Global Innovation Index 2025

Lebanon ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Lebanon ranks 90th 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.

Lebanon ranks 10th among the 37 Lower middle-income group economies.

Lebanon ranks 16th among the 18 economies in Northern Africa and Western Asia.

Lebanon GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Lebanon 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 Lebanon in the GII 2025 is between ranks 82 and 95.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	87th	93rd	80th
2021	92nd	94th	97th
2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
2023	92nd	86th	95th
2024	94th	101st	88th
2025	90th	100th	83rd

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

This year Lebanon ranks 100th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Lebanon ranks 83rd in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

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

For Lebanon, 2 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	▲ 20 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	▲ 40 % 2022 - 2023	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 14 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	0% 2023 - 2024	▼ -3.1% 2021 - 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.8% 2014 - 2024	▼ -1.3% 2012 - 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	25.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	7.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2022	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▼ -3.6 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -0.2 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.4 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -1.8 % 2014 - 2024	0 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1 °C 2014
Level	64,061 USD in 2024	77.8 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.

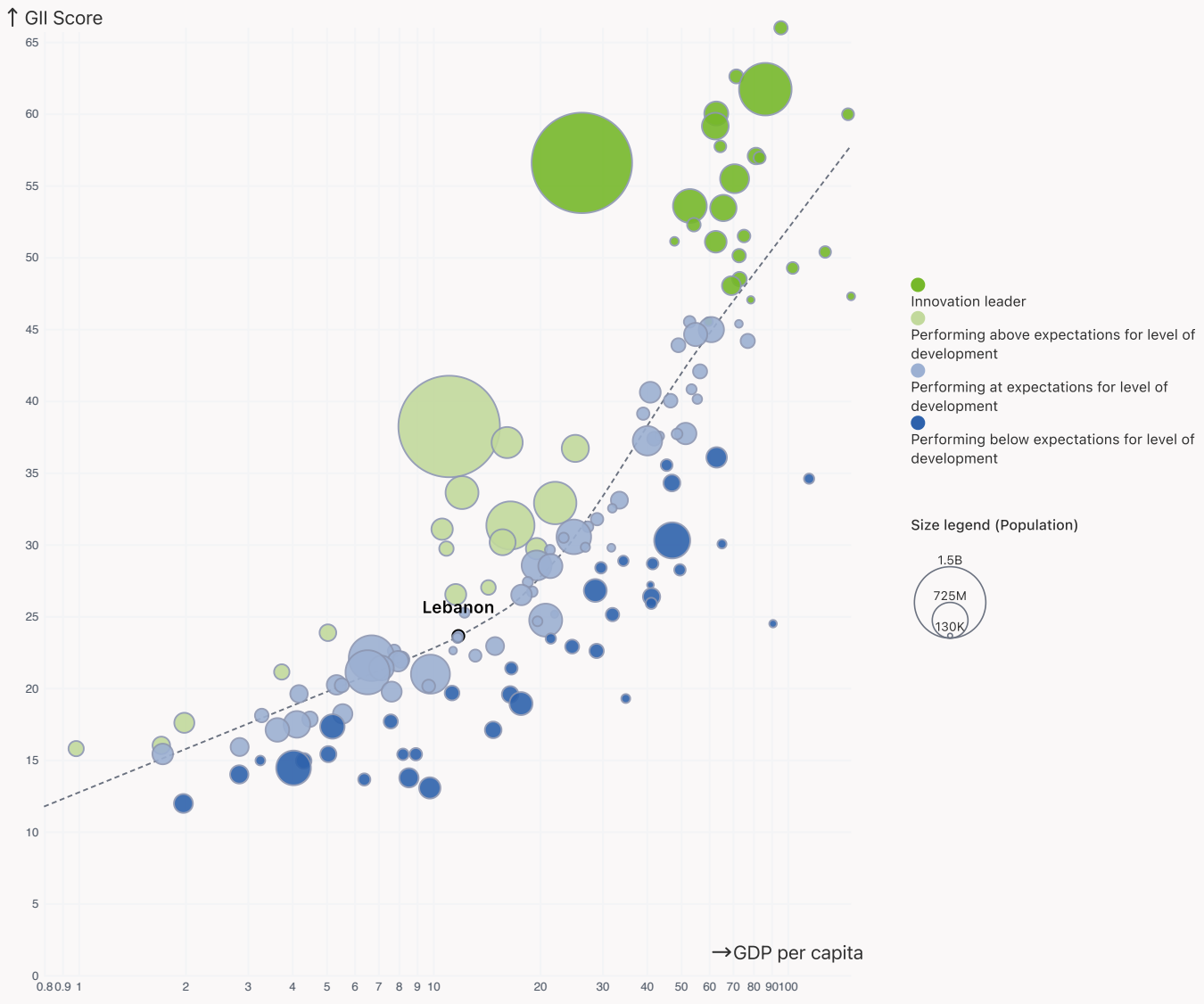
Global Innovation Index 2025

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 Lebanon 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.

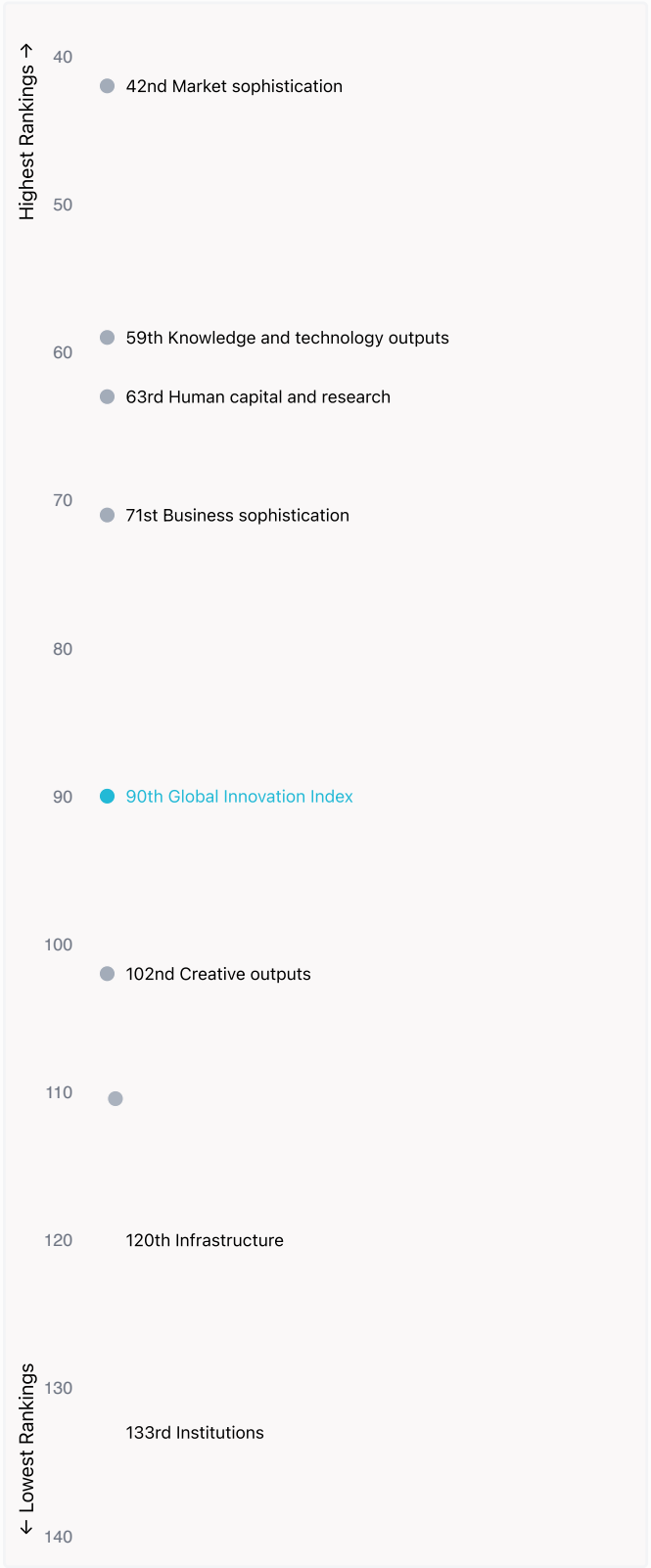
Lebanon produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Lebanon ranks highest in Market sophistication (42nd), Knowledge and technology outputs (59th), Human capital and research (63rd) and Business sophistication (71st).

