



Mauritius ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2026

Mauritius ranks **50th** 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.

Mauritius ranks **5th** among the 35 Upper middle-income group economies.

Mauritius ranks **1st** among the 31 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

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

The table shows the rankings of Mauritius 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 Mauritius in the GII 2026 is between ranks 49 and 64.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	52nd	47th	60th
2021	52nd	48th	58th
2022	45th	40th	54th
2023	57th	40th	72nd
2024	55th	40th	79th
2025	53rd	54th	56th
2026	50th	52nd	54th

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

This year Mauritius ranks 52nd in innovation inputs. This position is higher than last year.

Mauritius ranks 54th in innovation outputs. This position is higher than last year.

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

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

Global Innovation Index 2026



> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2026 shows what is the current state of innovation in Mauritius, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.



For Mauritius, 5 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	▼ -5.9 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 14.9 % 2023 - 2024	0 % 2023 - 2024	0 % 2024 - 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 4.2 % 2015 - 2025	▲ 6.6 % 2014 - 2024	0 % 2020 - 2024	▲ 32.2 % 2014 - 2025

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	n/a	▲ 3.8% 2023 - 2024	▲ 30% 2023 - 2024	n/a	n/a
Long term (annual growth)	n/a	▲ 6.9% 2014 - 2024	n/a	n/a	n/a
Penetration	n/a	28 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	65 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	n/a	n/a

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▲ 4.3 % 2024 - 2025	▲ 0.5 % 2023 - 2024	+ 1 °C 2025
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 1 % 2015 - 2025	▼ -0.1 % 2014 - 2024	+ 1.1 °C 2015
Level	72,264.8 USD in 2025	73.8 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 Mauritius performs at 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.



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

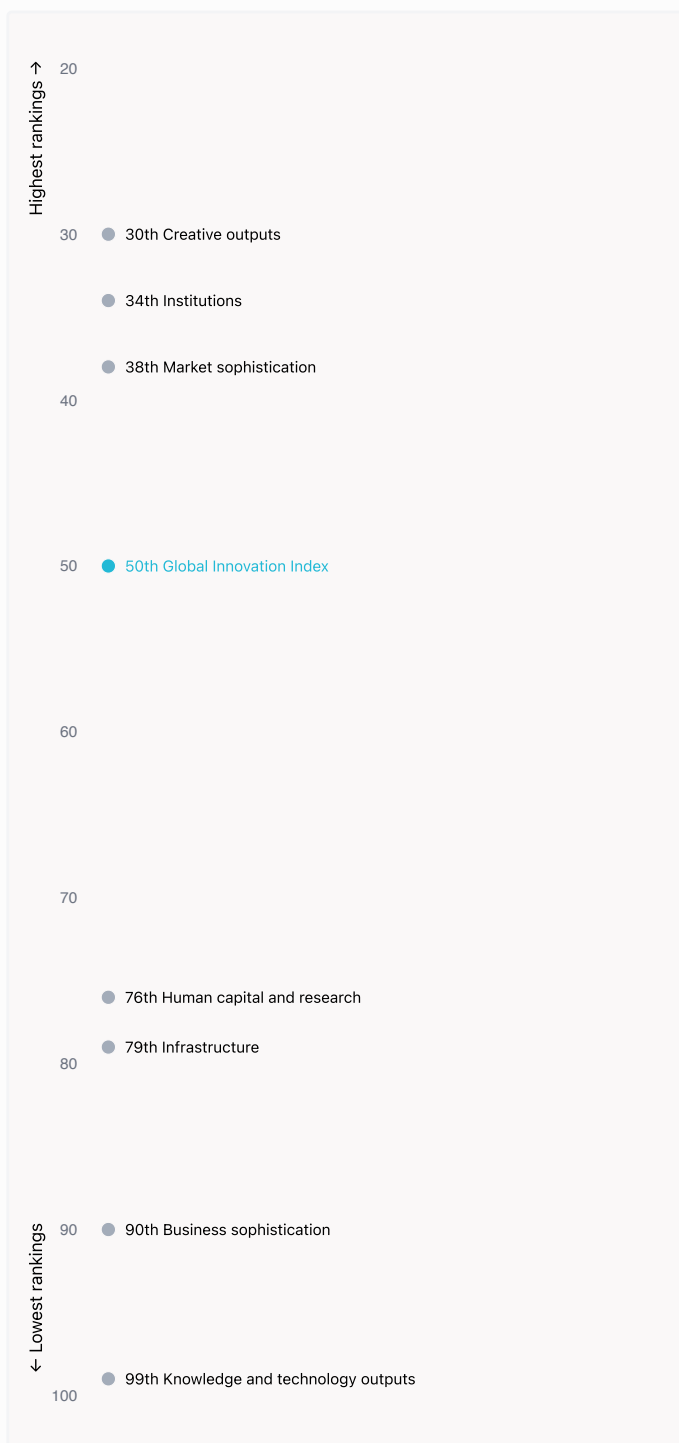
> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs





Overview of Mauritius'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 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 Creative outputs (30th), Institutions (34th) and Market sophistication (38th).



