

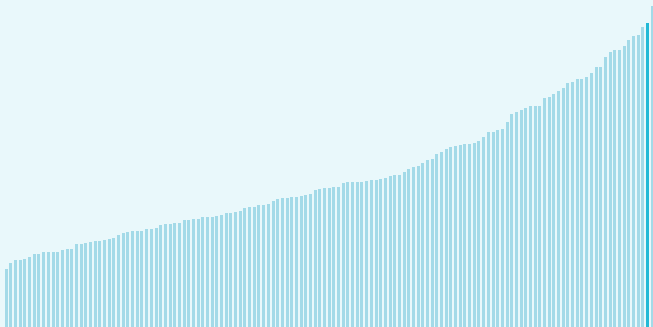
# Global Innovation Index 2025



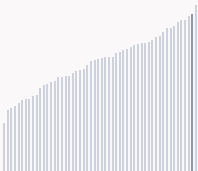
## Sweden ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Sweden ranks **2nd** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

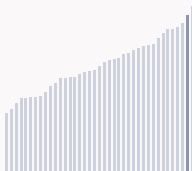
The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.



Sweden ranks 2nd among the 54 High-income group economies.



Sweden ranks 2nd among the 39 economies in Europe.



### > Sweden GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Sweden 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 Sweden in the GII 2025 is between ranks 2 and 3.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	2nd	3rd	2nd
2021	2nd	2nd	2nd
2022	3rd	4th	2nd
2023	2nd	4th	3rd
2024	2nd	3rd	2nd
2025	2nd	3rd	2nd

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

This year Sweden ranks 3rd in innovation inputs. This position is the same as last year.

Sweden ranks 2nd in innovation outputs. This position is the same as last year.

Sweden has 2 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 Sweden, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Sweden, 8 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	▲ 1.9 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 3.4 % 2022 - 2023	▼ -17.6 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -12.5 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.2 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 3 % 2013 - 2023	▼ -8.1 % 2020 - 2024	▼ -0.4 % 2014 - 2024

### Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	0% 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.9% 2022 - 2023	▲ 59.1% 2022 - 2023	▲ 5% 2022 - 2023	▲ 19.6% 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	0% 2014 - 2024	▲ 3.2% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 5.5% 2013 - 2023	▲ 57.6% 2014 - 2024
Penetration	95.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	40.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	90.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	13 per 100 cars in 2024

### Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 1.3 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.3 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.9 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.2 % 2013 - 2023	+ 2.7 °C 2014
Level	132,128.7 USD in 2024	83.3 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



