

# Global Innovation Index 2023

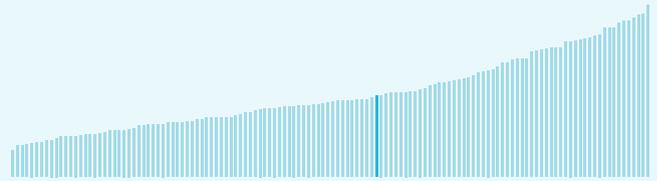


The Global Innovation Index (GII) **ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities.**

Consisting of **roughly 80 indicators**, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII **aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.**

## Mauritius ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2023

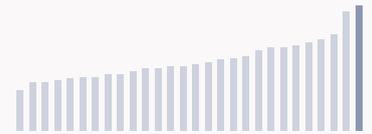
> Mauritius ranks **57th** among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023.



> Mauritius ranks **10th** among the 33 upper-middle-income group economies.



> Mauritius ranks **1st** among the 28 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.



### > Mauritius GII Ranking (2020-2023)

The table shows the rankings of Mauritius over the past four 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 Mauritius in the GII 2023 is between ranks 49 and 69.

	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	52nd	47th	60th
2021	52nd	48th	58th
2022	45th	40th	54th
2023	57th	40th	72nd

Mauritius performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2023.

This year Mauritius ranks 40th in innovation inputs. This position is the same as last year.

Mauritius ranks 72nd in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → Expected vs. observed innovation performance

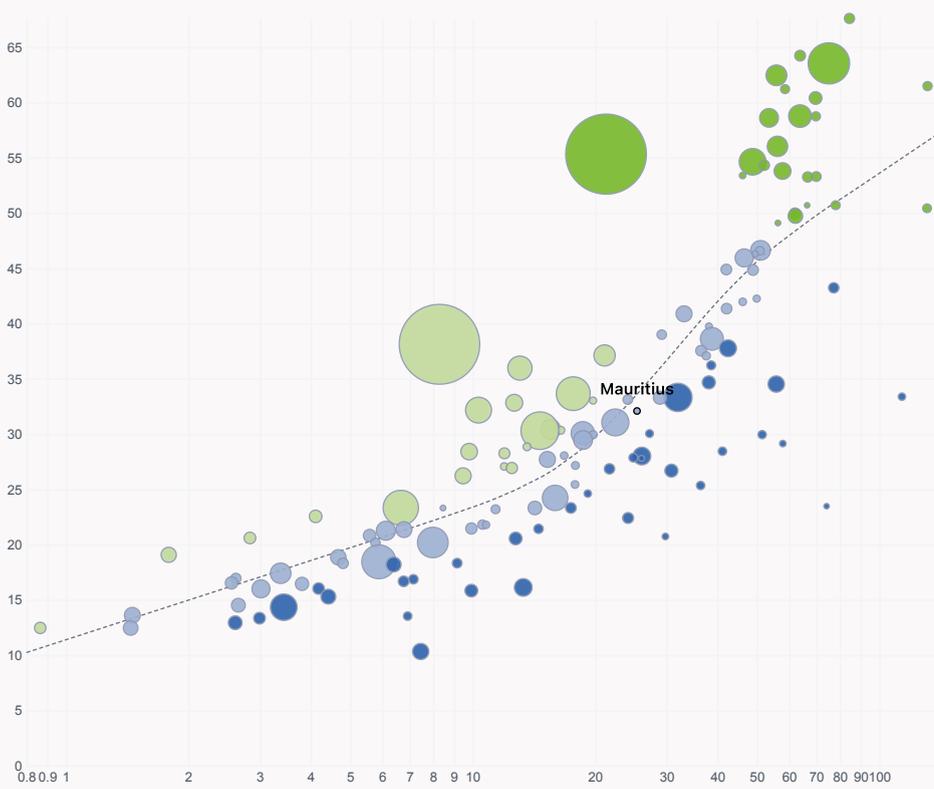
The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected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



> Relative to GDP, Mauritius's performance is at expectations for its level of development.

## > Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development

↑ **GII Score**



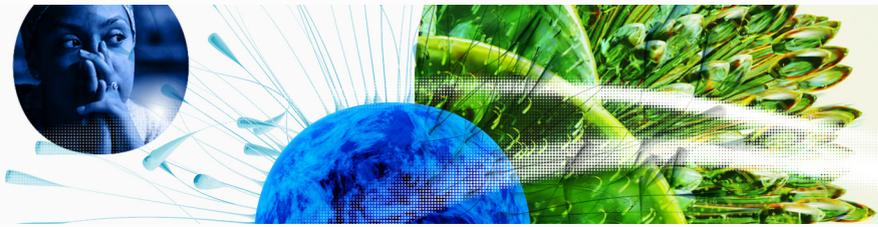
- Innovation leader
- Performing above expectations for level of development
- Performing at expectations for level of development
- Performing below expectations for level of development

Size legend (Population)



→ GDP per capita, PPP logarithmic scale (thousands of \$)

