

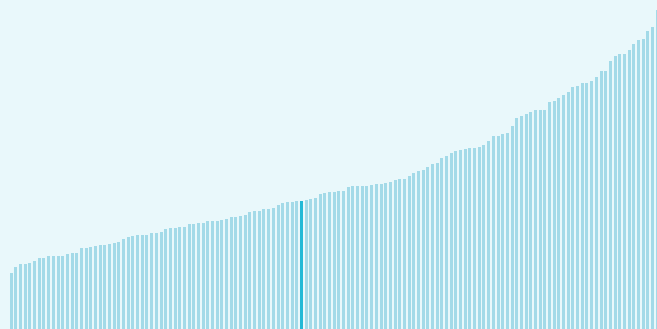
# Global Innovation Index 2025



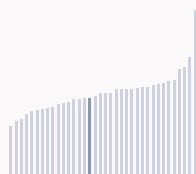
## Argentina ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Argentina ranks **77th** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

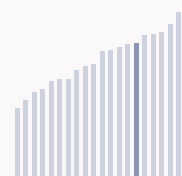
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Argentina ranks **21st** among the 36 Upper middle-income group economies.



Argentina ranks **7th** among the 21 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.



### Argentina GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Argentina 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 Argentina in the GII 2025 is between ranks 70 and 81.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	80th	80th	73rd
2021	73rd	77th	71st
2022	69th	77th	62nd
2023	73rd	84th	59th
2024	76th	92nd	59th
2025	77th	92nd	64th

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

This year Argentina ranks 92nd in innovation inputs. This position is the same as last year.

Argentina ranks 64th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

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



For Argentina, 5 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	▲ 4.5 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 7.6 % 2022 - 2023	▼ -16.7 % 2023 - 2024	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.2 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -0.4 % 2013 - 2023	▲ 15.8 % 2020 - 2024	n/a

### Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	n/a	▲ 3% 2022 - 2023	n/a	▼ -6.9% 2022 - 2023	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 6.3% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 9.1% 2013 - 2023	n/a
Penetration	n/a	25.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a

### Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 2.7 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 2.1 % 2022 - 2023	+ 1 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▼ -0.6 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.2 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.9 °C 2014
Level	53,230.1 USD in 2024	77.4 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 Argentina 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.



