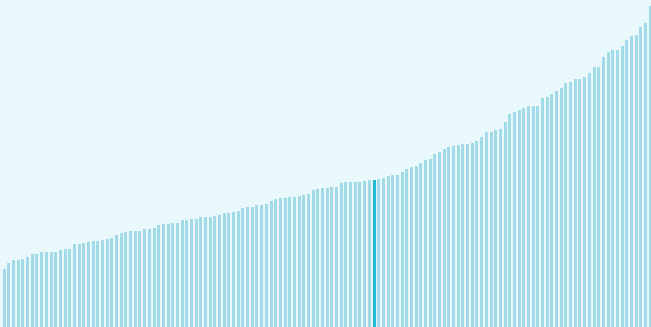




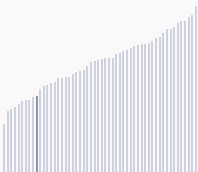
Russian Federation ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Russian Federation ranks **60th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

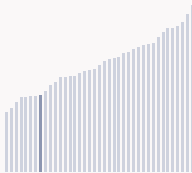
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Russian Federation ranks 45th among the 54 High-income group economies.



Russian Federation ranks 32nd among the 39 economies in Europe.



➤ Russian Federation GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Russian Federation 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 Russian Federation in the GII 2025 is between ranks 54 and 68.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	47th	42nd	58th
2021	45th	43rd	52nd
2022	47th	46th	50th
2023	51st	58th	53rd
2024	59th	76th	56th
2025	60th	73rd	55th

Russian Federation performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year Russian Federation ranks 73rd in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Russian Federation ranks 55th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

Global Innovation Index 2025



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2025 shows what is the current state of innovation in Russian Federation, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Russian Federation, 8 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	▼ -9 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -5.5 % 2021 - 2022	▲ 39.6 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 4.1 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.9 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -0.2 % 2012 - 2022	▼ -9.5 % 2020 - 2024	▼ -2.9 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.6% 2023 - 2024	▲ 4.7% 2022 - 2023	n/a	▲ 4.5% 2022 - 2023	▲ 324.2% 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.4% 2014 - 2024	▲ 4.7% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 14% 2013 - 2023	▲ 84.9% 2014 - 2024
Penetration	58.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	25.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a	0.1 per 100 cars in 2024

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 4 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.9 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.4 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.3 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.4 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1.7 °C 2014
Level	74,659 USD in 2024	73.2 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



