Global Innovation Index 2022

LITHUANIA

39th Lithuania ranks 39th 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 Lithuania 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 Lithuania in the GII 2022 is between ranks 37 and 40.

Rankings for Lithuania (2020–2022)

GIIYR	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2020	40	36	42
2021	39	35	43
2022	39	34	47

- Lithuania performs better in innovation inputs than innovation outputs in 2022.
- This year Lithuania ranks 34th in innovation inputs, higher than both 2021 and 2020.
- As for innovation outputs, Lithuania ranks 47th. This position is lower than both 2021 and 2020.

35th Lithuania ranks 35th among the 48 high-income group economies.

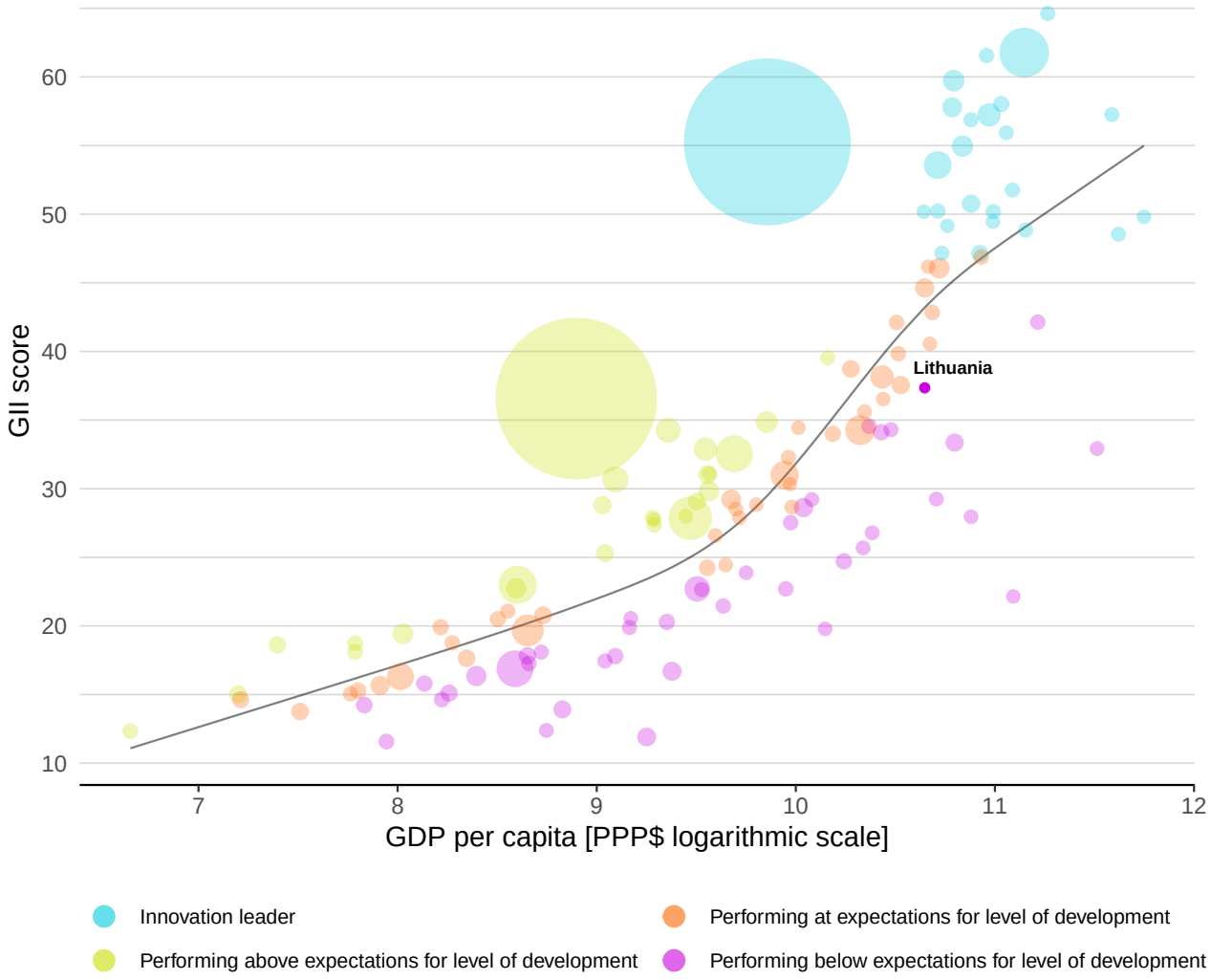
25th Lithuania ranks 25th among the 39 economies in Europe.

