



## ARGENTINA

**69th**

Argentina ranks 69th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2022.

**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.**

The following table shows the rankings of Argentina over the past three years, noting that 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 Argentina in the GII 2022 is between ranks 62 and 71.

### Rankings for Argentina (2020–2022)

GIIYR	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2020	80	80	73
2021	73	77	71
2022	69	77	62

- Argentina performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2022.
- This year Argentina ranks 77th in innovation inputs, the same as last year but higher than 2020.
- As for innovation outputs, Argentina ranks 62nd. This position is higher than both 2021 and 2020.

**19th**

Argentina ranks 19th among the 36 upper-middle-income group economies.

**8th**

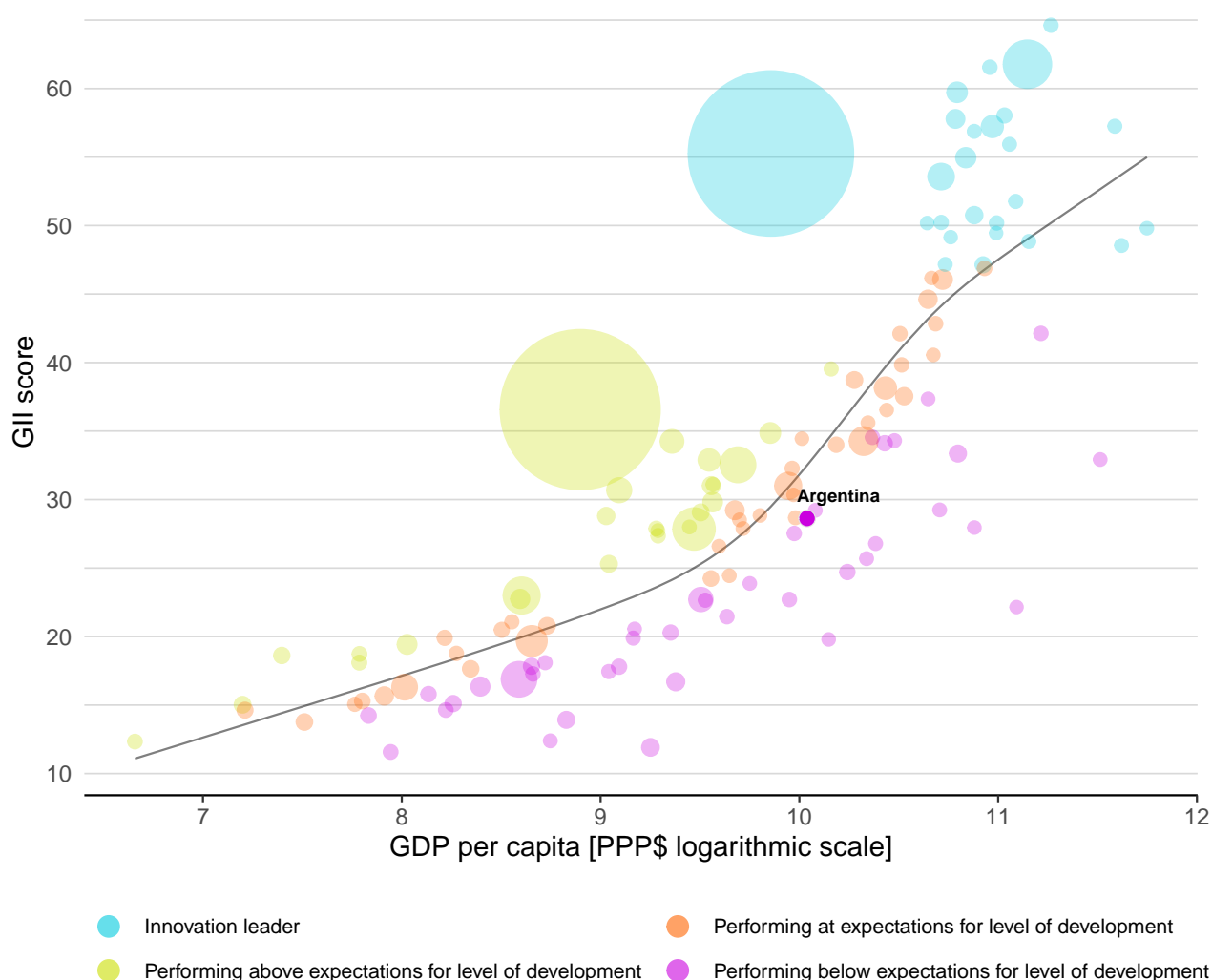
Argentina ranks 8th among the 18 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

## 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, Argentina's performance is below expectations for its level of development.

