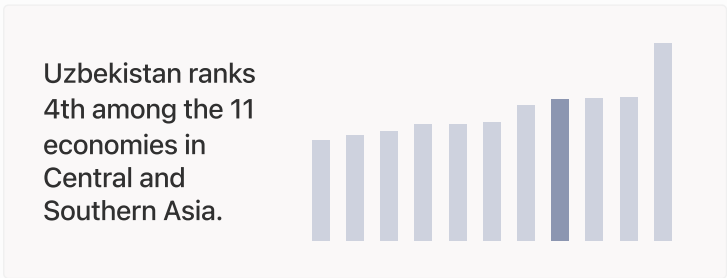
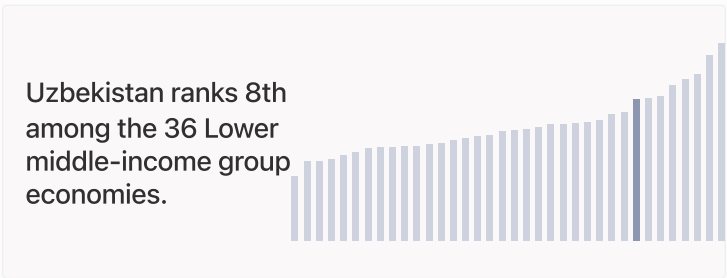
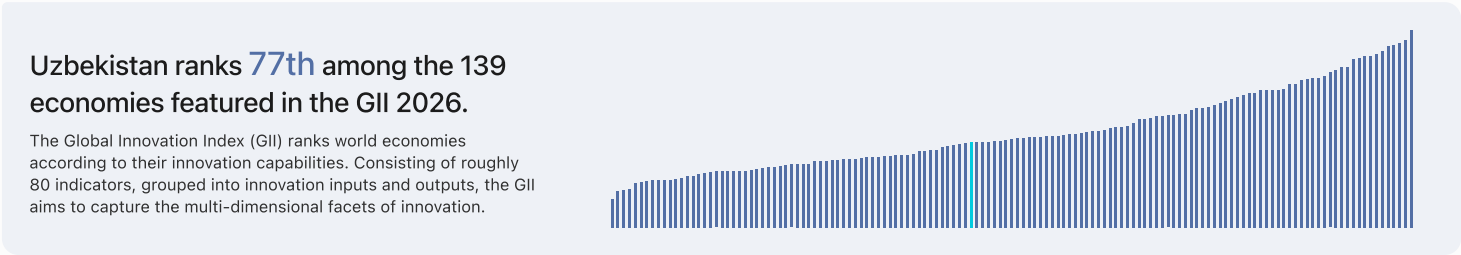




Uzbekistan ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026



➤ **Uzbekistan GII Ranking (2020-2026)**

The table shows the rankings of Uzbekistan 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 Uzbekistan in the GII 2026 is between ranks 65 and 79.

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
2026	77th	68th	78th

➤ **World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters**

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

Uzbekistan performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026.

This year Uzbekistan ranks 68th in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Uzbekistan ranks 78th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

Global Innovation Index 2026



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2026 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 1 indicator has worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 38.4 % 2024 - 2025	0 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 33.3 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 16.7 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 24.8 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 1.8 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 32 % 2020 - 2025	▲ 8.8 % 2015 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	0% 2023 - 2024	▲ 17% 2023 - 2024	0% 2023 - 2024	▲ 2.4% 2023 - 2024	▲ 90.9% 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.1% 2014 - 2024	▲ 31.4% 2014 - 2024	n/a	▲ 53.9% 2014 - 2024	n/a
Penetration	74.6 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	34.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	18 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	1 per 100 cars in 2025

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 6.6 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2023 - 2024	+ 2.8 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 4.7 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 0.2 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.4 °C 2015
Level	35,810.6 USD in 2025	72.5 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.



Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

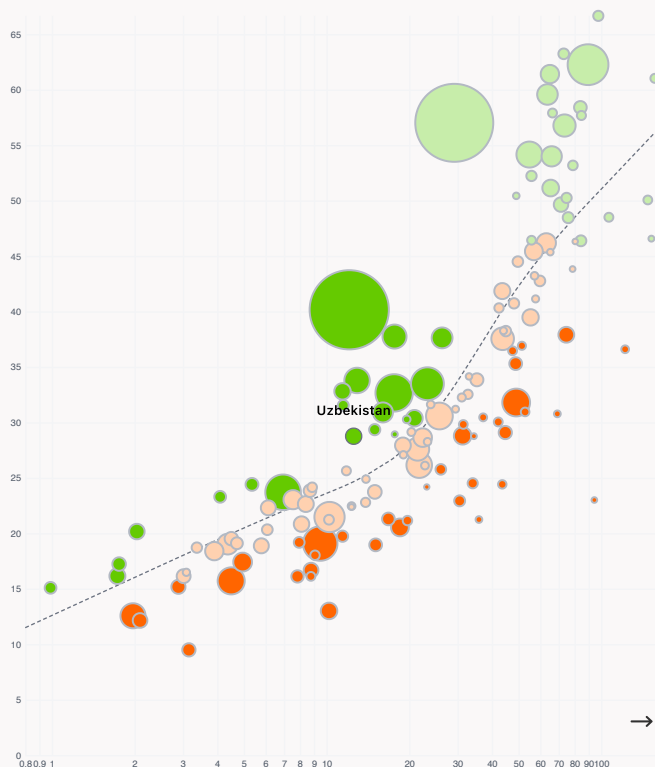
The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected 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

↑ GII Score



- Innovation leader
- Performing above expectations for level of development
- Performing at expectations for level of development
- Performing below expectations for level of development

Size legend (Population)



→ GDP per capita



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





Overview of Uzbekistan'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 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 (57th), Knowledge and technology outputs (62nd), Market sophistication (69th) and Human capital and research (70th).



Lowest Rankings

Uzbekistan ranks lowest in Creative outputs (96th), Business sophistication (81st) and Infrastructure (71st).



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



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: 78.28

Uzbekistan | Score: 54.24

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 39.95

Lower middle-income | Score: 39.43

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

Uzbekistan | Score: 32.37

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 28.94

Lower middle-income | Score: 24.06

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

Uzbekistan | Score: 43.94

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 40.84

Lower middle-income | Score: 35.49

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

Uzbekistan | Score: 36.12

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 32.51

Lower middle-income | Score: 29.66

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

Uzbekistan | Score: 24.64

Lower middle-income | Score: 23.29

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 21.94

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

Uzbekistan | Score: 23.32

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 20.63

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.59

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

Central and Southern Asia | Score: 19.18

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.00

Uzbekistan | Score: 15.13



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Uzbekistan

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



Uzbekistan's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Graduates in science and engineering, %** (rank 2), **Entrepreneurship policies and culture[†]** (rank 3) and **Finance for startups and scaleups[†]** (rank 4).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
2	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
3	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture [†]
4	4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups [†]
7	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
12	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP
14	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
22	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP
25	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
27	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
29	2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
58	7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69
78	5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses
81	2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science
91	5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*
98	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP
99	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
103	3.2.2	Aviation import dwell time
115	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
117	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
118	3.3.2	Low-carbon energy use, %



Uzbekistan's innovation system

> 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 25.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 36.76 % of total graduates in 2023, up by 3.97 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.



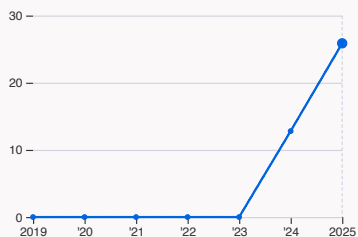
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 639.54 FTE per million population in 2024, up by 17.98% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.1 % GDP in 2024, down by 0.007 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 99.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 25.87 for the top three universities in 2025, up by 102.11% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 56.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.115 in 2023, down by 0.35% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 42.

