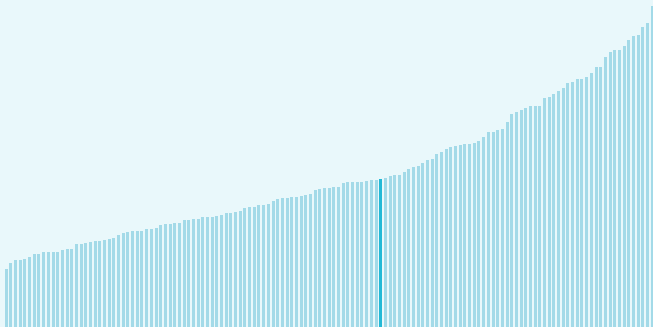




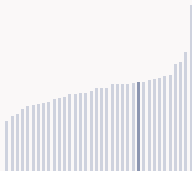
Armenia ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Armenia ranks **59th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

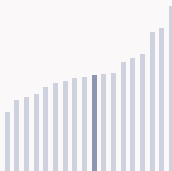
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Armenia ranks 11th among the 36 Upper middle-income group economies.



Armenia ranks 9th among the 18 economies in Northern Africa and Western Asia.



> Armenia GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Armenia 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 Armenia in the GII 2025 is between ranks 56 and 67.

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

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

This year Armenia ranks 78th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Armenia ranks 53rd in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

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



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

