

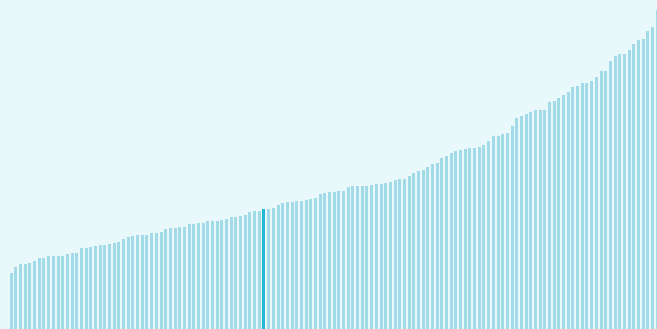
# Global Innovation Index 2025



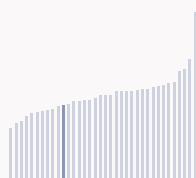
## Belarus ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Belarus ranks **85th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

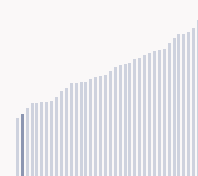
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Belarus ranks 26th among the 36 Upper middle-income group economies.



Belarus ranks 38th among the 39 economies in Europe.



### > Belarus GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Belarus 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 Belarus in the GII 2025 is between ranks 67 and 87.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	64th	67th	61st
2021	62nd	68th	62nd
2022	77th	86th	63rd
2023	80th	88th	66th
2024	85th	102nd	69th
2025	85th	102nd	70th

Belarus performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year Belarus ranks 102nd in innovation inputs. This position is the same as last year.

Belarus ranks 70th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

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



For Belarus, 5 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	▲ 5.1 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 26.6 % 2022 - 2023	▼ -66.7 % 2022 - 2023	▼ -18.8 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -0.7 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -0.9 % 2013 - 2023	n/a	0 % 2014 - 2024

### Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	0 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 2.4 % 2022 - 2023	n/a	▼ -17.5 % 2022 - 2023	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -0.2 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 1.4 % 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 3.3 % 2013 - 2023	n/a
Penetration	74.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	35.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a

### Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 4.4 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.1 % 2022 - 2023	+ 3.5 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.2 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.2 % 2013 - 2023	+ 2.2 °C 2014
Level	57,794.7 USD in 2024	74.4 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 Belarus performs below expectations for its level of development.

### > Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



# Global Innovation Index 2025



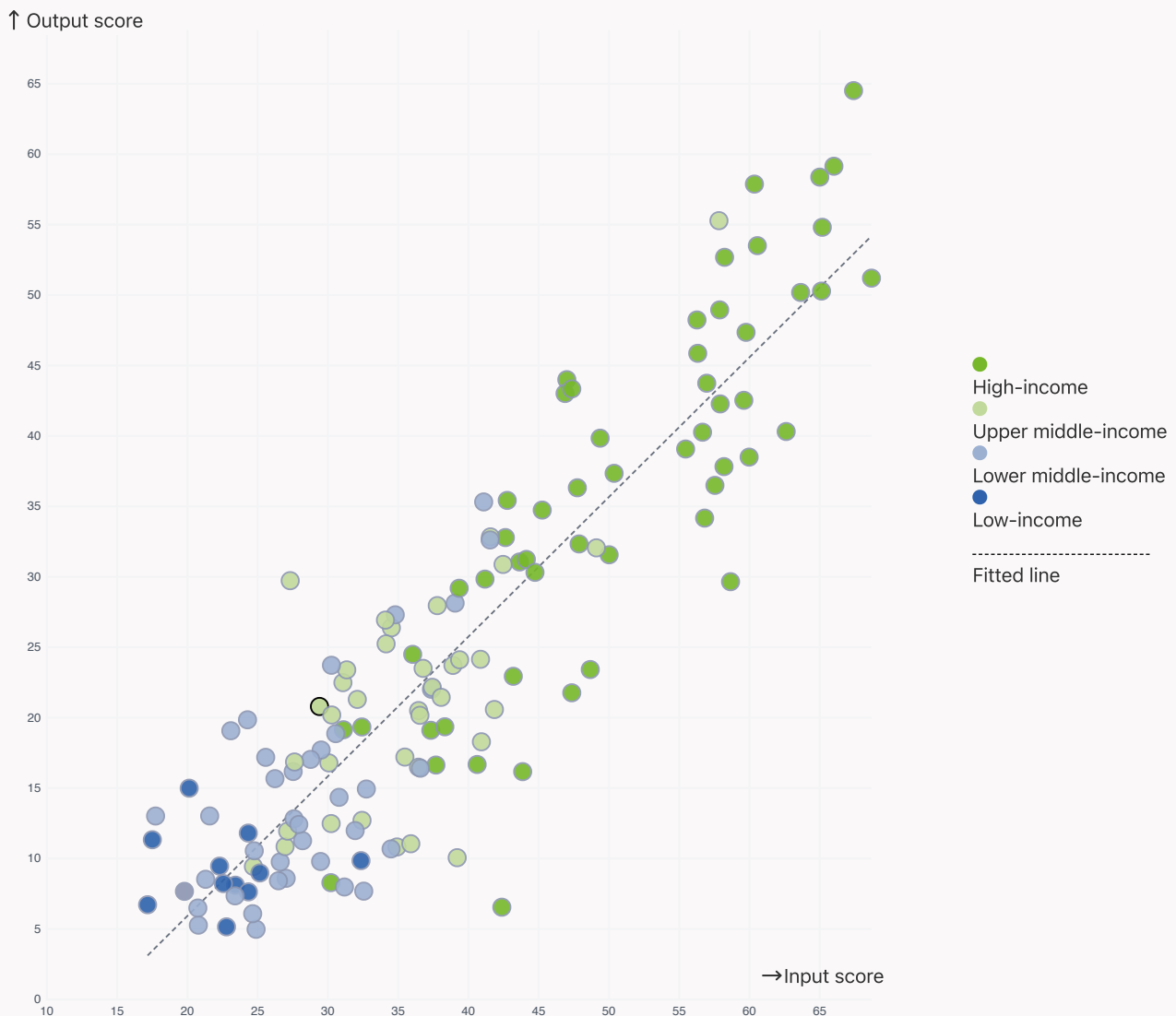
## Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

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.



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

### > Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs



# Global Innovation Index 2025



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



### Highest Rankings

Belarus ranks highest in Human capital and research (39th), Knowledge and technology outputs (49th) and Infrastructure (85th).



### Lowest Rankings

Belarus ranks lowest in Institutions (137th), Market sophistication (102nd) and Creative outputs (94th).

\* Infrastructure



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

# Global Innovation Index 2025



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



### Upper middle-income economies

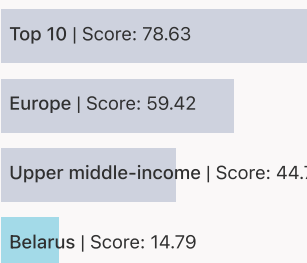
Belarus performs above the Upper middle-income group average in Human capital and research, Knowledge and technology outputs.



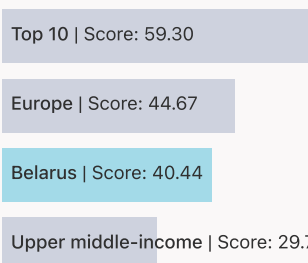
### Europe

Belarus performs below the regional average in all pillars.