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

The positive relationship between innovation and development

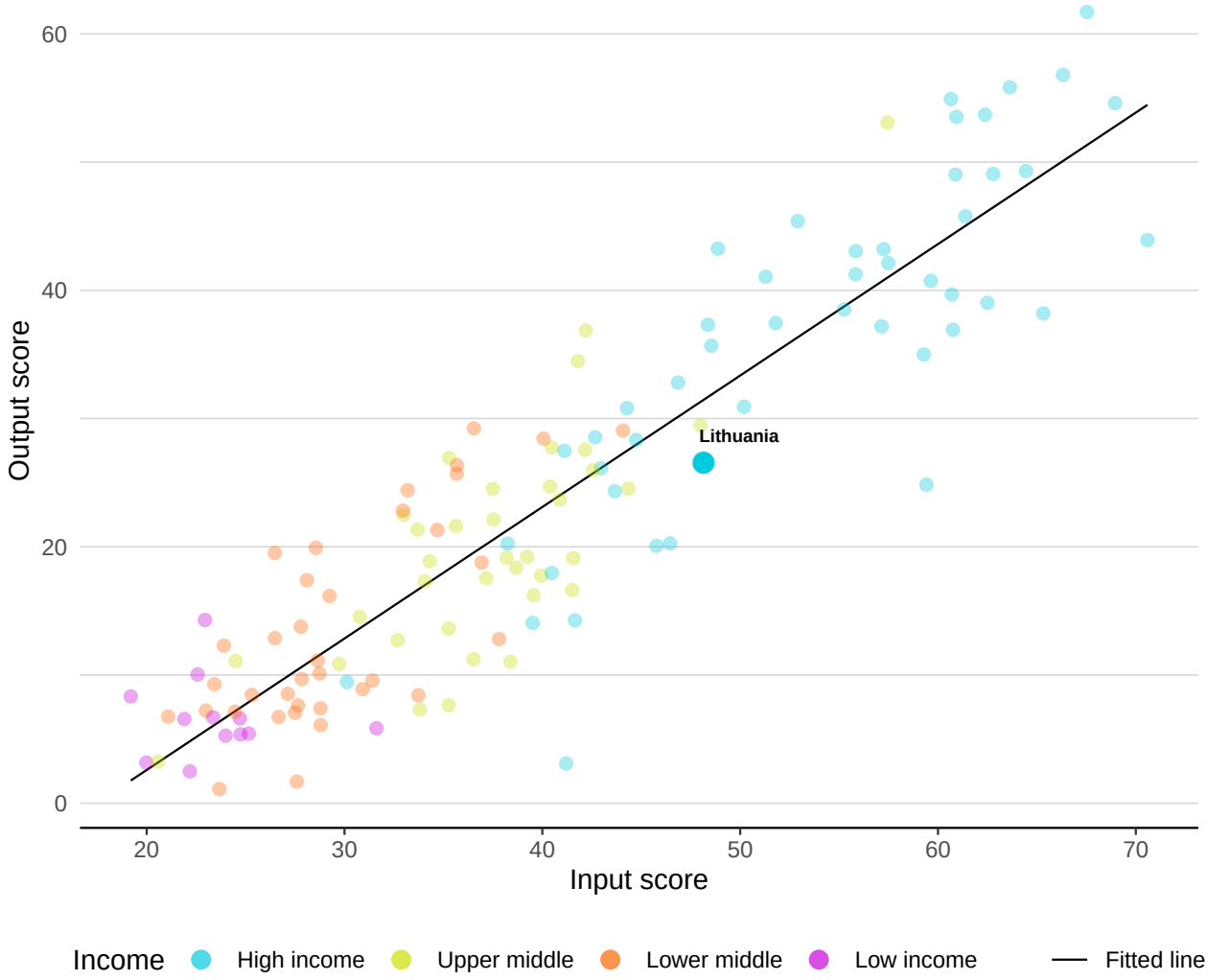


EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

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.

