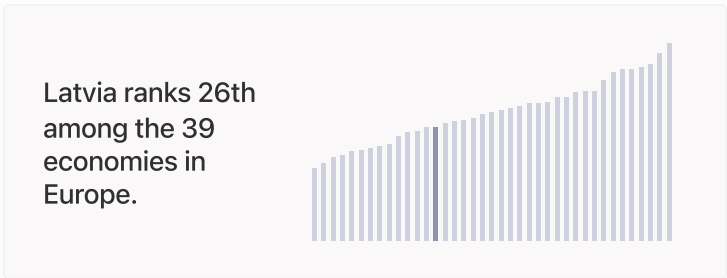
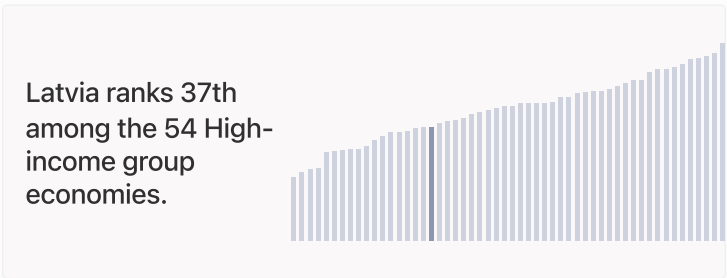
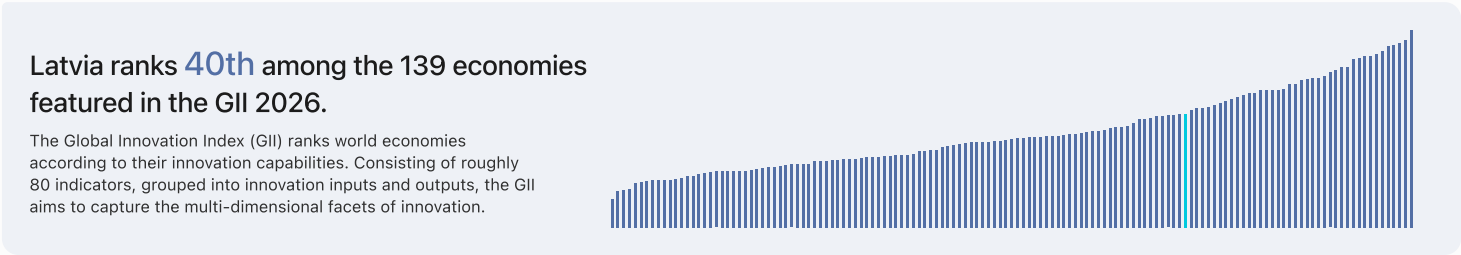




Latvia ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026



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

The table shows the rankings of Latvia 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 Latvia in the GII 2026 is between ranks 40 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
2026	40th	38th	45th

Latvia performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026.

This year Latvia ranks 38th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Latvia ranks 45th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

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

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



For Latvia, 7 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	▲ 3.2 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 12.6 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -12 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 75 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 7.4 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 4.5 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -1.7 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 5.8 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	0% 2023 - 2024	▼ -1.5% 2023 - 2024	▲ 66.7% 2022 - 2023	▲ 36.3% 2023 - 2024	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.7% 2014 - 2024	▼ -0.5% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 27.4% 2014 - 2024	n/a
Penetration	92.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	25.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	70 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 4.2 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 1.3 % 2023 - 2024	+ 2.6 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.3 % 2014 - 2024	+ 2.1 °C 2015
Level	85,545.6 USD in 2025	76.4 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 Latvia 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.



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

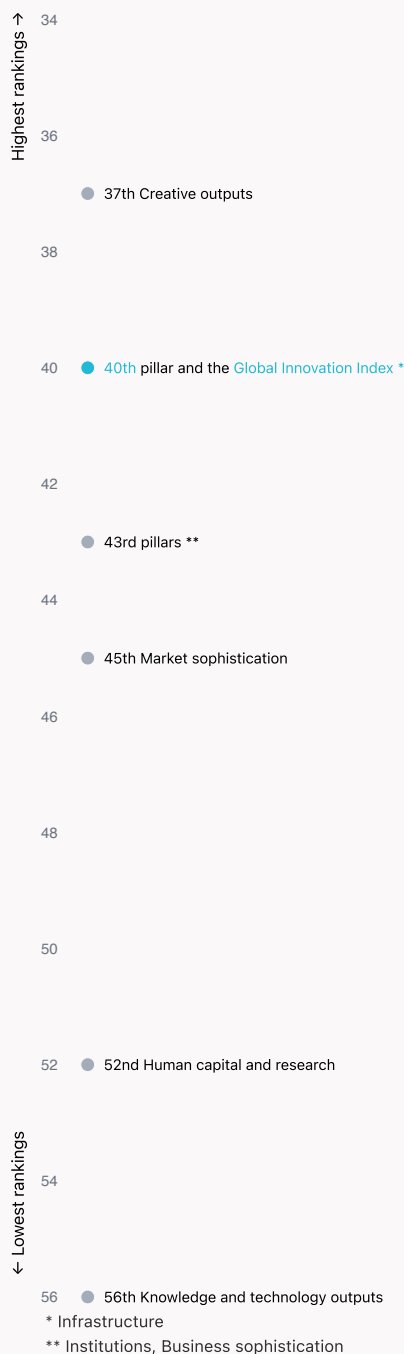
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





