

## **KYRGYZSTAN**



Kyrgyzstan ranks 90th among the 129 economies featured in the GII 2019.

The Global Innovation Index (GII) is a ranking of world economies based on innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.

The following table shows the rankings of Kyrgyzstan over the past three years, noting that data availability and the GII model influence year-on-year comparisons of the GII ranks. The confidence interval for Kyrgyzstan's ranking in the GII 2019 is between 87 and 99.

#### Kyrgyzstan's Rankings, 2017 - 2019

	GII	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs		
2019	90	78	111		
2018	94	85	101		
2017	95	86	104		

- Kyrgyzstan performs better in Innovation Inputs than Outputs.
- This year Kyrgyzstan ranks 78th in Innovation Inputs, better than last year and compared to 2017.
- As for Innovation Outputs, Kyrgyzstan ranks 111th. This position is worse than last year and compared to 2017.



Kyrgyzstan ranks 13th among the 26 lower middle-income economies.



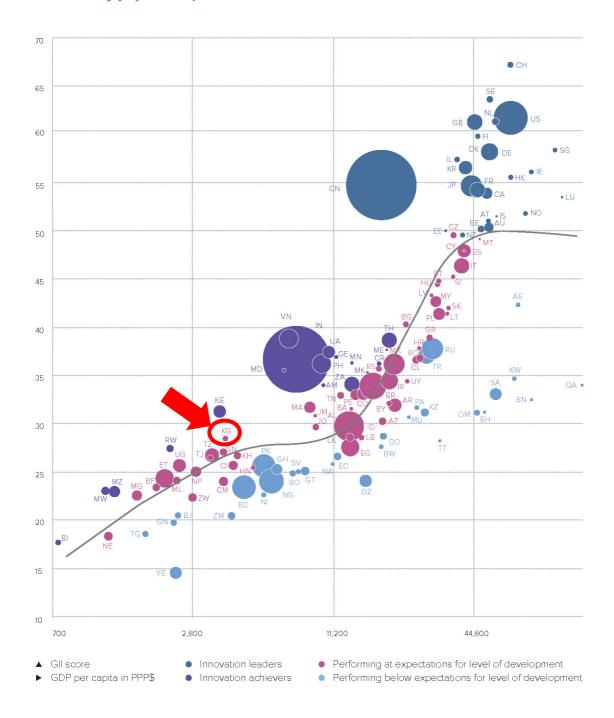
Kyrgyzstan ranks 5th among the 9 economies in Central and Southern Asia.

#### **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 considered Innovation under-performers relative to GDP.

Relative to GDP, Kyrgyzstan performs at its expected level of development.

# GII scores and GDP per capita in PPP US\$ (bubbles sized by population)

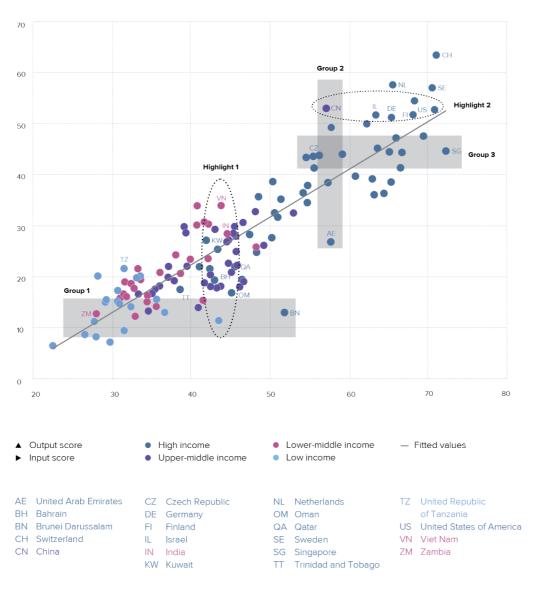


# EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs, indicating which economies best translate innovation inputs into innovation outputs. Economies appearing above the line are effectively translating their costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs. In contrast, those below the line are not effectively translating innovation inputs into outputs.

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

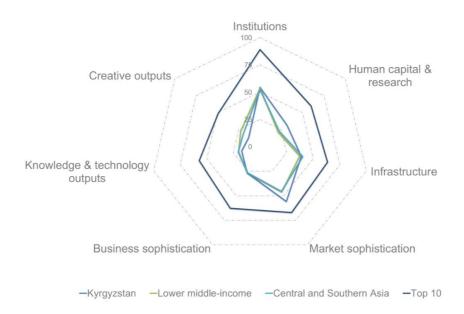
#### Innovation input/output performance by income group, 2019



Source: Global Innovation Index Database, Cornell, INSEAD, and WIPO, 2019.

