Global Innovation Index 2025

Latvia ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Latvia ranks 41st 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.

Latvia ranks 38th among the 54 High-income group economies.

Latvia ranks 27th among the 39 economies in Europe.

Latvia GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Latvia 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 Latvia in the GII 2025 is between ranks 37 and 44.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	36th	35th	35th
2021	38th	38th	39th
2022	41st	39th	42nd
2023	37th	38th	39th
2024	42nd	38th	46th
2025	41st	39th	44th

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

This year Latvia ranks 39th in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Latvia ranks 44th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

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

For Latvia, 6 indicators have improved in the short-term and 4 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▼ -5.4 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 3.7 % 2022 - 2023	▲ 26.3 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -3.3 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 8.6 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 5.1 % 2013 - 2023	▼ -2 % 2020 - 2024	0 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	0% 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.1% 2022 - 2023	▲ 66.7% 2022 - 2023	▲ 20.8% 2022 - 2023	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.7% 2014 - 2024	▼ -0.1% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 26.5% 2013 - 2023	n/a
Penetration	92.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	26 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	70 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▼ -0.2 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.8 % 2022 - 2023	+ 3.1 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.3 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.3 % 2013 - 2023	+ 2.3 °C 2014
Level	88,565.5 USD in 2024	76.2 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.

