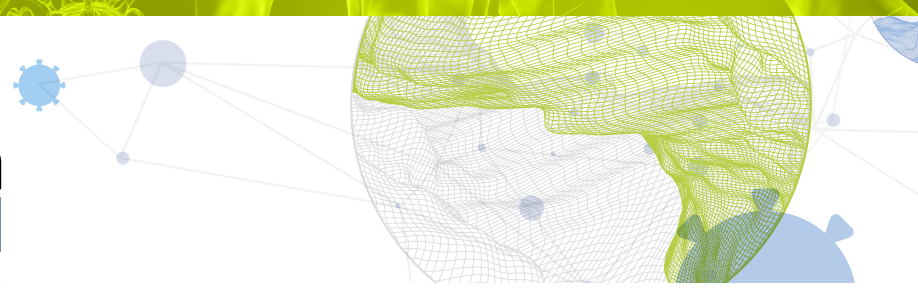




Global Innovation Index 2021



BURKINA FASO

115th Burkina Faso ranks 115th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2021.

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 Burkina Faso 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 Burkina Faso in the GII 2021 is between ranks 115 and 126.

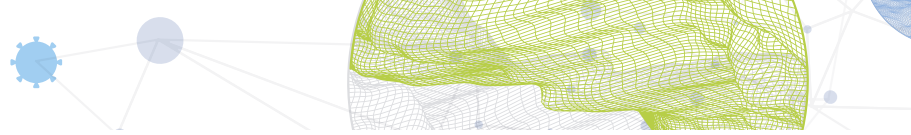
Rankings for Burkina Faso (2019–2021)

	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2021	115	108	123
2020	118	106	124
2019	117	111	115

- Burkina Faso performs better in innovation inputs than innovation outputs in 2021.
- This year Burkina Faso ranks 108th in innovation inputs, lower than last year but higher than 2019.
- As for innovation outputs, Burkina Faso ranks 123rd. This position is higher than last year but lower than 2019.

5th Burkina Faso ranks 5th among the 13 low-income group economies.

15th Burkina Faso ranks 15th among the 27 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

