Global Innovation Index 2025

Uzbekistan ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Uzbekistan ranks 79th 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.

Uzbekistan ranks 7th among the 37 Lower middle-income group economies.

Uzbekistan ranks 3rd among the 10 economies in Central and Southern Asia.

Uzbekistan GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Uzbekistan 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 Uzbekistan in the GII 2025 is between ranks 70 and 85.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	93rd	81st	118th
2021	86th	75th	100th
2022	82nd	68th	91st
2023	82nd	72nd	88th
2024	83rd	71st	91st
2025	79th	69th	92nd

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

This year Uzbekistan ranks 69th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Uzbekistan ranks 92nd in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

Uzbekistan 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 Uzbekistan, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Uzbekistan, 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	▲ 46.9 % 2023 - 2024	▼ -16.1 % 2022 - 2023	▼ -27.3 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 500 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 18.2 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 3.6 % 2013 - 2023	▲ 27.8 % 2020 - 2024	0 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	0% 2023 - 2024	▲ 19.7% 2022 - 2023	▲ 50% 2022 - 2023	▲ 14.1% 2022 - 2023	▲ 225.3% 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.1% 2014 - 2024	▲ 42.8% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 53.6% 2013 - 2023	n/a
Penetration	74.6 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	30.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	18 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	0.9 per 100 cars in 2024

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 4.4 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.3 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.1 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 4.6 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 0.2 % 2013 - 2023	+ 0.2 °C 2014
Level	32,220.5 USD in 2024	72.4 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.

