Global Innovation Index 2025

Mauritania ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

Mauritania ranks 131st among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

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.

Mauritania ranks 33rd among the 37 Lower middle-income group economies.

Mauritania ranks 25th among the 32 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Mauritania GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of Mauritania over the past six 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 Mauritania in the GII 2025 is between ranks 128 and 135.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	n/a	n/a	n/a
2021	n/a	n/a	n/a
2022	129th	121st	132nd
2023	127th	122nd	129th
2024	126th	125th	127th
2025	131st	121st	136th

Mauritania performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year Mauritania ranks 121st in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Mauritania ranks 136th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2025 shows what is the current state of innovation in Mauritania, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For Mauritania, 2 indicators have improved in the short-term and 2 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▼ -15.4 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 9.3 % 2014 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	n/a	▲ 46.5% 2022 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 14.7% 2013 - 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	n/a	0.6 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	n/a	▲ 0.3 % 2022 - 2023	+ 2.2 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 0.4 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1.3 °C 2014
Level	n/a	68.5 years in 2023	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.

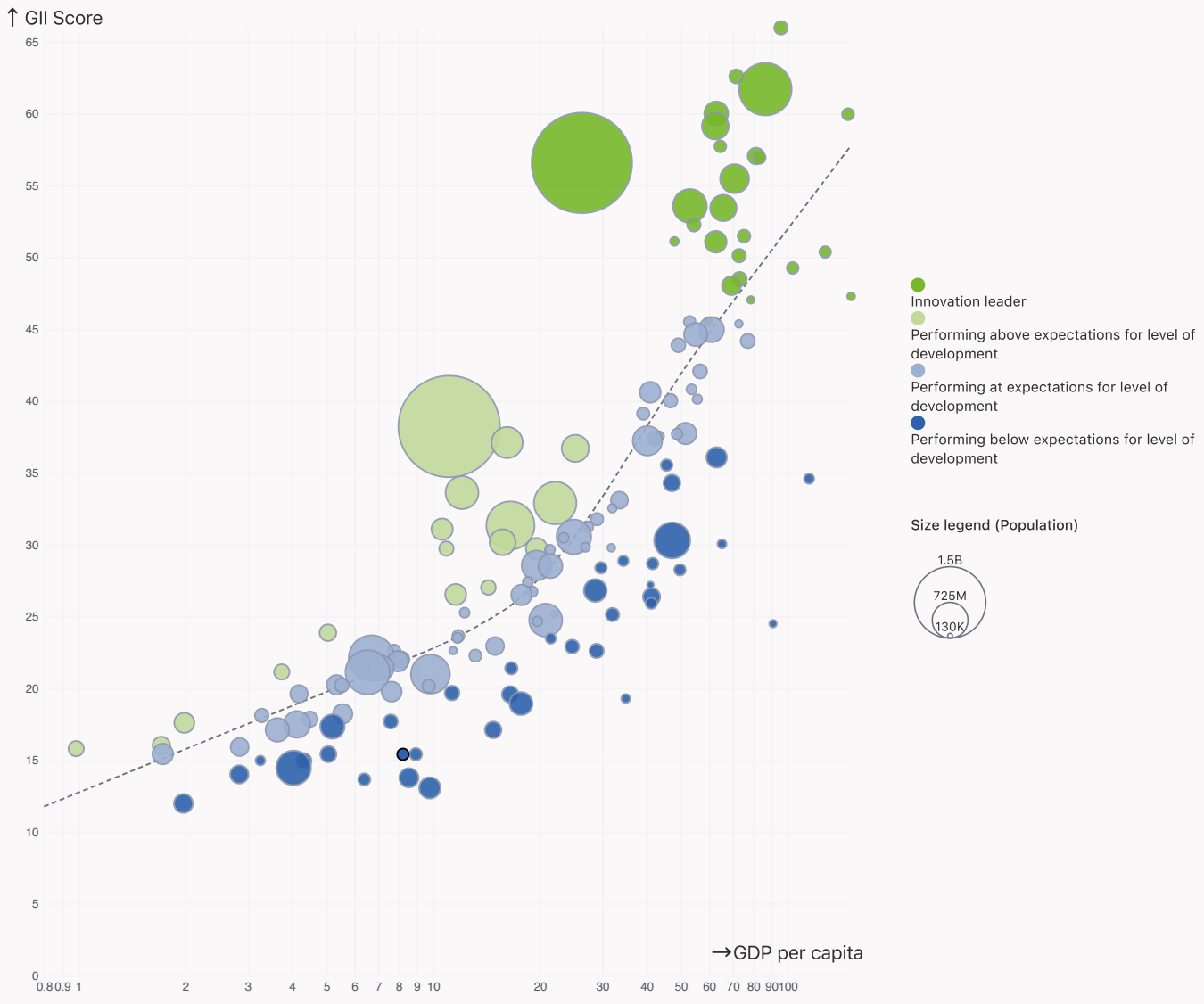
Global Innovation Index 2025

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 Mauritania performs below expectations for its level of development.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



Global Innovation Index 2025

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.

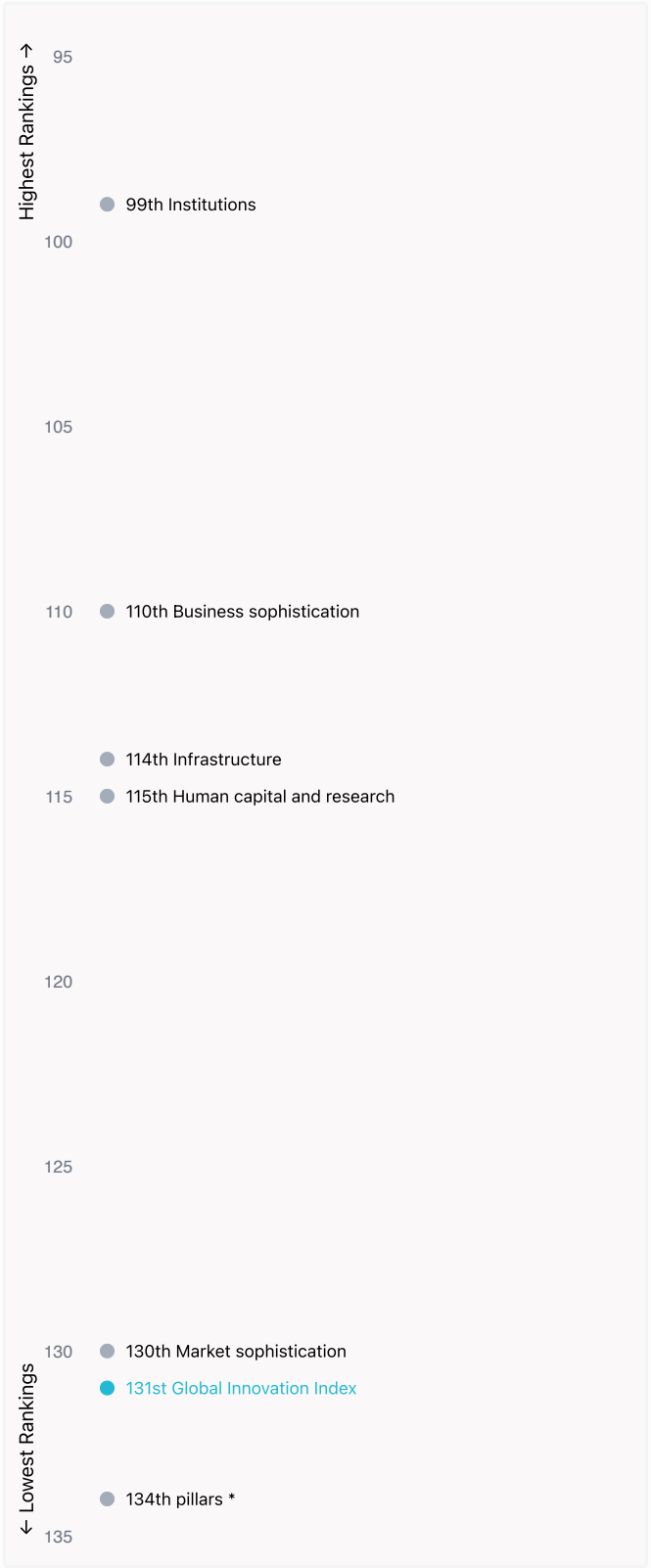
Mauritania produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

Overview of Mauritania's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2025

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



Highest Rankings

Mauritania ranks highest in Institutions (99th), Business sophistication (110th) and Infrastructure (114th).

Lowest Rankings

Mauritania ranks lowest in Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs (134th), Market sophistication (130th) and Human capital and research (115th).