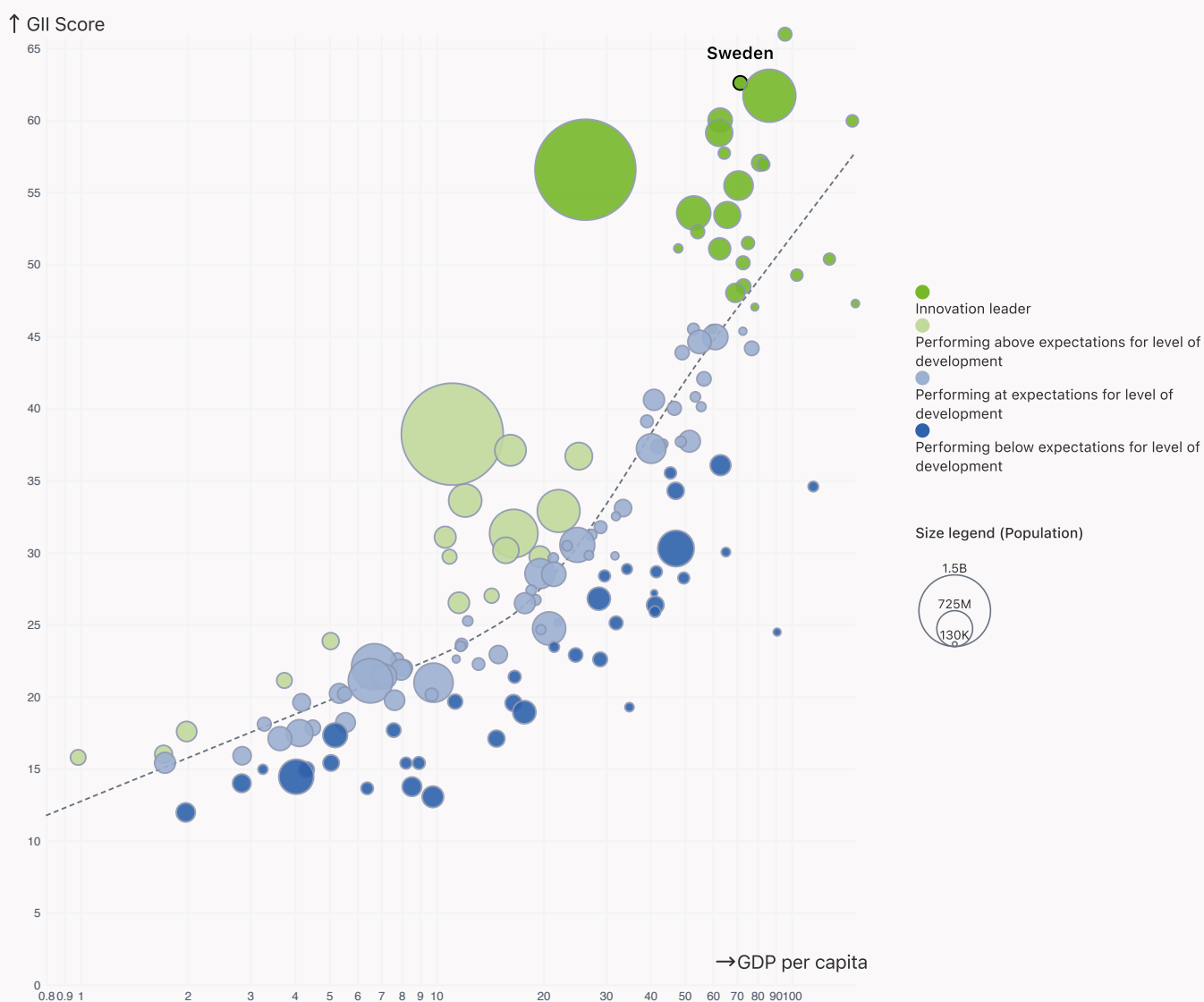
## Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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.



Sweden is an Innovation leader, ranking in the top 25 of the GII.