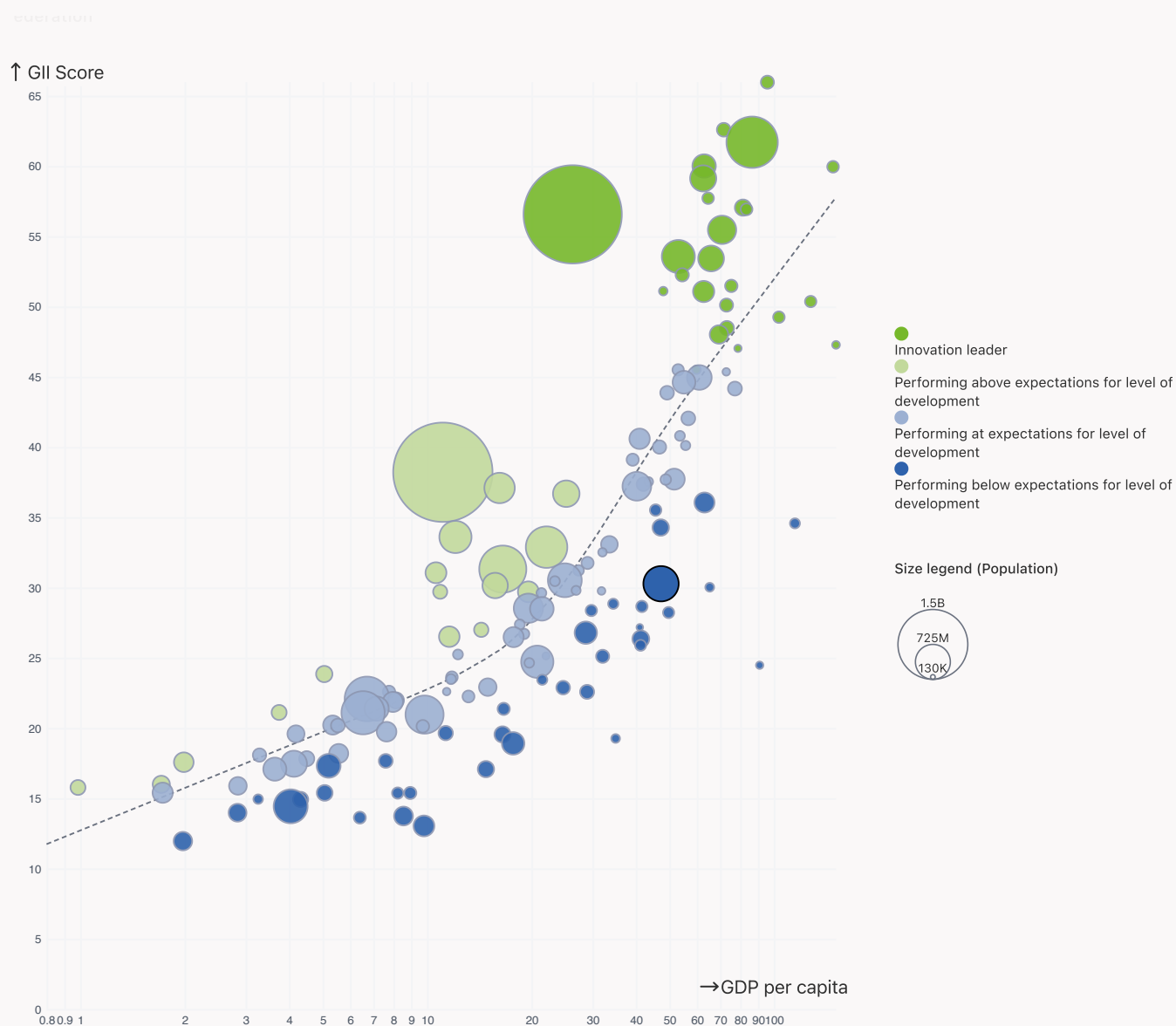
Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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 Russian Federation performs below 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.



