

Training of Scientific Personnel and Science in the Republic of Uzbekistan

for 2025

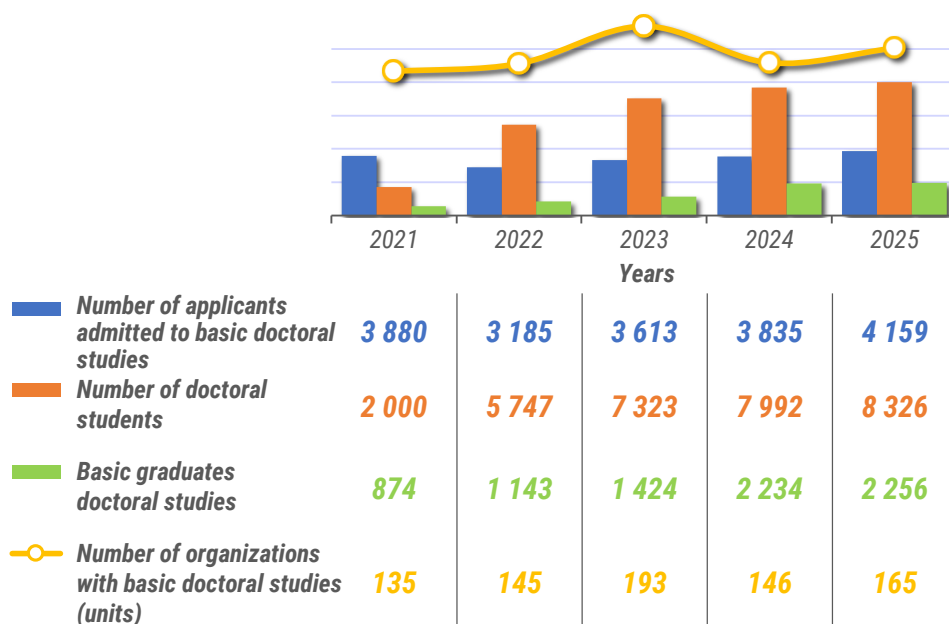
- I. Postgraduate education system: basic doctoral studies
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- III. Performance of R&D
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I. Postgraduate education system: basic doctoral studies

Base doctoral studies is a form of postgraduate education in the specialty of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel of higher qualification for candidates for the academic degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) with a break from production ([No. ZRU-637 of 23,09,2020](#)).

Main indicators of basic doctoral studies in Uzbekistan

(for the respective year, person)



In 2025, the number of organizations with basic doctoral studies amounted to **165 units** and, compared to 2024, increased **by 19 units** (or **by 13,0 %**).

The number of individuals admitted to basic doctoral studies in 2025 amounted to **4 159 people** and, compared with 2024, increased **by 324 people** (or **by 8,4 %**) compared to 2024. At the end of 2025, the number of doctoral students studying in basic doctoral studies amounted to **8 326 people** and, compared to 2024, increased **by 334 people** (or **by 4,2 %**). In 2025, the number of graduates in basic doctoral studies amounted to **2 256 people** and, compared to 2024, increased **by 22 people** (or **by 1,0 %**).

Distribution of main indicators of basic doctoral studies by region
(for 2025, person)

	Number of organizations with basic doctoral studies (units)	Number of applicants admitted to basic doctoral studies	Number of doctoral students	Graduates of basic doctoral studies
Republic of Uzbekistan	165	4 159	8 326	2 256
<i>regions:</i>				
Rep. of Karakalpakstan	5	160	398	98
Andijan region	7	201	404	115
Bukhara region	6	310	831	168
Jizzakh region	2	49	94	18
Kashkadarya region	3	94	193	71
Navoi region	3	75	226	68
Namangan region	5	330	618	217
Samarkand region	14	386	825	295
Surkhandarya region	6	156	294	44
Syrdarya region	2	100	207	54
Tashkent region	17	238	415	118
Fergana region	7	247	632	145
Khorezm region	4	131	347	73
Tashkent city	84	1 682	2 842	772

In 2025, the highest number of organizations with basic doctoral studies was noted in Tashkent city (**84 units**), Tashkent (**17 units**), and Samarkand (**14 units**) regions. The lowest indicators were recorded in Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions (**2 units each**), as well as in Kashkadarya and Navoi regions (**3 units each**).