Lowest Rankings

Mauritius ranks lowest in Knowledge and technology outputs (99th), Business sophistication (90th) and Infrastructure (79th).



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



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



Upper middle-income economies

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



Sub-Saharan Africa

Mauritius performs above the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

Top 10 | Score: 78.28

Mauritius | Score: 65.46

Upper middle-income | Score: 45.06

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 39.32

Human capital and research

Top 10 | Score: 60.87

Mauritius | Score: 31.80

Upper middle-income | Score: 31.25

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 19.47

Infrastructure

Top 10 | Score: 63.75

Upper middle-income | Score: 43.45

Mauritius | Score: 43.07

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 27.81

Market sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 63.92

Mauritius | Score: 44.61

Upper middle-income | Score: 35.56

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 22.67

Business sophistication

Top 10 | Score: 60.02

Upper middle-income | Score: 26.56

Mauritius | Score: 23.30

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 22.38

Knowledge and technology outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.83

Upper middle-income | Score: 21.41

Mauritius | Score: 14.45

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 12.13

Creative outputs

Top 10 | Score: 55.45

Mauritius | Score: 38.80

Upper middle-income | Score: 23.59

Sub-Saharan Africa | Score: 12.01



Innovation strengths and weaknesses in Mauritius

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



Mauritius's best-ranked innovation strengths are **National feature films/mn pop. 15–69** (rank 2), **VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP** (rank 6) and **Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade** (rank 6).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
2	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
6	4.2.4	VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP
6	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
7	2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap
10	1.1.1	Operational stability for businesses*
13	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %
17	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use
23	5.3.5	Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI
24	5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP
25	3.1.2	ICT use*

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
76	5.3.6	Research talent, % in businesses
81	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
81	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP
89	3.2.3	Logistics performance*
100	6.2.4	High-tech manufacturing, %
102	4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC
119	5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade
128	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$



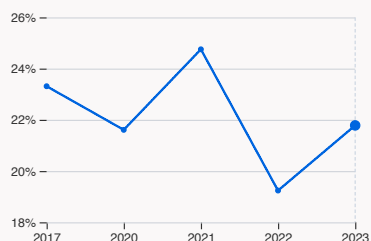
Mauritius's innovation system

> Innovation inputs in Mauritius



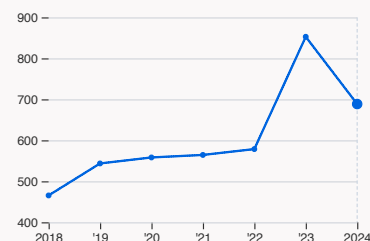
2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.25 % GDP in 2024, down by 0.33 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 68.



2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 21.78 % of total graduates in 2023, up by 2.54 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 74.



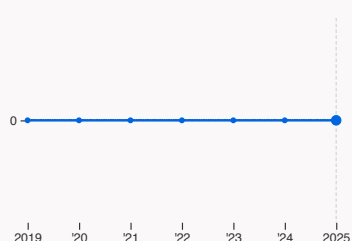
2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 688.53 FTE per million population in 2024, down by 19.25% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 67.



2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 0.26 % GDP in 2024, up by 0.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 80.



2.3.4 QS university ranking

The country does not have any universities in the QS world universities ranking in 2025.



4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

was equal to an index score of 0.189 in 2023, up by 12.23% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 72.



5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 30.26 % in 2024, down by 0.29 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 49.

Global Innovation Index 2026

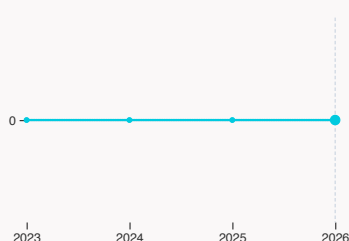


> Innovation outputs in Mauritius



6.1.1 Patents by origin

was equal to 7 patents in 2024, up by 133.33% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 98.



6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

The country does not have unicorns in 2026.



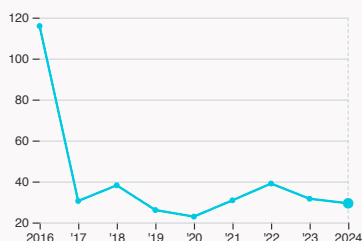
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 313.24 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2023, up by 48.13% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 100.



