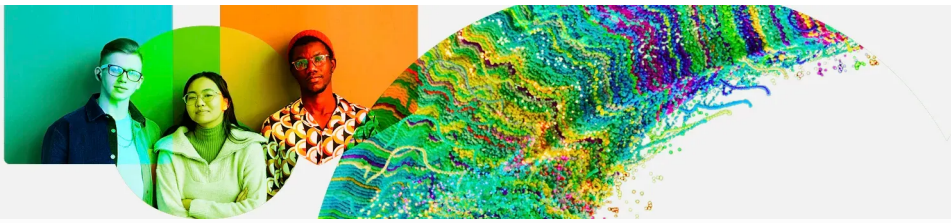
Global Innovation Index 2024



Georgia ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2024

Georgia ranks 57th among the 133 economies featured in the GII 2024.

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.

Georgia ranks 11th among the 34 upper-middle-income group economies.

Georgia ranks 7th among the 18 economies in Northern Africa and Western Asia.

Georgia GII Ranking (2020-2024)

The table shows the rankings of Georgia over the past four 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 Georgia in the GII 2024 is between ranks 52 and 65.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	63rd	54th	71st
2021	63rd	49th	74th
2022	74th	61st	82nd
2023	65th	54th	77th
2024	57th	48th	73rd

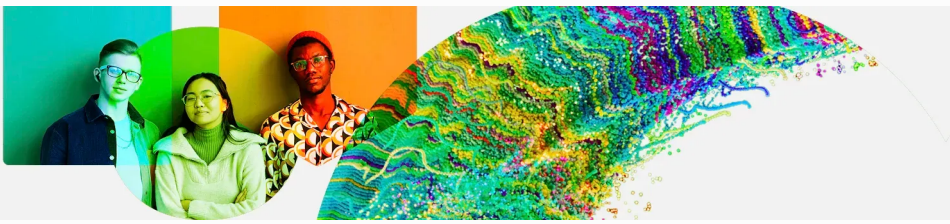
Georgia performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2024.

This year **Georgia ranks 48th in innovation inputs.** This position is higher than last year.

Georgia ranks 73rd in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

Georgia has no clusters in the top 100 S&T clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Global Innovation Index 2024



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2024 shows what is the current state of innovation in Georgia, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Georgia, 5 indicators have improved in the short-term and 4 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital		International patent filings
		Deal numbers	Deal values	
▲ 9.3% 2022 - 2023	▲ 4.5% 2021 - 2022	▲ 500% 2022 - 2023	n/a	▼ -25% 2022 - 2023
▲ 5.6% 2013 - 2023	▲ 17.9% 2013 - 2022	n/a	n/a	▼ -5% 2013 - 2023

Technology adoption

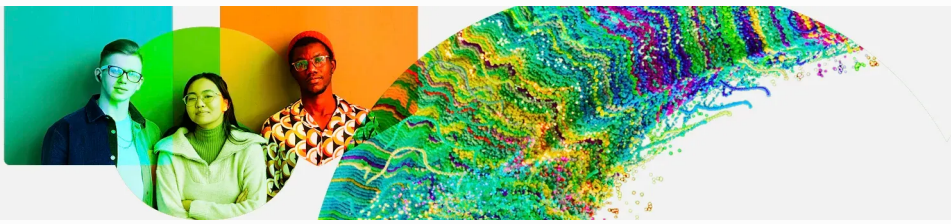
Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
	Fixed broadband	5G		
▼ -1.9% 2021 - 2022	▲ 6.9% 2021 - 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
▼ -2.9% 2012 - 2022	▲ 9% 2012 - 2022		n/a	n/a
24.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	28.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	n/a		n/a

Socioeconomic impact

Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
▲ 7.5% 2022 - 2023	▼ -0.1% 2021 - 2022	▲ 2.1°C 2023
▲ 4.1% 2013 - 2023	▼ -0.1% 2012 - 2022	n/a
69,751 USD in 2023	71.6 years in 2022	

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 country from 1951–1980. Figures are rounded.

