Global Innovation Index 2025

Qatar ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Qatar ranks 48th 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.

Qatar ranks 42nd among the 54 High-income group economies.

Qatar ranks 6th among the 18 economies in Northern Africa and Western Asia.

Qatar GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Qatar 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 Qatar in the GII 2025 is between ranks 48 and 60.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	70th	64th	72nd
2021	68th	64th	70th
2022	52nd	38th	67th
2023	50th	39th	70th
2024	49th	39th	71st
2025	48th	34th	67th

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

This year **Qatar ranks 34th in innovation inputs.** This position is higher than last year.

Qatar ranks 67th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

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

For Qatar, 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	▼ -0.9 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 8.1 % 2018 - 2021	▲ 33.3 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -70 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 8.9 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 5.9 % 2012 - 2021	▲ 3.4 % 2020 - 2024	▼ -10.4 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	0% 2023 - 2024	▼ -5.2% 2022 - 2023	▲ 0.6% 2022 - 2023	▲ 4.3% 2022 - 2023	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.7% 2014 - 2024	▲ 4.9% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 37.4% 2013 - 2023	n/a
Penetration	99.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	11.6 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	98.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 0.7 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.6 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.3 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -1.2 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.2 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1.7 °C 2014
Level	151,440.3 USD in 2024	82.4 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.

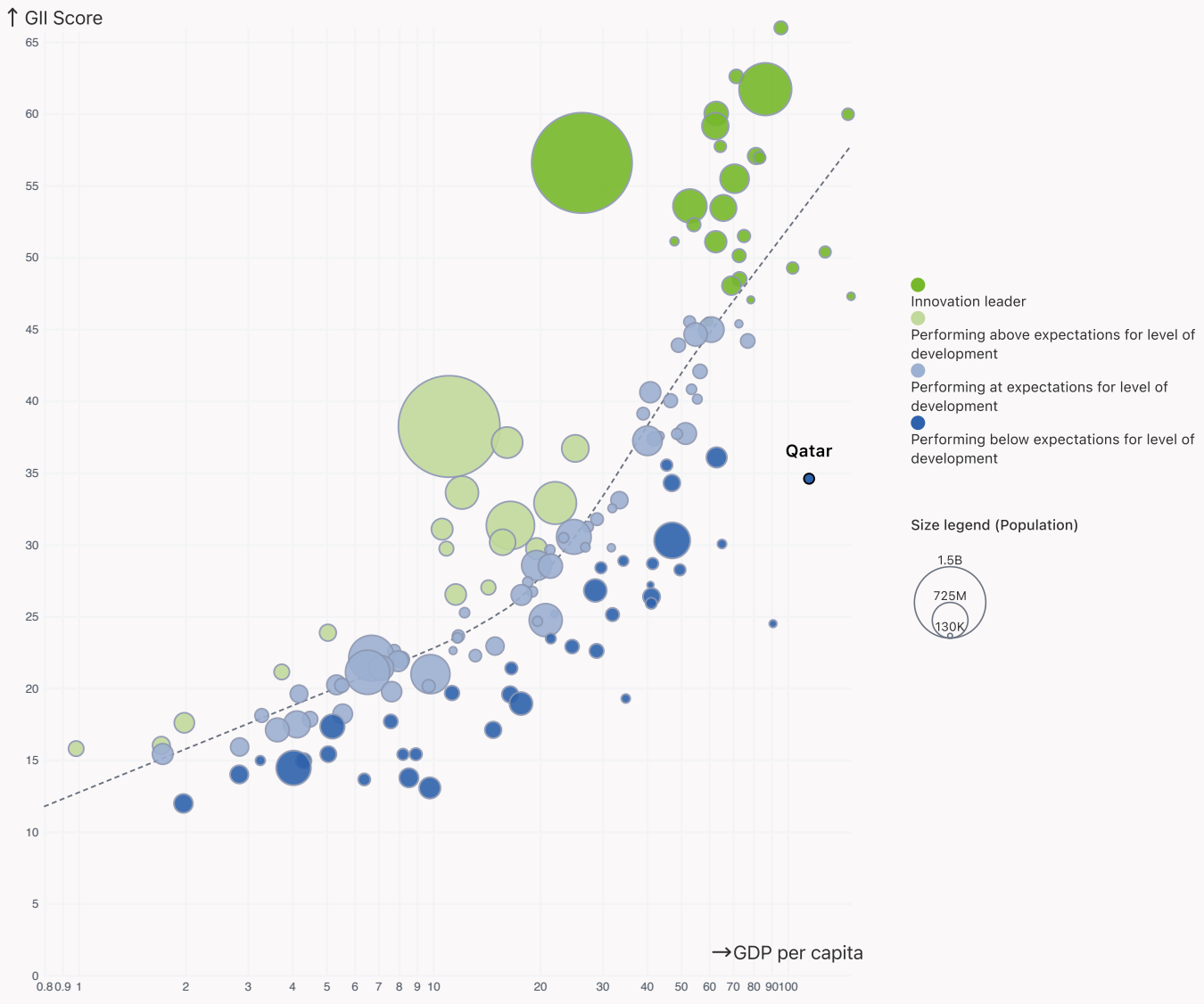
Global Innovation Index 2025

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 Qatar 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.

