

CROATIA

41st

Croatia ranks 41st among the 131 economies featured in the GII 2020.

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 Croatia 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 Croatia in the GII 2020 is between ranks 41 and 48.

Rankings of Croatia (2018–2020)

	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2020	41	44	43
2019	44	46	52
2018	41	42	42

- Croatia performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2020.
- This year Croatia ranks 44th in innovation inputs, higher than last year and lower compared to 2018.
- As for innovation outputs, Croatia ranks 43rd. This position is higher than last year and lower compared to 2018.

38th

Croatia ranks 38th among the 49 high-income group economies.

28th

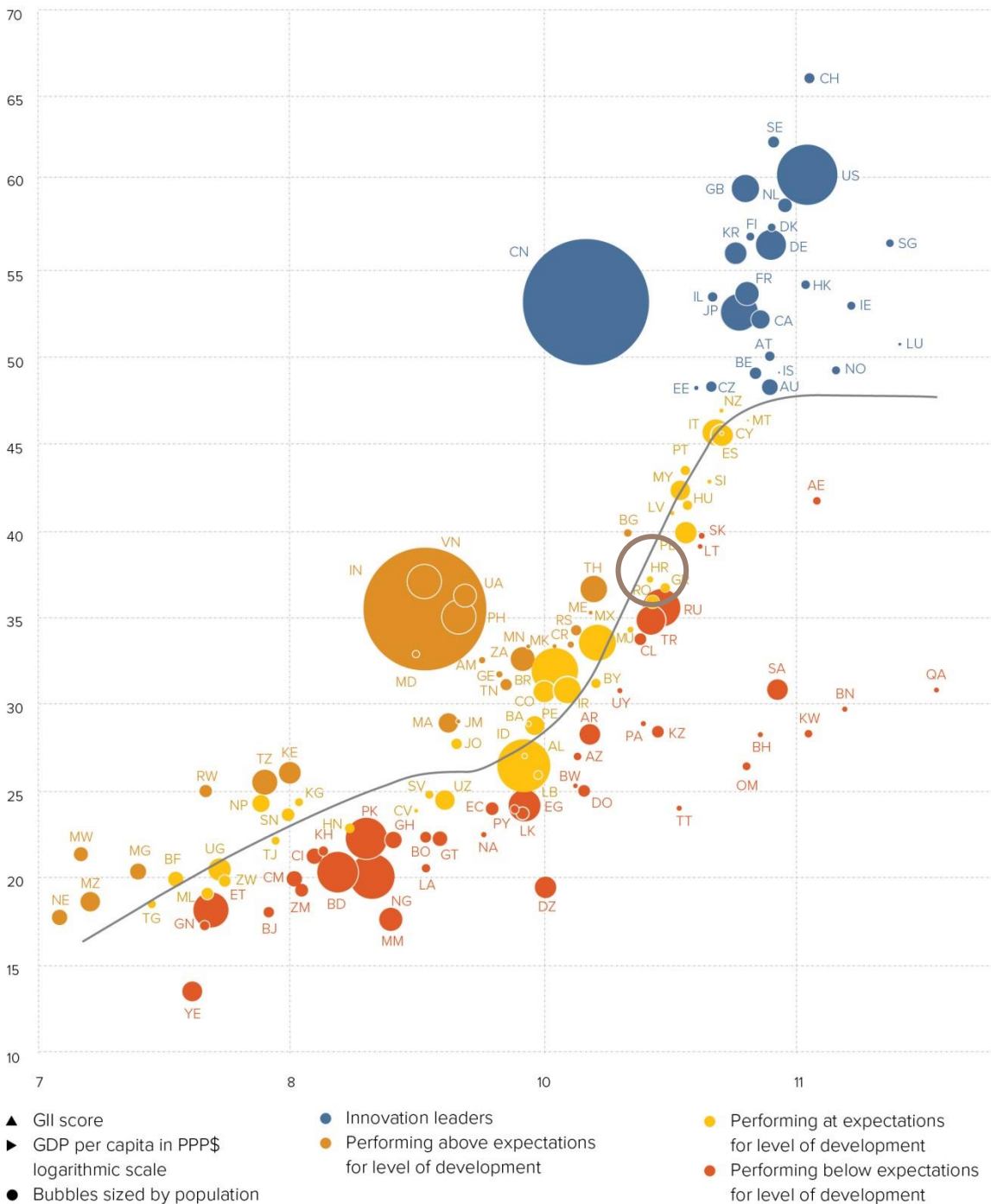
Croatia ranks 28th among the 39 economies in Europe.