# Global Innovation Index 2023



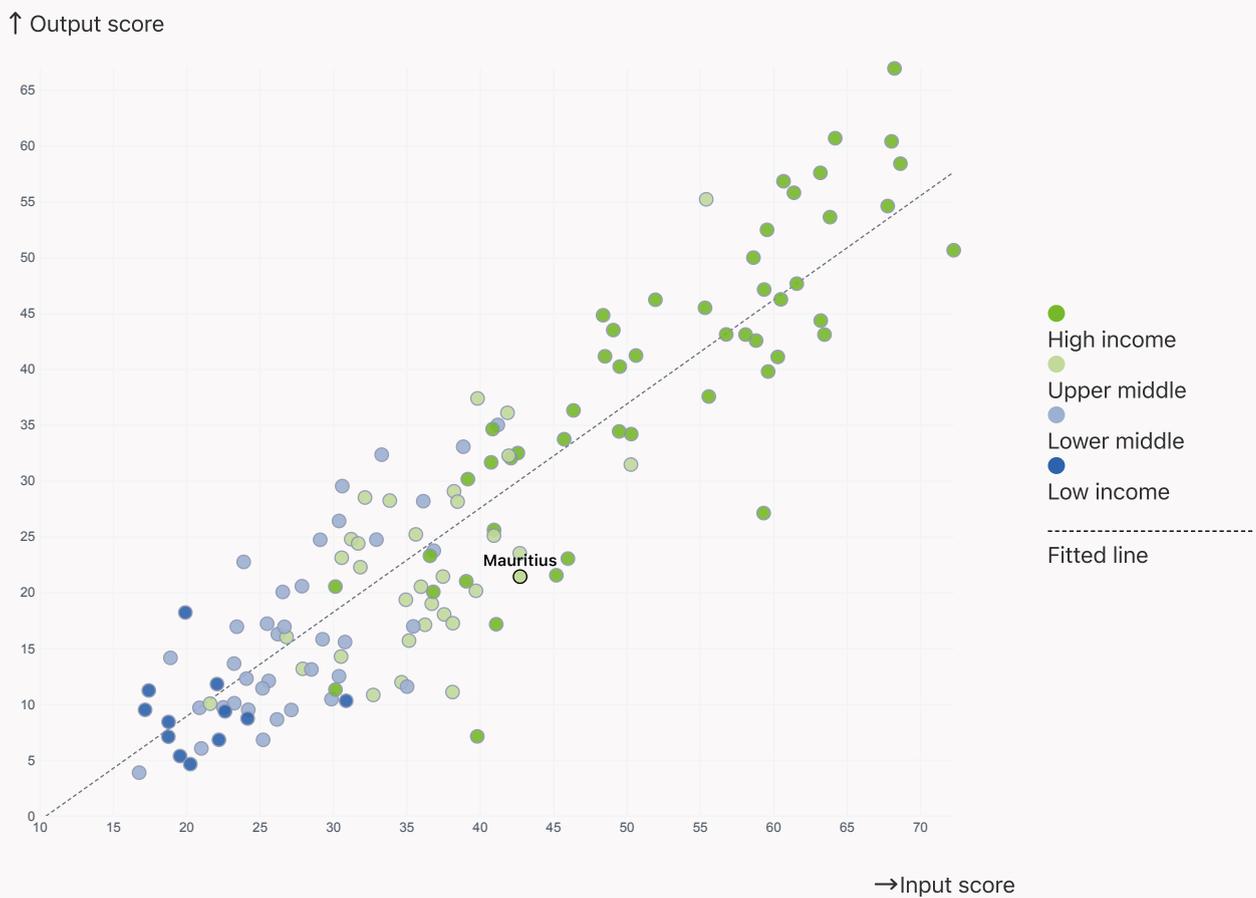
## → Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

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.

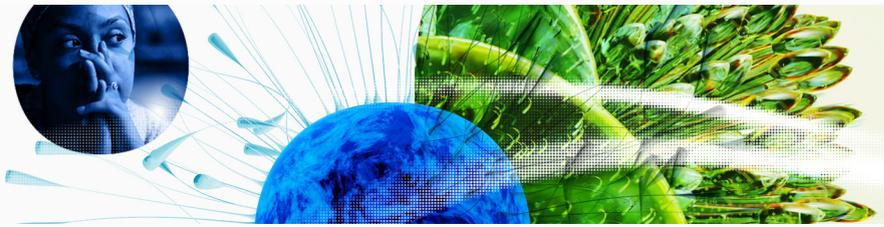


> Mauritius produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

### > Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs



# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → Overview of Mauritius's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2023

The chart shows the ranking for each of the seven areas that the GII comprises. The strongest areas for Mauritius are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.



### > Highest rankings



Mauritius ranks highest in Market sophistication (24th), Institutions (26th) and Creative outputs (57th).

### > Lowest rankings



Mauritius ranks lowest in Business sophistication (91st), Knowledge and technology outputs (90th) and Infrastructure (74th).