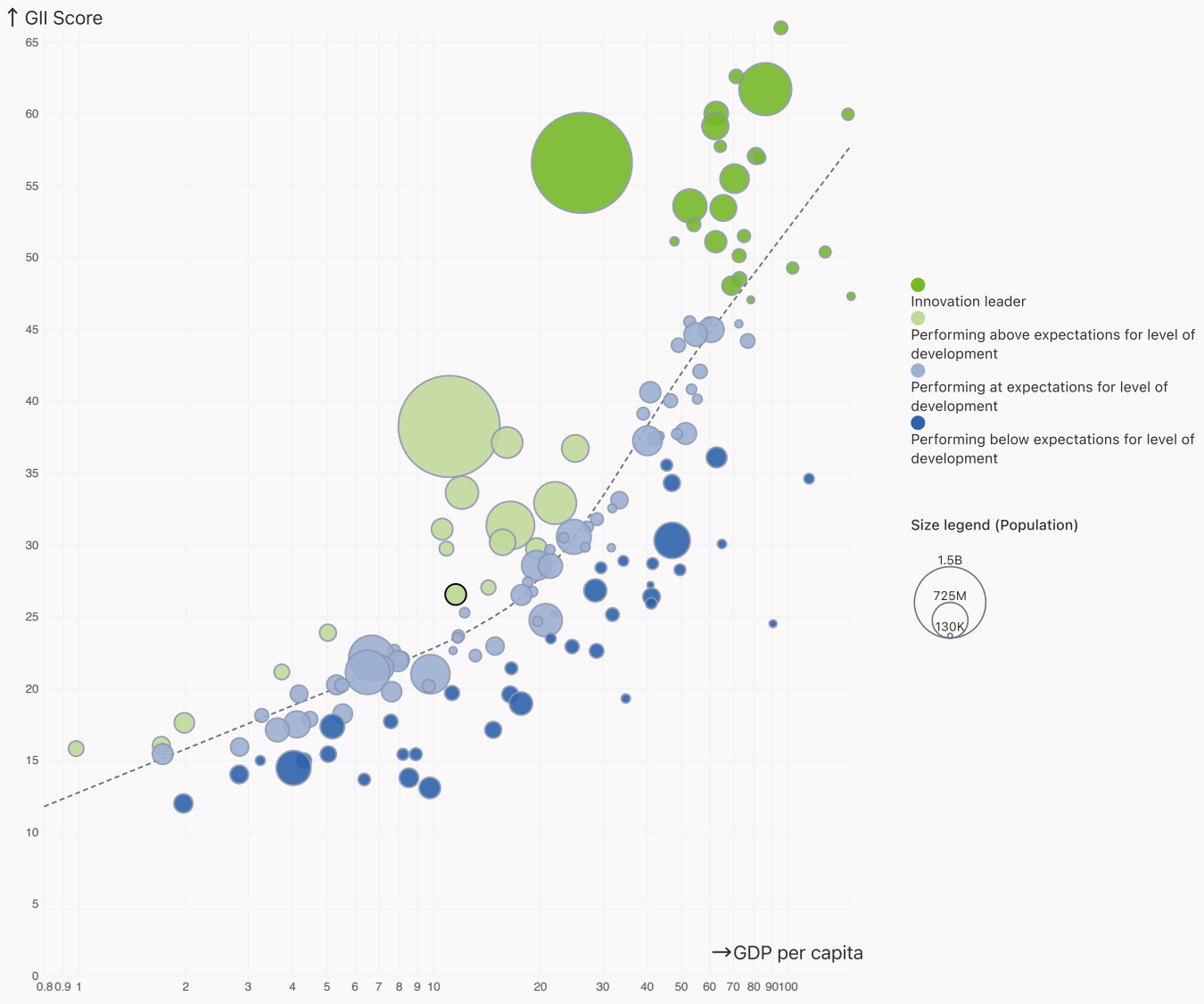
Global Innovation Index 2025

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 Uzbekistan performs above 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.

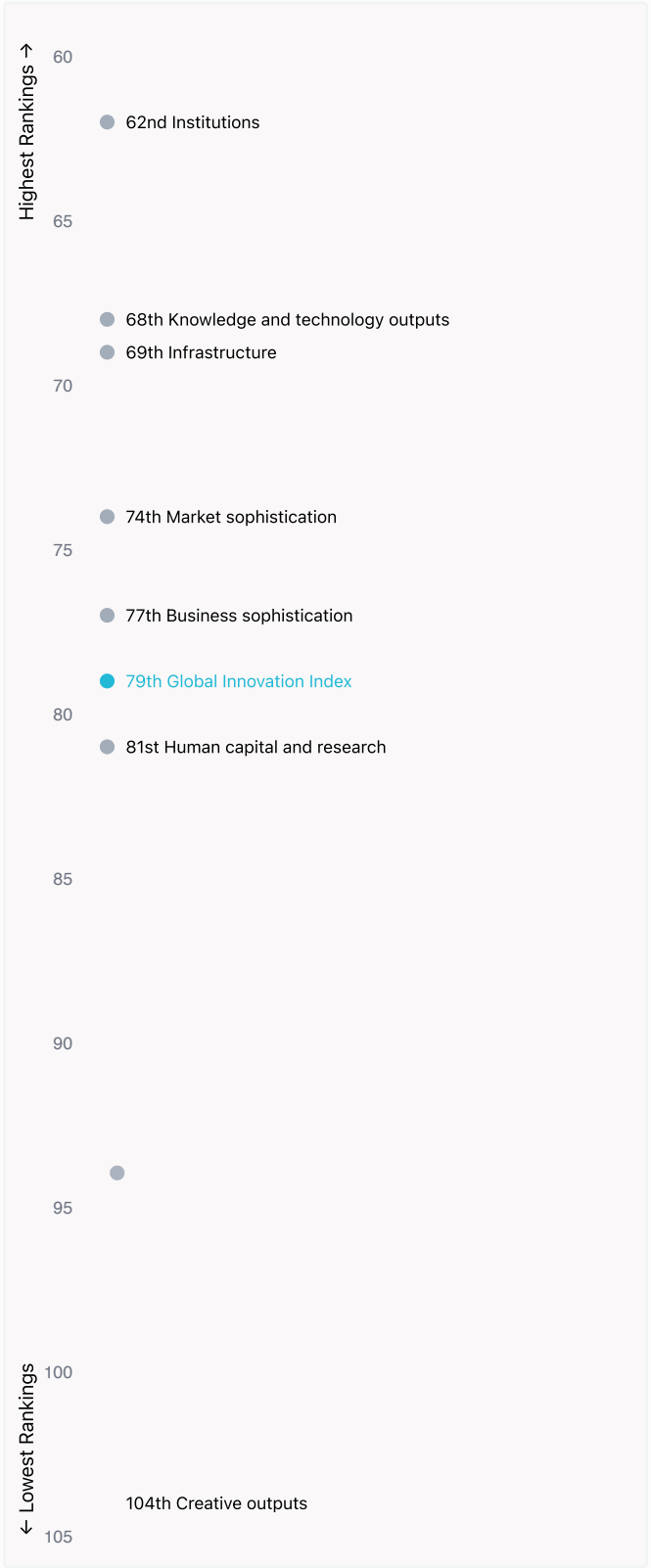
Uzbekistan produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Uzbekistan ranks highest in Institutions (62nd), Knowledge and technology outputs (68th), Infrastructure (69th) and Market sophistication (74th).