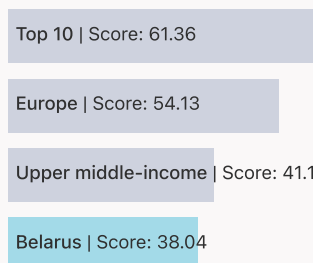
#### Institutions



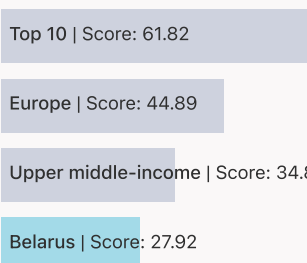
#### Human capital and research



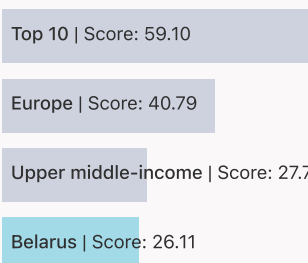
#### Infrastructure



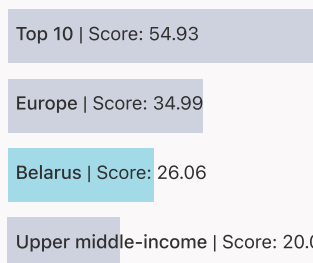
#### Market sophistication



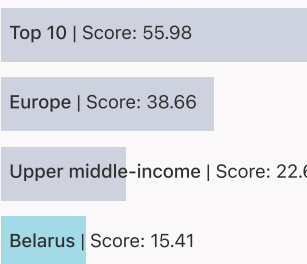
#### Business sophistication



#### Knowledge and technology outputs



#### Creative outputs



# Global Innovation Index 2025



## Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Belarus

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



Belarus's best-ranked innovation strengths are **ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 3), **Graduates in science and engineering, %** (rank 3) and **Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 11).

### Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
3	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP
3	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
11	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP
20	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
22	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
25	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %
29	5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %
30	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
33	2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary
36	6.3.2	Production and export complexity

### Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
136	1.2.1	Regulatory quality*
133	1.2.2	Rule of law*
124	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP
116	4.2.5	VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP
115	4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP
92	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture <sup>†</sup>
90	4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups <sup>†</sup>
81	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

# Global Innovation Index 2025



## Belarus's innovation system

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

### › Innovation inputs in Belarus



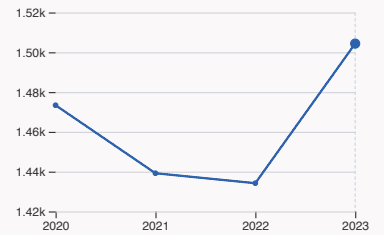
#### 2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.95 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.32 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.



#### 2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 36.77 % of total graduates in 2023, up by 4.82 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 3.



#### 2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 1504.35 FTE per million population in 2023, up by 4.89% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.



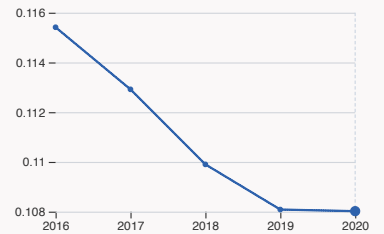
#### 2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.58 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.1 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 61.



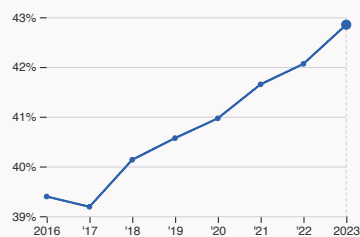
#### 2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 15.07 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 6.65% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 61.



#### 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.108 in 2020, down by 0.06% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.



#### 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 42.85 % of total workforce in 2023, up by 0.79 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 25.

# Global Innovation Index 2025



## > Innovation outputs in Belarus



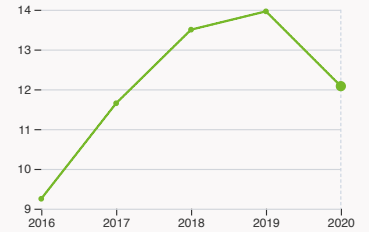
### 6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 377 patents in 2023, up by 6.5% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.



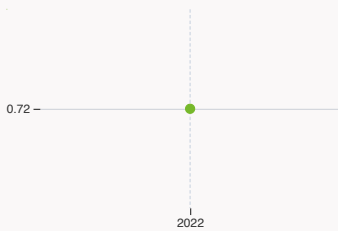
### 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



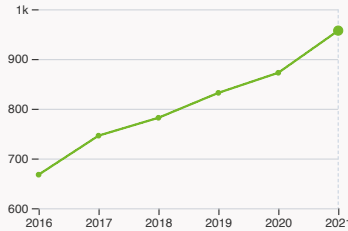
### 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 12.08 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2020, down by 13.47% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.



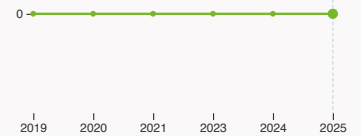
### 6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.72 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 36.



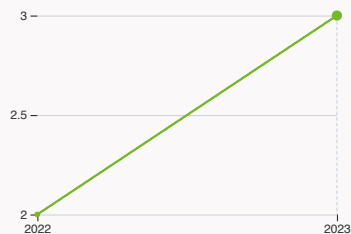
### 6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 957.16 million USD in 2021, up by 9.71% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 62.



