Global Innovation Index 2025

Ukraine ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Ukraine ranks 66th 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.

Ukraine ranks 15th among the 36 Upper middle-income group economies.

Ukraine ranks 35th among the 39 economies in Europe.

Ukraine GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Ukraine 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 Ukraine in the GII 2025 is between ranks 51 and 66.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	45th	71st	37th
2021	49th	76th	37th
2022	57th	75th	48th
2023	55th	78th	42nd
2024	60th	78th	54th
2025	66th	80th	54th

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

This year **Ukraine ranks 80th in innovation inputs.** This position is lower than last year.

Ukraine ranks 54th in innovation outputs. This position is the same as last year.

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

For Ukraine, 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	▼ -5.2 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 5.3 % 2022 - 2023	▼ -17.2 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 24.4 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -1.2 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -11.3 % 2013 - 2023	▼ -2 % 2020 - 2024	▼ -2.7 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.1% 2023 - 2024	▲ 12.2% 2022 - 2023	n/a	▲ 9.1% 2022 - 2023	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.1% 2014 - 2024	▲ 7.3% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 11.3% 2013 - 2023	n/a
Penetration	92.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	19.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	0 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.1 % 2022 - 2023	+ 3.6 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -0.3 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.3 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1.7 °C 2014
Level	34,185.1 USD in 2024	73.4 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.

