



EGYPT

89th Egypt ranks 89th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2022.

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.

The following table shows the rankings of Egypt over the past three years, noting that 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 2022 is between ranks 85 and 93.

Rankings for Egypt (2020–2022)

| GIIYR | GII | Innovation inputs | Innovation outputs |
|-------|-----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 2020 | 96 | 104 | 82 |
| 2021 | 94 | 102 | 86 |
| 2022 | 89 | 97 | 83 |

- Egypt performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2022.
- This year Egypt ranks 97th in innovation inputs, higher than both 2021 and 2020.
- As for innovation outputs, Egypt ranks 83rd. This position is higher than last year but lower than 2020.

14th Egypt ranks 14th among the 36 lower-middle-income group economies.

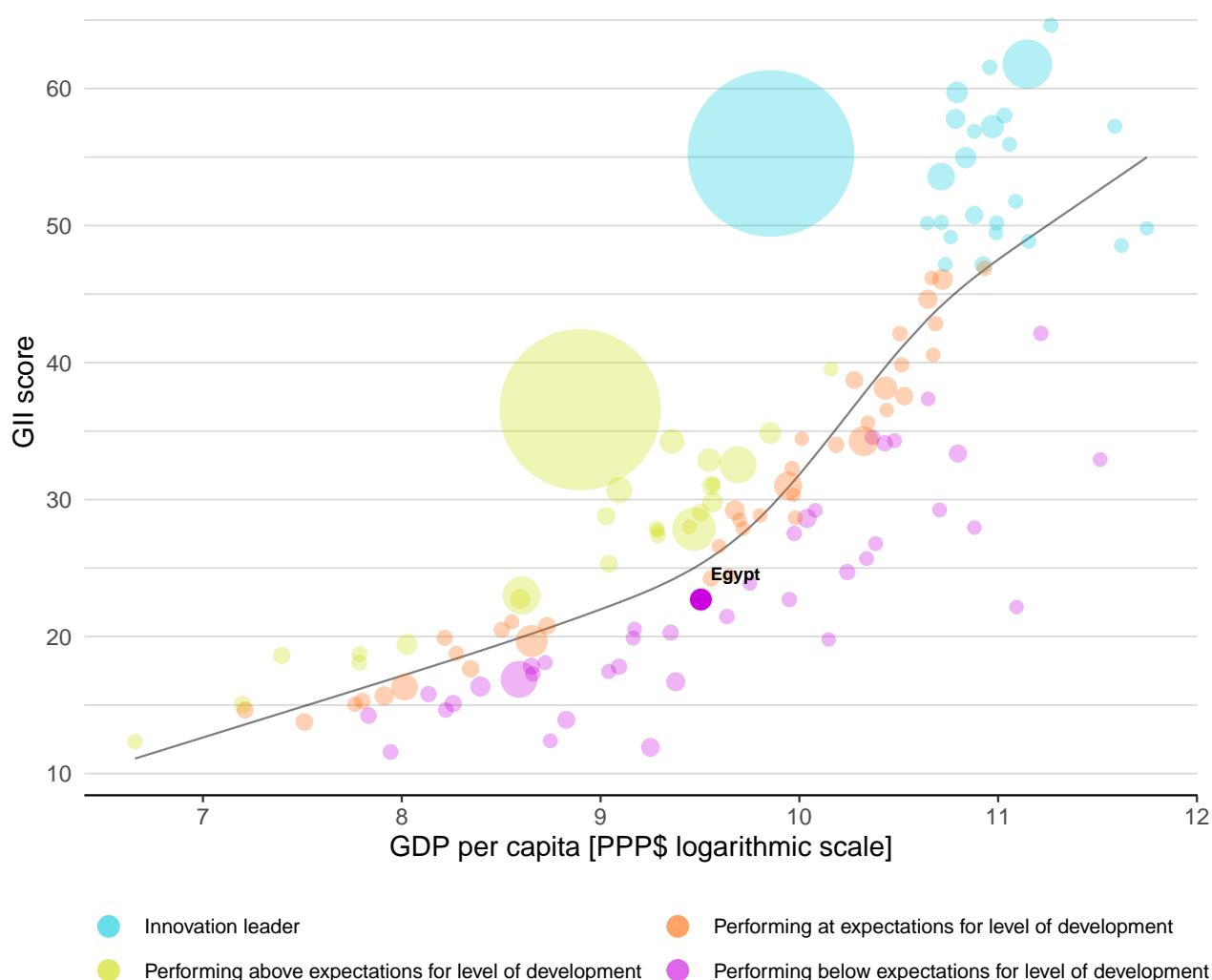
15th Egypt ranks 15th among the 19 economies in Northern Africa and Western Asia.

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's performance is below expectations for its level of development.