In 2025, the highest number of individuals admitted to basic doctoral studies was observed in Tashkent city (**1 682 people**), Samarkand (**386 people**), and Namangan (**330 people**) regions. The lowest indicators were recorded in Jizzakh (**49 people**), Navoi (**75 people**), and Kashkadarya (**94 people**) regions.

Regarding the number of doctoral students enrolled in basic doctoral studies, as of the end of 2025, the highest figures were recorded in Tashkent city (**2 842 people**), Bukhara (**831 people**), and Samarkand (**825 people**) regions, while the lowest were in Jizzakh (**94 people**), Kashkadarya (**193 people**), and Syrdarya (**207 people**) regions.

The highest number of basic doctoral graduates in 2025 was recorded in Tashkent city (**772 people**), Samarkand (**295 people**), and Namangan (**217 people**) regions. The lowest indicators were noted in Jizzakh (**18 people**), Surkhandarya (**44 people**), and Syrdarya (**54 people**) regions.

Indicators on this topic:

[Number of doctoral students enrolled in basic doctoral studies \(total\)](#)

[Number of doctoral students enrolled in basic doctoral studies \(women\)](#)

[Number of doctoral students enrolled in basic doctoral studies \(men\)](#)

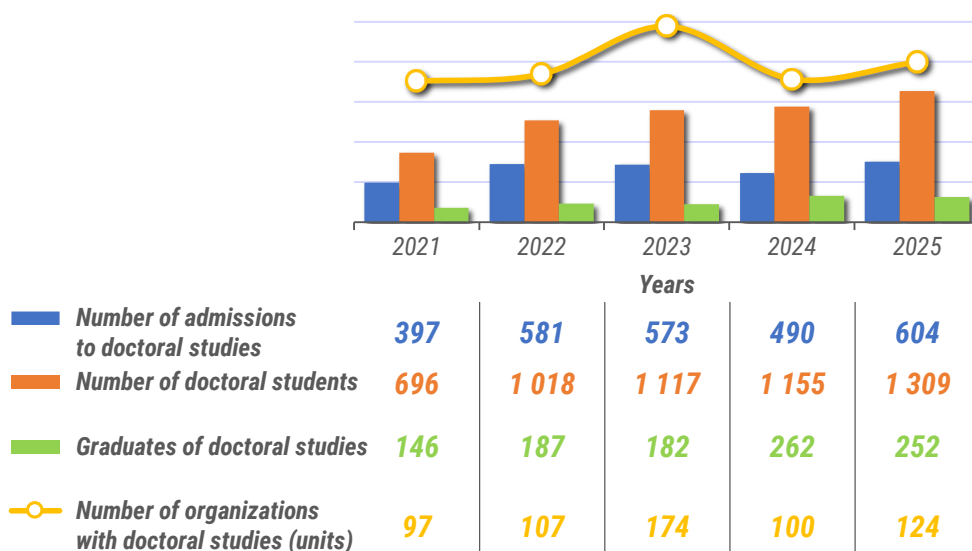
II. Postgraduate education system: doctoral studies

Doctorate is a form of postgraduate education in the specialty of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel of higher qualification for candidates for the academic degree of Doctor of Sciences (DSc) with a break from production ([No. ZRU-637 of 23.09.2020](#)).

Doctor of Philosophy – a person who has been admitted to a scientific organization or educational institution for basic doctoral or doctoral studies in accordance with the established procedure ([Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 304 of 22.05.2017](#)).

Main indicators of doctoral studies in Uzbekistan

(for the respective year, person)



In 2025, the number of organizations with doctoral programs amounted to **124 units** and, compared to 2024, it increased **by 24 units** (or **by 24,0 %**).

The number of individuals admitted to doctoral studies in 2025 amounted to **604 people** and, compared to 2024, increased **by 114 people** (or **by 23,3 %**). At the end of 2025, the number of doctoral students amounted to **1 309 people**, and compared to 2024, it increased **by 154 people** (or **by 13,3 %**). In 2025, the number of doctoral graduates was **252 people**, and compared to 2024, it decreased **by 10 people** (or **by 3,8 %**).

