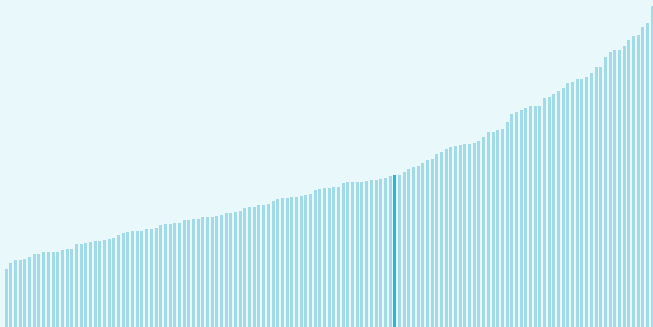




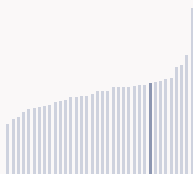
Georgia ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Georgia ranks **56th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

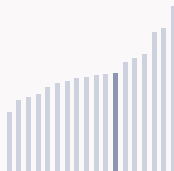
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Georgia ranks 9th among the 36 Upper middle-income group economies.



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



> Georgia GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Georgia 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 Georgia in the GII 2025 is between ranks 52 and 63.

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
2025	56th	48th	71st

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

This year Georgia ranks 48th in innovation inputs. This position is the same as last year.

Georgia ranks 71st in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

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



For Georgia, 6 indicators have improved in the short-term and 3 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▼ -0.6 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 16.2 % 2022 - 2023	▼ -57.1 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 133.3 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 5.3 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 18.2 % 2013 - 2023	▼ -6.9 % 2020 - 2024	▲ 30.2 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.7% 2023 - 2024	▲ 3.8% 2022 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 11.7% 2014 - 2024	▲ 8% 2013 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	63 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	29.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 7.3 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.5 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.4 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 4.6 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.2 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1.2 °C 2014
Level	74,398.5 USD in 2024	74.5 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 Georgia performs at 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.



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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

