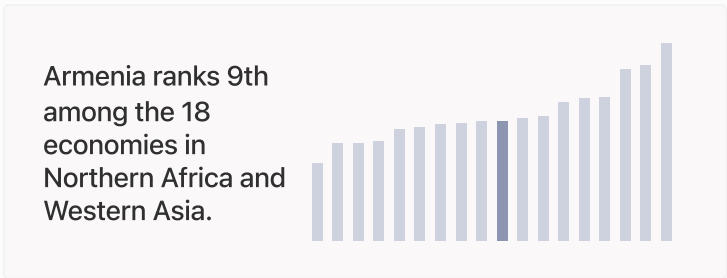
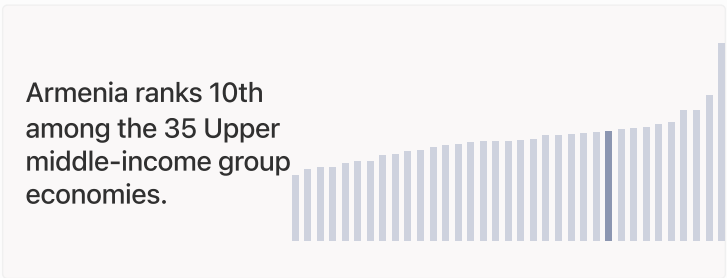
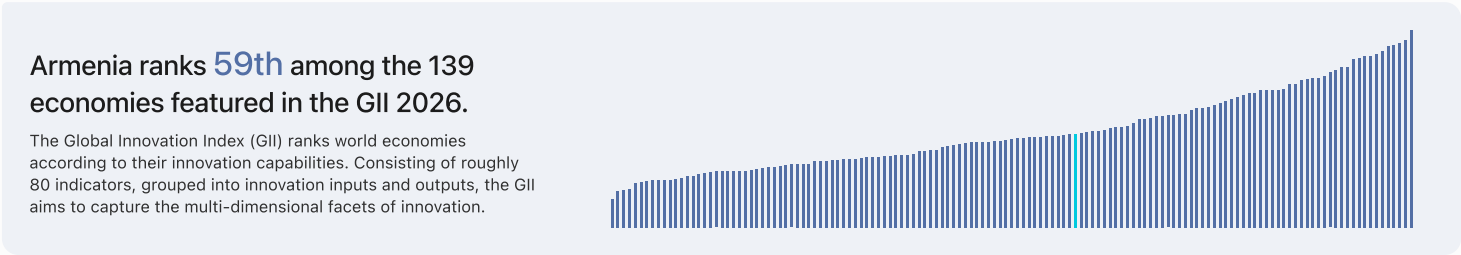




Armenia ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026



> **Armenia GII Ranking (2020-2026)**

The table shows the rankings of Armenia over the past seven 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 Armenia in the GII 2026 is between ranks 56 and 68.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	61st	83rd	47th
2021	69th	85th	56th
2022	80th	82nd	73rd
2023	72nd	83rd	62nd
2024	63rd	79th	55th
2025	59th	78th	53rd
2026	59th	77th	52nd

Armenia performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026.

This year Armenia ranks 77th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Armenia ranks 52nd in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

> **World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters**

Armenia has no clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Global Innovation Index 2026



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2026 shows what is the current state of innovation in Armenia, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Armenia, 8 indicators have improved in the short-term and 2 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 7.2 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 66 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 200 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 233.3 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 4.9 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 6.5 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -12.9 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 7.2 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▼ -0.2% 2023 - 2024	▲ 10.6% 2023 - 2024	▲ 58.8% 2023 - 2024	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -0.9% 2014 - 2024	▲ 8.3% 2014 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	10.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	20.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	17.6 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 8.9 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 1.1 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1.7 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 3.8 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.5 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.8 °C 2015
Level	61,835 USD in 2025	78.3 years in 2024	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.