Global Innovation Index 2024



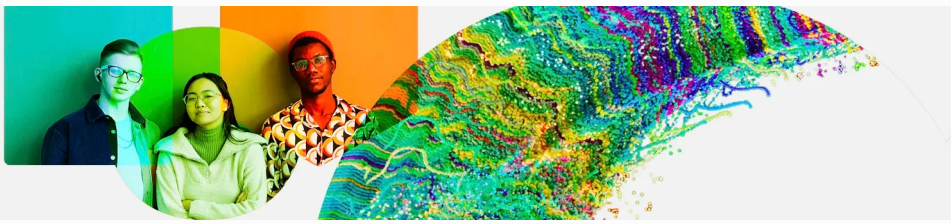
Expected vs. observed innovation performance

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

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

Global Innovation Index 2024

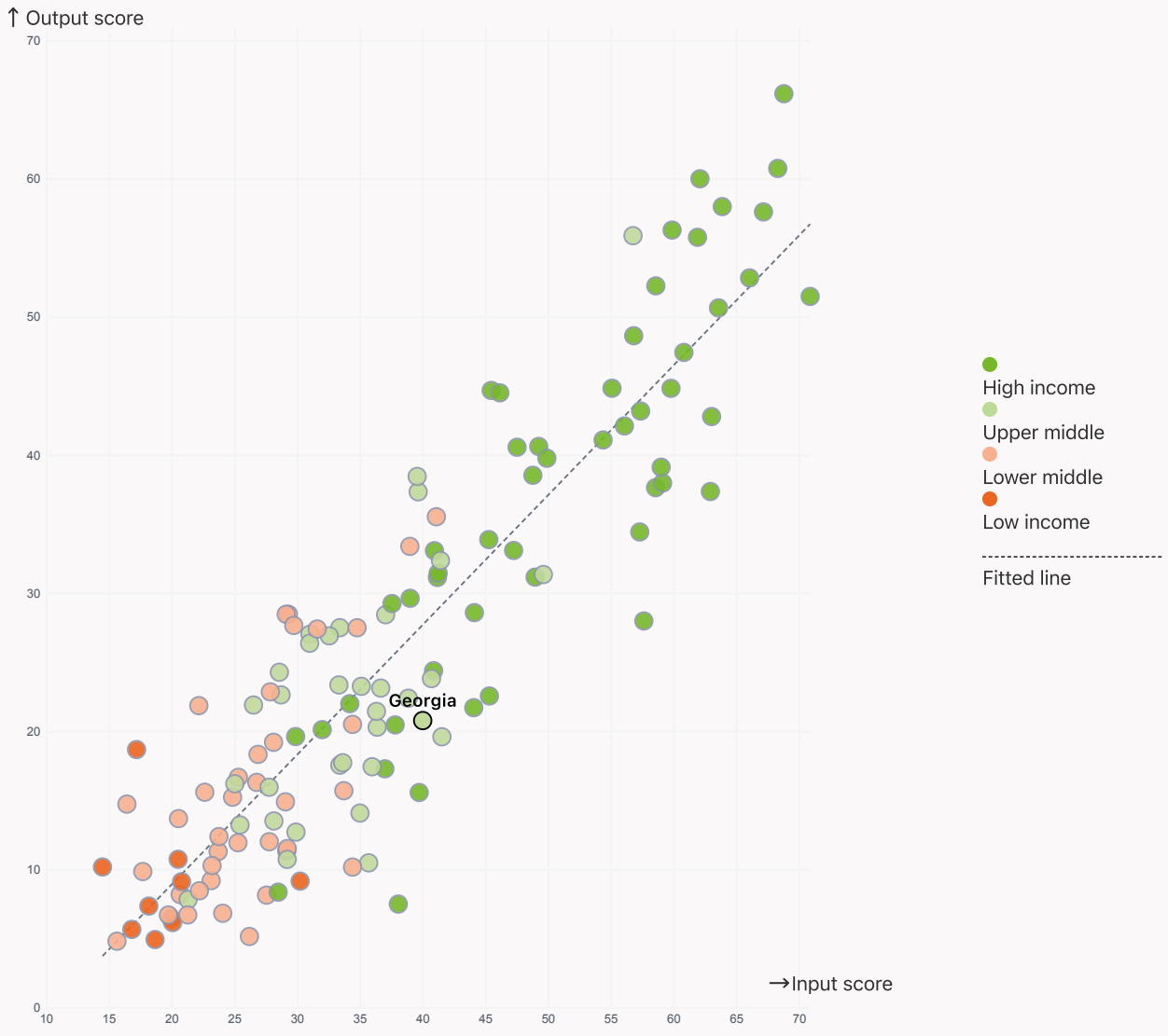


Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

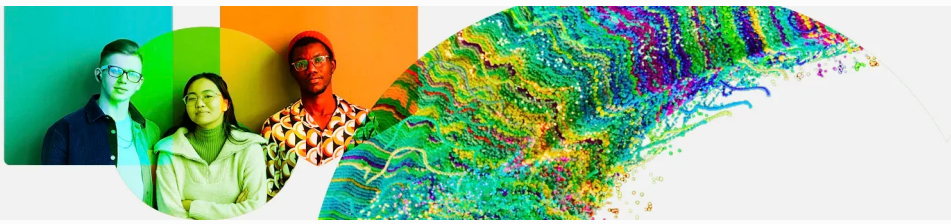
The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs. Economies above the line are effectively translating costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs.

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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