Russian Federation produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

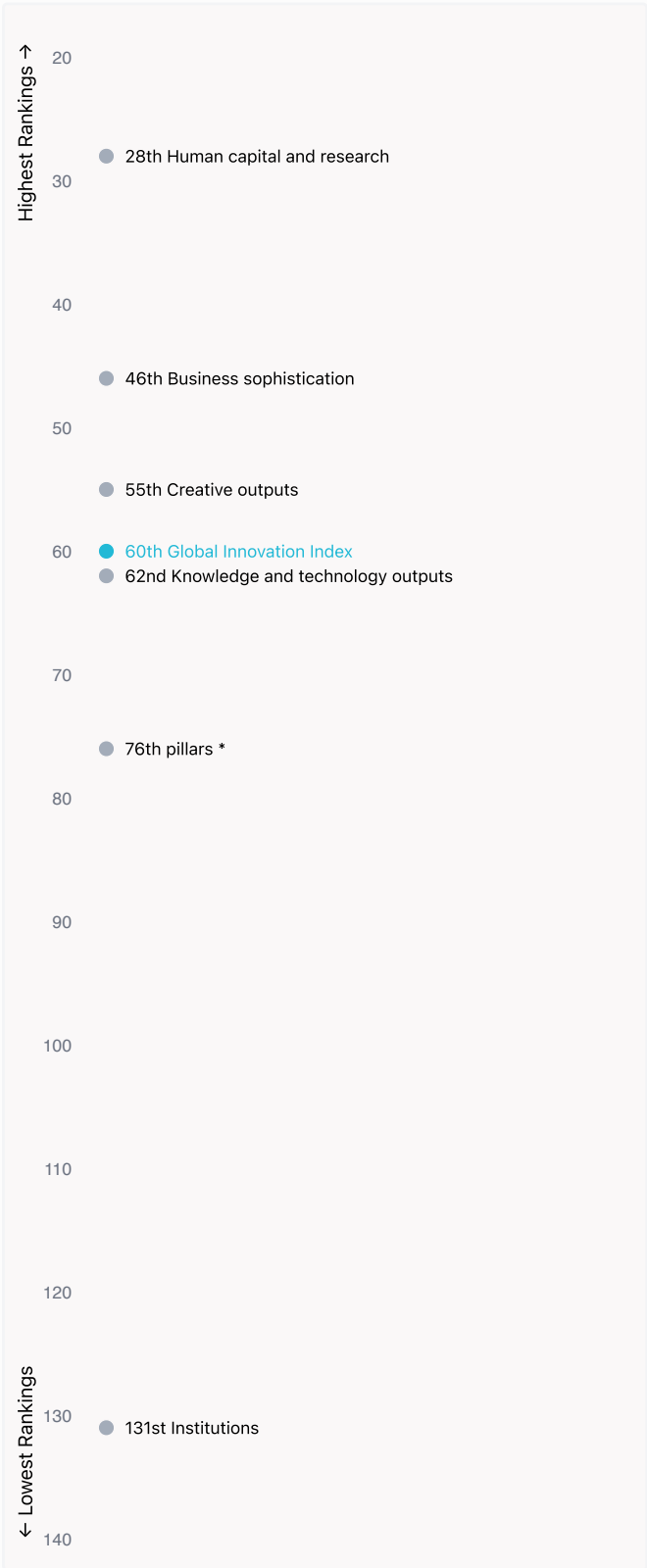


Global Innovation Index 2025



Overview of Russian Federation’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 Russian Federation are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



Highest Rankings

Russian Federation ranks highest in Human capital and research (28th), Business sophistication (46th) and Creative outputs (55th).



Lowest Rankings

Russian Federation ranks lowest in Institutions (131st), Infrastructure, Market sophistication (76th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (62nd).

