

Global Innovation Index 2023

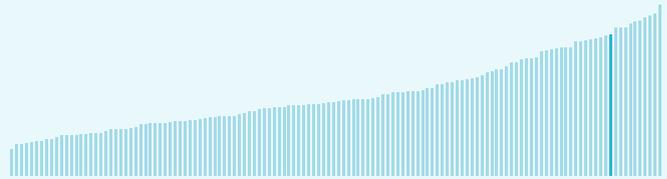


The Global Innovation Index (GII) **ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities.**

Consisting of **roughly 80 indicators**, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII **aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.**

France ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

> France ranks **11th** among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.



> France ranks **11th** among the 50 high-income group economies.



> France ranks **8th** among the 39 economies in Europe.



> France GII Ranking (2020-2023)

The table shows the rankings of France over the past four 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 France in the GII 2023 is between ranks 11 and 13.

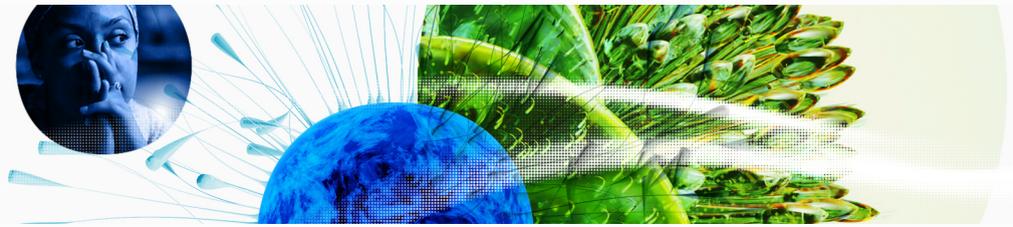
	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	12th	16th	12th
2021	11th	17th	10th
2022	12th	13th	11th
2023	11th	17th	11th

France performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2023.

This year France ranks **17th** in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

France ranks **11th** in innovation outputs. This position is the same as last year.

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→ Expected vs. observed innovation performance

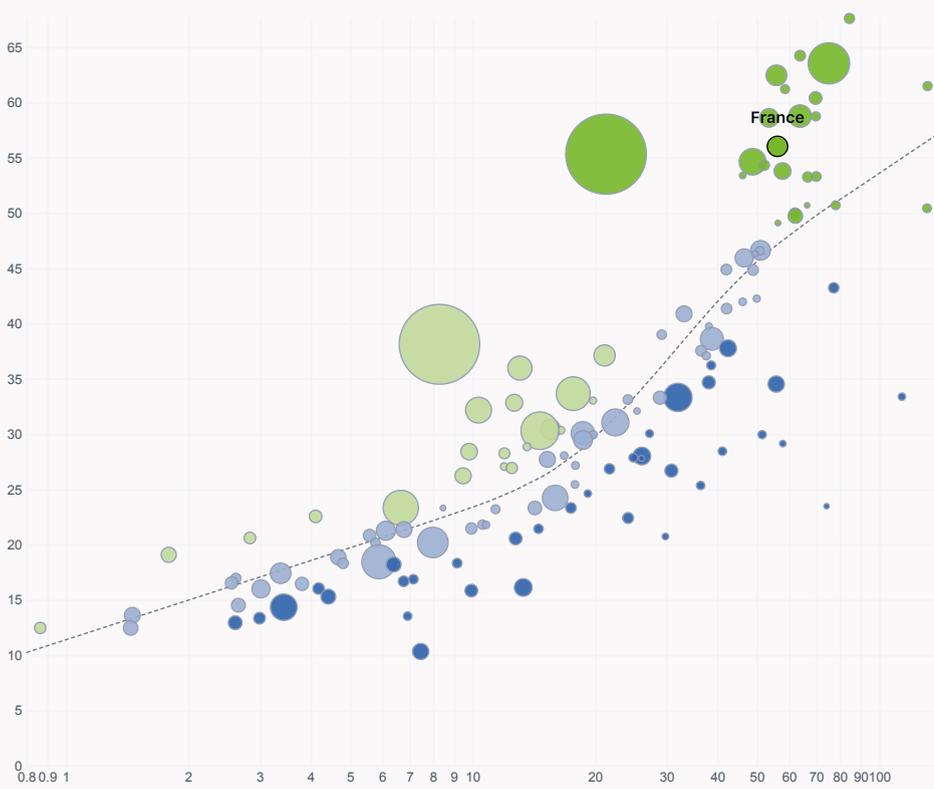
The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected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



> France is an innovation leader, ranking in the top 25 of the GII.