### The positive relationship between innovation and development

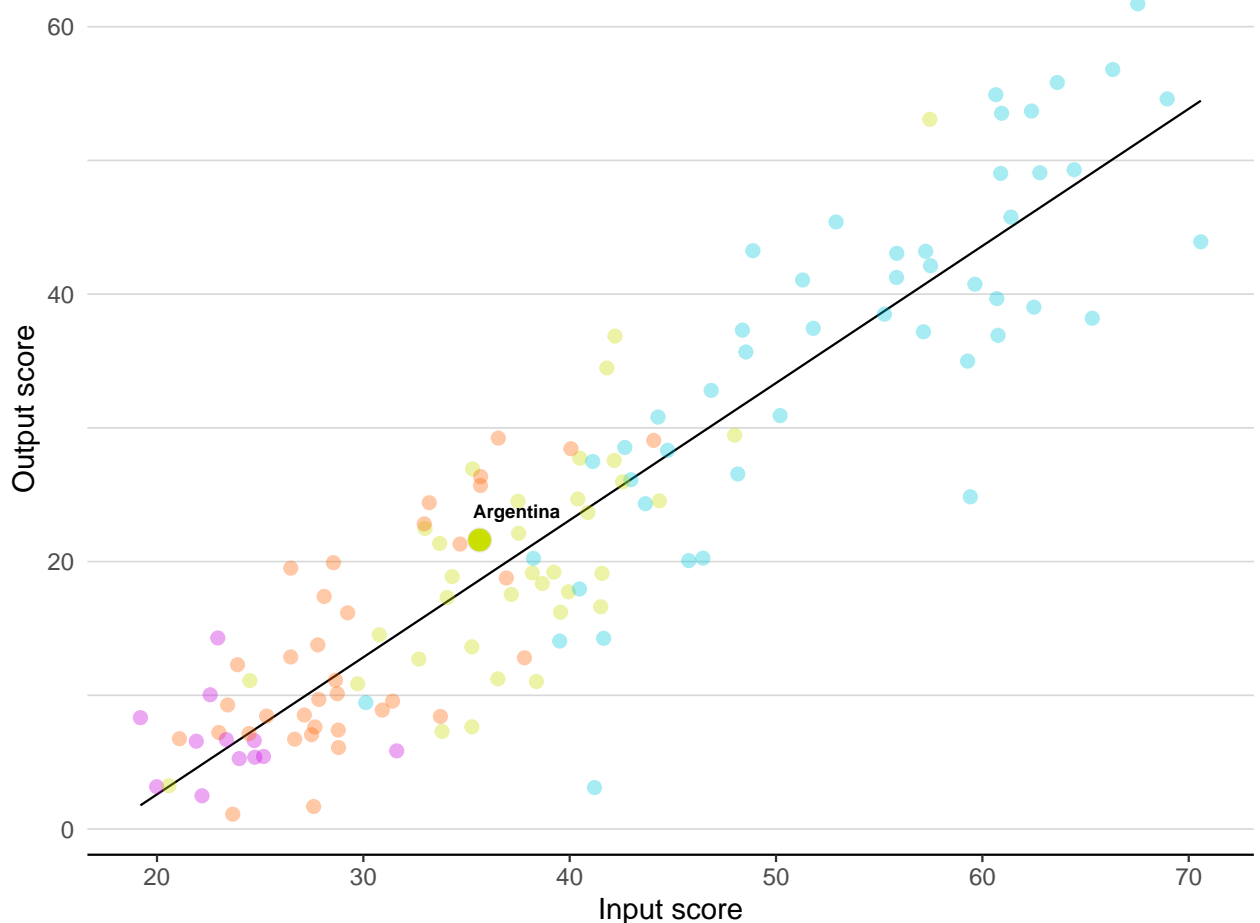


## EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

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.