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, Croatia's performance matches expectations for its level of development.

The positive relationship between innovation and development

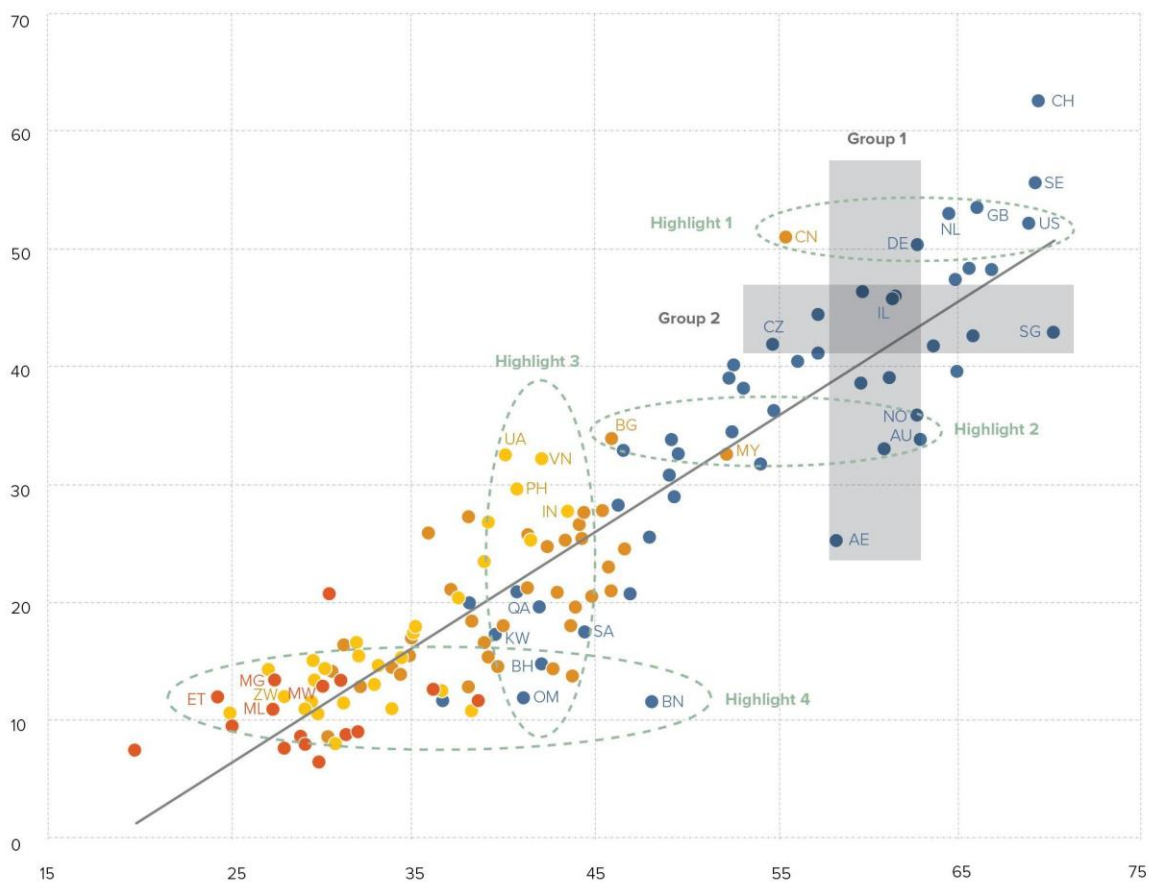


EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

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.