### BENCHMARKING KYRGYZSTAN TO OTHER LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME ECONOMIES AND THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ASIA REGION

#### Kyrgyzstan's scores in the seven GII pillars



#### Lower middle-income economies

Kyrgyzstan has high scores in 5 out of the 7 GII pillars: Institutions, Human capital & research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, and Business sophistication, which are above the average of the lower middle-income group.

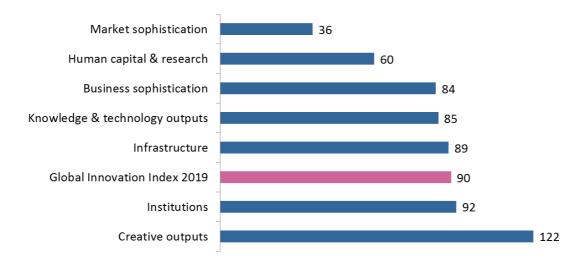
#### **Central and Southern Asia Region**

Compared to other economies in Central and Southern Asia, Kyrgyzstan performs above average in 4 out of the 7 GII pillars: Institutions, Human capital & research, Market sophistication, and Business sophistication.

Top ranks are found in areas such as Business environment, Education, Tertiary education, Credit, Investment, and Knowledge workers where the country ranks in the top 65 worldwide.

#### **OVERVIEW OF KYRGYZSTAN'S RANKINGS IN THE 7 GII AREAS**

Kyrgyzstan performs the best in Market sophistication and its weakest performance is in Creative outputs.



<sup>\*</sup>The highest possible ranking in each pillar is 1.

#### **KYRGYZSTAN'S INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES**

The table below gives an overview of Kyrgyzstan's strengths and weaknesses in the GII 2019.

Strengths				
Code	le Indicator name			
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	32		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	9		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	35		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	19		
4	Market sophistication	36		
4.1	Credit	30		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit* 29			
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	7		
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	6		
5.3.4	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP, 3-year average 17			
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP 18			
6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %, 3-year average	25		

Weaknesses				
Code	Indicator name	Rank		
2.3.3	Global R&D companies, top 3, in mn US\$	43		
2.3.4	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	78		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	124		
5.2.2	State of cluster development <sup>†</sup>	123		
5.2.5	Patent families 2+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	93		
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	99		
6.1.5	Citable documents H index	125		
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	124		
6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	100		
7.1	Intangible assets	125		
7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation <sup>†</sup>	124		
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	103		

#### **STRENGTHS**

- GII strengths for Kyrgyzstan are found in six of the seven GII pillars, and mostly on the innovation input side of the GII.
- Pillar Market sophistication (36) is a notable strength of Kyrgyzstan.
- In Market sophistication (36), additional strengths are sub-pillar Credit (30) and indicators Ease of getting credit (29) and Microfinance gross loans, where Kyrgyzstan places 7th globally.
- In Institutions (92), Kyrgyzstan's strength is indicator Ease of starting a business (32).
- In Human capital & research (60), relative strengths for this country are indicators Expenditure on education (9) and Pupil-teacher ratio (35).
- In Infrastructure (89), indicator Gross capital formation (19) is a GII strength of Kyrgyzstan.
- In Business sophistication (84), two indicators Firms offering formal training (6) and FDI inflows (17) are relative strengths.
- In Knowledge & technology outputs (85), Kyrgyzstan has GII strengths in two indicators: Patents by origin (18) and Labor productivity growth (25).

#### **WEAKNESSES**

- Kyrgyzstan's weaknesses in the GII are found in five of the seven GII pillars, and mostly on the innovation output side of the GII.
- In Knowledge & technology outputs (85), relative weaknesses are four indicators: PCT patents by origin (99), Quality of scientific publications (125), ISO 9001 quality certificates (124), and High- & medium-high-tech manufactures (100).
- In Creative outputs (122), Kyrgyzstan's weaknesses are sub-pillar Intangible assets (125) and indicators ICTs & business model creation (124) and National feature films (103).
- In Human capital & research (60), Kyrgyzstan exhibits weaknesses in two important indicators: Global R&D companies (43) and Quality of universities (78).
- In Infrastructure (89), only one weakness for the country is found in indicator ISO 14001 environmental certificates (124).
- In Business sophistication (84), Kyrgyzstan's weaknesses are indicators State of cluster development (123) and Patent families in two or more offices (93).