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

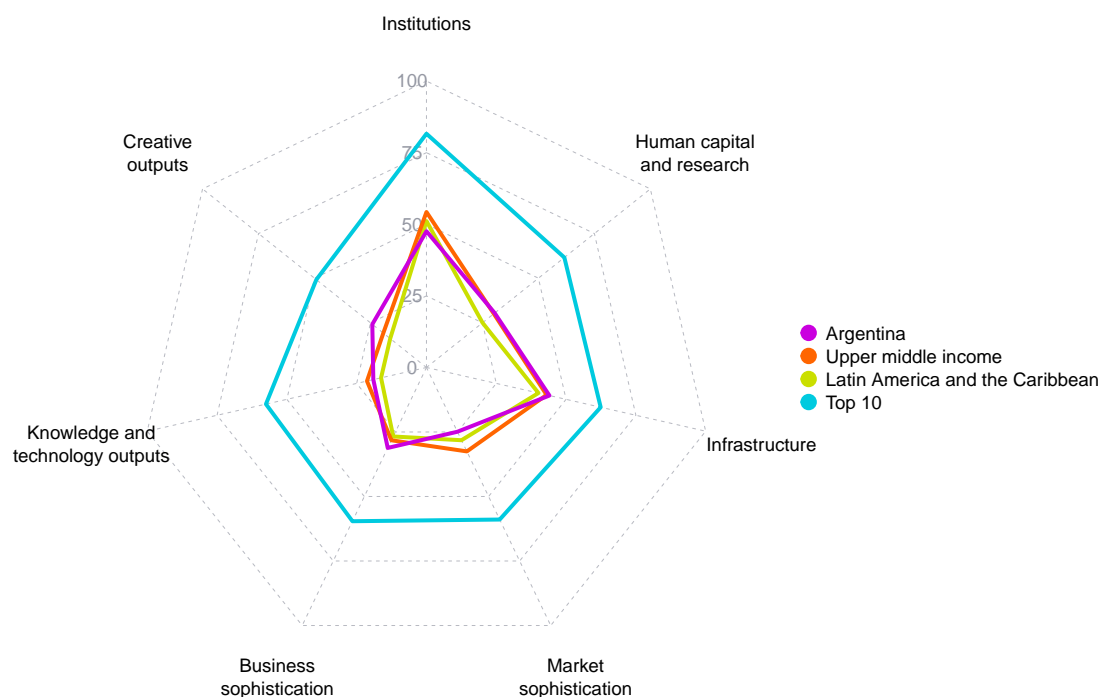
### Innovation input to output performance



Income    High income    Upper middle    Lower middle    Low income    — Fitted line

## BENCHMARKING AGAINST OTHER UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP ECONOMIES AND LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

### The seven GII pillar scores for Argentina



### Upper-middle-income group economies

Argentina performs above the upper-middle-income group average in four pillars, namely: Human capital and research; Infrastructure; Business sophistication; and, Creative outputs.

