



Mauritania ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

Mauritania ranks **131st** among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2026.

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 **34th** among the 36 Lower middle-income group economies.

Mauritania ranks **23rd** among the 31 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

> **Mauritania GII Ranking (2020-2026)**

The table shows the rankings of Mauritania over the past seven 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 2026 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
2026	131st	122nd	135th

Mauritania performs worse in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2026.

This year Mauritania ranks 122nd in innovation inputs. This position is lower than last year.

Mauritania ranks 135th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

> **World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters**

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



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2026 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, 4 indicators have improved in the short-term and 1 indicator has worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 8 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 6.3 % 2023 - 2024	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 14.1 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 4 % 2019 - 2024	n/a	n/a

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	n/a	▲ 65% 2023 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 19.9% 2014 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	n/a	0.9 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	n/a	▲ 0.3 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1.9 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 0.4 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.3 °C 2015
Level	n/a	68.7 years in 2024	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.



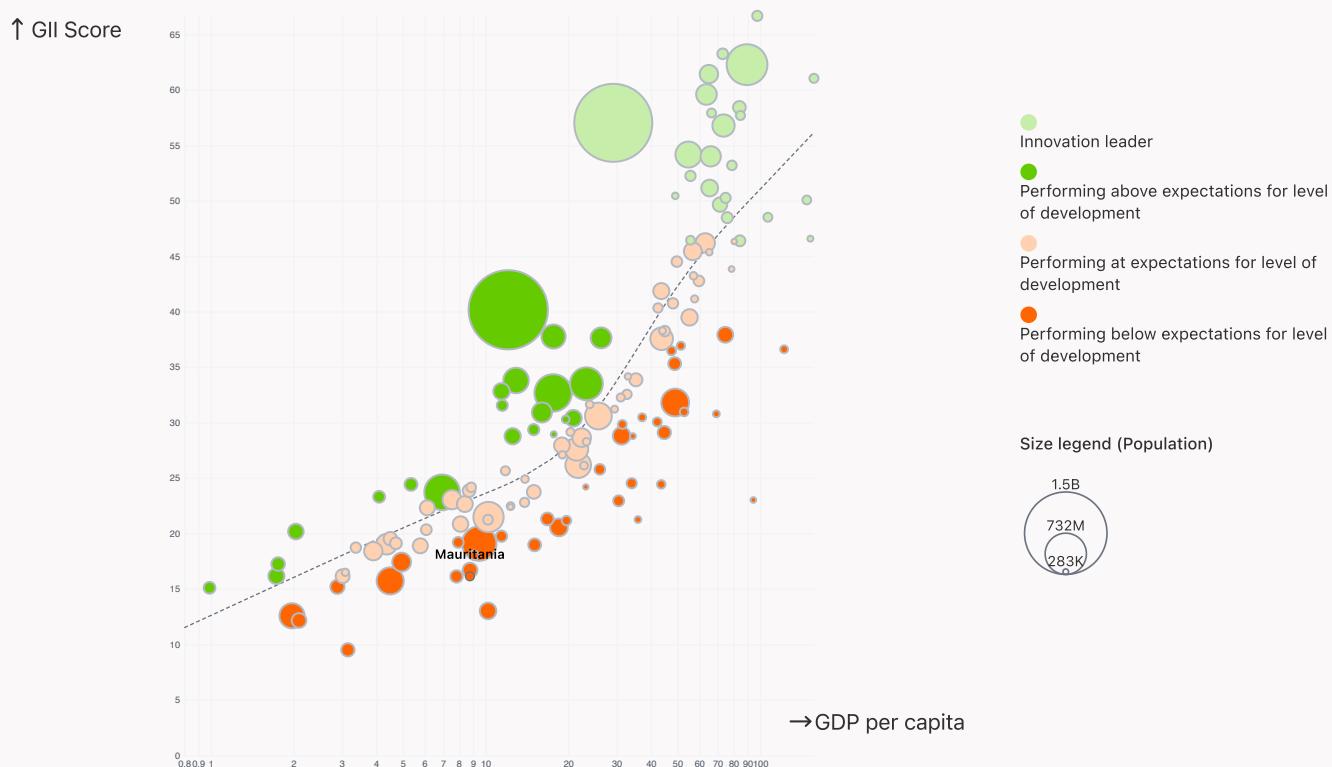
Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

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





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.