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Mauritius can be found on [this link](#).

# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → Benchmark of Mauritius against other country groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

The charts show the relative position of Mauritius (blue bar) against other country groupings (grey bars), for each of the seven areas of the GII Index.

### > Upper-Middle-Income economies

Mauritius performs above the upper-middle-income group average in Creative outputs, Market sophistication, Human capital and research, Institutions.

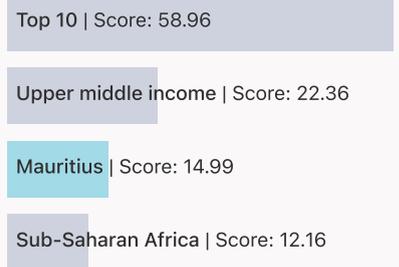


### > Sub-Saharan Africa

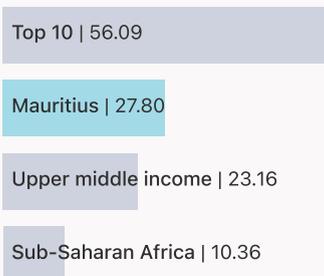
Mauritius performs above the regional average in all the pillars.



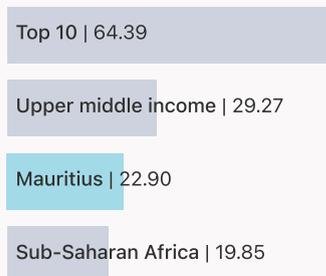
### Knowledge and technology outputs



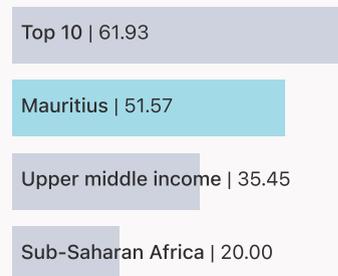
### Creative outputs



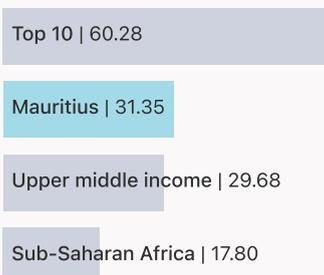
### Business sophistication



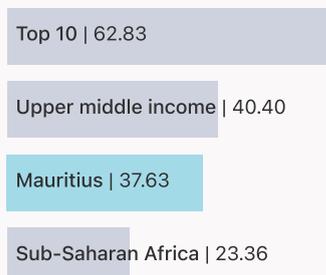
### Market sophistication



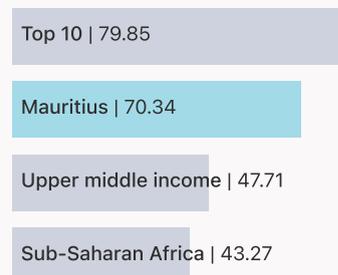
### Human capital and research



### Infrastructure



### Institutions



# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Mauritius

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Mauritius in the GII 2023.



> Mauritius's main innovation strengths are **Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP (rank 1)**, **VC received, value, % GDP (rank 5)** and **Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap (rank 7)**.

### Strengths

### Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	123	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$
5	4.2.4	VC received, value, % GDP	113	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index
7	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	107	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %
9	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses	89	3.2.2	Logistics performance
10	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	84	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP
11	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	79	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP
14	5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	74	7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000
17	7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	71	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3
23	1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	48	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
27	1.2.1	Regulatory quality	40	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$