Lowest Rankings

Lebanon ranks lowest in Institutions (133rd), Infrastructure (120th) and Creative outputs (102nd).

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

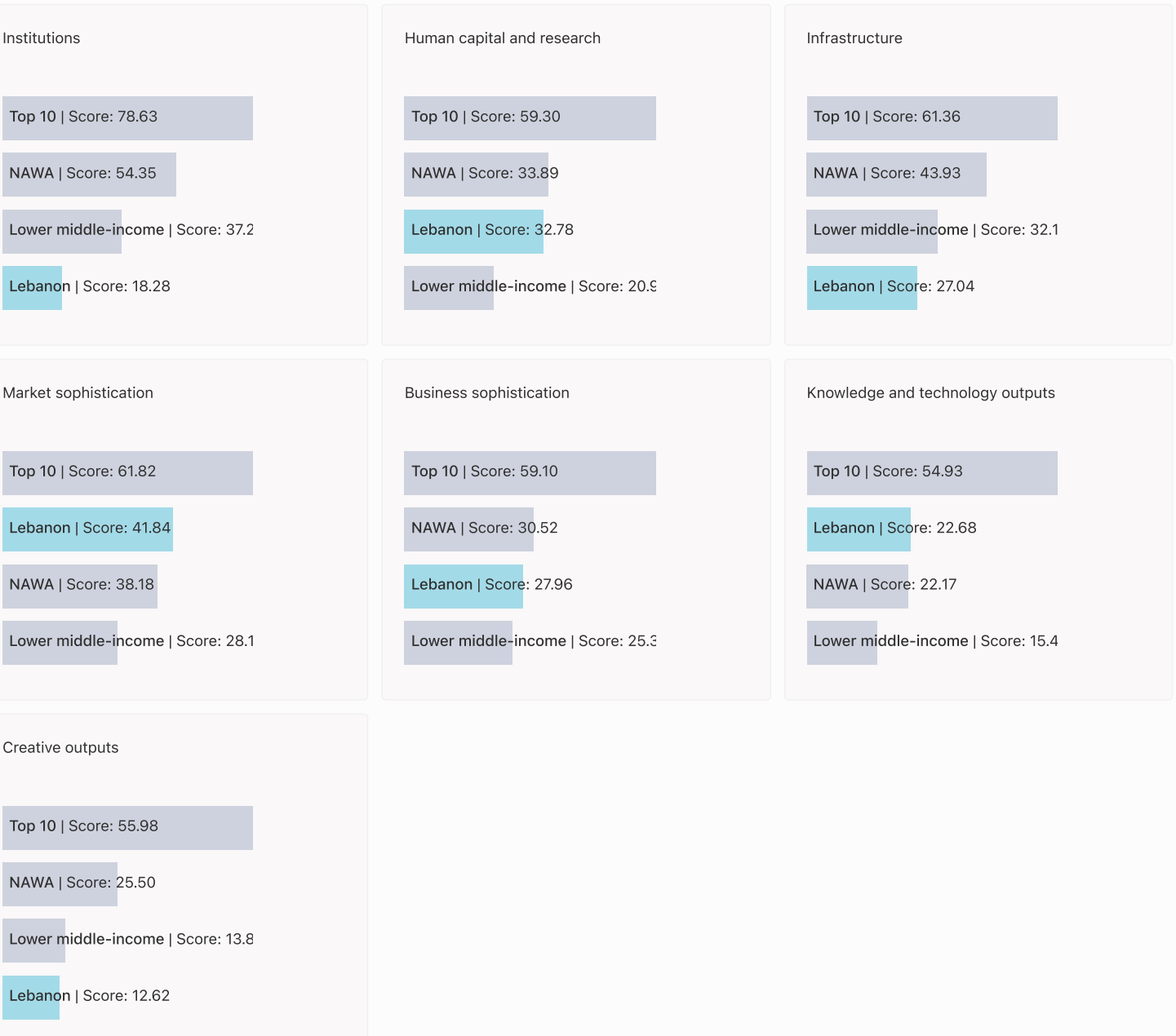
The charts shows the relative position of Lebanon (blue bar) against other economy groupings (grey bars)

Lower middle-income economies

Lebanon performs above the Lower middle-income group average in Human capital and research, Market sophistication, Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs.

Northern Africa and Western Asia

Lebanon performs above the regional average in Market sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs.



Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Lebanon

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

Lebanon's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP** (rank 1), **Graduates in science and engineering, %** (rank 18) and **GDP/unit of energy use** (rank 20).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP
18	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
20	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
20	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
24	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
27	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP
31	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP
35	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade

Weaknesses

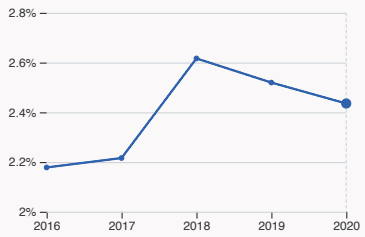
Rank	Code	Indicator name
138	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*
138	5.2.1	Public research–industry co-publications, %
137	1.1.2	Government effectiveness*
137	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
131	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†
130	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
129	1.2.2	Rule of law*
58	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025

Lebanon's innovation system

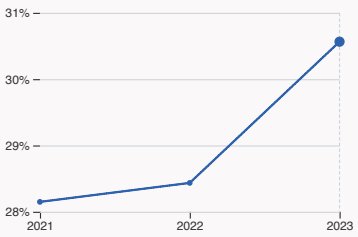
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

Innovation inputs in Lebanon



2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 2.44 % GDP in 2020, down by 0.08 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 123.

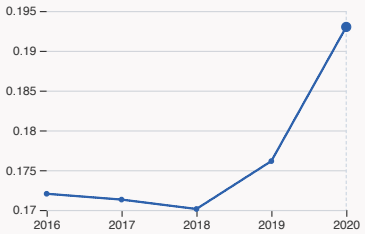


2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 30.56 % of total graduates in 2023, up by 2.13 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.

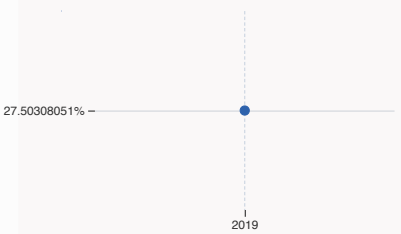
2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 27.23 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 0.85% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.19 in 2020, up by 9.57% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 76.

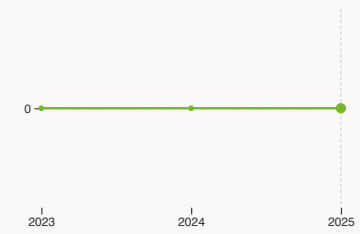


5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 27.5 % in 2019 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 53.

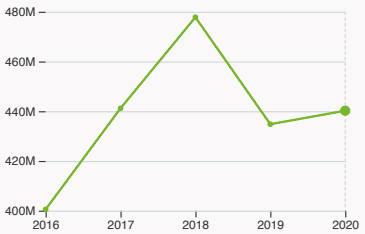
Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Lebanon



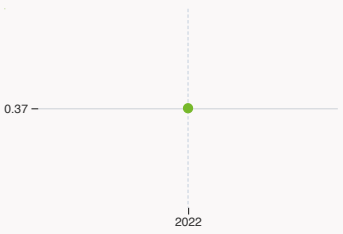
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 440.21 high-tech manufacturing output in million USD in 2020, up by 1.25% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 75.

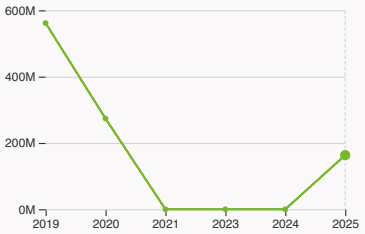


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.37 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.

6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 120.26 million USD in 2023, down by 68.7% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 89.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 163.2 million USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2025, up by 16320% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.

7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 15 films in 2023, down by 40% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 39.

