Global Innovation Index 2025

Kyrgyzstan ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Kyrgyzstan ranks 96th 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.

Kyrgyzstan ranks 13th among the 37 Lower middle-income group economies.

Kyrgyzstan ranks 6th among the 10 economies in Central and Southern Asia.

Kyrgyzstan GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Kyrgyzstan 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 Kyrgyzstan in the GII 2025 is between ranks 90 and 102.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	94th	88th	107th
2021	98th	81st	119th
2022	94th	85th	108th
2023	106th	94th	112nd
2024	99th	86th	105th
2025	96th	93rd	98th

Kyrgyzstan performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year Kyrgyzstan ranks 93rd in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Kyrgyzstan ranks 98th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

Kyrgyzstan has no 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 Kyrgyzstan, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Kyrgyzstan, 5 indicators have improved in the short-term and 2 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 6.6 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -9.9 % 2022 - 2023	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 11.6 % 2014 - 2024	▼ -5.4 % 2013 - 2023	n/a	▼ -100 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.2% 2023 - 2024	▲ 17% 2022 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.3% 2014 - 2024	▲ 12.8% 2013 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	93 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	6.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 3.6 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.3 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.2 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1.3 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.5 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.4 °C 2014
Level	18,623.2 USD in 2024	71.7 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.

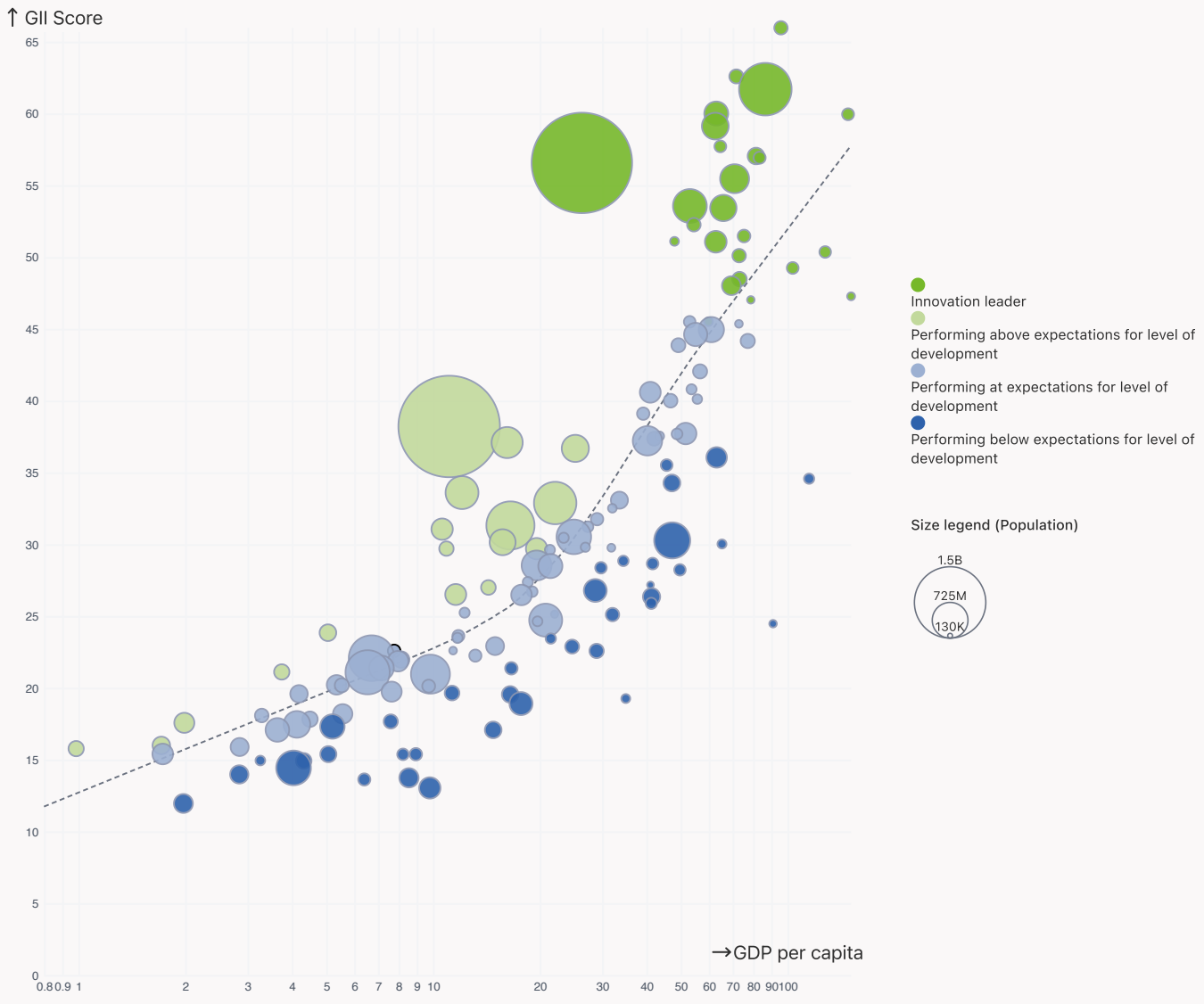
Global Innovation Index 2025

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.