The positive relationship between innovation and development

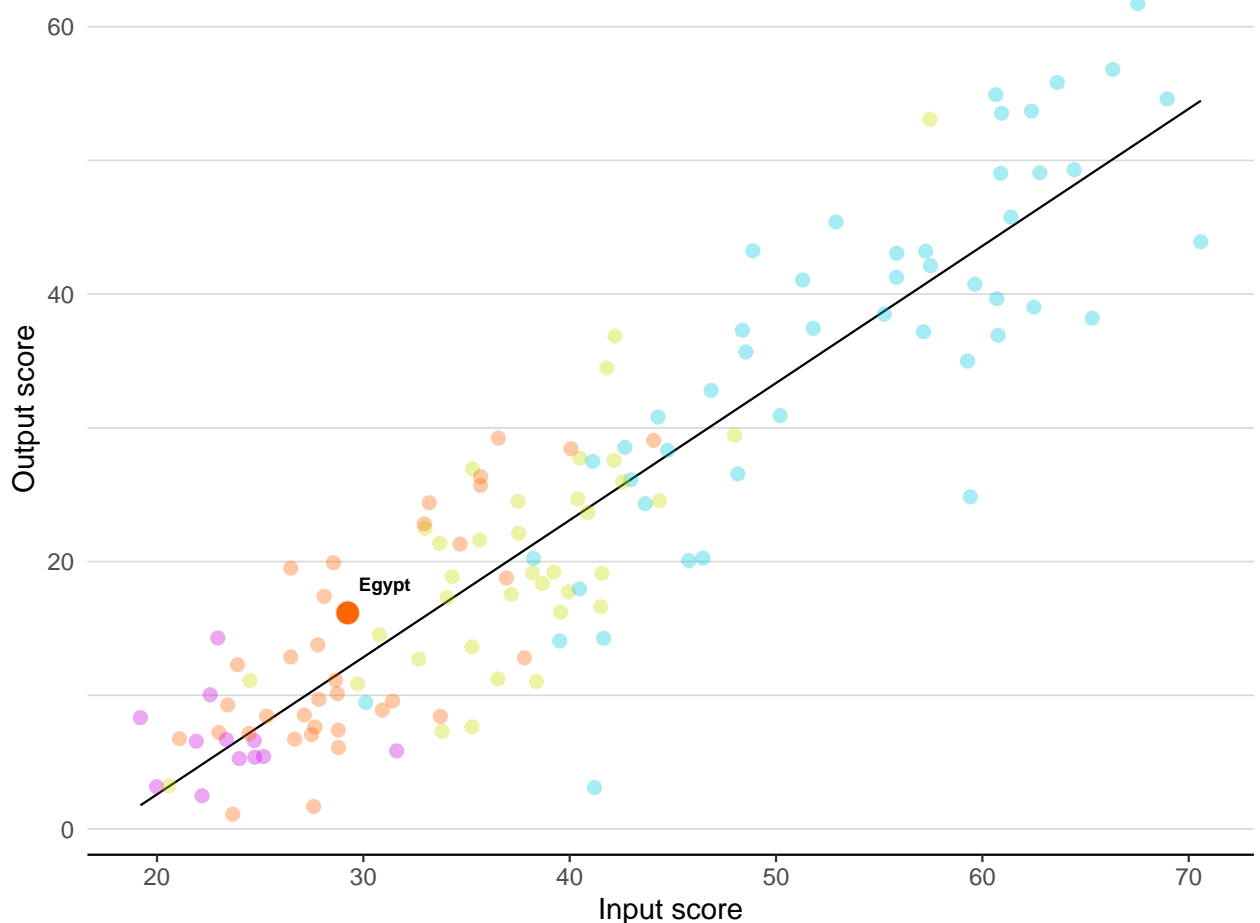


EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

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.

