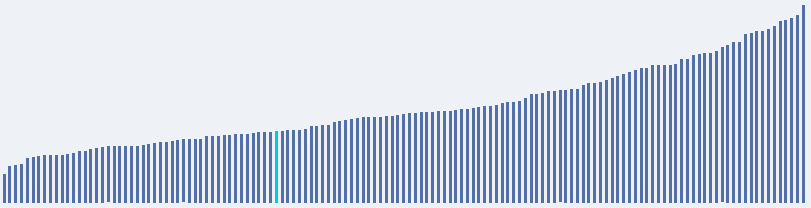
Global Innovation Index 2026



Kyrgyzstan ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

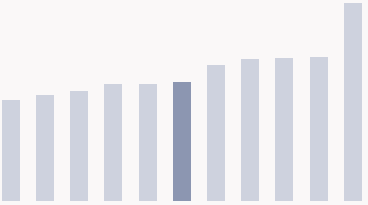
Kyrgyzstan ranks 92nd among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2026.

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 12th among the 36 Lower middle-income group economies.

Kyrgyzstan ranks 6th among the 11 economies in Central and Southern Asia.



Kyrgyzstan GII Ranking (2020-2026)

The table shows the rankings of Kyrgyzstan over the past seven 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 2026 is between ranks 83 and 92.

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
2026	92nd	106th	79th

Kyrgyzstan performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026.

This year **Kyrgyzstan ranks 106th in innovation inputs.** This position is lower than last year.

Kyrgyzstan ranks 79th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters

Kyrgyzstan has no clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Global Innovation Index 2026



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2026 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, 6 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	▲ 39.2 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 6.1 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	▼ -5.6 % 2020 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 16.7 % 2015 - 2025	▼ -4.1 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 11.6 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	▲ 0.2% 2023 - 2024	▲ 22.9% 2023 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.3% 2014 - 2024	▲ 12.6% 2014 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	93 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	7.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 9 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 3 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 3 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.3 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.5 °C 2015
Level	22,383.5 USD in 2025	72.4 years in 2024	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 2026

