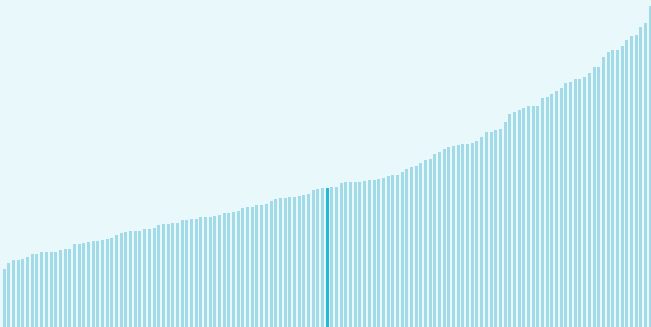




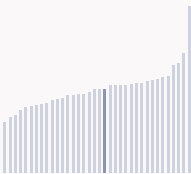
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Iran (Islamic Republic of) ranks **70th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

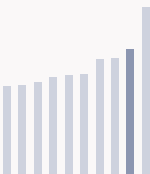
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Iran (Islamic Republic of) ranks **17th** among the 36 Upper middle-income group economies.



Iran (Islamic Republic of) ranks **2nd** among the 10 economies in Central and Southern Asia.



➤ Iran (Islamic Republic of) GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Iran (Islamic Republic of) 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 Iran (Islamic Republic of) in the GII 2025 is between ranks 56 and 75.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	67th	90th	50th
2021	60th	86th	44th
2022	53rd	73rd	38th
2023	62nd	87th	48th
2024	64th	85th	48th
2025	70th	109th	46th

Iran (Islamic Republic of) performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year Iran (Islamic Republic of) ranks 109th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Iran (Islamic Republic of) ranks 46th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

Global Innovation Index 2025



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2025 shows what is the current state of innovation in Iran (Islamic Republic of), how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Iran (Islamic Republic of), 5 indicators have improved in the short-term and 5 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▼ -3 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -0.1 % 2019 - 2021	▼ -12.5 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 21.4 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 3.8 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 11.1 % 2010 - 2021	▼ -27.3 % 2020 - 2024	▲ 28.4 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	n/a	▼ -0.4% 2022 - 2023	▲ 200% 2022 - 2023	▲ 0.5% 2022 - 2023	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 7.8% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▼ -9.8% 2013 - 2023	n/a
Penetration	n/a	12 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	3 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 3.7 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.1 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.5 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.2 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.3 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1 °C 2014
Level	78,244.8 USD in 2024	77.7 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 Iran (Islamic Republic of) 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.



Iran (Islamic Republic of) produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs



Global Innovation Index 2025



Overview of Iran (Islamic Republic of)'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 Iran (Islamic Republic of) are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



Highest Rankings

Iran (Islamic Republic of) ranks highest in Creative outputs (45th), Knowledge and technology outputs (46th) and Human capital and research (66th).



Lowest Rankings

Iran (Islamic Republic of) ranks lowest in Institutions (138th), Business sophistication (107th) and Infrastructure (98th).



