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.

The following table shows the rankings of Mauritius over the past three years, noting that 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 2020 is between ranks 50 and 63.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GII</th>
<th>Innovation inputs</th>
<th>Innovation outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Mauritius performs better in innovation inputs than innovation outputs in 2020.
- This year Mauritius ranks 47th in innovation inputs, higher than last year and higher compared to 2018.
- As for innovation outputs, Mauritius ranks 60th. This position is higher than last year and higher compared to 2018.

Mauritius ranks 9th among the 37 upper middle-income group economies.

Mauritius ranks 1st among the 26 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.
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 matches expectations for its level of 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.
BENCHMARKING MAURITIUS AGAINST OTHER UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME ECONOMIES AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Mauritius’s scores in the seven GII pillars

Upper middle-income group

Mauritius has high scores in five out of the seven GII pillars: Institutions, Human capital & research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication and Creative outputs, which are above average for the upper middle-income group.

Conversely, Mauritius scores below average for its income group in two pillars: Business sophistication and Knowledge & technology outputs.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Compared to other economies in Sub-Saharan Africa, Mauritius performs:

- above average in six out of the seven GII pillars: Institutions, Human capital & research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, Knowledge & technology outputs and Creative outputs; and
- below average in one of the seven GII pillars: Business sophistication.
OVERVIEW OF MAURITIUS RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII AREAS

Mauritius performs best in Market sophistication and its weakest performance is in Business sophistication.

*The highest possible ranking in each pillar is 1.

INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The table below gives an overview of the strengths and weaknesses of Mauritius in the GII 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Political &amp; operational stability*</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Business environment</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3.1</td>
<td>Ease of starting a business*</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1.2</td>
<td>Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.3.1</td>
<td>GDP/unit of energy use</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Market sophistication</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2.1</td>
<td>Ease of protecting minority investors*</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2.3</td>
<td>Venture capital deals/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.3.1</td>
<td>Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.2.2</td>
<td>New businesses/th pop. 15–64</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.3.4</td>
<td>FDI net outflows, % GDP</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.1.1</td>
<td>Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.3.3</td>
<td>Global R&amp;D companies, top 3, mn US$</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.3.4</td>
<td>QS university ranking, average score top 3*</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.3.3</td>
<td>Domestic market scale, bn PPP$</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Business sophistication</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.1.3</td>
<td>GERD performed by business, % GDP</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.1.4</td>
<td>GERD financed by business, %</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.2.1</td>
<td>University/industry research collaboration†</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.2.3</td>
<td>GERD financed by abroad, % GDP</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.3.5</td>
<td>Research talent, % in business enterprise</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.1.5</td>
<td>Citable documents H-index</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.2.5</td>
<td>High- &amp; medium-high-tech manufacturing, %</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STRENGTHS

GII strengths for Mauritius are found in six of the seven GII pillars.

- Institutions (22): exhibits strengths in the sub-pillar Business environment (21) and in the indicators Political & operational stability (10) and Ease of starting a business (19).
- Human capital & research (69): the indicator Government funding/pupil (9) reveals a strength.
- Infrastructure (64): the indicator GDP/unit of energy use (8) demonstrates a strength.
- Market sophistication (16): shows strengths in the sub-pillar Investment (9) and in the indicators Ease of protecting minority investors (18), Venture capital deals (1) and Applied tariff rate (9).
- Knowledge & technology outputs (79): displays strengths in the indicators New businesses (18) and FDI net outflows (21).
- Creative outputs (43): the indicator Trademarks by origin (21) reveals a strength.

WEAKNESSES

GII weaknesses for Mauritius are found in four of the seven GII pillars.