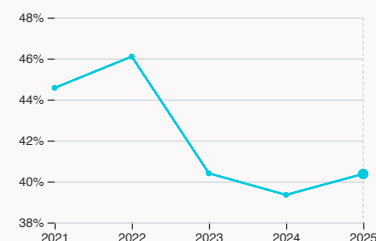
6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 0.29 in 2024, up by 70.59% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 62.



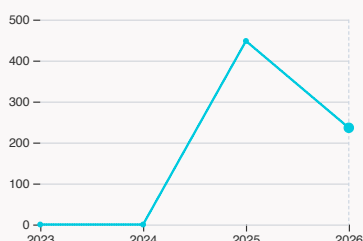
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 29.37 million USD in 2024, down by 7.06% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 105.



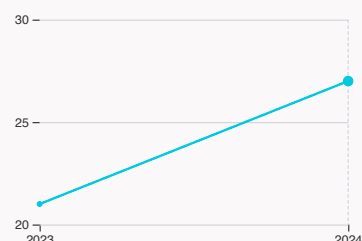
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 40.37 % for the top 15 companies in 2025, up by 1.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 60.



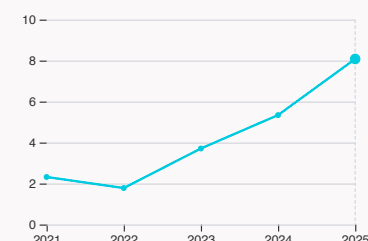
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 236.06 million USD for the brands in the top 5,000 in 2026, down by 47.3% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 54.



7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 27 films in 2024, up by 28.57% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.



7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 8.08 million global downloads of mobile apps in 2025, up by 51.31% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 80.



Mauritius's innovation top performers

Disclaimer: This section contains only the top performers per country. For the complete list, please visit the GII Innovation Ecosystems and Data Explorer website.

Data not available for 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, 2.3.4 QS university ranking of top universities, 5.3.5 Greenfield R&D and high-tech FDI and 6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	UNIVERSITY OF MAURITIUS	39.40

Source: Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings 2026 (<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2026/world-ranking>).
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks. The score is calculated as the average of the International Outlook score (encompassing international staff, students, and co-authorship) and the industry score (reflecting industry income and patent citations). The 2026 ranking corresponds to data from the academic year that ended in 2023.

7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in Mauritius

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	MCB GROUP LIMITED	13.51
2	IBL LTD	41.02
3	BAYPORT MANAGEMENT LTD	87.23

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/global-intangible-finance-tracker-gift/2025>).
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in Mauritius with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	MCB Group	Banking	236.1

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com>).
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
54	52	Upper middle	Sub-Saharan Africa	1.3	41.5	33,023.7
Score / Value Rank				Score / Value Rank		
 Institutions				65.5	34	
1.1 Institutional environment				74.7	28	
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*				87.5	10	
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*				61.9	39	
1.2 Regulatory environment				68.9	32	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*				70.5	31	
1.2.2 Rule of law*				67.3	36	
1.3 Business environment				52.8	52	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†				57.8	46	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†				47.8	32	
 Human capital and research				31.8	76	
2.1 Education				64	29	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP				4.2	68	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				32.6	7	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years				 14.2	67	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science				n/a	n/a	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary				10.8	41	
2.2 Tertiary education				28.8	83	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross				45.8	78	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %				 21.8	74	
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %				7	44	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)				2.6	92	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.				688.5	67	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				0.3	80	
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				43.1	79	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)				75.4	75	
3.1.1 ICT access*				84.9	70	
3.1.2 ICT use*				90.7	25	
3.1.3 Government online service*				50.7	92	
3.2 General infrastructure				34.6	92	
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.				2,712.7	73	
3.2.2 Aviation import dwell time				2.6	63	
3.2.3 Logistics performance*				18.2	89	
3.2.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP				21.6	85	
3.3 Ecological sustainability				19.2	66	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use				21.8	17	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %				4.5	101	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP				1	70	
 Market sophistication				44.6	38	
4.1 Credit				36.4	49	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†				44.5	55	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				69.9	38	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP				n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment				29.2	19	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP				62.6	25	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				 0.1	39	
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC				 0.002	102	
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.4	6	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale				68.3	75	
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %				0.9	13	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification				77.6	72	
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$				41.5	128	
 Business sophistication				23.3	90	
5.1 Knowledge workers				23.3	123	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %				 30.3	49	
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %				 13.3	65	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %				27.6	102	
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP				0.03	81	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %				7	80	
5.2 Innovation linkages				25.5	61	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %				2.4	33	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†				28.2	100	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*				18.6	71	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†				34.8	86	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP				1.1	24	
5.3 Knowledge absorption				21.1	75	
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade				0.1	111	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade				4.6	119	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade				2.4	32	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP				4.7	29	
5.3.5 Greenfield R&D & high-tech FDI				2.9	23	
5.3.6 Research talent, % in businesses				4.7	76	
 Knowledge and technology outputs				14.5	99	
6.1 Knowledge creation				5	[116]	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				0.2	98	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				n/a	n/a	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP				4.6	115	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index				4.8	105	
6.2 Knowledge impact				17.4	110	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %				2.2	50	
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP				0	58	
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP				0.2	80	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %				4.9	100	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion				20.9	73	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade				0.006	112	
6.3.2 Production and export complexity				73.2	62	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade				0.3	105	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade				2.1	66	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP				5	54	
 Creative outputs				38.8	30	
7.1 Intangible assets				35.5	48	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %				40.4	60	
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				50.7	31	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP				1.4	54	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP				2.8	27	
7.2 Creative goods and services				54.5	4	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade				 4.6	6	
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69				27.7	2	
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69				10	37	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade				0.4	67	
7.3 Online creativity				29.6	53	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69				7.2	50	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69				16	48	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP				65.6	80	