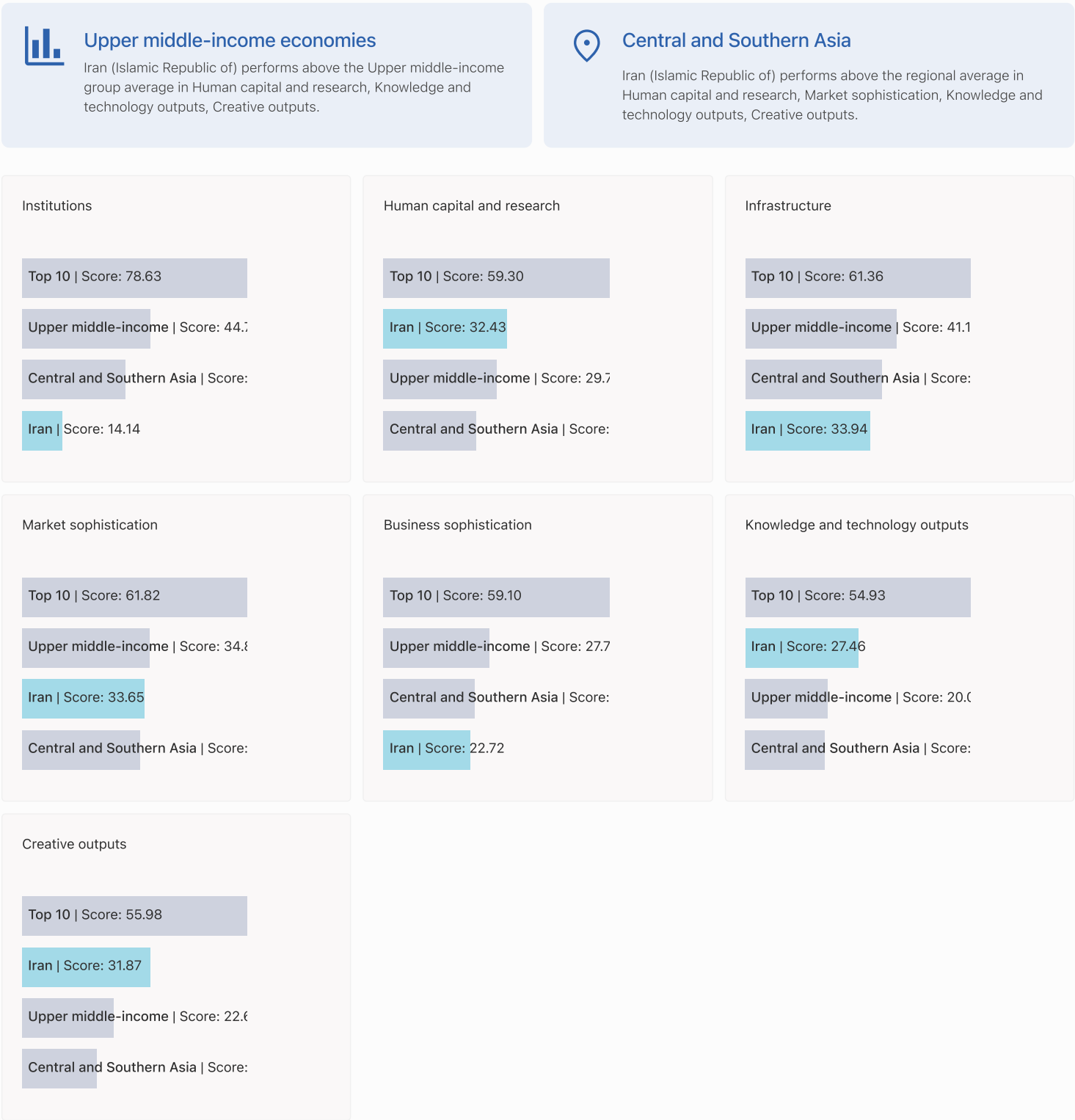
The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Iran (Islamic Republic of) can be found on <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/statistics-country-profile/en/ir.pdf>

Global Innovation Index 2025



Benchmark of Iran (Islamic Republic of) against other economy groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

The charts shows the relative position of Iran (Islamic Republic of) (blue bar) against other economy groupings (grey bars)





Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Iran (Islamic Republic of)

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Iran (Islamic Republic of) in the GII 2025.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)'s best-ranked innovation strengths are **Market capitalization, % GDP** (rank 1), **Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 2) and **Software spending, % GDP** (rank 5).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP
2	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
5	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
6	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
8	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
10	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
14	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
14	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
22	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$
23	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
138	1.2.1	Regulatory quality*
135	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*
134	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %
129	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business ⁺
122	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP
113	4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP
107	3.2.2	Logistics performance*
90	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025



Iran (Islamic Republic of)'s innovation system

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

➤ Innovation inputs in Iran (Islamic Republic of)



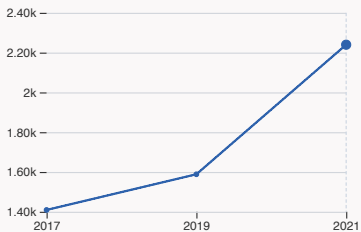
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 2.82 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.15 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 119.



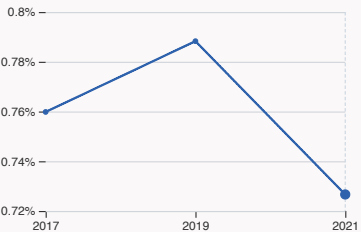
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 35.02 % of total graduates in 2022, down by 1.82 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 8.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 2239.74 FTE per million population in 2021, up by 41.004% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 40.