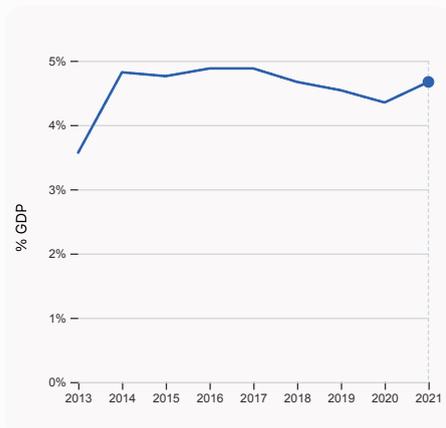
# Global Innovation Index 2023



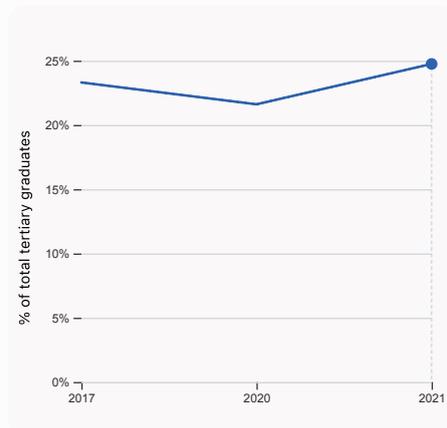
## → Mauritius's innovation system

As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

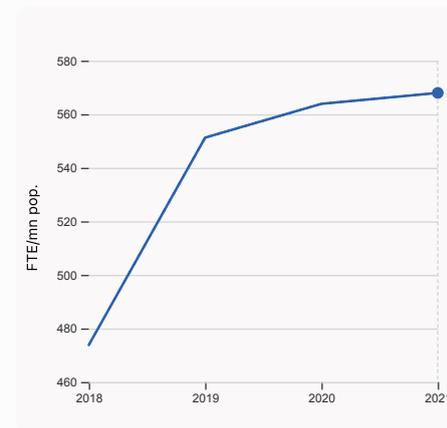
### > Innovation inputs in Mauritius



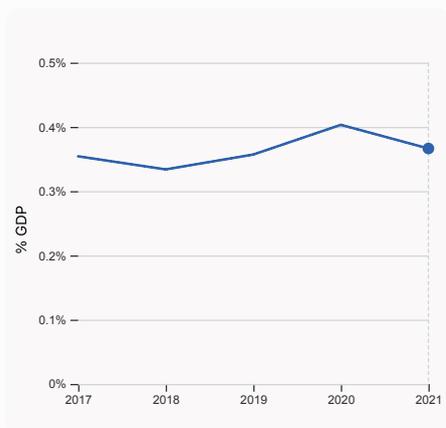
**2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP** was equal to 4.67% GDP in 2021, up by 0.32 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.



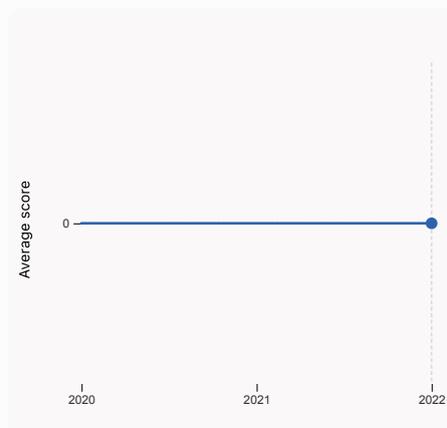
**2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %** was equal to 24.75% of total tertiary graduates in 2021, up by 3.14 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.



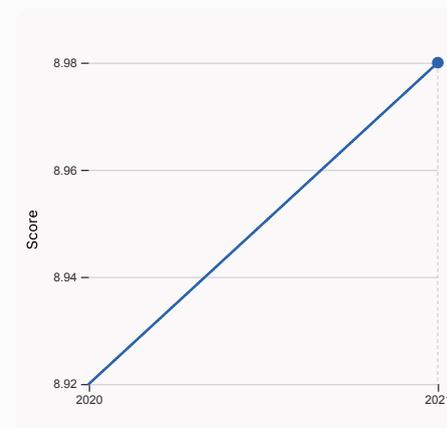
**2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.** was equal to 567.98 FTE/mn pop. in 2021, up by 0.72% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 67.



**2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP** was equal to 0.366% GDP in 2021, down by 0.037 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 69.

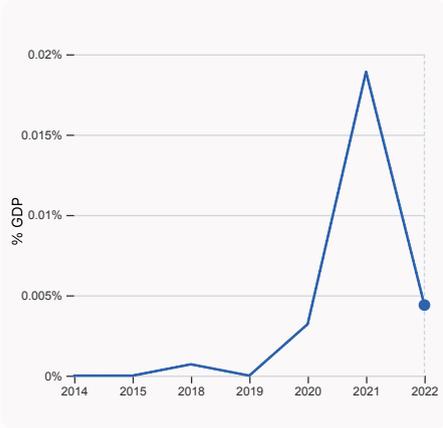


**2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3** was equal to an average score of 0 for the top 3 universities in 2022, equivalent to an indicator rank of 71.



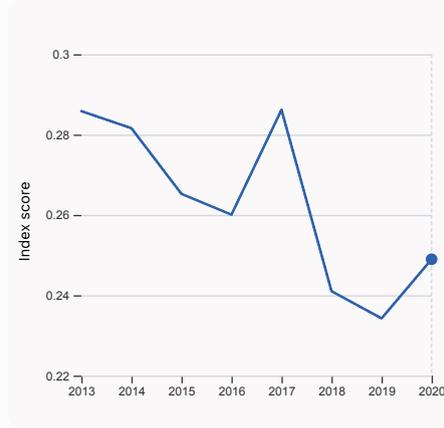
**3.1.1 ICT access** was equal to a score of 8.98 in 2021, up by 0.67% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 51.

# Global Innovation Index 2023



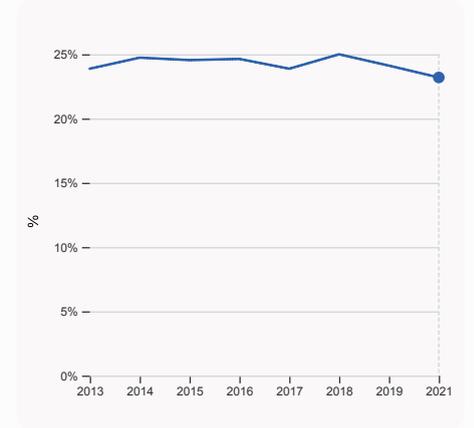
## 4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP

was equal to 0.00439% GDP in 2022, down by 0.015 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.