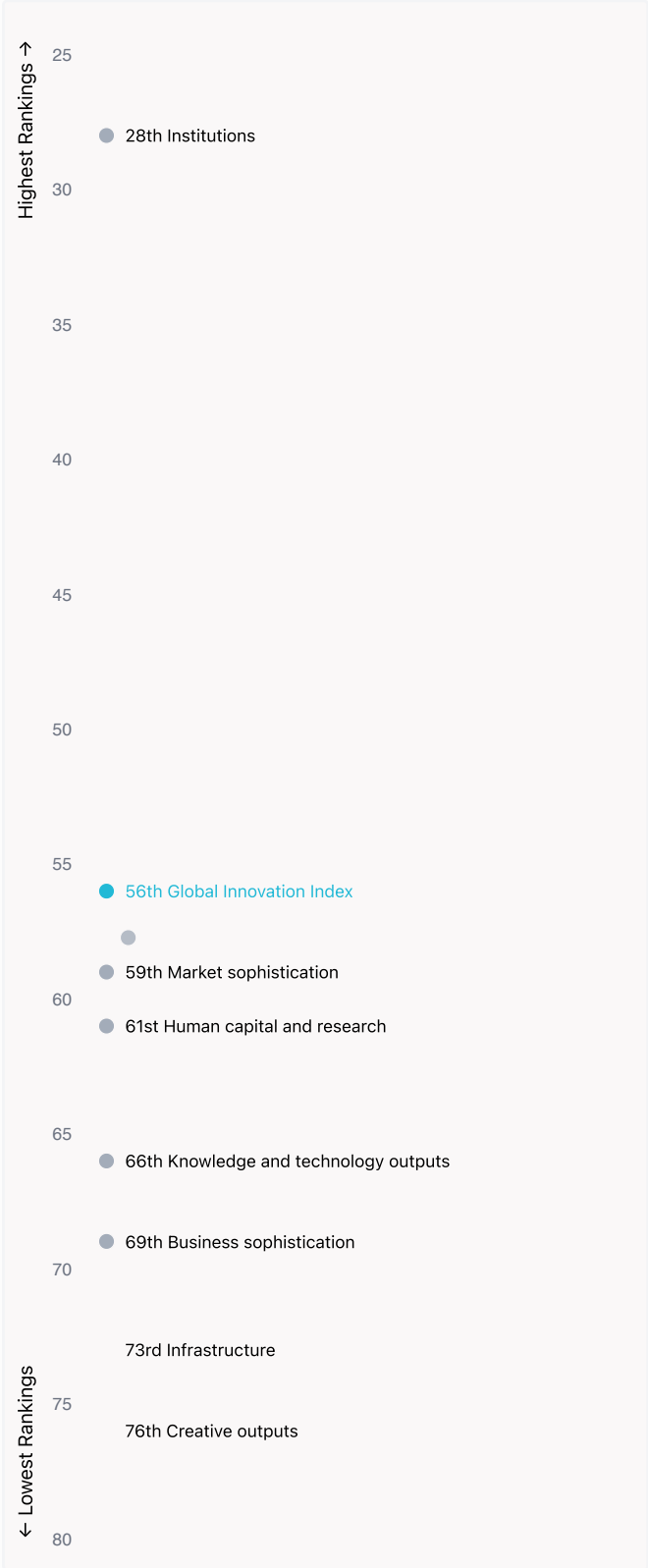


Global Innovation Index 2025



Overview of Georgia’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 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 (28th).



Lowest Rankings

Georgia ranks lowest in Creative outputs (76th), Infrastructure (73rd) and Business sophistication (69th).



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

Global Innovation Index 2025



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

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



Upper middle-income economies

Georgia performs above the Upper middle-income group average in Institutions, Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs.



Northern Africa and Western Asia

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

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.63

Georgia | Score: 68.41

NAWA | Score: 54.35

Upper middle-income | Score: 44.7

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 59.30

NAWA | Score: 33.89

Georgia | Score: 33.05

Upper middle-income | Score: 29.7

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 61.36

NAWA | Score: 43.93

Georgia | Score: 41.22

Upper middle-income | Score: 41.1

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 61.82

Georgia | Score: 38.70

NAWA | Score: 38.18

Upper middle-income | Score: 34.6

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 59.10

NAWA | Score: 30.52

Georgia | Score: 28.16

Upper middle-income | Score: 27.7

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 54.93

NAWA | Score: 22.17

Georgia | Score: 21.01

Upper middle-income | Score: 20.6

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.98

NAWA | Score: 25.50

Upper middle-income | Score: 22.6

Georgia | Score: 20.03

Global Innovation Index 2025



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Georgia

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



Georgia's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Labor productivity growth, %** (rank 1), **Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %** (rank 4) and **Tertiary inbound mobility, %** (rank 14).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
4	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %
14	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
16	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
17	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
21	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
26	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business ⁺
28	2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross
33	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
33	1.2.1	Regulatory quality*

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
112	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP
109	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
102	4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC
99	5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*
85	5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %
83	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing
80	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
69	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025



Georgia's innovation system

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

› Innovation inputs in Georgia



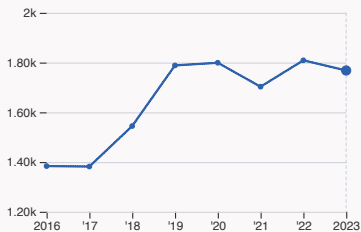
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 3.74 % GDP in 2023, down by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 90.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 20.1 % of total graduates in 2023, up by 0.46 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 80.



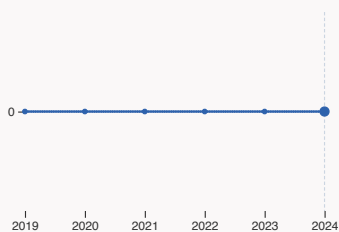
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 1768.16 FTE per million population in 2023, down by 2.26% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.25 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 82.



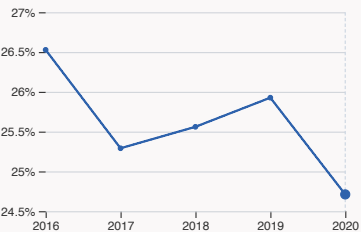
2.3.4 QS university ranking

The country does not have any universities in the QS world universities ranking in the QS world universities ranking in 2024.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.13 in 2022, down by 5.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.