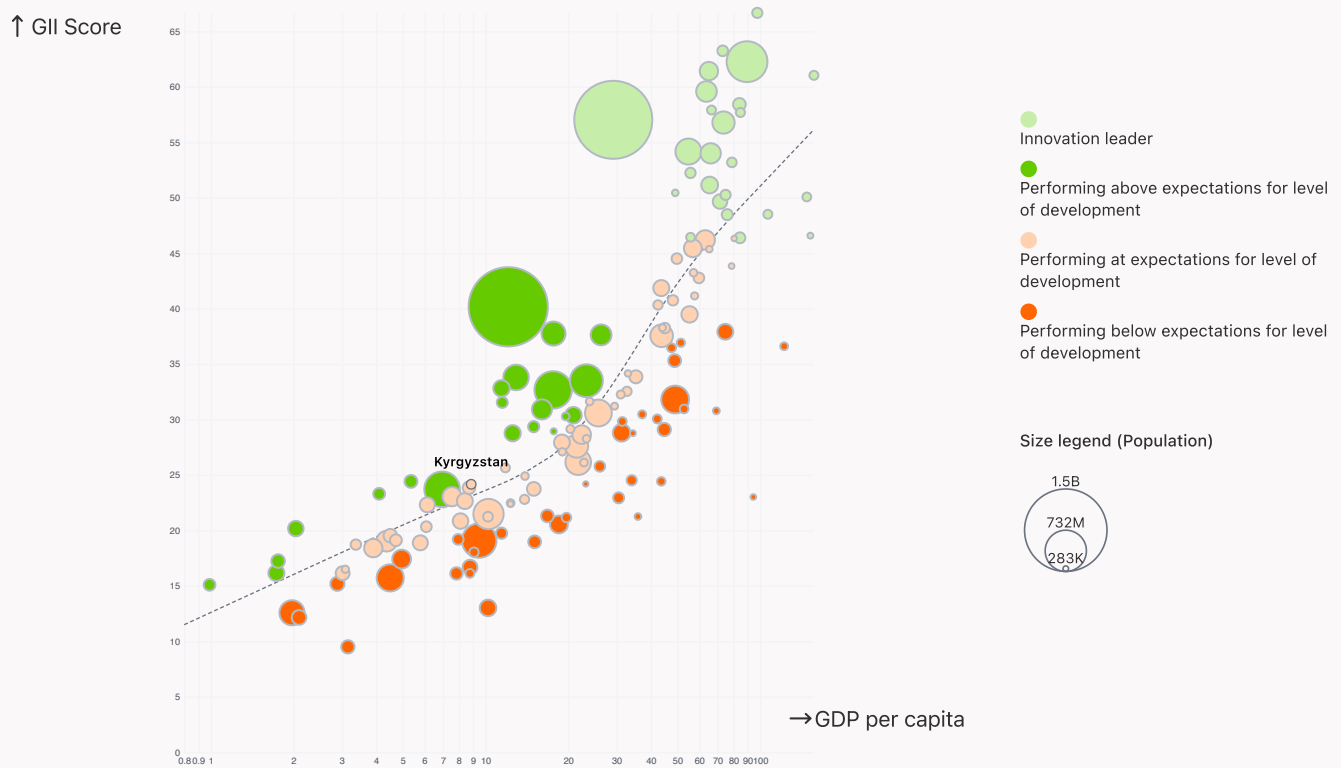


Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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 2026



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 more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

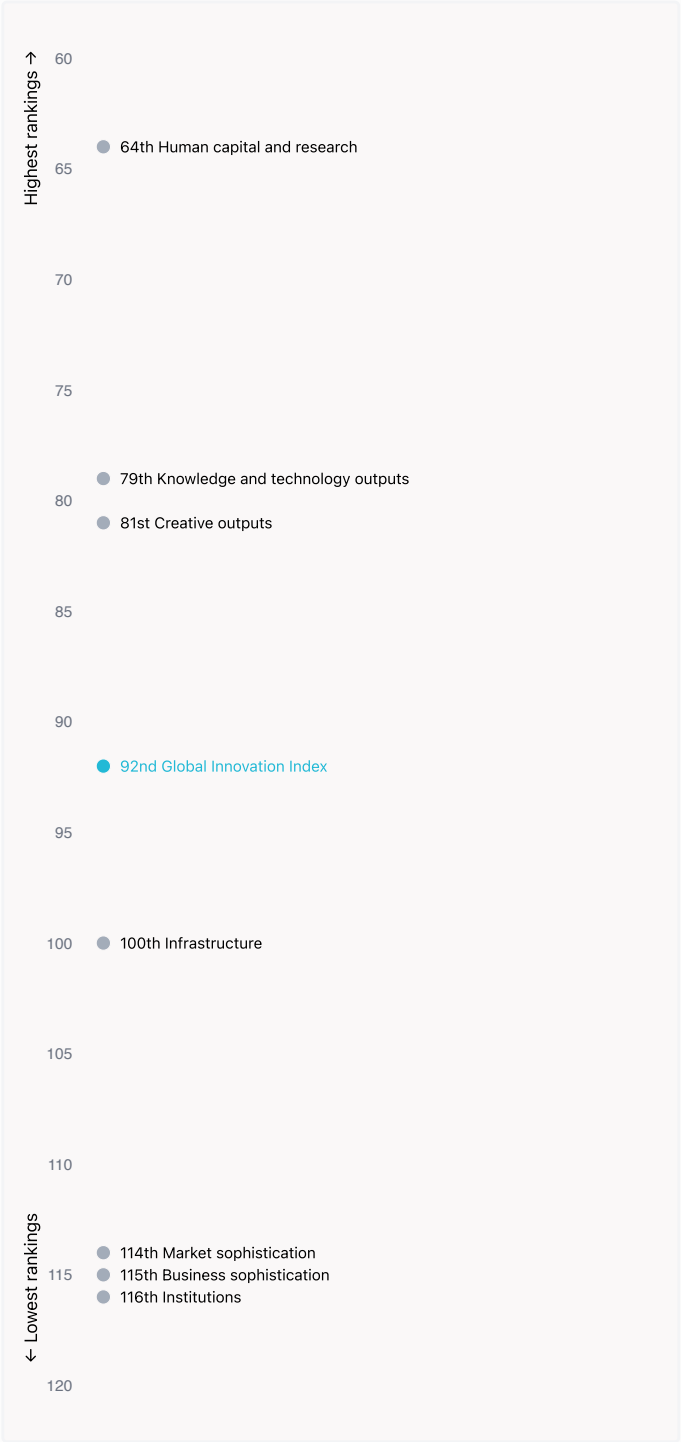


Global Innovation Index 2026



Overview of Kyrgyzstan's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2026

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 (64th), Knowledge and technology outputs (79th) and Creative outputs (81st).