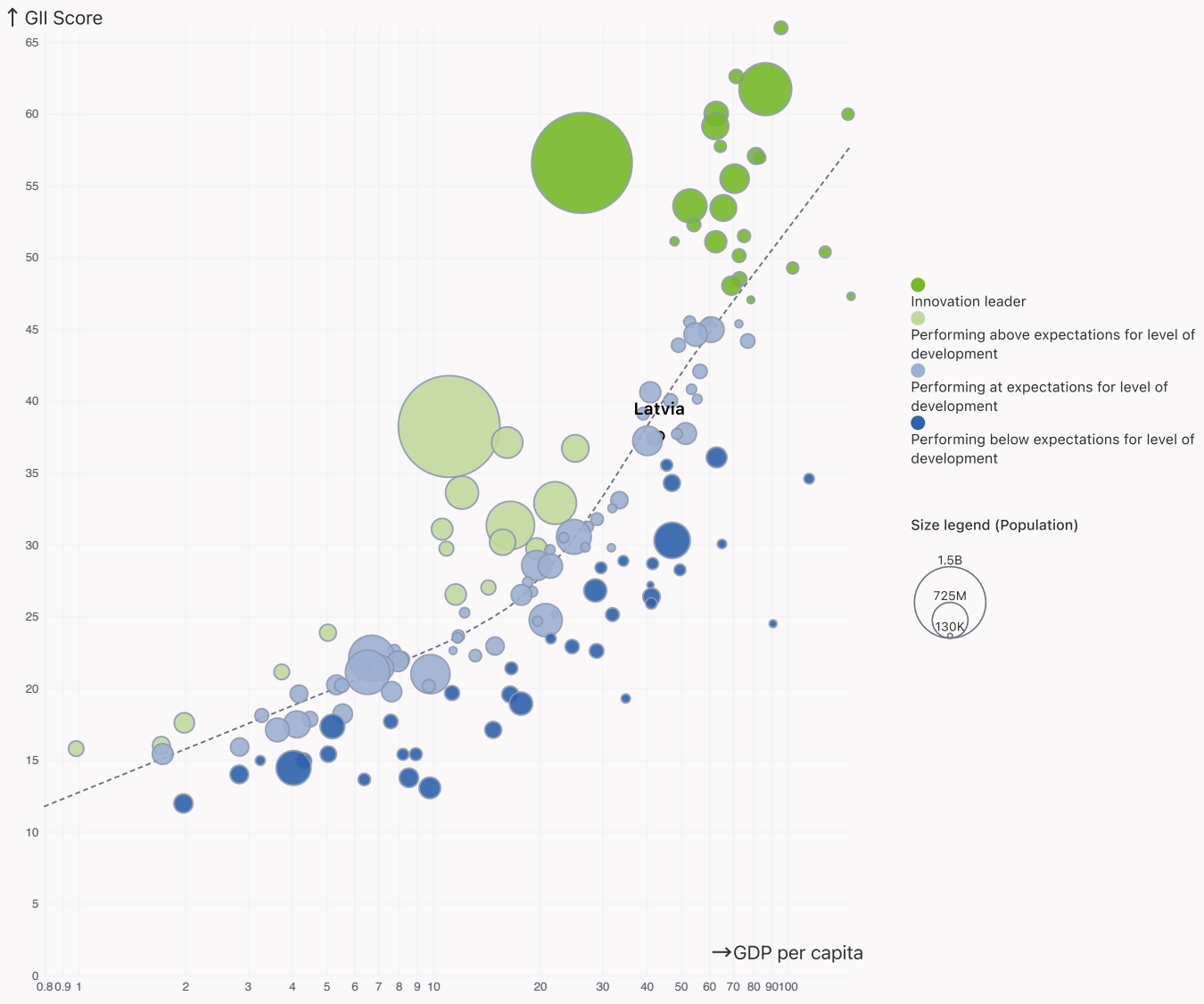
Global Innovation Index 2025

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 Latvia 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.

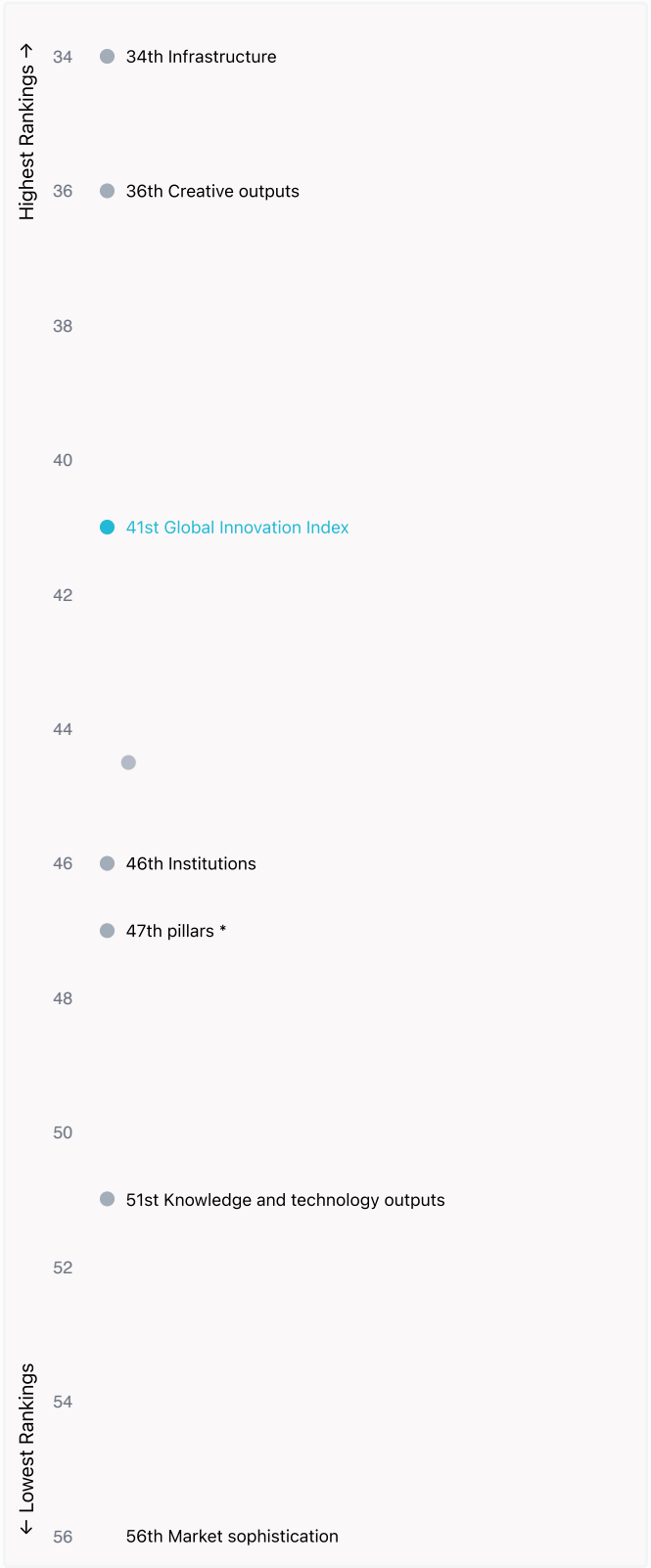
Latvia produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Latvia ranks highest in Infrastructure (34th) and Creative outputs (36th).

Lowest Rankings

Latvia ranks lowest in Market sophistication (56th), Knowledge and technology outputs (51st) and Human capital and research, Business sophistication (47th).