## 4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.249 in 2020, up by 6.29% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 84.



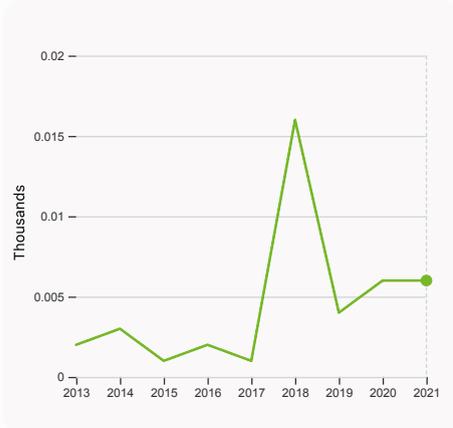
## 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %

was equal to 23.2% in 2021, down by 0.92 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 63.

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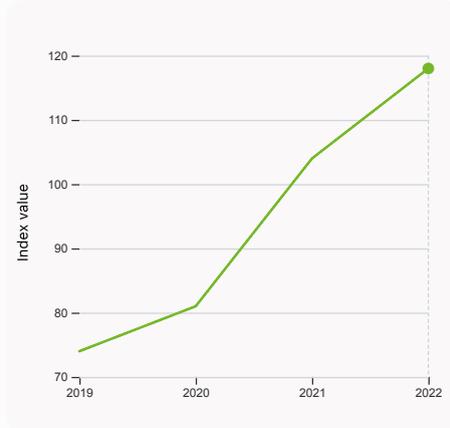


## > Innovation outputs in Mauritius



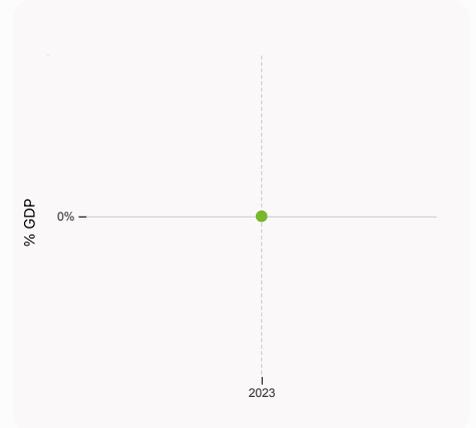
### 6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 0.006 Thousands in 2021, up by with no change from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 98.



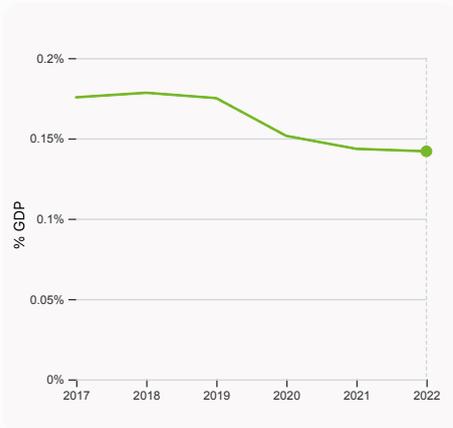
### 6.1.5 Citable documents H-index

was equal to an index value of 118 in 2022, up by 13.46% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 113.



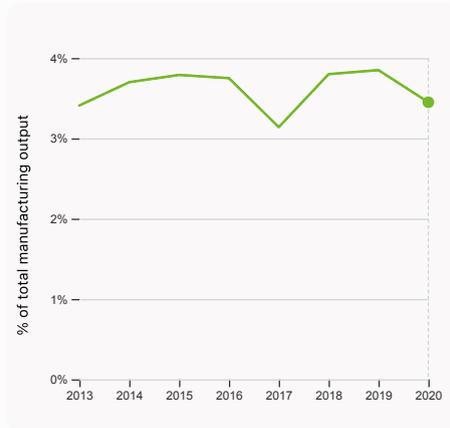
### 6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP

was equal to 0 % GDP in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 48.



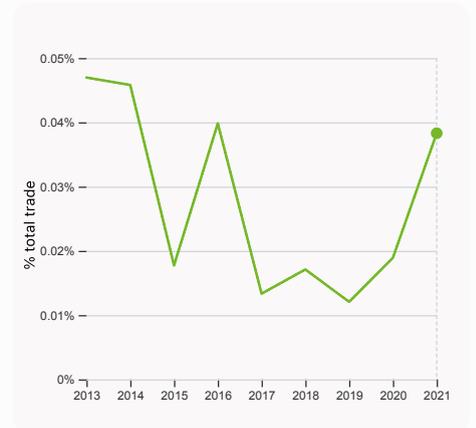
### 6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP

was equal to 0.142% GDP in 2022, down by 0.0015 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 83.