## **KYRGYZSTAN**

90

Outp	out rank	Input rank	Income	Region	1	Pop	ulation (ı	mn) (	GDP, PPP\$	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2	018 r	ank
	111	78	Lower middle	CSA			6.1		24.4	3,843.6		94	
			Sco	ore/Value	Rank					S	core/Value	Rank	
	INSTITU	JTIONS		54.6	92			BUSIN	ESS SOPHIS	STICATION	26.7	84	
1	Dalikiaal			27.0	447	<b>♦</b>	5.1	Knowlo	dao workors		27.2	62	
.1			l stability*		<b>117</b> 118	<b>~</b>	5.1.1		-	employment, %		78	
.2			ess*		114		5.1.2			raining, % firms		6	•
				20.2			5.1.3			usiness, % GDP		77	
2	Regulato	ory environme	nt	56.5	96		5.1.4	GERD fir	nanced by bus	siness, %	6.4	78	
2.1	Regulator	ry quality*		32.6	95		5.1.5	Females	s employed w/	'advanced degrees, %	10.8	61	
2.2					118	$\Diamond$						404	
2.3	Cost of re	eaunaancy aisi	missal, salary weeks	17.3	71		<b>5.2</b> 5.2.1			earch collaboration†		<b>121</b> 112	
3	Rusiness	environment		70.3	64		5.2.2			pment+			0
.1			ess*		32	•	5.2.3			oad, %		70	
1.2			ency*		74		5.2.4			eals/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
							5.2.5	Patent f	amilies 2+ offic	ces/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	93	0
123	ΗΙΙΜΔΝ	CAPITAL &	RESEARCH	31.7	60		5.3	Knowle	dge absorptio	on	28.9	88	
	1101111-11	· OA! ITAL a	TO EACH TO THE STATE OF THE STA	•			5.3.1			ayments, % total trade		91	
ı	Educatio	n		64.1	[11]		5.3.2			otal trade		70	
1			on, % GDP			• •	5.3.3	ICT serv	vices imports, s	% total trade	0.6	95	
.2			ipil, secondary, % GDP/cap		n/a		5.3.4			D			•
.3			years		77		5.3.5	Researc	ch talent, % in I	ousiness enterprise	n/a	n/a	
.4 .5		-	maths, & science ondary		n/a	• •							
.5	rupii-teat	citer ratio, sect	Jiluary	10.4	35	• •	M	KNOW	I FDGF & TE	CHNOLOGY OUTPUTS	s 17.3	85	
2	Tertiary e	education		30.4	65			KITOW	LLD OL a 11		J 17.0		
2.1			OSS		67		6.1	Knowle	dge creation.		10.3	70	
2.2	Graduate	es in science &	engineering, %	20.5	63		6.1.1	Patents	by origin/bn P	PP\$ GDP	6.0	18	•
2.3	Tertiary in	nbound mobilit	y, %	6.4	36	•	6.1.2		, ,	/bn PPP\$ GDP		99	0
							6.1.3			n/bn PPP\$ GDP		26	
<b>3</b> 3.1		•	ent (R&D)		111		6.1.4 6.1.5			articles/bn PPP\$ GDP index		99 125	$\sim$
3.1 3.2			op &D, % GDP		n/a 104		0.1.5	Citable	documents m-	iiidex	1.4	125	O
3.3			avg. exp. top 3, mn US\$			0 \$	6.2	Knowle	dae impact		28.3	98	
3.4			verage score top 3*			0 \$	6.2.1	Growth	rate of PPP\$ 0	GDP/worker, %	2.9	25	•
							6.2.2	New bu	sinesses/th po	p. 15-64	1.3	65	
e c							6.2.3			ending, % GDP		90	
X	INFRAS	TRUCTURE.		. 38.8			6.2.4 6.2.5			icates/bn PPP\$ GDP tech manufactures, %		124 100	
1	Informati	ion & commur	ication technologies(ICT:	s) 55.0	85		0.2.5	riigir &	mediam mgn	teen manadetares, //	0.0	100	O
1.1	ICT acces	SS*		47.1	95		6.3	Knowle	dge diffusion		13.2	83	
1.2	ICT use*			39.7	91		6.3.1			eceipts, % total trade		66	
1.3			rvice*		83		6.3.2	-		, % total trade		51	
1.4	E-particip	ation*		68.5	73		6.3.3 6.3.4			% total trade DP		82 58	
2	General i	infrastructure.		34.6	66		0.0	. 51.1100	0 0 0 0 0 0				
2.1	,		nn pop		74	•	*						
2.2			% GDP		100	_	****	CREAT	IVE OUTPU	TS	13.3	122	
2.3	GIUSS Cal	pitai ioiiiiatioii,	70 GDP	30./	19	•	7.1	Intangik	alo accote		22.1	125	$\overline{}$
3	Ecologica	al sustainabili	ty	26.7	110		7.1.1			on PPP\$ GDP		84	0
3.1	-				108	$\Diamond$	7.1.2			origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		85	
3.2	Environm	ental performa	nce*	54.9	83		7.1.3	ICTs & b	ousiness mode	el creation†	36.5	124	0
3.3	ISO 1400	1 environmenta	al certificates/bn PPP\$ GDF	P 0.1	124	0 \$	7.1.4	ICTs & c	organizational	model creation†	34.8	120	_
							7.2	Creative	e goods & ser	vices	5.5	99	
ı	MARKE	T SOPHISTIC	CATION	55.6	36	• •	7.2.1		-	vices exports, % total trade		59	
							7.2.2			mn pop. 15-69			0
1					30		7.2.3			a market/th pop. 15-69			
.1			to costor % CDD		29	•	7.2.4			a, % manufacturing			
2 3			te sector, % GDP s, % GDP		110	• •	7.2.5	Creative	e goods expor	ts, % total trade	0.1	99	
J	IVIICIUIIIId	nee gross rodi	, 10 ODI	4.1	/ (	•	7.3	Online	creativity		1.5	95	
2	Investme	ent		66.7	[12]		7. <b>3</b> 7.3.1			nains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69		116	
2.1			rity investors*		35		7.3.1			pop. 15-69		86	
2.2		_	GDP		n/a		7.3.3			p. 15-69		69	
2.3	Venture o	capital deals/br	1 PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a		7.3.4	Mobile	app creation/b	n PPP\$ GDP	0.1	85	
3	Trade co	mpetition &	narket scale	49 0	110								
3.1			nted avg., %		63								
3.2			tition†		118	$\Diamond$							
		and the second	bn PPP\$	244	122	$\Diamond$							