* Human capital and research, Business sophistication

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

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

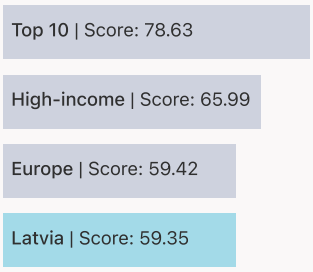
High-income economies

Latvia performs below the High-income group average in all pillars.

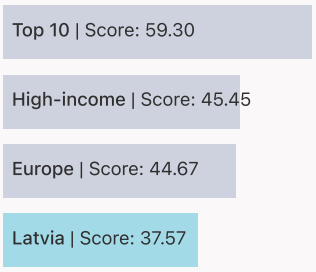
Europe

Latvia performs below the regional average in all pillars.

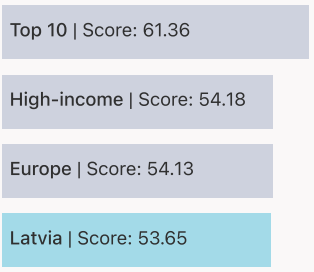
Institutions



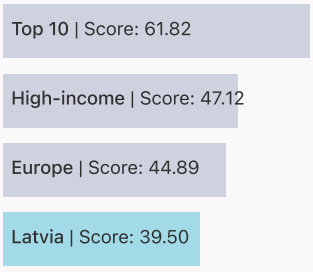
Human capital and research



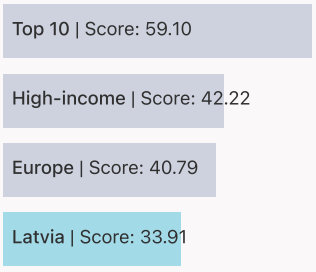
Infrastructure



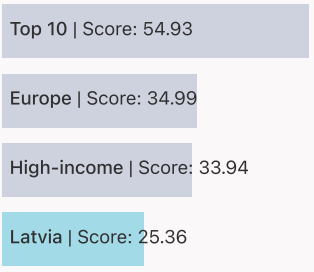
Market sophistication



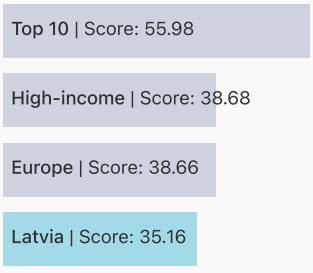
Business sophistication



Knowledge and technology outputs



Creative outputs



Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Latvia

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

Latvia's best-ranked innovation strengths are **National feature films/mn pop. 15–69** (rank 5), **Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade** (rank 10) and **Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP** (rank 12).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
5	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
10	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
12	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP
12	5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %
12	3.1.2	ICT use*
16	2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross
19	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade
22	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
22	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP
22	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
126	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†
117	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
108	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
102	5.2.4	State of cluster development†
101	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
99	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP$
83	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
81	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025

Latvia's innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in Latvia

2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 5.37 % GDP in 2022, up by 0.76 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 28.

2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 19.67 % of total graduates in 2022, up by 0.3 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 83.

2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 2189.7 FTE per million population in 2023, down by 3.07% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.83 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 45.

2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 14.73 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 8.07% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 63.

4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.16 in 2022, down by 1.02% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

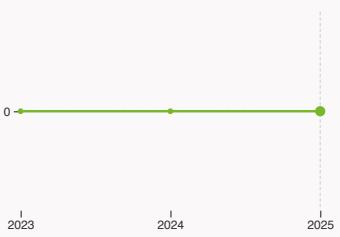
was equal to 44.5 % in 2024, down by 0.78 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 24.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Latvia

6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 167 patents in 2023, up by 33.6% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 28.

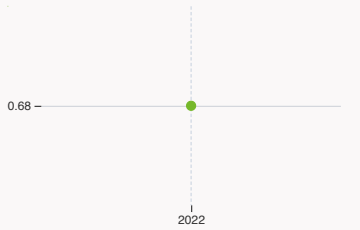


6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 2.16 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2022, up by 18.03% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.

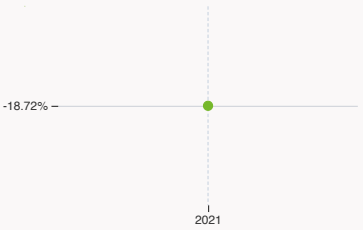


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.68 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.