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

### > Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

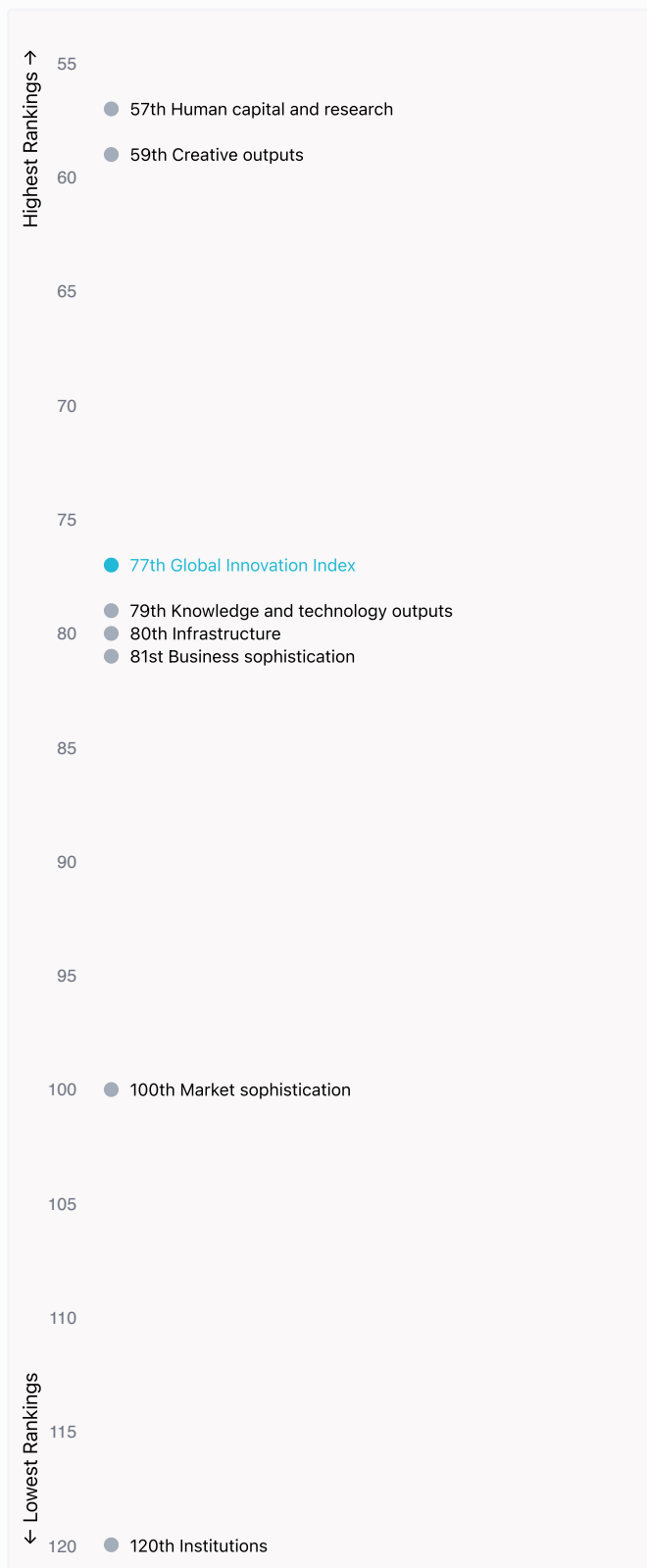


# Global Innovation Index 2025



## Overview of Argentina'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 Argentina are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



### Highest Rankings

Argentina ranks highest in Human capital and research (57th) and Creative outputs (59th).



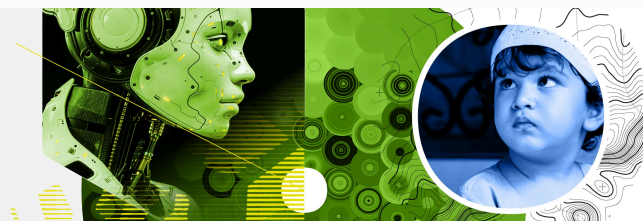
### Lowest Rankings

Argentina ranks lowest in Institutions (120th), Market sophistication (100th) and Business sophistication (81st).



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

# Global Innovation Index 2025



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



### Upper middle-income economies

Argentina performs above the Upper middle-income group average in Human capital and research, Creative outputs.



### Latin America and the Caribbean

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

#### Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.63

Upper middle-income | Score: 44.7

LCN | Score: 38.69

Argentina | Score: 28.60

#### Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 59.30

Argentina | Score: 33.76

Upper middle-income | Score: 29.7

LCN | Score: 26.83

#### Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 61.36

Upper middle-income | Score: 41.1

Argentina | Score: 38.49

LCN | Score: 36.36

#### Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 61.82

Upper middle-income | Score: 34.6

LCN | Score: 29.96

Argentina | Score: 28.16

#### Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 59.10

Upper middle-income | Score: 27.7

Argentina | Score: 26.63

LCN | Score: 25.00

#### Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 54.93

Upper middle-income | Score: 20.0

Argentina | Score: 18.15

LCN | Score: 15.29

#### Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.98

Argentina | Score: 26.71

Upper middle-income | Score: 22.6

LCN | Score: 17.22



## Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Argentina

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



Argentina's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Tertiary enrolment, % gross** (rank 4), **School life expectancy, years** (rank 9) and **Intellectual property payments, % total trade** (rank 14).

### Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
4	2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross
9	2.1.3	School life expectancy, years
14	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade
23	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
27	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
30	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$
30	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
32	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
35	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
37	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index

### Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
132	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business <sup>†</sup>
129	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
119	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade
113	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*
109	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
107	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
88	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture <sup>†</sup>
83	4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups <sup>†</sup>
77	4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP

# Global Innovation Index 2025



## Argentina's innovation system

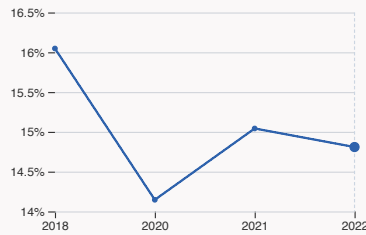
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

### › Innovation inputs in Argentina



#### 2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.81 % GDP in 2022, up by 0.16 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 45.



#### 2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 14.81 % of total graduates in 2022, down by 0.23 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 107.



#### 2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 1276.72 FTE per million population in 2022, up by 0.3% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.



#### 2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.6 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.05 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 60.



#### 2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 38.67 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 9.14% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.



#### 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.14 in 2023, down by 8.59% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 56.



#### 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 23.36 % of total workforce in 2023, up by 5.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 63.

# Global Innovation Index 2025

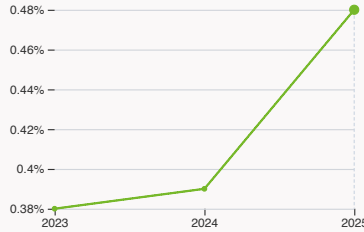


## > Innovation outputs in Argentina



### 6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 421 patents in 2023, down by 5.18% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 89.



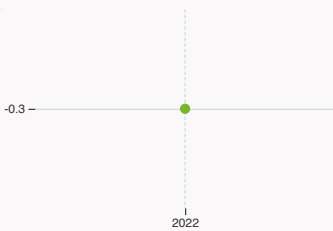
### 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 0.48 % GDP in 2025, up by 0.09 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 43.