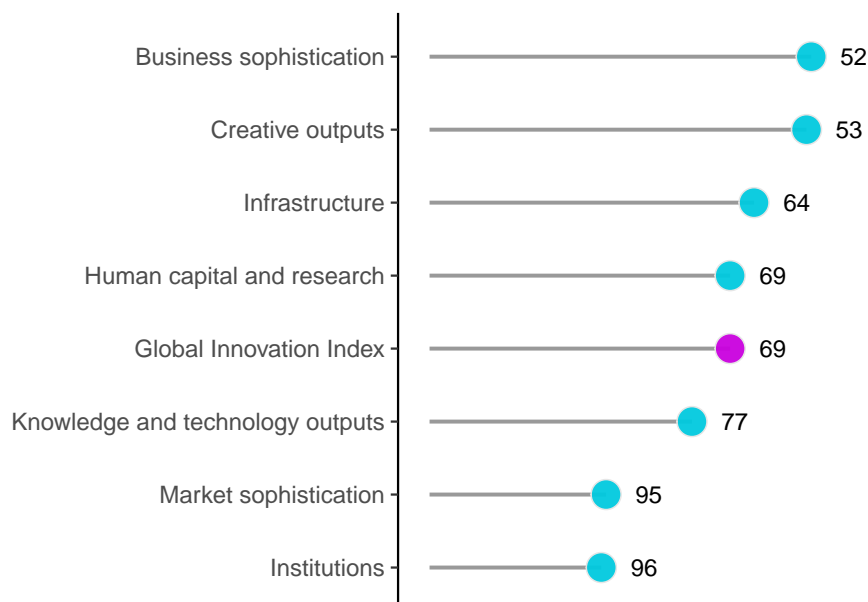
### Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina performs above the regional average in five pillars, namely: Human capital and research; Infrastructure; Business sophistication; Knowledge and technology outputs; and, Creative outputs.

## OVERVIEW OF RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII 2022 AREAS

Argentina performs best in Business sophistication and its weakest performance is in Institutions.

### The seven GII pillar ranks for Argentina



Note: The highest possible ranking in each pillar is 1.

**The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Argentina can be found at:**

[https://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/country\\_profile/profile.jsp?code=AR](https://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/country_profile/profile.jsp?code=AR).

## INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Argentina in the GII 2022.

### Strengths and weaknesses for Argentina

Strengths			Weaknesses		
Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture	10	1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	120
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	14	1.3.1	Policies for doing business	128
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	5	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	69
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3	28	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	38
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	27	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	115
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	10	4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	71
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	18	4.2.2	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	84
7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	28	4.2.3	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	92
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	21	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	109
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	17	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	112

## Argentina

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Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
62	77	Upper middle	LCN	45.6	1,049.4	22,892
		Score/Value		Rank		



## DATA AVAILABILITY

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

### Missing data for Argentina

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2020	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2021	World Intellectual Property Organization
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	n/a	2019	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

### Outdated data for Argentina

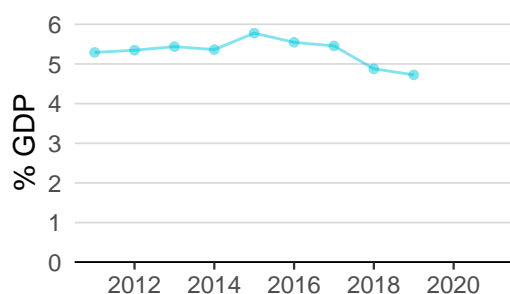
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture	2018	2021	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups	2018	2021	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2017	2020	International Monetary Fund
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	2019	2020	World Federation of Exchanges
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	2017	2019	World Bank Enterprise Surveys
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	2018	2020	World Bank, Entrepreneurship Database