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

Innovation input to output performance, 2020

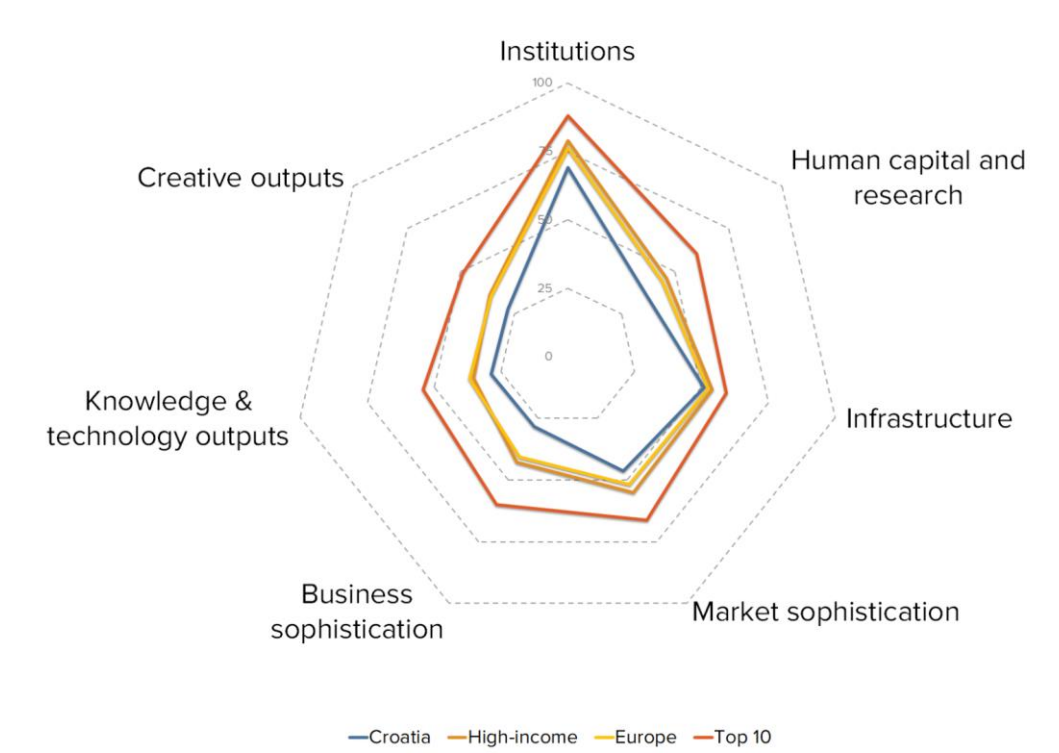


▲ Output score ● High income group ● Lower middle-income group — Fitted values
 ► Input score ● Upper middle-income group ● Low income group

AU	Australia	IN	India	NL	Netherlands	CH	Switzerland
BH	Bahrain	IL	Israel	NO	Norway	UA	Ukraine
BN	Brunei Darussalam	KW	Kuwait	OM	Oman	AE	United Arab Emirates
BG	Bulgaria	MG	Madagascar	PH	Philippines	GB	United Kingdom
CN	China	MW	Malawi	QA	Qatar	US	United States of America
CZ	Czech Republic	ML	Mali	SA	Saudi Arabia	VN	Viet Nam
ET	Ethiopia	MY	Malaysia	SG	Singapore	ZW	Zimbabwe
DE	Germany			SE	Sweden		