> 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, PPP logarithmic scale (thousands of \$)

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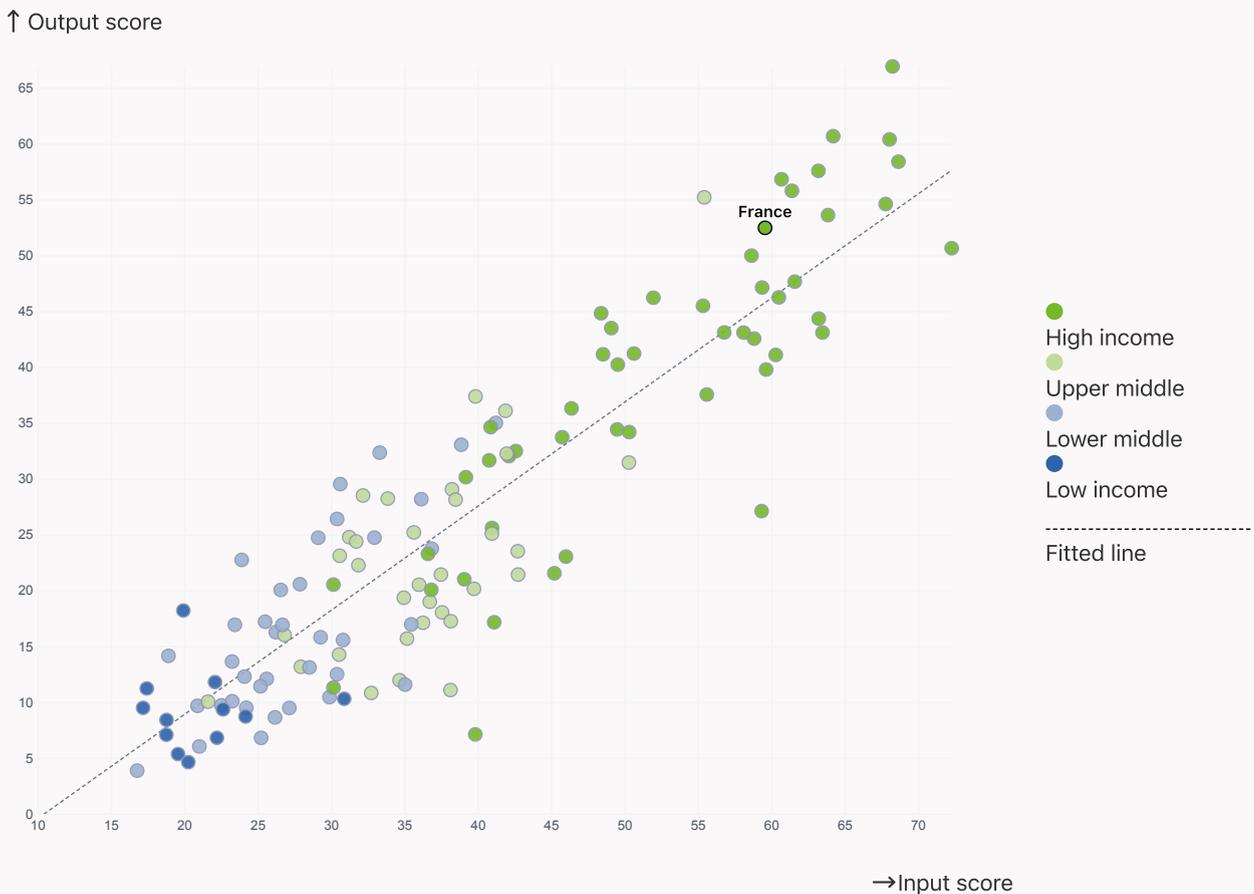
→ Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

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.



> France produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

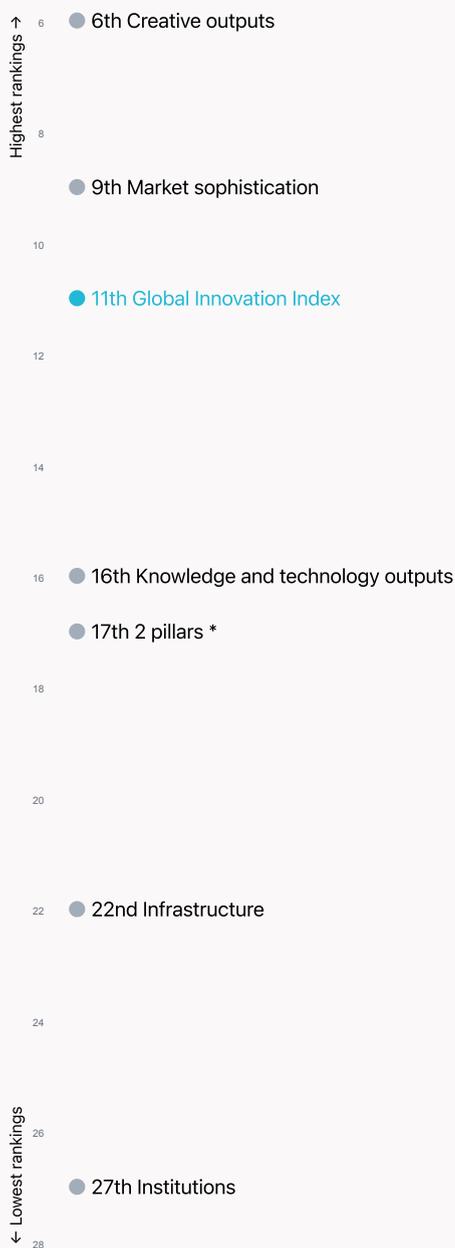


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→ Overview of France's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2023

The chart shows the ranking for each of the seven areas that the GII comprises. The strongest areas for France are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



* Human capital and research, Business sophistication

> Highest rankings



France ranks highest in Creative outputs (6th) and Market sophistication (9th).

> Lowest rankings



France ranks lowest in Institutions (27th), Infrastructure (22nd) and Human capital and research, Business sophistication (17th).

 The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for France can be found on [this link](#).

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→ Benchmark of France against other country groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

The charts show the relative position of France (blue bar) against other country groupings (grey bars), for each of the seven areas of the GII Index.

