# Global Innovation Index 2025

## 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 %<br>2023 - 2024 | ▲ 16.2 %<br>2022 - 2023 | ▼ -57.1 %<br>2023 - 2024 | ▲ 133.3 %<br>2023 - 2024 |
| Long term<br>(annual growth) | ▲ 5.3 %<br>2014 - 2024 | ▲ 18.2 %<br>2013 - 2023 | ▼ -6.9 %<br>2020 - 2024 | ▲ 30.2 %<br>2014 - 2024 |

### Technology adoption

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

### Socioeconomic impact

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

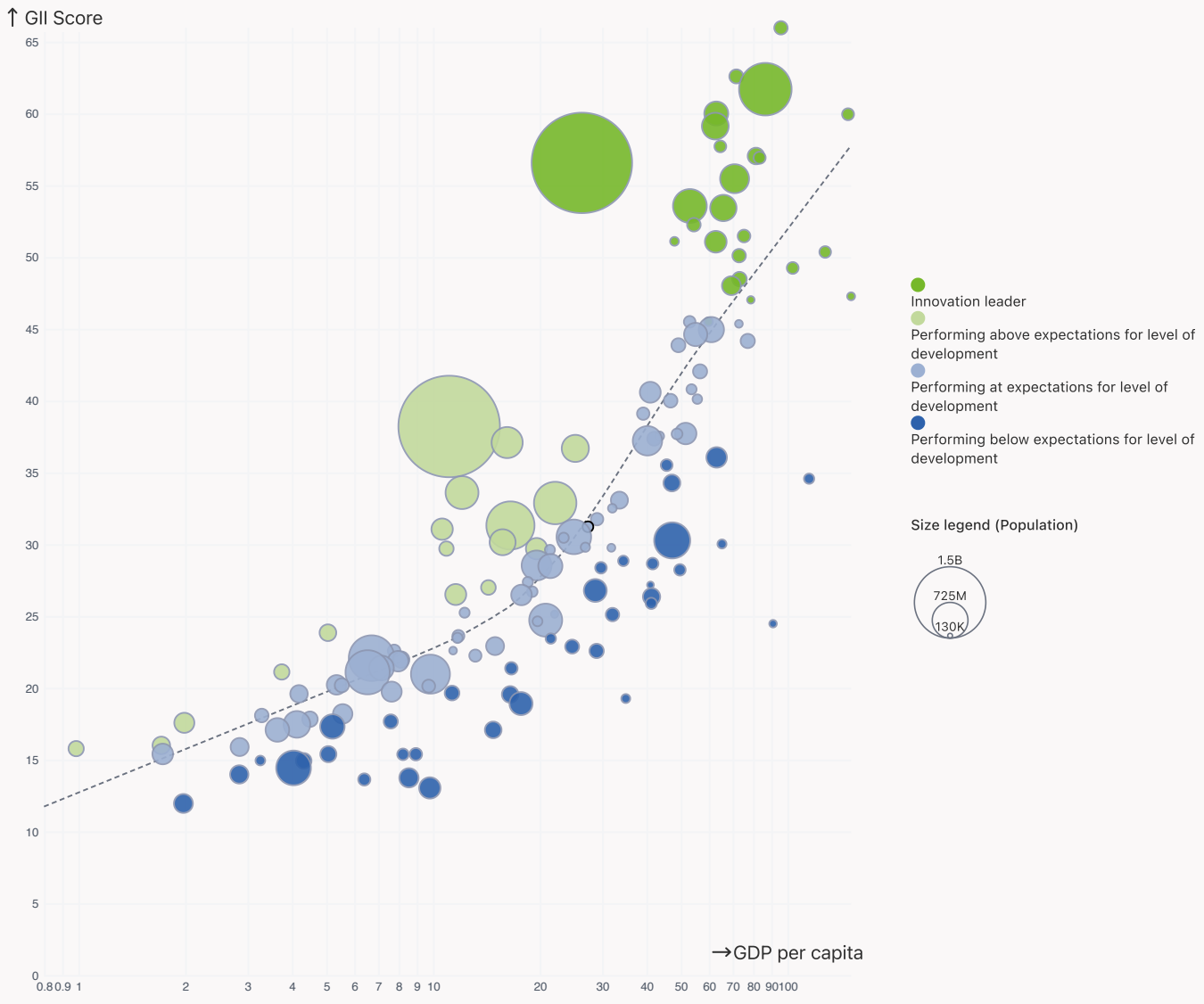
# Global Innovation Index 2025

## 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.

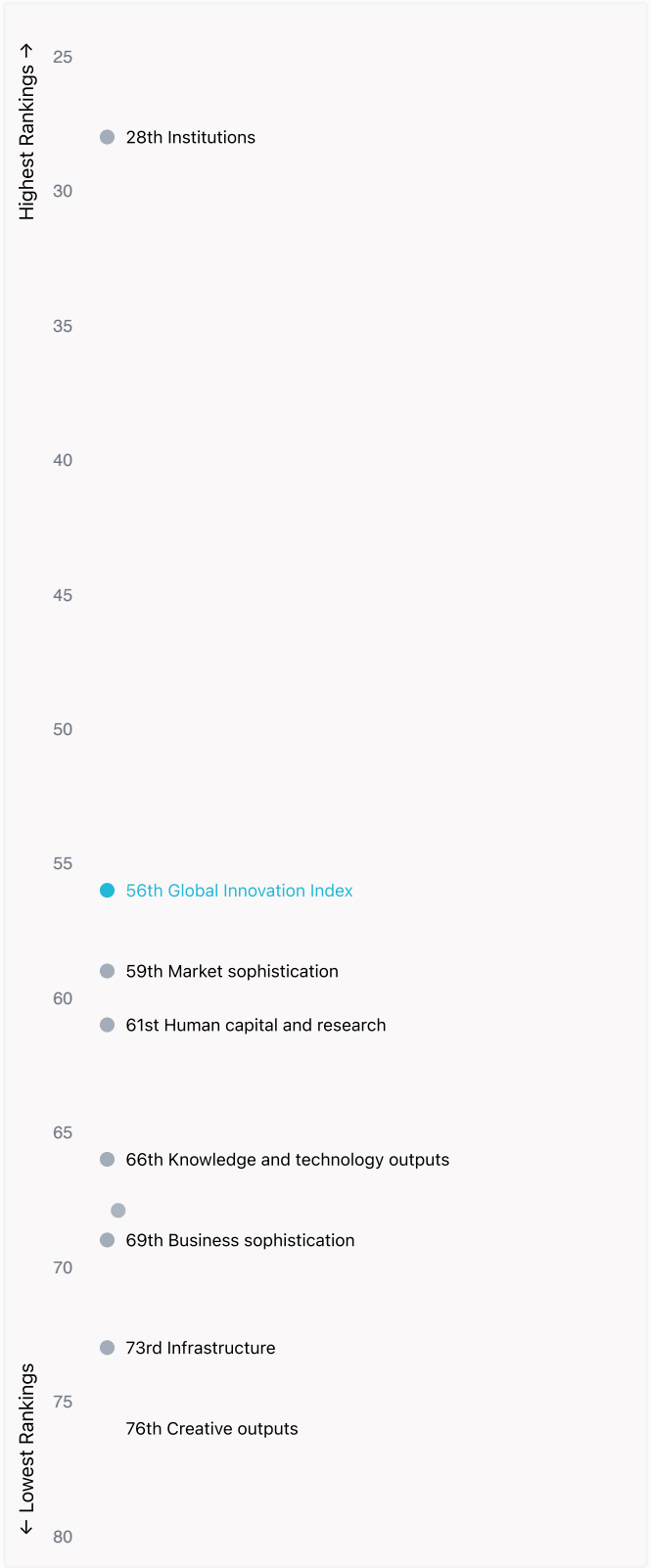
Georgia produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> 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

### 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: 34.8

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: 20.0

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.

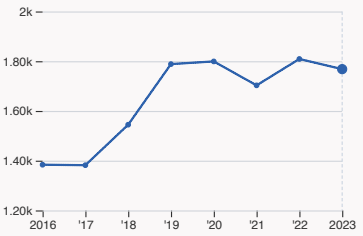
### Innovation inputs in Georgia


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.

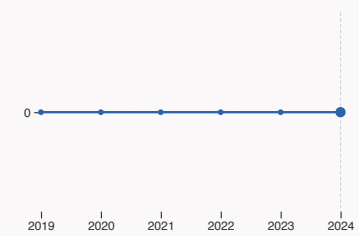



2.3.1 Researchers

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.

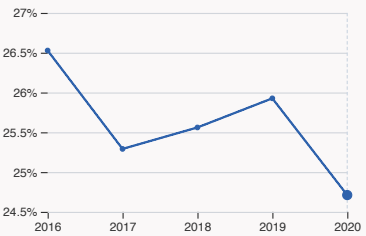



2.3.4 QS university ranking

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


4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.129 in 2022, down by 5.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.




5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