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

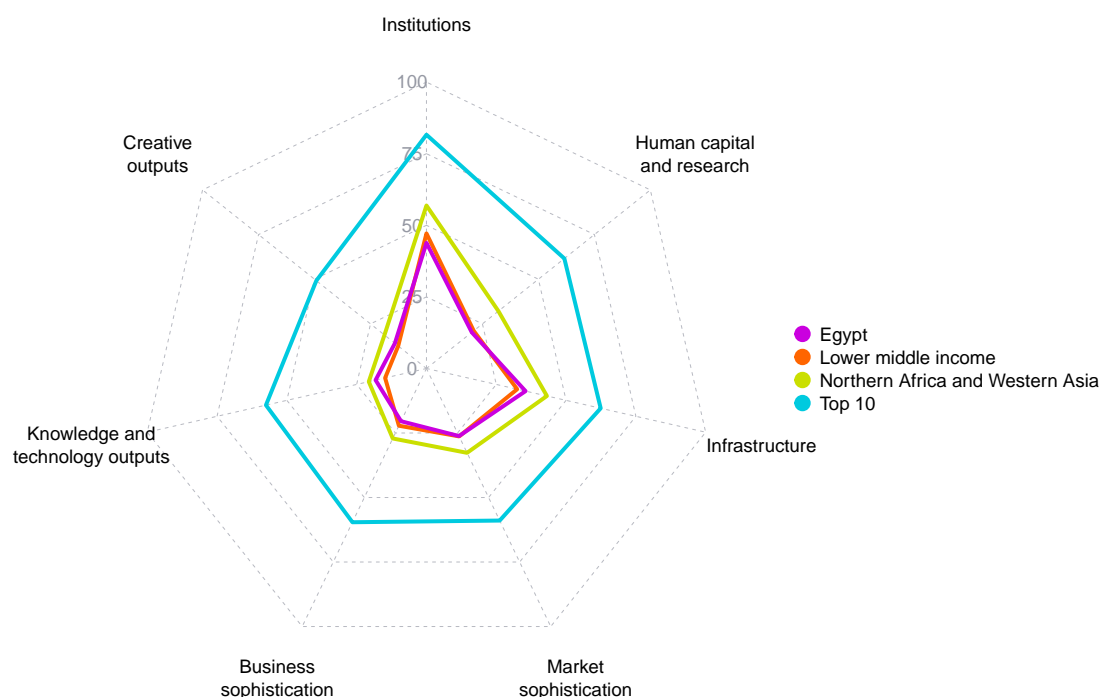
Innovation input to output performance



Income ● High income ● Upper middle ● Lower middle ● Low income — Fitted line

BENCHMARKING AGAINST OTHER LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP ECONOMIES AND NORTHERN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA

The seven GII pillar scores for Egypt



Lower-middle-income group economies

Egypt performs above the lower-middle-income group average in three pillars, namely: Infrastructure; Knowledge and technology outputs; and, Creative outputs.

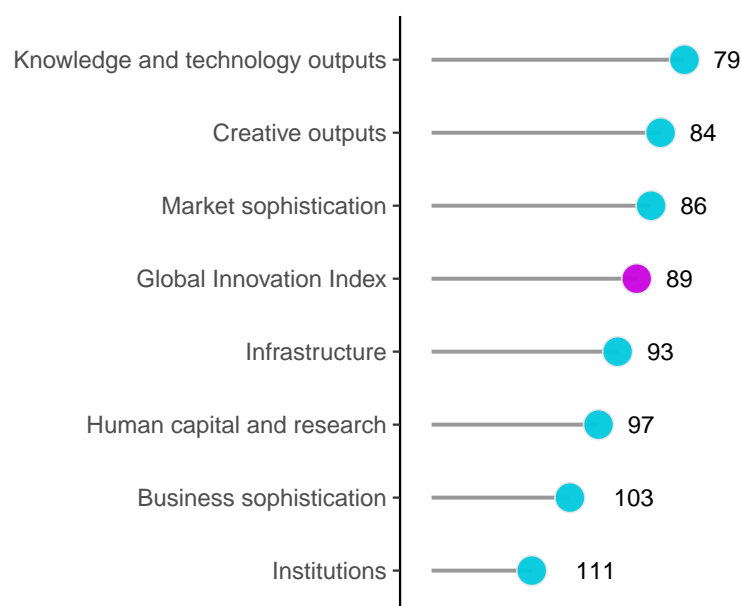
Northern Africa and Western Asia

Egypt performs below the regional average in all GII pillars.

OVERVIEW OF RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII 2022 AREAS

Egypt performs best in Knowledge and technology outputs and its weakest performance is in Institutions.

The seven GII pillar ranks for Egypt



Note: The highest possible ranking in each pillar is 1.

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Egypt can be found at:

https://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/country_profile/profile.jsp?code=EG.

INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES








The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Egypt in the GII 2022.

Strengths and weaknesses for Egypt

| Strengths | | | Weaknesses | | |
|-----------|--|------|------------|---|------|
| Code | Indicator name | Rank | Code | Indicator name | Rank |
| 1.3.1 | Policies for doing business | 37 | 1.2.3 | Cost of redundancy dismissal | 126 |
| 2.3.2 | Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | 42 | 2.1.1 | Expenditure on education, % GDP | 118 |
| 3.3.1 | GDP/unit of energy use | 35 | 2.2.2 | Graduates in science and engineering, % | 105 |
| 4.2.4 | Venture capital received, value, % GDP | 34 | 2.3.3 | Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD | 38 |
| 4.3.2 | Domestic industry diversification | 25 | 3.2.3 | Gross capital formation, % GDP | 116 |
| 4.3.3 | Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$ | 20 | 4.3.1 | Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % | 120 |
| 5.2.2 | State of cluster development and depth | 6 | 5.1.2 | Firms offering formal training, % | 96 |
| 6.1.5 | Citable documents H-index | 47 | 6.3.1 | Intellectual property receipts, % total trade | 111 |
| 6.2.1 | Labor productivity growth, % | 11 | 7.2.2 | National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 | 71 |
| 7.2.5 | Creative goods exports, % total trade | 37 | 7.3.2 | Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 | 126 |

