



Belarus ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

Belarus ranks **88th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2026.

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.

Belarus ranks **28th** among the 35 Upper middle-income group economies.

Belarus ranks **39th** among the 39 economies in Europe.

➤ **Belarus GII Ranking (2020-2026)**

The table shows the rankings of Belarus 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 Belarus in the GII 2026 is between ranks 78 and 95.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	64th	67th	61st
2021	62nd	68th	62nd
2022	77th	86th	63rd
2023	80th	88th	66th
2024	85th	102nd	69th
2025	85th	102nd	70th
2026	88th	98th	85th

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

This year Belarus ranks **98th** in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Belarus ranks **85th** in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

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

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



For Belarus, 5 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	▼ -8 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 6.5 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	▲ 46.2 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.1 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 2.1 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 4.7 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	0% 2023 - 2024	▲ 2.7% 2023 - 2024	n/a	▼ -5.7% 2023 - 2024	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -0.2% 2014 - 2024	▲ 2% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 1.6% 2014 - 2024	n/a
Penetration	74.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	36.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 0.6 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 2.6 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.6 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2014 - 2024	+ 2.2 °C 2015
Level	60,534.1 USD in 2025	74.4 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

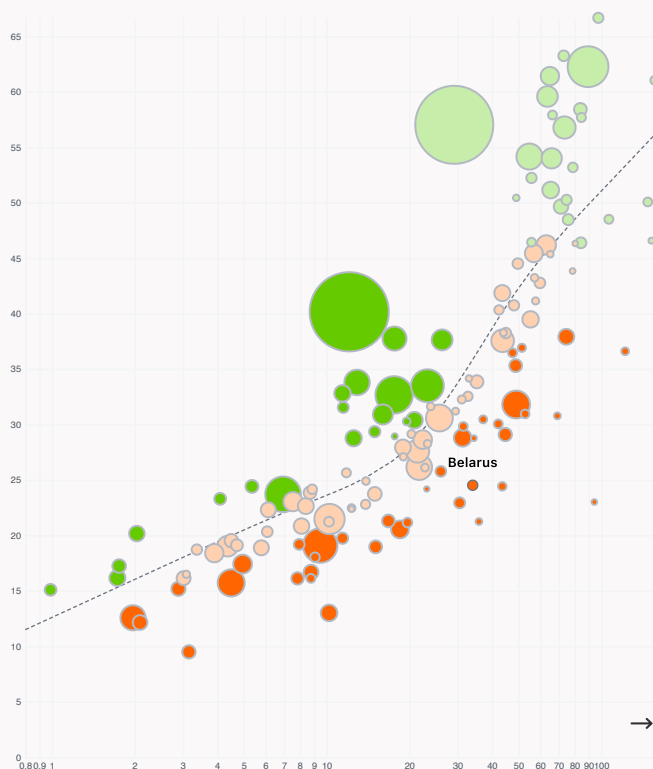
The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected and those below are performing below expectations.



Relative to GDP Belarus performs below expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

↑ **GII Score**



- Innovation leader
- Performing above expectations for level of development
- Performing at expectations for level of development
- Performing below expectations for level of development

Size legend (Population)



→ **GDP per capita**



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.