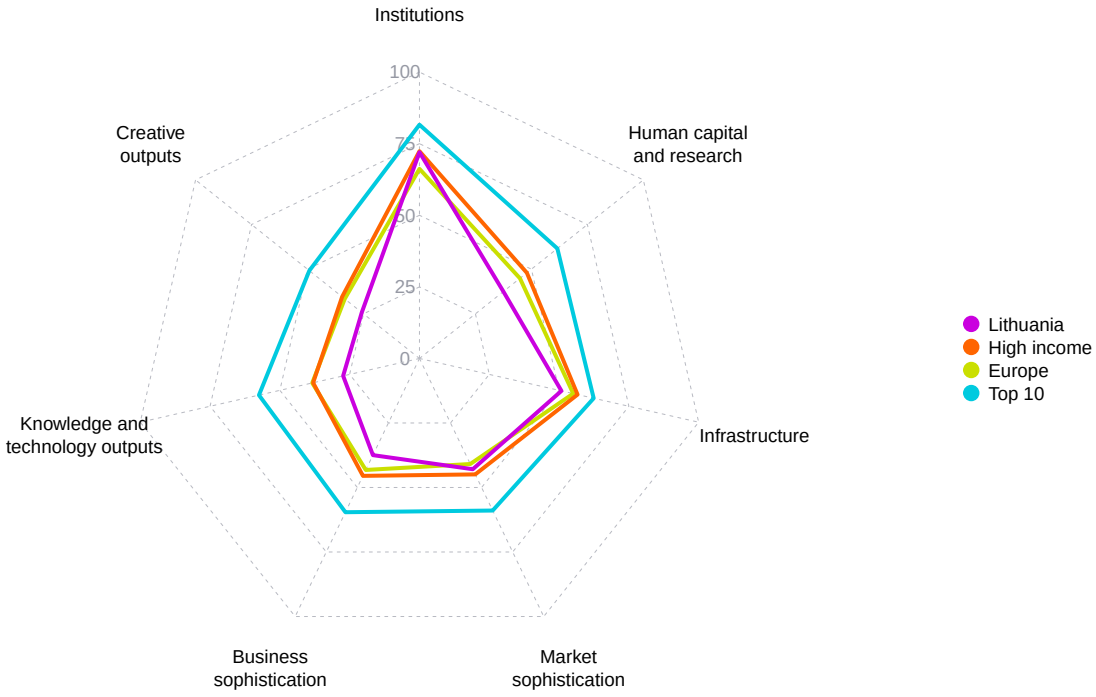
Lithuania produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

Innovation input to output performance



BENCHMARKING AGAINST OTHER HIGH-INCOME GROUP ECONOMIES AND EUROPE

The seven GII pillar scores for Lithuania



High-income group economies

Lithuania performs below the high-income group average in all GII pillars.