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.

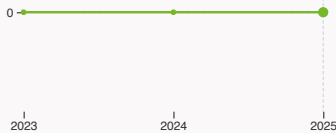
Global Innovation Index 2025

> Innovation outputs in Georgia



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 96 patents in 2023, up by 11.63% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.



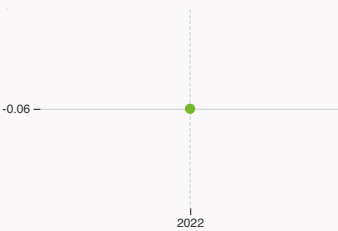
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 610.52 high-tech manufacturing output in million USD in 2022, up by 46.31% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 83.



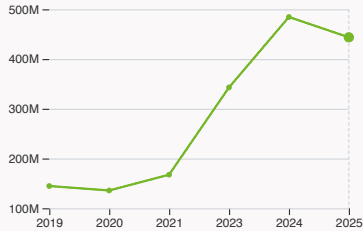
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.06 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 66.



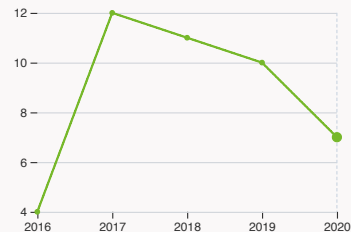
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 125.58 million USD in 2023, down by 14.34% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 443.71 million USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2025, down by 8.43% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 56.



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 47.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 17.67 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 4.07% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 64.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Georgia's innovation top performers

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, 2.3.4 QS university ranking of top universities, 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies and 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies.

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

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities








Rank	University	Score
1	ILIA STATE UNIVERSITY	34.50
2	IVANE JAVAKHISHVILI TBILISI STATE UNIVERSITY	30.20
3	GEORGIAN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	28.25

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

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

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	BANK OF GEORGIA	Banking	264.1
2	TBC BANK	Banking	179.6

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

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
71	48	Upper middle	Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.8	102.2	27,363.4
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				68.4 28		
1.1 Institutional environment				63.6 47		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				64.7 63		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				62.5 35		
1.2 Regulatory environment				62.6 43		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				68.6 33 ●		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				56.5 61		
1.3 Business environment				79.1 6		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				68.7 26 ●		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				● 89.5 4		
 Human capital and research				33 61		
2.1 Education				54.9 56		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				3.7 90		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				n/a n/a		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				16.4 30		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				382.7 69 ○		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				8.5 16 ●		
2.2 Tertiary education				39 35		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				78.3 28 ●		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				20.1 80		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				15.2 14 ●		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				5.2 77		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				1,768.2 44		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				0.3 82		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				0 44 ○◇		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0 80 ○◇		
 Infrastructure				41.2 73		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				73.1 78		
3.1.1 ICT access*				87.8 61		
3.1.2 ICT use*				83.8 41		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				47.7 96		
3.2 General infrastructure				27.6 88		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				3,891.9 56		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				27.3 76		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				24.6 51		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				23 57		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				12.8 48		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				33 33 ●		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.3 112 ○		
 Market sophistication				38.7 59		
4.1 Credit				36.9 42		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				● 64 24		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				66.1 45		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				2.2 20		
4.2 Investment				3.1 85		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				n/a n/a		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.05 78		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.002 102 ○		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2 53		
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.04 68		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				76.1 47		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				0.3 4 ●		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				87.1 48		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				102.2 93		
 Business sophistication				28.2 69		
5.1 Knowledge workers				32.3 84		
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				● 24.7 59		
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				● 19.5 38		
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				32.4 78		
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				n/a n/a		
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				● 1.7 85 ○◇		
5.2 Innovation linkages				25.1 67		
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				1.1 83		
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				41.9 48		
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				6.1 99 ○		
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				66.4 38		
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.07 59		
5.3 Knowledge absorption				27 68		
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.6 63		
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				6.9 89		
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				1.1 88		
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				7.6 17 ●		
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses				n/a n/a		
 Knowledge and technology outputs				21 66		
6.1 Knowledge creation				14.1 68		
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1 54		
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.07 65		
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.8 24		
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				9.1 76		
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				10.8 73		
6.2 Knowledge impact				29.1 53		
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				6.3 1 ●		
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				0 53 ○◇		
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.05 109 ○		
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing				11.2 83 ○		
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				19.8 63		
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.07 69		
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				47.5 66		
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				0.8 86		
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				5.4 21 ●		
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.7 93		
 Creative outputs				20 76		
7.1 Intangible assets				18 81		
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				n/a n/a		
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				32.6 58		
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				1.2 56		
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.8 39		
7.2 Creative goods and services				11.1 69		
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.8 43		
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				● 2.7 47		
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				n/a n/a		
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.3 73		
7.3 Online creativity				33 49		
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				5.1 62		
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				27.9 37		
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				65.9 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 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	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
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