Overview of Latvia'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 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 Creative outputs (37th) and Infrastructure (40th).



Lowest Rankings

Latvia ranks lowest in Knowledge and technology outputs (56th), Human capital and research (52nd) and Market sophistication (45th).



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



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



High-income economies

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



Europe

Latvia performs above the regional average in Institutions.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

High-income | Score: 66.62

Latvia | Score: 60.57

Europe | Score: 60.15

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

High-income | Score: 47.25

Europe | Score: 45.82

Latvia | Score: 37.42

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

High-income | Score: 57.21

Europe | Score: 56.48

Latvia | Score: 55.54

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

High-income | Score: 47.93

Europe | Score: 45.67

Latvia | Score: 41.96

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

High-income | Score: 42.52

Europe | Score: 40.95

Latvia | Score: 33.59

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

Europe | Score: 35.30

High-income | Score: 34.48

Latvia | Score: 24.93

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

Europe | Score: 38.51

High-income | Score: 38.33

Latvia | Score: 36.46



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Latvia

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



Latvia's best-ranked innovation strengths are **National feature films/mn pop. 15–69** (rank 4), **Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 8) and **ICT use*** (rank 13).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
4	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
8	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP
13	3.1.2	ICT use*
13	5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %
14	5.3.5	Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI
15	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
20	2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross
20	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP
20	7.3.2	GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69
21	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP
21	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade

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
81	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
86	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
97	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
101	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$
107	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
108	5.2.4	State of cluster development [†]
116	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
126	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business [†]

Global Innovation Index 2026



Latvia's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Latvia



2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.32 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.45 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 64.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 19.43 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 0.24 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.



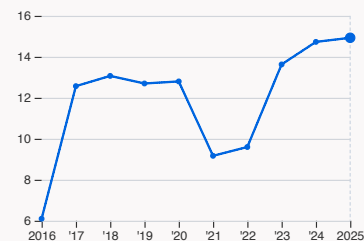
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 2328.27 FTE per million population in 2024, up by 6.07% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 40.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.92 % GDP in 2024, up by 0.1 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 14.93 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 1.36% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 70.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.145 in 2023, down by 9.85% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 44.87 % in 2025, down by 0.75 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 23.

Global Innovation Index 2026

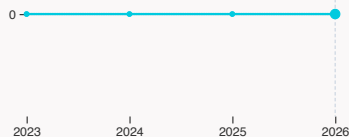


> Innovation outputs in Latvia



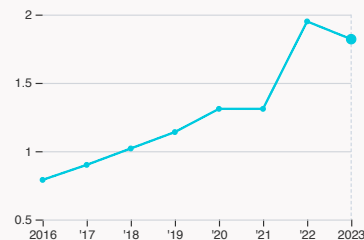
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 120 patents in 2024, down by 28.14% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 32.



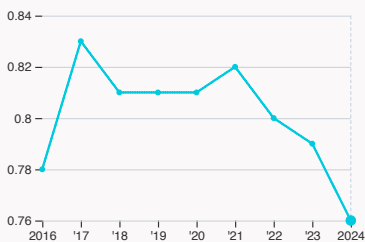
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2026.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 1.82 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2023, down by 6.67% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 72.



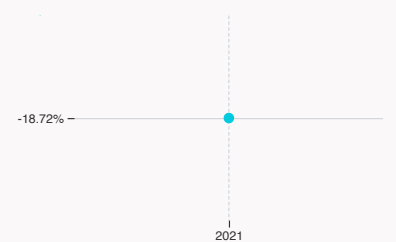
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.76 in 2024, down by 3.8% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.



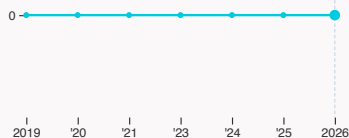
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 1.96 billion USD in 2024, down by 10.5% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 33.



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.