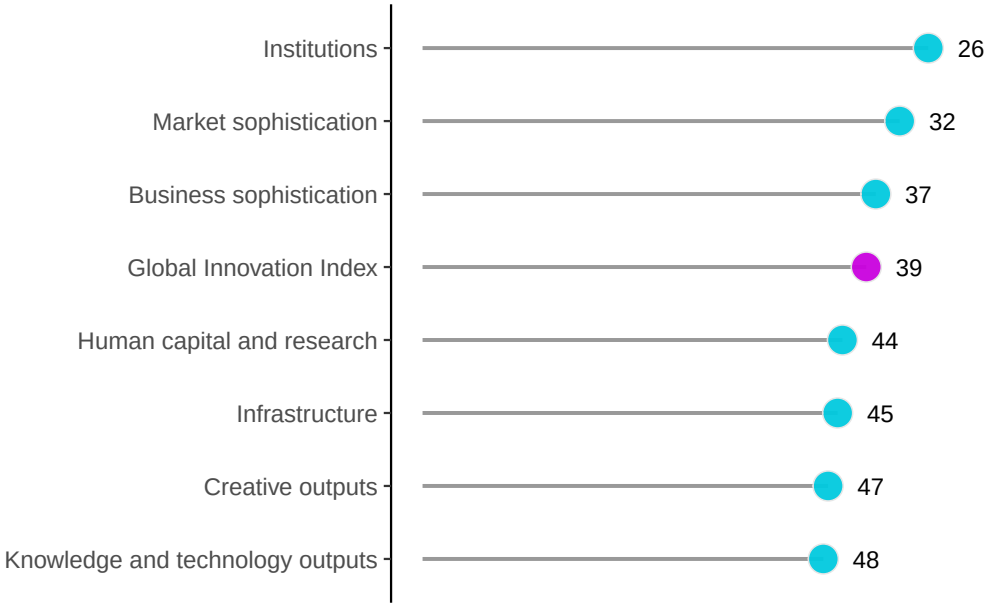
Europe

Lithuania performs above the regional average in two pillars, namely: Institutions; and, Market sophistication.

OVERVIEW OF RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII 2022 AREAS

Lithuania performs best in Institutions and its weakest performance is in Knowledge and technology outputs.

The seven GII pillar ranks for Lithuania



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

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

https://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/country_profile/profile.jsp?code=LT.

INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

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

Strengths and weaknesses for Lithuania

Strengths			Weaknesses		
Code	**Indicator name**	**Rank**	**Code**	**Indicator name**	**Rank**
1.1.1	Political and operational stability	10	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	75
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	8	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	38
3.1.1	ICT access	14	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	89
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	12	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	121
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups	6	4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	85
4.2.3	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	11	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth	84
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	3	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	93
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	8	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	92
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	14	7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	68
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	7	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	77

GII 2022 rank

Lithuania

39

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
47	34	High	EUR	2.7	117.6	42,091

		Score/ Value	Rank
Institutions		**72.0**	**26**
1.1	**Political environment**	79.0	21
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*	85.5	10 ●
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	72.5	28
1.2	**Regulatory environment**	81.0	28
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	72.1	29
1.2.2	Rule of law*	71.9	30
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	13.0	41
1.3	**Business environment**	56.0	42
1.3.1	Policies for doing business†	48.5	66
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture*	63.6	19
Human capital and research		**37.5**	**44**
2.1	**Education**	55.7	55
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP ◴	3.9	81
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	16.4	75 ○ ◇
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	16.3	29
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	479.7	32
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	7.8	8 ● ◆
2.2	**Tertiary education**	39.6	36
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	72.0	31
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	26.0	34
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	6.0	41
2.3	**Research and development (R&D)**	17.1	45
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	3,728.5	28
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	1.2	35
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0.0	38 ○ ◇
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*	19.4	52
Infrastructure		**50.8**	**45**
3.1	**Information and communication technologies (ICTs)**	83.5	31
3.1.1	ICT access*	94.3	14 ●
3.1.2	ICT use*	80.4	20
3.1.3	Government's online service*	85.3	24
3.1.4	E-participation*	73.8	64
3.2	**General infrastructure**	22.2	95 ○ ◇
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	1,692.9	89 ○ ◇
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	45.1	53 ◇
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	13.5	121 ○ ◇
3.3	**Ecological sustainability**	46.9	19
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	12.9	39
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	55.9	30
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	8.0	12 ● ◆
Market sophistication		**42.9**	**32**
4.1	**Credit**	34.4	40
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups*	56.2	6 ● ◆
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	37.6	85 ○ ◇
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a
4.2	**Investment**	34.8	21
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a
4.2.2	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	26
4.2.3	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	11 ●
4.2.4	Venture capital received, value, % GDP	0.0	20
4.3	**Trade, diversification, and market scale**	59.5	55
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	1.5	20
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification ◴	85.7	59
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	117.6	82