Egypt

89

| Output rank | Input rank | Income | Region | Population (mn) | GDP, PPP\$ (bn) | GDP per capita, PPP\$ | |
|---|--|--------------|---------|---|---|-----------------------|-------|
| 83 | 97 | Lower middle | NAWA | 104.3 | 1,381.1 | 13,422 | |
| | | Score/Value | Rank | | | | |
|  Institutions | | 43.8 | 111 |  Business sophistication | | | |
| 1.1 | Political environment | 49.0 | 99 | 5.1 | Knowledge workers | 13.8 | 112 |
| 1.1.1 | Political and operational stability* | 60.0 | 97 | 5.1.1 | Knowledge-intensive employment, % | 26.8 | 54 |
| 1.1.2 | Government effectiveness* | 38.0 | 101 | 5.1.2 | Firms offering formal training, % | 7.9 | 96 |
| 1.2 | Regulatory environment | 37.6 | 125 ○ | 5.1.3 | GERD performed by business, % GDP | 0.0 | 77 |
| 1.2.1 | Regulatory quality* | 27.7 | 110 | 5.1.4 | GERD financed by business, % | 3.9 | 84 |
| 1.2.2 | Rule of law* | 36.7 | 84 | 5.1.5 | Females employed w/advanced degrees, % | 6.4 | 89 |
| 1.2.3 | Cost of redundancy dismissal | 36.8 | 126 ○ ◇ | 5.2 | Innovation linkages | 24.3 | 62 |
| 1.3 | Business environment | 45.0 | 73 | 5.2.1 | University-industry R&D collaboration† | 47.0 | 52 |
| 1.3.1 | Policies for doing business† | 60.4 | 37 ● ◆ | 5.2.2 | State of cluster development and depth† | 69.9 | 6 ● |
| 1.3.2 | Entrepreneurship policies and culture* | 29.6 | 51 | 5.2.3 | GERD financed by abroad, % GDP | 0.0 | 85 |
| | | | | 5.2.4 | Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP | 0.0 | 95 |
| | | | | 5.2.5 | Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP | 0.0 | 93 |
|  Human capital and research | | 20.2 | 97 | 5.3 | Knowledge absorption | 23.2 | 98 |
| 2.1 | Education | 38.1 | 104 | 5.3.1 | Intellectual property payments, % total trade | 0.5 | 69 |
| 2.1.1 | Expenditure on education, % GDP | 2.5 | 118 ○ | 5.3.2 | High-tech imports, % total trade | 7.2 | 89 |
| 2.1.2 | Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap | 11.8 | 91 | 5.3.3 | ICT services imports, % total trade | 1.5 | 61 |
| 2.1.3 | School life expectancy, years | 13.6 | 76 | 5.3.4 | FDI net inflows, % GDP | 2.6 | 55 |
| 2.1.4 | PISA scales in reading, maths and science | n/a | n/a | 5.3.5 | Research talent, % in businesses | 6.3 | 66 |
| 2.1.5 | Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary | 15.8 | 78 |  Knowledge and technology outputs | | 18.2 | 79 |
| 2.2 | Tertiary education | 11.6 | 107 | 6.1 | Knowledge creation | 12.9 | 64 |
| 2.2.1 | Tertiary enrolment, % gross | 38.9 | 76 | 6.1.1 | Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 0.8 | 70 |
| 2.2.2 | Graduates in science and engineering, % | 11.2 | 105 ○ ◇ | 6.1.2 | PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 0.0 | 80 |
| 2.2.3 | Tertiary inbound mobility, % | 1.8 | 80 | 6.1.3 | Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | n/a | n/a |
| 2.3 | Research and development (R&D) | 11.1 | 54 | 6.1.4 | Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP | 19.4 | 48 |
| 2.3.1 | Researchers, FTE/mn pop. | 838.0 | 55 | 6.1.5 | Citable documents H-index | 18.0 | 47 ● |
| 2.3.2 | Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP | 1.0 | 42 ● ◆ | 6.2 | Knowledge impact | 25.7 | 72 |
| 2.3.3 | Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD | 0.0 | 38 ○ ◇ | 6.2.1 | Labor productivity growth, % | 3.5 | 11 ● |