BENCHMARKING CROATIA AGAINST OTHER HIGH-INCOME GROUP ECONOMIES AND EUROPE

Croatia's scores in the seven GII pillars



High-income group economies

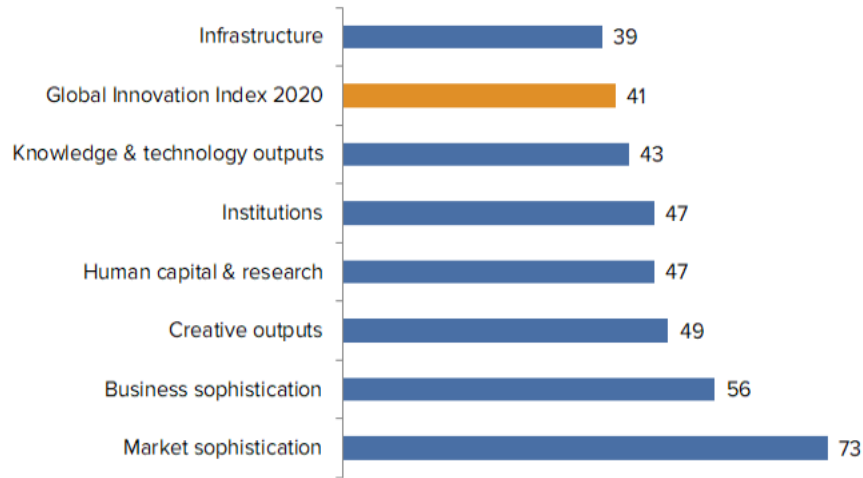
Croatia scores below average for its income group in all seven of the GII pillars.

Europe

Compared to other economies in Europe, Croatia performs below average in all seven of the GII pillars.

OVERVIEW OF CROATIA RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII AREAS

Croatia performs best in Infrastructure and its weakest performance is in Market sophistication.



*The highest possible ranking in each pillar is 1.

INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The table below gives an overview of the strengths and weaknesses of Croatia in the GII 2020.

Strengths			Weaknesses		
Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank
2.1	Education	30	1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	87
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	1	2.3.3	Global R&D companies, top 3, mn US\$	42
3.3	Ecological sustainability	7	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	84
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	5	4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	94
6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	17	4.3.2	Intensity of local competition†	117
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	28	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	59
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	10	5.2	Innovation linkages	98
6.3.3	ICT services exports, % total trade	34	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration†	118
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	31	5.2.2	State of cluster development†	122
7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	13	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	83
7.2.4	Printing & other media, % manufacturing	7	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	98
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	32			

STRENGTHS

GII strengths for Croatia are found in four of the seven GII pillars.

- Human capital & research (47): shows strengths in the sub-pillar Education (30) and in the indicator Pupil–teacher ratio (1).
- Infrastructure (39): demonstrates strengths in the sub-pillar Ecological sustainability (7) and in the indicator ISO 14001 environmental certificates (5).
- Knowledge & technology outputs (43): reveals strengths in the indicators Scientific & technical articles (17), New businesses (28), ISO 9001 quality certificates (10) and ICT services exports (34).
- Creative outputs (49): displays strengths in the indicators Industrial designs by origin (31), Cultural & creative services exports (13), Printing & other media (7) and Generic top-level domains (32).

WEAKNESSES

GII weaknesses for Croatia are found in six of the seven GII pillars.

- Institutions (47): exhibits weakness in the indicator Ease of starting a business (87).
- Human capital & research (47): the indicator Global R&D companies (42) reveals a weakness.
- Infrastructure (39): displays weakness in the indicator Gross capital formation (84).
- Market sophistication (73): shows weaknesses in the indicators Ease of getting credit (94) and Intensity of local competition (117).
- Business sophistication (56): demonstrates weaknesses in the sub-pillar Innovation linkages (98) and in the indicators Firms offering formal training (59), University/industry research collaboration (118), State of cluster development (122) and High-tech imports (83).
- Knowledge & technology outputs (43): displays weakness in the indicator Computer software spending (98).