- Human capital & research (69): shows weaknesses in the indicators Global R&D companies (42) and QS university ranking (77).
- Market sophistication (16): the indicator Domestic market scale (119) reveals a weakness.
- Business sophistication (117): demonstrates weaknesses in the indicators GERD performed by business (83), GERD financed by business (90), University/industry research collaboration (107), GERD financed by abroad (85) and Research talent (77).
- Knowledge & technology outputs (79): displays weaknesses in the indicators Citable documents H-index (117) and High- & medium-high-tech manufacturing (103).
### MAURITIUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score/Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 81.1 | 22 *

#### INSTITUTIONS

1.1 Political environment
1.1.1 Political and operational stability
1.1.2 Government effectiveness
1.2 Regulatory environment
1.2.1 Regulatory quality
1.2.2 Rule of law
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks
1.3 Business environment
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency

#### HUMAN CAPITAL & RESEARCH

2.1 Education
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/per cap.
2.3 School life expectancy, years
2.4 PISA scales in reading, maths, & science
2.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary

2.2 Tertiary education
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross
2.2.2 Graduates in science & engineering, %
2.2.3 Tertiary inbround mobility, %

2.3 Research & development (R&D)
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/p.1000 pop.15-
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP
2.3.3 Global R&D companies, avg. exp. top 3, mn $US
2.3.4 QS university ranking, average score top 3

#### INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 Information & communication technologies (ICTs)
3.1.1 ICT access
3.1.2 ICT use
3.1.3 Government’s online service
3.1.4 E-participation
3.2 General infrastructure
3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/mn.pop.
3.2.2 Logistics performance
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP

3.3 Ecological sustainability
3.3.1 Greenhouse gas emissions, CO2 eq.
3.3.2 Environmental performance
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates

#### MARKET SOKPHISTICATION

4.1 Credit
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP

4.2 Investment
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP
4.2.2 Venture capital deals/1bn PPPs GDP

4.3 Trade, competition, and market scale
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg.
4.3.2 Intensity of local competition
4.3.3 Domestic market share, bn PPPs GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score/Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 31.7 | 82 * *
| 21,822.3 | 52 * * |

#### BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION

5.1 Knowledge workers
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP
5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %
5.1.5 Females employed with advanced degrees, %

5.2 Innovation linkages
5.2.1 Industry/university research collaboration
5.2.2 State of cluster development
5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP
5.2.4 JV-strategic alliances deals/1bn PPPs GDP
5.2.5 Patent families/24 offices/1bn PPPs GDP

5.3 Knowledge absorption
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade
5.3.2 High tech imports, % total trade
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP
5.3.5 Research talent, % in business enterprises

5.4 Knowledge & Technology Outputs
5.4.1 Knowledge creation
5.4.2 Patents by origin/1bn PPPs GDP
5.4.3 Utility models by origin/1bn PPPs GDP
5.4.4 Scientific & technical articles/1bn PPPs GDP
5.4.5 Firms publishing scientific & tech articles

5.5 Creative Outputs
5.5.1 Intangible assets
5.5.2 National feature films/mn.pop.
5.5.3 Telecommunication services
5.5.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing
5.5.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade

5.6 Online creativity
5.6.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/mn.pop.
5.6.2 Country-code TLDs/mn.pop.
5.6.3 Websites đăng/1mn.pop.
5.6.4 Mobile app creation/1bn PPPs GDP

### NOTES
- •: indicates a strong
- ○: a weak
- ▲: 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 Appendix I for details, including the year of the data, at http://globalinnovationindex.org. Square brackets [ ] indicate that the data minimum coverage
- (EIC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.
DATA AVAILABILITY

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

### Missing data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Country year</th>
<th>Model year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.4</td>
<td>PISA scales in reading, maths &amp; science</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.3</td>
<td>Microfinance gross loans, % GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Microfinance Information Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.2</td>
<td>Firms offering formal training, %</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.2</td>
<td>PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.3</td>
<td>Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.2</td>
<td>Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Brand Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.3</td>
<td>Entertainment &amp; Media market/th pop. 15–69</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>PwC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.4</td>
<td>Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>App Annie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outdated data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Country year</th>
<th>Model year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

8
ABOUT THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX

The Global Innovation Index (GII) is co-published by Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations. In 2020, the GII presents its 13th edition devoted to the theme *Who Will Finance Innovation?*

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.