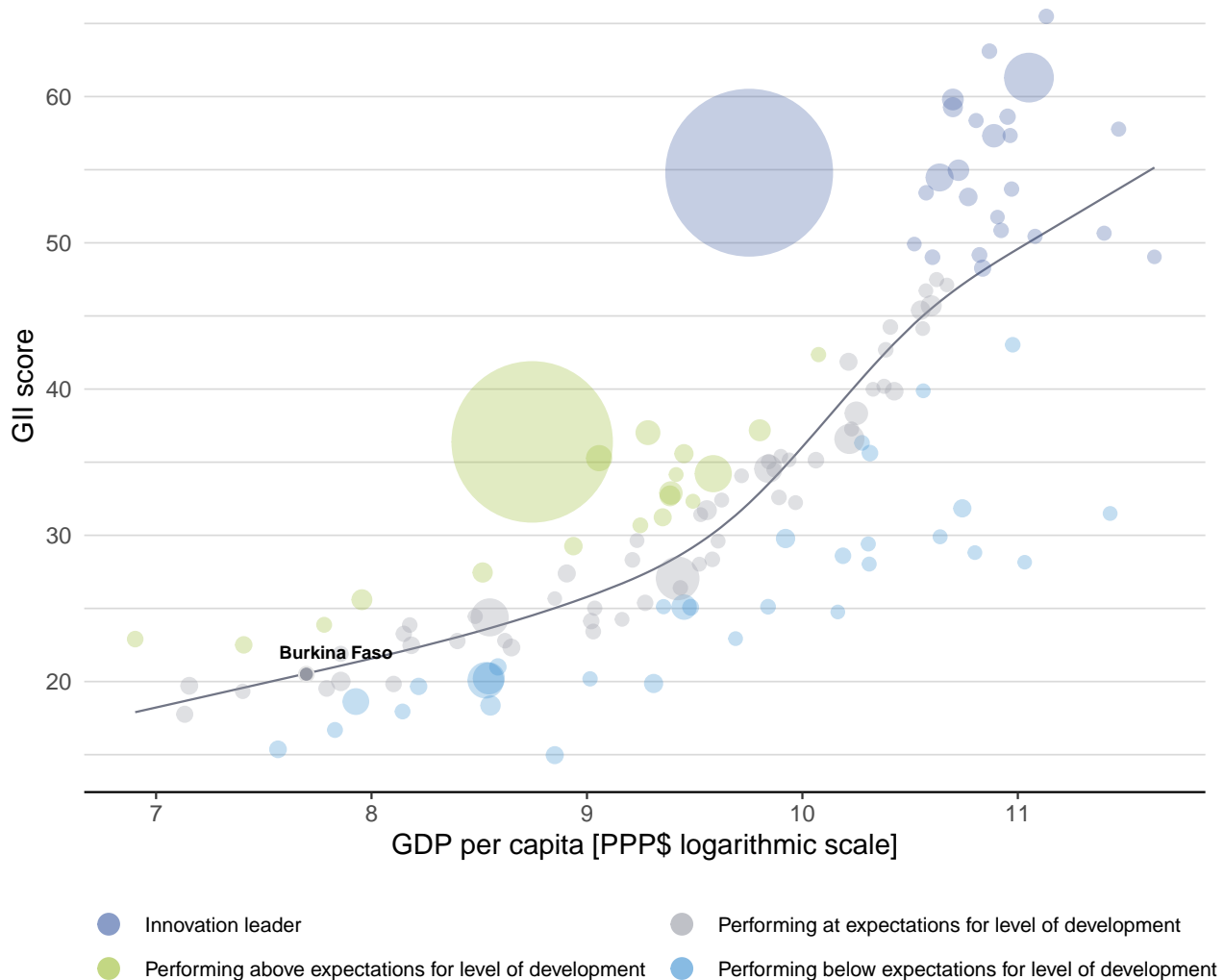


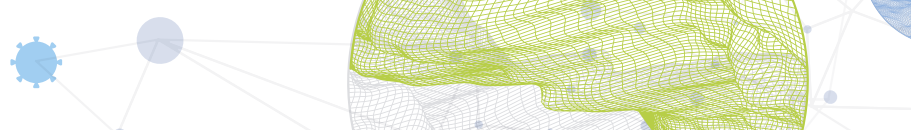
EXPECTED VS. OBSERVED INNOVATION PERFORMANCE

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, Burkina Faso's performance is at expectations for its level of development.