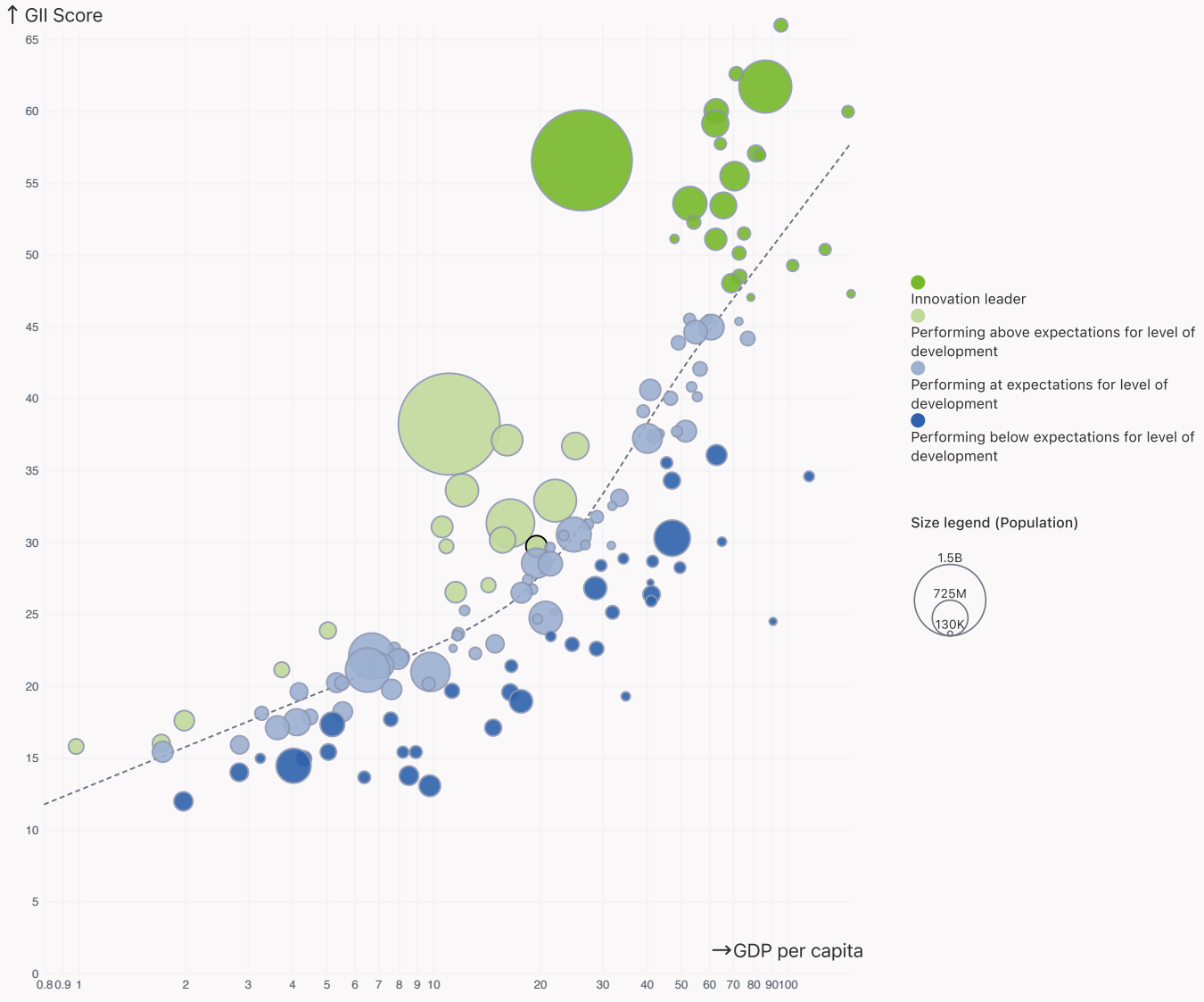
Global Innovation Index 2025

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 Ukraine performs above 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.

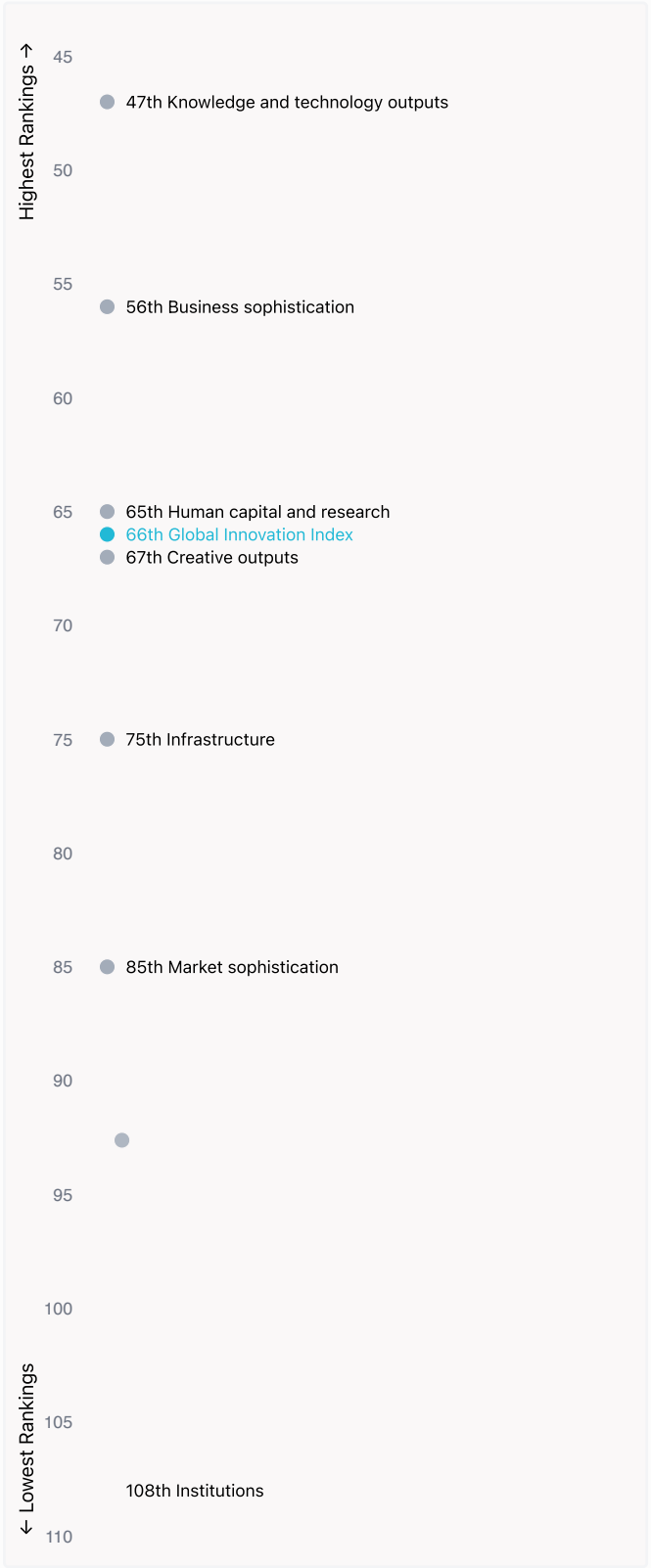
Ukraine produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Ukraine ranks highest in Knowledge and technology outputs (47th), Business sophistication (56th) and Human capital and research (65th).