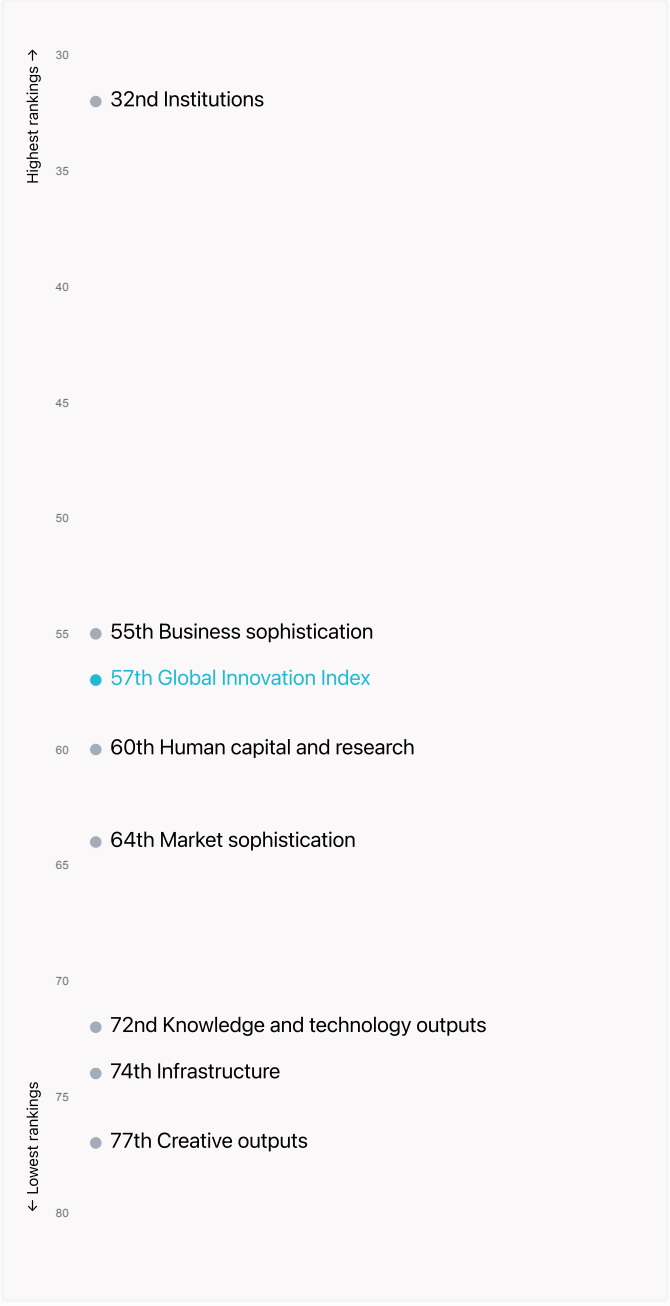


Global Innovation Index 2024



Overview of Georgia's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2024

The chart shows the ranking for each of the seven areas that the GII comprises. The strongest areas for Georgia are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



Highest rankings

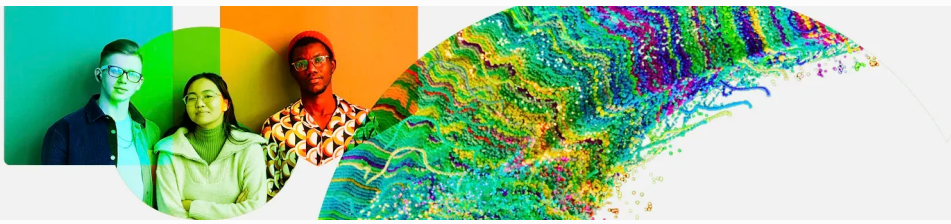
Georgia ranks highest in Institutions (32nd) and Business sophistication (55th).

Lowest rankings

Georgia ranks lowest in Creative outputs (77th), Infrastructure (74th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (72nd).

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Georgia can be found on this link.

Global Innovation Index 2024