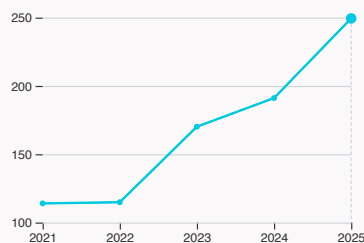
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

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



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 28 films in 2024, up by 27.27% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 249.43 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 30.5% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 8.



Latvia'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, 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 Latvia's top universities

Rank	University	Score
761-770	RIGA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	n/a
801-850	UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA	n/a
1001-1200	RIGA STRADINS UNIVERSITY	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	RIGA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	60.90
2	UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA	51.50
3	RIGA STRADINS UNIVERSITY	44.80

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.

5.3.5 Greenfield R&D and high-tech FDI announcements in Latvia

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	Swisscom	Software & IT services	Switzerland-based Swisscom, a telecommunications firm, plans to double the workforce of its DevOps unit in Riga, Latvia.
2	Amspec Agri & Food	Business services	Amspec Agri & Food, a division of US-based AmSpec Group, a tailored testing, inspection and certification services firm, has opened a new 970 m ² fuel pipeline testing laboratory in Ventspils, Latvia. Located at Talsu iela 75, it will serve the energy industry in Latvia.
3	Epson Europe	Business machines & equipment	Epson Europe, an imaging technology company and subsidiary of Japan-based Seiko Epson, has opened a new business services center in Riga, Latvia. The company invested EUR 6 million in the project. It will create 150 jobs and serve markets in Europe.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.



GII 2026 SPECIAL THEME

Deep science entrepreneurship in Latvia

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 Latvia

Rank	Company	Industry	City	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Aerones	Robotics and autonomous systems	Riga	2015	117.2	0.25
2	Atlas UAS	Robotics and autonomous systems	Riga	2015	8.0	0.03
3	Cellbox Labs	Medical Devices and Digital Health	Riga	2020	4.7	0.01

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

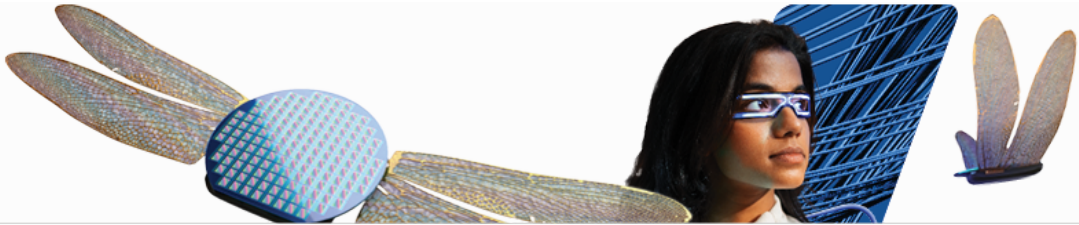
Top deep science spinouts originated in Latvia