### > 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.



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

### > Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

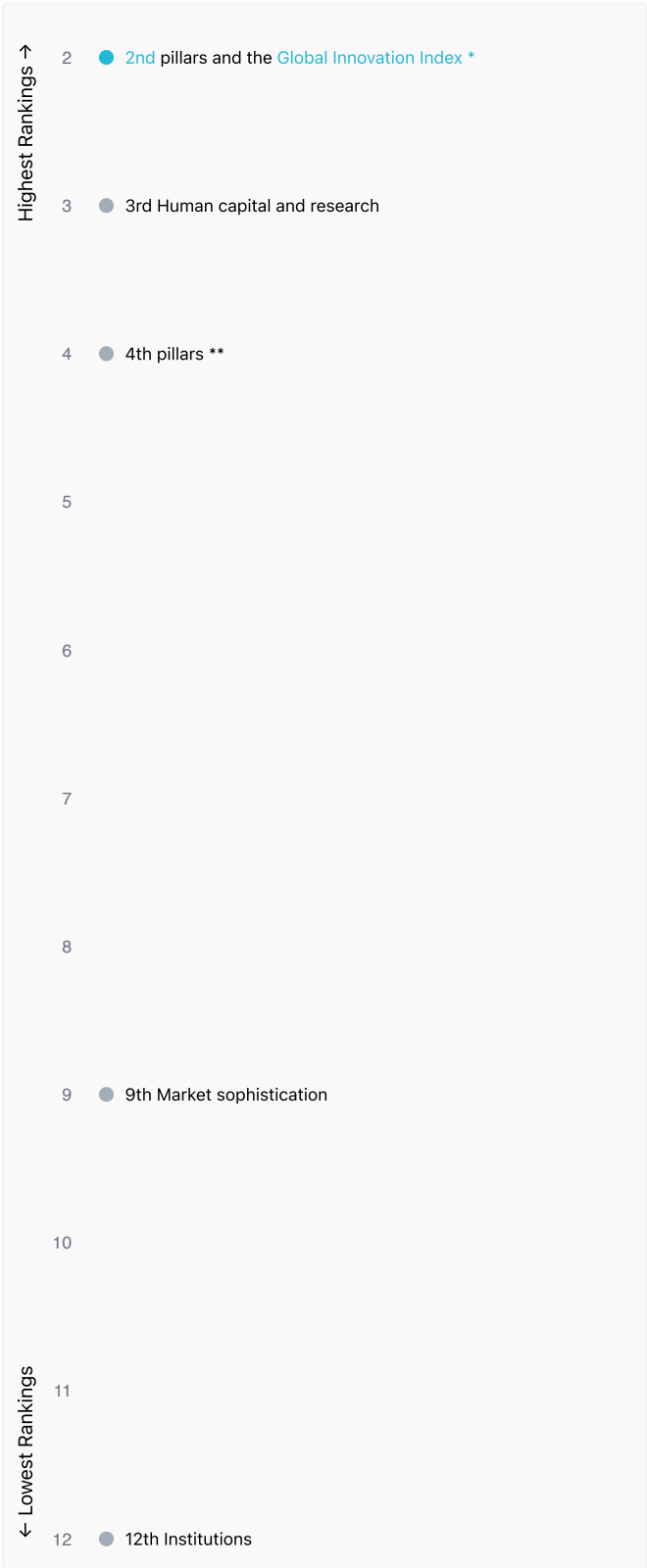


# Global Innovation Index 2025



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



### Highest Rankings

Sweden ranks highest in Business sophistication, Creative outputs (2nd).



### Lowest Rankings

Sweden ranks lowest in Institutions (12th), Market sophistication (9th) and Infrastructure, Knowledge and technology outputs (4th).

\* Business sophistication, Creative outputs