7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 16.39 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 61.64% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 31.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Lebanon'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 Lebanon's top universities

Rank	University	Score
250	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT (AUB)	40.60
567	LEBANESE UNIVERSITY	21.90
641-650	BEIRUT ARAB UNIVERSITY	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	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT	77.95
2	LEBANESE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY	57.10
3	BEIRUT ARAB UNIVERSITY	54.20

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 Lebanon with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	BLOM BANK	Banking	163.2

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

Lebanon

GII 2025 rank **90**

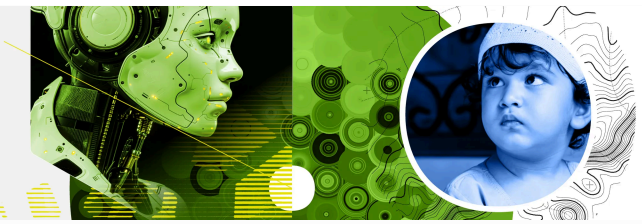
Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
83	100	Lower middle	Northern Africa and Western Asia	5.8	n/a	n/a

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**18.3**	**133**	◇
1.1 Institutional environment	**2.5**	**138**	◇
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	0.7	138	○ ◇
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	4.2	137	○ ◇
1.2 Regulatory environment	**23.6**	**128**	◇
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	23.3	128	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	24	129	○ ◇
1.3 Business environment	**28.7**	**103**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	8.4	131	○ ◇
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	49.1	33	
Human capital and research	**32.8**	**63**	
2.1 Education	**41.1**	**102**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	2.4	123	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	11.2	102	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	376.8	72	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	9.4	24	●
2.2 Tertiary education	**43.3**	**25**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	54.4	67	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	30.6	18	●
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	12.9	20	●
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**13.9**	**[54]**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	44	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	27.9	48	
Infrastructure	**27**	**120**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**58.8**	**102**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	81.6	81	
3.1.2 ICT use*	61.1	102	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	33.7	116	
3.2 General infrastructure	**3.1**	**[139]**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	788.7	104	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	n/a	n/a	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**19.2**	**76**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	17.5	20	●
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	6.7	106	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	1.2	64	
Market sophistication	**41.8**	**42**	
4.1 Credit	**58.1**	**14**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	75.3	15	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	106.6	21	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**7**	**59**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	27.3	52	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.09	60	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.007	81	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.4	33	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.09	49	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**60.4**	**95**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	4.1	88	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	73.9	76	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	66.7	107	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**28**	**71**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**45.6**	**[35]**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	27.5	53	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	14.6	55	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	42.9	50	◇
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	n/a	n/a	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**21.3**	**85**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	0.2	138	○ ◇
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	25.8	98	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	44.5	39	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	33	99	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	48	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**17**	**127**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.05	119	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	5.8	107	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.3	130	○
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.4	52	
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**22.7**	**59**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**42.9**	**[17]**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.9	60	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	47.7	1	●
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	13.5	64	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**5**	**138**	◇
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-4.6	137	○ ◇
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53	○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.04	119	◇
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing	14.6	75	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**20.1**	**61**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.1	58	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	57.2	44	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.7	89	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.8	95	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	9	27	●
Creative outputs	**12.6**	**102**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**3.9**	**[126]**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	10.2	112	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.6	65	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**14.9**	**60**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	1	32	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	3.9	39	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	1.2	58	○
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.4	35	●
7.3 Online creativity	**27.8**	**60**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	3.5	71	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	8	63	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	71.8	31	●

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 Lebanon.

Lebanon has missing data for thirteen indicators and outdated data for twenty four indicators.

Missing data for Lebanon

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	n/a	2023	World Bank, Logistics Performance Index 2023
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	n/a	2024	International Monetary Fund
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	n/a	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2024	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
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
7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

Global Innovation Index 2025

Outdated data for Lebanon

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business[+]	2021	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture[+]	2018	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2020	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
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
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups[+]	2018	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2017	2023	International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	2021	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
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
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2020	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	2023	2024	International Monetary Fund
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2019	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2019	2024	International Labour Organization
5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration[+]	2021	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.2.4	State of cluster development[+]	2021	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	2022	2023	International Monetary Fund; World Bank; and OECD;
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2015	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	2023	2024	Clarivate, Web of Science; International Monetary Fund
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing	2020	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2015	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	2023	2024	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

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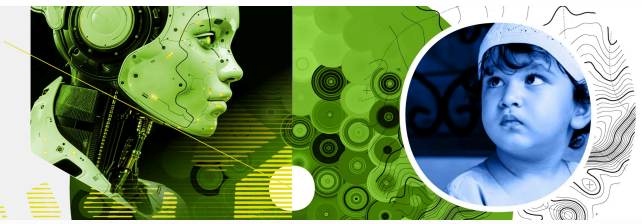

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	2023	2024	data.ia (a Sensor Tower Company); International Monetary Fund

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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.