> High-Income economies

France performs above the high-income group average in all the pillars.



> Europe

France performs above the regional average in all the pillars.



Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 58.96

France | Score: 46.71

Europe | Score: 38.80

High income | Score: 38.62

Creative outputs

France | 58.20

Top 10 | 56.09

High income | 40.27

Europe | 39.87

Business sophistication

Top 10 | 64.39

France | 56.07

High income | 46.38

Europe | 44.61

Market sophistication

Top 10 | 61.93

France | 60.68

High income | 46.42

Europe | 43.65

Human capital and research

Top 10 | 60.28

France | 54.01

High income | 46.30

Europe | 44.05

Infrastructure

Top 10 | 62.83

France | 57.18

High income | 55.85

Europe | 54.69

Institutions

Top 10 | 79.85

France | 70.00

High income | 68.16

Europe | 61.69

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→ Innovation strengths and weaknesses in France

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of France in the GII 2023.



> France's main innovation strengths are **Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % (rank 2)**, **Firms offering formal training, % (rank 2)** and **Global brand value, top 5,000 (rank 4)**.

Strengths

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name
2	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	105	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
2	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	80	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
4	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000	64	2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary
5	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	60	3.1.1	ICT access
7	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	56	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
8	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	53	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
9	3.1.2	ICT use	50	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade
9	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3	48	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP
9	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	46	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
10	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	41	2.1.3	School life expectancy, years

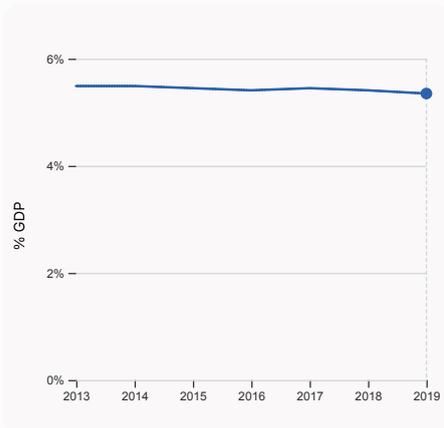
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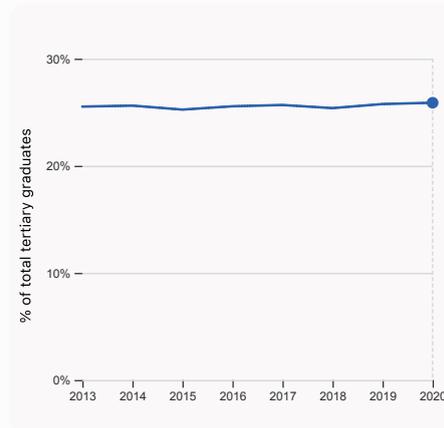
→ France's innovation system

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

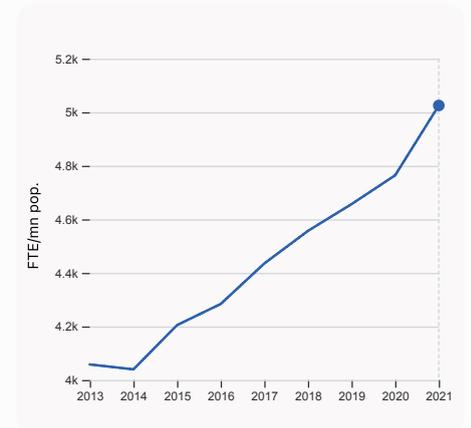
> Innovation inputs in France



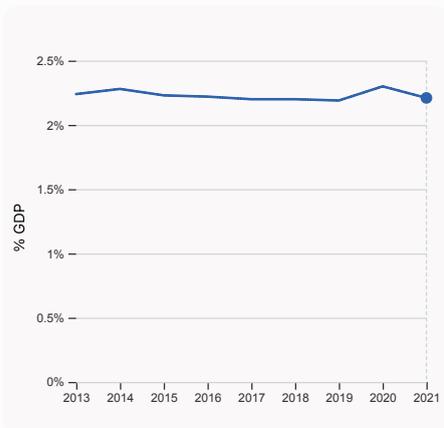
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP was equal to 5.35% GDP in 2019, down by 0.06 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 25.



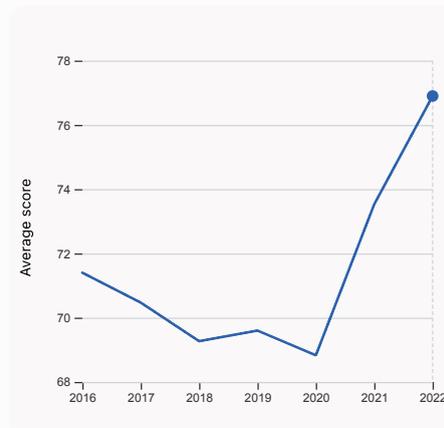
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % was equal to 25.89% of total tertiary graduates in 2020, up by 0.12 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 39.