### 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 101.43 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2023, up by 9.15% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.



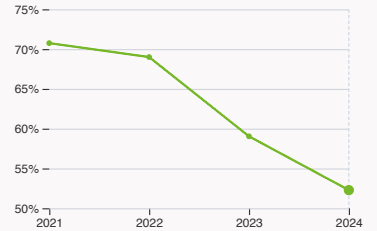
### 6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.3 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.



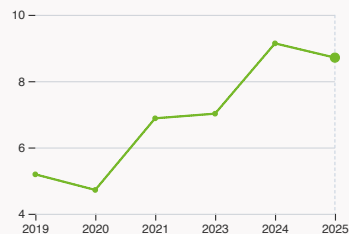
### 6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 769.32 million USD in 2023, up by 5.32% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 83.



### 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 52.28 % for the top 15 companies in 2024, down by 6.76 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.



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

was equal to 8.71 billion USD in 2025, down by 4.7% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.



### 7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 172 films in 2023, down by 12.24% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 30.



### 7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 334.85 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, up by 4.62% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 60.

# Global Innovation Index 2025



## Argentina'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.

### 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from Argentina

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
1	DESPEGAR.COM	Travel & Leisure	76	19	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 Argentina's top universities

Rank	University	Score
71	UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES (UBA)	67.60
481	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA ARGENTINA	25.00
524	UNIVERSIDAD AUSTRAL	23.40

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	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LA PLATA	44.20
2	AUSTRAL UNIVERSITY	38.20
3	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SAN MARTIN	35.55

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



## 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Argentina

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	City	Valuation, bn USD
1	UALA	Financial Services	Buenos Aires	3

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 Argentina

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	GRUPO FINANCIERO GALICIA S.A.	57.41
2	TELECOM ARGENTINA S.A.	66.89
3	YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA	15.42

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 Argentina with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	MERCADOLIBRE	Retail	4,741.8
2	GLOBANT	IT Services	1,678.9
3	YPF	Oil & Gas	944

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

Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

# Argentina

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
64	92	Upper middle	Latin America and the Caribbean	45.7	1,353.8	28,704.1
			Score / Value Rank			
<b>Institutions</b>			28.6 120	<b>Business sophistication</b> 26.6 81		
<b>1.1 Institutional environment</b>			37.2 106	<b>5.1 Knowledge workers</b> 30.8 99		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*			40.7 113 ○	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % 23.4 63 ●		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*			33.8 96	5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 15.2 50 ●		
<b>1.2 Regulatory environment</b>			38.9 97	5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, % 36.4 69		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*			35.6 97	5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP 0.3 52		
1.2.2 Rule of law*			42.3 90	5.1.5 GERD financed by business, % 22.9 64		
<b>1.3 Business environment</b>			9.6 130 ◇	<b>5.2 Innovation linkages</b> 17.7 99		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†			8.3 132 ○ ◇	5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, % 1.5 66		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†			10.9 88 ○	5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration† 27 94		
<b>Human capital and research</b>			33.8 57	5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5* 14.2 80		
<b>2.1 Education</b>			45.8 86	5.2.4 State of cluster development† 31.9 103		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP			4.8 45 ●	5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.04 68		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			17.4 56	<b>5.3 Knowledge absorption</b> 31.5 50		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years			18.7 9 ● ◆	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade 1.9 14 ● ◆		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science			394.8 66	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade 11.2 32 ●		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary			n/a n/a	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade 2.5 27 ● ◆		
<b>2.2 Tertiary education</b>			29.8 69	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP 2.5 72		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross			107.1 4 ● ◆	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses 11.2 62		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %			14.8 107 ○ ◇	<b>Knowledge and technology outputs</b> 18.1 79		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %			3.7 61 ●	<b>6.1 Knowledge creation</b> 12.6 72		
<b>2.3 Research and development (R&amp;D)</b>			25.7 41	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.3 89		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.			1,276.7 49 ●	6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			0.6 60	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.1 50		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD			41.4 41 ◆	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 6.7 94		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*			39.6 35 ● ◆	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index 28 37 ● ◆		
<b>Infrastructure</b>			38.5 80	<b>6.2 Knowledge impact</b> 22.8 79		
<b>3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)</b>			76.6 66	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % -2.2 129 ○ ◇		
3.1.1 ICT access*			95.8 40 ◆	6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP 0.5 43		
3.1.2 ICT use*			58.4 106 ◇	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 0.3 47		
3.1.3 Government's online service*			75.5 52	6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, % 31.8 37		
<b>3.2 General infrastructure</b>			22.4 99	<b>6.3 Knowledge diffusion</b> 19 66		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.			3,133 66 ●	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 0.2 41 ◆		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*			31.8 71	6.3.2 Production and export complexity 42.1 81		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP			19.1 109 ○	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade 0.9 83		
<b>3.3 Ecological sustainability</b>			16.5 90	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade 3 48		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use			10.6 71	6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP 5.2 50		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %			15 81	<b>Creative outputs</b> 26.7 59		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP			1.2 66	<b>7.1 Intangible assets</b> 31.9 56		
<b>Market sophistication</b>			28.2 100	7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, % 52.3 46		
<b>4.1 Credit</b>			14.4 105	7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 51.2 30 ●		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†			25.5 83 ○	7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP 1.5 54		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			16 122 ●	7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 1 65		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP			n/a n/a	<b>7.2 Creative goods and services</b> 13.7 63		
<b>4.2 Investment</b>			2.5 92	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 1.2 23 ● ◆		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP			8.4 77 ○	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 5.4 30		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.04 83	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69 3.5 49		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC			0.03 49	7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.04 119 ○		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.08 75	<b>7.3 Online creativity</b> 29.4 56		
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP			0.03 77	7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 4.9 63		
<b>4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale</b>			67.6 75	7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69 15.9 50		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %			6.5 110 ◇	7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP 67.3 60		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification			84.8 56			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$			1,353.8 30 ●			