Global Innovation Index 2026

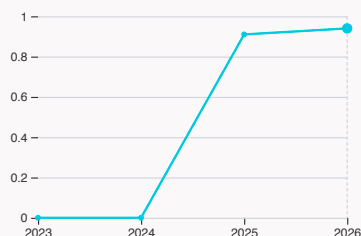


> Innovation outputs in Uzbekistan



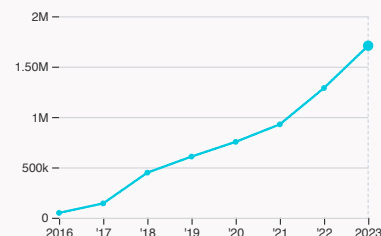
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 507 patents in 2024, down by 2.12% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 43.



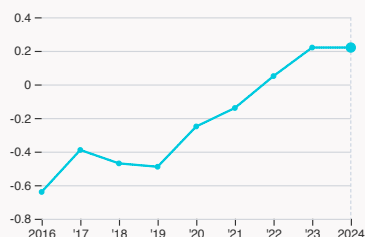
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 0.94 % GDP in 2026, up by 3.3% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 39.



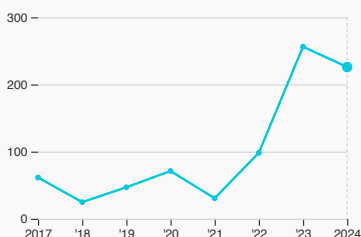
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 1708195.26 high-tech manufacturing output in trillion USD in 2023, up by 32.6% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 53.



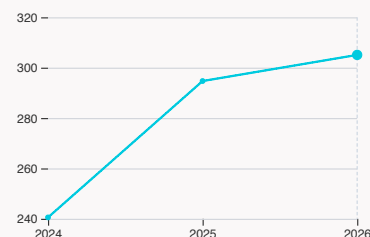
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.22 in 2024 with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 68.



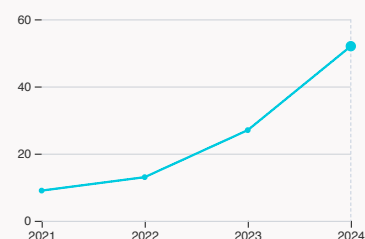
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 225.94 million USD in 2024, down by 11.82% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 87.



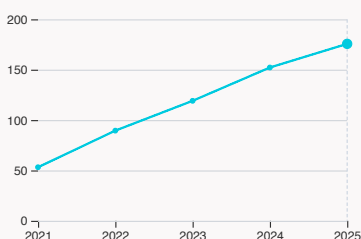
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 305.07 million USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, up by 3.52% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 80.



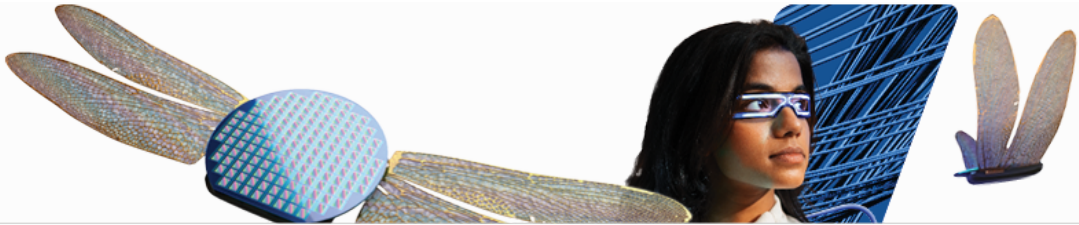
7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 52 films in 2024, up by 92.59% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 64.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 175.65 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 15.42% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 51.



Uzbekistan'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 and 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of Uzbekistan’s top universities

Rank	University	Score
469	TASHKENT INSTITUTE OF IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION ENGINEERS - NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY (TIIAME-NRU)	33.70
721-730	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN	n/a
901-950	TASHKENT STATE TECHNICAL 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'.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	TASHKENT INSTITUTE OF IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURAL MECHANISATION	50.30
2	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN NAMED AFTER MIRZO ULUGBEK	42.25
3	TASHKENT UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES	25.50

Source: Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings 2026 (<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2026/world-ranking>).
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 2026 ranking corresponds to data from the academic year that ended in 2023.