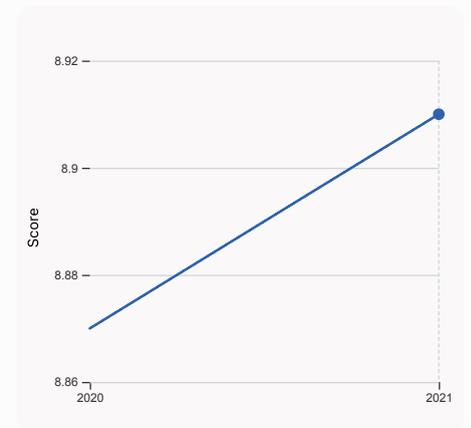
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. was equal to 5,025.43 FTE/mn pop. in 2021, up by 5.47% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP was equal to 2.21% GDP in 2021, down by 0.09 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.

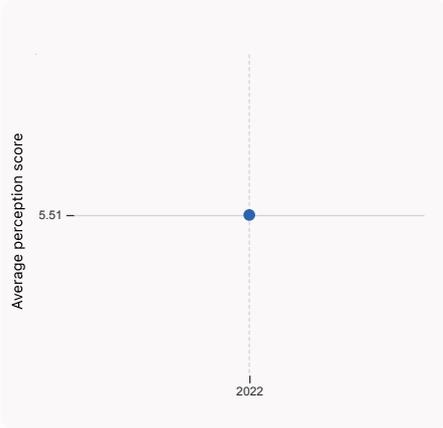


2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3 was equal to an average score of 76.9 for the top 3 universities in 2022, up by 4.58% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 9.

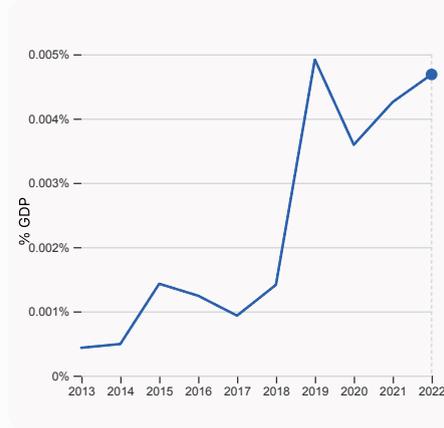


3.1.1 ICT access was equal to a score of 8.91 in 2021, up by 0.45% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 60.

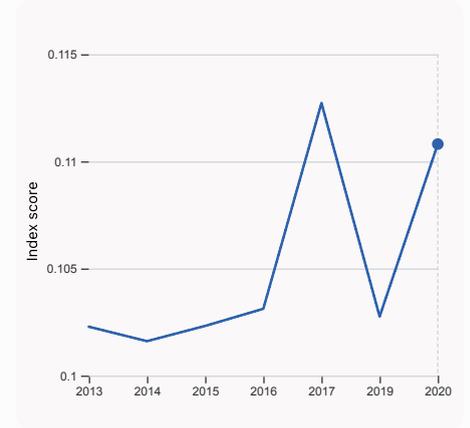
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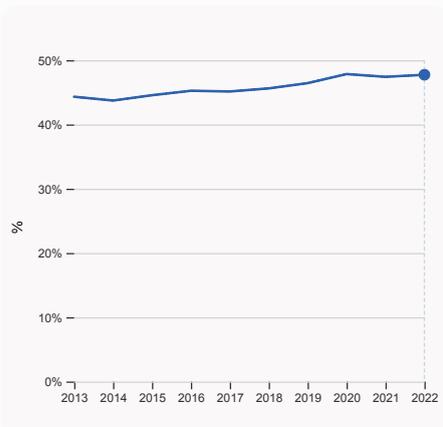
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups was equal to an average perception score of 5.51 in 2022, equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.



4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP was equal to 0.00469% GDP in 2022, up by 0.00043 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification was equal to an index score of 0.111 in 2020, up by 7.83% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 27.

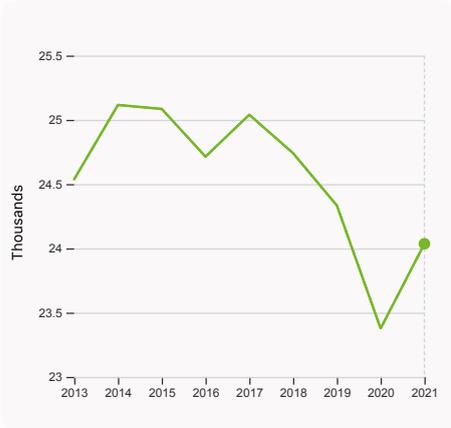


5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % was equal to 47.74% in 2022, up by 0.32 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 14.

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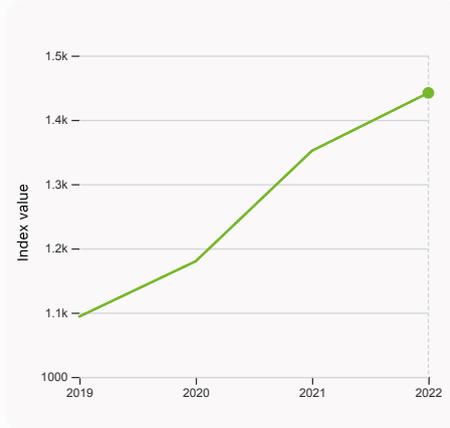


> Innovation outputs in France



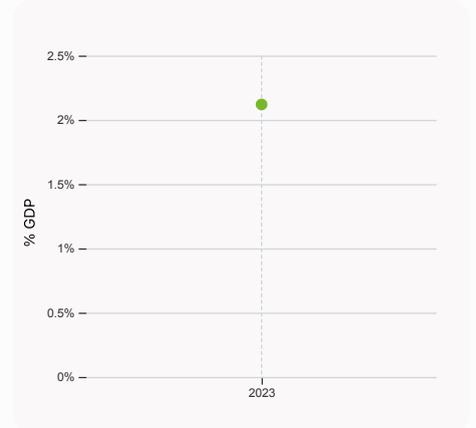
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 24.036 Thousands in 2021, up by 2.82% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.