### 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

The country does not have any brands that make the top 5,000 ranking in 2025.



### 7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 3 films in 2023, up by 50% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 84.



### 7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 415.17 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 32.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 11.

# Global Innovation Index 2025



## Belarus's innovation top performers

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies, 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies and 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000.

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 Belarus's top universities

Rank	University	Score
387	BELARUSIAN STATE UNIVERSITY	30.30
801-850	BELARUSIAN NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY (BNTU)	n/a
1201-1400	BELARUSIAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATICS AND RADIOELECTRONICS	n/a

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	BELARUSIAN STATE UNIVERSITY	56.40

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.

# Belarus

85

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
70	102	Upper middle	Europe	9.1	293.1	32,098.5
			Score / Value Rank			
<b>Institutions</b>			14.8 137	<b>Business sophistication</b> 26.1 86		
<b>1.1 Institutional environment</b>			24.7 128	<b>5.1 Knowledge workers</b> 43.1 45		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*			30.7 124	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % 42.9 25		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*			18.7 128	5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 21.7 29		
<b>1.2 Regulatory environment</b>			17.9 136	5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, % 26.3 112		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*			14 136	5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP 0.4 42		
1.2.2 Rule of law*			21.9 133	5.1.5 GERD financed by business, % 45 34		
<b>1.3 Business environment</b>			1.8 [135]	<b>5.2 Innovation linkages</b> 15.7 [110]		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business <sup>†</sup>			n/a n/a	5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, % 0.6 114		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture <sup>†</sup>			1.8 92	5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration <sup>†</sup> n/a n/a		
<b>Human capital and research</b>			40.4 39	5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5* 42.2 44		
<b>2.1 Education</b>			62.9 27	5.2.4 State of cluster development <sup>†</sup> n/a n/a		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP			5 41	5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.02 76		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			n/a n/a	<b>5.3 Knowledge absorption</b> 19.5 109		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years			14.3 67	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade 0.4 78		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science			472.3 35	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade 5.4 116		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary			10 33	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade 0.7 101		
<b>2.2 Tertiary education</b>			48.8 12	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP 2.2 79		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross			72.8 42	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses n/a n/a		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %			36.8 3	<b>Knowledge and technology outputs</b> 26.1 49		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %			7 43	<b>6.1 Knowledge creation</b> 13.1 70		
<b>2.3 Research and development (R&amp;D)</b>			9.7 63	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 1.4 41		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			1,504.4 48	6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.03 75		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.6 61	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.9 20		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD			0 44	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 3.5 118		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*			15.4 61	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index 9.5 82		
<b>Infrastructure</b>			38 85	<b>6.2 Knowledge impact</b> 24.1 73		
<b>3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)</b>			73.5 76	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % 1.9 30		
3.1.1 ICT access*			89.7 56	6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP 0 53		
3.1.2 ICT use*			81.9 52	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 0.04 118		
3.1.3 Government's online service*			49 94	6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, % 27.6 44		
<b>3.2 General infrastructure</b>			27.1 90	<b>6.3 Knowledge diffusion</b> 41 24		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			4,278 52	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 0.2 48		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*			27.3 76	6.3.2 Production and export complexity 64.8 36		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP			23.6 70	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade 2 62		
<b>3.3 Ecological sustainability</b>			13.6 102	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade 5.2 22		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use			6.6 105	6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP 25.9 3		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %			11 90	<b>Creative outputs</b> 15.4 94		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.9 49	<b>7.1 Intangible assets</b> 9.9 102		
<b>Market sophistication</b>			27.9 102	7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % n/a n/a		
<b>4.1 Credit</b>			7 123	7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 16.5 95		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups <sup>†</sup>			12.2 90	7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP 0 81		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			29.2 99	7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 1 64		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP			0.02 61	<b>7.2 Creative goods and services</b> 7.4 81		
<b>4.2 Investment</b>			0.3 126	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 0.4 72		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP			3.7 80	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 0.5 84		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.008 124	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69 n/a n/a		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC			n/a n/a	7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.9 46		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.006 115	<b>7.3 Online creativity</b> 34.6 43		
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.0005 116	7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 4.3 65		
<b>4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale</b>			76.4 45	7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69 21.1 42		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			2.1 66	7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP 78.3 11		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification			91.5 35			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			293.1 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 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 Belarus.