Lowest Rankings

Uzbekistan ranks lowest in Creative outputs (104th), Human capital and research (81st) and Business sophistication (77th).

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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

Lower middle-income economies

Uzbekistan performs above the Lower middle-income group average in Institutions, Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs.

Central and Southern Asia

Uzbekistan performs above the regional average in Institutions, Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Business sophistication, Knowledge and technology outputs.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- Uzbekistan | Score: 51.88
- Lower middle-income | Score: 37.2
- Central and Southern Asia | Score:

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- Uzbekistan | Score: 27.40
- Central and Southern Asia | Score:
- Lower middle-income | Score: 20.9

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- Uzbekistan | Score: 41.83
- Central and Southern Asia | Score:
- Lower middle-income | Score: 32.1

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- Uzbekistan | Score: 35.00
- Central and Southern Asia | Score:
- Lower middle-income | Score: 28.1

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- Uzbekistan | Score: 27.08
- Lower middle-income | Score: 25.3
- Central and Southern Asia | Score:

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- Uzbekistan | Score: 20.90
- Central and Southern Asia | Score:
- Lower middle-income | Score: 15.4

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- Central and Southern Asia | Score:
- Lower middle-income | Score: 13.8
- Uzbekistan | Score: 11.81

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Uzbekistan

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

Uzbekistan's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Entrepreneurship policies and culture†** (rank 3), **Finance for startups and scaleups†** (rank 6) and **Labor productivity growth, %** (rank 6).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
3	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture†
6	4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups†
6	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
12	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
13	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
14	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
18	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
23	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP
24	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
36	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
118	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
108	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP
107	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
100	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP
98	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
96	4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP
84	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science
78	4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP
77	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025

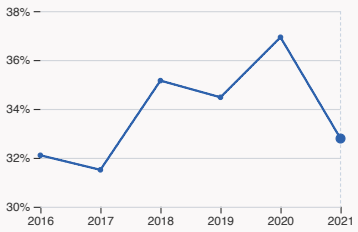
Uzbekistan's innovation system

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

Innovation inputs in Uzbekistan

2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 5.47 % GDP in 2023, up by 0.24 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 24.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

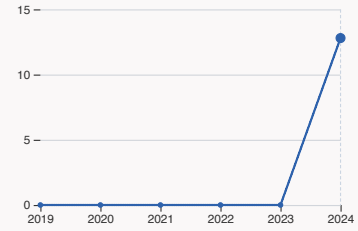
was equal to 32.79 % of total graduates in 2021, down by 4.14 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 13.

2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 542.07 FTE per million population in 2023, down by 0.32% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.13 % GDP in 2023, down by 0.03 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 98.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 12.8 for the top three universities in 2024, up by 1280% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 64.

4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

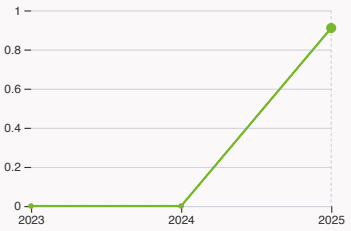
was equal to an index score of 0.115 in 2022, down by 6.29% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 39.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Uzbekistan

6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 518 patents in 2023, up by 13.1% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 43.

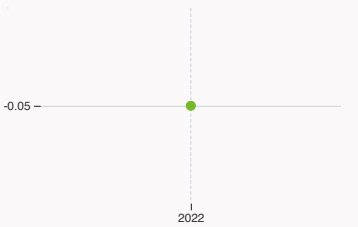


6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 0.91 % GDP in 2025, up by 91% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 36.

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 10.54 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2022, up by 27.91% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 50.



6.3.2 Production and export complexity

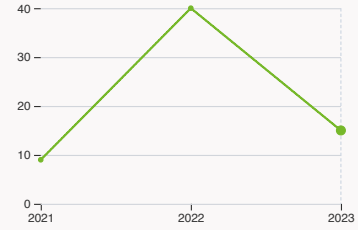
was equal to a score of -0.05 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.

6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 256.24 million USD in 2023, up by 160.46% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 85.

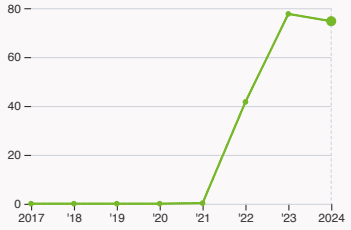
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 294.7 million USD in 2025, up by 22.51% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 77.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 15 films in 2023, down by 62.5% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 77.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 74.67 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 3.85% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Uzbekistan's innovation top performers

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors and 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies.

