Mauritius ranks 52nd among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2021.

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 2021 is between ranks 49 and 66.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GII</th>
<th>Innovation inputs</th>
<th>Innovation outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>

- Mauritius performs better in innovation inputs than innovation outputs in 2021.
- This year Mauritius ranks 48th in innovation inputs, lower than last year but higher than 2019.
- As for innovation outputs, Mauritius ranks 58th. This position is higher than both 2020 and 2019.

Mauritius ranks 41st among the 51 high-income group economies.

Mauritius ranks 1st among the 27 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 is at expectations for its level of development.

The positive relationship between innovation and 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 AGAINST OTHER HIGH-INCOME GROUP ECONOMIES AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The seven GII pillar scores for Mauritius

High-income group economies

Mauritius performs above the high-income group average in two pillars, namely: Institutions; and, Market sophistication.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Mauritius performs above the regional average in six pillars, namely: Institutions; Human capital and research; Infrastructure; Market sophistication; Knowledge and technology outputs; and, Creative outputs.
OVERVIEW OF RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII 2021 AREAS

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

The seven GII pillar ranks for Mauritius

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institutions</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market sophistication</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative outputs</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Innovation Index 2021</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human capital and research</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge and technology outputs</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business sophistication</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The highest possible ranking in each pillar is one.
INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The table below gives an overview of the strengths and weaknesses of Mauritius in the GII 2021.

Strengths and weaknesses for Mauritius

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Political and operational stability</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.3.3</td>
<td>Global corporate R&amp;D investors, top 3, mn US$</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.3</td>
<td>Cost of redundancy dismissal</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2.3.4</td>
<td>QS university ranking, top 3</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Business environment</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4.3.3</td>
<td>Domestic market scale, bn PPP$</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.1</td>
<td>Ease of starting a business</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Knowledge workers</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2</td>
<td>Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.1.3</td>
<td>GERD performed by business, % GDP</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1</td>
<td>GDP/unit of energy use</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.1.4</td>
<td>GERD financed by business, %</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5.2.1</td>
<td>University-industry R&amp;D collaboration</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1</td>
<td>Ease of protecting minority investors</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.2.3</td>
<td>GERD financed by abroad, % GDP</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.3</td>
<td>Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.3.5</td>
<td>Research talent, % in businesses</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.1</td>
<td>Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6.1.1</td>
<td>Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.2</td>
<td>New businesses/th pop. 15–64</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6.1.5</td>
<td>Citable documents H-index</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Intangible assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6.2.1</td>
<td>Labor productivity growth, %</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.1</td>
<td>Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6.2.5</td>
<td>High-tech manufacturing, %</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mauritius

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output rank</th>
<th>Input rank</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Population (mn)</th>
<th>GDP, PPP$ (bn)</th>
<th>GDP per capita, PPP$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>SSF</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>20,719</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Institutions**

