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 ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

> Argentina ranks **73rd** among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.

> Argentina ranks **18th** among the 33 upper-middle-income group economies.

> Argentina ranks **6th** among the 19 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**Argentina GII Ranking (2020-2023)**

The table shows the rankings of Argentina 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 Argentina in the GII 2023 is between ranks 65 and 79.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GII Position</th>
<th>Innovation Inputs</th>
<th>Innovation Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>80th</td>
<td>80th</td>
<td>73rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>73rd</td>
<td>77th</td>
<td>71st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>69th</td>
<td>77th</td>
<td>62nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>73rd</td>
<td>84th</td>
<td>59th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

This year Argentina ranks **84th** in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Argentina ranks **59th** in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.
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.

Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

GDP per capita, PPP logarithmic scale (thousands of $)
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.
Overview of Argentina’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 Argentina are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.

Highest rankings
- 51st Creative outputs
- 54th Business sophistication
- 66th Infrastructure
- 70th Human capital and research
- 73rd Global Innovation Index
- 79th Knowledge and technology outputs
- 92nd Market sophistication

Argentina ranks highest in Creative outputs (51st), Business sophistication (54th), Infrastructure (66th) and Human capital and research (70th).

Lowest rankings
- 123rd Institutions
- 92nd Market sophistication
- 79th Knowledge and technology outputs
- 70th Human capital and research
- 66th Infrastructure
- 54th Business sophistication
- 51st Creative outputs

Argentina ranks lowest in Institutions (123rd), Market sophistication (92nd) and Knowledge and technology outputs (79th).

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Argentina can be found on this link.
Benchmark of Argentina against other country groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Argentina</th>
<th>Upper middle income</th>
<th>LCN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creative outputs</td>
<td>30.27</td>
<td>23.16</td>
<td>18.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business sophistication</td>
<td>30.28</td>
<td>29.27</td>
<td>26.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market sophistication</td>
<td>25.21</td>
<td>29.74</td>
<td>29.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human capital and research</td>
<td>29.97</td>
<td>29.68</td>
<td>24.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>39.85</td>
<td>40.40</td>
<td>35.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions</td>
<td>30.93</td>
<td>47.71</td>
<td>41.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 58.96
- Upper middle income | Score: 22.36
- Argentina | Score: 19.24
- LCN | Score: 17.14
→ Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Argentina

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

> Argentina’s main innovation strengths are Tertiary enrolment, % gross (rank 5), Intellectual property payments, % total trade (rank 12) and National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 (rank 13).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>5.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>7.2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2.1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>5.3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>7.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>4.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>5.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>7.1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...
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, % GDP
was equal to 5.07% GDP in 2020, up by 0.29 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 40.

2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %
was equal to 14.15% of total tertiary graduates in 2020, down by 1.27 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 101.

2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.
was equal to 1,231.96 FTE/mn pop. in 2020, up by 0.83% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 50.

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
was equal to 0.52% GDP in 2020, up by 0.047 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.

2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3
was equal to an average score of 43.77 for the top 3 universities in 2022, up by 1.55% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 29.

3.1.1 ICT access
was equal to a score of 9.07 in 2021, down by 0.11% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 45.
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups was equal to an average perception score of 3.41 in 2022, equivalent to an indicator rank of 75.

4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP was equal to 0.00026% GDP in 2022, down by 0.00073 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.

4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification was equal to an index score of 0.16 in 2021, down by 12.86% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 53.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % was equal to 25.3% in 2021, up by 6.89 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.
> Innovation outputs in Argentina

6.1.1 Patents by origin
was equal to 0.41 Thousands in 2021, down by 56.34% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 87.

6.1.5 Citable documents H-index
was equal to an index value of 546 in 2022, up by 7.059% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 36.

6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP
was equal to 0.381 % GDP in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.

6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP
was equal to 0.281% GDP in 2022, down by 0.048 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 47.

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %
was equal to 28.08% of total manufacturing output in 2021, up by 1.68 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 45.

6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
was equal to 0.286% total trade in 2021, down by 0.093 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 31.
6.3.2 Production and export complexity
was equal to a score of -0.224 in 2020, up by 10.96% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.

6.3.3 High-tech exports
was equal to 466,425,801 USD in 2021, down by 14.64% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 86.

7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %
was equal to 69% in 2022, down by 1.75 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 21.

7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000
was equal to 7.021 bn USD in 2023, up by 2.065% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.

7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports
was equal to 8,920,333,000 USD in 2021, up by 15.25% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 23.