Lowest Rankings

Kyrgyzstan ranks lowest in Institutions (116th), Business sophistication (115th) and Market sophistication (114th).

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 2026



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

Lower middle-income economies

Kyrgyzstan performs above the Lower middle-income group average in Human capital and research, Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs.

Central and Southern Asia

Kyrgyzstan performs above the regional average in Human capital and research, Creative outputs.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.28
- Central and Southern Asia | Score: 39.95
- Lower middle-income | Score: 39.43
- Kyrgyzstan | Score: 32.68

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 60.87
- Kyrgyzstan | Score: 34.37
- Central and Southern Asia | Score: 28.94
- Lower middle-income | Score: 24.06

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 63.75
- Central and Southern Asia | Score: 40.84
- Lower middle-income | Score: 35.49
- Kyrgyzstan | Score: 34.57

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 63.92
- Central and Southern Asia | Score: 32.51
- Lower middle-income | Score: 29.66
- Kyrgyzstan | Score: 24.44

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 60.02
- Lower middle-income | Score: 23.29
- Central and Southern Asia | Score: 21.94
- Kyrgyzstan | Score: 19.76

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.83
- Central and Southern Asia | Score: 20.63
- Kyrgyzstan | Score: 18.72
- Lower middle-income | Score: 16.59

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.45
- Kyrgyzstan | Score: 19.53
- Central and Southern Asia | Score: 19.18
- Lower middle-income | Score: 16.00

Global Innovation Index 2026



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Kyrgyzstan

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Kyrgyzstan in the GII 2026.

Kyrgyzstan's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Labor productivity growth, %** (rank 2), **National feature films/mn pop. 15–69** (rank 6) and **Expenditure on education, % GDP** (rank 8).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
2	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
6	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
8	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
13	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap
15	4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP
16	2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %
17	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
30	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %
35	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
41	6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
58	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
81	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP
98	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP
105	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification
107	3.2.3	Logistics performance*
107	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %
109	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
133	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP
133	6.3.5	ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP

Global Innovation Index 2026



Kyrgyzstan's innovation system

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 8.



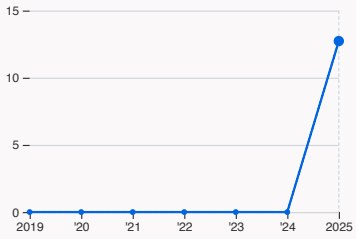
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 18.78 % of total graduates in 2025, up by 1.13 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 92.



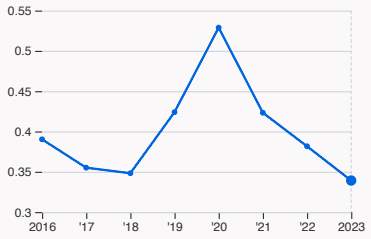
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.05 % GDP in 2024, down by 0.001 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 109.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 12.73 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 1273% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 73.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.339 in 2023, down by 11.13% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 105.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 21.29 % in 2023, up by 0.41 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.

Global Innovation Index 2026

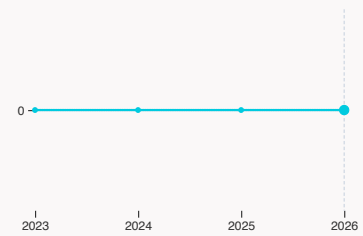


Innovation outputs in Kyrgyzstan



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 72 patents in 2024, down by 4% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 41.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2026.