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

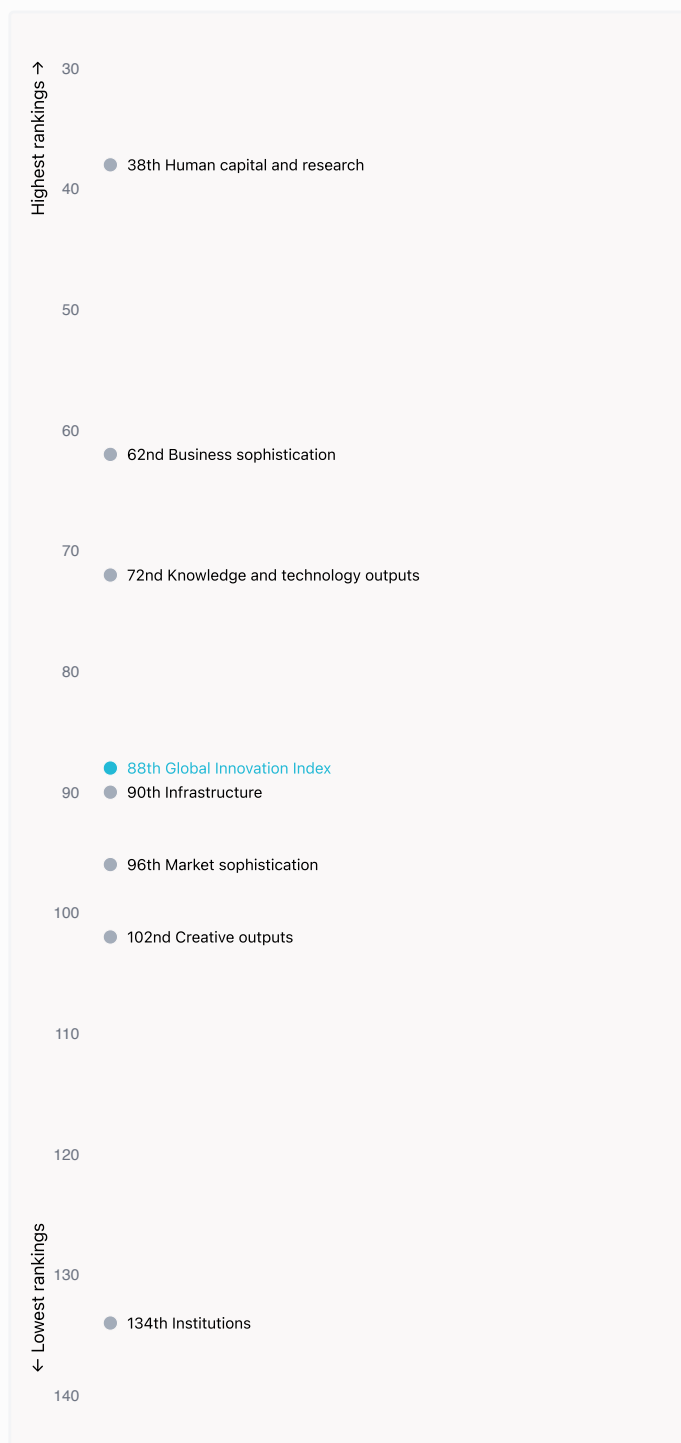
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





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



Highest Rankings

Belarus ranks highest in Human capital and research (38th), Business sophistication (62nd) and Knowledge and technology outputs (72nd).



Lowest Rankings

Belarus ranks lowest in Institutions (134th), Creative outputs (102nd) and Market sophistication (96th).



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



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



Upper middle-income economies

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



Europe

Belarus performs below the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

Europe | Score: 60.15

Upper middle-income | Score: 45.06

Belarus | Score: 17.04

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

Europe | Score: 45.82

Belarus | Score: 41.79

Upper middle-income | Score: 31.25

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

Europe | Score: 56.48

Upper middle-income | Score: 43.45

Belarus | Score: 38.19

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

Europe | Score: 45.67

Upper middle-income | Score: 35.56

Belarus | Score: 28.72

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

Europe | Score: 40.95

Belarus | Score: 28.55

Upper middle-income | Score: 26.56

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

Europe | Score: 35.30

Belarus | Score: 21.71

Upper middle-income | Score: 21.41

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

Europe | Score: 38.51

Upper middle-income | Score: 23.59

Belarus | Score: 14.59



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Belarus

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



Belarus's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap** (rank 4), **Graduates in science and engineering, %** (rank 7) and **Research talent, % in businesses** (rank 17).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
4	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap
7	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
17	5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses
20	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
21	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
26	5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %
27	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %
32	5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %
32	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP
35	6.3.2	Production and export complexity

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
60	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
79	4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP
81	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
88	4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups [†]
89	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture [†]
92	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
130	1.2.2	Rule of law*
134	1.2.1	Regulatory quality*

Global Innovation Index 2026



Belarus's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Belarus



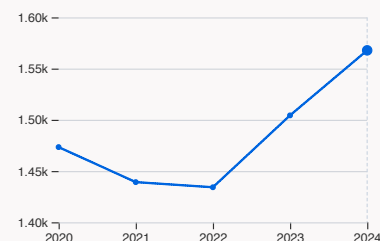
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 5.05 % GDP in 2024, up by 0.14 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 43.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 35.4 % of total graduates in 2024, down by 1.37 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 7.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 1567.81 FTE per million population in 2024, up by 4.22% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.



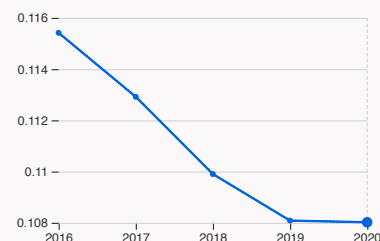
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.59 % GDP in 2024, up by 0.01 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 60.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 18.33 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 21.63% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 67.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.108 in 2020, down by 0.06% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.



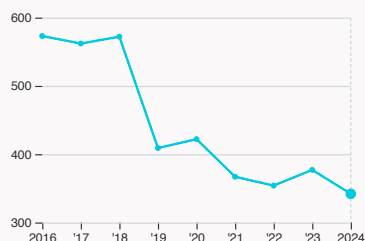
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 42.8 % in 2024, down by 0.05 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 27.