Distribution of key indicators of doctoral studies by region
(for 2025, person)

	Number of organizations with doctoral studies (units)	Number of people admitted to doctoral studies	Number of doctoral students	Graduates of doctoral studies
Republic of Uzbekistan	124	604	1 309	252
<i>regions:</i>				
Rep. of Karakalpakstan	5	65	76	11
Andijan region	7	25	35	9
Bukhara region	4	26	54	9
Jizzakh region	1	1	4	1
Kashkadarya region	2	6	7	2
Navoi region	3	5	21	2
Namangan region	3	23	34	-
Samarkand region	9	86	166	50
Surkhandarya region	3	39	45	2
Syrdarya region	2	1	29	-
Tashkent region	12	60	85	26
Fergana region	4	13	36	11
Khorezm region	2	3	9	1
Tashkent city	67	251	708	128

In 2025, the highest number of organizations with doctoral programs was recorded in Tashkent city (**67 units**), Tashkent (**12 units**) and Samarkand (**9 units**) regions. The lowest indicators were noted in the Jizzakh region (**1 unit**), as well as in the Kashkadarya, Syrdarya and Khorezm regions (**2 units each**).

In 2025, the highest number of individuals admitted to doctoral studies was observed in Tashkent city (**251 people**), Samarkand region (**86 people**) and the Rep. of Karakalpakstan (**65 people**). The lowest indicators were noted in Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions (**1 person each**), as well as in Khorezm region (**3 people**).

Regarding the number of doctoral students at the end of 2025, the highest indicators were noted in Tashkent city (**708 people**), Samarkand (**166 people**) and Tashkent (**85 people**) regions, while the lowest were in Jizzakh (**4 people**), Kashkadarya (**7 people**) and Khorezm (**9 people**) regions.

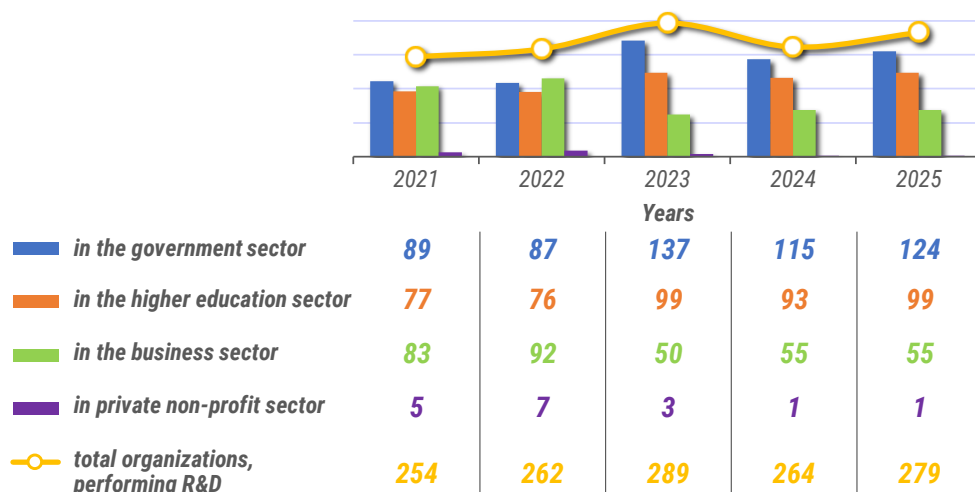
The highest number of doctoral graduates in 2025 was recorded in Tashkent city (**128 people**), Samarkand (**50 people**), and Tashkent (**26 people**) regions. The lowest indicators were observed in Jizzakh and Khorezm regions (**1 person each**). In Namangan and Syrdarya regions, there were no doctoral graduates in 2025.

III. Performance of R&D

Research and development (R&D) is a creative and systematic activity aimed at increasing the volume of knowledge, including knowledge about humanity, culture and society, as well as developing new ways to apply existing knowledge.