* Infrastructure, Market sophistication

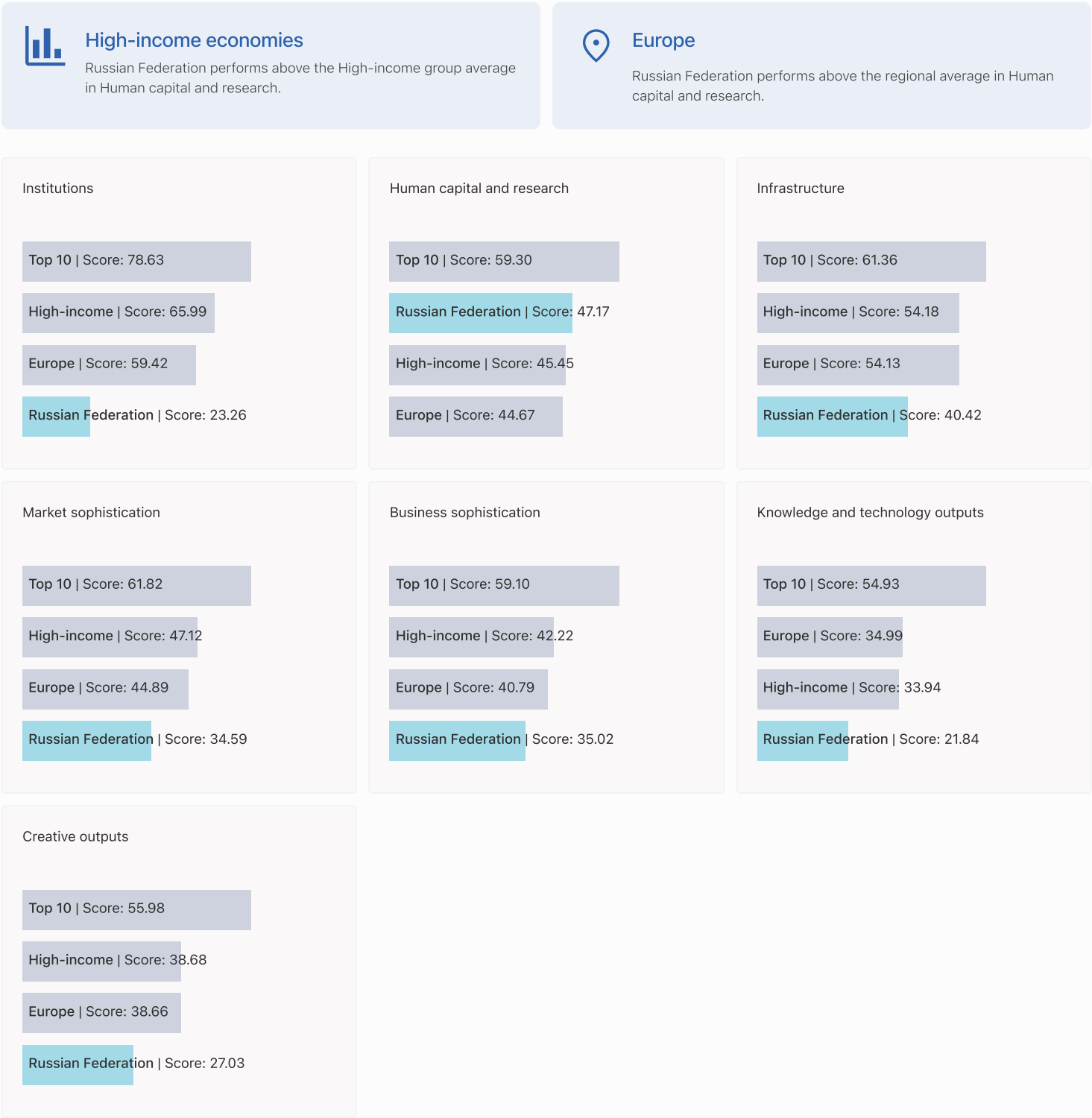


The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Russian Federation can be found on <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/statistics-country-profile/en/ru.pdf>

Global Innovation Index 2025



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





Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Russian Federation

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



Russian Federation's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$** (rank 4), **Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary** (rank 9) and **Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 9).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
4	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$
9	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
9	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
13	2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross
14	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
14	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
18	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.
20	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
21	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %
25	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
137	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*
136	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP
135	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP
131	1.2.1	Regulatory quality*
131	1.2.2	Rule of law*
125	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
121	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP
120	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
107	4.2.5	VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP

Global Innovation Index 2025



Russian Federation's innovation system

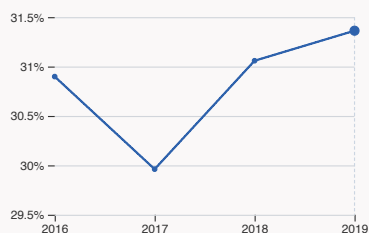
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

› Innovation inputs in Russian Federation



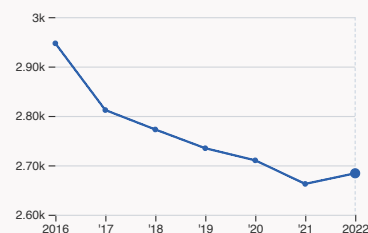
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.05 % GDP in 2022, up by 0.06 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 73.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 31.36 % of total graduates in 2019, up by 0.3 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 14.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 2683.95 FTE per million population in 2022, up by 0.81% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.93 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.03 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 43.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 44.2 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 2.96% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 28.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.104 in 2022, down by 0.43% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 29.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 45.83 % of total workforce in 2023, up by 0.62 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.

Global Innovation Index 2025



> Innovation outputs in Russian Federation



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 21.16 thousand patents in 2023, up by 9.02% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 20.



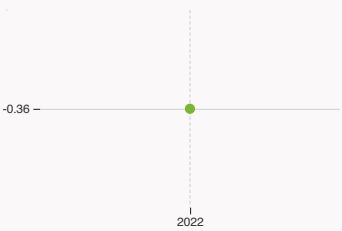
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



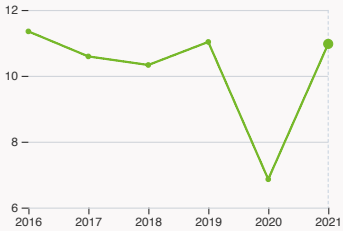
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 263.98 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2022, up by 8.4% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 51.



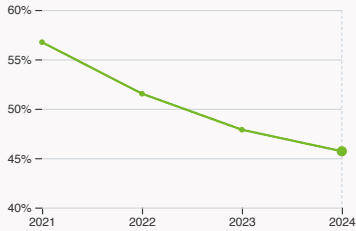
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.36 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 84.