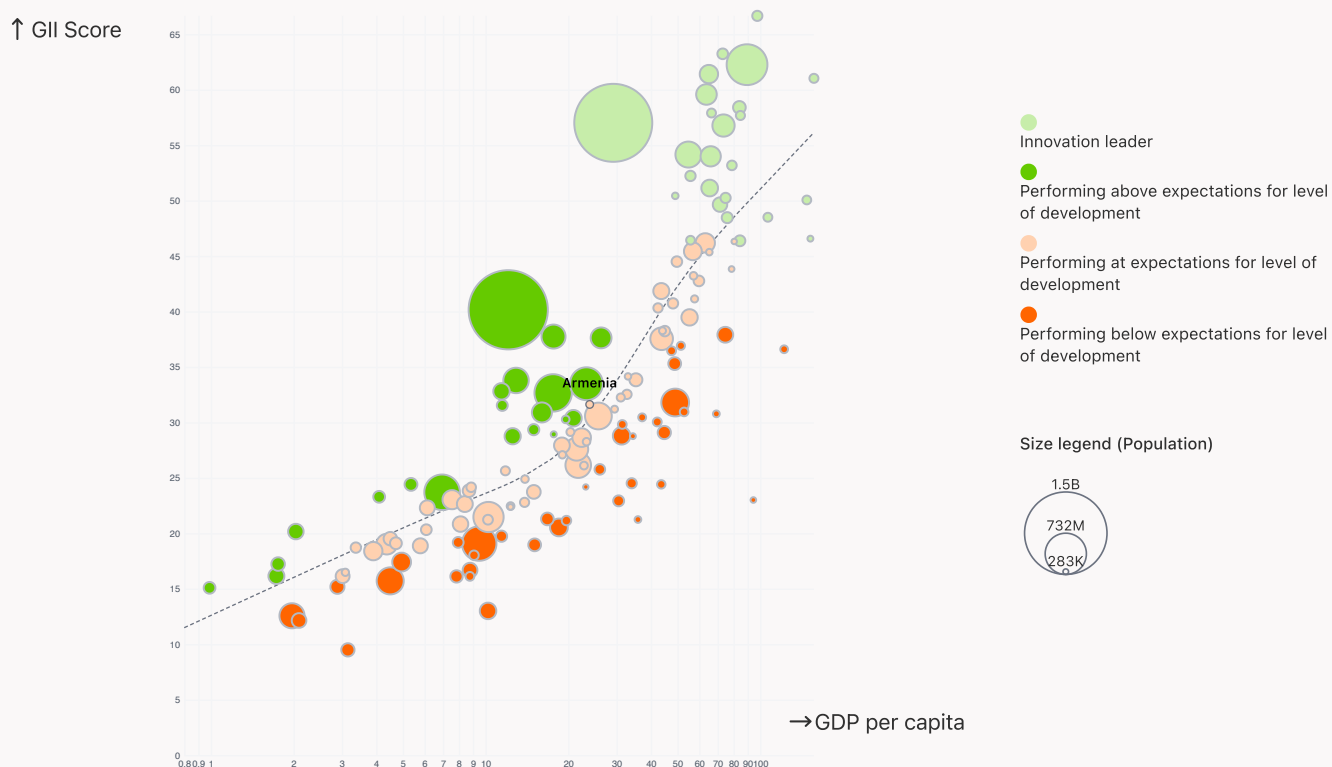
Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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 Armenia performs at expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development





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.



