



## MAURITIUS

**45th** Mauritius ranks 45th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2022.

**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 2022 is between ranks 43 and 59.

### Rankings for Mauritius (2020–2022)

GIIYR	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2020	52	47	60
2021	52	48	58
2022	45	40	54

- Mauritius performs better in innovation inputs than innovation outputs in 2022.
- This year Mauritius ranks 40th in innovation inputs, higher than both 2021 and 2020.
- As for innovation outputs, Mauritius ranks 54th. This position is higher than both 2021 and 2020.

**6th** Mauritius ranks 6th among the 36 upper-middle-income group economies.

**1st** Mauritius ranks 1st among the 27 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

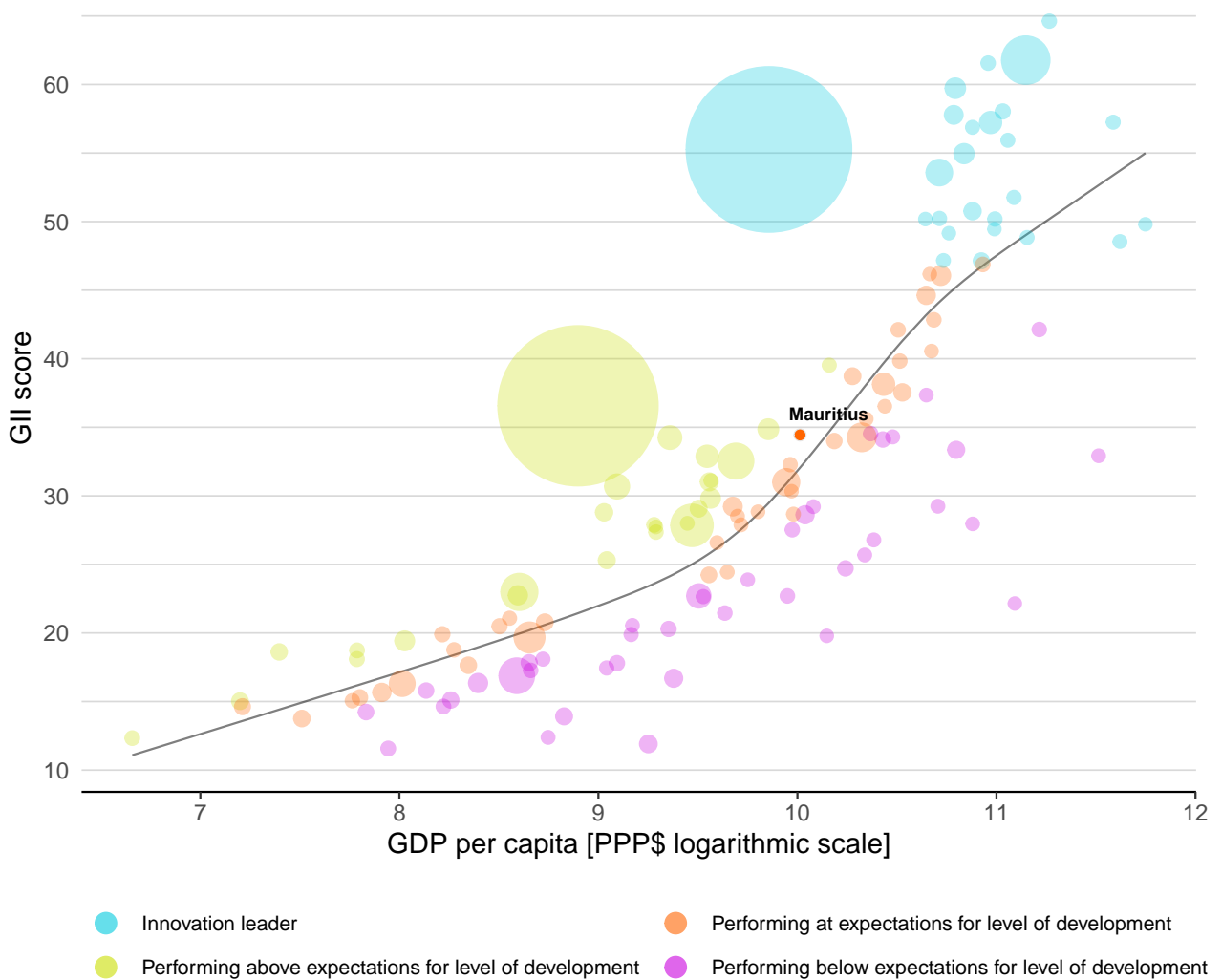


## EXPECTED VS. OBSERVED INNOVATION PERFORMANCE

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



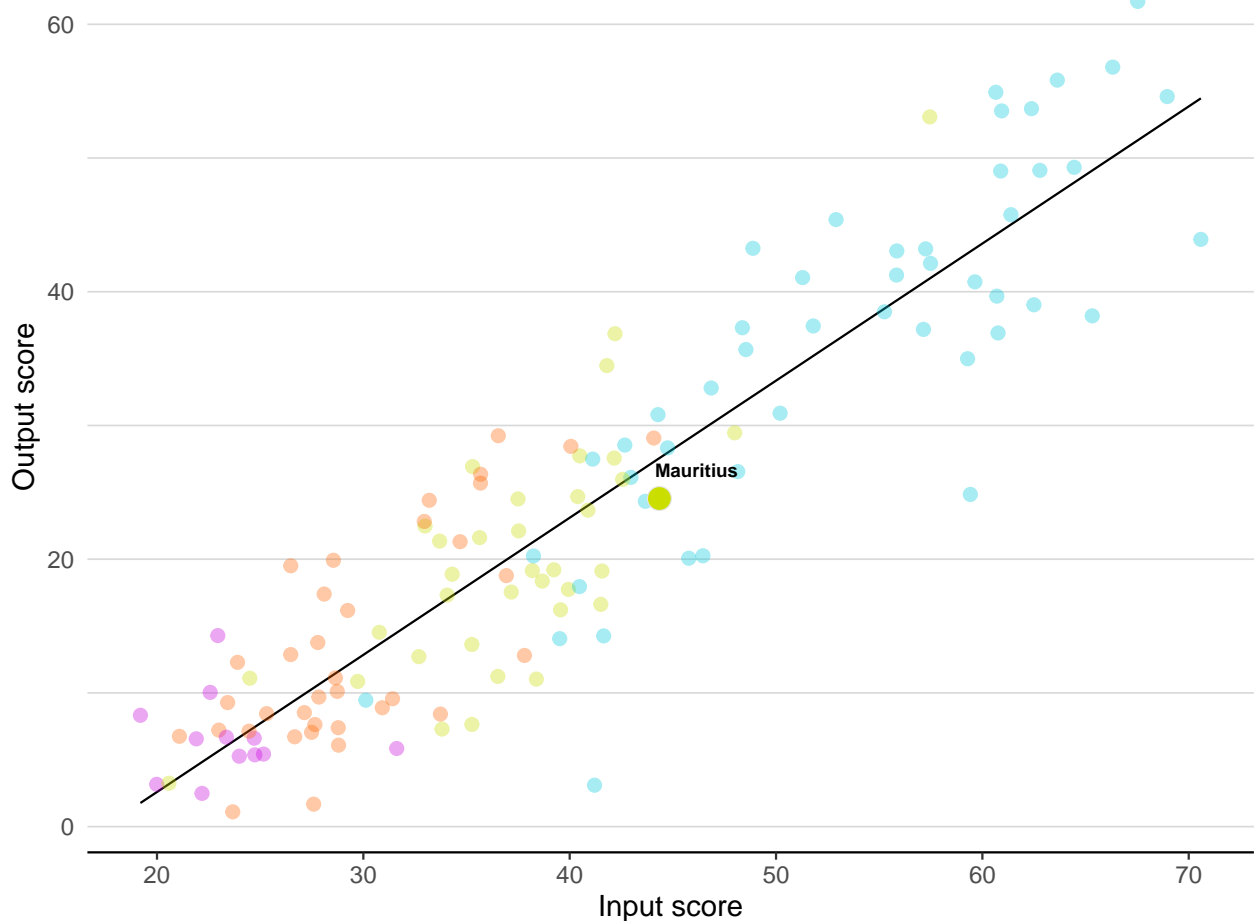


## EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

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.