Relative to GDP Kyrgyzstan performs at expectations for its level of development.

> 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.

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

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

Overview of Kyrgyzstan'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 Kyrgyzstan are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.

Highest Rankings

Kyrgyzstan ranks highest in Human capital and research (58th), Market sophistication (82nd) and Infrastructure, Creative outputs (89th).

Lowest Rankings

Kyrgyzstan ranks lowest in Institutions (119th), Business sophistication (117th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (103rd).

* Infrastructure, Creative outputs

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

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

Lower middle-income economies

Kyrgyzstan performs above the Lower middle-income group average in Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Creative outputs.

Central and Southern Asia

Kyrgyzstan performs above the regional average in Human capital and research, Market sophistication.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- Lower middle-income | Score: 37.2
- Central and Southern Asia | Score:
- Kyrgyzstan | Score: 28.90

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- Kyrgyzstan | Score: 33.59
- Central and Southern Asia | Score:
- Lower middle-income | Score: 20.9

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- Central and Southern Asia | Score:
- Kyrgyzstan | Score: 36.88
- Lower middle-income | Score: 32.1

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- Kyrgyzstan | Score: 33.06
- Central and Southern Asia | Score:
- Lower middle-income | Score: 28.1

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- Lower middle-income | Score: 25.3
- Central and Southern Asia | Score:
- Kyrgyzstan | Score: 21.83

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- Central and Southern Asia | Score:
- Lower middle-income | Score: 15.4
- Kyrgyzstan | Score: 12.48

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- Central and Southern Asia | Score:
- Kyrgyzstan | Score: 16.10
- Lower middle-income | Score: 13.8

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Kyrgyzstan

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

Kyrgyzstan's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Expenditure on education, % GDP** (rank 5), **National feature films/mn pop. 15–69** (rank 6) and **Tertiary inbound mobility, %** (rank 11).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
5	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
6	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
11	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
14	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
14	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
26	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
36	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
37	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
42	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
42	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %

Weaknesses

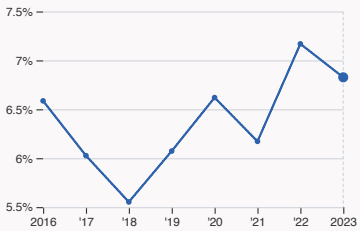
Rank	Code	Indicator name
138	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP
136	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP
110	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing
108	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification
107	3.2.2	Logistics performance*
100	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP
81	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
80	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025

Kyrgyzstan's innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in Kyrgyzstan

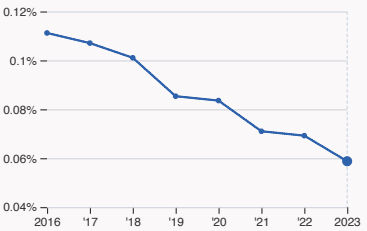


2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 6.83 % GDP in 2023, down by 0.34 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.

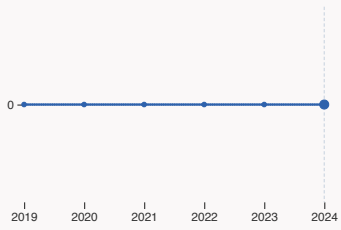
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 17.64 % of total graduates in 2024, down by 1.5 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 97.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.06 % GDP in 2023, down by 0.01 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 108.

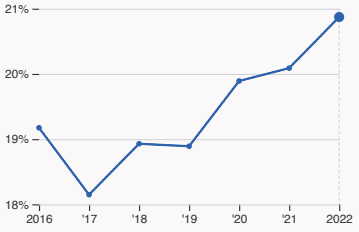


2.3.4 QS university ranking

The country does not have any universities in the QS world universities ranking in 2024.

4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.38 in 2022, down by 9.83% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 108.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

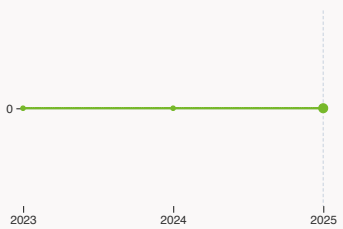
was equal to 20.87 % in 2022, up by 0.78 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 75.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Kyrgyzstan

6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 75 patents in 2023 with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 37.