\*\* Infrastructure, Knowledge and technology outputs




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

# Global Innovation Index 2025




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

The charts shows the relative position of Sweden (blue bar) against other economy groupings (grey bars)



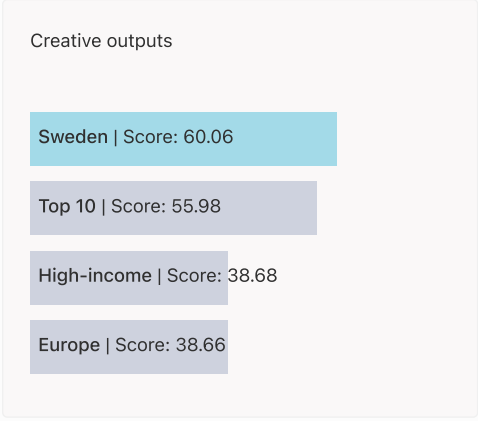
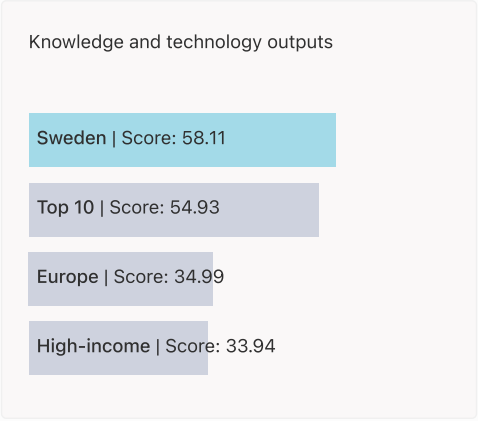
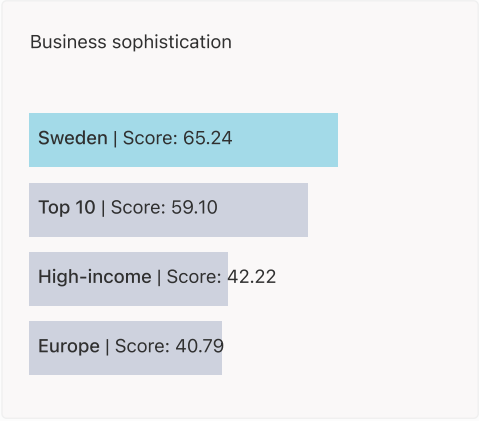
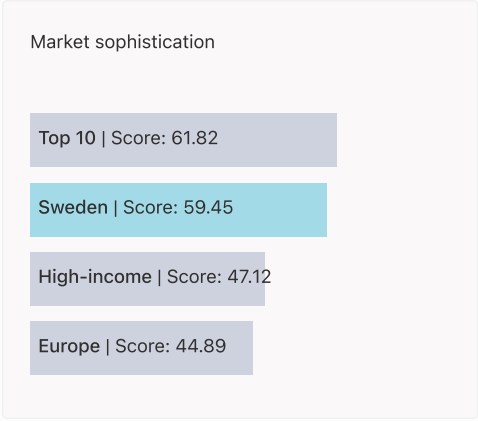
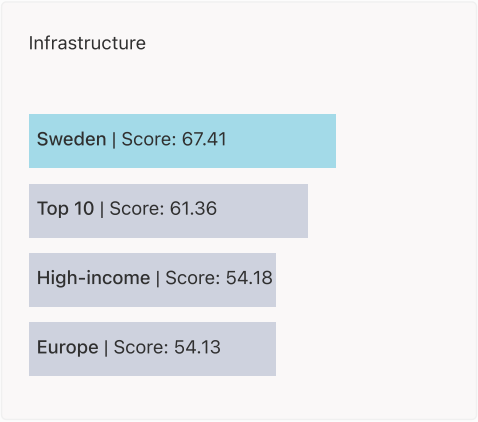
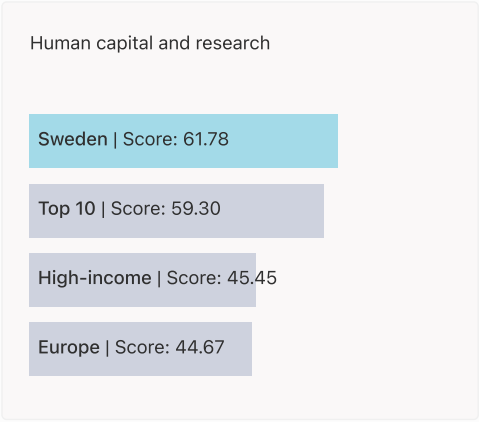
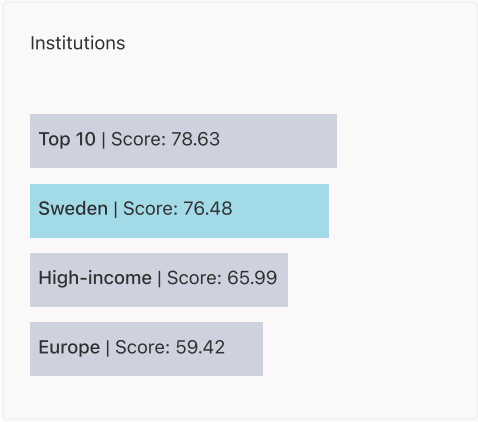
### High-income economies