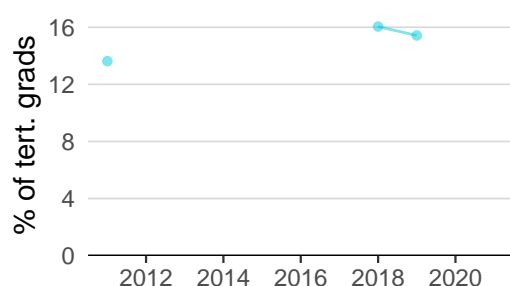
## ARGENTINA'S INNOVATION SYSTEM

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

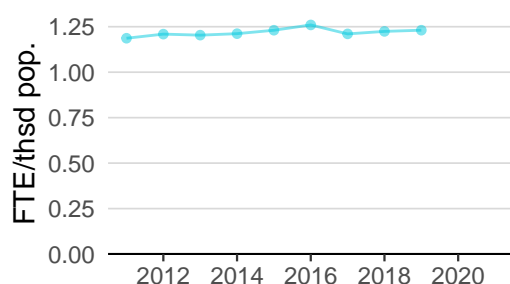
### Innovation inputs



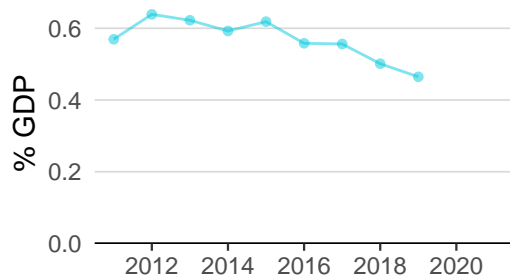
**2.1.1 Expenditure on education** was equal to 4.7% GDP in 2019—down by 3 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.



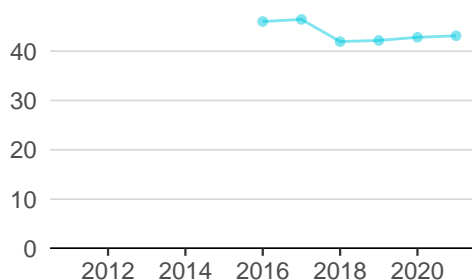
**2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering** was equal to 15.4% of tert. grads in 2019—down by 4 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 95.



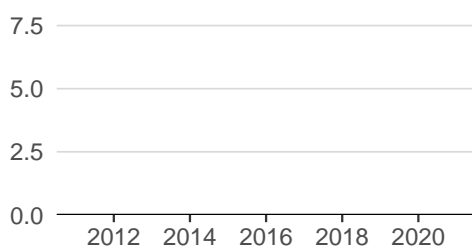
**2.3.1 Researchers** was equal to 1.2 FTE/thsd pop. in 2019—up by 1 percentage point from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 50.



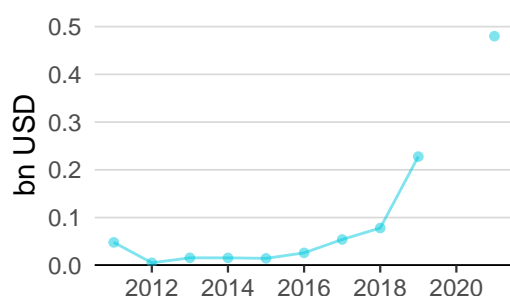
**2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D** was equal to 0.5% GDP in 2019—down by 7 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.



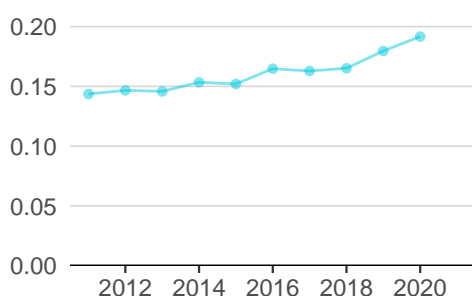
**2.3.4 QS university ranking** was equal to 43.1 in 2021—up by 1 percentage point from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 28.



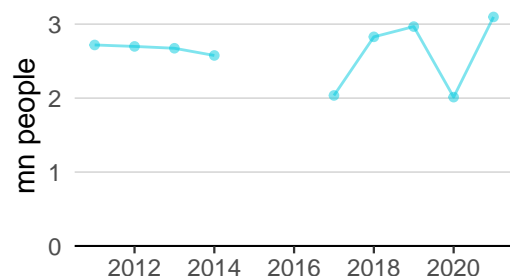
**3.1.1 ICT access** was equal to 9.1 in 2020 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 38.



**4.2.4 Venture capital received** was equal to 0.5 bn USD in 2021 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 47.

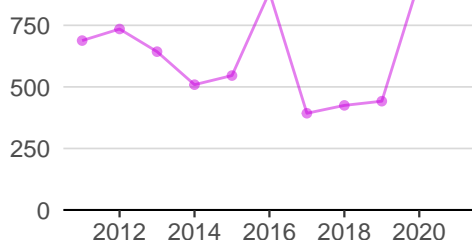


**4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification** was equal to 0.2 in 2020—up by 7 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 67.