The positive relationship between innovation and development



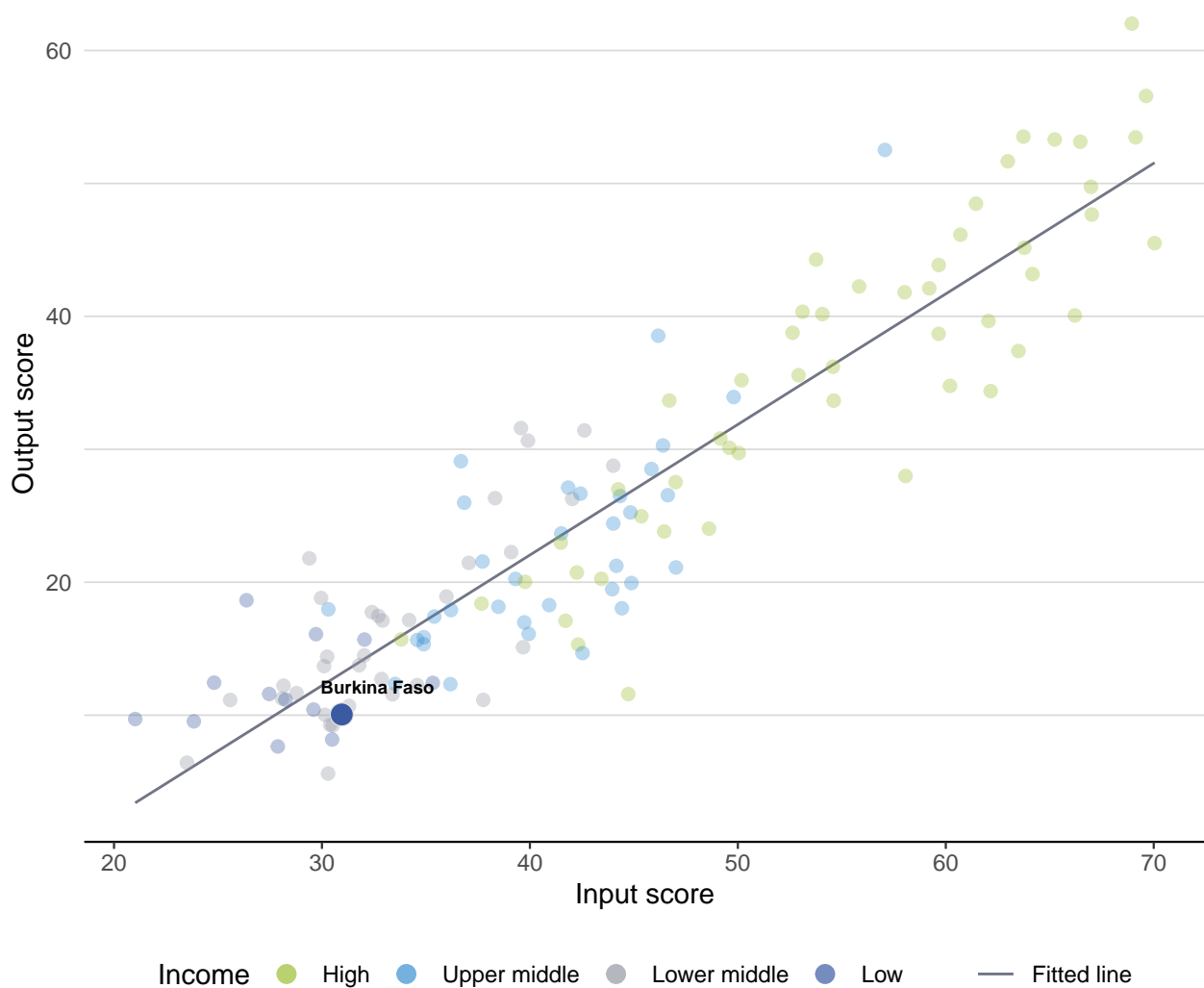


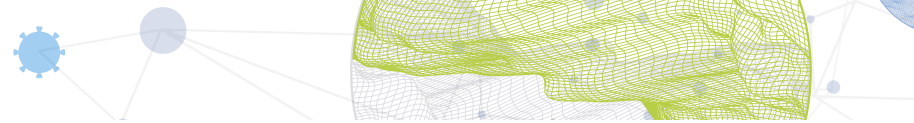
EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

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.

Burkina Faso produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

Innovation input to output performance





BENCHMARKING AGAINST OTHER LOW-INCOME GROUP ECONOMIES AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The seven GII pillar scores for Burkina Faso

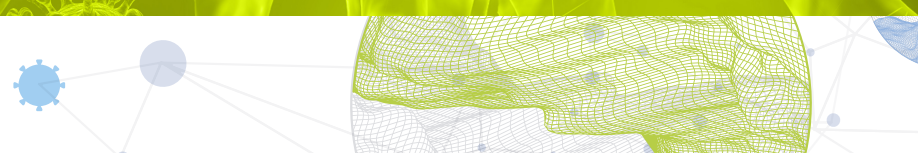


Low-income group economies

Burkina Faso performs above the low-income group average in five pillars, namely: Institutions; Human capital and research; Infrastructure; Market sophistication; and, Knowledge and technology outputs.

Sub-Saharan Africa

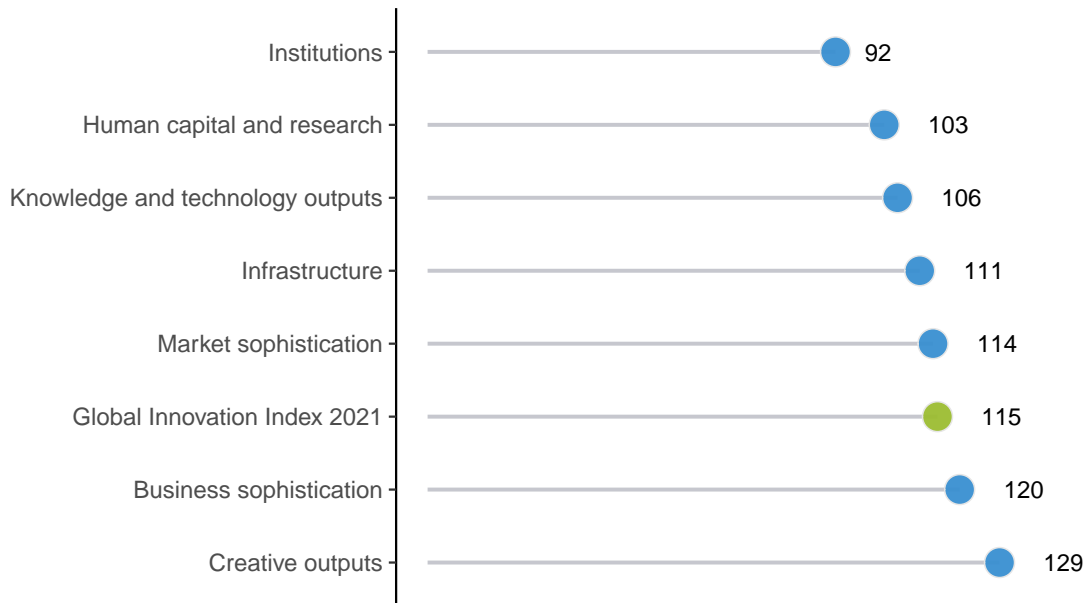
Burkina Faso performs above the regional average in three pillars, namely: Institutions; Human capital and research; and, Knowledge and technology outputs.