Number of organizations performing R&D

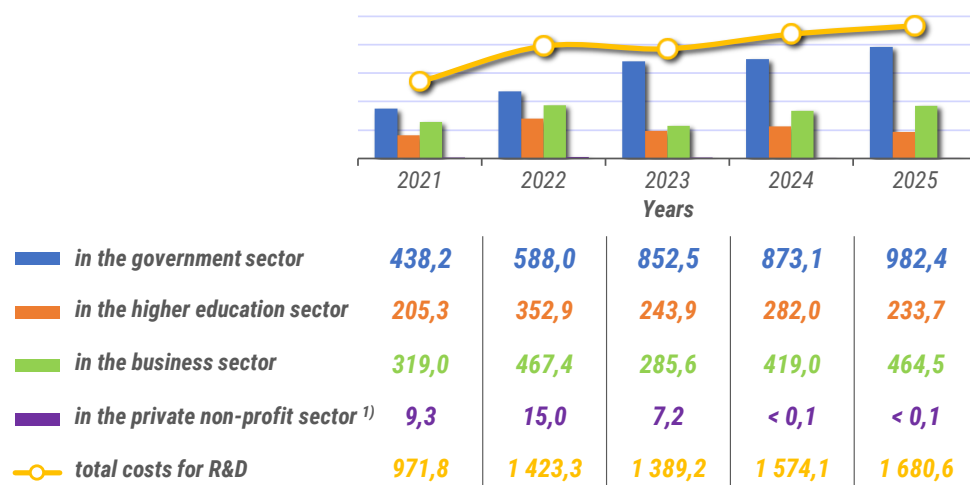
(for the respective year, units)



In 2025, the number of organizations performing R&D amounted to **279 units** and, compared to 2024, increased **by 15 units** (or **by 5,7 %**). The largest number of organizations performing R&D was in the government sector – **124 units**. Compared to 2024, their number increased **by 9 units** (or **by 7,8 %**). In the higher education sector, the number of organizations performing R&D was **99 units** and compared to 2024, it increased **by 6 units** (or **by 6,5 %**). In the entrepreneurial sector, R&D was carried out **by 55 organizations**, and in the private non-profit sector, **by 1 organization**. Compared to 2024, the values for these sectors have not changed.

R&D costs

(for the respective year, billion soums)

