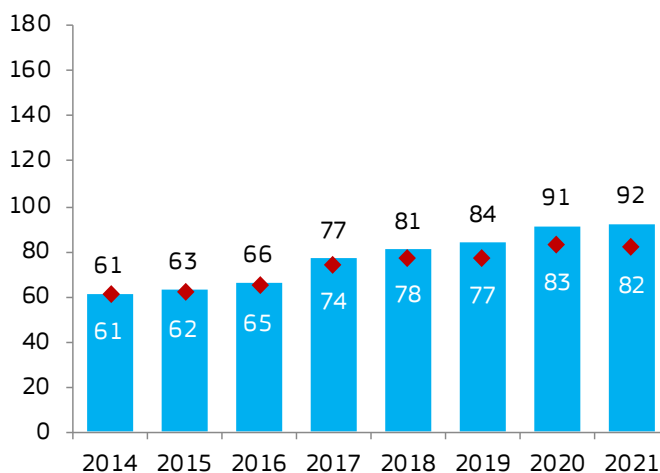




Lithuania is a Moderate Innovator.

Over time, performance relative to the EU has increased strongly.



■ Relative to EU in base year ◆ Relative to EU in same year

Structural differences with the EU are shown in the table below including, compared to the EIS 2020, new information on different types of (innovating) enterprises (Innovation profiles) and environmental indicators.

	LT	EU
Performance and structure of the economy		
GDP per capita (PPS)	25,100	30,800
Average annual GDP growth (%)	1.8	-2.5
Employment share Manufacturing (NACE C) (%)	15.9	16.5
of which High and Medium high-tech (%)	15.2	37.9
Employment share Services (NACE G-N) (%)	40.6	41.2
of which Knowledge-intensive services (%)	27.1	35.1
Turnover share SMEs (%)	49.1	36.5
Turnover share large enterprises (%)	32.2	45.7
Foreign-controlled enterprises – share of value added (%)	12.6	11.8
Business and entrepreneurship		
Enterprise births (10+ employees) (%)	1.4	1.0
Total Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA) (%)	11.3	6.7
FDI net inflows (% GDP)	2.6	2.0
Top R&D spending enterprises per 10 million population	0.0	16.2
Buyer sophistication (1 to 7 best)	3.3	3.7
Innovation profiles		
In-house product innovators with market novelties	14.7	10.7
In-house product innovators without market novelties	10.1	12.3
In-house business process innovators	11.2	11.0
Innovators that do not develop innovations themselves	12.4	11.6
Innovation active non-innovators	2.1	3.3
Non-innovators with potential to innovate	15.0	19.9
Non-innovators without disposition to innovate	34.5	31.3
Governance and policy framework		
Ease of starting a business (0 to 100 best)	81.1	76.5
Basic school entrepreneurial education and training	n/a	2.0
Govt. procurement of advanced tech. products	3.0	3.5
Rule of law (-2.5 to 2.5 best)	1.0	1.1
Climate change indicators		
Circular material use rate	4.3	11.7
Greenhouse gas emissions intensity of energy consumption	103.4	86.6
Eco-Innovation Index	82.0	100.0
Demography		
Population size	2.8	446.7
Average annual population growth (%)	-0.3	0.1
Population density	44.8	108.8

Lithuania's strengths are in *Linkages*, *Digitalisation* and *Innovators*. The top-3 indicators includes Population with tertiary education, Environment-related technologies, and Job-to-job mobility of HRST.

The strong increase in innovation performance in 2017 was due to improved performance on the indicators using innovation survey data. Between 2020 and 2021 performance did not change, with improved performance in both *Use of information technologies* indicators being offset with reduced performance in the indicators using innovation survey expenditure data.

Lithuania has an above average share of In-house product innovators with market novelties and is showing below average scores on the Climate change related indicators.

Lithuania	Relative to EU 2021 in	Relative to EU 2014 in	
	2021	2014	2021
SUMMARY INNOVATION INDEX	81.8	61.2	92.1
Human resources	106.3	106.8	112.7
Doctorate graduates	48.1	54.0	42.6
Population with tertiary education	201.3	238.0	259.5
Lifelong learning	61.6	50.0	67.8
Attractive research systems	53.2	23.1	59.9
International scientific co-publications	80.1	51.6	105.0
Most cited publications	41.5	16.7	40.8
Foreign doctorate students	35.7	0.0	42.4
Digitalisation	114.8	122.0	158.7
Broadband penetration	121.6	126.5	184.4
People with above basic overall digital skills	104.5	116.7	127.8
Finance and support	61.8	51.4	73.6
R&D expenditures in the public sector	69.1	84.2	66.7
Venture capital expenditures	98.2	44.4	165.1
Government support for business R&D	16.4	11.5	19.0
Firm investments	70.5	56.8	85.1
R&D expenditure in the business sector	27.0	15.0	29.9
Non-R&D Innovation expenditures	143.1	131.9	162.6
Innovation expenditures per employee	46.0	38.4	60.8
Use of information technologies	66.1	32.0	76.4
Enterprises providing ICT training	60.0	26.7	60.0
Employed ICT specialists	71.4	38.1	95.2
Innovators	110.4	40.7	151.1
Product innovators (SMEs)	108.0	20.4	152.4
Business process innovators (SMEs)	112.6	58.7	149.8
Linkages	120.8	91.6	162.9
Innovative SMEs collaborating with others	110.8	83.3	162.4
Public-private co-publications	77.8	47.7	87.2
Job-to-job mobility of HRST	153.6	130.8	220.5
Intellectual assets	65.3	38.1	56.6
PCT patent applications	17.2	12.8	14.9
Trademark applications	115.7	81.2	121.4
Design applications	43.1	18.0	29.5
Employment impacts	90.0	43.4	91.6
Employment in knowledge-intensive activities	64.6	45.3	70.7
Employment in innovative enterprises	110.3	42.1	106.5
Sales impacts	44.3	24.3	45.1
Medium and high tech goods exports	57.9	38.4	63.5
Knowledge-intensive services exports	4.4	0.1	4.6
Sales of innovative products	79.3	34.6	68.9
Environmental sustainability	104.6	113.6	108.9
Resource productivity	47.8	58.1	70.8
Air emissions by fine particulate matter	113.1	100.3	120.2
Environment-related technologies	155.7	163.6	117.0

The colours show normalised performance in 2021 relative to that of the EU in 2021: dark green: above 125%; light green: between 100% and 125%; yellow: between 70% and 100%; orange: below 70%. Normalised performance uses the data after a possible imputation of missing data and transformation of the data.