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

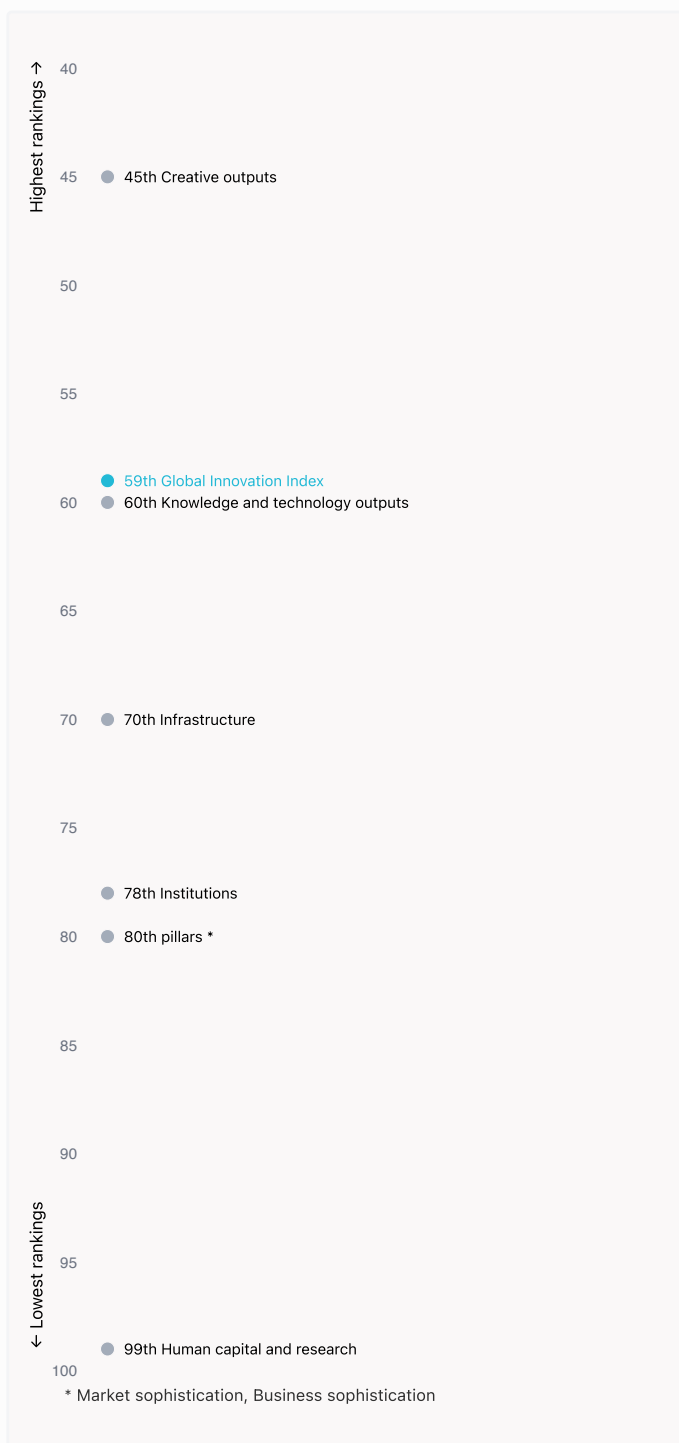
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





Overview of Armenia's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2026

The chart shows the ranking for each of the seven areas that the GII comprises. The strongest areas for Armenia are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



Highest Rankings

Armenia ranks highest in Creative outputs (45th).



Lowest Rankings

Armenia ranks lowest in Human capital and research (99th), Market sophistication (80th), Business sophistication (80th) and Institutions (78th).



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



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



Upper middle-income economies

Armenia performs above the Upper middle-income group average in Institutions, Infrastructure, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.



Northern Africa and Western Asia

Armenia performs above the regional average in Creative outputs.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

NAWA | Score: 54.89

Armenia | Score: 47.24

Upper middle-income | Score: 45.06

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

NAWA | Score: 36.97

Upper middle-income | Score: 31.25

Armenia | Score: 25.89

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

NAWA | Score: 47.40

Armenia | Score: 44.24

Upper middle-income | Score: 43.45

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

NAWA | Score: 39.73

Upper middle-income | Score: 35.56

Armenia | Score: 33.66

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

NAWA | Score: 30.04

Upper middle-income | Score: 26.56

Armenia | Score: 24.65

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

NAWA | Score: 24.00

Armenia | Score: 23.72

Upper middle-income | Score: 21.41

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

Armenia | Score: 32.45

NAWA | Score: 26.44

Upper middle-income | Score: 23.59



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Armenia

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Armenia in the GII 2026.