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 16.4 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -6.4 % 2022 - 2023	▼ -66.7 % 2023 - 2024	0 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 3.7 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 2.4 % 2013 - 2023	▼ -33.1 % 2020 - 2024	▼ -2.8 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▼ -0.2% 2023 - 2024	▲ 6.9% 2022 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -0.9% 2014 - 2024	▲ 8.4% 2013 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	10.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	18.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	11.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 5.3 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.4 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.4 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 4.7 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.3 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1.2 °C 2014
Level	55,318.3 USD in 2024	75.7 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



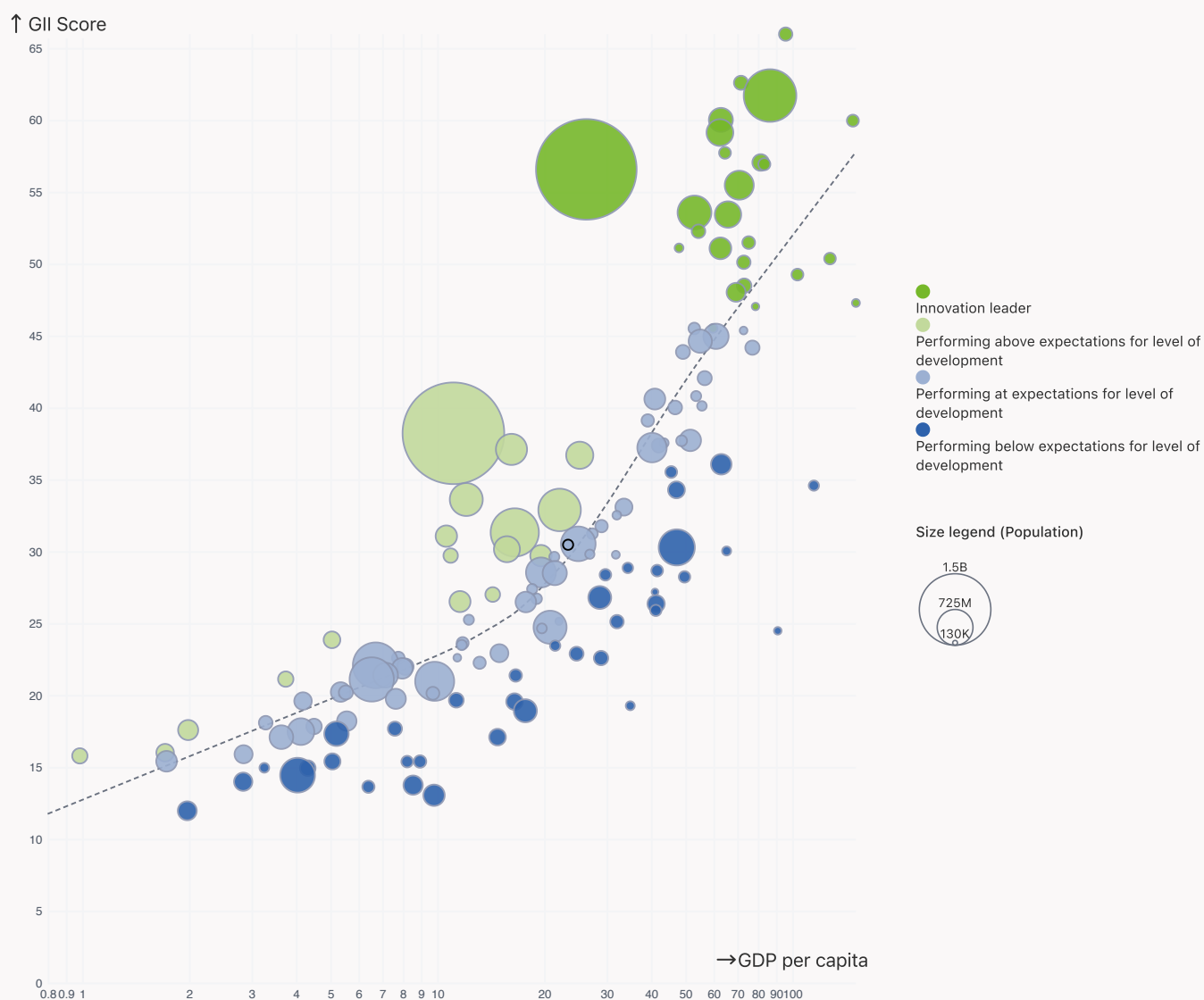
Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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 Armenia performs at expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