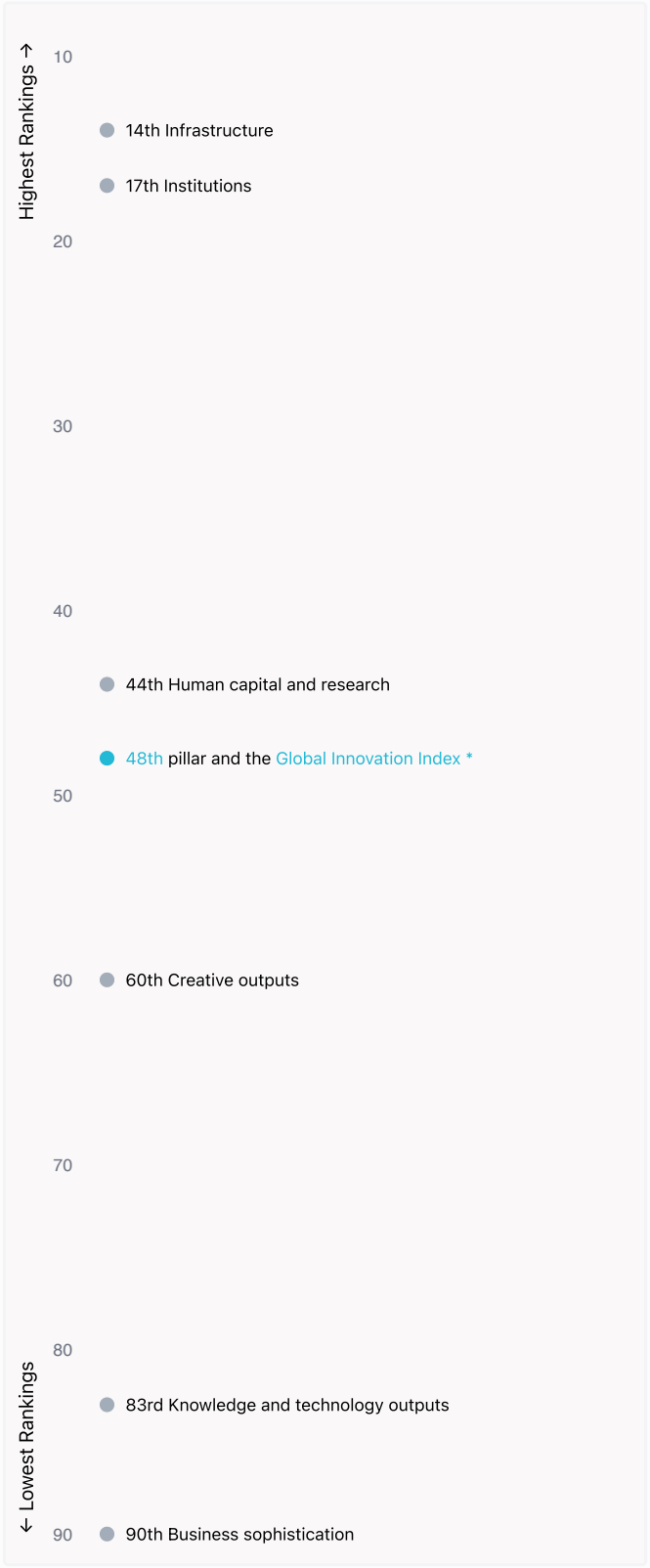
Qatar produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Qatar ranks highest in Infrastructure (14th), Institutions (17th), Human capital and research (44th) and Market sophistication (48th).

Lowest Rankings

Qatar ranks lowest in Business sophistication (90th), Knowledge and technology outputs (83rd) and Creative outputs (60th).

* Market sophistication

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

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

High-income economies

Qatar performs above the High-income group average in Institutions, Infrastructure.