5.3.5 Greenfield R&D and high-tech FDI announcements in Uzbekistan

Rank	Company	Industry	Description
1	LinkWise	Communications	China-based LinkWise, a data intelligence solutions provider, has announced plans to construct a new data center in Bukhara, Uzbekistan. The data center is expected to have a capacity of 300 MW. It will serve the domestic market.
2	Transport of the Future	Aerospace	Transport of the Future, a developer of unmanned aviation systems and an ultimate subsidiary of Russia-based EFKO Produkty Pitaniya, has begun construction on a drone production facility in Uzbekistan. It will assemble drones that will be sold domestically and exported to Russia. It is expected to start operations by the end of 2025.
3	Honeywell	Industrial equipment	US-based Honeywell, a diversified technology and manufacturing company, has established a new entity, called Honeywell Industrial Automation LLC, and opened a new Global Engineering Centre within its office in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The center will adapt solutions to local market needs.

Source: FT Locations, fDi Markets.



6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in Uzbekistan

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	Location	Valuation, bn USD
1	Uzum	Financial Services	Tashkent	1.50

Source: CBInsights, Tracker - The Complete list of Unicorns Companies; Africa: The Big Deal; and PitchBook Data, Inc.
Note: The list is based on unicorns as of January 2026, covering nearly 2000 companies worldwide. For African countries, the dataset is supplemented with data from Africa: The Big Deal. PitchBook data is also used as a complementary source to enrich coverage.

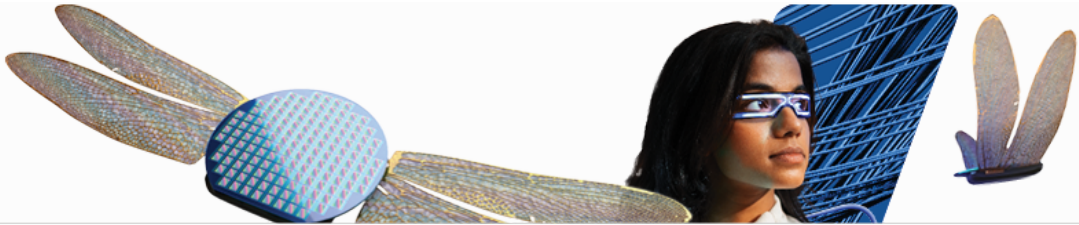
7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in Uzbekistan with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	UZTELECOM	Telecoms	305.1

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

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
78	68	Lower middle	Central and Southern Asia	37.1	473.5	12,559
Score / Value				Score / Value		
Institutions				54.2	57	
1.1 Institutional environment				50.4	83	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				61.8	78	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				39	85	
1.2 Regulatory environment				35.4	104	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				34.1	107	
1.2.2 Rule of law*				36.6	101	
1.3 Business environment				76.9	8	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				60.4	41	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				93.4	3	
Human capital and research				32.4	70	
2.1 Education				44.3	100	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				5.5	25	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				12.2	77	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				13.7	77	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				351.4	81	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				9.6	29	
2.2 Tertiary education				44.3	27	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				59.8	55	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				36.8	2	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				0.8	94	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				8.4	73	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				639.5	69	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				0.1	99	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD				0	46	
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				26.2	56	
Infrastructure				43.9	71	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				79.3	61	
3.1.1 ICT access*				86.1	68	
3.1.2 ICT use*				80.2	72	
3.1.3 Government online service*				71.7	59	
3.2 General infrastructure				37.3	83	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				2,084.8	83	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				5.2	103	
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				22.7	82	
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				34.1	12	
3.3 Ecological sustainability				15.2	85	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				7	115	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				1.9	118	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				4.8	22	
Market sophistication				36.1	69	
4.1 Credit				36.4	48	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				92.7	4	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				33.2	89	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				0.5	44	
4.2 Investment				2.2	100	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				13	68	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.03	96	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				0.006	82	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.04	87	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				69.7	68	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				5.2	100	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				91.3	42	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				473.5	53	
Business sophistication				24.6	81	
5.1 Knowledge workers				33.1	78	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				n/a	n/a	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				8.1	87	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				46	43	
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				0.03	80	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				38.5	51	
5.2 Innovation linkages				23.1	74	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				0.8	96	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				36.5	71	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				11.6	91	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				58.2	44	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0	98	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				17.8	95	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.4	79	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				11.3	27	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				1.2	81	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				2.5	70	
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				0.4	96	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				4.4	78	
Knowledge and technology outputs				23.3	62	
6.1 Knowledge creation				15.3	67	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.2	43	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.006	101	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.1	14	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				7.3	103	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				4.8	107	
6.2 Knowledge impact				32.9	44	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				5.2	7	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				0.9	39	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.04	117	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				26.2	53	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				21.8	71	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.04	87	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				71.8	68	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				0.6	87	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				1.8	70	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				6.7	36	
Creative outputs				15.1	96	
7.1 Intangible assets				14	92	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				45.7	40	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				0.2	80	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.6	71	
7.2 Creative goods and services				7.8	92	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.4	70	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				2.2	64	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				1.2	58	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.4	64	
7.3 Online creativity				24.6	82	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				0.8	105	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				3.2	100	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				69.9	51	