OVERVIEW OF RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII 2021 AREAS

Burkina Faso performs best in Institutions and its weakest performance is in Creative outputs.

The seven GII pillar ranks for Burkina Faso



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










INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The table below gives an overview of the strengths and weaknesses of Burkina Faso in the GII 2021.

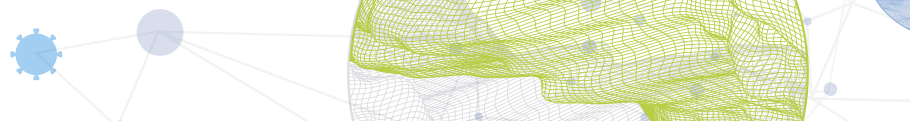
Strengths and weaknesses for Burkina Faso

Strengths			Weaknesses		
Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank
1.2	Regulatory environment	66	1.1.1	Political and operational stability	123
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	33	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	41
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business	71	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3	74
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	24	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	125
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	56	4.1.1	Ease of getting credit	122
3.2	General infrastructure	76	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth	124
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	71	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	128
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	21	6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	98
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	60	7.1	Intangible assets	125
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	32	7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	123
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	29	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	80
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	75	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	126

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
123	108	Low	SSF	20.9	46.1	2,203	118

	Score/ Value	Rank		Score/ Value	Rank
 Institutions	56.2	92	 Business sophistication	16.0	120
1.1 Political environment	39.2	121	5.1 Knowledge workers	12.2	[121]
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	50.0	123 ○	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	13.3	99 ◆
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	33.8	115	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2 Regulatory environment	64.8	66 ●	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	33.7	98	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a
1.2.2 Rule of law*	35.5	88	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	0.8	115 ○
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	10.5	33 ●	5.2 Innovation linkages	14.2	111
1.3 Business environment	64.5	85	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	30.2	111 ○
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	88.2	71 ●	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	28.7	124 ○ ◇
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	40.8	96	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	60 ●
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	117
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
 Human capital and research	18.4	103	5.3 Knowledge absorption	21.5	83
2.1 Education	36.7	100	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.0	118
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.4	24 ● ◆	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	7.0	80
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap ○	15.7	71	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.1	32 ● ◆
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	9.3	110	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.0	107
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	22.2	102	 Knowledge and technology outputs	11.8	106
2.2 Tertiary education	15.4	101	6.1 Knowledge creation	5.1	111
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	7.1	120	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	128 ○ ◇
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	20.3	71	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	98 ○ ◇
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2.3	72	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	55
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	3.1	87 ◆	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	10.2	85
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	47.6	95 ○	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	5.6	98
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.6	56 ● ◆	6.2 Knowledge impact	20.6	102
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41 ○ ◇	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.8	29 ●
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74 ○ ◇	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64	0.3	107
 Infrastructure	27.4	111	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.0	110
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	36.6	117	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.6	118
3.1.1 ICT access*	33.0	120	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	n/a
3.1.2 ICT use*	15.9	119	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	9.7	95
3.1.3 Government's online service*	46.5	111	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	89
3.1.4 E-participation*	51.2	99	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	31.2	87 ◆
3.2 General infrastructure	26.1	76 ●	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.7	82 ◆
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	1.2	75 ●
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	26.7	87	 Creative outputs	8.3	129 ○
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	21.8	71 ●	7.1 Intangible assets	12.0	125 ○
3.3 Ecological sustainability	19.4	104	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.5	123 ○
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	n/a	n/a	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	80 ○ ◇
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	38.3	93 ◆	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	100
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	125 ○	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	39.5	113
 Market sophistication	36.8	114	7.2 Creative goods and services	2.1	[118]
4.1 Credit	21.1	122	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.2	69
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	30.0	122 ○	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.5	98 ○
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	28.4	98 ◆	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	1.5	21 ●	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	n/a	n/a
4.2 Investment	42.0	[28]	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.0	117
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	42.0	102	7.3 Online creativity	7.1	113
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.1	126 ○
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	0.0	124
4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	24.7	114
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale	47.3	118	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	5.8	94			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	n/a	n/a			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	46.1	105			