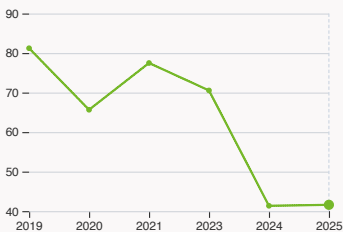
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 10.97 billion USD in 2021, up by 59.91% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 56.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 45.7 % for the top 15 companies in 2024, down by 2.18 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 53.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 41.6 billion USD in 2025, up by 0.6% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 130 films in 2023, down by 10.34% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 68.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 2.6 billion global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 10.96% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 44.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Russian Federation's innovation top performers

Data not available for 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies.

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

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Russian Federation

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
1	PUBLIC JOINT STOCK COMPANY ALROSA	Mining	101	-13	n/a

Source: WIPO, based on European Commission's Joint Research Centre (<https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2024-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard>) and Orbis database (<https://www.moodys.com/web/en/us/capabilities/company-reference-data/orbis.html>).
Note: Data is based on the 2024 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard from the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, which ranks the top 2,000 firms by R&D investment annually. For countries not represented in the Scoreboard, companies from Orbis with R&D expenditure above USD 50 million were identified and used to complement the dataset.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Russian Federation's top universities

Rank	University	Score
94	LOMONOSOV MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY	61.40
298	BAUMAN MOSCOW STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	36.50
316	RUDN UNIVERSITY	34.70

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2024>).
Note: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd annually assesses over 1,200 universities across the globe and scores them between [0,100]. Ranks can represent a single value 'x', a tie 'x=' or a range 'x-y'.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	LOMONOSOV MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY	82.05
2	MOSCOW INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS AND TECHNOLOGY (MIPT)	72.55
3	ITMO UNIVERSITY	72.20

Source: Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings 2025.
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks. The score is calculated as the average of the International Outlook score (encompassing international staff, students, and co-authorship) and the industry score (reflecting industry income and patent citations). The 2025 ranking corresponds to data from the academic year that ended in 2022.

Global Innovation Index 2025



7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Russian Federation

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	PUBLIC JOINT STOCK COMPANY MINING AND METALLURGICAL COMPANY NORILSK NICKEL	65.59
2	PAO NOVATEK	37.59
3	PUBLIC JOINT-STOCK COMPANY PHOSAGRO	86.96

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2024>).
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in Russian Federation with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	SBER	Banking	4,831.9
2	SMIRNOFF	Spirits	2,933.5
3	PYATEROCHKA	Retail	2,563.2

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

Russian Federation

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
55	73	High	Europe	144.8	6,909.4	47,298.7
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
Institutions				Business sophistication		
23.3 131				35 46		
1.1 Institutional environment				5.1 Knowledge workers		
19.1 133				40.9 52		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
12.7 137				45.8 21		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		
25.6 112				20.3 36		
1.2 Regulatory environment				5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %		
22.1 132				27.9 102		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP		
20.9 131				0.6 36		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %		
23.4 131				29.2 60		
1.3 Business environment				5.2 Innovation linkages		
28.5 105				32.9 47		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %		
36.8 88				1.5 65		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†		
20.3 74				33.8 73		
Human capital and research				5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*		
47.2 28				66.3 29		
2.1 Education				5.2.4 State of cluster development†		
63.6 20				48.2 64		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.1 73				0.08 57		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				5.3 Knowledge absorption		
n/a n/a				31.3 52		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		
14.9 54				1.1 34		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		
481.3 24				9.6 47		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		
8.1 9				0.9 97		
2.2 Tertiary education				5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		
45.5 21				-0.02 125		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		
93.7 13				46.5 29		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				Knowledge and technology outputs		
31.4 14				21.8 62		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				6.1 Knowledge creation		
4.8 53				25.9 37		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
32.4 35				3.2 20		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2,683.9 34				0.1 59		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
0.9 43				1.5 9		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		
44 40				5.1 107		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		
45.3 28				37.7 25		
Infrastructure				6.2 Knowledge impact		
40.4 76				26.9 62		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		
82.3 53				1.5 47		
3.1.1 ICT access*				6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP		
86 67				0 53		
3.1.2 ICT use*				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		
87.9 27				0.3 49		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %		
73.1 56				25.2 51		
3.2 General infrastructure				6.3 Knowledge diffusion		
31.6 77				12.7 92		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		
8,004.6 18				0.2 47		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				6.3.2 Production and export complexity		
22.7 82				40.8 84		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		
24.5 55				2.4 56		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		
7.3 125				0.7 99		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4.8 120				0.3 135		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				Creative outputs		
12.5 86				27 55		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.1 Intangible assets		
0.06 136				35 49		
Market sophistication				7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		
34.6 76				45.7 53		
4.1 Credit				7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
18.8 97				77.6 14		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		
34 71				1.9 46		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
54.2 59				1.2 58		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				7.2 Creative goods and services		
0.3 51				6.6 86		
4.2 Investment				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		
3.3 81				0.4 66		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		
38.5 42				1.2 68		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		
0.01 121				n/a n/a		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade		
0.05 40				0.4 70		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3 Online creativity		
0.02 105				31.4 52		
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
0.007 107				11.2 43		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69		
81.6 23				12.8 54		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		
4 87				70.2 44		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification						
92.3 29						
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$						
6,909.4 4						