Global Innovation Index 2025



Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs. Economies above the line are effectively translating costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs.



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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

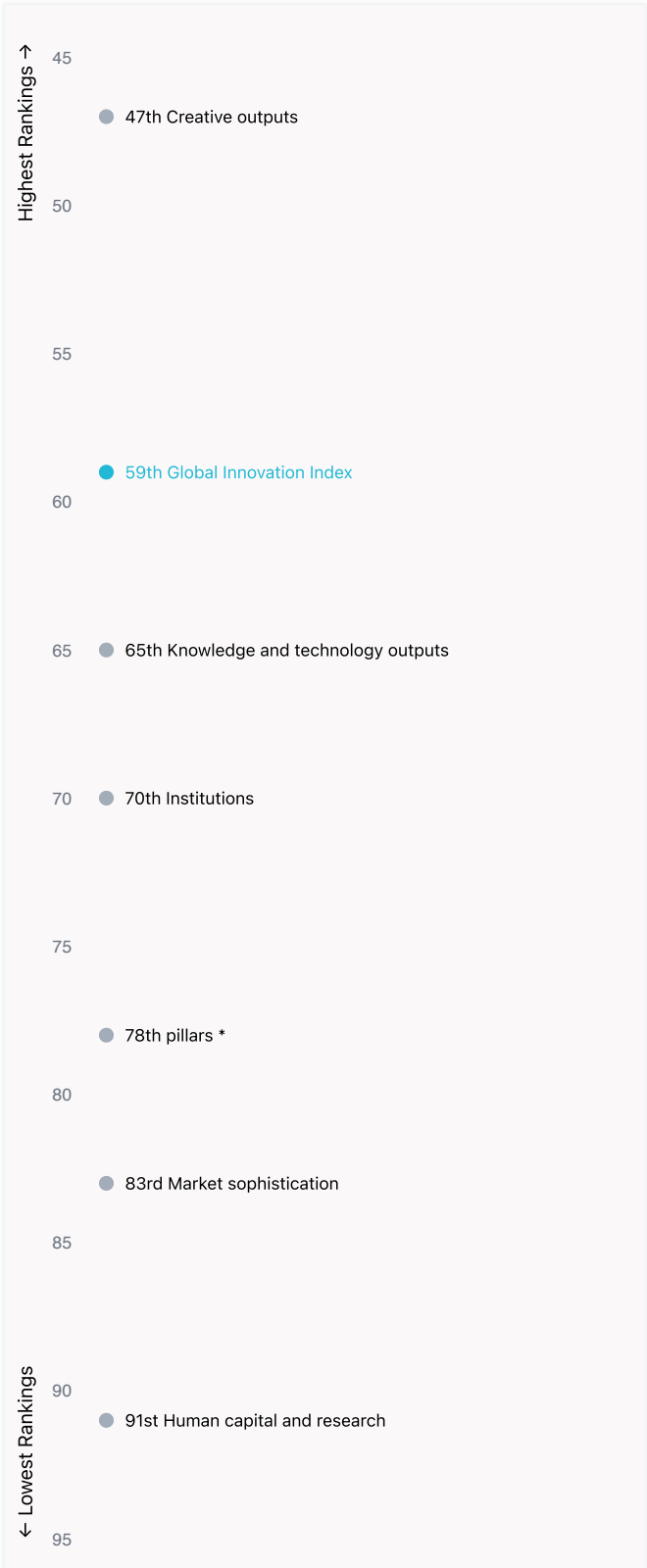


Global Innovation Index 2025



Overview of Armenia’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 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 (47th).



Lowest Rankings

Armenia ranks lowest in Human capital and research (91st), Market sophistication (83rd) and Infrastructure, Business sophistication (78th).

* Infrastructure, Business sophistication



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

Global Innovation Index 2025



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



Upper middle-income economies

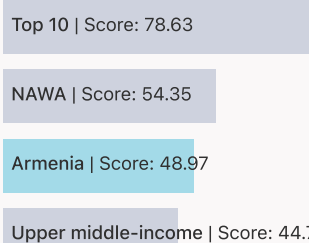
Armenia performs above the Upper middle-income group average in Institutions, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.



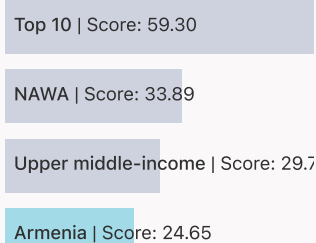
Northern Africa and Western Asia

Armenia performs above the regional average in Creative outputs.

