The GII indicators are grouped into innovation inputs and outputs. The following table reflects Mauritius’s rankings over time.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GII</th>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Efficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Mauritius performs better in innovation inputs than outputs.
- It ranks 61st in inputs this year, moving down from the 47th and 48th spots in 2017 and 2016.
- Over the last three years, Mauritius’ rank in innovation outputs has also deteriorated. This year it positions 89th, down from 82nd spot in 2017 and the 68th in 2016.
- Mauritius improves in the Innovation Efficiency Ratio, ranking 105th and moving up 4 spots from last year. Despite this improvement, relative to its overall GII position (75th), the Efficiency Ratio (105th) ranks rather low. This is partly influenced by a much higher ranking in innovation inputs (61st) compared to outputs (89th), which indicates a rather low efficiency in translating innovation inputs into outputs.

1 Note that year-on-year comparisons of the GII ranks are imperfect and influenced by changes in the GII model and data availability.
Benchmarking Mauritius to other upper-middle-income countries and the Sub-Saharan Africa region

Mauritius’s scores by area

Upper-middle-income countries

Mauritius has high scores in 3 of the 7 GII areas – Institutions, Infrastructure, and Market Sophistication, in which it scores above the average of the upper-middle-income group.

Top scores in areas such as Business environment, Information & Communication Technologies (ICTs), and Trade, competition & market scale, are behind these high rankings.

Sub-Saharan Africa region

Compared to other countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region, Mauritius performs above-average in 6 of the 7 GII areas: Institutions, Human Capital & Research, Infrastructure, Market Sophistication, Business Sophistication, and Creative Outputs.

Innovation profile of Mauritius

Strengths

- Most of the GII strengths for Mauritius are exhibited in the area Institutions (59th), where the country shows strong performance in two of its three components – Political environment (28th) and Business environment (30th). At the indicator level, strengths are in Political stability & safety (12th), Regulatory quality (30th), and Ease of resolving insolvency (33rd).

- In Market Sophistication (45th) – the top-ranked GII area for Mauritius – comparative strengths are demonstrated in the area Credit (25th) and in the indicators Domestic credit to private sector (29th) and Applied tariff rate – in which Mauritius positions 8th in the world.

- Strengths on the innovation input side are also highlighted in Human Capital & Research (75th) – in the indicator Government funding per pupil (10th) – and in Infrastructure (65th) – in the indicator GDP per unit of energy use (11th). In addition, the indicator State of cluster development (32nd) is signaled as a strength in Business Sophistication (82nd).

- On the innovation output side, Mauritius performs strongly in two indicators: New business density (14th) in Knowledge & Technology Outputs (115th) and National feature films (16th) in Creative Outputs (68th).
Weaknesses

- The major GII weakness for Mauritius is the **Innovation Efficiency Ratio**, in which it ranks 105th.

- Most weaknesses are concentrated on the **innovation output** side, and in particular in **Knowledge & Technology Outputs** (115th), the lowest-ranked GII area, highlighted itself as a weakness for Mauritius. Two of its three components – **Knowledge creation** (105th) and **Knowledge impact** (111th) – are marked as relatively weak. Moreover, weak performance is found in the indicators **Patents by origin** (113th), **Quality of scientific publications** (114th), **High- & medium-high-tech manufactures** (93rd), and **High-tech exports** (120th).

- On the **innovation input** side, relative weaknesses are distributed among all five GII areas.

- In **Institutions** (59th), the are **Regulatory environment** (123rd) and the indicator **Cost of redundancy dismissal** (124th) are signaled as relative weaknesses for Mauritius.

- In **Human Capital & Research** (75th), three indicators – **Gross expenditure on R&D** (92nd), **Global R&D companies expenditure** (40th), and **Quality of universities** (78th) – present relatively weak performance.

- Finally, the area **General infrastructure** (106th) is identified as a weak area in **Infrastructure** (65th). In **Market Sophistication** (45th), only one indicator – **Domestic market scale** (112th) – is a relative weakness for Mauritius. In **Business Sophistication** (82nd), **R&D financed by business** (92nd) is a relatively weak GII indicator.

The following figure presents a summary of Mauritius ranks in the 7 GII areas, as well as the overall rank in the GII 2018.