Global Innovation Index 2026

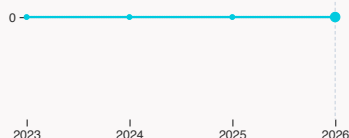


> Innovation outputs in Belarus



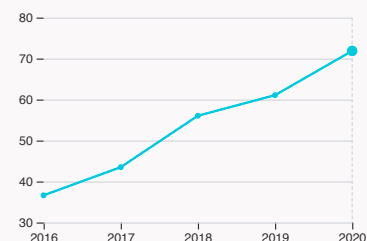
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 342 patents in 2024, down by 9.28% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.



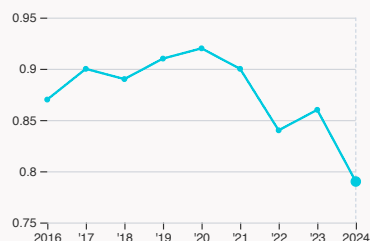
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2026.



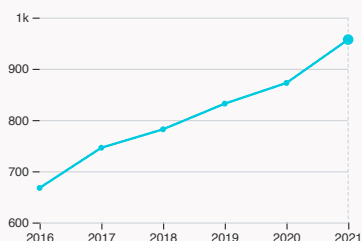
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 71.87 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2020, up by 17.68% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 47.



6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.79 in 2024, down by 8.14% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.



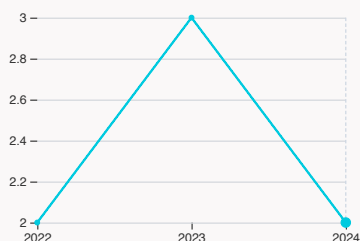
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 957.16 million USD in 2021, up by 9.71% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 63.



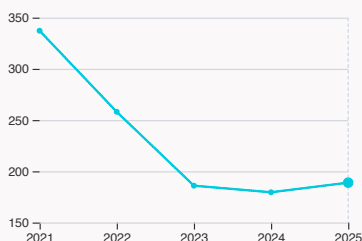
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

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



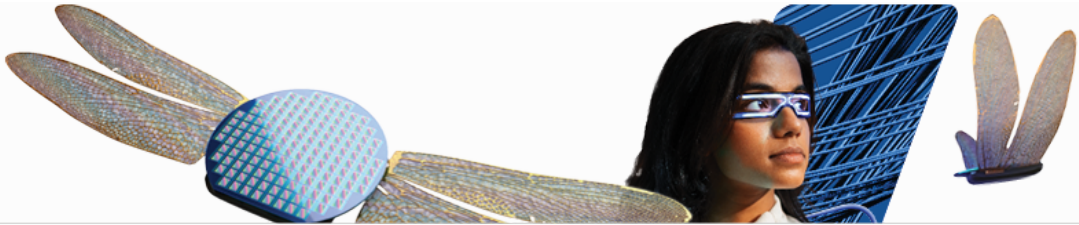
7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 2 films in 2024, down by 33.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 92.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 188.94 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 5.22% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 32.



Belarus'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, 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.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Belarus’s top universities

Rank	University	Score
447	BELARUSIAN STATE UNIVERSITY	34.60
851-900	BELARUSIAN NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY (BNTU)	n/a
1400+	BELARUSIAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATICS AND RADIOELECTRONICS	n/a

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings>).
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	BELARUSIAN STATE UNIVERSITY	55.40

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 Belarus

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.