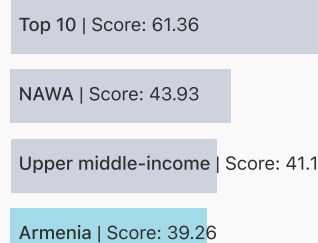
Institutions



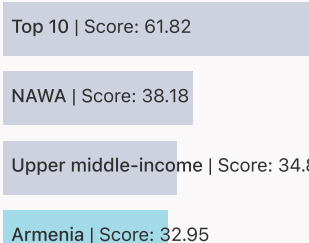
Human capital and research



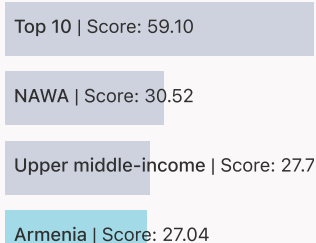
Infrastructure



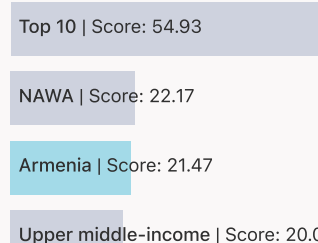
Market sophistication



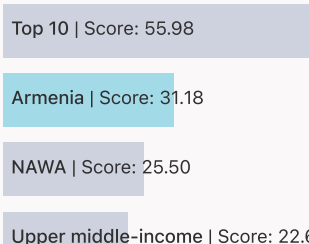
Business sophistication



Knowledge and technology outputs



Creative outputs



Global Innovation Index 2025



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Armenia

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



Armenia's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Creative goods exports, % total trade** (rank 8), **ICT services exports, % total trade** (rank 11) and **Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 11).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
8	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade
11	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
11	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
12	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
12	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
14	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
15	5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %
23	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺
35	7.3.3	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP
39	6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
133	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP
132	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP
131	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
127	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
101	5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*
83	4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP
81	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
80	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

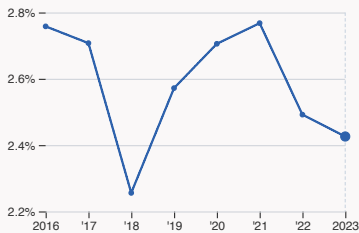
Global Innovation Index 2025



Armenia's innovation system

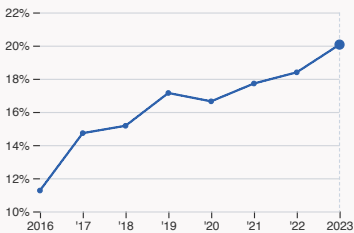
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

> Innovation inputs in Armenia



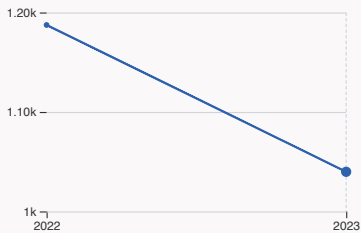
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 2.43 % GDP in 2023, down by 0.07 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 124.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 20.06 % of total graduates in 2023, up by 1.67 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.



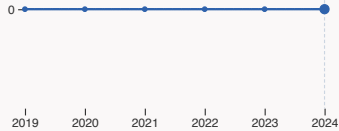
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 1039.85 FTE per million population in 2023, down by 12.43% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 53.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.18 % GDP in 2023, down by 0.03 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 90.



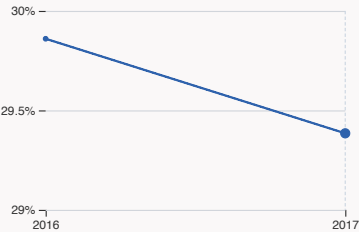
2.3.4 QS university ranking

The country does not have any universities in the QS world universities ranking in 2024.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.193 in 2022, down by 3.36% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 75.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 29.38 % of total workforce in 2017, down by 0.48 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 51.

Global Innovation Index 2025



> Innovation outputs in Armenia



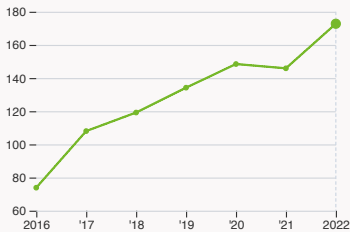
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 25 patents in 2023, up by 19.05% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 79.



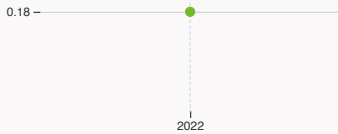
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 172.77 high-tech manufacturing output in million USD in 2022, up by 18.42% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 106.



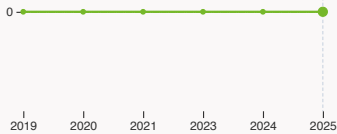
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.18 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 53.



6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 834.82 million USD in 2023, up by 66.39% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 39.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

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



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 28.29 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 24.92% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.