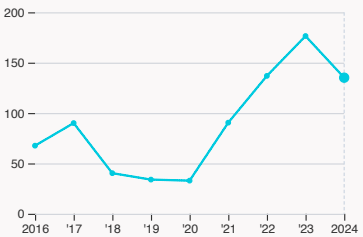
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 756.28 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2023, up by 17.69% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 107.



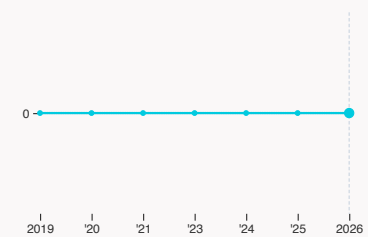
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.2 in 2024, up by 122.22% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 70.



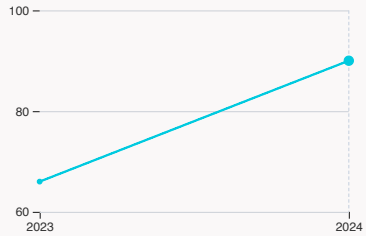
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 135.11 million USD in 2024, down by 23.43% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.



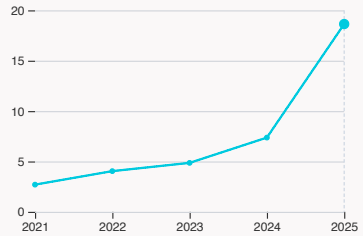
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

The country does not have any brands that make the top 5,000 ranking in 2026.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 90 films in 2024, up by 36.36% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 6.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 18.64 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 152.92% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.



Kyrgyzstan'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.

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, 5.2.3 University–industry & international engagement, 5.3.5 Greenfield R&D and high-tech FDI, 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies, 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies and 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Kyrgyzstan's top universities

Rank	University	Score
901-950	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL ASIA	n/a
951-1000	KYRGYZ-TURKISH MANAS UNIVERSITY	n/a
1001-1200	KYRGYZ RUSSIAN SLAVIC UNIVERSITY	n/a

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings).
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'.

GII 2026 rank

Kyrgyzstan

92

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
79	106	Lower middle	Central and Southern Asia	7.3	64.1	8,870.4

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**32.7**	**116**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**27.6**	**126**	◇
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	34.9	122	◇
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	20.3	128	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**32.2**	**111**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	34.4	104	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	30	112	
1.3 Business environment	**38.3**	**[84]**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	38.3	86	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	n/a	
Human capital and research	**34.4**	**64**	◆
2.1 Education	**63.9**	**30**	◆
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	6.8	8	●◆
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	25.9	13	●◆
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	13	89	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	12.4	57	◆
2.2 Tertiary education	**34.6**	**60**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	53.9	68	◆
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	18.8	92	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	16.7	16	●◆
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**4.5**	**83**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.05	109	○
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	46	○◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	12.9	73	
Infrastructure	**34.6**	**100**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**73.3**	**80**	◆
3.1.1 ICT access*	86	69	◆
3.1.2 ICT use*	81.2	69	◆
3.1.3 Government online service*	52.7	87	
3.2 General infrastructure	**13.4**	**137**	◇
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2,034.6	86	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time	n/a	n/a	
3.2.3 Logistics performance*	9.1	107	○
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP	19.3	104	
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**17**	**73**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	10.4	91	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	27.2	30	●
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	0.09	133	○
Market sophistication	**24.4**	**114**	
4.1 Credit	**17.9**	**103**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	23.2	107	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	3.2	15	●
4.2 Investment	**1.4**	**[110]**	
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	0.03	92	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**54**	**108**	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	3.4	82	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	49.8	105	○◇
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	64.1	111	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**19.8**	**115**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**25.1**	**118**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	21.3	71	◆
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	n/a	n/a	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	47.9	35	●
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.01	85	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	6.1	82	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**17.7**	**101**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	0.6	108	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	28.4	99	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	n/a	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	35.5	81	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0	98	○◇
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**16.5**	**100**	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.2	105	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	6	99	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.1	89	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.8	87	
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI	0.6	79	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a	
Knowledge and technology outputs	**18.7**	**79**	
6.1 Knowledge creation	**10.6**	**82**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.2	41	●◆
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.004	103	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.4	31	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	8.6	97	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	3.7	119	
6.2 Knowledge impact	**24.8**	**67**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	6.2	2	●◆
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	58	○◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.05	110	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	2.2	107	○◇
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**20.8**	**75**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.08	69	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	71.5	70	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	1.3	71	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	3.4	43	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	133	○
Creative outputs	**19.5**	**81**	
7.1 Intangible assets	**5.7**	**117**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	27.2	77	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	0	81	○◇
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.07	120	
7.2 Creative goods and services	**42.6**	**12**	◆
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	1.9	17	●◆
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	19.4	6	●◆
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.6	54	
7.3 Online creativity	**24.1**	**86**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.8	108	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	4.6	85	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	66.9	69	