Sweden performs above the High-income group average in all pillars.



### Europe

Sweden performs above the regional average in all pillars.



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# Global Innovation Index 2025



## Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Sweden

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

Sweden’s best-ranked innovation strengths are **Researchers, FTE/mn pop.** (rank 1), **Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP** (rank 2) and **Knowledge-intensive employment, %** (rank 3).

### Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.
2	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
3	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %
3	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
3	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
4	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
4	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
4	6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
5	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade
5	5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade

### Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
98	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
87	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
69	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP
65	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
61	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
52	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
52	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
45	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture <sup>+</sup>
33	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap
24	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %



# Global Innovation Index 2025



## Sweden's innovation system

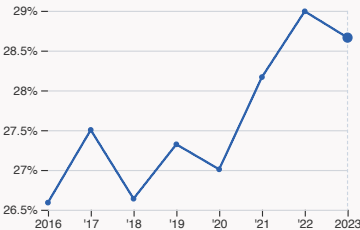
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

### > Innovation inputs in Sweden



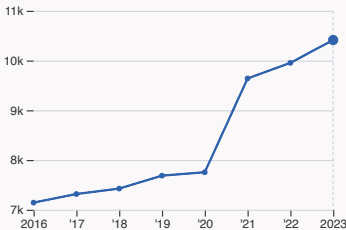
#### 2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 7.12 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.46 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.



#### 2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 28.66 % of total graduates in 2023, down by 0.33 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 28.



#### 2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 10413.004 FTE per million population in 2023, up by 4.61% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.



#### 2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 3.6 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.13 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 3.



#### 2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 63.53 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 1.05% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 14.



#### 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.09 in 2022, up by 13.11% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 15.



#### 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 57.98 % in 2024, up by 0.06 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 3.



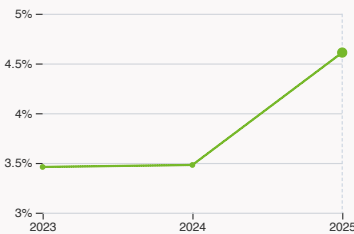
# Global Innovation Index 2025

## > Innovation outputs in Sweden



### 6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 7 thousand patents in 2023, up by 2.34% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 9.