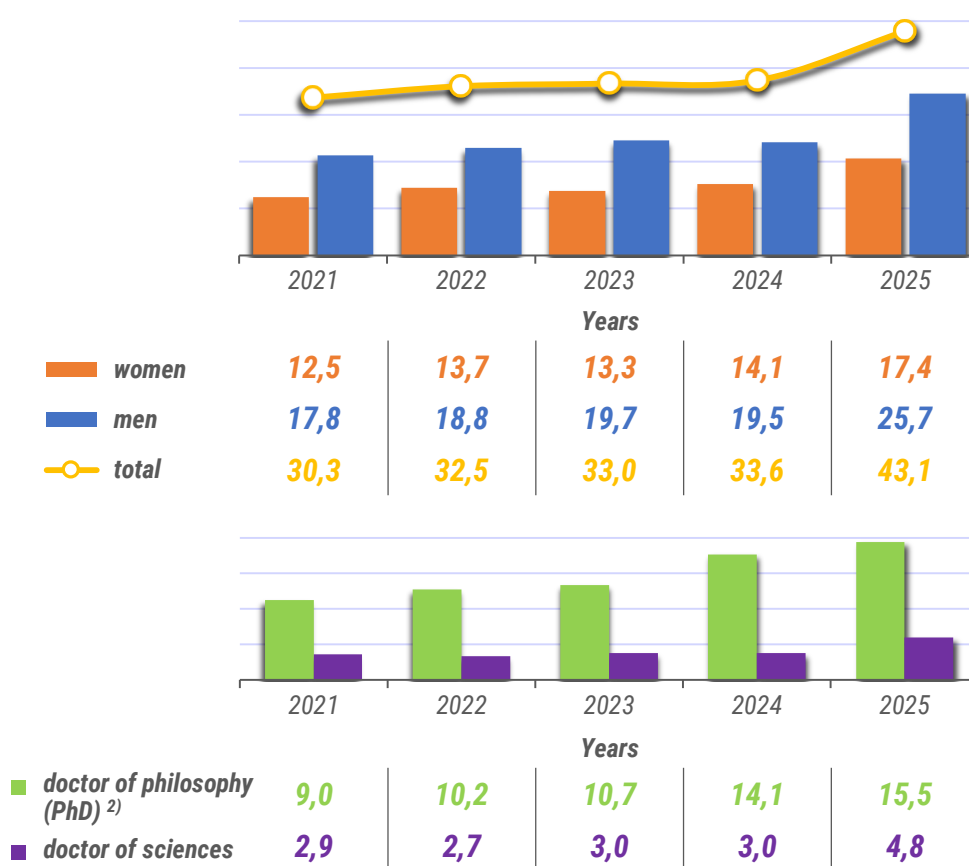


¹⁾ In the private non-profit sector, R&D spending was **5,1 million soums** in 2024 and is projected to be **9,7 million soums** in 2025.

In 2025, expenditures on R&D amounted to **1 680,6 billion soums** and, compared to 2024, increased **by 106,5 billion soums** (or **by 6,8 %**). The largest volume of expenditures came from the government sector – **982,4 billion soums**. Compared to 2024, this figure increased **by 109,3 billion soums** (or **by 12,5 %**). In the entrepreneurship sector, expenditures on R&D amounted to **464,5 billion soums** and increased **by 45,5 billion soums** (or **by 10,9 %**) compared to 2024. In the private non-profit sector, expenditures on R&D amounted to **9,7 million soums** and increased **by 4,6 million soums** (or **by 90,2 %**).

In the higher education sector, R&D expenditures amounted to **233,7 billion soums** and, compared to 2024, decreased **by 48,3 billion soums** (or **by 17,1 %**).

Number of specialist researchers who performed R&D ¹⁾
(for the respective year, thousand person)



At the end of 2025, the number of research specialists performing R&D, including scientific and pedagogical workers in higher education organizations who conducted scientific research alongside pedagogical activities, amounted to **43,1 thousand people** and, compared to 2024, increased **by 9,5 thousand** (or **by 28,3 %**).

¹⁾ Including academic and teaching staff at higher education institutions who conducted R&D alongside their teaching activities.

²⁾ Including persons holding a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) academic degree, as well as a candidate of sciences degree or other equivalent academic degree obtained in a foreign state.

The number of women among research specialists performing R&D amounted to **17,4 thousand people** and, compared to 2024, increased **by 3,3 thousand** (or **by 23,4 %**), while the number of men reached **25,7 thousand people** and increased **by 6,2 thousand** (or **by 31,8 %**). The share of women in the total number of research specialists was **40,4 %**, while the share of men was **59,6 %**.

The number of research specialists holding a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree, as well as a candidate of sciences degree or other equivalent academic degree obtained in a foreign state, amounted to **15,5 thousand people** in 2025 and increased **by 1,4 thousand** (or **by 9,9 %**) compared to 2024. The number of research specialists holding a Doctor of Science (DSc) degree amounted to **4,8 thousand people** and increased **by 1,8 thousand** (or **by 60,0 %**).

Distribution of key R&D indicators by region
(for 2025)

	Number of organizations performing R&D (units)	R&D costs (billion soums)	Number of research specialists who performed R&D ¹⁾ (person)		
			total	women	men
Republic of Uzbekistan	279	1 680,6	43 118	17 416	25 702
<i>regions:</i>					
Rep. of Karakalpakstan	6	39,5	1 752	769	983
Andijan region	6	10,1	3 267	1 320	1 947
Bukhara region	16	50,6	4 680	1 864	2 816
Jizzakh region	4	2,7	1 856	648	1 208
Kashkadarya region	9	8,3	1 504	437	1 067
Navoi region	6	185,0	885	287	598
Namangan region	5	5,3	1 537	389	1 148
Samarkand region	21	39,2	4 745	1 819	2 926
Surkhandarya region	6	6,8	800	347	453
Syrdarya region	8	5,6	182	52	130
Tashkent region	20	70,7	1 939	766	1 173
Fergana region	22	18,4	4 042	1 555	2 487
Khorezm region	8	13,8	2 347	1 202	1 145
Tashkent city	142	1 224,6	13 582	5 961	7 621

In 2025, the highest number of organizations performing R&D was recorded in Tashkent city (**142 units**), Fergana (**22 units**), and Samarkand (**21 units**) regions. The lowest indicators were noted in Jizzakh (**4 units**) and Namangan (**5 units**) regions.