### Innovation input to output performance

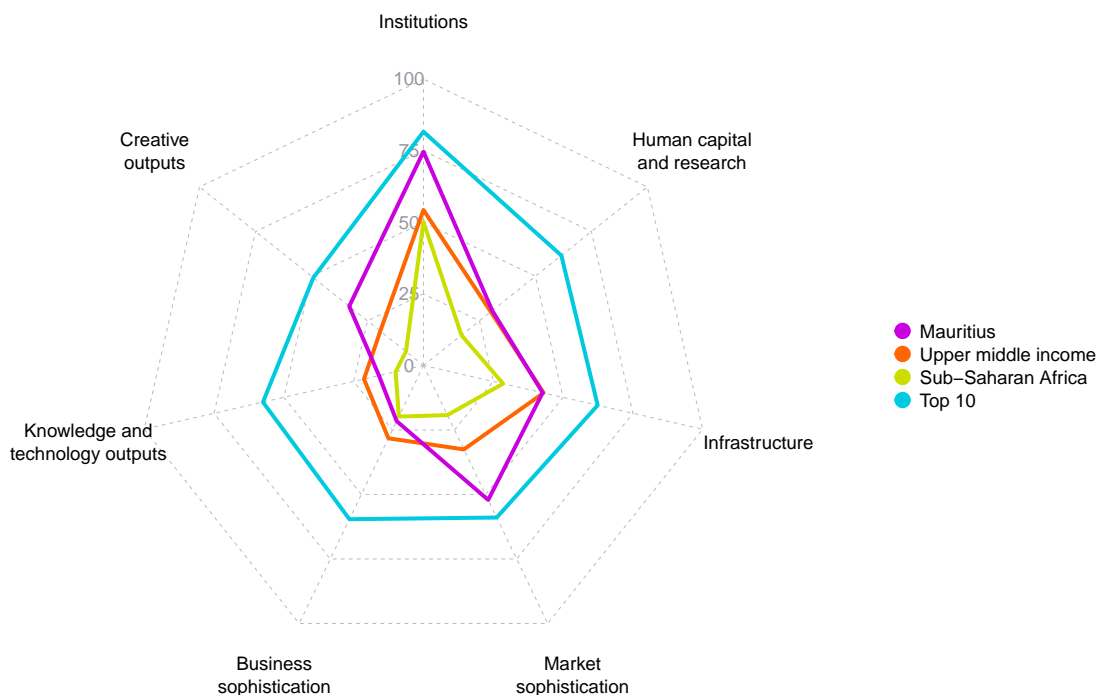


Income    ● High income    ● Upper middle    ● Lower middle    ● Low income    — Fitted line



## BENCHMARKING AGAINST OTHER UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP ECONOMIES AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### The seven GII pillar scores for Mauritius



#### Upper-middle-income group economies

Mauritius performs above the upper-middle-income group average in four pillars, namely: Institutions; Human capital and research; Market sophistication; and, Creative outputs.

#### Sub-Saharan Africa

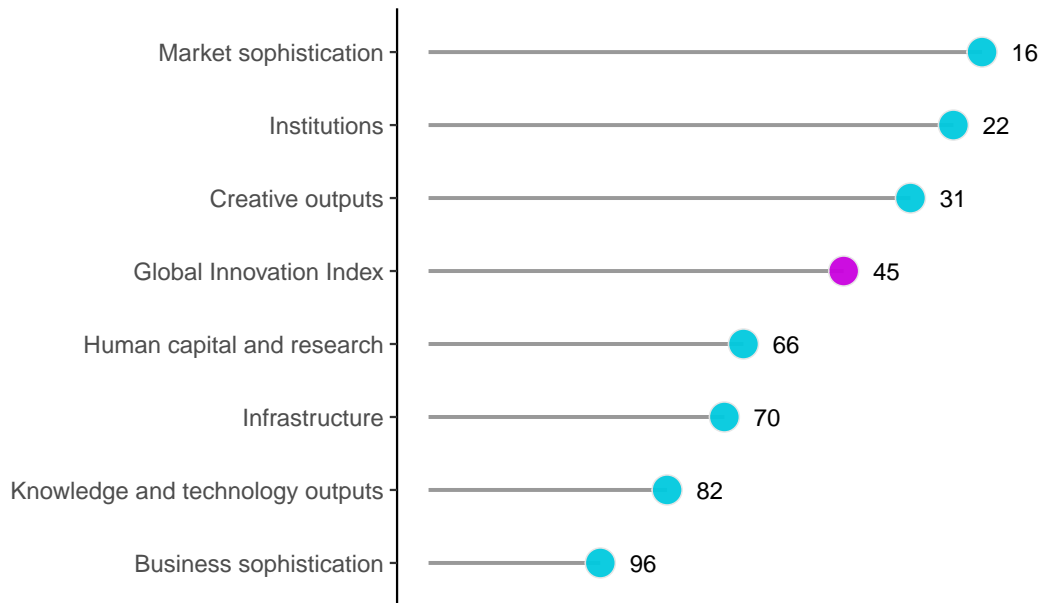
Mauritius performs above the regional average in all GII pillars.