| 2.3.4 | QS university ranking, top 3* | 19.8 | 51 ◆ | 6.2.2 | New businesses/th pop. 15–64 | 0.2 | 108 |
|  Infrastructure | | 35.5 | 93 | 6.2.3 | Software spending, % GDP | 0.2 | 67 |
| 3.1 | Information and communication technologies (ICTs) | 60.1 | 93 | 6.2.4 | ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP | 1.5 | 91 |
| 3.1.1 | ICT access* | 81.1 | 83 | 6.2.5 | High-tech manufacturing, % | 22.6 | 57 |
| 3.1.2 | ICT use* | 51.1 | 91 | 6.3 | Knowledge diffusion | 16.0 | 85 |
| 3.1.3 | Government's online service* | 57.1 | 93 | 6.3.1 | Intellectual property receipts, % total trade | 0.0 | 111 ○ |
| 3.1.4 | E-participation* | 51.2 | 99 | 6.3.2 | Production and export complexity | 38.2 | 65 |
| 3.2 | General infrastructure | 21.0 | 103 | 6.3.3 | High-tech exports, % total trade | 0.6 | 86 |
| 3.2.1 | Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. | 1,935.3 | 82 | 6.3.4 | ICT services exports, % total trade | 1.9 | 65 |
| 3.2.2 | Logistics performance* | 35.8 | 66 |  Creative outputs | | 14.1 | 84 |
| 3.2.3 | Gross capital formation, % GDP | 16.0 | 116 ○ ◇ | 7.1 | Intangible assets | 23.3 | 72 |
| 3.3 | Ecological sustainability | 25.4 | 70 ◆ | 7.1.1 | Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % | 51.9 | 50 |
| 3.3.1 | GDP/unit of energy use | 13.4 | 35 ● | 7.1.2 | Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 18.7 | 94 |
| 3.3.2 | Environmental performance* | 35.5 | 89 | 7.1.3 | Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP | 7.0 | 64 |
| 3.3.3 | ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP | 0.6 | 79 | 7.1.4 | Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 1.4 | 56 |
|  Market sophistication | | 26.2 | 86 | 7.2 | Creative goods and services | 9.1 | 86 |
| 4.1 | Credit | 17.6 | 92 | 7.2.1 | Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade | n/a | n/a |
| 4.1.1 | Finance for startups and scaleups* | 39.6 | 41 | 7.2.2 | National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 | 0.5 | 71 ○ |
| 4.1.2 | Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP | 27.1 | 102 | 7.2.3 | Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69 | 1.7 | 55 |
| 4.1.3 | Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP | 0.3 | 45 | 7.2.4 | Printing and other media, % manufacturing | 0.7 | 69 |
| 4.2 | Investment | 8.1 | 59 | 7.2.5 | Creative goods exports, % total trade | 1.4 | 37 ● |
| 4.2.1 | Market capitalization, % GDP | 14.2 | 67 | 7.3 | Online creativity | 0.8 | 104 |
| 4.2.2 | Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP | 0.0 | 65 | 7.3.1 | Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 | 1.2 | 91 |
| 4.2.3 | Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP | 0.0 | 49 | 7.3.2 | Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 | 0.0 | 126 ○ |
| 4.2.4 | Venture capital received, value, % GDP | 0.0 | 34 ● | 7.3.3 | GitHub commit pushes received/mn pop. 15–69 | 1.3 | 93 |
| 4.3 | Trade, diversification, and market scale | 52.9 | 77 | 7.3.4 | Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP | 0.6 | 80 |
| 4.3.1 | Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % | 10.4 | 120 ○ | | | | |
| 4.3.2 | Domestic industry diversification | 95.1 | 25 ● | | | | |
| 4.3.3 | Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$ | 1,381.1 | 20 ● | | | | |