Armenia

59

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
53	78	Upper middle	Northern Africa and Western Asia	3.0	69.3	23,376.2
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*		
2.1 Education				5.2.4 State of cluster development†		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				5.3 Knowledge absorption		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		
2.2 Tertiary education				5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				Knowledge and technology outputs		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				6.1 Knowledge creation		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		
Infrastructure				6.2 Knowledge impact		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		
3.1.1 ICT access*				6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP		
3.1.2 ICT use*				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %		
3.2 General infrastructure				6.3 Knowledge diffusion		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				6.3.2 Production and export complexity		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				Creative outputs		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.1 Intangible assets		
Market sophistication				7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		
4.1 Credit				7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				7.2 Creative goods and services		
4.2 Investment				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3 Online creativity		
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification						
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$						

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 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 Armenia.



Armenia has missing data for six indicators and outdated data for three 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	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2024	Brand Finance
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	2023	OMDIA; United Nations, World Population Prospects
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 Armenia

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2017	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2018	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

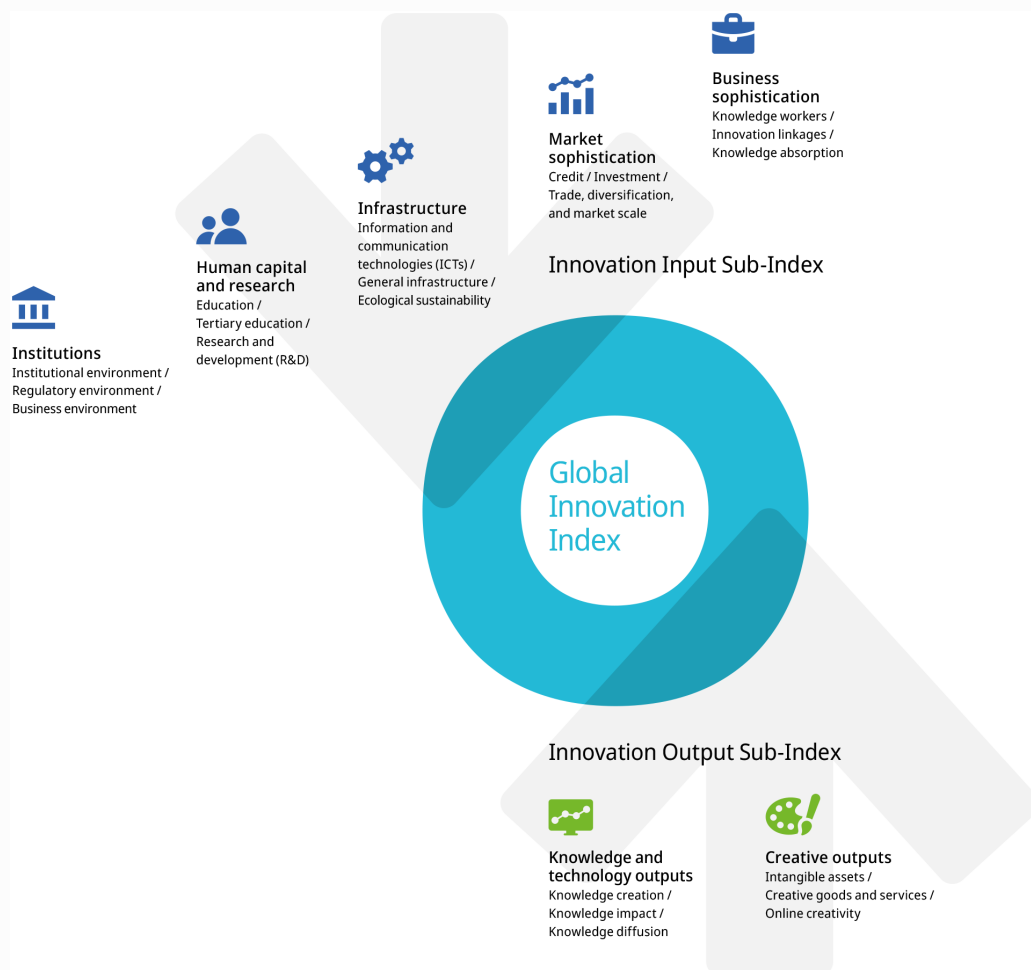
*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

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.