Northern Africa and Western Asia

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

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- Qatar | Score: 74.28
- High-income | Score: 65.99
- NAWA | Score: 54.35

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- High-income | Score: 45.45
- Qatar | Score: 38.05
- NAWA | Score: 33.89

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- Qatar | Score: 58.16
- High-income | Score: 54.18
- NAWA | Score: 43.93

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- High-income | Score: 47.12
- Qatar | Score: 40.98
- NAWA | Score: 38.18

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- High-income | Score: 42.22
- NAWA | Score: 30.52
- Qatar | Score: 25.61

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- High-income | Score: 33.94
- NAWA | Score: 22.17
- Qatar | Score: 16.91

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- High-income | Score: 38.68
- Qatar | Score: 26.51
- NAWA | Score: 25.50

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Qatar

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

Qatar's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Tertiary inbound mobility, %** (rank 1), **Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.** (rank 4) and **ICT use*** (rank 6).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
4	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.
6	3.1.2	ICT use*
7	3.1.1	ICT access*
8	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†
10	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†
12	5.2.4	State of cluster development†
15	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
17	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
18	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*

Weaknesses

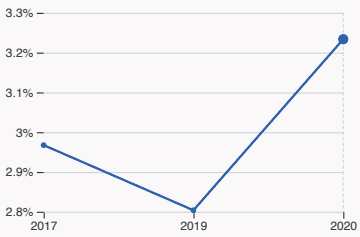
Rank	Code	Indicator name
135	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade
129	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
128	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
127	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
113	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP
86	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025

Qatar's innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in Qatar

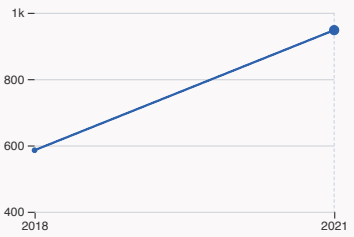


2.1.1 **Expenditure on education**

was equal to 3.23 % GDP in 2020, up by 0.43 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 103.

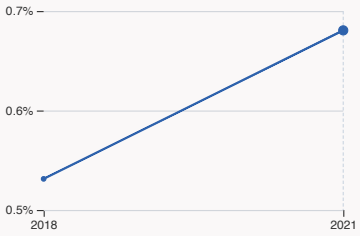
2.2.2 **Graduates in science and engineering**

was equal to 20.12 % of total graduates in 2023, up by 2.29 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 78.



2.3.1 **Researchers**

was equal to 947.78 FTE per million population in 2021, up by 61.84% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.

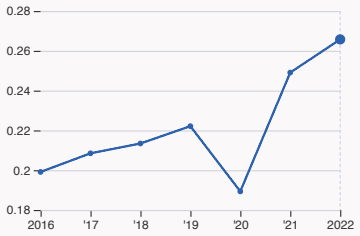


2.3.2 **Gross expenditure on R&D**

was equal to 0.68 % GDP in 2021, up by 0.15 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 53.

2.3.4 **QS university ranking**

was equal to an average score of 34.67 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 26.07% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 39.

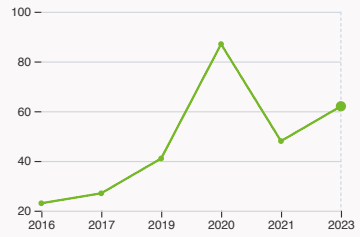


4.3.2 **Domestic industry diversification**

was equal to an index score of 0.27 in 2022, up by 6.69% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 99.

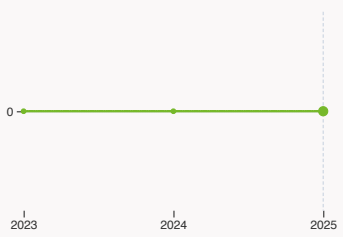
Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Qatar



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 62 patents in 2023, up by 29.17% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 102.

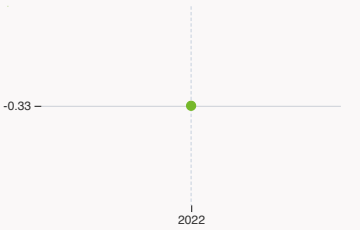


6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 19.47 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2022, up by 26.26% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 24.

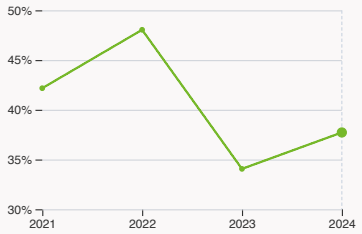


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.33 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 82.

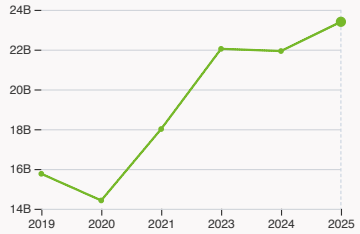
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 365.79 million USD in 2023, up by 3.71% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 101.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 37.72 % for the top 15 companies in 2024, up by 3.66 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 62.

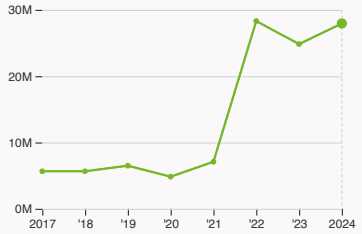


7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 23.4 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2025, up by 6.7% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 15.