Belarus has missing data for eight indicators and outdated data for seventeen indicators.

## Missing data for Belarus

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business <sup>†</sup>	n/a	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.
5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration <sup>†</sup>	n/a	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.2.4	State of cluster development <sup>†</sup>	n/a	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2024	Brand Finance
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2024	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

\*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

## Outdated data for Belarus

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	2018	2022	OECD, PISA
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2021	2023	International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates
4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP	2023	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP	2023	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.2.5	VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP	2023	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund

# Global Innovation Index 2025



Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2022	2023	World Trade Organization
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2020	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2018	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2018	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	2021	2023	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	2020	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	2021	2023	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; Trade Data Monitor.
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	2021	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade	2021	2023	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

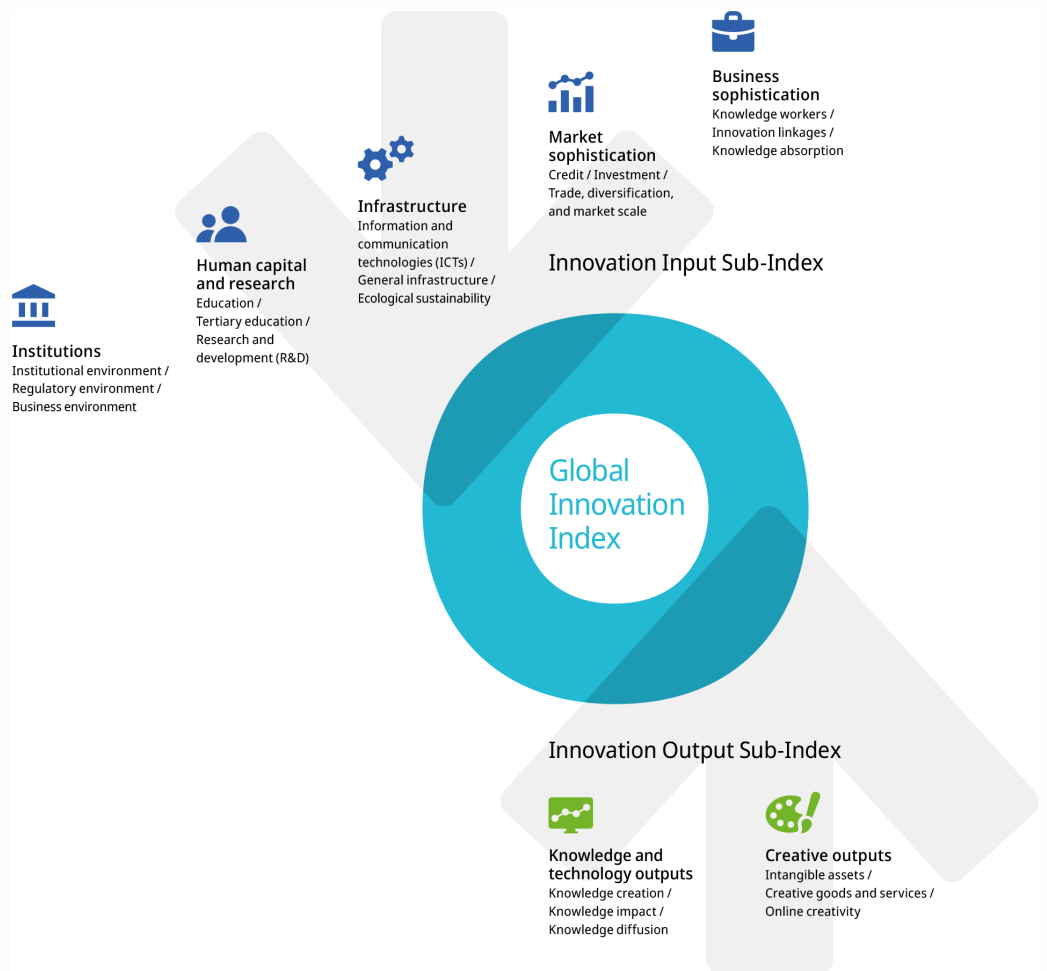
\*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

# Global Innovation Index 2025



## 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.