1.1 Political environment 81.2 21

1.1.1 Political and operational stability* 76.4 30 1

1.1.2 Government effectiveness* 89.3 6 6 6

1.2 Regulatory environment 63.2 24

1.2.1 Regulatory quality* 83.2 24

1.2.2 Rule of law* 68.5 35 1

1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal 66.8 34 1

1.3 Business environment 84.1 21

1.3.1 Ease of starting a business* 84.1 21

1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency* 73.8 26

**Human capital and research** 30.6 71

2.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 58.6 35

2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap 48.7 27

2.1.3 School life expectancy, years 15.1 51 1

2.1.4 PSA scales in reading, maths and science n/a n/a

2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary 12.2 50

2.2 Tertiary education 30.1 75

2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross 40.6 69 1

2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, % 23.3 51

2.2.3 Tertiary incompletion, % 30.1 75

2.3 Research and development (R&D) 3.1 88

2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop. 473.9 75

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP 3.1 88

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US$ 0.0 41

2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3* 7.2 25

**Infrastructure** 42.4 65

3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs) 68.6 59

3.1.1 ICT access* 76.2 46

3.1.2 ICT user 63.9 57

3.1.3 Government’s online service* 70.0 60

3.1.4 E-participation* 64.3 80

3.2 General infrastructure 23.2 92

3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop. 2,475.9 75

3.2.2 Logistics performance 31.9 77

3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP 21.9 69

3.3 Ecological sustainability 35.3 46

3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use 19.6 8

3.3.2 Environmental performance* 45.1 73

3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP$ GDP 0.6 81

**Market sophistication** 55.5 29

4.1 Credit 48.7 37

4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 65.0 61

4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 80.2 36

4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP n/a n/a

4.2 Investment 56.6 14

4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors* 78.0 18

4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP 68.1 24

4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP 0.9 1 1

4.2.4 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP 0.1 20

4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale 61.3 89

4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., % 1.1 13

4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification 75.1 90

4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$ 26.2 125

**Business sophistication** 17.1 111

5.1 Knowledge workers 15.9 110

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, % 24.1 64

5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % n/a n/a

5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP 0.0 81

5.1.4 GERD financed by business, % GDP 4.1 85 1

5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, % 9.2 74 1

5.2 Innovation linkages 17.9 85

5.2.1 University–industry R&D collaboration* 31.1 109

5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth* 47.4 60

5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP 0.0 85

5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP 0.0 38

5.2.5 Patents families/bn PPP$ GDP 0.2 46

5.3 Knowledge absorption 17.5 105

5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade 0.2 89

5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade 6.0 97

5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade 1.8 37

5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP 3.2 42

5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses 4.4 72

**Knowledge and technology outputs** 13.6 93

6.1 Knowledge creation 5.9 [104]

6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP 0.1 108

6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP n/a n/a

6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP n/a n/a

6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP 8.9 94

6.1.5 Citable documents H-index 3.5 118

6.2 Knowledge impact 21.4 95

6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, % 0.8 93

6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15–64 9.3 18

6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP 0.2 76

6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP$ GDP 6.6 42

6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, % GDP 3.3 106

6.3 Knowledge diffusion 13.5 75

6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade 0.8 93

6.3.2 Production and export complexity 39.9 68

6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade 0.4 95

6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade 2.2 49

**Creative outputs** 36.3 31

7.1 Intangible assets 53.3 14

7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP 85.0 17

7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP 0.0 81

7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP 3.8 29

7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation† 53.2 65

7.2 Creative goods and services 19.6 56

7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade 0.6 42

7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 9.5 21

7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69 0.8 19

7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing 0.7 56

7.3 Online creativity 19.2 59

7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 13.0 35

7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 2.4 65

7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69 58.7 52

7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP 0.4 81

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 Appendix IV for details, including the year of the data, at http://globalinnovationindex.org. 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 data that are either missing or outdated for Mauritius.

### Missing data for Mauritius

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Economy year</th>
<th>Model year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.4</td>
<td>PISA scales in reading, maths and 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>2019</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.2</td>
<td>PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2020</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>2019</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>2020</td>
<td>Brand Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.3</td>
<td>Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>PwC</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Outdated data for Mauritius

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Economy year</th>
<th>Model year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3</td>
<td>School life expectancy, years</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1</td>
<td>Tertiary enrolment, % gross</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2</td>
<td>Graduates in science and engineering, %</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.3</td>
<td>Tertiary inbound mobility, %</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1</td>
<td>Researchers, FTE/mn pop.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2</td>
<td>Gross expenditure on R&amp;D, % GDP</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.4</td>
<td>Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Refinitiv Eikon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Indicator name</td>
<td>Economy year</td>
<td>Model year</td>
<td>Source</td>
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<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3</td>
<td>GERD performed by business, % GDP</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.5</td>
<td>Research talent, % in businesses</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.4</td>
<td>Printing and other media, % manufacturing</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.