Lowest Rankings

Ukraine ranks lowest in Institutions (108th), Market sophistication (85th) and Infrastructure (75th).

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

Upper middle-income economies

Ukraine performs above the Upper middle-income group average in Human capital and research, Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.

Europe

Ukraine performs below the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- Europe | Score: 59.42
- Upper middle-income | Score: 44.7
- Ukraine | Score: 34.12

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- Europe | Score: 44.67
- Ukraine | Score: 32.52
- Upper middle-income | Score: 29.7

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- Europe | Score: 54.13
- Upper middle-income | Score: 41.1
- Ukraine | Score: 40.70

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- Europe | Score: 44.89
- Upper middle-income | Score: 34.8
- Ukraine | Score: 32.25

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- Europe | Score: 40.79
- Ukraine | Score: 31.40
- Upper middle-income | Score: 27.7

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- Europe | Score: 34.99
- Ukraine | Score: 26.48
- Upper middle-income | Score: 20.0

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- Europe | Score: 38.66
- Ukraine | Score: 23.89
- Upper middle-income | Score: 22.6

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Ukraine

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

Ukraine's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP** (rank 1), **Females employed w/advanced degrees, %** (rank 4) and **Government's online service*** (rank 5).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
4	5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %
5	3.1.3	Government's online service*
5	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
16	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap
16	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
18	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP
18	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
22	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
25	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
130	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
126	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
126	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*
125	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
116	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
94	5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*
79	4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP
59	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % 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

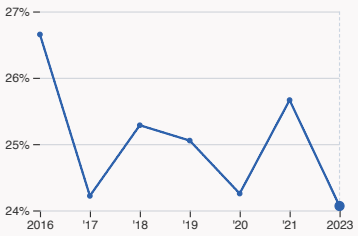
Ukraine's innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in Ukraine

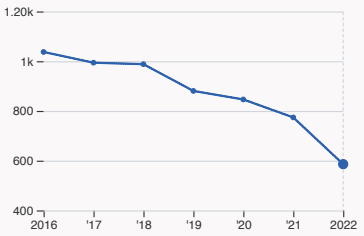
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 5.93 % GDP in 2022, up by 0.79 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 24.07 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 1.6 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 50.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 586.08 FTE per million population in 2022, down by 24.29% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 68.

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

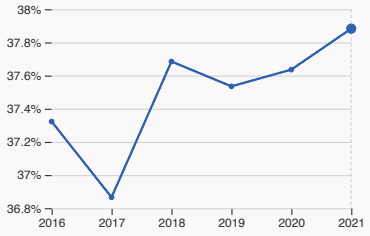
was equal to 0.33 % GDP in 2023, down by – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 73.

2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 16.47 for the top three universities in 2024, down by 1.2% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 58.

4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.151 in 2022, up by 4.03% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 61.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

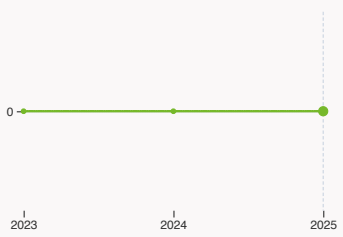
was equal to 37.88 % of total workforce in 2021, up by 0.25 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Ukraine

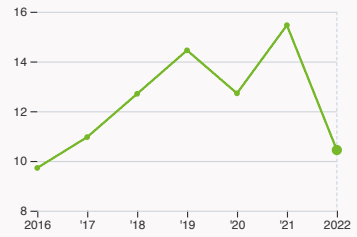
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 1.01 thousand patents in 2023, up by 27.85% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 33.



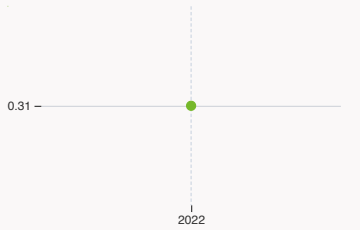
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 10.44 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2022, down by 32.47% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 67.