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

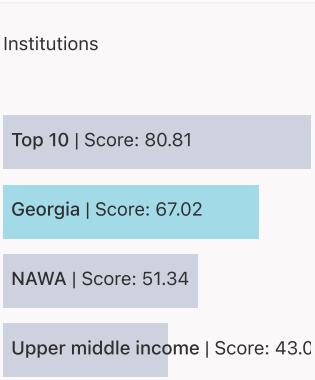
The charts shows the relative position of Georgia (blue bar) against other economy groupings (grey bars), for each of the seven areas of the GII Index.

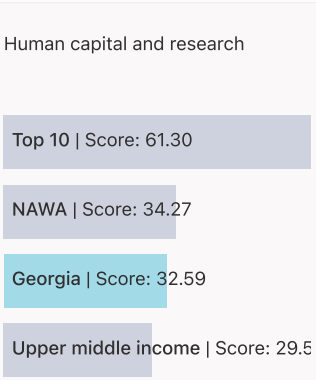
Upper-Middle-Income economies

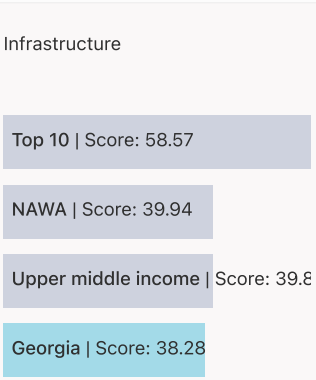
Georgia performs above the upper-middle-income group average in Institutions, Human capital and research, Market sophistication, Business sophistication.

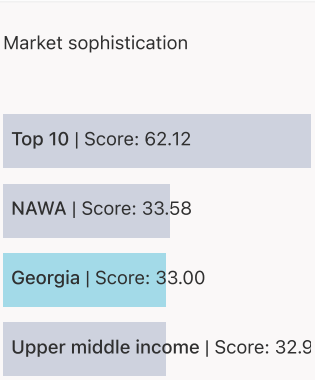
Northern Africa And Western Asia

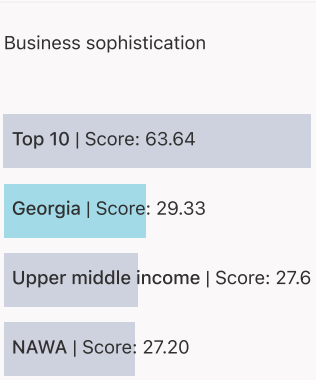
Georgia performs above the regional average in Institutions, Business sophistication.