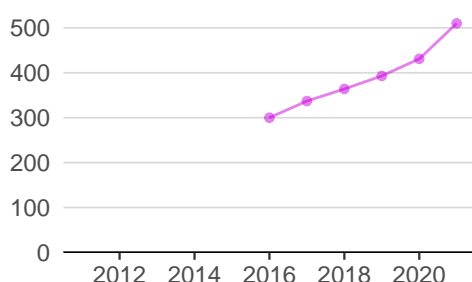


**5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment** was equal to 3.1 mn people in 2021—up by 54 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.

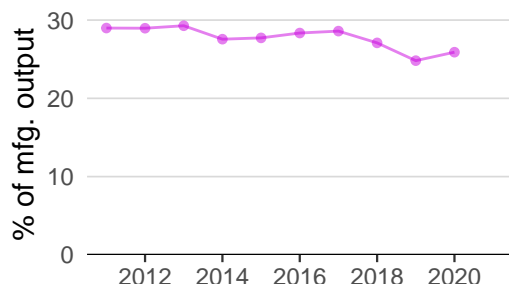
## Innovation outputs



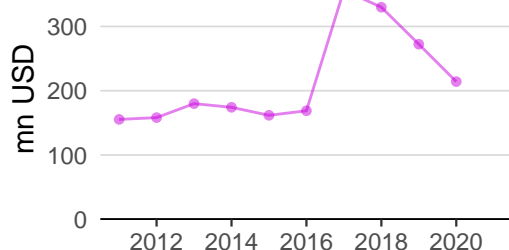
**6.1.1 Patents by origin** was equal to 930.0 in 2020—up by 110 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.



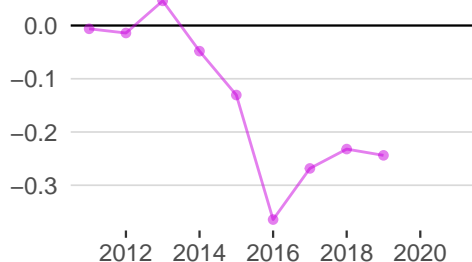
**6.1.5 Citable documents H-index** was equal to 510.0 in 2021—up by 18 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 36.



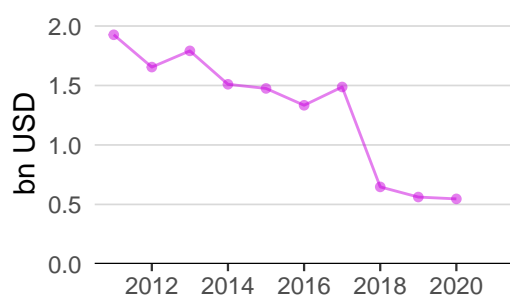
**6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing** was equal to 25.9% of mfg. output in 2020—up by 4 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.



**6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts** was equal to 214.2 mn USD in 2020—down by 21 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 29.



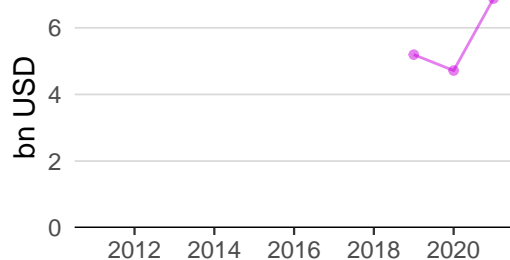
**6.3.2 Production and export complexity** was equal to -0.2 in 2019—down by 5 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.



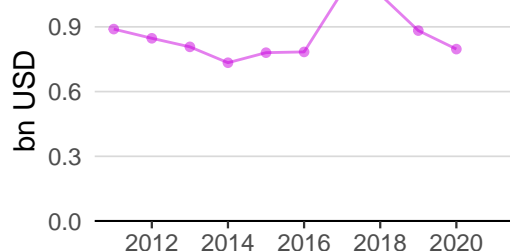
**6.3.3 High-tech exports** was equal to 0.5 bn USD in 2020—down by 3 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.



**7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity** was equal to 70.7% of total value in 2021 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 22.