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2019 rank	
43	44	High	EUR	4.1	112.6	24,207.9	44	
INSTITUTIONS.....				Score/Value	Rank			
INSTITUTIONS.....				69.1	47			
1.1	Political environment.....	66.4	43	◇	5.1	Knowledge workers.....	39.6	46
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*.....	78.6	38		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %.....	37.0	33
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*.....	60.4	46	◇	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %.....	26.2	59 ○
					5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP.....	0.5	38
					5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %.....	42.6	41
					5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %.....	17.6	36
1.2	Regulatory environment.....	70.1	46		5.2	Innovation linkages.....	16.6	98 ○ ◇
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*.....	53.6	50	◇	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration*.....	28.3	118 ○ ◇
1.2.2	Rule of law*.....	55.1	50	◇	5.2.2	State of cluster development.....	30.7	122 ○ ◇
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks.....	15.1	59		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP.....	0.1	41
1.3	Business environment.....	70.9	68		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	0.0	44
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*.....	85.3	87	○ ◇	5.2.5	Patent families 2+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	0.2	49
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*.....	56.5	58		5.3	Knowledge absorption.....	28.7	63
					5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade.....	1.1	34
					5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade.....	6.5	83 ○
					5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade.....	1.6	41
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP.....	3.1	48
					5.3.5	Research talent, % in business enterprise.....	22.7	53
HUMAN CAPITAL & RESEARCH.....				Score/Value	Rank			
HUMAN CAPITAL & RESEARCH.....				36.5	47			
2.1	Education.....	56.2	30	●	6.1	Knowledge creation.....	24.3	43
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP.....	4.6	61		6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	1.3	59
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap.....	n/a	n/a		6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	0.4	38
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years.....	15.2	45		6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	0.6	34
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science.....	471.9	37		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	24.9	17 ●
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary.....	6.7	1	● ◆	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index.....	17.3	48
2.2	Tertiary education.....	41.3	39		6.2	Knowledge impact.....	30.6	39
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross.....	67.9	33		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %.....	1.1	62
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %.....	27.0	28		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64.....	5.9	28 ●
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %.....	2.9	66	◇	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP.....	0.0	98 ○ ◇
2.3	Research & development (R&D).....	11.8	53	◇	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	21.8	10 ● ◆
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.....	1,921.1	41		6.2.5	High- and medium-high-tech manufacturing, %.....	21.0	54
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP.....	1.0	38		6.3	Knowledge diffusion.....	30.9	42
2.3.3	Global R&D companies, avg. exp. top 3, mn \$US.....	0.0	42	○ ◇	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade.....	0.2	37
2.3.4	QS university ranking, average score top 3*.....	5.0	69	◇	6.3.2	High-tech net exports, % total trade.....	3.3	43
					6.3.3	ICT services exports, % total trade.....	3.0	34 ●
					6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP.....	0.4	79
INFRASTRUCTURE.....				Score/Value	Rank			
INFRASTRUCTURE.....				51.1	39			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)....	72.2	52	◇	7.1	Intangible assets.....	30.9	47
3.1.1	ICT access*.....	77.2	35		7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	35.1	69
3.1.2	ICT use*.....	66.7	49	◇	7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP.....	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Government's online service*.....	68.1	74	◇	7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	4.0	31 ●
3.1.4	E-participation*.....	77.0	57		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation*.....	51.9	73 ○ ◇
3.2	General infrastructure.....	24.5	76	◇	7.2	Creative goods and services.....	24.2	38
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/mn pop.....	2,853.1	64	◇	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade.....	1.5	13 ●
3.2.2	Logistics performance*.....	48.5	48		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69.....	2.0	67 ○ ◇
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP.....	21.4	84	○	7.2.3	Entertainment & Media market/th pop. 15-69.....	n/a	n/a
3.3	Ecological sustainability.....	56.7	7	● ◆	7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing.....	2.6	7 ● ◆
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use.....	10.3	51		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade.....	0.9	49
3.3.2	Environmental performance*.....	63.1	34		7.3	Online creativity.....	25.5	43
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	9.6	5	● ◆	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69.....	14.5	32 ●
					7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69.....	11.2	39
					7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69.....	69.9	40
					7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	7.9	48
MARKET SOPHISTICATION.....				Score/Value	Rank			
MARKET SOPHISTICATION.....				46.4	73			
4.1	Credit.....	36.8	81		4.1	Political environment.....	66.4	43
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*.....	50.0	94	○	4.1.1	Political and operational stability*.....	78.6	38
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP.....	55.9	61		4.1.2	Government effectiveness*.....	60.4	46
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP.....	n/a	n/a		4.2	Regulatory environment.....	70.1	46
4.2	Investment.....	43.6	41		4.2.1	Regulatory quality*.....	53.6	50
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*.....	70.0	36		4.2.2	Rule of law*.....	55.1	50
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP.....	38.0	39		4.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks.....	15.1	59
4.2.3	Venture capital deals/bn PPP\$ GDP.....	n/a	n/a		4.3	Business environment.....	70.9	68
4.3	Trade, competition, and market scale.....	59.0	79	◇	4.3.1	Ease of starting a business*.....	85.3	87
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %.....	1.7	22		4.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*.....	56.5	58
4.3.2	Intensity of local competition*.....	57.1	117	○ ◇				
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$.....	112.6	78					

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 Appendix II for details, including the year of the data, at <http://globalinnovationindex.org>. 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 data that are either missing or outdated for Croatia.