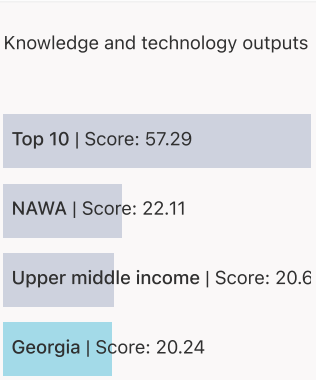


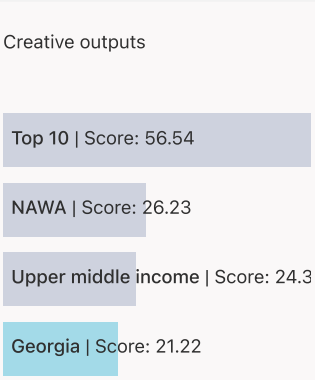




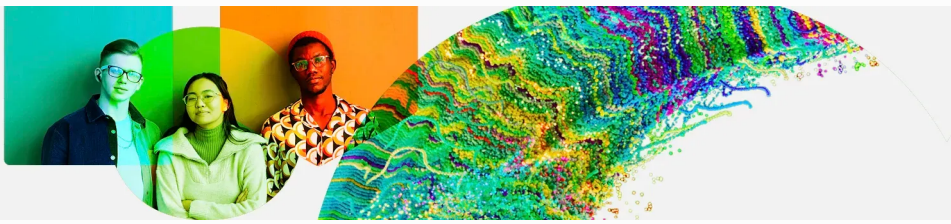








Global Innovation Index 2024



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Georgia

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Georgia in the GII 2024.

Georgia's main innovation strengths are **Labor productivity growth, %** (rank 1), **Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %** (rank 4) and **Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary** (rank 12).

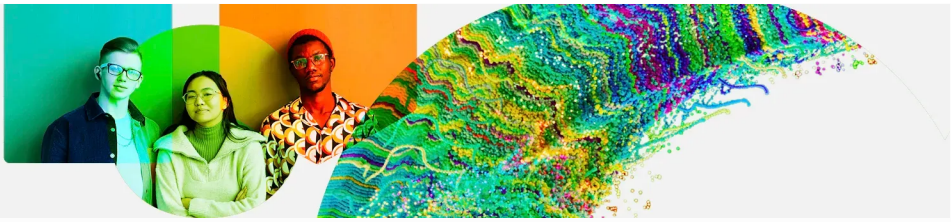
Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
4	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %
12	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
18	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
21	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
21	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business[†]
24	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
26	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
26	2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
115	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP
103	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
93	4.2.4	VC received, value, % GDP
90	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP
89	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %
89	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %
75	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
69	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science
49	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
41	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

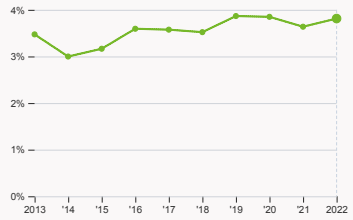
Global Innovation Index 2024



Georgia's innovation system

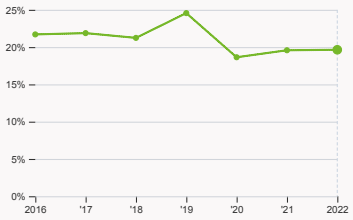
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

Innovation inputs in Georgia



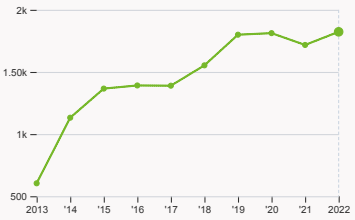
2.1.1 **Expenditure on education**

was equal to 3.81 % GDP in 2022, up by 0.18 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 80.