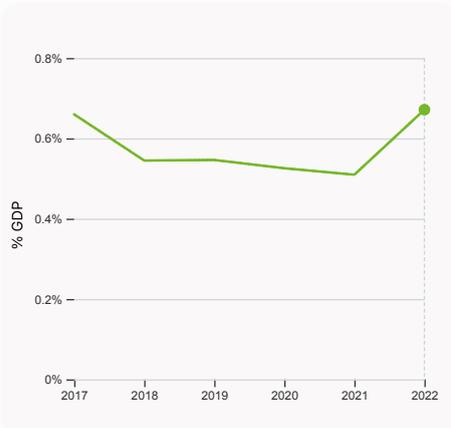
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index

was equal to an index value of 1,442 in 2022, up by 6.66% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.



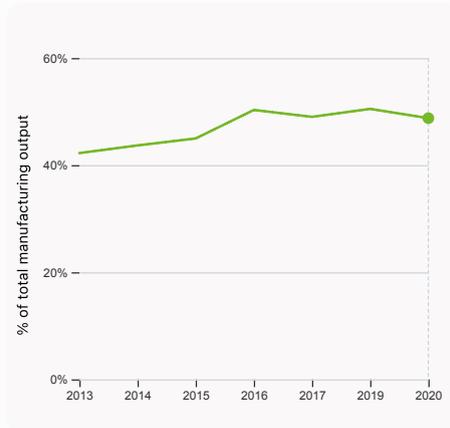
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP

was equal to 2.12 % GDP in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.



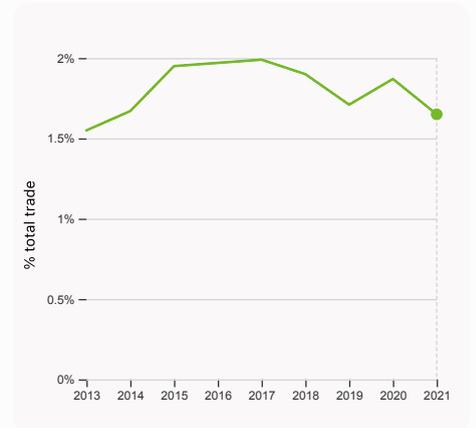
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP

was equal to 0.671% GDP in 2022, up by 0.16 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 7.



6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %

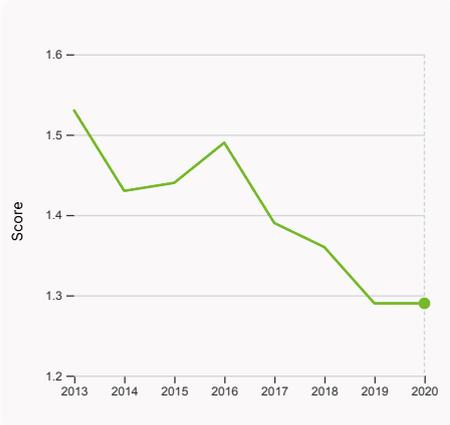
was equal to 48.78% of total manufacturing output in 2020, down by 1.73 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.



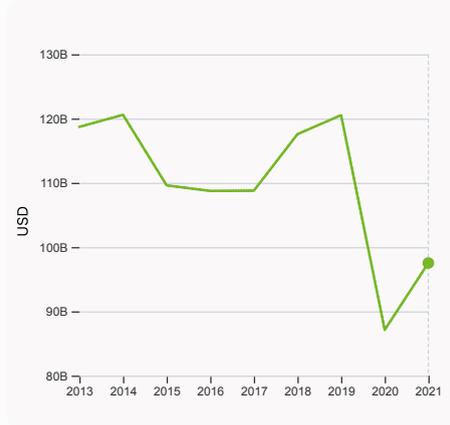
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade

was equal to 1.65% total trade in 2021, down by 0.22 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 14.

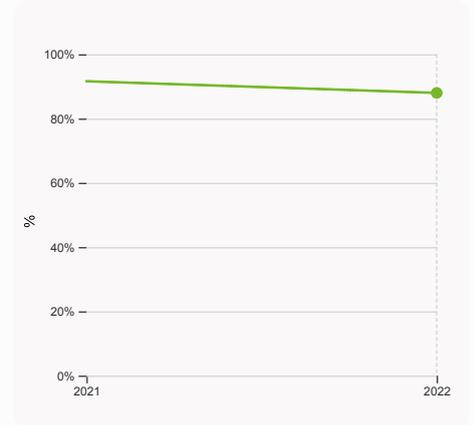
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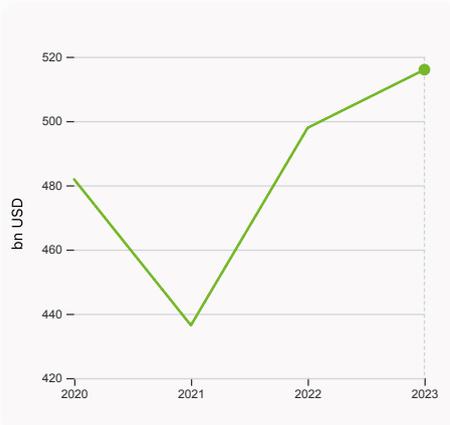
6.3.2 Production and export complexity was equal to a score of 1.29 in 2020, up by with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.