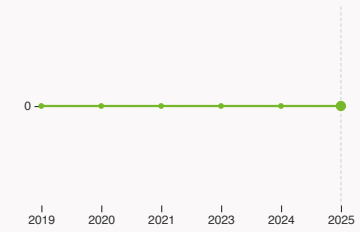
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 2.18 billion USD in 2023, up by 4.81% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 30.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to -18.72 % for the top 15 companies in 2021 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of NA.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

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

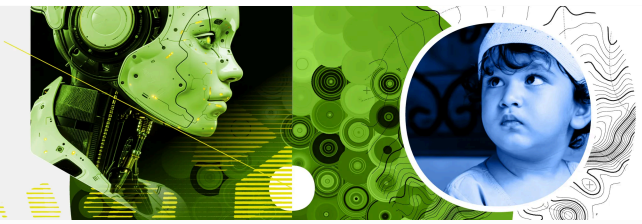
7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 22 films in 2023, down by 42.11% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.

7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 156.58 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, up by 22.04% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Latvia's innovation top performers

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

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

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Latvia's top universities

Rank	University	Score
721-730	RIGA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	17.10
781-790	UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA	15.80
951-1000	RIGA STRADINS UNIVERSITY	11.30

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	RIGA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	57.95
2	UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA	52.20
3	RIGA STRADINS UNIVERSITY	44.85

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.

Latvia

GII 2025 rank **41**

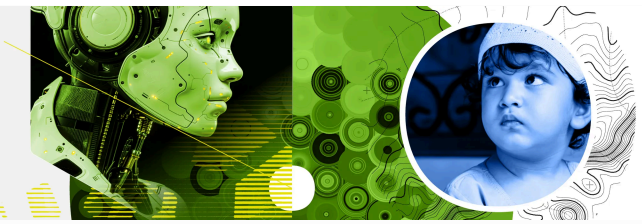
Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
44	39	High	Europe	1.9	81.8	43,526.9

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**59.4**	**46**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**69.8**	**32**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	79.3	22	●
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	60.2	42	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**75.6**	**26**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	73.8	23	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	77.5	27	
1.3 Business environment	**32.7**	**92**	◇
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	19	126	○ ◇
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	46.3	39	
Human capital and research	**37.6**	**47**	
2.1 Education	**61.9**	**31**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.4	28	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	21.9	36	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	16.1	35	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	483.9	22	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	9.8	29	
2.2 Tertiary education	**38.6**	**37**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	85.7	16	●
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	19.7	83	○
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	13.4	19	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**12.3**	**58**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2,189.7	41	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.8	45	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	44	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	15.1	63	
Infrastructure	**53.7**	**34**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**88.5**	**31**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	95.2	42	
3.1.2 ICT use*	93.4	12	●
3.1.3 Government's online service*	77	47	
3.2 General infrastructure	**38.1**	**49**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	3,398.9	61	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	63.6	33	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	23.7	68	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**34.4**	**33**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	13	47	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	32.5	35	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	4.3	22	●
Market sophistication	**39.5**	**56**	
4.1 Credit	**34.4**	**52**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	60.2	31	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	28.9	101	○ ◇
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**13.6**	**39**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	30	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.01	62	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.4	32	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	31	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**70.5**	**61**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.3	24	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	80.5	65	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	81.8	99	○

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**33.9**	**47**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**44.7**	**39**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	44.5	24	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	27.7	12	●
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	25.6	117	○
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.3	48	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	37.3	53	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**25.3**	**65**	◇
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	2.1	43	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	40.1	52	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	26.1	60	◇
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	32.4	102	○ ◇
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	38	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**31.8**	**47**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.1	108	○ ◇
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	11.9	22	●
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2	40	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	5.7	23	
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	31.7	43	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**25.4**	**51**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**21.9**	**49**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2.1	28	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.4	34	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	16.8	41	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	9.5	82	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**21.6**	**86**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	2.1	26	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53	○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.1	90	◇
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing	14.8	74	◇
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**32.6**	**36**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.05	82	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	64	38	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	7.6	30	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	4.8	25	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	10.8	23	
Creative outputs	**35.2**	**36**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**17.6**	**83**	◇
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	35.9	52	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0	81	○ ◇
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2.1	37	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**58.1**	**2**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	2.6	10	●
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	16.9	5	●
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	2.9	19	●
7.3 Online creativity	**47.4**	**31**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	24.5	32	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	39.6	28	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	78.2	12	●

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 Latvia.

Latvia has missing data for five indicators and outdated data for one indicator.

Missing data for Latvia

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
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
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2024	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

Outdated data for Latvia

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics

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.