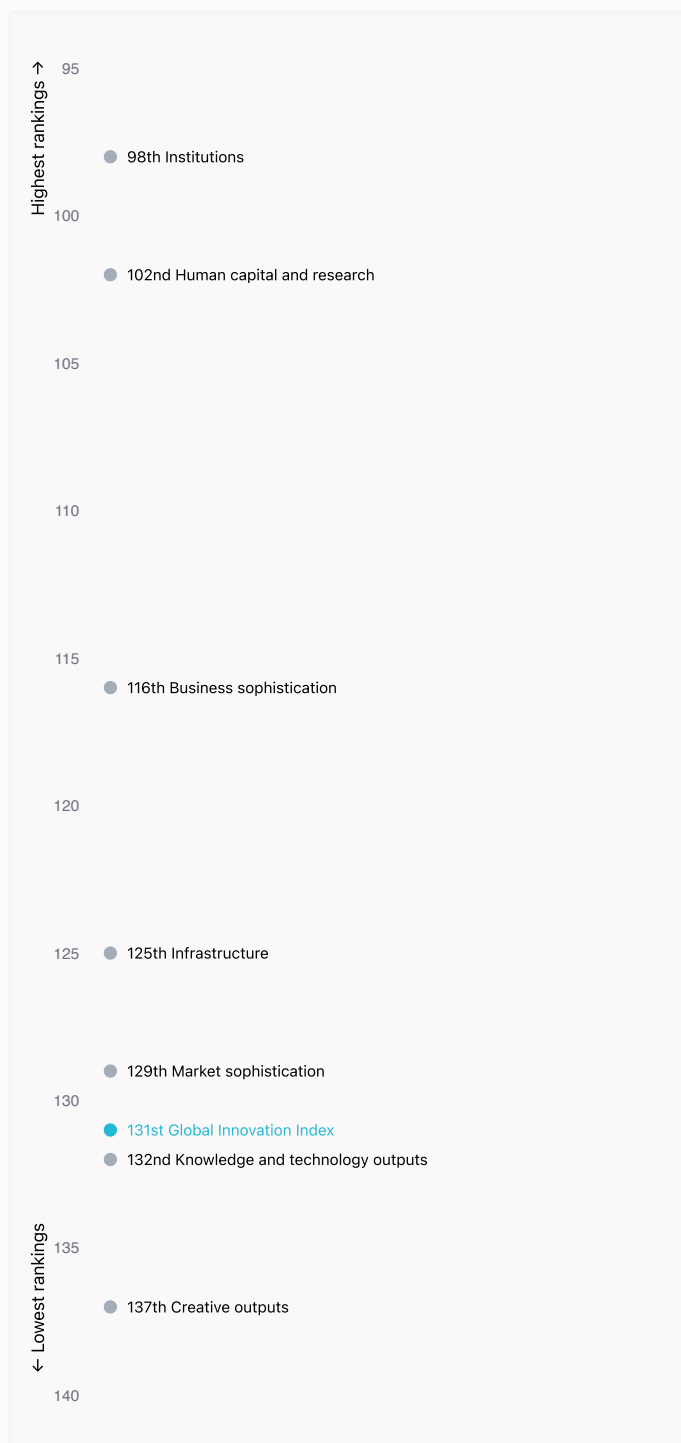
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





Overview of Mauritania's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2026

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 (98th), Human capital and research (102nd), Business sophistication (116th) and Infrastructure (125th).



Lowest Rankings

Mauritania ranks lowest in Creative outputs (137th), Knowledge and technology outputs (132nd) and Market sophistication (129th).