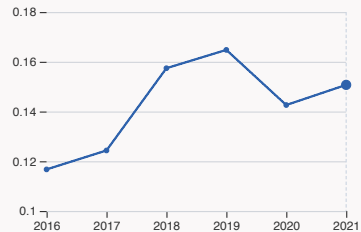
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.73 % GDP in 2021, down by 0.06 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 50.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 31.3 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 1.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.15 in 2021, up by 5.68% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 60.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 20.64 % in 2023, up by 0.23 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 76.

Global Innovation Index 2025

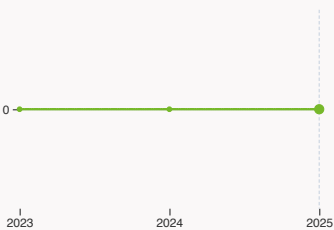


> Innovation outputs in Iran (Islamic Republic of)



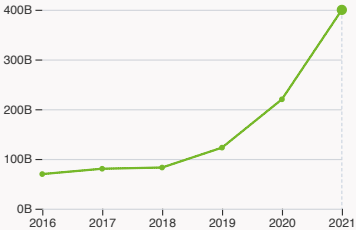
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 8.5 thousand patents in 2023, up by 2.78% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 14.



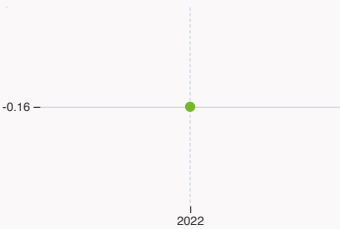
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 399.77 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2021, up by 81.75% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 40.



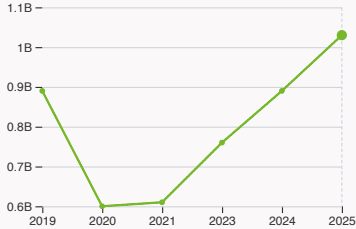
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.16 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 70.



6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 215.22 million USD in 2022, up by 37.71% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 115.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 1.03 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2025, up by 15.73% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 78.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 114 films in 2023, up by 26.67% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 63.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 45.12 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, up by 14.78% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 96.



Iran (Islamic Republic of)'s innovation top performers

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, 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.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Iran (Islamic Republic of)'s top universities

Rank	University	Score
342	SHARIF UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	33.00
368	UNIVERSITY OF TEHRAN	31.40
403	AMIRKABIR UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	29.50

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	AMIRKABIR UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	68.05
2	SHARIF UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	63.50
3	TEHRAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES	59.75

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 Iran (Islamic Republic of) with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	BANK PASARGAD	Banking	1,028.5

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

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
46	109	Upper middle	Central and Southern Asia	91.6	1,698.5	19,606.8
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
Institutions				Business sophistication		
14.1 138				22.7 107		
1.1 Institutional environment				5.1 Knowledge workers		
17.6 134				23.9 122		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
17.3 135				20.6 76		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		
17.9 130				8.2 82		
1.2 Regulatory environment				5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %		
17.1 137				35.4 71		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP		
7.8 138				0.2 55		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %		
26.5 124				n/a n/a		
1.3 Business environment				5.2 Innovation linkages		
7.6 133				21.9 81		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %		
9.1 129				1.1 81		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†		
6.2 90				17 117		
Human capital and research				5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*		
32.4 66				49.3 35		
2.1 Education				5.2.4 State of cluster development†		
42.2 96				32.4 100		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.8 119				0.02 80		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				5.3 Knowledge absorption		
16 65				22.3 92		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		
13.9 69				0.2 99		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		
n/a n/a				11.9 23		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		
19 99				0.6 110		
2.2 Tertiary education				5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		
38.9 36				0.4 122		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		
58.7 55				19.2 53		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				Knowledge and technology outputs		
35 8				27.5 46		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				6.1 Knowledge creation		
0.8 94				31 31		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
16.2 51				5.3 14		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2,239.7 40				0.2 48		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
0.7 50				- -		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		
0 44				23 28		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		
32.1 44				24.5 40		
Infrastructure				6.2 Knowledge impact		
33.9 98				40.9 24		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		
61 97				3.5 10		
3.1.1 ICT access*				6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP		
73.7 91				0 53		
3.1.2 ICT use*				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		
84.1 40				0.7 5		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing		
25.1 126				30.1 40		
3.2 General infrastructure				6.3 Knowledge diffusion		
37.3 52				10.5 103		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		
4,152.1 53				0.02 96		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				6.3.2 Production and export complexity		
9.1 107				45.3 70		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		
39.8 6				0.2 115		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		
3.6 137				0.2 125		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.6 122				1.2 105		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				Creative outputs		
2.3 121				31.9 45		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.1 Intangible assets		
0.2 115				51.6 14		
Market sophistication				7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		
33.7 79				n/a n/a		
4.1 Credit				7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
26.6 74				199.6 2		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		
31.5 76				0.2 78		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
60.3 53				4.9 14		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				7.2 Creative goods and services		
n/a n/a				3.5 106		
4.2 Investment				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		
20.3 32				0.1 89		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		
463.2 1				1.7 63		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		
0.008 122				1.3 55		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade		
0.01 65				0.1 89		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3 Online creativity		
0.009 113				20.8 96		
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
0.009 105				5.1 61		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69		
54.1 103				2.2 106		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		
11.7 134				55.1 96		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification						
82.7 60						
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$						
1,698.5 22						