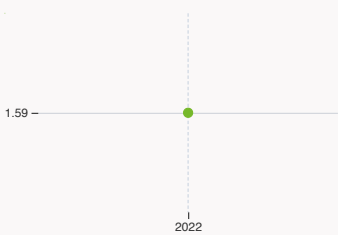
### 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 4.61 % GDP in 2025, up by 1.13 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 9.



### 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 98.77 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2022, down by 16.63% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 27.



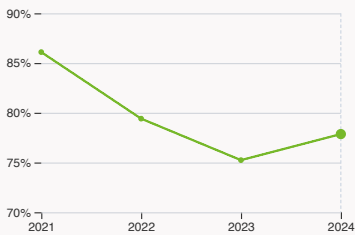
### 6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 1.59 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 10.



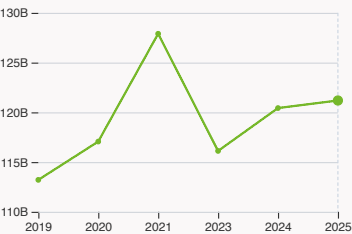
### 6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 27.15 billion USD in 2023, up by 6.47% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 24.



### 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 77.86 % for the top 15 companies in 2024, up by 2.62 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 9.



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

was equal to 121.19 billion USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2025, up by 0.63% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.



### 7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 59 films in 2023, up by 13.46% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 18.



### 7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 1.39 billion global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, up by 0.72% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 10.

# Global Innovation Index 2025



## Sweden'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 Sweden

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
1	ERICSSON	Technology Hardware & Equipment	4,440	4	19
2	GEELY SWEDEN HOLDINGS	Automobiles & Parts	3,234	70	9
3	VOLVO	Automobiles & Parts	2,579	17	5
4	HEXAGON	Industrial Engineering	730	17	13

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 Sweden's top universities

Rank	University	Score
74	KTH ROYAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	65.70
75	LUND UNIVERSITY	65.60
103	UPPSALA UNIVERSITY	59.30

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	KTH ROYAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	90.10
2	KAROLINSKA INSTITUTE	89.85
3	LUND UNIVERSITY	89.55

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.

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# Global Innovation Index 2025



## 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Sweden

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	City	Valuation, bn USD
1	KLARNA	Financial Services	Stockholm	15
2	NORTHVOLT	Industrials	Stockholm	9
3	KRY	Healthcare & Life Sciences	Stockholm	2

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 Sweden

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	ATLAS COPCO AB	94.34
2	AB VOLVO	53.62
3	ASSA ABLOY AB	92.80

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 Sweden with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	IKEA	Retail	13,419.1
2	VOLVO	Automobiles	11,459.1
3	H&M	Apparel	9,609.9

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

Sweden

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
2	3	High	Europe	10.6	763.6	71,730.8
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
Institutions				Business sophistication		
76.5 12				65.2 2		
1.1 Institutional environment				5.1 Knowledge workers		
83.2 12				68.9 4		
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
84 12				58 3 ●		
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		
82.4 10				29.4 6		
1.2 Regulatory environment				5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %		
88.8 11				28.4 98 ○		
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP		
86.4 10				2.7 5		
1.2.2 Rule of law*				5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %		
91.2 12				● 60.7 11		
1.3 Business environment				5.2 Innovation linkages		
57.4 42				67.4 8		
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business+				5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %		
72.9 19				5.4 12		
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture+				5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration+		
42 45 ○				66.5 8		
Human capital and research				5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*		
61.8 3				87.5 12		
2.1 Education				5.2.4 State of cluster development+		
68.2 12				78.5 21		
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		
● 7.1 4 ●				6.4 6		
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				5.3 Knowledge absorption		
22.6 33 ○				59.4 2		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		
18.5 12				4.6 5 ●		
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		
487.4 18				8.9 52 ○		
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		
12.7 61 ○				5.1 5 ●		
2.2 Tertiary education				5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		
42.2 27				7.2 19		
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses		
81.4 19				76.4 4		
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				Knowledge and technology outputs		
28.7 28				58.1 4		
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				6.1 Knowledge creation		
7.3 40				67.4 3		
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
75 3				9.5 9		
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
10,413 1 ●				4.3 4 ●		
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
3.6 3 ●				- -		
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		
78.3 10				37.2 10		
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		
65.1 14				59.1 13		
Infrastructure				6.2 Knowledge impact		
67.4 4				56.5 5		
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		
91.5 16				0.4 87 ○		
3.1.1 ICT access*				6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP		
95.7 41				4.6 9		
3.1.2 ICT use*				6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		
92.7 14				0.7 4 ●		
3.1.3 Government's online service*				6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing		
86 27				37.9 27		
3.2 General infrastructure				6.3 Knowledge diffusion		
64.7 6				50.3 13		
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		
15,727.7 7				3 6		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*				6.3.2 Production and export complexity		
86.4 7				84.4 10		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP				6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		
25.8 41				8.8 24		
3.3 Ecological sustainability				6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		
46 7				7.1 12		
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		
12.4 52 ○				3.5 69 ○		
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				Creative outputs		
71.2 3 ●				60.1 2		
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.1 Intangible assets		
3.1 31				58.8 7		
Market sophistication				7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		
59.5 9				77.9 9		
4.1 Credit				7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
59.8 10				29.2 65 ○		
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups+				7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		
69.8 19				19 2 ●		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		
127.8 12				2.5 33		
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				7.2 Creative goods and services		
n/a n/a				49.1 5		
4.2 Investment				7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		
35.9 15				3.8 5		
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		
n/a n/a				8.3 18		
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		
0.7 9				54 10		
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade		
0.5 14				1.5 32		
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3 Online creativity		
0.8 16				73.6 6		
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
0.5 15				57.3 15		
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69		
82.7 21				85.2 6		
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		
1.3 24 ○				78.4 10		
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification						
95.5 15						
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$						
763.6 40						