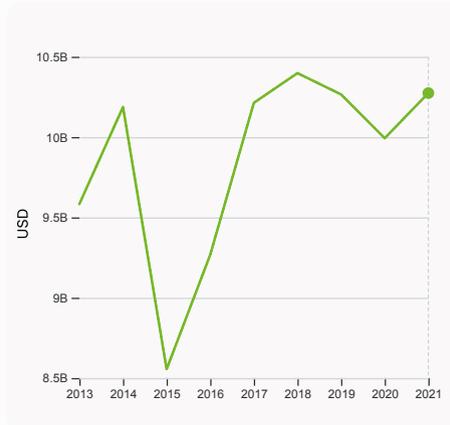
6.3.3 High-tech exports was equal to 97,528,027,196 USD in 2021, up by 11.95% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.



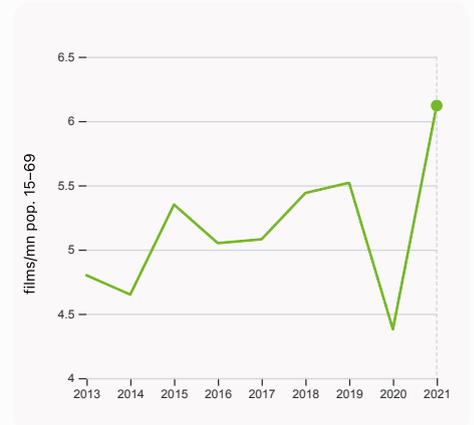
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % was equal to 87.99% in 2022, down by 3.63 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000 was equal to 515.991 bn USD in 2023, up by 3.64% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.

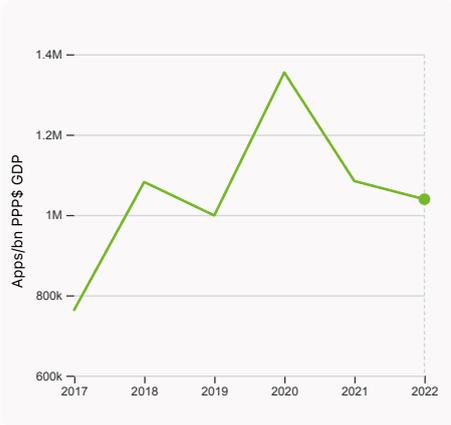
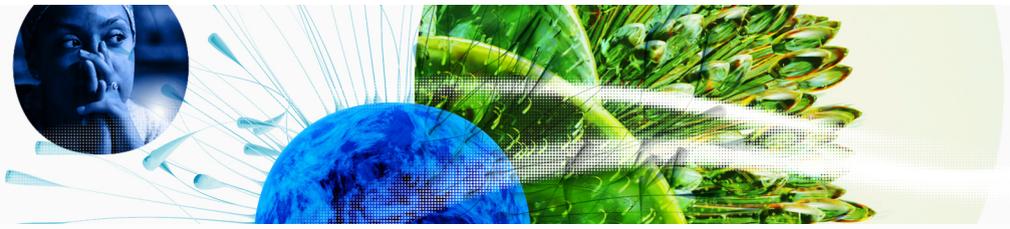


7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports was equal to 10,274,004,000 USD in 2021, up by 2.81% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 25.



7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 was equal to 6.12 films/mn pop. 15-69 in 2021, up by 39.73% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.

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7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP

was equal to 1,039,209.01 Apps/bn PPP\$ GDP in 2022, down by 4.17% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 17.

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→ France's innovation top performers

> 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from France

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D	R&D Growth	R&D Intensity
			[mn EUR]	[%]	[%]
32	SANOFI	Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology	5,689	3	15
77	RENAULT	Automobiles & Parts	2,361	-14	5
120	VALEO	Automobiles & Parts	1,555	-0	9
123	SCHNEIDER	Electronic & Electrical Equipment	1,539	9	5

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre (<https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2022-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard>).

Note: European Commission's Joint Research Centre ranks the top 2,500 firms by R&D investment annually.

> 2.3.4 QS university ranking of France's top universities

Rank	University	Score
26	UNIVERSITE PSL (PARIS SCIENCES & LETTRES)	83.80
48	INSTITUT POLYTECHNIQUE DE PARIS	76.80
60	SORBONNE UNIVERSITY	70.10

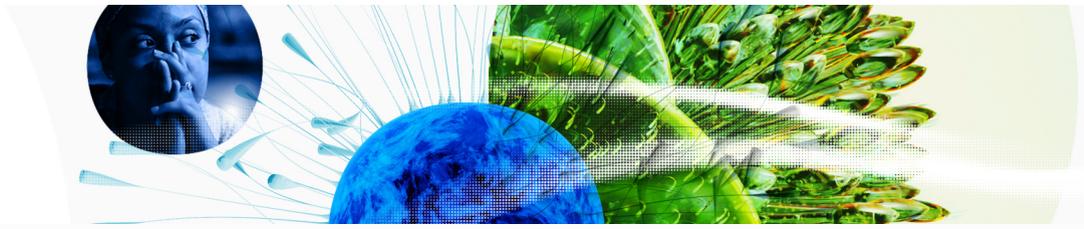
Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2023>).