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; see appendices for details, including the year of the data, at https://www.wipo.int/global_innovation_index/en/2022. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

DATA AVAILABILITY

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

Missing data for Egypt

| Code | Indicator name | Economy year | Model year | Source |
|-------|---|--------------|------------|---|
| 2.1.4 | PISA scales in reading, maths and science | n/a | 2018 | OECD, PISA |
| 6.1.3 | Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | n/a | 2020 | World Intellectual Property Organization |
| 7.2.1 | Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade | n/a | 2020 | World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |

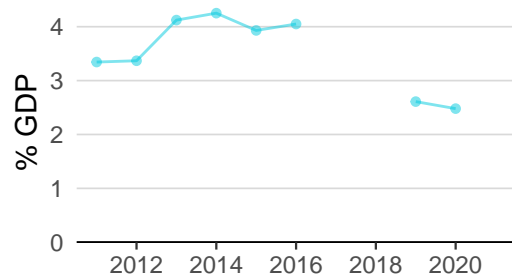
Outdated data for Egypt

| Code | Indicator name | Economy year | Model year | Source |
|-------|---|--------------|------------|--|
| 2.1.3 | School life expectancy, years | 2018 | 2019 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.2.1 | Tertiary enrolment, % gross | 2018 | 2019 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.2.2 | Graduates in science and engineering, % | 2016 | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 2.2.3 | Tertiary inbound mobility, % | 2016 | 2019 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 3.2.1 | Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. | 2019 | 2020 | International Energy Agency |
| 4.3.1 | Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % | 2019 | 2020 | World Bank |
| 4.3.2 | Domestic industry diversification | 2017 | 2019 | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| 5.1.1 | Knowledge-intensive employment, % | 2020 | 2021 | International Labour Organization |
| 5.1.3 | GERD performed by business, % GDP | 2018 | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 5.1.4 | GERD financed by business, % | 2018 | 2019 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 5.1.5 | Females employed w/advanced degrees, % | 2020 | 2021 | International Labour Organization |
| 5.2.3 | GERD financed by abroad, % GDP | 2018 | 2019 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 5.3.5 | Research talent, % in businesses | 2018 | 2020 | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| 6.2.5 | High-tech manufacturing, % | 2017 | 2019 | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| 7.1.2 | Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 2019 | 2020 | World Intellectual Property Organization |
| 7.1.4 | Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP | 2019 | 2020 | World Intellectual Property Organization |
| 7.2.4 | Printing and other media, % manufacturing | 2017 | 2019 | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |

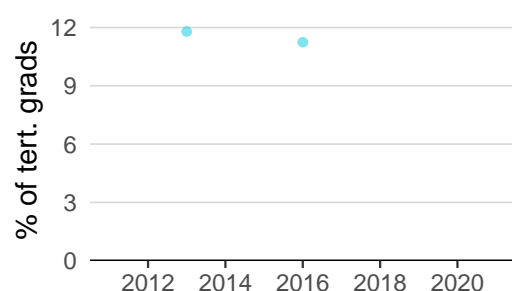
EGYPT'S INNOVATION SYSTEM

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

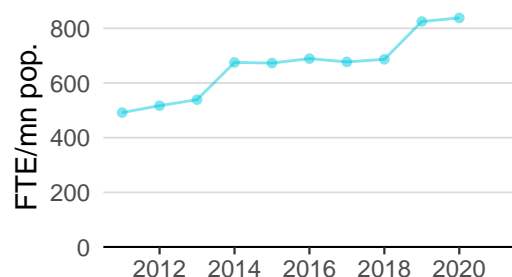
Innovation inputs



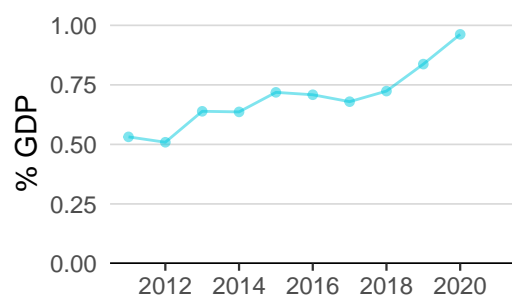
2.1.1 Expenditure on education was equal to 2.5% GDP in 2020—down by 5 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 118.



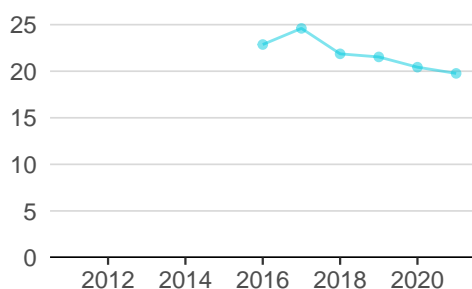
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering was equal to 11.2% of tert. grads in 2016 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 105.



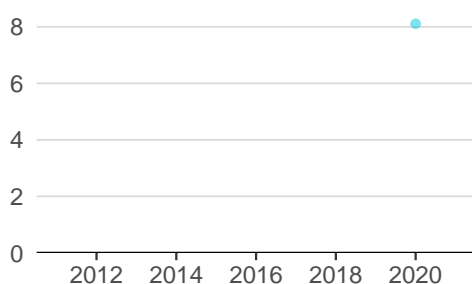
2.3.1 Researchers was equal to 838.0 FTE/mn pop. in 2020—up by 2 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.



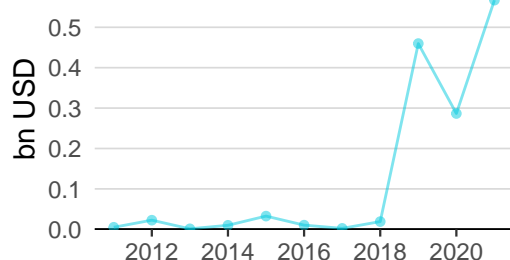
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D was equal to 1.0% GDP in 2020—up by 15 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 42.