7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69
was equal to 6.9 films/mn pop. 15–69 in 2021, up by 227.014% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 13.
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP

was equal to 256,906.2 Apps/bn PPP$ GDP in 2022, down by 10.48% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.
Argentina’s innovation top performers

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Argentina’s top universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES (UBA)</td>
<td>68.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA ARGENTINA</td>
<td>33.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>390</td>
<td>UNIVERSIDAD DE PALEARMO (UP)</td>
<td>29.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings). 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=x” or a range “x-y”.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Argentina

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Unicorn Company</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Valuation, bn USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>UALA</td>
<td>Fintech</td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Argentina

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Firm</th>
<th>Intensity, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MERCADOLIBRE INC</td>
<td>93.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CABLEVISION HOLDING SA</td>
<td>202.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CORP AMERICA AIRPORTS SA</td>
<td>136.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Brand Value, mn USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MERCADOLIBRE</td>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>3,745.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GLOBANT</td>
<td>IT Services</td>
<td>1,215.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>YPF</td>
<td>Oil &amp; Gas</td>
<td>601.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Brand Finance (https://brandirectory.com). Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.
Global Innovation Index 2023

Argentina

Output rank: 59 | Input rank: 84 | Income Region: Upper middle | LCN: Population (mn): 45.5 | GDP, PPP$ (bn): 1,207.2 | GDP per capita, PPP$: 26,073.8

Business sophistication

- 5.1 Knowledge workers: 34.3, 61
- 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %: 25.3, 54
- 5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %: 40.2, 53
- 5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP: 0.2, 54
- 5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %: 2.4, 63
- 5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %: 16.3, 45
- 5.2 Innovation linkages: 15.4, 95
- 5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration*: 33.5, 89
- 5.2.2 State of cluster development*: 26.8, 102
- 5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP: 0.1, 42
- 5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/tnn PPP$ GDP: 0.1, 101
- 5.2.5 Patent families/tnn PPP$ GDP: 0.1, 63
- 5.3 Knowledge absorption: 41.1, 40
- 5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade: 2.1, 12
- 5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade: 11.7, 22
- 5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade: 2.2, 30
- 5.3.4 FDN net inflows, % GDP: 1.4, 92
- 5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses: 10.6, 60

Knowledge and technology outputs

- 6.1 Knowledge creation: 13.0, 70
- 6.1.1 Patents by origin/tnn PPP$ GDP: 0.4, 87
- 6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/tnn PPP$ GDP: n/a, n/a
- 6.1.3 Utility models by origin/tnn PPP$ GDP: 0.1, 50
- 6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/tnn PPP$ GDP: n/a, n/a
- 6.1.5 Ouable documents H-index: 28.0, 36
- 6.2 Knowledge impact: 23.8, 82
- 6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %: -1.8, 124
- 6.2.2 Unemployment, %: 0.4, 41
- 6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP: 0.3, 47
- 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %: 28.1, 45
- 6.3 Knowledge diffusion: 20.9, 70
- 6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade: 0.4, 31
- 6.3.2 Production and export complexity: 47.8, 74
- 6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade: 0.6, 88
- 6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade: 2.7, 47
- 6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/tnn PPP$ GDP: 5.5, 91

Creative outputs

- 7.1 Intangible assets: 39.7, 42
- 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %: 69.0, 21
- 7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/tnn PPP$ GDP: 64.7, 31
- 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5000: 1.1, 54
- 7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/tnn PPP$ GDP: 1.4, 57
- 7.2 Creative goods and services: 18.2, 52
- 7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade: 1.1, 23
- 7.2.2 National feature films/tnm pop. 15-69: 6.9, 13
- 7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/tnm pop. 15-69: 3.4, 47
- 7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade: 0.2, 76
- 7.3 Online creativity: 23.4, 56
- 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/tnm pop. 15-69: 3.4, 64
- 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/tnm pop. 15-69: 6.4, 49
- 7.3.3 GitHub commits/tnm pop. 15-69: 14.8, 48
- 7.3.4 Mobile app creation/tnn PPP$ GDP: 68.9, 57

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.wipacitgliiranking. Square brackets [ ] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.
Global Innovation Index 2023

→ 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 ten indicators.

> Missing data for Argentina

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Economy Year</th>
<th>Model Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.5</td>
<td>Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.3</td>
<td>Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.2</td>
<td>PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> Outdated data for Argentina

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Economy Year</th>
<th>Model Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1</td>
<td>Expenditure on education, % GDP</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1</td>
<td>Researchers, FTE/mn pop.</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2</td>
<td>Gross expenditure on R&amp;D, % GDP</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.2</td>
<td>Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1</td>
<td>Market capitalization, % GDP</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1</td>
<td>Knowledge-intensive employment, %</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.2</td>
<td>Firms offering formal training, %</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>World Bank Enterprise Surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3</td>
<td>GERD performed by business, % GDP</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.5</td>
<td>Females employed w/advanced degrees, %</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.5</td>
<td>Research talent, % in businesses</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.