2.2.2 **Graduates in science and engineering**

was equal to 19.64 % of total graduates in 2022, up by 0.06 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 79.

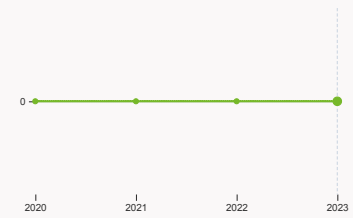


2.3.1 **Researchers**

was equal to 1823.03 FTE per million population in 2022, up by 6.15% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.

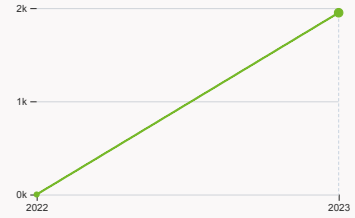
2.3.2 **Gross expenditure on R&D**

was equal to 0.24 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.01 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 82.



2.3.4 **QS university ranking**

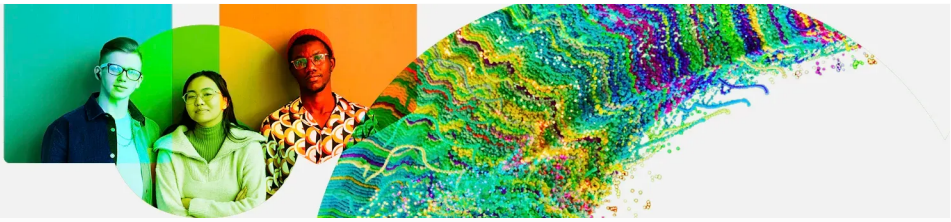
was equal to an average score of 0 for the top three universities in 2023 with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 75.



4.2.4 **VC received, value**

was equal to 1.95 thousand USD in 2023, up by 195% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 93.

Global Innovation Index 2024



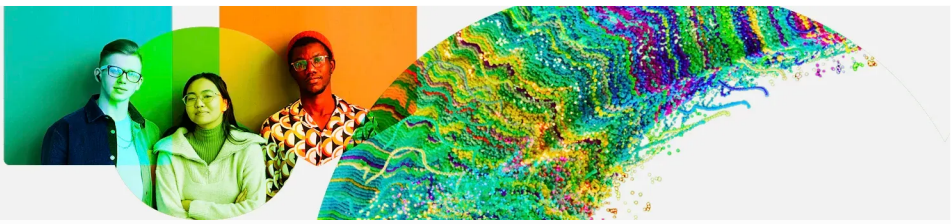
4.3.2 **Domestic industry diversification**

was equal to an index score of 0.14 in 2021, down by 5.29% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.

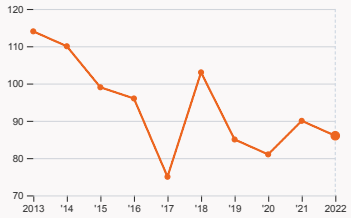
5.1.1 **Knowledge-intensive employment**

was equal to 24.71 % in 2020, down by 1.22 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.

Global Innovation Index 2024

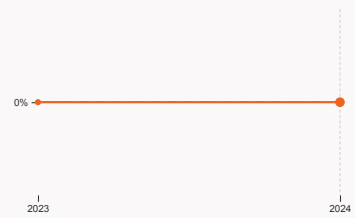


Innovation outputs in Georgia



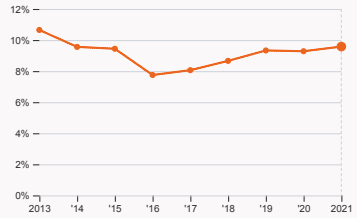
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 86 patents in 2022, down by 4.44% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 52.



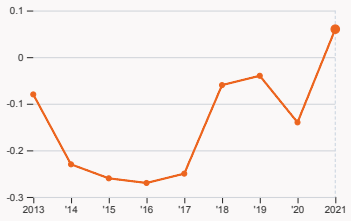
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 0 % GDP in 2024 with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.