¹⁾ Including scientific and pedagogical workers of higher education organizations who have performed R&D alongside pedagogical activities.

In terms of R&D expenditures, the highest indicators were observed in Tashkent city (**1 224,6 billion soums**), Navoi (**185,0 billion soums**) and Tashkent (**70,7 billion soums**) regions. The smallest expenditure volumes were noted in Jizzakh (**2,7 billion soums**), Namangan (**5,3 billion soums**) and Syrdarya (**5,6 billion soums**) regions.

Regarding the number of research specialists performing R&D, including scientific and pedagogical workers in higher education organizations who conducted scientific research alongside pedagogical activities, the highest indicators at the end of 2025 were noted in Tashkent city (**13 582 people**), Samarkand (**4 745 people**) and Bukhara (**4 680 people**) regions. The lowest indicators were recorded in Syrdarya (**182 people**), Surkhandarya (**800 people**) and Navoi (**885 people**) regions.

In most regions, the number of men among research specialists exceeded the number of women. In the Khorezm region alone, the proportion of women was higher than that of men, amounting to **51,2 %**. At the same time, the largest share of men was noted in Namangan (**74,7 %**), Syrdarya (**71,4 %**) and Kashkadarya (**70,9 %**) regions.

Indicators on this topic:

[Number of organizations that performed R&D \(total\)](#)

[R&D volume](#)

[Number of employees who performed R&D, including scientific and pedagogical workers of higher education organizations who performed scientific research alongside pedagogical activities \(total\)](#)

IV. Methodological explanations and metadata on science statistics and the training of scientific personnel

Postgraduate education ensures the training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel with academic degrees based on basic doctoral studies, doctoral studies, and independent research, providing for in-depth study of the specialty and conducting scientific research for the purpose of preparing and defending a doctoral dissertation ([No. ZRU-637 of 23.09.2020](#)).

The postgraduate education system in Uzbekistan includes:

- basic doctoral studies;
- doctoral studies;
- independent research.

Research and development (R&D) is a creative and systematic activity aimed at increasing the volume of knowledge, including knowledge about humanity, culture and society, as well as developing new ways to apply existing knowledge.

Statistical information on science and postgraduate education in Uzbekistan is formed based on a one-time questionnaire 1 fan **“Questionnaire on the implementation of research and development projects and the training of highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel”**. The questionnaire is submitted by legal entities conducting scientific research and development and/or training highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel.

The questionnaire contains information on the volume of completed scientific research and developments, their costs and funding sources, the number and composition of employees, as well as the admission, number, and graduation of students in basic doctoral and doctoral programs.

Summary statistical data are used to assess the state and development of the country's scientific potential, monitor the training of highly qualified scientific personnel, analyze the human and financial resources of science, develop state programs, make management decisions, and prepare international reports.

Research and development statistics are also used to monitor the achievement of objective 9,5 of the Sustainable Development Goals, including calculating research and development expenditure indicators as a percentage of the gross domestic product and the number of researchers in full employment equivalent per one million people.

Useful links:

[Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" \(No. ZRU-637 of 23.09.2020\)](#)

[Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On science and scientific activity" \(No. LRU-576 of 29.10.2019\)](#)

[Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further improvement of the system of postgraduate education" \(No. DP-4958 of 16.02.2017\)](#)

[Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the system of postgraduate education" \(No. 304 of 22.05.2017\)](#)

[Frascati Manual 2015: Guidelines for Collecting and Reporting Data on Research and Experimental Development](#)
[Methodological provisions for the formation of statistical indicators in the field of science \(scientific research and experimental design work\)](#)

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