* Knowledge and technology outputs, Creative outputs

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

Benchmark of Mauritania against other economy groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

Lower middle-income economies

Mauritania performs below the Lower middle-income group average in all pillars.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Mauritania performs above the regional average in Human capital and research, Infrastructure.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 40.29
- Lower middle-income | Score: 37.2
- Mauritania | Score: 37.15

Human capital and research

- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- Lower middle-income | Score: 20.9
- Mauritania | Score: 18.39
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 18.06

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- Lower middle-income | Score: 32.1
- Mauritania | Score: 28.75
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 27.58

Market sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- Lower middle-income | Score: 28.1
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 22.67
- Mauritania | Score: 16.77

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- Lower middle-income | Score: 25.3
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 25.36
- Mauritania | Score: 22.46

Knowledge and technology outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- Lower middle-income | Score: 15.4
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 11.53
- Mauritania | Score: 7.80

Creative outputs

- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- Lower middle-income | Score: 13.8
- Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 10.61
- Mauritania | Score: 4.26

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Mauritania

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Mauritania in the GII 2025.

Mauritania's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Gross capital formation, % GDP** (rank 5), **Youth demographic dividend, %** (rank 8) and **FDI net inflows, % GDP** (rank 9).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
5	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
8	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
9	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
9	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
46	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
54	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†
75	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†
81	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
84	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP
92	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %

Weaknesses

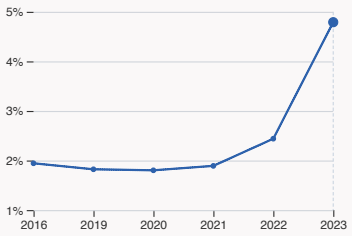
Rank	Code	Indicator name
138	3.1.3	Government's online service*
127	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
114	2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
109	6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP
100	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP
94	5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %
80	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
75	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP
53	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
44	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD

Global Innovation Index 2025

Mauritania's innovation system

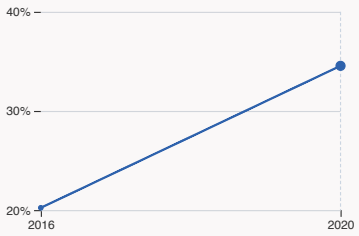
As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

Innovation inputs in Mauritania



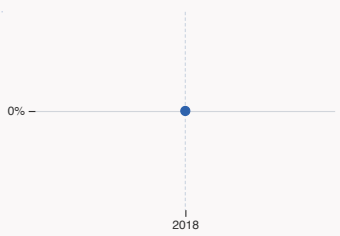
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.79 % GDP in 2023, up by 2.35 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 46.



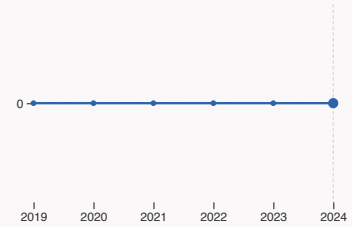
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 34.55 % of total graduates in 2020, up by 14.32 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 9.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.01 % GDP in 2018 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 114.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

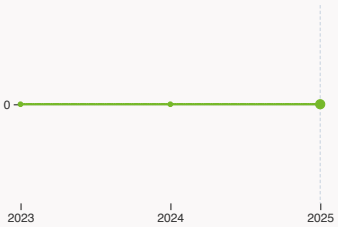
The country does not have any universities in the QS world universities ranking in 2024.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in Mauritania

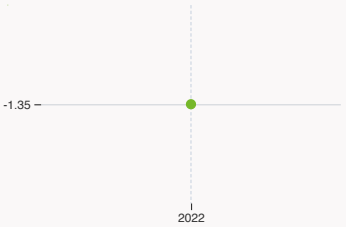
6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 2 patents in 2023, down by 60% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 123.



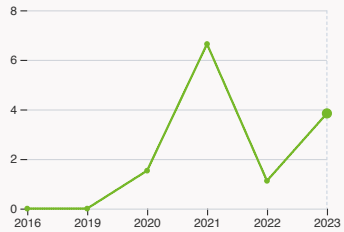
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2025.



6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -1.35 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 123.



6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 3.84 million USD in 2023, up by 242.86% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 129.

7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 31.34 thousand global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 46.12% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 123.