**Mauritius’s rank in the GII 2018 and the 7 GII areas**

Rank 1 is the highest possible in each pillar
Total number of countries: 126

- Market sophistication: 45
- Institutions: 59
- Infrastructure: 65
- Creative outputs: 68
- Human capital and research: 75
- Global Innovation Index 2018: 75
- Business sophistication: 82
- Knowledge and technology outputs: 115
Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

The GII bubble chart shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The depicted trendline gives an indication of the expected innovation performance at different levels of income. Countries located above the trendline are performing better than what would be expected based on their income level. Countries below the line are Innovation Under-performers relative to GDP.

Relative to GDP, Mauritius performs below its expected level of development.
**Missing and Outdated Data**

More and better data improves the ability of a country to understand its strengths and weaknesses and give policymakers greater capacity to plan and adapt public policies accordingly. The GII 2018 covers 126 countries that complied with the minimum indicator coverage of 35 indicators in the Innovation Input Sub-Index (66%) and 18 indicators in the Innovation Output Sub-Index (66%).

The following tables show data for Mauritius that is not available or that is outdated.

### Missing Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Country Year</th>
<th>Model Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.4</td>
<td>PISA scales in reading, maths &amp; science</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>OECD PISA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2</td>
<td>Graduates in science &amp; engineering, %</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.3</td>
<td>Microfinance gross loans, % GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Microfinance Information Exchange, Mix Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3</td>
<td>GERD performed by business, % GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.5</td>
<td>Research talent, % in business enterprise</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.2</td>
<td>PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>WIPO, Intellectual Property Statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.1.3</td>
<td>Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>WIPO, Intellectual Property Statistics</td>
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<td>6.2.1</td>
<td>Growth rate of PPP$ GDP/worker, %</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>The Conference Board, Total Economy Database</td>
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<td>7.2.3</td>
<td>Entertainment &amp; Media market/th pop. 15–69</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>PwC's Global Entertainment and Media Outlook, 2017–2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.3.4</td>
<td>Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>App Annie Intelligence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outdated Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Country Year</th>
<th>Model Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3</td>
<td>School life expectancy, years</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1</td>
<td>Researchers, FTE/mn pop.</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2</td>
<td>Gross expenditure on R&amp;D, % GDP</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)</td>
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<td>5.1.2</td>
<td>Firms offering formal training, % firms</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>World Bank, Enterprise Surveys</td>
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<td>5.1.4</td>
<td>GERD financed by business, %</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1.5</td>
<td>Females employed w/advanced degrees, %</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>ILO, ILOSTAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.3</td>
<td>GERD financed by abroad, %</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.1</td>
<td>Intellectual property payments, % total trade</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>WTO, Trade in Commercial Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.3</td>
<td>ICT services imports, % total trade</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>WTO, Trade in Commercial Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.1</td>
<td>Intellectual property receipts, % total trade</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>WTO, Trade in Commercial Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.3</td>
<td>ICT services exports, % total trade</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>WTO, Trade in Commercial Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.2</td>
<td>Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>WIPO, Intellectual Property Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.3</td>
<td>Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Wikimedia Foundation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## MAURITIUS

### GII 2018 rank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output rank</th>
<th>Input rank</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Efficiency ratio</th>
<th>Population (mn)</th>
<th>GDP, PPP$</th>
<th>GDP per capita, PPP$</th>
<th>GII 2017 rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Upper-middle</td>
<td>SSF</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>21,640.3</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score/Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Political environment: 75.6 28
2.1 Political stability & safety*: 88.9 12
2.2 Government effectiveness*: 69.0 35
2.3 Regulatory environment: 341 123
2.4 Regulatory quality*: 70.5 30
2.5 Rule of law*: 65.9 35
2.6 Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks: 73.6 124
2.7 Business environment: 80.5 30
2.8 Ease of starting a business*: 92.0 36
2.9 Ease of resolving insolvency*: 691 33