### 6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %

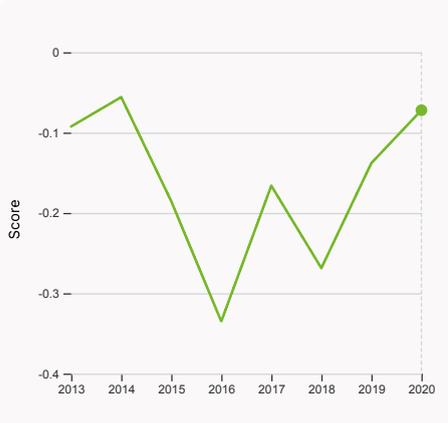
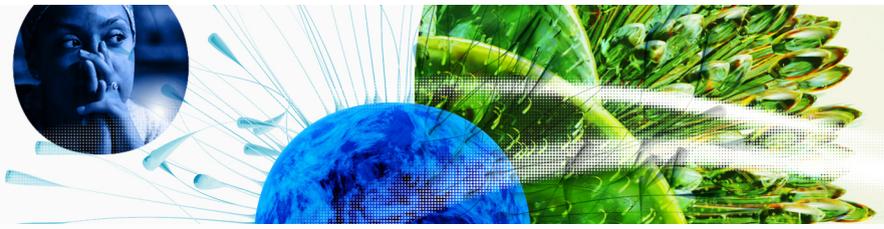
was equal to 3.45% of total manufacturing output in 2020, down by 0.4 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 107.



### 6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade

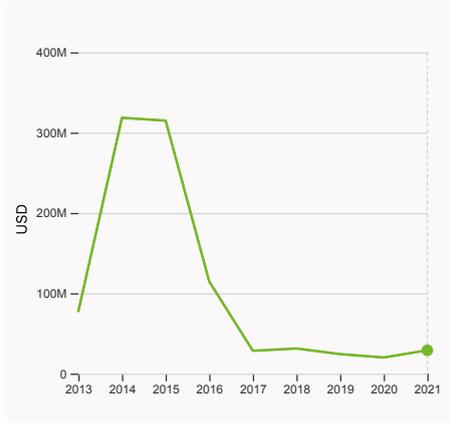
was equal to 0.038% total trade in 2021, up by 0.019 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 83.

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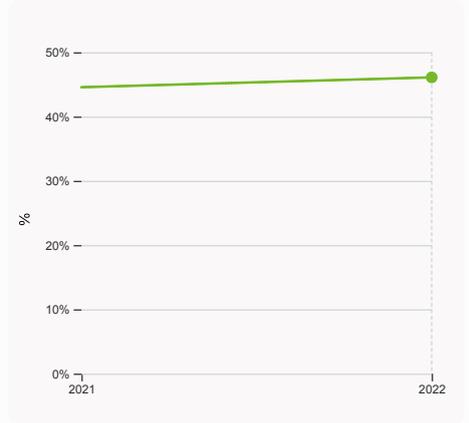
### 6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -0.072 in 2020, up by 47.71% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 65.



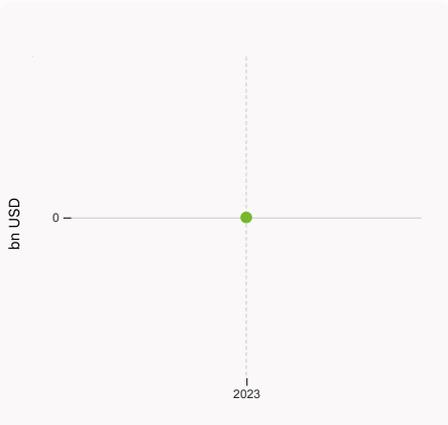
### 6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 29,042,607 USD in 2021, up by 44.56% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 84.



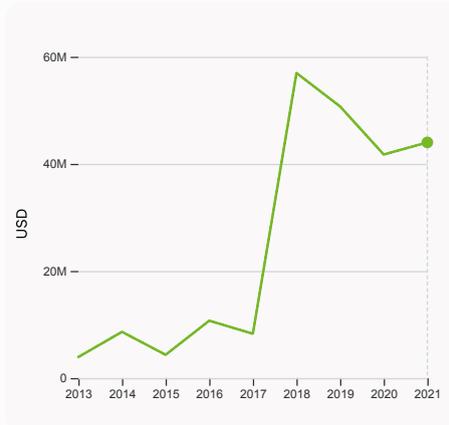
### 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %

was equal to 46.1% in 2022, up by 1.53 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 56.



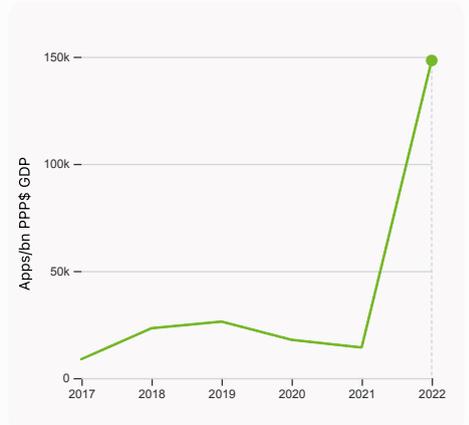
### 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 0 bn USD in 2023 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.