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 Iran (Islamic Republic of).



Iran (Islamic Republic of) has missing data for five indicators and outdated data for twenty five indicators.

Missing data for Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2024	Brand Finance

Outdated data for Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺	2023	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2020	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2020	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2017	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2020	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups ⁺	2023	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor


Global Innovation Index 2025



Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2016	2023	International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2022	2023	World Trade Organization
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2021	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	2017	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	2021	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
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
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	2021	2023	World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2017	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing	2021	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	2021	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	2022	2023	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; Trade Data Monitor.
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	2021	2023	World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade	2022	2023	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development



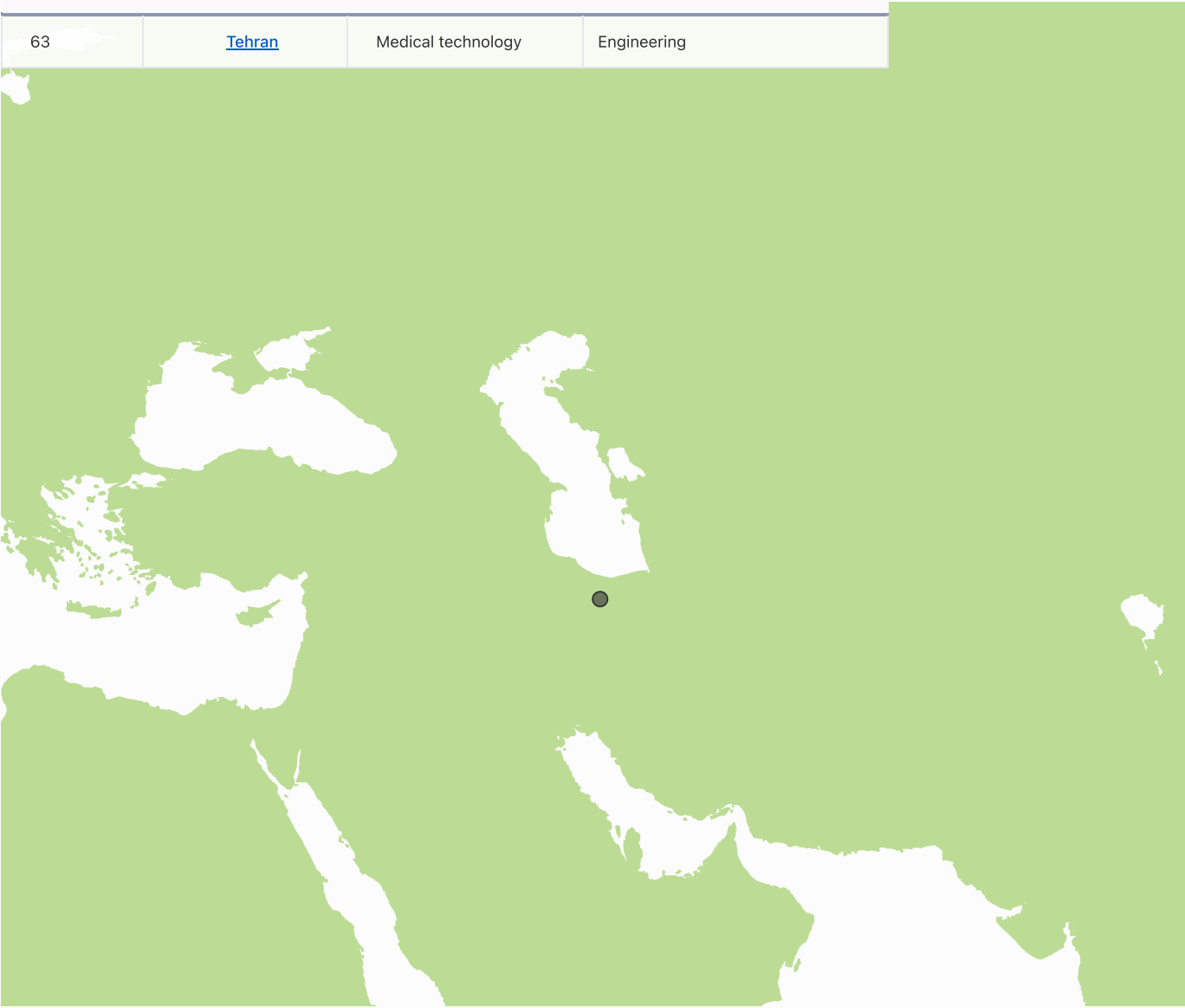
Top innovation clusters in Iran (Islamic Republic of)