Outdated data for Georgia

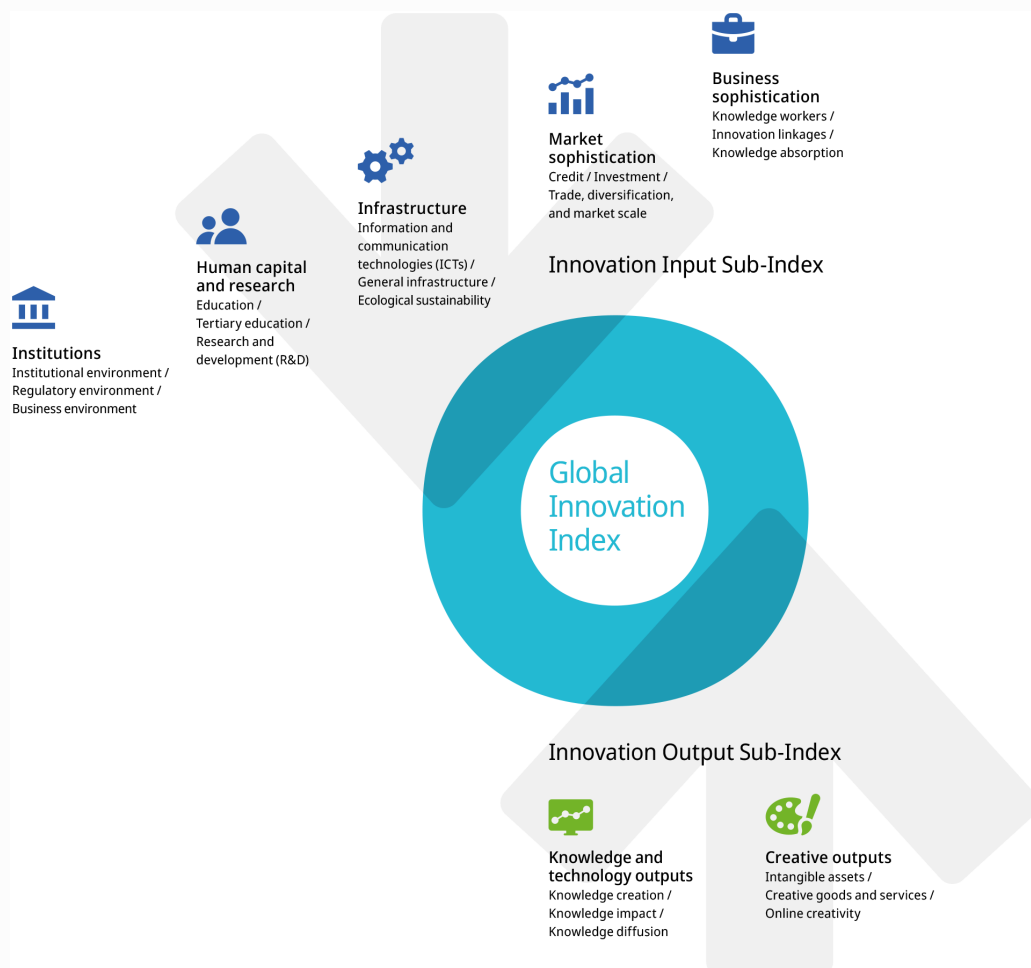
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺	2016	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups ⁺	2016	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2020	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2018	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	2020	2023	OMDIA; United Nations, World Population Prospects

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.