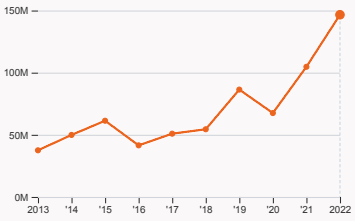
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 9.58 % of total manufacturing output in 2021, up by 0.3 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 89.



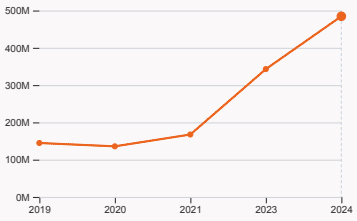
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.06 in 2021, up by 142.86% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.



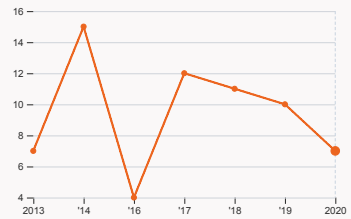
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 146.6 million USD in 2022, up by 39.98% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 76.



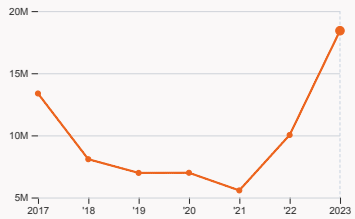
7.1.3 Global brand value

was equal to 484.56 million USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2024, up by 41.3% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.



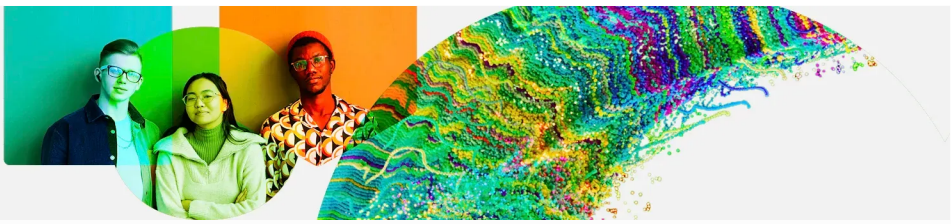
7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 7 films in 2020, down by 30% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 18.42 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2023, up by 83.65% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 64.



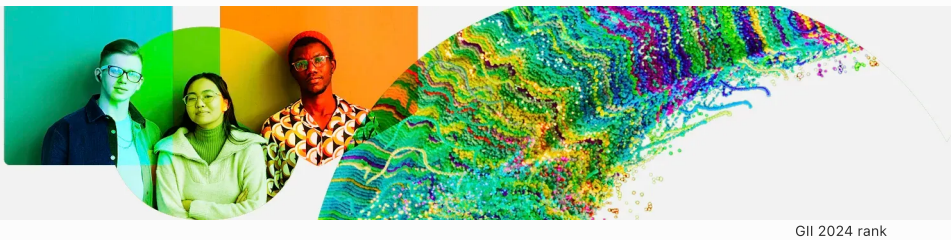
Georgia's innovation top performers

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

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	BANK OF GEORGIA	Banking	250.7
2	TBC BANK	Banking	233.9

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

Global Innovation Index 2024



Georgia

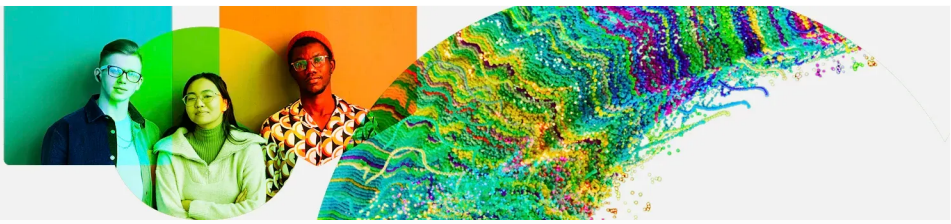
GII 2024 rank **57**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
73	48	Upper middle	NAWA	3.8	82.2	22,357.4