		Score/ Value	Rank
Business sophistication		**37.5**	**37**
5.1	**Knowledge workers**	49.9	32
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	45.3	22
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	27.5	59 ◇
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.6	39
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	34.0	55
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	29.2	3 ● ◆
5.2	**Innovation linkages**	33.8	34
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	53.7	35
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	44.0	84 ○ ◇
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.3	8 ●
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.0	59
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	37
5.3	**Knowledge absorption**	28.7	70 ◇
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.2	93 ○ ◇
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	8.5	63
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	1.4	69
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	5.5	16
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	28.5	42
Knowledge and technology outputs		**27.3**	**48**
6.1	**Knowledge creation**	18.2	51
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.3	57
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.4	36
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	29.4	30
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	13.0	60
6.2	**Knowledge impact**	29.7	58
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	3.4	14 ● ◆
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	3.0	45
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.1	92 ○ ◇
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	13.0	24
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, % ◴	17.0	69 ◇
6.3	**Knowledge diffusion**	34.1	45
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.1	61 ◇
6.3.2	Production and export complexity	60.1	33
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	6.8	28
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	2.8	48
Creative outputs		**25.8**	**47**
7.1	**Intangible assets**	24.5	69
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	28.2	68 ○
7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	44.1	53
7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.0	77 ○ ◇
7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2.3	44
7.2	**Creative goods and services**	26.9	41
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.9	35
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	7.7	13
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.2	34
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.9	29
7.3	**Online creativity**	27.1	26
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	14.3	33
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	34.5	20
7.3.3	GitHub commit pushes received/mn pop. 15–69	23.9	29
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	35.6	7 ● ◆

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/global_innovation_index/en/2022. 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 Lithuania.

Missing data for Lithuania

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2020	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2020	World Federation of Exchanges
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2020	World Intellectual Property Organization
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2021	PwC, GEMO

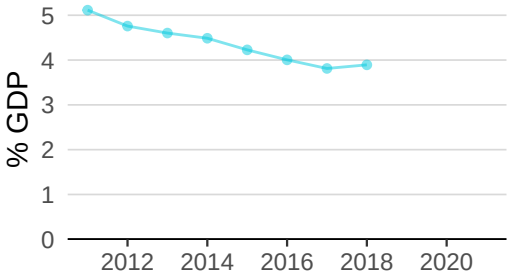
Outdated data for Lithuania

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2018	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	2013	2019	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	2013	2019	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

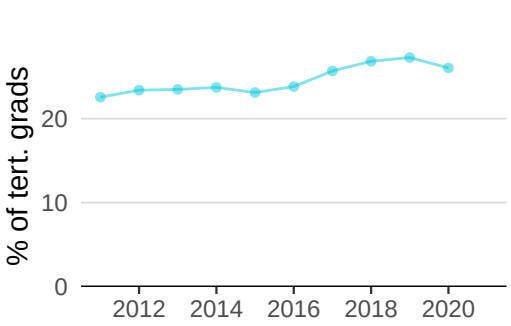
LITHUANIA'S INNOVATION SYSTEM

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

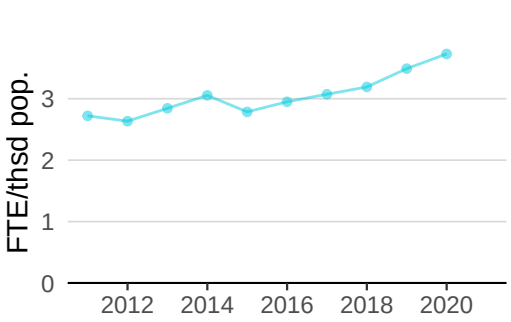
Innovation inputs



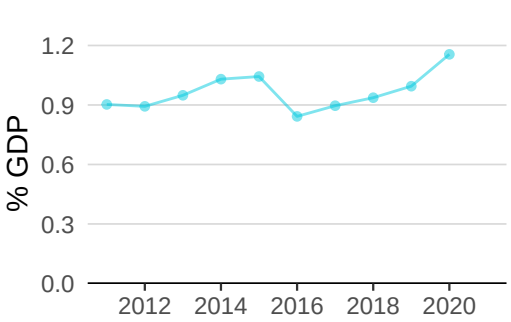
2.1.1 Expenditure on education was equal to 3.9% GDP in 2018–up by 2 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 81.