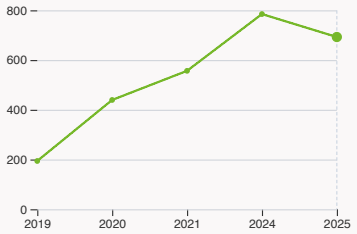


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.31 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.

6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 789.69 million USD in 2023, down by 25.74% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 73.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 692.63 million USD in 2025, down by 11.76% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.

7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 16 films in 2023, down by 20% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 78.

7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 585.33 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 22.28% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Ukraine'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 Ukraine's top universities

Rank	University	Score
701-710	TARAS SHEVCHENKO NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF KYIV	17.80
741-750	V. N. KARAZIN KHARKIV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	16.70
801-850	NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF UKRAINE "IGOR SIKORSKY KYIV POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE"	14.90

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	V.N. KARAZIN KHARKIV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	43.60
2	SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY	40.10
3	TARAS SHEVCHENKO NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF KYIV	28.60

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 Ukraine with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	KERNEL	Food	459.1
2	KYIVSTAR	Telecoms	233.5

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

Ukraine

GII 2025 rank **66**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
54	80	Upper middle	Europe	37.9	655.6	19,603.1

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**34.1**	**108**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**31.8**	**115**	◇
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	29.3	126	○ ◇
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	34.3	94	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**35.6**	**106**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	40.6	88	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	30.7	117	◇
1.3 Business environment	**34.9**	**89**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	37.2	87	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	32.7	55	
Human capital and research	**32.5**	**65**	
2.1 Education	**57.6**	**48**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.9	18	●
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	25.9	16	● ◆
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	13.3	80	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	439.5	43	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	9.4	25	
2.2 Tertiary education	**33.1**	**59**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	75.9	36	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	24.1	50	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	3.5	63	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**6.9**	**72**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	586.1	68	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.3	73	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	44	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	16.9	58	
Infrastructure	**40.7**	**75**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**89.9**	**23**	◆
3.1.1 ICT access*	81.5	82	
3.1.2 ICT use*	n/a	n/a	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	98.2	5	● ◆
3.2 General infrastructure	**16**	**122**	◇
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2,663.3	73	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	27.3	76	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	14.8	126	○ ◇
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**16.2**	**91**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	5.6	116	○ ◇
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	29.9	38	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	0.5	89	
Market sophistication	**32.3**	**85**	
4.1 Credit	**16.7**	**98**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	43.2	58	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	23.3	110	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	0.05	59	○
4.2 Investment	**2.8**	**88**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	4.3	79	○
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.04	91	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.009	70	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	54	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.05	60	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**77.3**	**41**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.6	55	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	82.6	61	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	655.6	44	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**31.4**	**56**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**41.9**	**50**	◆
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	37.9	38	◆
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	30	4	● ◆
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	24.4	125	○ ◇
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.3	51	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	30.5	59	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**24.1**	**72**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	2.7	29	◆
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	31.2	79	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	9.9	94	○
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	50.2	60	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.05	64	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**28.2**	**64**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.7	61	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	10.2	37	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.4	72	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.2	81	
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	27.3	49	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**26.5**	**47**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**31.8**	**30**	◆
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.6	33	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	51	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	5.5	1	● ◆
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	6.7	95	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	16.5	51	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**18.7**	**101**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-2.4	130	○ ◇
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53	○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.4	25	● ◆
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	18.3	67	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**28.9**	**47**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.08	66	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	55.8	46	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	1.2	73	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	10	5	● ◆
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	2.3	85	
Creative outputs	**23.9**	**67**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**28.4**	**63**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	62	22	●
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.4	71	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	4.5	16	● ◆
7.2 Creative goods and services	**5**	**95**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.5	58	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.6	78	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.1	93	
7.3 Online creativity	**33.6**	**47**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	5.4	59	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	20.2	44	◆
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	75.3	18	● ◆

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 Ukraine.

Ukraine has missing data for three indicators and outdated data for eleven indicators.

Missing data for Ukraine

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
3.1.2	ICT use*	n/a	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; based on International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
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 Ukraine

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2022	2023	International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	2018	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2021	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2021	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2018	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2018	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2018	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

*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.