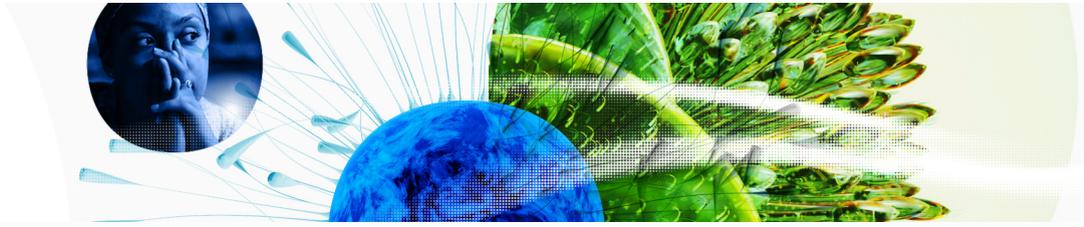
### 7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports

was equal to 44,010,000 USD in 2021, up by 5.41% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 31.



### 7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP

was equal to 148,278.26 Apps/bn PPP\$ GDP in 2022, up by 938.014% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 75.



## → Mauritius's innovation top performers

### > 7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Mauritius

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	IBL LTD	43.09
2	ALPHAMIN RESOURCES CORP	36.09
3	LIGHTHOUSE PROPERTIES PLC	23.63

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2022>).  
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

# Global Innovation Index 2023



GII 2023 rank

# 57

## Mauritius

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
72	40	Upper middle	SSA	1.3	32.0	25,372.2

Score / Value Rank

Score / Value Rank

<b>Institutions</b>	70.3	26	◆◆	<b>Business sophistication</b>	22.9	91
<b>1.1 Institutional environment</b>	71.8	21	◆◆	<b>5.1 Knowledge workers</b>	17.1	109
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	83.3	9	◆◆	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	23.2	63
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	60.2	36	◆	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
<b>1.2 Regulatory environment</b>	83.5	19	◆◆	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.0	79
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	72.4	27	◆◆	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	4.1	83
1.2.2 Rule of law*	65.3	34	◆	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	9.2	79
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	8.9	23	◆◆	<b>5.2 Innovation linkages</b>	20.1	71
<b>1.3 Business environment</b>	55.7	[46]		5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	33.8	88
1.3.1 Policies for doing business†	55.7	50		5.2.2 State of cluster development†	46.0	54
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	n/a		5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	84
<b>Human capital and research</b>	31.3	64		5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	48
<b>2.1 Education</b>	60.6	34		5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5	33
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.7	48		<b>5.3 Knowledge absorption</b>	31.5	73
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	31.8	7	◆◆	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.3	88
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	14.9	55		5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	6.9	87
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a		5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	3.2	14
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	10.7	37		5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.4	64
<b>2.2 Tertiary education</b>	30.4	66		5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	4.4	70
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	45.3	70		<b>Knowledge and technology outputs</b>	15.0	90
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	24.8	46		<b>6.1 Knowledge creation</b>	6.7	[101]
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	6.7	36		6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	98
<b>2.3 Research and development (R&amp;D)</b>	3.0	86		6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	568.0	67		6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.4	69		6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	40	○◇	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	4.2	113
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	71	○◇	<b>6.2 Knowledge impact</b>	16.6	119
<b>Infrastructure</b>	37.6	74		6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	0.7	74
<b>3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)</b>	64.8	77		6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0.0	48
3.1.1 ICT access*	84.8	51		6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.1	83
3.1.2 ICT use*	74.9	62		6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	3.5	107
3.1.3 Government's online service*	58.9	77		<b>6.3 Knowledge diffusion</b>	21.6	69
3.1.4 E-participation*	40.7	88		6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	83
<b>3.2 General infrastructure</b>	14.8	107	◇	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	51.0	65
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2,274.9	78		6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.6	84
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	18.2	89	○◇	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	3.3	38
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	20.9	88		6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP	7.2	38
<b>3.3 Ecological sustainability</b>	33.2	42		<b>Creative outputs</b>	27.8	57
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	18.3	11	◆◆	<b>7.1 Intangible assets</b>	38.5	48
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	43.9	58		7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	46.1	56
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.1	61		7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	90.2	17
<b>Market sophistication</b>	51.6	24	◆◆	7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000	0.0	74
<b>4.1 Credit</b>	34.1	[55]		7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.9	74
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	n/a	n/a		<b>7.2 Creative goods and services</b>	12.7	[62]
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	91.9	33		7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.9	31
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a		7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	n/a	n/a
<b>4.2 Investment</b>	63.6	8	◆◆	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	n/a	n/a
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	60.2	29		7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.5	62
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.2	1	◆◆	<b>7.3 Online creativity</b>	21.5	62
4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	21	◆	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	14.4	35
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP	0.0	5	◆◆	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	3.2	64
<b>4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale</b>	57.0	72		7.3.3 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15-69	5.9	69
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	0.9	10	◆◆	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	62.3	75
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	76.5	84	◇			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	32.0	123	○			

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; see appendices for details, including the year of the data, at <https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking>. Square brackets [ ] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.