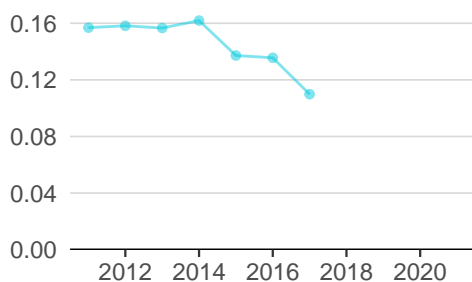
2.3.4 QS university ranking was equal to 19.8 in 2021—down by 3 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 51.



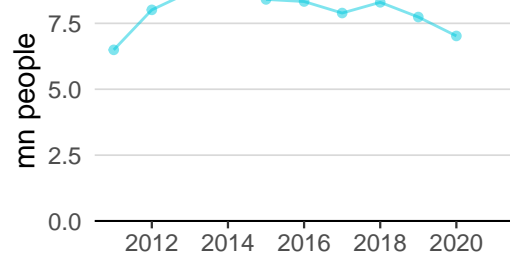
3.1.1 ICT access was equal to 8.1 in 2020 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 83.



4.2.4 Venture capital received was equal to 0.6 bn USD in 2021—up by 98 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.

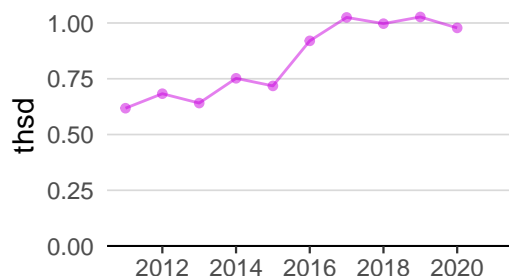


4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification was equal to 0.1 in 2017—down by 19 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 25.

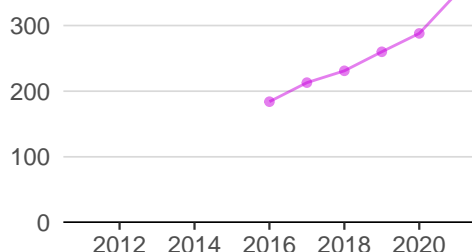


5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment was equal to 7.0 mn people in 2020—down by 9 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.

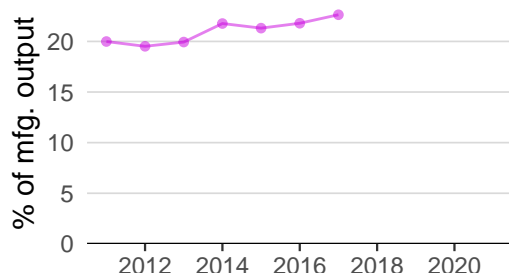
Innovation outputs



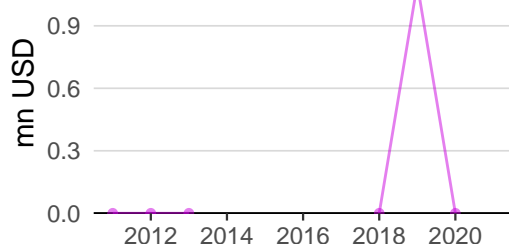
6.1.1 Patents by origin was equal to 1.0 thsd in 2020—down by 5 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 70.



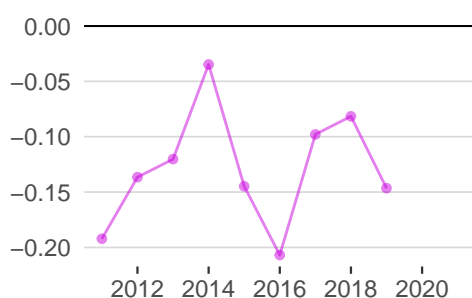
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index was equal to 349.0 in 2021—up by 21 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 47.



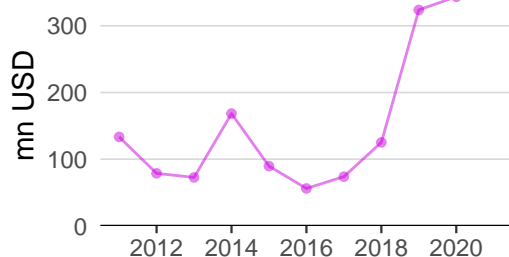
6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing was equal to 22.6% of mfg. output in 2017—up by 4 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.



6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts was equal to 0.0 mn USD in 2020—down by 100 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 111.