Mauritania

GII 2025 rank **131**

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
136	121	Lower middle	Sub-Saharan Africa	5.2	37.3	8,233.3

	Score / Value	Rank
Institutions	**37.2**	**99**
1.1 Institutional environment	**38.2**	**103**
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	52	93
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	24.3	114
1.2 Regulatory environment	**30.2**	**114**
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	23.7	127
1.2.2 Rule of law*	36.7	106
1.3 Business environment	**43.1**	**[70]**
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	43.1	75 ●
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	n/a
Human capital and research	**18.4**	**115**
2.1 Education	**26.9**	**132**
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.8	46 ●
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	8.7	88
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	7.9	121 ◇
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	28.8	122 ◇
2.2 Tertiary education	**28.3**	**73**
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	6	128 ◇
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	34.6	9 ●◆
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.4	84
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**0.02**	**123**
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	n/a
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.01	114 ○
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0	44 ○ ◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0	80 ○ ◇
Infrastructure	**28.8**	**114**
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**32.6**	**127** ◇
3.1.1 ICT access*	42.7	127 ◇
3.1.2 ICT use*	55.3	109
3.1.3 Government's online service*	0	138 ○ ◇
3.2 General infrastructure	**47.8**	**28** ◆
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	n/a	n/a
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	9.1	107
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	40.1	5 ●◆
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**5.8**	**135** ◇
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	n/a	n/a
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	8	101
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	0.3	113
Market sophistication	**16.8**	**[130]**
4.1 Credit	**6.1**	**[127]**
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	n/a	n/a
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	22.7	114
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a
4.2 Investment	**n/a**	**[n/a]**
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	n/a
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**27.5**	**135** ◇
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	10.1	127 ◇
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	n/a	n/a
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	37.3	129

	Score / Value	Rank
Business sophistication	**22.5**	**110**
5.1 Knowledge workers	**30.8**	**[98]**
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	n/a
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	0.7	121 ◇
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	62.3	8 ●◆
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	0	94 ○ ◇
5.2 Innovation linkages	**15.6**	**111**
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	0.7	108
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	39.5	54 ●
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	n/a
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	17.5	130 ◇
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	0	100 ○ ◇
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**21**	**102**
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.004	127 ◇
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	2.8	135
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	0.5	115
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	11.4	9 ●◆
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	n/a
Knowledge and technology outputs	**7.8**	**134** ◇
6.1 Knowledge creation	**0.9**	**138**
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.06	123
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0	109 ○ ◇
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0	75 ○ ◇
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	1.8	131
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	0.5	137 ◇
6.2 Knowledge impact	**18.2**	**106**
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	0.2	92 ●
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	0	53 ○ ◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.1	84 ●
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	n/a
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**4.3**	**131**
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0	127 ○ ◇
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	18.6	123 ◇
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.09	129
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	0.2	128
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	0.5	128
Creative outputs	**4.3**	**[134]**
7.1 Intangible assets	**0.9**	**[136]**
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	n/a
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.9	132 ◇
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	n/a
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.03	125
7.2 Creative goods and services	**2.1**	**[111]**
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.2	81 ●
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.001	136
7.3 Online creativity	**13.1**	**123**
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.1	129
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	0.5	124
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	38.8	123

NOTES: ● indicates a strength ○ a weakness ◆ an income group strength ◇ an income group weakness * an index † a survey question ◔ that the economy's data is outdated. Square brackets [ ] indicate the 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.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Data Availability

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

Mauritania has missing data for twenty two indicators and outdated data for nineteen indicators.

Missing data for Mauritania

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	n/a	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	n/a	2023	International Energy Agency
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	n/a	2022	International Energy Agency
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups†	n/a	2024	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2022	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.
4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.2.5	VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2024	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	n/a	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	2025	Times Higher Education, World University Rankings 2025
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	2022	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2024	Brand Finance
7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	2025	Brand Finance; International Monetary Fund

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Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	2023	OMDIA; United Nations, World Population Prospects
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2024	PwC, GEMO; United Nations, World Population Prospects; International Monetary Fund

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

Outdated data for Mauritania

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business†	2020	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2020	2021	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2020	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2019	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2020	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2020	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2020	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2018	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2019	2023	International Monetary Fund; World Bank and OECD GDP estimates
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2019	2024	International Labour Organization
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2018	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†	2020	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.2.4	State of cluster development†	2020	2024	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2021	2023	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Global Innovation Index 2025

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	2022	2023	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

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

Global Innovation Index 2025

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.