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".

> 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in France

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	City	Valuation, bn USD
1	DOCTOLIB	Health	Paris	6
2	BACK MARKET	E-commerce & direct-to-consumer	Paris	6
3	CONTENTSQUARE	Internet software & services	Paris	6

Source: CBInsights, Tracker – The Complete List of Unicorn Companies: <https://www.cbinsights.com/research-unicorn-companies>



> 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in France

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	LVMH MOET HENNESSY LOUIS VUITTON SE	93.11
2	L'OREAL SA	91.21
3	CHRISTIAN DIOR SE	88.54

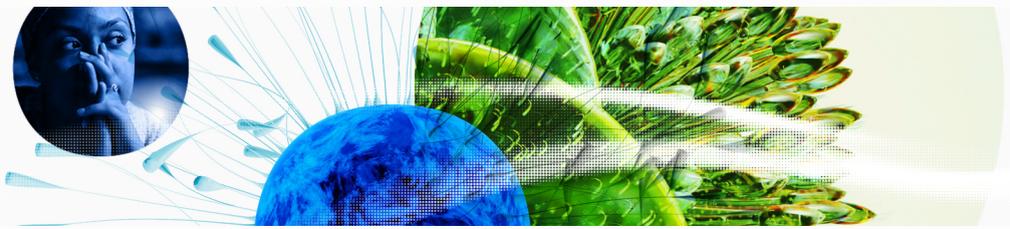
Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/gif-2022>).
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

> 7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in France with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	LOUIS VUITTON	Apparel	26,289.9
2	TOTALENERGIES	Oil & Gas	20,723.2
3	CHANEL	Apparel	19,386.4

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

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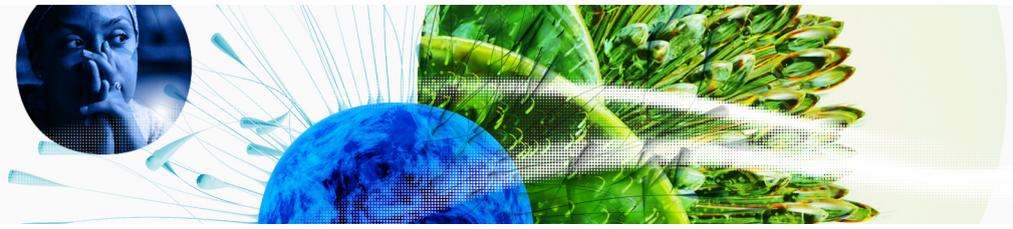
GII 2023 rank

11

France

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
11	17	High	EUR	64.6	3,688.3	56,199.9
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
Institutions 70.0 27				Business sophistication 56.1 17		
1.1 Institutional environment 66.4 34 ◇				5.1 Knowledge workers 69.1 7 ●◆		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses* 61.1 43 ◇				5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % 47.7 14		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness* 71.7 25				5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % 67.9 2 ●◆		
1.2 Regulatory environment 83.0 22				5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP 1.5 17		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality* 74.2 24				5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % 56.8 19		
1.2.2 Rule of law* 77.5 22				5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 25.3 19		
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal 13.0 41				5.2 Innovation linkages 47.3 23 ◇		
1.3 Business environment 60.6 33				5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration+ 58.6 38 ◇		
1.3.1 Policies for doing business* 58.9 40 ◇				5.2.2 State of cluster development+ 69.2 24		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture* 62.3 20				5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP 0.2 23		
Human capital and research 54.0 17				5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 24		
2.1 Education 60.3 35				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 2.9 13		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP ● 5.4 25				5.3 Knowledge absorption 51.9 15		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap 25.1 19				5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade 1.4 23		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years 15.9 41 ○				5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade 9.4 44		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science 493.7 25				5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade 3.0 17		
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary ● 13.4 64 ○				5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP 1.8 80 ○		
2.2 Tertiary education 39.2 35				5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses 61.8 11		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross 69.3 41				Knowledge and technology outputs 46.7 16		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % 25.9 39				6.1 Knowledge creation 43.7 21		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, % 9.2 28				6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 7.2 12		
2.3 Research and development (R&D) 62.5 12				6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 2.1 15		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. 5,025.4 18				6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 53 ○		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP 2.2 17				6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$ 80.4 9 ●◆				6.1.5 Citable documents H-index 77.9 5 ●◆		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3* 77.9 9 ●◆				6.2 Knowledge impact 51.2 12		
Infrastructure 57.2 22				6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP -0.3 105 ○		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs) 84.1 23				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 2.1 18		
3.1.1 ICT access* 83.7 60 ○				6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, % 0.7 7 ●◆		
3.1.2 ICT use* 95.6 9 ●◆				6.3 Knowledge diffusion 45.3 23		
3.1.3 Government's online service* 86.4 20				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 1.7 14		
3.1.4 E-participation* 70.9 37				6.3.2 Production and export complexity 79.5 18		
3.2 General infrastructure 48.1 22				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade 10.4 17		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. 8,069.8 18				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade 2.4 50 ○		
3.2.2 Logistics performance* 81.8 13				6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP 6.6 44		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP 24.9 56 ○				Creative outputs 58.2 6 ●◆		
3.3 Ecological sustainability 39.3 33				7.1 Intangible assets 74.9 3 ●◆		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use 12.2 46 ○				7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % 88.0 2 ●◆		
3.3.2 Environmental performance* 73.9 12				7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 97.6 15		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP 1.9 48 ○				7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000 18.4 4 ●◆		
Market sophistication 60.7 9 ●◆				7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 11.0 8 ●◆		
4.1 Credit 58.1 19				7.2 Creative goods and services 33.1 22		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups+ 70.3 17				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 1.1 25		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 122.0 20				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 6.1 17		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP n/a n/a				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69 51.6 15		
4.2 Investment 35.4 18				7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade 1.6 31		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP ● 92.7 18				7.3 Online creativity 49.9 26		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.3 24				7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69 49.3 16		
4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.2 12				7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69 27.2 26		
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP 0.0 17				7.3.3 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69 46.8 23		
4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale 88.5 8 ●◆				7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP 76.4 17		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % 1.5 20						
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification 95.7 27						
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$ 3,688.3 10 ●◆						