Iran (Islamic Republic of) has 1 cluster in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index

The table and map below give an overview of the top innovation clusters in Iran (Islamic Republic of).

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
63	Tehran	Medical technology	Engineering

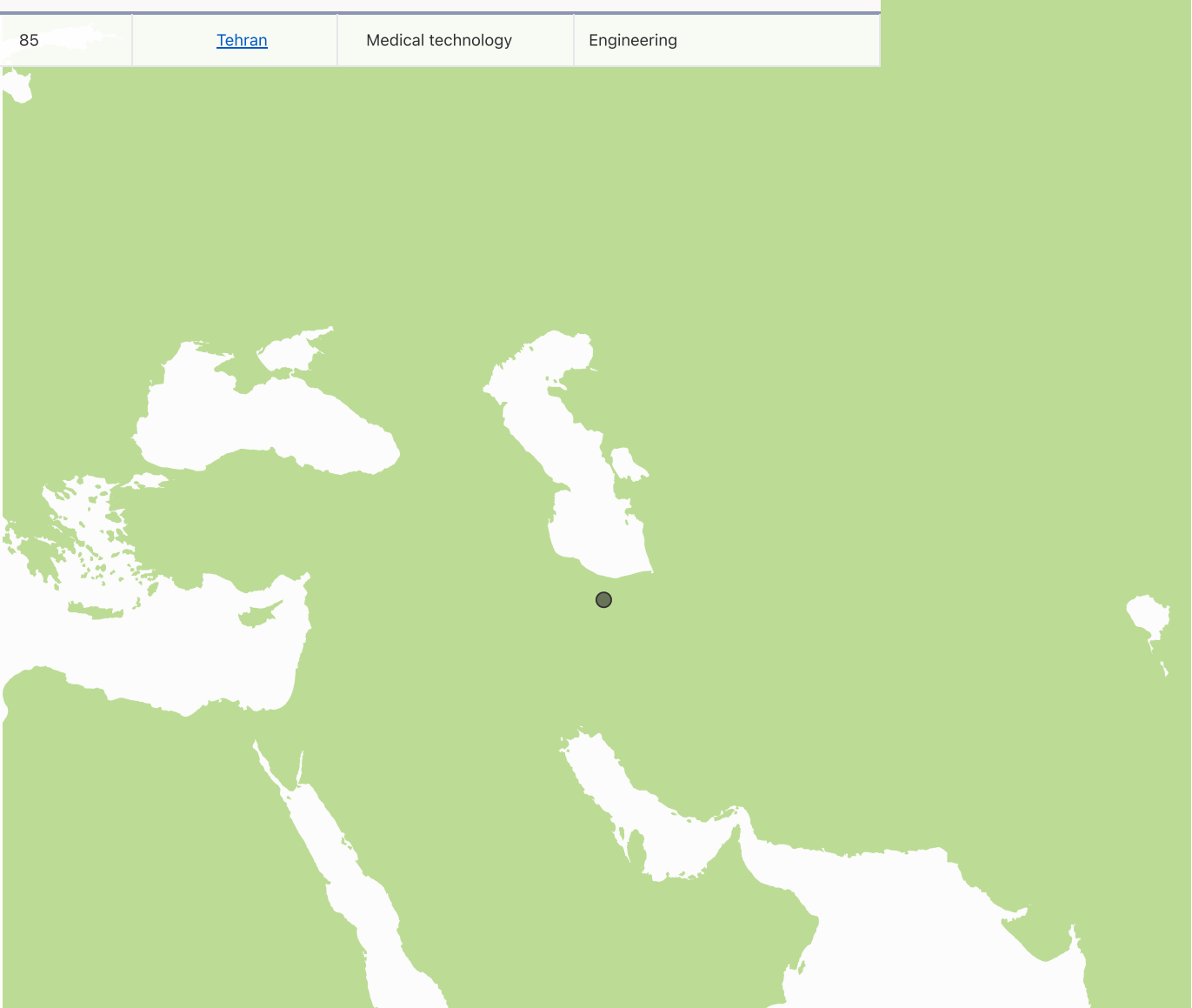