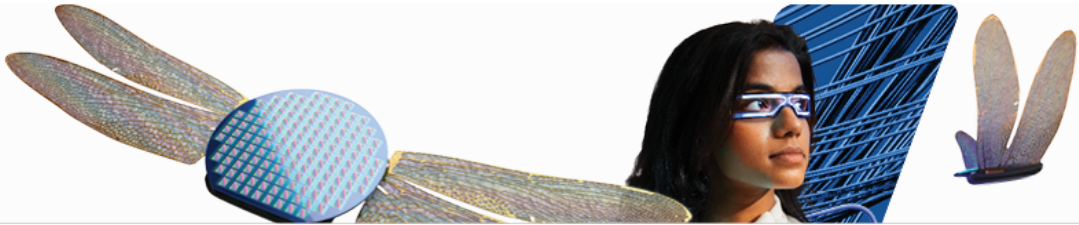
Top deep science startups in Belarus

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Cropfleet	Food & Agritech	Minsk	2020	0.1	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\$
85	98	Upper middle	Europe	9.0	309.6	34,069.1
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
Institutions				Business sophistication		
1.1 Institutional environment				5.1 Knowledge workers		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		
1.2 Regulatory environment				5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %		
1.3 Business environment				5.2 Innovation linkages		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†		
Human capital and research				5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*		
				5.2.4 State of cluster development†		
2.1 Education				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.3 Knowledge absorption		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		
2.2 Tertiary education				5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				Knowledge and technology outputs		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %						
2.3 Research and development (R&D)						
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				6.1 Knowledge creation		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP						
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
Infrastructure				6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
				6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		
3.1.1 ICT access*				6.2 Knowledge impact		
3.1.2 ICT use*						
3.1.3 Government online service*				6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		
3.2 General infrastructure				6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %		
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				6.3 Knowledge diffusion		
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP						
3.3 Ecological sustainability				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				6.3.2 Production and export complexity		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		
Market sophistication				6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		
				Creative outputs		
4.1 Credit						
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				7.1 Intangible assets		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP						
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		
4.2 Investment				7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				7.2 Creative goods and services		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP						
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade		
				7.3 Online creativity		
				7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
				7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69		
				7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		

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 Belarus.



Belarus has missing data for nine indicators and outdated data for thirteen indicators.

Missing data for Belarus

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business ⁺	n/a	2025	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
3.2.2	Aviation import dwell time	n/a	2024	Cargo iQ; World Bank (WB) Logistic Performance Indicators (LPI) 2.0 (2026 release)
4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2025	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	2025	PitchBook Data, Inc.
4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2025	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration ⁺	n/a	2025	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.2.4	State of cluster development ⁺	n/a	2025	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2025	Brand Finance
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 Belarus

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺	2024	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	2018	2022	OECD, PISA
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2023	2024	International Energy Agency
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups ⁺	2024	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2021	2024	International Monetary Fund; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Bank.

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Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2022	2024	World Trade Organization
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2020	2023	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Industrial Statistics Database (INDSTAT), two-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 and Revision 4
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	2021	2024	United Nations Comtrade Database; Trade Data Monitor; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	2020	2023	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Industrial Statistics Database (INDSTAT), two-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 and Revision 4
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	2021	2024	United Nations Comtrade Database; Trade Data Monitor; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade	2021	2024	United Nations Comtrade Database; Trade Data Monitor; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

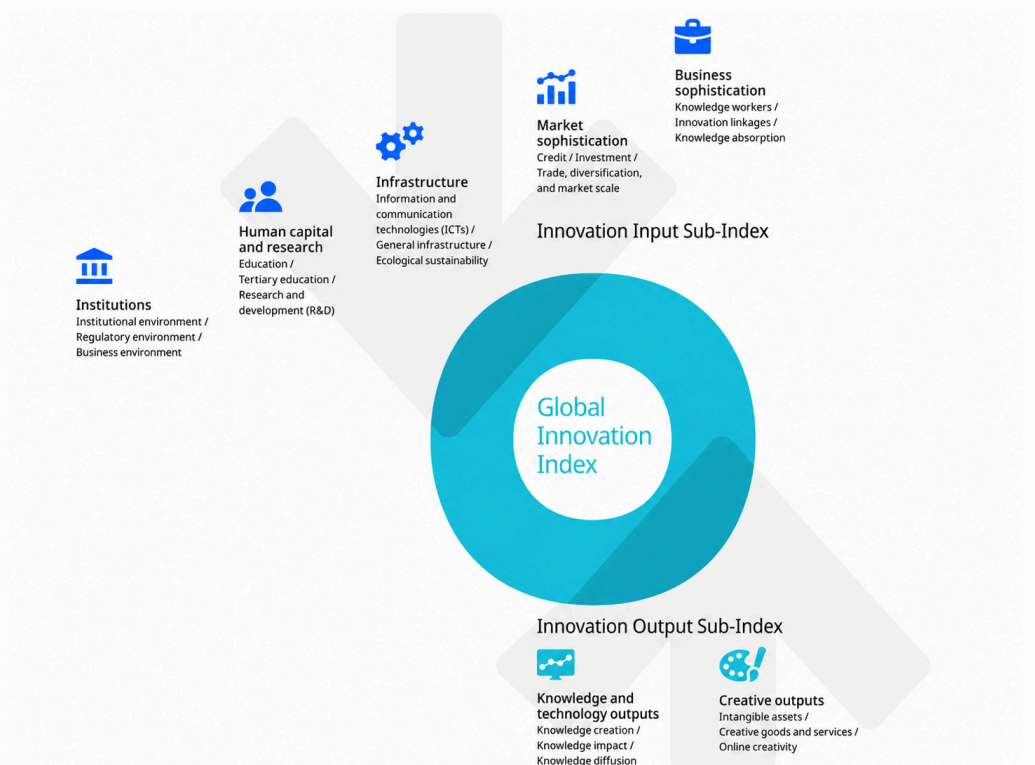
*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

Global Innovation Index 2026



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.