## → Data availability

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



> Mauritius has missing data for nine indicators and outdated data for seven indicators.

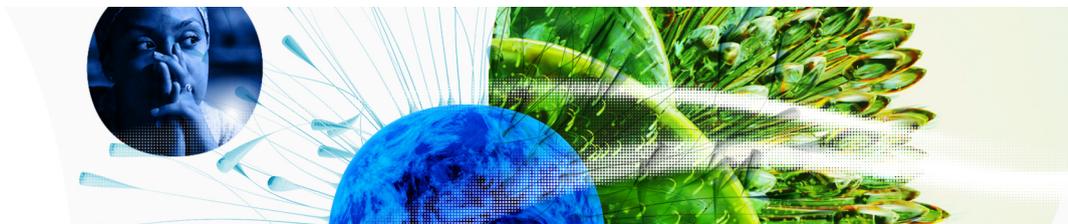
## > Missing data for Mauritius

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture	n/a	2022	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2018	OECD, PISA
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups	n/a	2022	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2021	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	2019	World Bank Enterprise Surveys
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2022	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2021	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	n/a	2021	OMDIA; United Nations, World Population Prospects
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	n/a	2022	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

## > Outdated data for Mauritius

Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2020	2021	International Energy Agency
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2021	2022	International Labour Organization
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2018	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	2018	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

# Global Innovation Index 2023



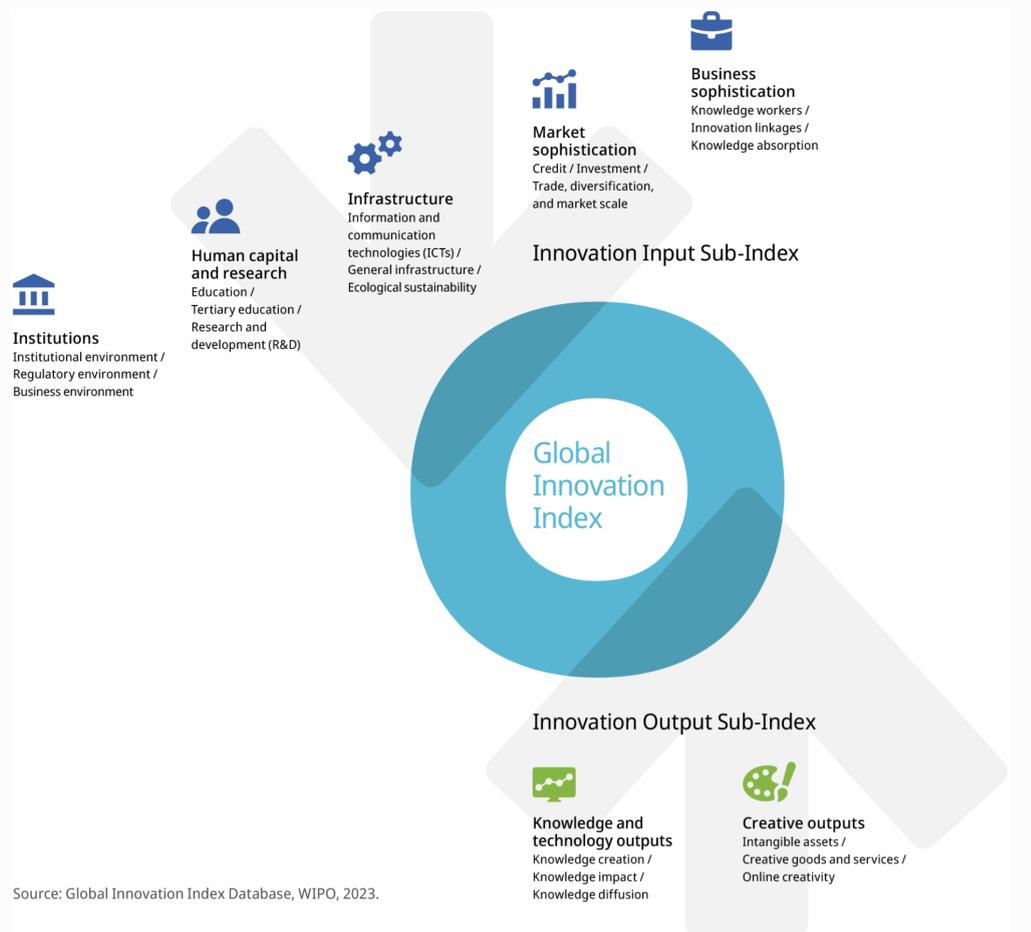
Code	Indicator name	Economy Year	Model Year	Source
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2020	2022	International Labour Organization
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	2018	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2018	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

# Global Innovation Index 2023



## → 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 130 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.