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](https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking/en).



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	2025	International Labour Organization
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2025	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

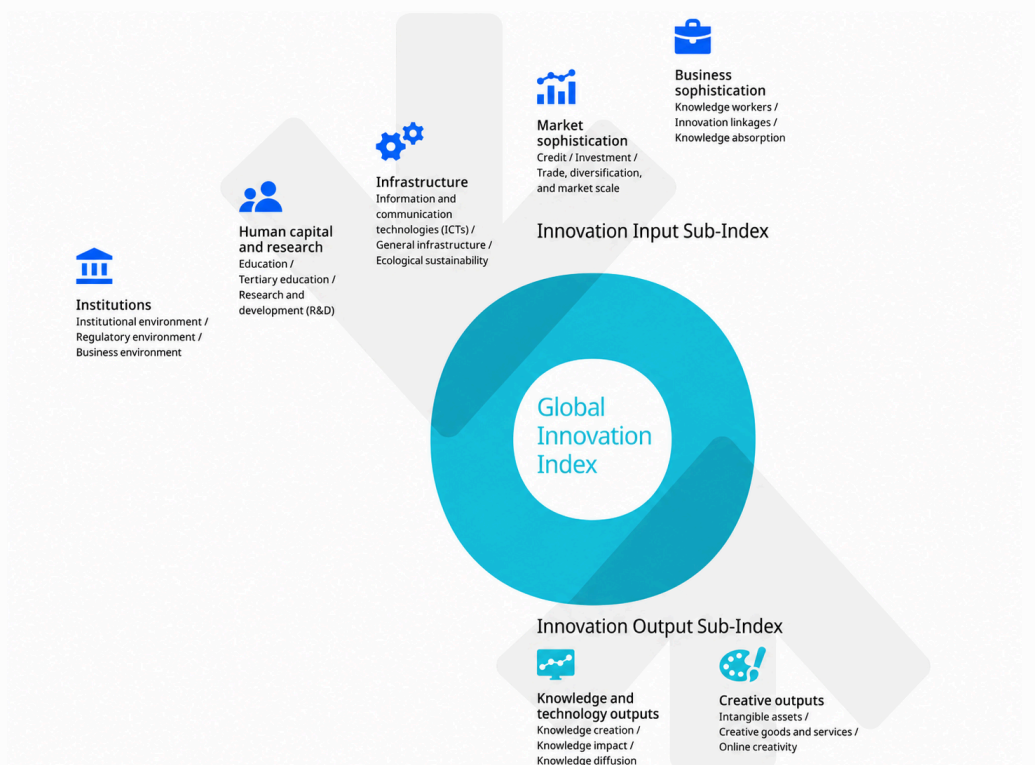
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business [†]	2024	2025	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2021	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2023	2024	International Energy Agency
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	2023	2024	World Trade Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2020	2025	International Labour Organization
5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration [†]	2024	2025	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.2.4	State of cluster development [†]	2024	2025	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)

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



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.