Armenia's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Labor productivity growth, %** (rank 3), **Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 5) and **Creative goods exports, % total trade** (rank 7).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
3	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
5	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
7	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade
13	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
15	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
17	5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %
17	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
17	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP
21	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺
34	5.3.5	Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
58	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
78	4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP
81	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
81	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
103	5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*
103	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %
129	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP
130	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
132	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade



Armenia's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Armenia



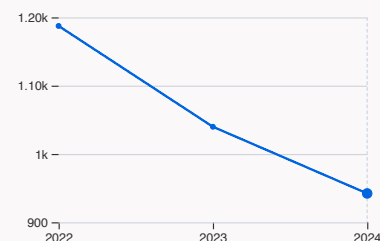
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 2.44 % GDP in 2023, down by 0.05 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 122.



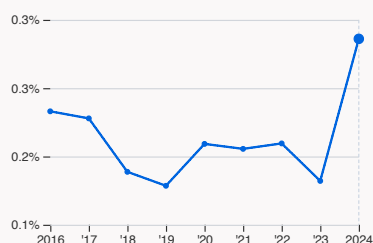
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 21.004 % of total graduates in 2024, up by 0.94 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 77.



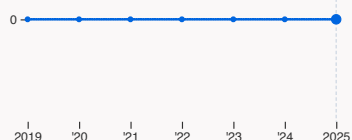
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 942.22 FTE per million population in 2024, down by 9.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 58.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.29 % GDP in 2024, up by 0.1 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 73.



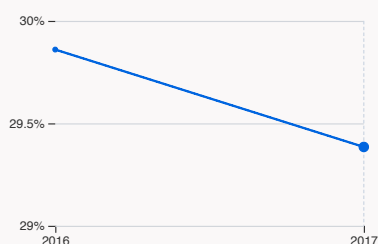
2.3.4 QS university ranking

The country does not have any universities in the QS world universities ranking in 2025.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.17 in 2023, down by 11.71% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 67.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 29.38 % in 2017, down by 0.48 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 50.

Global Innovation Index 2026

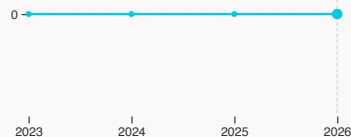


> Innovation outputs in Armenia



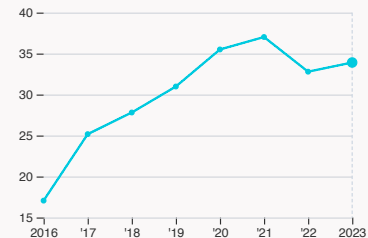
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 19 patents in 2024, down by 24% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 87.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2026.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 33.91 high-tech manufacturing output in trillion USD in 2023, up by 3.42% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 103.



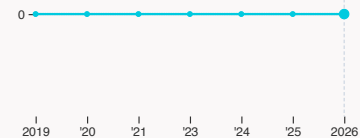
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.58 in 2024, down by 19.44% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 45.



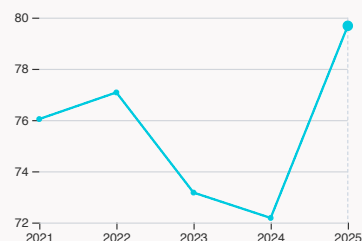
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 901.6 million USD in 2024, up by 5.64% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

The country does not have any brands that make the top 5,000 ranking in 2026.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 79.68 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 10.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.



Armenia's innovation top performers

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

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, 2.3.4 QS university ranking of top universities, 5.3.5 Greenfield R&D and high-tech FDI, 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.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY	31.95

Source: Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings 2026 (<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2026/world-ranking>).

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 2026 ranking corresponds to data from the academic year that ended in 2023.

GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in Armenia

The GII 2026 special theme examines deep science entrepreneurship — startups and spinouts built on scientific and engineering breakthroughs in fields such as advanced materials, energy, genomics, quantum technologies and synthetic biology, which take far longer and far more capital to reach the market than digital ventures do. Drawing on the Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker, the tables below identify this economy's most valuable venture capital-backed deep science firms and, separately, those that originated in university or public research.

Top deep science startups in Armenia

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Denovo Sciences	Life Sciences	Yerevan	2019	1.2	0.00

Source: Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker (<https://www.wipo.int/en/web/global-innovation-index/2026/deep-science-innovation>).

Top deep science spinouts originated in Armenia

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Denovo Sciences	Life Sciences	Yerevan	2019	1.2	0.00

Source: Dealroom–WIPO Deep Science Startup Tracker (<https://www.wipo.int/en/web/global-innovation-index/2026/deep-science-innovation>).

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
52	77	Upper middle	Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.0	74.4	23,954.2
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				47.2	78	
1.1 Institutional environment				47	92	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				60.5	84	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				33.5	103	
1.2 Regulatory environment				49.7	66	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				50.6	60	
1.2.2 Rule of law*				48.8	68	
1.3 Business environment				45	68	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				36.8	91	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				53.2	21	
 Human capital and research				25.9	99	
2.1 Education				43.9	101	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				2.4	122	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				12	78	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				14	71	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				12.9	63	
2.2 Tertiary education				30.5	75	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				52.8	71	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				21	77	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				8.4	39	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				3.3	89	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				942.2	58	
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	46	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0	81	
 Infrastructure				44.2	70	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				81	59	
3.1.1 ICT access*				83.8	73	
3.1.2 ICT use*				84.3	51	
3.1.3 Government online service*				75	53	
3.2 General infrastructure				32	96	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				3,092	65	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				4.6	97	
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				18.2	89	
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				23.6	61	
3.3 Ecological sustainability				19.7	63	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				14.8	51	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				25.3	36	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	129	
 Market sophistication				33.7	80	
4.1 Credit				33.9	55	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				47.3	48	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				64.4	44	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				3.2	13	
4.2 Investment				2.9	95	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				7	78	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.03	85	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.003	96	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	57	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				64.2	85	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				3.7	85	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				81	67	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				74.4	104	
 Business sophistication				24.7	80	
5.1 Knowledge workers				40.3	51	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				29.4	50	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				27.1	17	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				31.2	82	
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				4.2	85	
5.2 Innovation linkages				14.7	118	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				1.9	43	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				19.9	120	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				4.9	103	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				25.4	110	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.07	56	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				19	85	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0	132	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				8.4	62	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				0.6	115	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				2.6	68	
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				2	34	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				n/a	n/a	
 Knowledge and technology outputs				23.7	60	
6.1 Knowledge creation				17.8	58	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.3	87	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.1	54	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.1	15	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				18.2	46	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				9.4	85	
6.2 Knowledge impact				25.3	64	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				6	3	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				0	58	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.08	95	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				4.2	103	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				28.1	53	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0	130	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				78.7	45	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				4.8	41	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				6.3	17	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.8	115	
 Creative outputs				32.5	45	
7.1 Intangible assets				25.3	70	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				105.8	5	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				0	81	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.7	70	
7.2 Creative goods and services				44.8	[9]	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.3	76	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				n/a	n/a	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				n/a	n/a	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				6.8	7	
7.3 Online creativity				34.4	43	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				4.9	58	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				22.7	39	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				75.8	17	

Notes: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question. ● indicates that the economy's data are older than the base year. Square brackets [] indicate that 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. Examine the underlying data further via the GII Innovation Ecosystems & Data Explorer at <https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking/en>.



Data Availability

The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for Armenia.



Armenia has missing data for six indicators and outdated data for seven indicators.