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



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.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

Lower middle-income | Score: 39.43

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 39.32

Mauritania | Score: 38.56

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

Lower middle-income | Score: 24.06

Mauritania | Score: 23.19

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 19.47

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

Lower middle-income | Score: 35.49

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 27.81

Mauritania | Score: 26.40

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

Lower middle-income | Score: 29.66

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 22.67

Mauritania | Score: 18.00

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

Lower middle-income | Score: 23.29

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 22.38

Mauritania | Score: 19.70

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.59

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 12.13

Mauritania | Score: 9.23

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

Lower middle-income | Score: 16.00

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 12.01

Mauritania | Score: 4.86



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Mauritania

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Mauritania in the GII 2026.



Mauritania's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Gross capital formation, % GDP** (rank 3), **Expenditure on education, % GDP** (rank 4) and **FDI net inflows, % GDP** (rank 7).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
3	3.2.4	Gross capital formation, % GDP
4	2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP
7	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
10	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
10	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
46	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
53	5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration [†]
73	1.3.1	Policy stability for doing business [†]
77	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
84	6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP

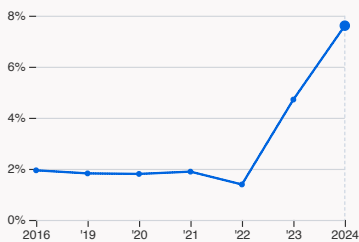
Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
46	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
58	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP
77	6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
81	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
98	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP
99	5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %
107	6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
125	5.3.5	Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI
130	7.1.4	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP
138	3.1.3	Government online service*



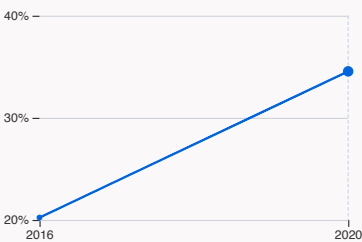
Mauritania's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Mauritania



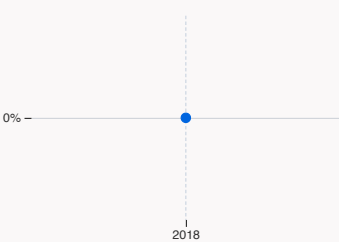
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 7.61 % GDP in 2024, up by 2.89 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.



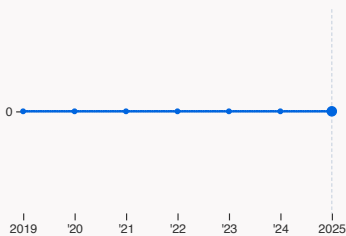
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

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 10.



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 2025.

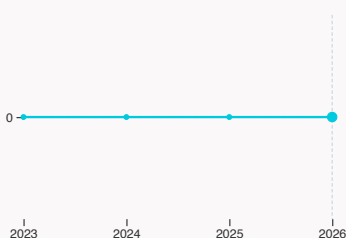


> Innovation outputs in Mauritania



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 3 patents in 2024, up by 50% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 117.



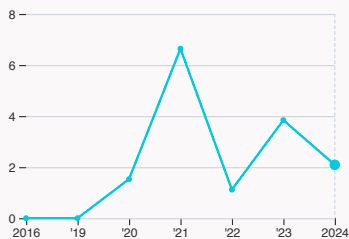
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2026.



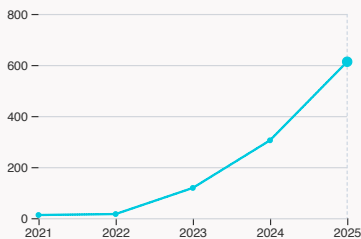
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of -1.27 in 2024, up by 8.63% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 122.