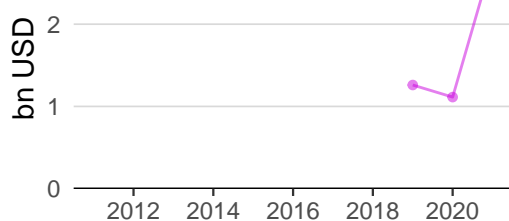
6.3.2 Production and export complexity was equal to -0.1 in 2019—down by 79 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.



6.3.3 High-tech exports was equal to 343.6 mn USD in 2020—up by 6 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity was equal to 51.9% of total value in 2021 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 50.



7.1.3 Global brand value was equal to 2.8 bn USD in 2021—up by 150 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 64.

EGYPT'S INNOVATION TOP PERFORMERS

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors

| Firm | Industry | R&D | R&D Growth | R&D Intensity | Rank |
|------|----------|-----|------------|---------------|------|
|------|----------|-----|------------|---------------|------|

No observations

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre (<https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2021-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard>).

2.3.4 QS university ranking

| University | Score | Rank |
|----------------------------------|-------|----------|
| THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO | 26.1 | 445= |
| CAIRO UNIVERSITY | 21.2 | 571-580 |
| AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY | 12.0 | 801-1000 |

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2022>).

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".

7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

| Firm | Rank |
|-------------------------------|------|
| FAWRY FOR BANKING & PAYMENT | 1 |
| COMMERCIAL INTERNATIONAL BANK | 2 |
| ABOU KIR FERTIL & CHEMICALS | 3 |

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2021>).

Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

| Brand | Industry | Rank |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------|
| ORASCOM | Engineering & Construction | 1 |
| NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT | Banking | 2 |
| EASTERN CO | Tobacco | 3 |

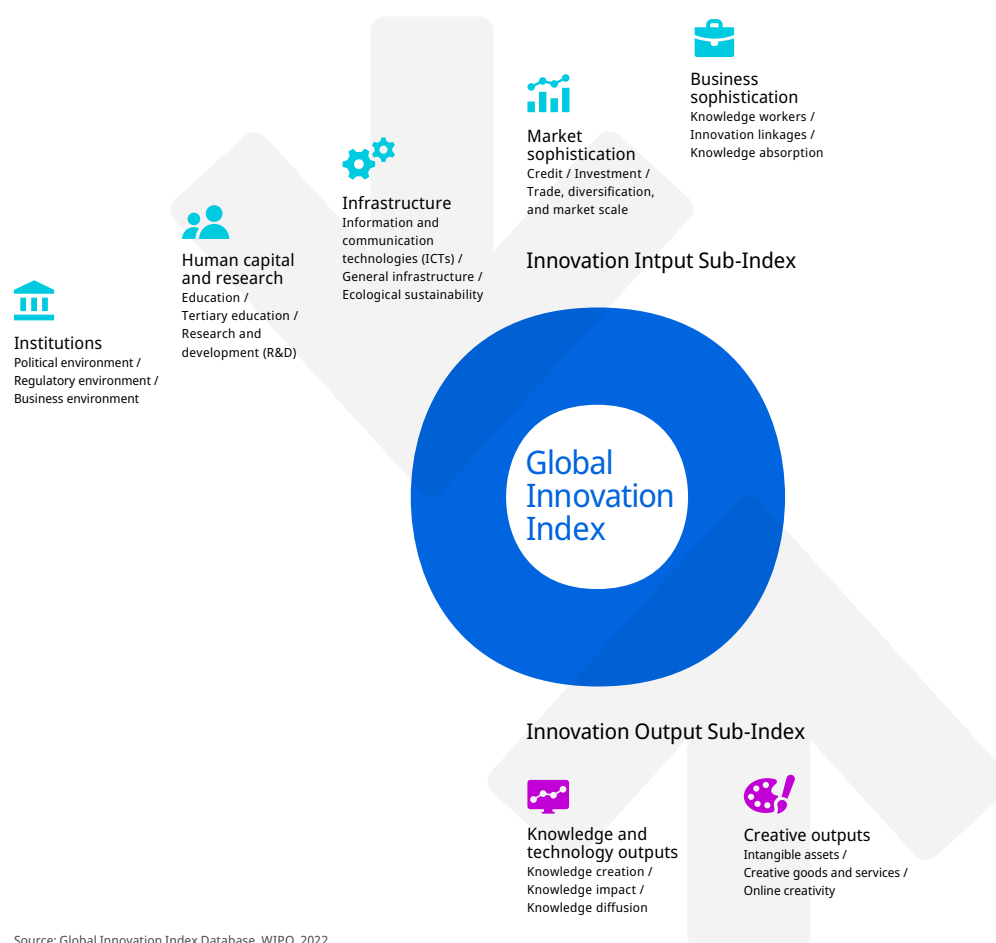
Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com>).

Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

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 130 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.