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 Russian Federation.



Russian Federation has missing data for two indicators and outdated data for twenty one indicators.

Missing data for Russian Federation

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
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 Russian Federation

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business ⁺	2021	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture ⁺	2021	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	2018	2022	OECD, PISA
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2019	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups ⁺	2021	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2021	2023	International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2022	2023	World Trade Organization

Global Innovation Index 2025



Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2020	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2020	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†	2021	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.2.4	State of cluster development†	2021	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	2021	2023	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2020	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	2021	2023	United Nations Comtrade Database; World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; Trade Data Monitor.
7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade	2021	2023	United Nations Comtrade Database; 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).



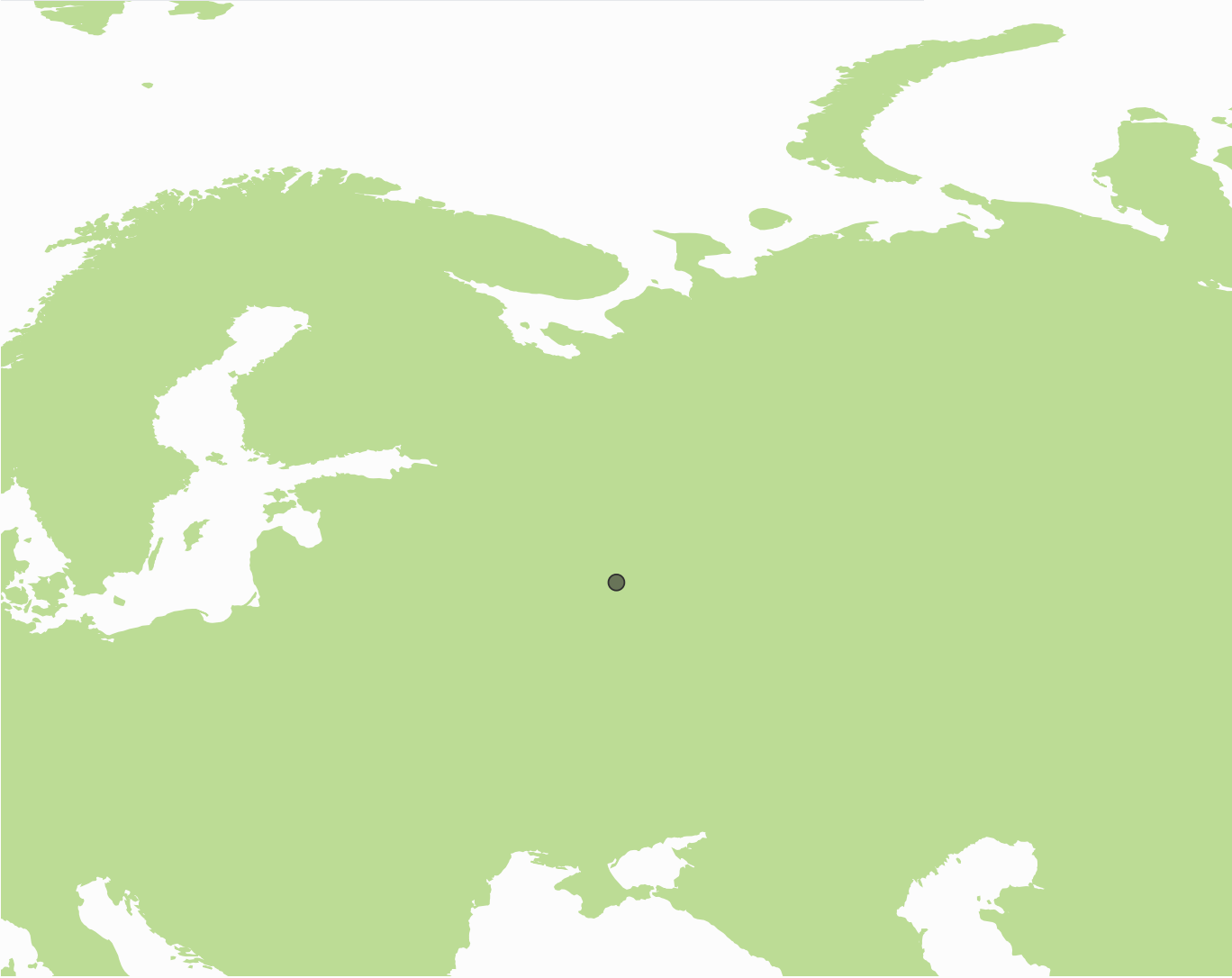
Top innovation clusters in Russian Federation