7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 1 film in 2023, up by 100% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 27.95 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, up by 12.52% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Qatar's innovation top performers

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors and 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies.

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

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Qatar's top universities

Rank	University	Score
122	QATAR UNIVERSITY	55.70
183	HAMAD BIN KHALIFA UNIVERSITY	48.30

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2024).
Note: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd annually assesses over 1,200 universities across the globe and scores them between [0,100]. Ranks can represent a single value 'x', a tie 'x=' or a range 'x-y'.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	QATAR UNIVERSITY	82.05

Source: Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings 2025.
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks. The score is calculated as the average of the International Outlook score (encompassing international staff, students, and co-authorship) and the industry score (reflecting industry income and patent citations). The 2025 ranking corresponds to data from the academic year that ended in 2022.

7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Qatar

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	OOREDOO Q.P.S.C.	55.19
2	QATAR ISLAMIC BANK	28.67
3	QATAR GAS TRANSPORT COMPANY LIMITED	28.42

Source: Brand Finance (https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2024).
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

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

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	QNB	Banking	9,357.9
2	QATARENERGY	Oil & Gas	4,019.2
3	QATAR AIRWAYS	Airlines	3,856.3

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

Qatar

GII 2025 rank **48**

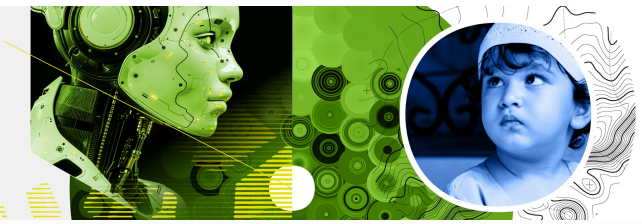
Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
67	34	High	Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.0	356	115,074.5

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**74.3**	**17**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**76.9**	**20**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	81.3	18	●
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	72.5	22	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**72.1**	**28**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	69.3	31	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	74.9	29	
1.3 Business environment	**73.8**	**13**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	78.8	8	●
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	68.9	15	
Human capital and research	**38.1**	**44**	
2.1 Education	**49.3**	**74**	◇
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.2	103	◇
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	13.1	82	◇
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	421.9	51	◇
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	12.6	58	
2.2 Tertiary education	**51.1**	**10**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	35.1	88	◇
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	20.1	78	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	40.5	1	●
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**13.8**	**55**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	947.8	54	◇
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.7	53	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	44	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	35.5	39	
Infrastructure	**58.2**	**14**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**89**	**28**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	99.9	7	●
3.1.2 ICT use*	95.4	6	●
3.1.3 Government's online service*	71.8	58	
3.2 General infrastructure	**73.7**	**1**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	20,304.8	4	●
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	63.6	33	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**11.8**	**107**	◇
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	5.7	115	◇
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	0.6	129	○ ◇
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	3.1	30	
Market sophistication	**41**	**48**	
4.1 Credit	**52.6**	**25**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	59.6	34	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	118.1	17	●
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**8**	**53**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	96.1	19	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.02	113	○ ◇
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.004	93	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	68	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.03	74	◇
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**62.3**	**86**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	3.6	83	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	58.9	99	◇
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	356	60	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**25.6**	**90**	◇
5.1 Knowledge workers	**9.2**	**[139]**	
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, %	24.8	121	
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.06	62	◇
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	9.3	73	◇
5.2 Innovation linkages	**49.4**	**24**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	1.7	60	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	65.4	10	●
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	78.7	18	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	85.7	12	●
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.03	69	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**18.3**	**117**	◇
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0	131	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	5.4	114	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.7	54	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	-0.3	127	○
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	16.1	54	◇
Knowledge and technology outputs	**16.9**	**83**	◇
6.1 Knowledge creation	**9.1**	**88**	◇
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	102	◇
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.03	81	◇
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	8.4	80	◇
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	14.4	60	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**27.9**	**61**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-0.2	104	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53	○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.3	39	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing	38.4	24	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**13.7**	**88**	◇
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0	127	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	41.5	82	◇
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.4	101	◇
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	1.4	78	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	4.8	55	
Creative outputs	**26.5**	**60**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**38.1**	**41**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	37.7	62	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	3.7	128	○ ◇
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	10.3	15	●
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**6.9**	**84**	◇
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.1	91	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.4	86	○ ◇
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	23	26	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.004	135	○
7.3 Online creativity	**23**	**85**	◇
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	3.4	73	◇
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	4.5	85	◇
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	61	81	

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 Qatar.

Qatar has missing data for seven indicators and outdated data for eleven indicators.

Missing data for Qatar

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	n/a	2024	International Monetary Fund
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	n/a	2024	International Labour Organization
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

Outdated data for Qatar

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2020	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2018	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

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Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2018	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	2015	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2018	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	2015	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

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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.