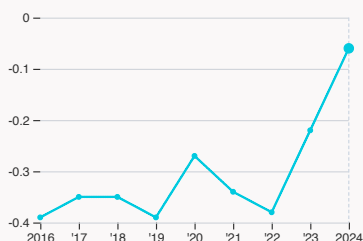
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2026.



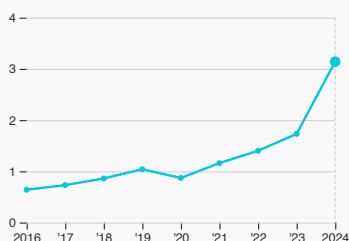
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 916.1 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2024, up by 2.7% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 28.



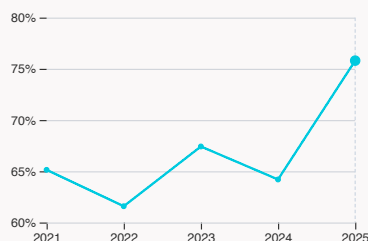
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.06 in 2024, up by 72.73% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 84.



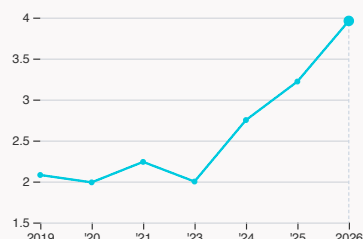
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 3.14 billion USD in 2024, up by 81.5% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 75.8 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, up by 11.6 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 8.



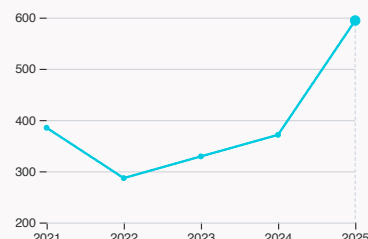
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 3.96 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 22.98% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 45.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 27 films in 2024, down by 20.59% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 80.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 594.31 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 60.11% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 16.



Morocco'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 top universities and 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	MOHAMMED VI POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY	64.50
2	INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF RABAT	53.65
3	MOHAMMED V UNIVERSITY OF RABAT	37.85

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 Morocco

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Stellantis	Automotive OEM	Netherlands-based Stellantis, a multinational automotive manufacturing corporation, has announced that it will expand its manufacturing site in Kenitra, Morocco. The EUR 1.2 billion investment aims to raise total output to 535,000 vehicles a year and to increase production of supermini electric cars – the Citroen Ami, Opel Rocks-e and Fiat Topolino – from 20,000 to 70,000 units.
2	Nexus Core Systems	Communications	UK-based Nexus Core Systems, an artificial intelligence (AI) infrastructure company, has announced that it will build an AI infrastructure hub in Nouaceur, Morocco. The company will invest MAD 5 billion to build a 16 MW hub, creating 50 jobs. It constitutes phase one of an MAD 12 billion data center project across two sites. The project will be completed by the end of 2027.
3	Renault	Automotive OEM	France-based car manufacturer Renault has expanded its plant in Tangier, Morocco. There is a new assembly line to build the Mobilise DUO with a capacity of up to 17,000 units per year. The factory serves Europe.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.

7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Morocco

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	ATTIJARIWafa BANK SA	62.19
2	SOCIETE D'EXPLOITATION DES PORTS	96.76
3	BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE	44.95

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 Morocco with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	Attijariwafa Bank	Banking	1,268.3
2	Maroc telecom	Telecoms	811.9
3	OCP Group	Chemicals	603

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

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME
Deep science entrepreneurship in Morocco

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 Morocco

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Datapathology	Medical Devices and Digital Health	Dar-el-Beida	2020	1.2	0.00