Russian Federation has 1 cluster in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index

The table and map below give an overview of the top innovation clusters in Russian Federation.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
48	Moscow	Computer technology	Physics & math

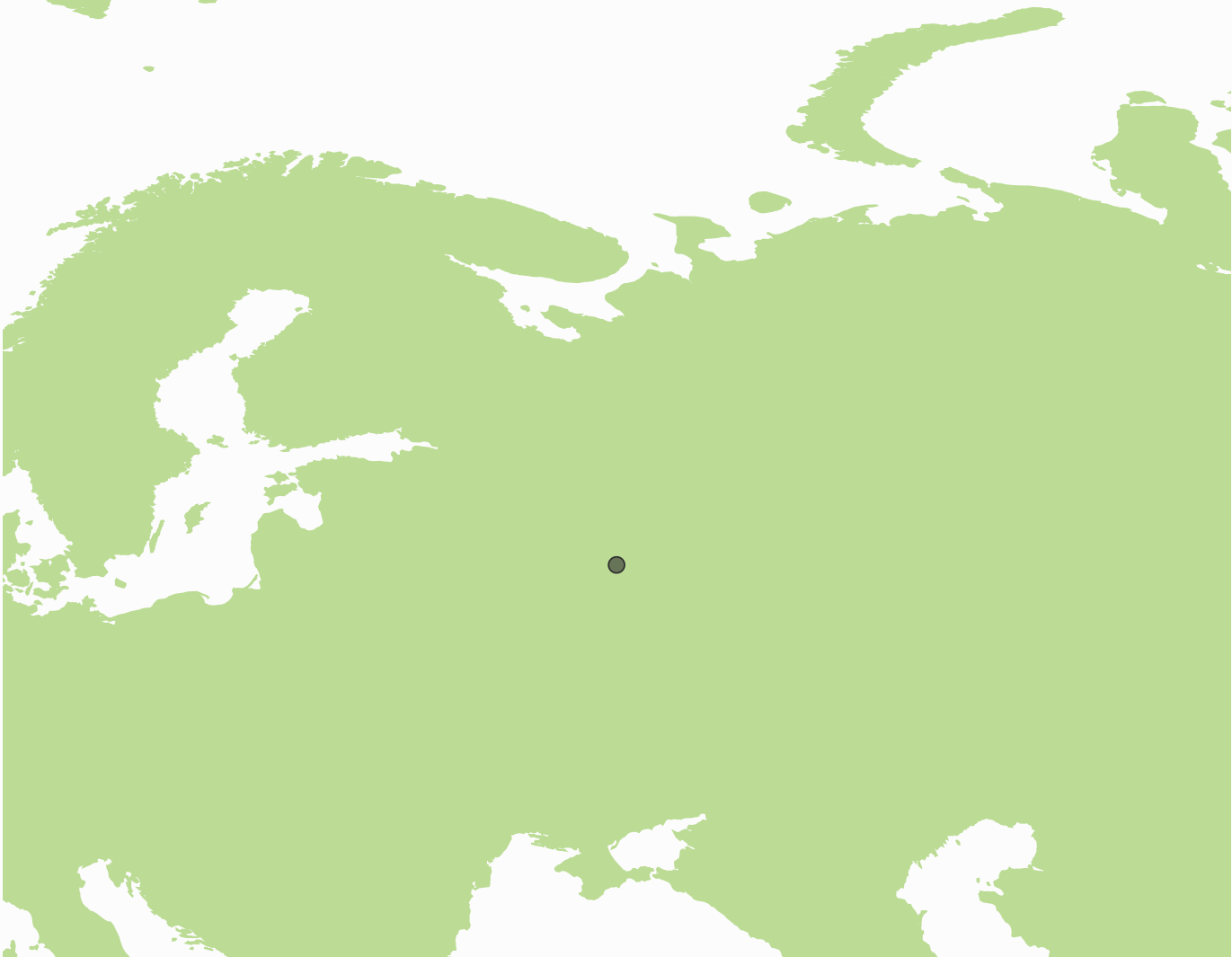


Global Innovation Index 2025