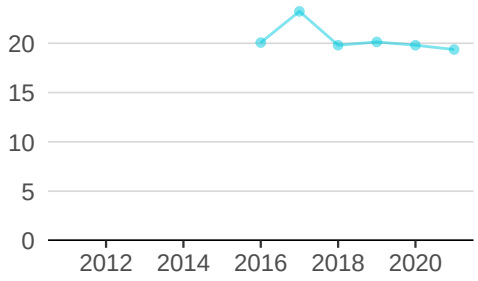
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering was equal to 26.0% of tert. grads in 2020–down by 5 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 34.



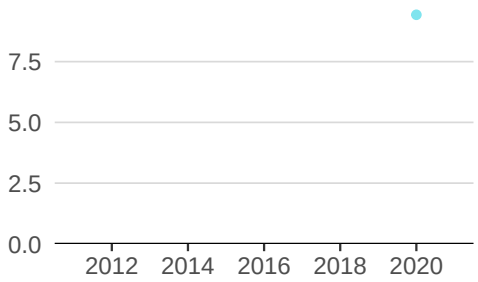
2.3.1 Researchers was equal to 3.7 FTE/thsd pop. in 2020–up by 7 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 28.



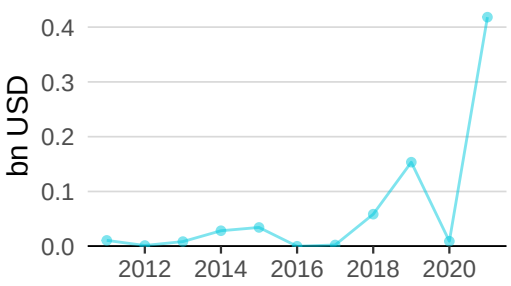
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D was equal to 1.2% GDP in 2020–up by 16 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.



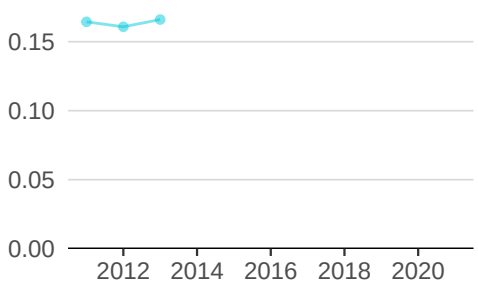
2.3.4 QS university ranking was equal to 19.4 in 2021–down by 2 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 52.



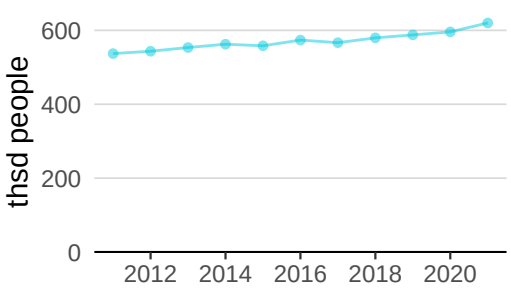
3.1.1 ICT access was equal to 9.4 in 2020 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 14.



4.2.4 Venture capital received was equal to 0.4 bn USD in 2021–up by 4460 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 20.

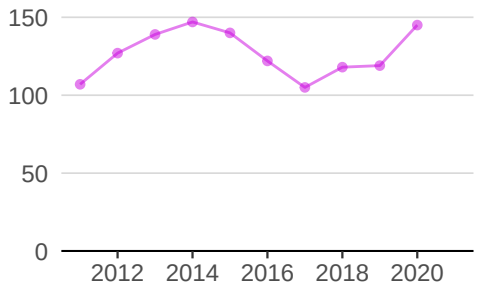


4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification was equal to 0.2 in 2013–up by 3 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.

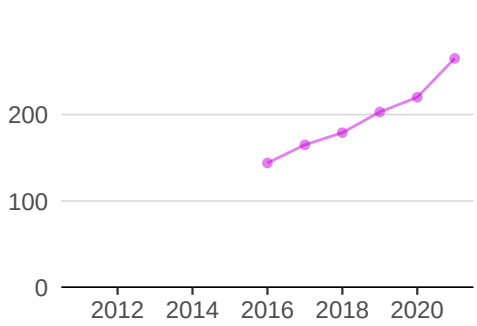


5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment was equal to 620.1 thsd people in 2021–up by 4 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 22.