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 Mauritius.



Mauritius has missing data for three indicators and outdated data for seven indicators.

Missing data for Mauritius

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2022	OECD, PISA
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2024	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
6.1.2	PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2025	World Intellectual Property Organization; 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 Mauritius

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2020	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2023	2024	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD
4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP\$ GDP	2024	2025	PitchBook Data, Inc.; International Monetary Fund
4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	2024	2025	PitchBook Data, Inc.
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2024	2025	International Labour Organization
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	2023	2024	World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

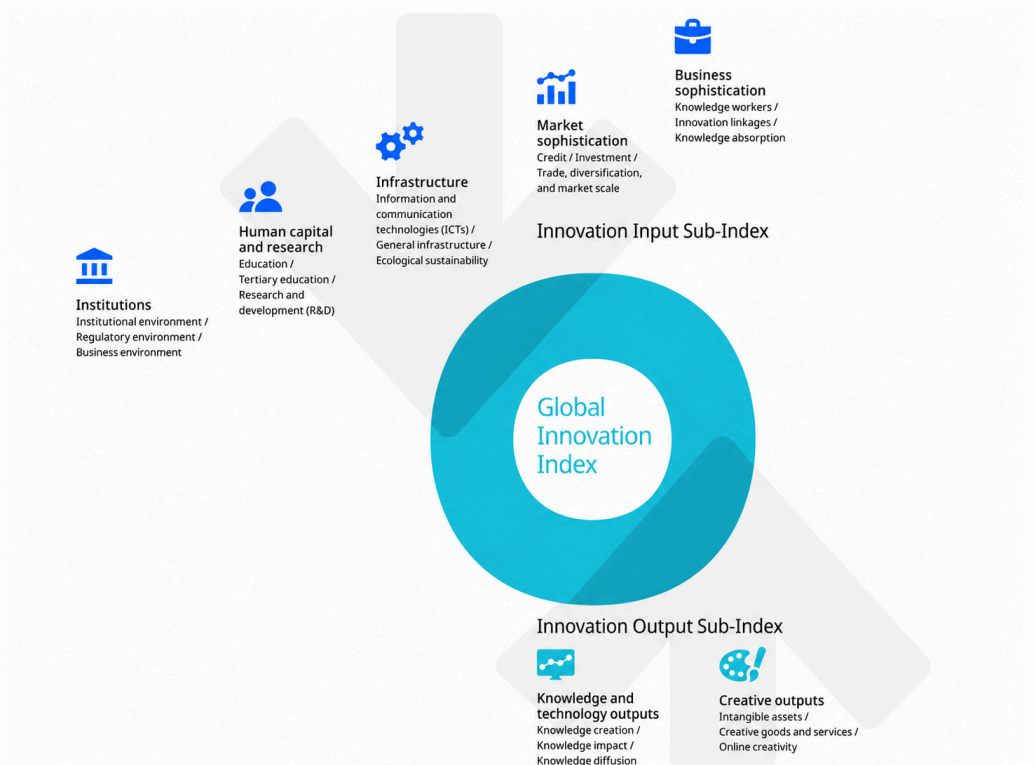
*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

Global Innovation Index 2026



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.