Disclaimer: This section contains only the top performers per country. For the complete list, please visit the GII Innovation Ecosystems and Data Explorer website.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Uzbekistan's top universities

Rank	University	Score
547	TASHKENT INSTITUTE OF IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION ENGINEERS - NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY (TIIAME-NRU)	22.60
781-790	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN	n/a

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	TASHKENT INSTITUTE OF IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURAL MECHANISATION	44.35
2	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN NAMED AFTER MIRZO ULUGBEK	42.60
3	TASHKENT UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES	21.65

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.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Uzbekistan

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	City	Valuation, bn USD
1	UZUM	Financial Services	Tashkent	1

Source: CBInsights, Tracker – The Complete List of Unicorn Companies: https://www.cbinsights.com/research-unicorn-companies.

7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in Uzbekistan with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	UZTELECOM	Telecoms	294.7

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

Uzbekistan

GII 2025 rank **79**

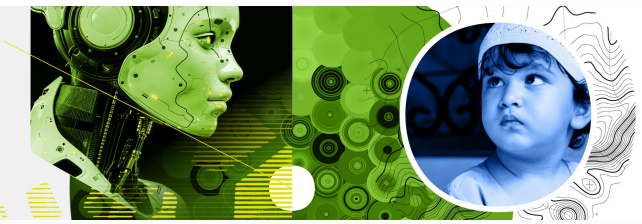
Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
92	69	Lower middle	Central and Southern Asia	36.4	428.2	11,596.4

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**51.9**	**62**	◆
1.1 Institutional environment	**46.7**	**85**	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	57.3	79	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	36.1	90	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**32.7**	**110**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	33.4	104	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	32	113	
1.3 Business environment	**76.2**	**9**	◆
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	59.7	46	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	92.8	3	●◆
Human capital and research	**27.4**	**81**	
2.1 Education	**41.1**	**101**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.5	24	●
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	13.8	72	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	12.6	91	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	351.4	84	○
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	12.7	62	◆
2.2 Tertiary education	**36**	**45**	◆
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	56.2	61	◆
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	32.8	13	●◆
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.7	95	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**5**	**78**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	542.1	71	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.1	98	○
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	44	○◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	13.1	64	
Infrastructure	**41.8**	**69**	◆
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**76.1**	**68**	◆
3.1.1 ICT access*	84.5	69	◆
3.1.2 ICT use*	72.2	84	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	71.7	59	◆
3.2 General infrastructure	**32.8**	**73**	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2,083.3	79	
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	22.7	82	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	33.7	12	●
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**16.6**	**89**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	6.2	107	○◇
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	3.2	118	○◇
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	4.2	23	●◆
Market sophistication	**35**	**74**	
4.1 Credit	**34.8**	**48**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	89	6	●◆
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	34.7	86	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	0.4	50	
4.2 Investment	**1.3**	**107**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	7.3	78	○
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.02	108	○
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	0.004	89	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.03	96	○
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.02	87	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**68.9**	**66**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	5.2	98	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	90	39	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	428.2	55	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**27.1**	**77**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**34.1**	**73**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	n/a	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	8.1	83	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	45.8	44	
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.05	65	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	42.4	41	◆
5.2 Innovation linkages	**23**	**78**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	0.9	95	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	33.5	75	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	13.5	85	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	60.1	44	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0	100	○◇
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**24.1**	**81**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.3	83	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	13.1	18	●
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.7	104	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.7	66	
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	12.9	58	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**20.9**	**68**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**13.5**	**69**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.3	43	◆
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.004	100	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.2	14	●◆
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	4	112	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	4.6	112	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**33.3**	**46**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	4.4	6	●◆
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0.9	36	●
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.04	114	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	25.3	50	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**16**	**78**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.03	90	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	47.8	65	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.8	85	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	1.3	81	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	5.5	48	◆
Creative outputs	**11.8**	**104**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**9.5**	**104**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	28.9	69	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0.2	77	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.5	83	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**5**	**96**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.2	83	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.6	77	○
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	3.3	50	◆
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.7	54	
7.3 Online creativity	**23.3**	**83**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	1	103	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	3	99	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	65.9	65	

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.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Data Availability

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

Uzbekistan has missing data for two indicators and outdated data for eight indicators.

Missing data for Uzbekistan

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	2024	International Labour Organization
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2024	Brand Finance

*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

Outdated data for Uzbekistan

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2021	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2022	2023	International Energy Agency
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	2021	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2020	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
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2018	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

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.