**7.1.3 Global brand value** was equal to 6.9 bn USD in 2021—up by 46 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 50.



**7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports** was equal to 0.8 bn USD in 2020—down by 10 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.

## ARGENTINA'S INNOVATION TOP PERFORMERS

### 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors

Firm	Industry	R&D	R&D Growth	R&D Intensity	Rank
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No observations

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre (<https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2021-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard>).

### 2.3.4 QS university ranking

University	Score	Rank
PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA ARGENTINA	32.9	322=
UNIVERSIDAD DE PALERMO	28.5	391=
UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES	67.9	69

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2022>).

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".

### 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

Firm	Rank
TELECOM ARGENTINA	1
CABLEVISION	2
CORP AMERICA AIRPORTS	3

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2021>).

Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

### 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

Brand	Industry	Rank
MERCADOLIBRE	Retail	1
GLOBANT	Tech	2
YPF	Oil & Gas	3

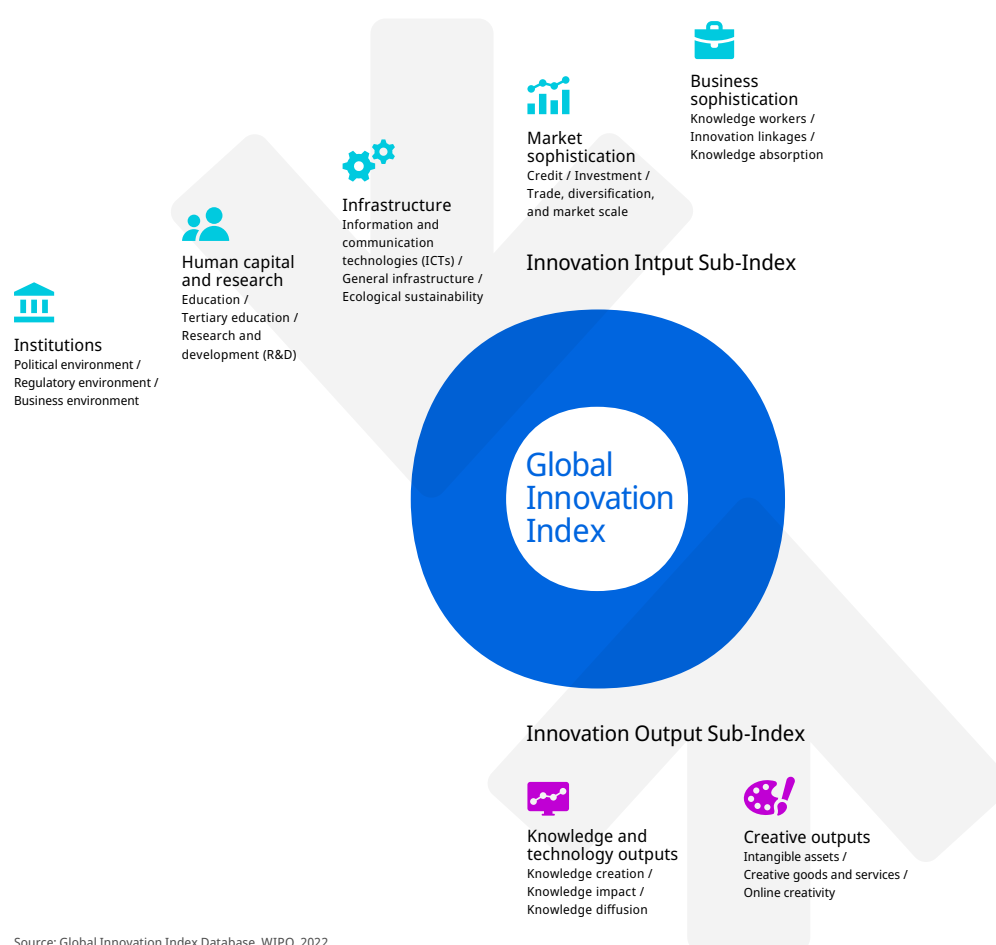
Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com>).

Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

## 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 130 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.