The table and map below give an overview by intensity of the top innovation clusters in Russian Federation.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
92	Moscow	Computer technology	Physics & math

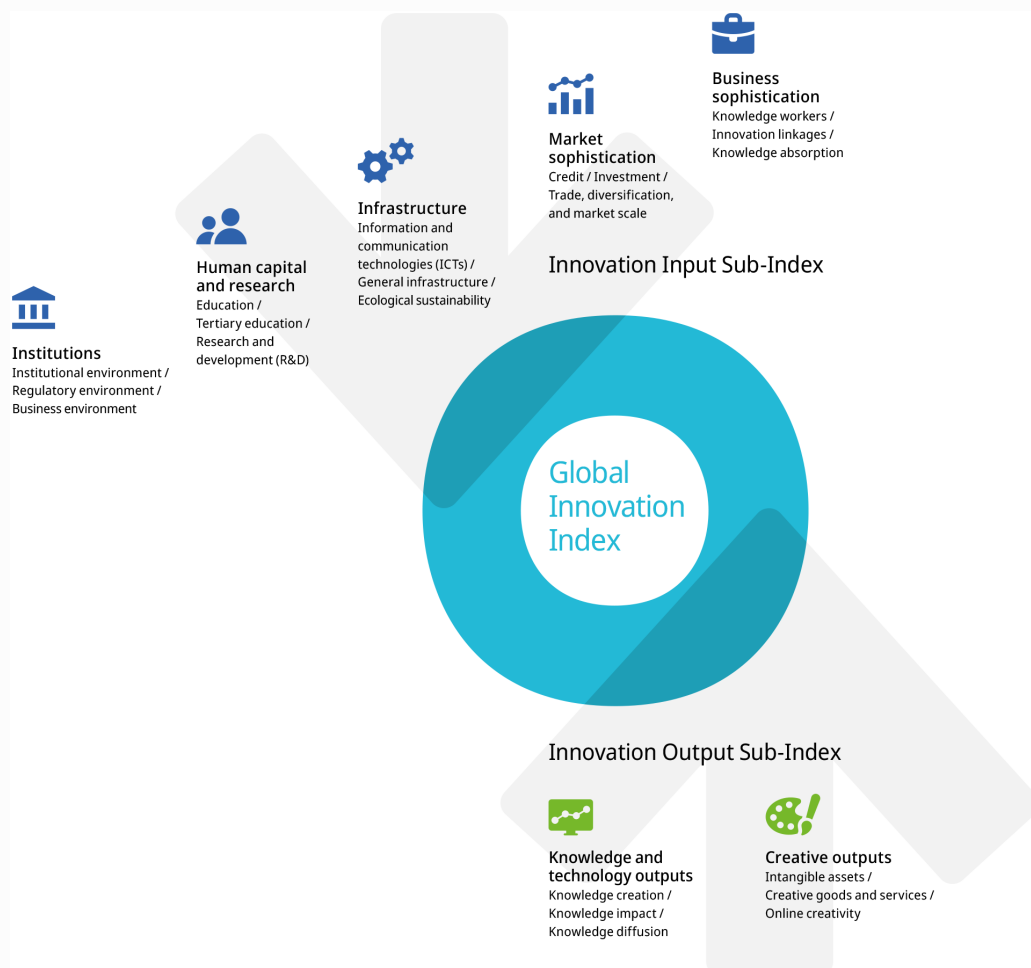


Global Innovation Index 2025



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.