Missing data

Code	Indicator name	Country year	Model year	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2016	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	2018	Microfinance Information Exchange
4.2.3	Venture capital deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2019	Thomson Reuters
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	2019	Brand Finance
7.2.3	Entertainment & Media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2018	PwC

Outdated data

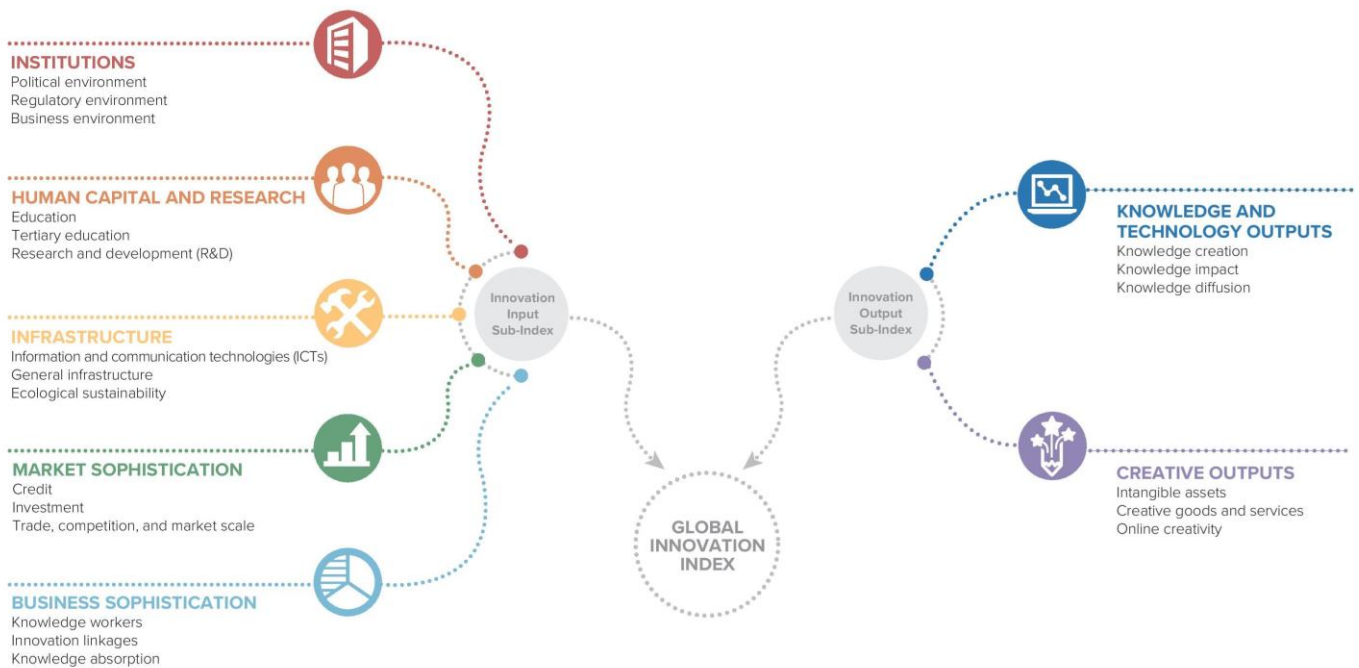
Code	Indicator name	Country year	Model year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2013	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	2016	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics

ABOUT THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX

The Global Innovation Index (GII) is co-published by Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations. In 2020, the GII presents its 13th edition devoted to the theme *Who Will Finance Innovation?*

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.

Framework of the Global Innovation Index 2020



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.