Missing data for Armenia

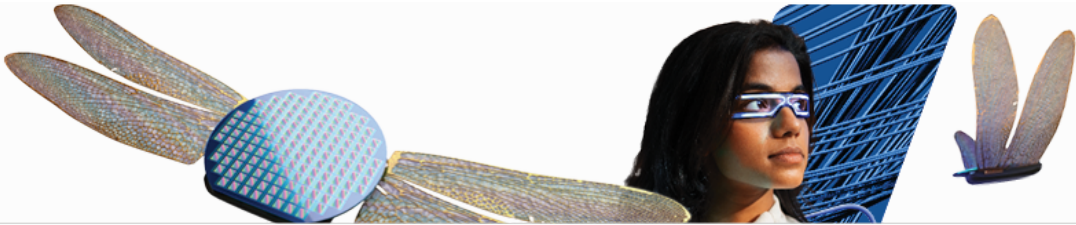
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2025	Brand Finance
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	2024	OMDIA; United Nations, World Population Prospects
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2025	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 Armenia

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺	2024	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
3.2.2	Aviation import dwell time	2023	2024	Cargo iQ; World Bank (WB) Logistic Performance Indicators (LPI) 2.0 (2026 release)
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups ⁺	2024	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	2024	2025	PitchBook Data, Inc.
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2023	2024	World Trade Organization
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2017	2025	International Labour Organization

Global Innovation Index 2026



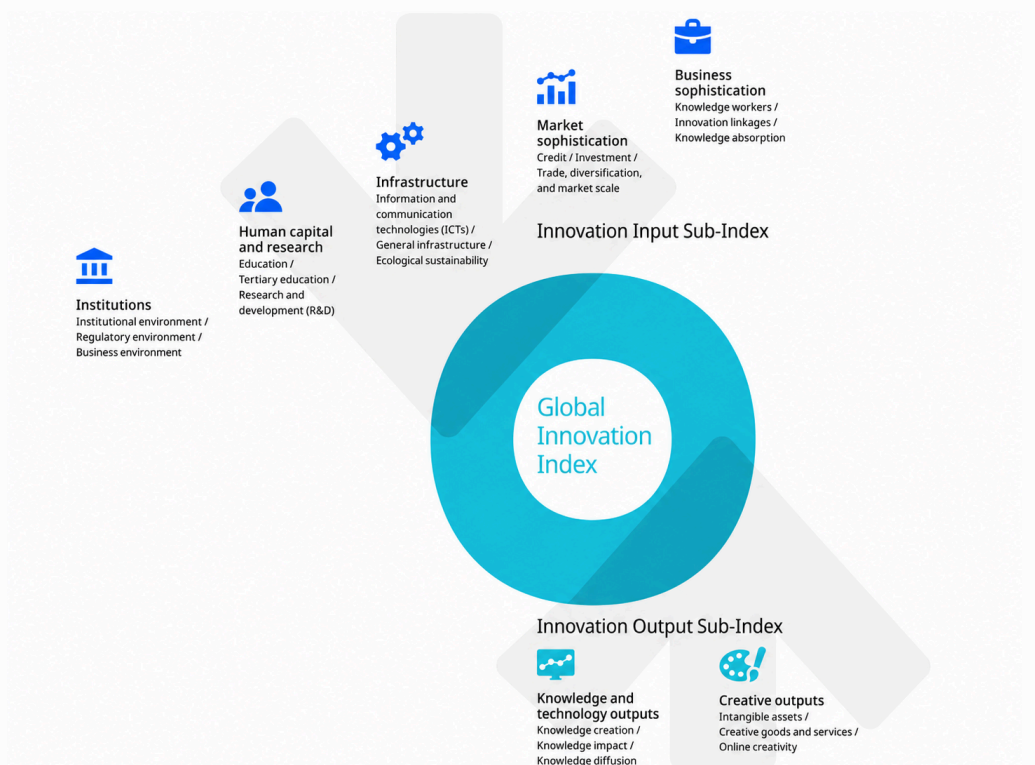
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2023	2025	International Labour Organization

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



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.