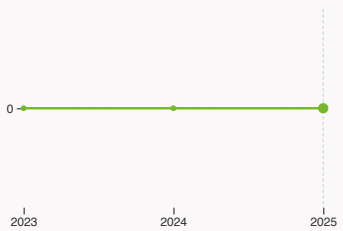
was equal to 24.71 % of total workforce in 2020, down by 1.22 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.

# 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.

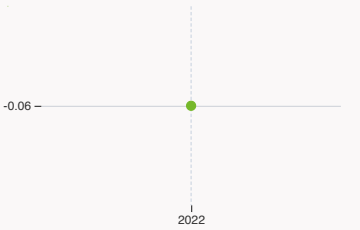



### 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

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.

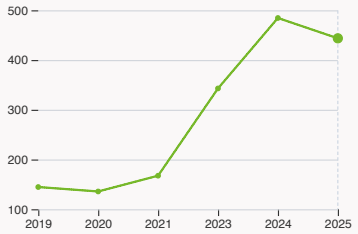



### 6.3.2 Production and export complexity

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

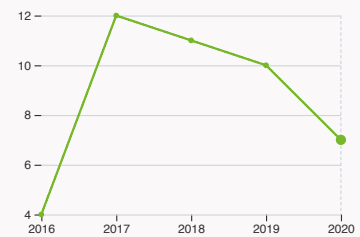

### 6.3.3 High-tech exports

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 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.

## 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.

# Georgia

GII 2025 rank **56**

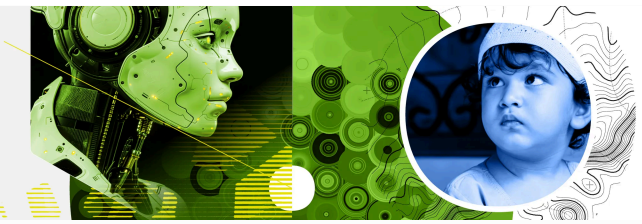
| Output rank | Input rank | Income | Region | Population (mn) | GDP, PPP$ (bn) | GDP per capita, PPP$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71 | 48 | Upper middle | Northern Africa and Western Asia | 3.8 | 102.2 | 27,363.4 |

| | Score / Value | Rank | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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 | |

| | Score / Value | Rank | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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 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 |

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

### 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 |

*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.