Rank	Spinout	Industry	Current Headquarters Location	Founded	VC funding raised, mn USD	Valuation, bn USD
1	Cellbox Labs	Medical Devices and Digital Health	Riga	2020	4.7	0.01
2	Conelum	Life Sciences	Riga	2012	0.5	0.00
3	Alternative Plants	Life Sciences	Riga	2017	0.6	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\$
45	38	High	Europe	1.9	82.4	44,105.5
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				 Business sophistication		
60.6 43				33.6 43		
1.1 Institutional environment				5.1 Knowledge workers		
70.8 35				45 35		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
80.3 27				44.9 23		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		
61.3 40				28.1 13 ●		
1.2 Regulatory environment				5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %		
76.2 24				25.5 116 ○		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP		
74.4 27				0.3 48		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %		
78 23				35.7 55		
1.3 Business environment				5.2 Innovation linkages		
34.7 88				25.6 60 ◇		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %		
19.5 126 ○ ◇				1.8 51		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†		
49.9 26				49.1 40		
 Human capital and research				5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*		
37.4 52				25.9 62 ◇		
2.1 Education				5.2.4 State of cluster development†		
60.2 42				26.4 108 ○ ◇		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		
● 4.3 64				0.3 38		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				5.3 Knowledge absorption		
20.8 38				30.2 48		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		
16 39				0.1 107 ○		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		
483.9 22				8.4 64		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		
9.9 33				2.1 43		
2.2 Tertiary education				5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		
39.3 43				3.5 41		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI		
82.9 20 ●				4 14 ●		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses		
● 19.4 86 ○				33.4 42		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				 Knowledge and technology outputs		
14.1 19				24.9 56		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				6.1 Knowledge creation		
12.8 60 ◇				19.8 52		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2,328.3 40				1.5 32		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
0.9 45				0.5 30		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
0 46 ○ ◇				- -		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		
15.1 70 ◇				21.4 38		
 Infrastructure				6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		
55.5 40				9.7 82 ◇		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				6.2 Knowledge impact		
88.9 34				19.8 95 ◇		
3.1.1 ICT access*				6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		
95.1 47				2.3 48		
3.1.2 ICT use*				6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP		
94.5 13 ●				0 58 ○ ◇		
3.1.3 Government online service*				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		
77 47				0.1 92 ◇		
3.2 General infrastructure				6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %		
48.8 45				15 72 ◇		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				6.3 Knowledge diffusion		
3,397.1 62				35.2 38		
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		
1.8 33				0.05 83 ◇		
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				6.3.2 Production and export complexity		
63.6 33				82.2 37		
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		
22.4 75				6.9 33		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		
28.9 38				5.1 23		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		
16.4 40				10.8 21 ●		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				 Creative outputs		
17.5 50				36.5 37		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.1 Intangible assets		
4.8 20 ●				18.1 84 ◇		
 Market sophistication				7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		
42 45				n/a n/a		
4.1 Credit				7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
37.2 45				39 49		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		
64.1 27				0 81 ○ ◇		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
29.5 97 ○ ◇				1.8 40		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				7.2 Creative goods and services		
n/a n/a				58.8 2 ◆		
4.2 Investment				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		
16.4 37				2.2 15 ●		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		
n/a n/a				21.6 4 ◆◆		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		
0.3 25				n/a n/a		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade		
0.01 63				2.9 21 ◆◆		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3 Online creativity		
0.3 30				50.9 26		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
72.3 60				20.8 31		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69		
1.3 20				50.9 20 ●		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		
85.6 57				80.9 8 ◆◆		
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$						
82.4 101 ○ ◇						

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 Latvia.



Latvia has missing data for four indicators and outdated data for two indicators.

Missing data for Latvia

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2024	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2024	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
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 Latvia

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD

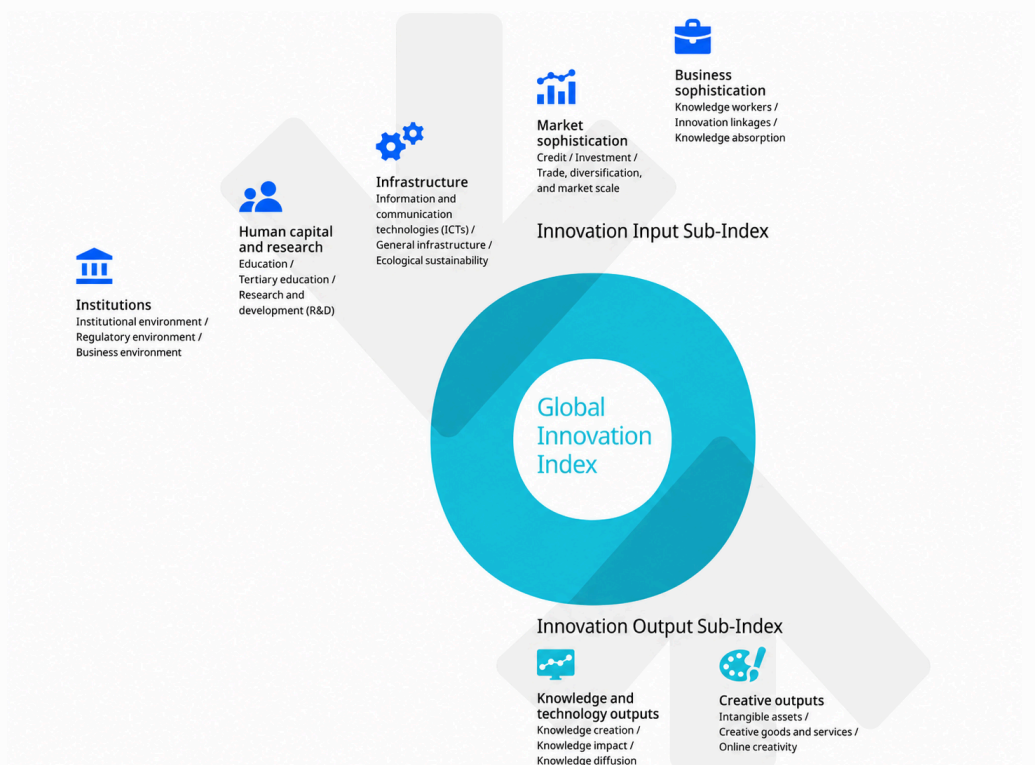
*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

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.