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**67**	**32**	◆
1.1 Institutional environment	**63.2**	**45**	◆
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	65.3	55	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	61	39	◆
1.2 Regulatory environment	**58.8**	**42**	◆
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	69	31	◆
1.2.2 Rule of law*	48.7	57	
1.3 Business environment	**79.1**	**8**	● ◆
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	72.1	21	● ◆
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	86.1	2	
Human capital and research	**32.6**	**60**	
2.1 Education	**54.6**	**57**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.8	80	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	16.7	25	◆
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	382.7	69	○
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	8.1	12	● ◆
2.2 Tertiary education	**37.6**	**47**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	78.5	26	● ◆
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	19.6	79	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	10.7	24	● ◆
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**5.5**	**72**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	1,823	41	◆
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.2	82	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	41	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0	75	○ ◇
Infrastructure	**38.3**	**74**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**71.8**	**69**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	95.2	48	
3.1.2 ICT use*	82.8	42	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	57	82	
3.1.4 E-participation*	52.3	71	
3.2 General infrastructure	**20.5**	**97**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	3,837.9	56	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	27.3	76	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	20.3	97	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**22.5**	**58**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	11	60	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	36.4	21	● ◆
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	115	○
Market sophistication	**33**	**64**	
4.1 Credit	**33.3**	**45**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	53.6	34	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	63.6	50	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	2.2	20	
4.2 Investment	**4.3**	**89**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.02	90	○
4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.04	57	
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP	0.00003	93	○
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**61.4**	**45**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	0.3	4	● ◆
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	85	55	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	82.2	94	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**29.3**	**55**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**34.1**	**60**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	24.7	59	
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	31.4	55	
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	1.7	89	○ ◇
5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	18.1	38	◆
5.2 Innovation linkages	**29.6**	**47**	
5.2.1 Public Research-Industry co-publications, %	0.9	90	
5.2.2 University-industry R&D collaboration†	58.4	41	
5.2.3 State of cluster development†	69.3	34	◆
5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.02	56	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	52	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**24.3**	**74**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.7	61	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	7.3	82	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.9	86	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	6.2	18	● ◆
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**20.2**	**72**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**13.5**	**68**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.2	52	
6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.07	66	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.5	31	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	11.3	66	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	10.6	72	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**29.1**	**57**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	7	1	● ◆
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	49	○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.06	103	○
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	9.6	89	○
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**18.2**	**63**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.04	77	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	44.4	59	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	1	76	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	4.2	26	● ◆
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	2.4	85	
Creative outputs	**21.2**	**77**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**18.7**	**82**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	36.9	55	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	1.5	49	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2.5	37	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**12.4**	**67**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.6	45	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	2.7	48	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.2	75	
7.3 Online creativity	**35**	**44**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	3.9	62	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	35.2	33	◆
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	66	64	

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.



Data availability

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

Georgia has missing data for six indicators and outdated data for six indicators.

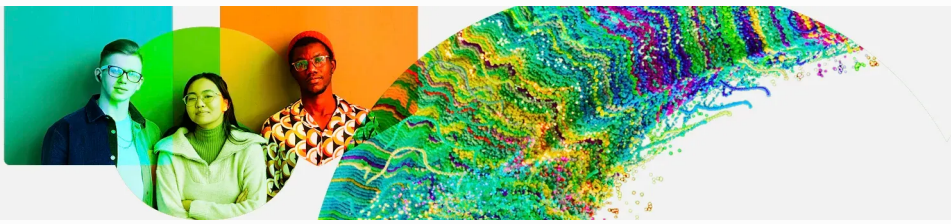
Missing data for Georgia

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2023	Brand Finance
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2023	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

Outdated data for Georgia

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	2016	2023	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups†	2016	2023	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2020	2022	International Labour Organization
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	2018	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2020	2023	International Labour Organization
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	2020	2022	OMDIA; United Nations, World Population Prospects

Global Innovation Index 2024



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.

Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2024.

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.