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; see appendices for details, including the year of the data, at <https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking>. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.



→ Data availability

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



> France has missing data for one indicator and outdated data for three indicators.

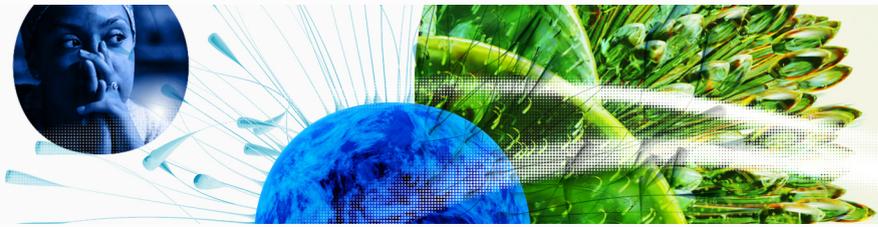
> Missing data for France

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2021	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)

> Outdated data for France

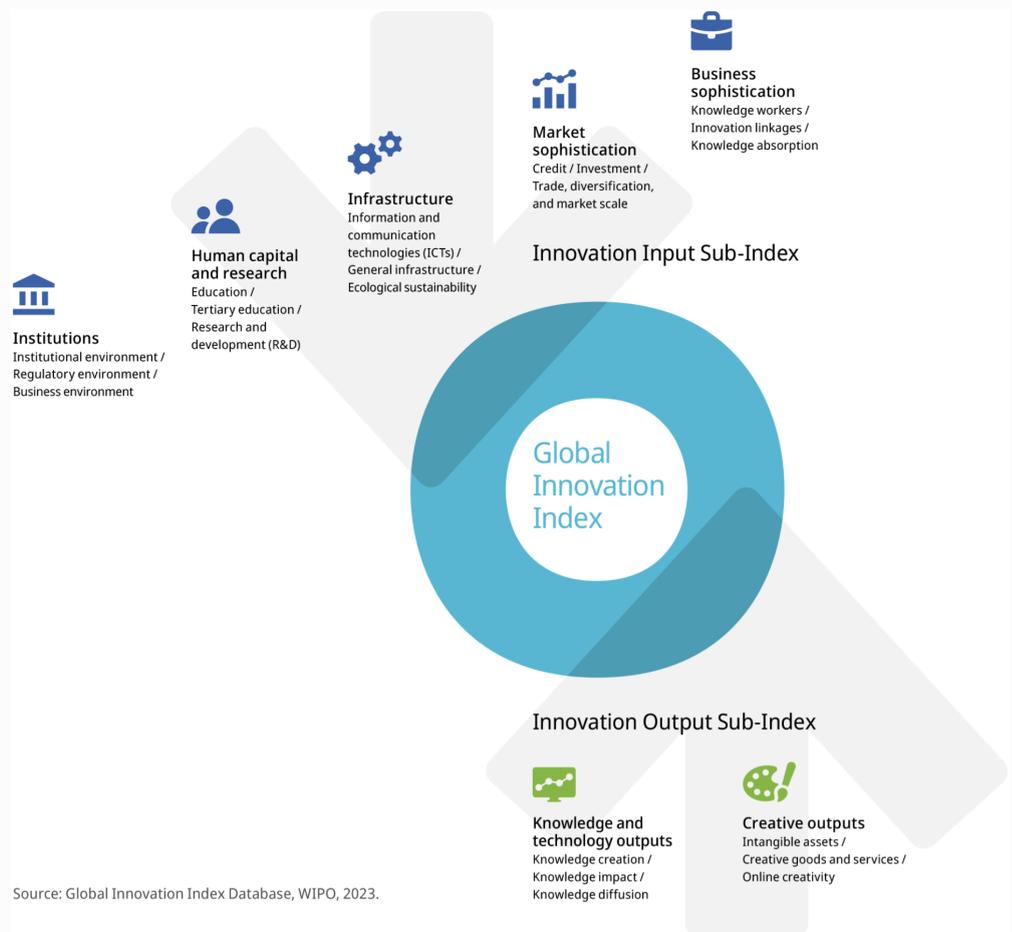
Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2019	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	2019	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	2018	2020	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank

Global Innovation Index 2023



→ 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.