#### **DATA AVAILABILITY**

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

#### Missing data

Code	Indicator name	Country year	Model year	Source
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	n/a	2015	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths & science	n/a	2015	OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2017	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2017	World Federation of Exchanges
4.2.3	Venture capital deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2018	Thomson Reuters
5.2.4	JV–strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2018	Thomson Reuters
5.3.5	Research talent, % in business enterprise	n/a	2017	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
7.2.3	Entertainment & Media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2017	PwC

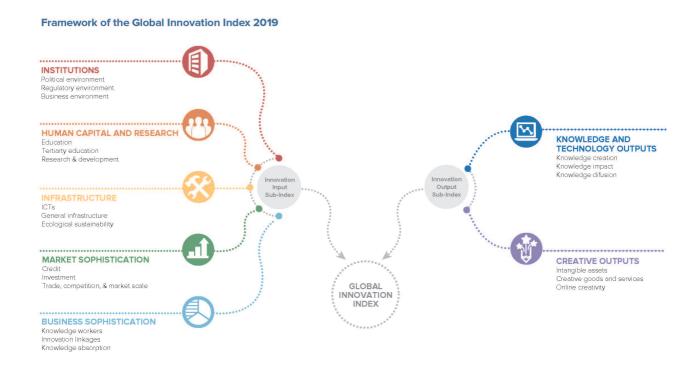
#### **Outdated data**

Code	Indicator name	Country vear	Model vear	Source
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2013	2017	International Labour Organization
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	2014	2017	Wikimedia Foundation

#### ABOUT THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX

The Global Innovation Index (GII) is co-published by Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations. In 2019, the GII presents its 12<sup>th</sup> edition devoted to the theme **Creating Healthy Lives—The Future of Medical Innovation**.

Recognizing that innovation is a key driver of economic development, the GII aims to provide a rich innovation ranking and analysis referencing around 130 economies. Over the last decade, the GII has established itself as both a leading reference on innovation and a "tool for action" for countries 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 includes 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 containing three sub-pillars.