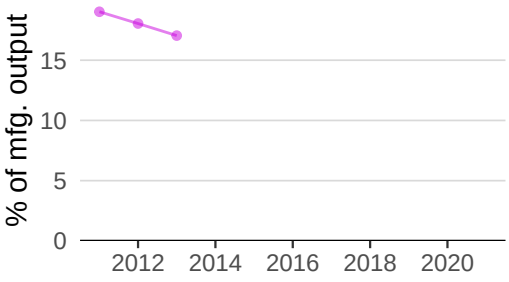
Innovation outputs



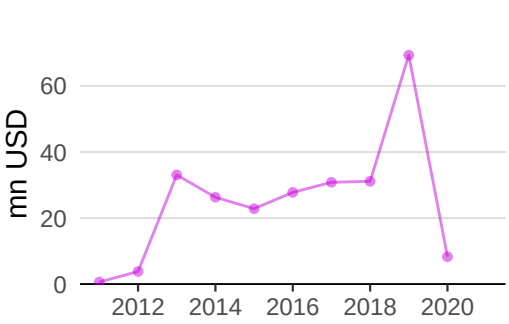
6.1.1 Patents by origin was equal to 145.0 in 2020–up by 22 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.



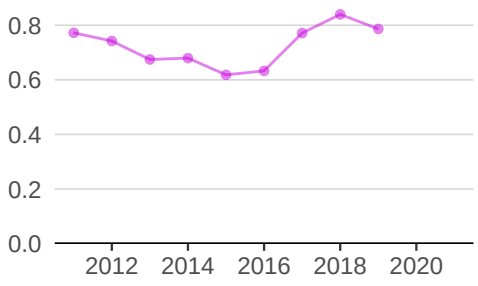
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index was equal to 265.0 in 2021–up by 20 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 60.



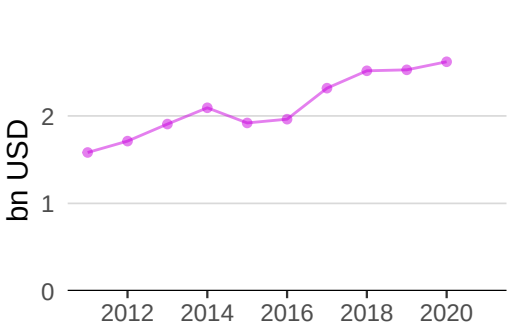
6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing was equal to 17.0% of mfg. output in 2013–down by 6 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.



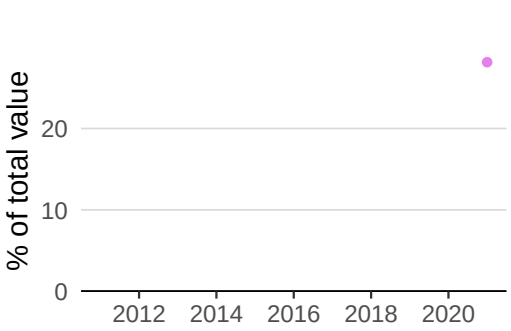
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts was equal to 8.3 mn USD in 2020–down by 88 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 61.



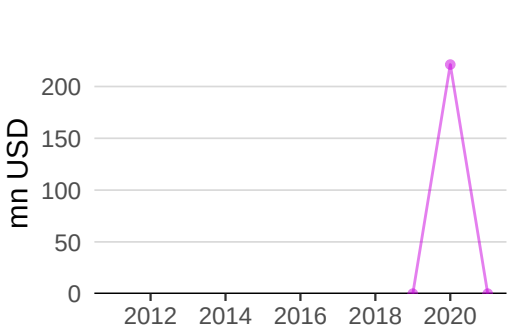
6.3.2 Production and export complexity was equal to 0.8 in 2019–down by 6 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 33.



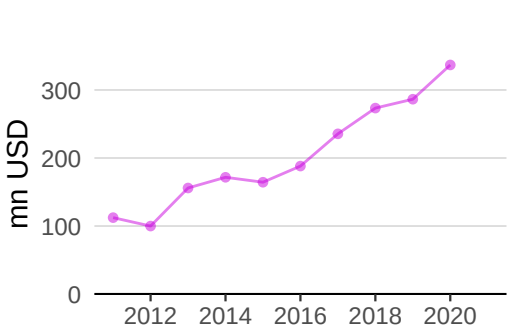
6.3.3 High-tech exports was equal to 2.6 bn USD in 2020–up by 4 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 28.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity was equal to 28.2% of total value in 2021 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 68.