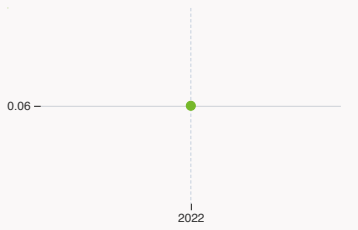


6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 90.82 high-tech manufacturing output in million USD in 2022, up by 33.07% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 110.

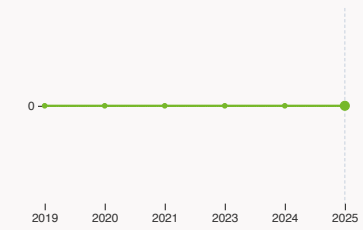


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.06 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 60.

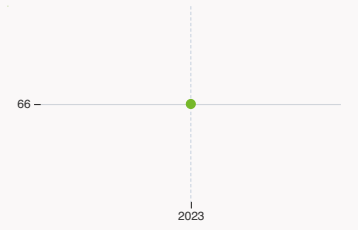
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 197.33 million USD in 2023, up by 44.14% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 60.



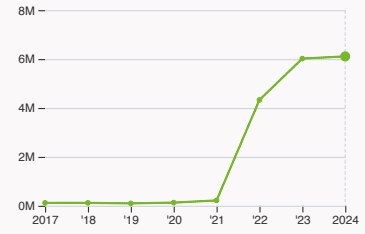
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

The country does not have any brands that make the top 5,000 ranking in 2025.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 66 films in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 6.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 6.11 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, up by 1.5% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 73.

Kyrgyzstan

GII 2025 rank **96**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
98	93	Lower middle	Central and Southern Asia	7.2	55	7,772.6

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**28.9**	**119**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**24.9**	**127**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	28.7	127	◇
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	21.2	122	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**28.1**	**123**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	32.5	107	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	23.7	130	◇
1.3 Business environment	**33.7**	**[91]**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	33.7	97	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	n/a	
Human capital and research	**33.6**	**58**	
2.1 Education	**65.7**	**[15]**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	6.8	5	●
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	12.6	93	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	12.8	63	
2.2 Tertiary education	**34.8**	**49**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	53.2	70	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	17.6	97	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	19.5	11	●
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**0.3**	**114**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.06	108	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	44	○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0	80	○ ◇
Infrastructure	**36.9**	**89**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**71.1**	**82**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	82.9	75	
3.1.2 ICT use*	77.6	70	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	52.7	87	
3.2 General infrastructure	**15.8**	**123**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2,041.2	81	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	9.1	107	○
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	21.5	93	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**23.8**	**56**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	6.9	103	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	48.9	14	●
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	0.06	138	○
Market sophistication	**33.1**	**82**	
4.1 Credit	**19.4**	**95**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	21.6	116	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	3.2	14	●
4.2 Investment	**n/a**	**[n/a]**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	n/a	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**46.7**	**114**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	4.1	89	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	34.9	108	○ ◇
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	55	118	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**21.8**	**117**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**27.4**	**106**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	20.9	75	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	11.7	66	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	48	36	●
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.03	76	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	6.9	77	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**14.9**	**115**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	0.6	121	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	21.5	108	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	n/a	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	34.1	96	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0	100	○ ◇
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**23.2**	**84**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.1	107	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	11.7	26	●
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.7	106	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.1	85	
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**12.5**	**103**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**9.1**	**87**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.5	37	●
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.03	82	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.4	35	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	4.7	109	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	3.5	120	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**15.5**	**120**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.6	42	●
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53	○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.06	106	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing	2.3	110	○ ◇
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**12.8**	**91**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.04	85	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	50.2	60	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	2.1	60	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.5	105	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	136	○
Creative outputs	**16.1**	**89**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**5.4**	**118**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	20.4	87	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0	81	○ ◇
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	103	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**30.4**	**31**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.8	42	●
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	14.5	6	●
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.5	65	
7.3 Online creativity	**23.3**	**84**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.6	108	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	5.8	73	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	63.3	73	

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 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.

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Data Availability

The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for Kyrgyzstan.

Kyrgyzstan has missing data for fourteen indicators and outdated data for ten indicators.

Missing data for Kyrgyzstan

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups†	n/a	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.
4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.2.5	VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	2025	Times Higher Education, World University Rankings 2025
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2024	Brand Finance
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2024	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

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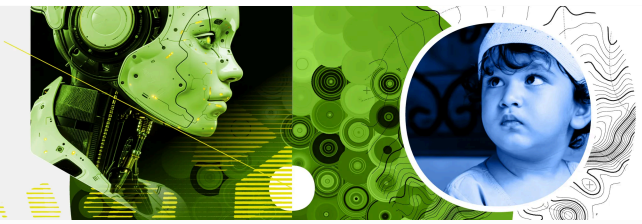

Outdated data for Kyrgyzstan

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2022	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2018	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2018	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2018	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

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.