### Human capital & research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score/Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1 Education: 541 43
2.2 Expenditure on education, % GDP: 51 48
2.3 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap: 32.7
2.4 School life expectancy, years: 151 49
2.5 PISA scales in reading, maths & science: n/a n/a
2.6 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary: 12 50
2.7 Tertiary education: 271 77
2.8 Tertiary enrolment, % gross: 38 68
2.9 Graduates in science & engineering, %: n/a n/a
2.10 Tertiary inbound mobility, %: 4.5 45
2.11 Research & development (R&D): 13 99
2.12 Researchers, FTE/mn pop: 1818 78
2.13 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP: 0.2 92
2.14 Global R&D companies, top 3, mn US$: 0.0 40
2.15 QS university ranking, average score top 3: 0.0 78

### Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score/Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1 Information & communication technologies (ICTs): 63 57
3.2 ICT access*: 70 45
3.3 ICT use*: 44 71
3.4 Government’s online service*: 70 45
3.5 E-participation*: 661 49
3.6 General infrastructure: 272 106
3.7 Electricity output, kWh/cap: 2,376 73
3.8 Logistics performance*: 20 90
3.9 Gross capital formation, % GDP: 20.5 82
3.10 Ecological sustainability: 44 43
3.11 GDP/unit of energy use: 15.6 11
3.12 Environmental performance*: 56.6 78
3.13 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP$ GDP: 0.7 82

### Market sophistication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score/Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1 Credit: 53 0 25
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*: 65.0 49
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP: 96.4 29
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP: n/a n/a
4.2 Investment: 43.6 52
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*: 66.7 32
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP: 64.2 27
4.2.3 Venture capital deals/bn PPP$ GDP: 0.0 34
4.3 Trade, competition, & market scale: 561 81
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %: 0.7 8
4.3.2 Intensity of local competition*: 72.4 43
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$: 274 112

### Business sophistication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score/Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1 Knowledge workers: 26.8 87
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %: 24.9 60
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % firms*: 25.6 61
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP: n/a n/a
5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % GDP: 0.3 92
5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %: 7.4 75
5.2 Innovation linkages: 272 70
5.2.1 University/industry research collaboration*: 36.6 88
5.2.2 State of cluster development*: 55.9 32
5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP: 6.4 57
5.2.4 JV-strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP: 0.0 44
5.2.5 Patents families 2+ offices/bn PPP$ GDP: 0.2 44
5.3 Knowledge absorption: 26.4 81
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade: 0.3 77
5.3.2 High-tech net imports, % total trade: 7.5 70
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade: 1.4 50
5.3.4 FD1 net inflows, % GDP: 2.6 64
5.3.5 Research talent, % in business enterprise: n/a n/a

### Knowledge & technology outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score/Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>115</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

6.1 Knowledge creation: 3.7 105
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP: 0.1 113
6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP: n/a n/a
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP: n/a n/a
6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP: 3.5 93
6.1.5 Citable documents H index: 2.3 114
6.2 Knowledge impact: 18.8 111
6.2.1 Growth rate of PPP$ GDP/wk, %: n/a n/a
6.2.2 New businesses/th pop 15–64: 9.8 14
6.2.3 Computer software spending, % GDP: 0.2 76
6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP$ GDP: 0.1 37
6.2.5 High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, % GDP: 0.7 93
6.3 Knowledge diffusion: 15.0 93
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade: 0.0 82
6.3.2 High-tech net exports, % total trade: 0.0 120
6.3.3 ICT services exports, % total trade: 2.5 45
6.3.4 FD1 net outflows, % GDP: 0.4 72

### Creative outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score/Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1 Intangible assets: 38.0 79
7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP: 42.8 61
7.1.2 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP: 0.4 87
7.1.3 ITCs & business model creation*: 59.2 65
7.1.4 ITCs & organizational model creation*: 53.1 68
7.2 Creative goods & services: 270 50
7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade: 0.0 69
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop 15–69: 9.4 16
7.2.3 Entertainment & Media market/th pop 15–69: 12.7 34
7.2.4 Printing & other media, % manufacturing: 1.4 31
7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade: 1.2 42
7.3 Online creativity: 6.3 65
7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop 15–69: 12.7 34
7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop 15–69: 2.3 63
7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69: 5.9 75
7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP: n/a n/a

### NOTES:

- ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ▲ an income group strength; ▲ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question
- a* indicates that the country’s data are older than the base year; see Appendix II for details, including the year of the data, at http://globalinnovationindex.org.
- Square brackets indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level; see page 75 of this appendix for details.

### Country/Economy Profiles

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