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 Argentina.



Argentina has missing data for three indicators and outdated data for nine indicators.

### Missing data for Argentina

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2024	World Intellectual Property Organization; 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 Argentina

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2017	2023	International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2023	2024	International Labour Organization

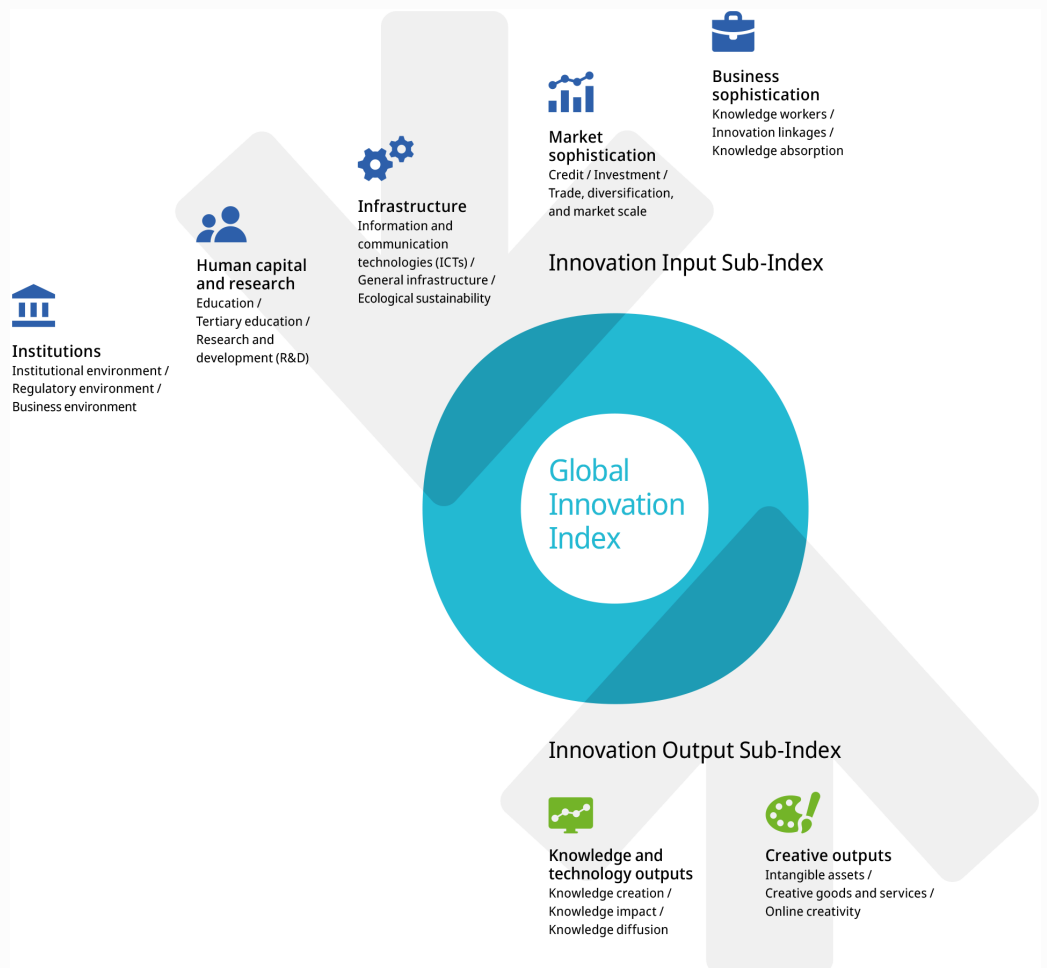
\*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

# 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.