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 Appendix IV for details, including the year of the data, at <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

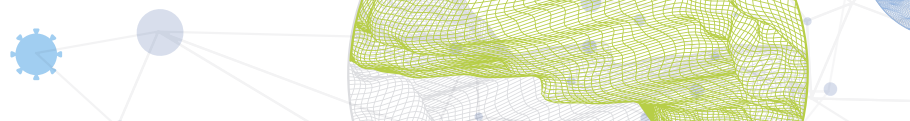


DATA AVAILABILITY

The following tables list data that are either missing or outdated for Burkina Faso.

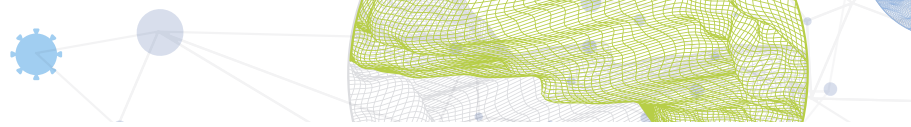
Missing data for Burkina Faso

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2018	OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	n/a	2018	International Energy Agency
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	n/a	2018	International Energy Agency
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2019	World Federation of Exchanges
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2020	Refinitiv Eikon
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2020	Refinitiv Eikon
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	n/a	2018	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	2019	World Bank
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	n/a	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2017	World Intellectual Property Organization
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	2018	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2020	PwC
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	n/a	2018	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2020	App Annie



Outdated data for Burkina Faso

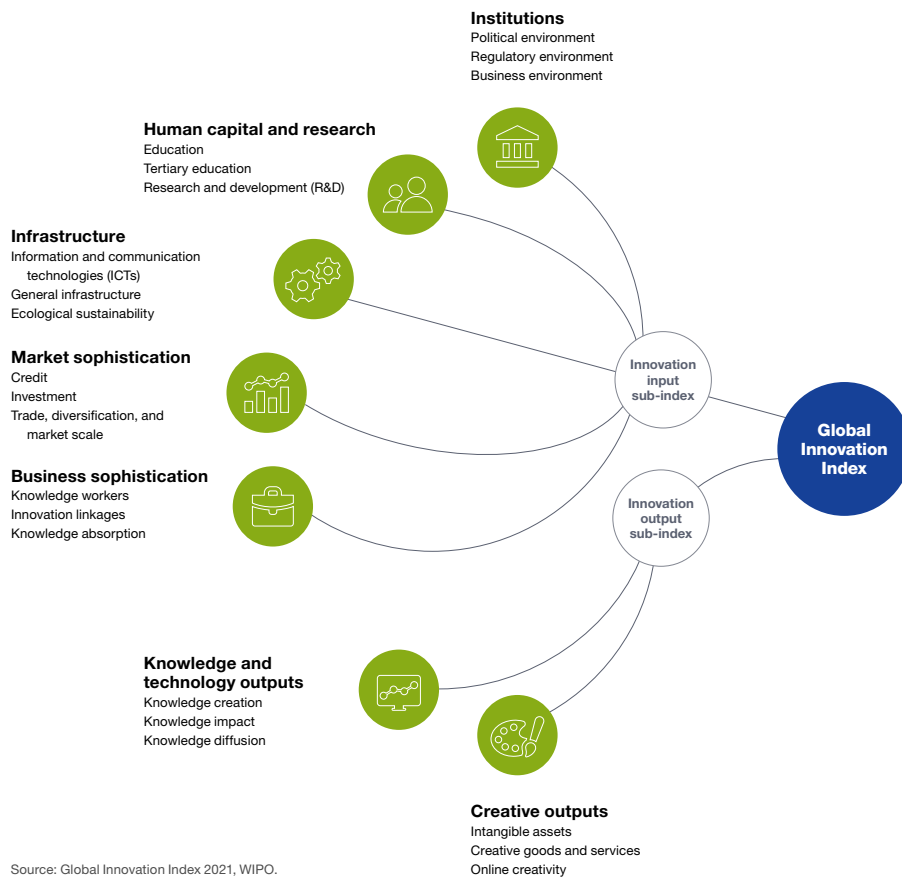
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2016	2017	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2010	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2017	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2018	2019	International Labour Organization
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2018	2019	International Labour Organization
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration	2019	2020	World Economic Forum
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth	2019	2020	World Economic Forum
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	2017	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	2015	2017	UNESCO Institute for Statistics



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.