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

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
46	76	Lower middle	Northern Africa and Western Asia	38.4	431.3	11,437.1
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				50.5	70	
1.1 Institutional environment				55.8	71	◆
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				64.5	72	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				47.1	69	◆
1.2 Regulatory environment				45	78	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				46.5	74	◆
1.2.2 Rule of law*				43.5	84	
1.3 Business environment				50.8	56	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				73.3	22	◆◆
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				28.3	60	
 Human capital and research				29.5	85	
2.1 Education				50.5	78	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				6	18	●
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				15.2	50	◆
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				356.5	79	○
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				19.5	102	○
2.2 Tertiary education				34.5	62	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				48.2	76	◆
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				29.7	23	●
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				1.9	84	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				3.5	86	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				● 1,083.4	55	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
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				41.7	81	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				72	82	◆
3.1.1 ICT access*				87.6	64	◆
3.1.2 ICT use*				81.3	68	◆
3.1.3 Government online service*				47.3	98	
3.2 General infrastructure				40.4	68	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				1,172.3	97	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				4.1	90	○
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				n/a	n/a	
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				29.9	25	●
3.3 Ecological sustainability				12.7	101	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				14.2	55	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				4.4	104	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.8	78	
 Market sophistication				32.7	82	
4.1 Credit				24.5	79	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				36.3	64	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				77.8	33	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				● 0.6	41	
4.2 Investment				6.3	67	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				43.6	37	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.06	68	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.009	74	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.08	66	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				67.4	77	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				5	97	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				83	64	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				431.3	56	
 Business sophistication				22.6	97	
5.1 Knowledge workers				28.8	[104]	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				n/a	n/a	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				● 3.1	107	○
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				40.9	56	◇
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				n/a	n/a	
5.2 Innovation linkages				20.5	86	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				0.7	106	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				33	84	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				17.7	72	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				43.8	62	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.03	67	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				18.6	86	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.3	91	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				10.3	37	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				1	93	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				1.2	104	
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				1.3	51	◆
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				● 7	70	
 Knowledge and technology outputs				24.3	58	◆
6.1 Knowledge creation				16.1	63	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.9	58	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	56	◆
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				21.9	36	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				12	68	
6.2 Knowledge impact				33.9	36	◆
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				4	13	◆◆
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				0	58	○◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.2	58	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				37.8	28	◆◆
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				23	64	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.01	108	○
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				66.4	84	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				4.4	44	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				3.5	40	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				3.1	75	
 Creative outputs				36	38	◆
7.1 Intangible assets				55.8	11	◆
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				75.8	8	◆◆
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				68.8	16	◆◆
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				2	45	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				13.5	5	◆◆
7.2 Creative goods and services				4.9	106	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.5	61	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				1	80	○
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				1.5	57	○
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.1	95	
7.3 Online creativity				27.6	63	◆
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				1.3	90	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				5.4	81	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				76.2	16	◆◆

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 Morocco.



Morocco has missing data for six indicators and outdated data for four indicators.

Missing data for Morocco

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.3	Logistics performance*	n/a	2023	World Bank, Logistics Performance Index 2023; and World Bank 2023, Connecting to Compete 2023: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy – The Logistics Performance Index and its Indicators.
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	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 Morocco

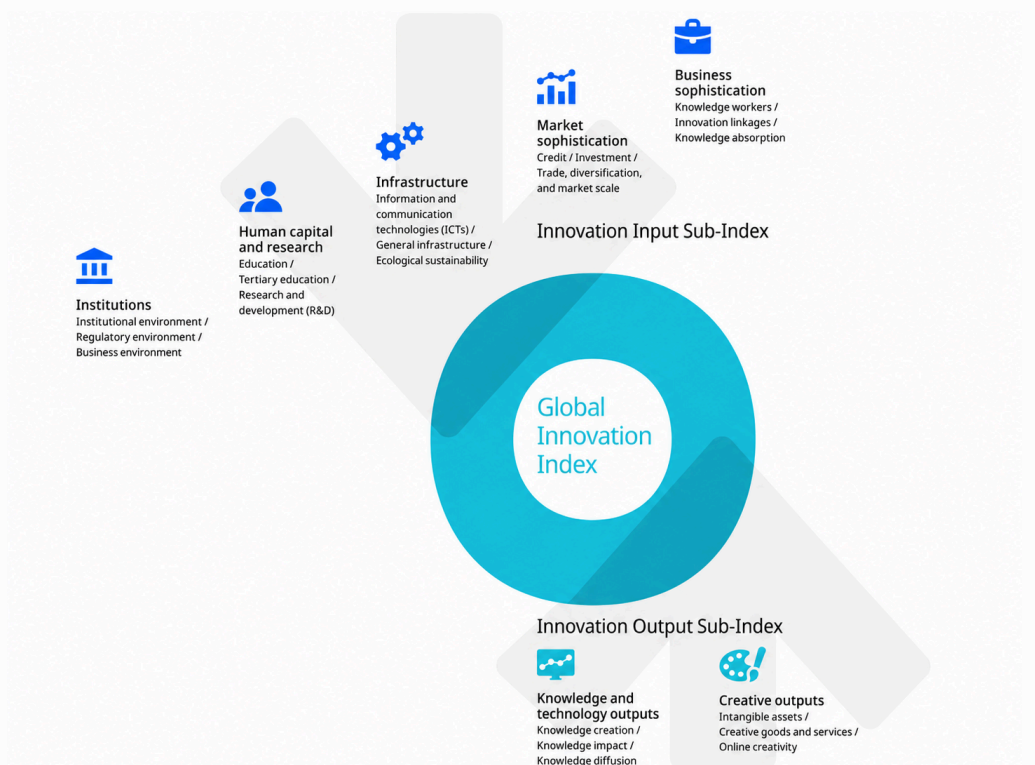
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2016	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	2023	2024	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2022	2025	International Labour Organization
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	2016	2024	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).



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.