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 Sweden.



Sweden has missing data for three indicators and outdated data for two indicators.

### Missing data for Sweden

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund

### Outdated data for Sweden

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

# Global Innovation Index 2025



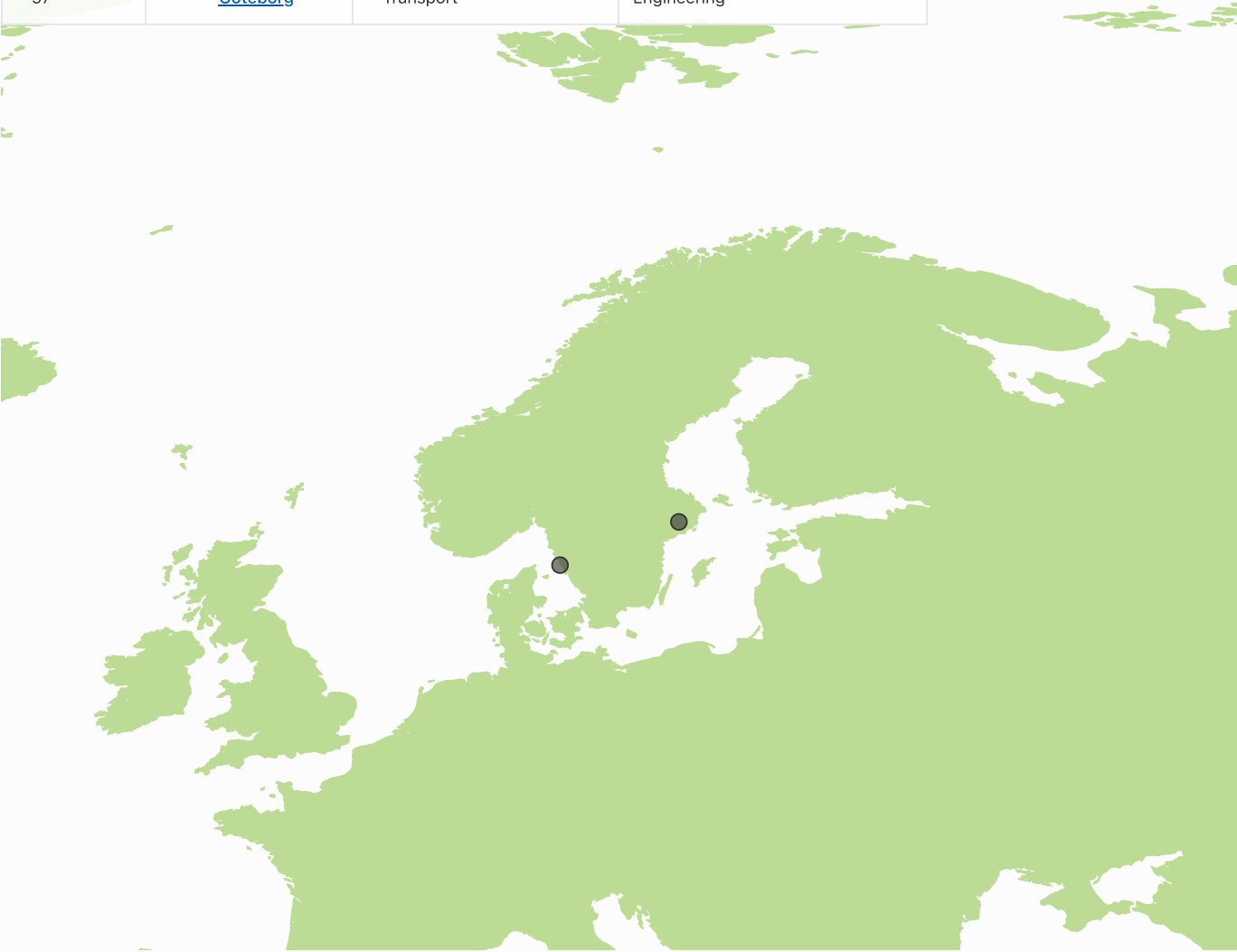
## Top innovation clusters in Sweden



Sweden has 2 clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index

The table and map below give an overview of the top innovation clusters in Sweden.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
32	<a href="#">Stockholm</a>	Digital communication	Technology
97	<a href="#">Göteborg</a>	Transport	Engineering