7.1.3 Global brand value was equal to 0.0 mn USD in 2021–down by 100 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 77.



7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports was equal to 336.8 mn USD in 2020–up by 18 percentage points from the year prior–and equivalent to an indicator rank of 35.

LITHUANIA'S INNOVATION TOP PERFORMERS

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors

Firm	Industry	R&D	R&D Growth	R&D Intensity	Rank

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
VILNIUS UNIVERSITY	28.0	400=
VILNIUS GEDIMINAS TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	15.6	751-800
KAUNAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	14.5	801-1000

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
LITGRID	1
NOVATURAS	2
PIENO ZVAIGZDES	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

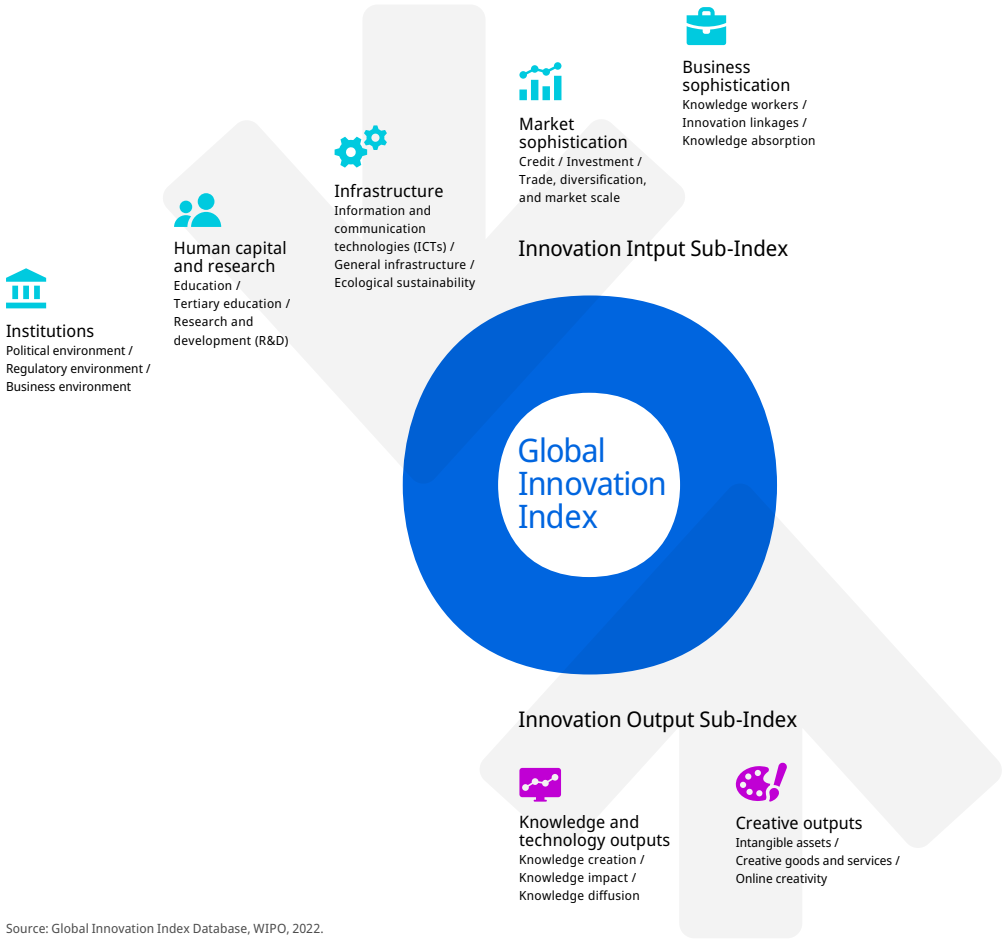
No observations

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

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.



Source: Global Innovation Index Database, WIPO, 2022.

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.