6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 2.09 million USD in 2024, down by 45.57% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 135.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 612.86 thousand global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 100.89% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 123.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
135	122	Lower middle	Sub-Saharan Africa	5.3	40.6	8,774.9
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				38.6	98	
1.1 Institutional environment				41.6	103	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				59.2	87	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				24	120	
1.2 Regulatory environment				29.8	116	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				27.9	124	
1.2.2 Rule of law*				31.7	109	
1.3 Business environment				44.3	[70]	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				● 44.3	73	●
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				n/a	n/a	
 Human capital and research				23.2	102	
2.1 Education				38.4	117	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				7.6	4	●◆
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				● 8.9	86	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				● 8.7	114	◇
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				● 28.6	120	◇
2.2 Tertiary education				31.2	73	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				● 6	126	◇
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				● 34.6	10	●◆
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				● 1.4	89	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				0.02	121	
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	46	◇
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*				0	81	◇
 Infrastructure				26.4	125	◇
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				39	125	◇
3.1.1 ICT access*				57.2	113	
3.1.2 ICT use*				59.6	110	
3.1.3 Government online service*				0	138	◇
3.2 General infrastructure				28.4	114	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				● 374.2	118	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				n/a	n/a	
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				9.1	107	
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				40.4	3	●◆
3.3 Ecological sustainability				11.9	106	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				15.3	46	●
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				3.4	107	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2	112	
 Market sophistication				18	[129]	
4.1 Credit				7.2	[125]	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				n/a	n/a	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				● 22.7	109	
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	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				28.8	136	◇
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				10	128	◇
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				n/a	n/a	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				40.6	129	◇
 Business sophistication				19.7	116	
5.1 Knowledge workers				31	[93]	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				n/a	n/a	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				● 0.7	127	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				62.1	10	●◆
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				● 0	99	◇
5.2 Innovation linkages				15.6	110	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				0.6	110	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				● 42.2	53	●
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				n/a	n/a	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				● 13.4	128	◇
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				0	98	◇
5.3 Knowledge absorption				12.6	132	◇
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				● 0.01	126	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				2.7	134	◇
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				● 0.9	100	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				11.9	7	●◆
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				0	125	◇
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				n/a	n/a	
 Knowledge and technology outputs				9.2	132	
6.1 Knowledge creation				1.1	136	◇
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.08	117	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0	107	◇
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				● 0	77	◇
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.7	130	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				0.4	137	◇
6.2 Knowledge impact				17.5	109	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				1.2	77	●
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				0	58	◇
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.1	84	●
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				n/a	n/a	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				9.2	129	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				● 0.0002	125	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				43.3	122	◇
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				0.05	135	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				● 0.1	131	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.6	123	
 Creative outputs				4.9	[137]	
7.1 Intangible assets				0.4	[137]	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				n/a	n/a	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.1	135	◇
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	130	◇
7.2 Creative goods and services				1.3	[128]	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				0.1	98	
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				0.007	133	
7.3 Online creativity				17.3	124	◇
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				0.1	129	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				0.6	125	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				51.1	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. Square brackets [] indicate that 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. Examine the underlying data further via the GII Innovation Ecosystems & Data Explorer at <https://www.wipo.int/gii-ranking/en>.



Data Availability

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



Mauritania has missing data for twenty 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	2025	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	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.2	Aviation import dwell time	n/a	2024	Cargo iQ; World Bank (WB) Logistic Performance Indicators (LPI) 2.0 (2026 release)
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups [†]	n/a	2025	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2024	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
4.2.1	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	2024	World Federation of Exchanges; World Bank
4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2025	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	n/a	2025	PitchBook Data, Inc.
4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2025	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	n/a	2023	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Industrial Statistics Database (INDSTAT), two-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 and Revision 4
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.2.3	University industry & international engagement, top 5*	n/a	2023	Times Higher Education