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. Square brackets [ ] indicate that 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. Examine the underlying data further via the GII Innovation Ecosystems & Data Explorer at https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking/en.



Data Availability

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

Kyrgyzstan has missing data for thirteen indicators and outdated data for two indicators.

Missing data for Kyrgyzstan

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.2	Aviation import dwell time	n/a	2024	Cargo iQ; World Bank (WB) Logistic Performance Indicators (LPI) 2.0 (2026 release)
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups†	n/a	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2024	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2025	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	2025	PitchBook Data, Inc.
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	n/a	2025	International Labour Organization
5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	2023	Times Higher Education
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2025	Brand Finance
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2025	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

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

Outdated data for Kyrgyzstan

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2021	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Global Innovation Index 2026



Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2023	2025	International Labour Organization

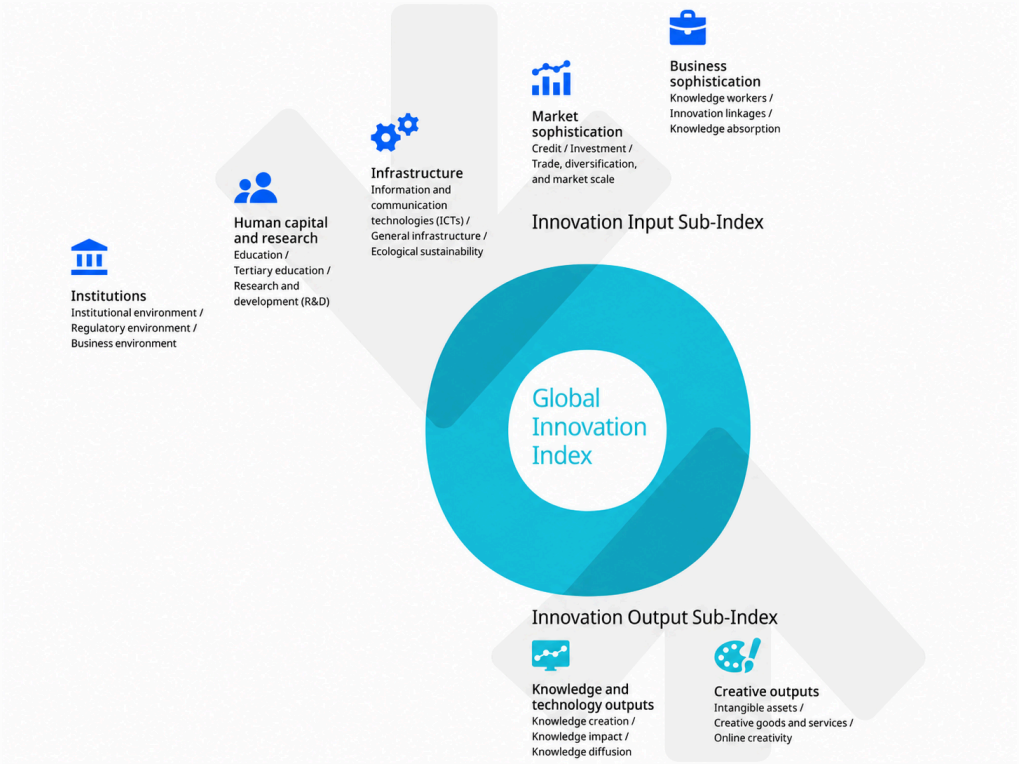
*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

Global Innovation Index 2026



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.