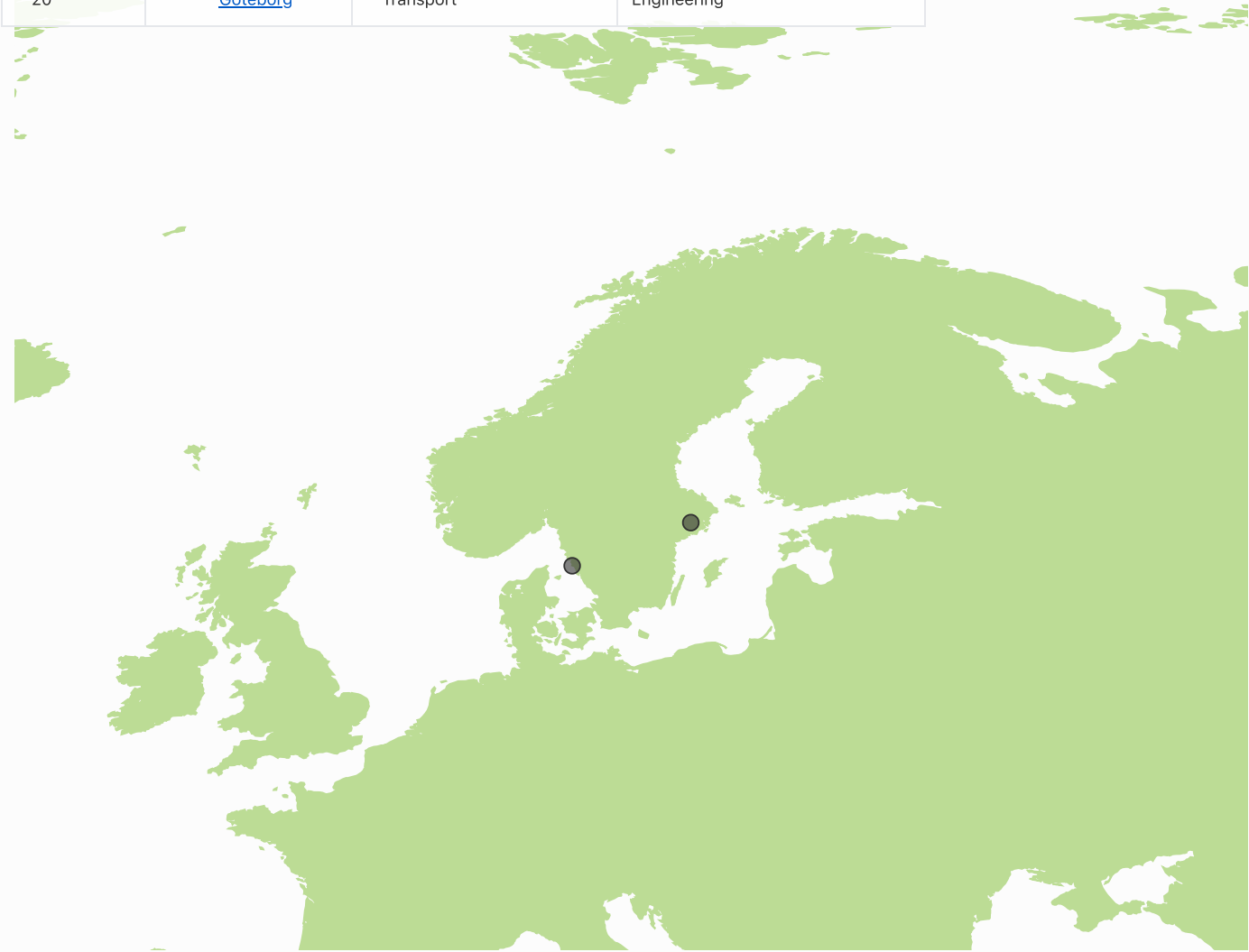


# Global Innovation Index 2025



The table and map below give an overview by intensity of the top innovation clusters in Sweden.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
11	<a href="#">Stockholm</a>	Digital communication	Technology
20	<a href="#">Göteborg</a>	Transport	Engineering



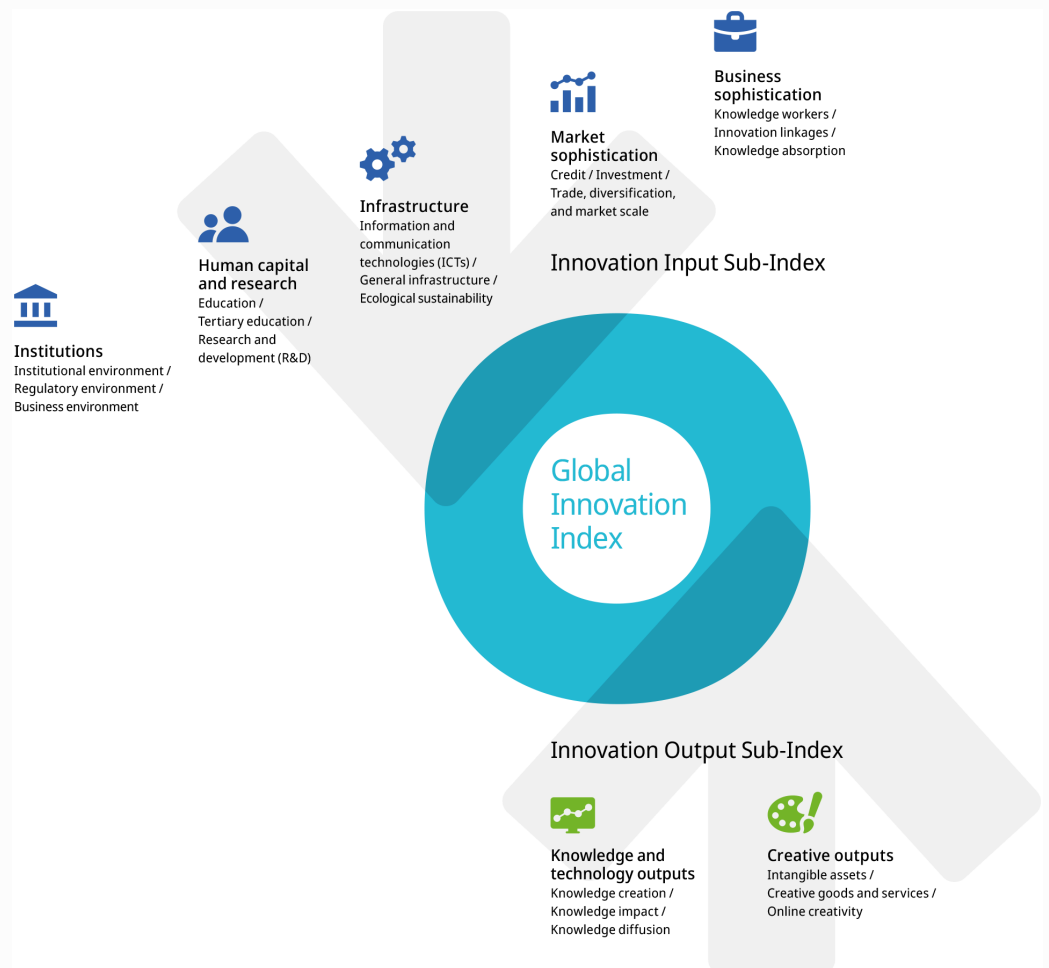


# Global Innovation Index 2025



## 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.