Global Innovation Index 2026



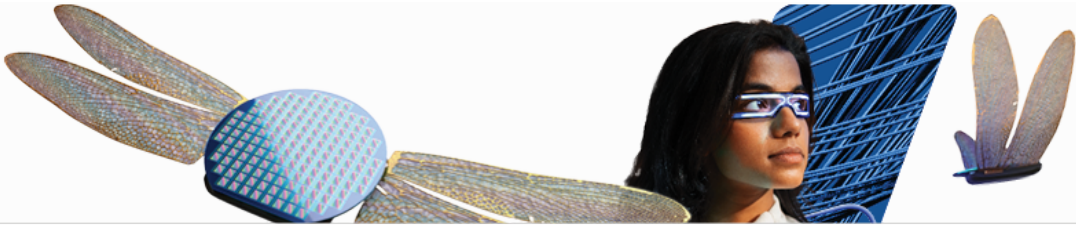
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses	n/a	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %	n/a	2023	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Industrial Statistics Database (INDSTAT), two-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 and Revision 4
7.1.1	Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	n/a	2025	Brand Finance
7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	2026	Brand Finance; International Monetary Fund
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	2024	OMDIA; United Nations, World Population Prospects
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2025	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	2025	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2020	2022	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2018	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2023	2024	International Energy Agency
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	2019	2024	International Monetary Fund; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Bank.
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2019	2025	International Labour Organization

Global Innovation Index 2026



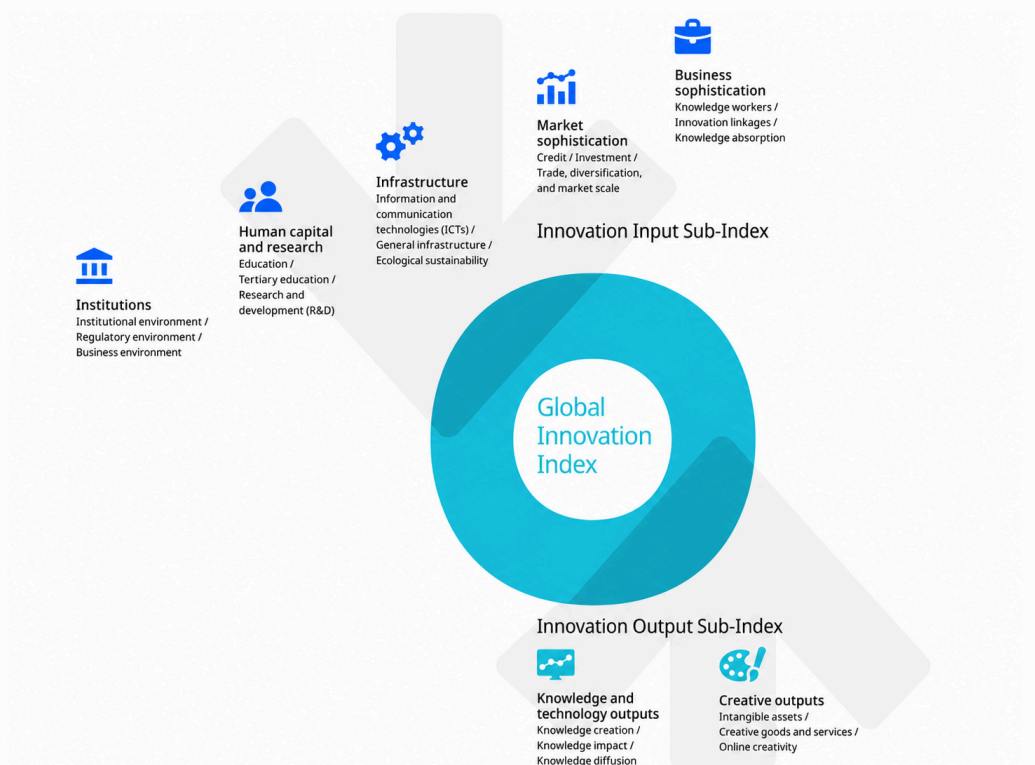
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
5.1.5	GERD financed by business, %	2018	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.2.2	University–industry R&D collaboration†	2020	2025	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.2.4	State of cluster development†	2020	2025	World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	2023	2024	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	2023	2024	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	2021	2024	World Intellectual Property Organization; International Monetary Fund
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	2023	2024	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	2023	2024	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).



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.