Global Innovation Index 2025



The table and map below give an overview by intensity of the top innovation clusters in Iran (Islamic Republic of).

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
85	Tehran	Medical technology	Engineering

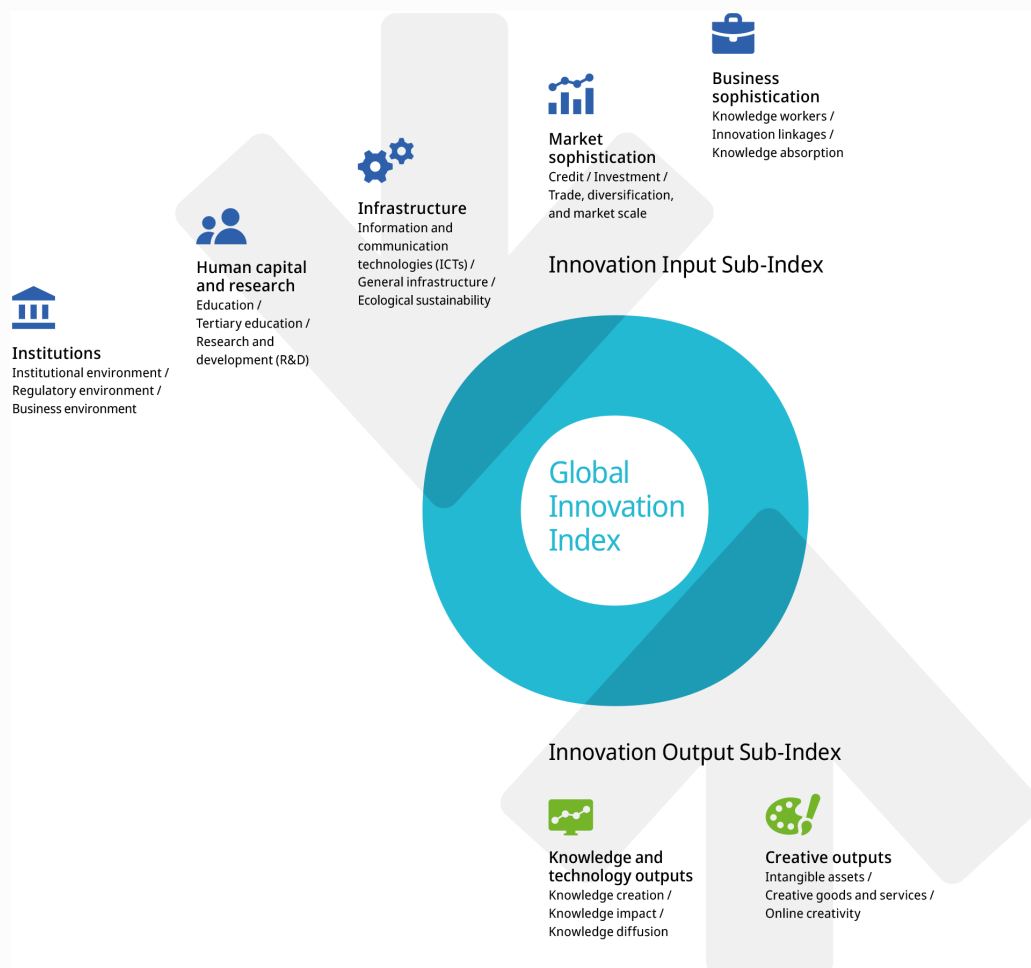


Global Innovation Index 2025



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.