## OVERVIEW OF RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII 2022 AREAS

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

### The seven GII pillar ranks for Mauritius



Note: The highest possible ranking in each pillar is 1.

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for Mauritius can be found at:

[https://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/country\\_profile/profile.jsp?code=MU](https://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/country_profile/profile.jsp?code=MU).

## INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Mauritius in the GII 2022.








### Strengths and weaknesses for Mauritius

Strengths			Weaknesses		
Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank
1.1.1	Political and operational stability	7	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	38
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	11	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3	72
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	11	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	88
4.2.2	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	1	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	125
4.2.3	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	13	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	79
4.2.4	Venture capital received, value, % GDP	1	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	83
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	10	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	84
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	20	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	70
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	20	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	115
7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	15	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	105

## Mauritius

45

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
54	40	Upper middle	SSA	1.3	28.3	22,311

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 <b>Institutions</b>	74.6	22	 <b>Business sophistication</b>	21.6	96
<b>1.1 Political environment</b>	78.7	22	<b>5.1 Knowledge workers</b>	17.8	105
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	89.1	7	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	24.1	61
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	68.4	38	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
<b>1.2 Regulatory environment</b>	84.9	21	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.0	79
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	73.0	27	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	4.1	83
1.2.2 Rule of law*	70.0	33	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	9.2	77
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	8.9	22	<b>5.2 Innovation linkages</b>	20.6	88
<b>1.3 Business environment</b>	60.4	[35]	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	36.6	97
1.3.1 Policies for doing business†	60.4	38	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	48.8	59
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture*	n/a	n/a	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	84
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	61
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	39
 <b>Human capital and research</b>	30.7	66	<b>5.3 Knowledge absorption</b>	26.2	85
<b>2.1 Education</b>	60.9	34	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.3	84
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.6	59	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	6.7	97
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	30.4	11	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	2.9	20
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	15.1	52	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.0	45
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	4.4	70
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	10.7	34			
<b>2.2 Tertiary education</b>	28.9	73	 <b>Knowledge and technology outputs</b>	15.9	82
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	44.3	71	<b>6.1 Knowledge creation</b>	5.7	[103]
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	21.6	58	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	94
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	6.7	37	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
<b>2.3 Research and development (R&amp;D)</b>	2.3	85	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	563.9	66	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	8.9	95
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.4	67	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	3.3	115
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	0.0	38	<b>6.2 Knowledge impact</b>	24.8	74
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	72	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	1.3	54
			6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64	7.1	20
			6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.2	72
			6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	6.9	39
			6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	3.8	105
			<b>6.3 Knowledge diffusion</b>	17.3	81
			6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	89
			6.3.2 Production and export complexity	37.2	68
			6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.5	91
			6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	3.0	45
			 <b>Creative outputs</b>	33.2	31
			<b>7.1 Intangible assets</b>	51.6	18
			7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	44.6	59
			7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	94.9	15
			7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	n/a
			7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.2	35
			<b>7.2 Creative goods and services</b>	24.2	[49]
			7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	1.0	32
			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 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.7	19
			7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.6	60
			<b>7.3 Online creativity</b>	5.3	61
			7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	12.9	35
			7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	3.1	62
			7.3.3 GitHub commit pushes received/mn pop. 15-69	5.0	58
			7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4	85
 <b>Infrastructure</b>	42.7	70			
<b>3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)</b>	69.8	76			
3.1.1 ICT access*	89.2	55			
3.1.2 ICT use*	55.6	85			
3.1.3 Government's online service*	70.0	69			
3.1.4 E-participation*	64.3	80			
<b>3.2 General infrastructure</b>	23.9	84			
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2,267.7	76			
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	31.6	77			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	22.0	80			
<b>3.3 Ecological sustainability</b>	34.5	44			
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	18.3	11			
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	44.8	58			
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.0	68			
 <b>Market sophistication</b>	52.1	16			
<b>4.1 Credit</b>	35.7	[38]			
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups*	n/a	n/a			
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	95.9	31			
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a			
<b>4.2 Investment</b>	65.9	8			
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	62.4	30			
4.2.2 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.8	1			
4.2.3 Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	13			
4.2.4 Venture capital received, value, % GDP	0.0	1			
<b>4.3 Trade, diversification, and market scale</b>	54.7	71			
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	0.9	10			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	69.7	88			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	28.3	125			

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 appendices for details, including the year of the data, at [https://www.wipo.int/global\\_innovation\\_index/en/2022](https://www.wipo.int/global_innovation_index/en/2022). 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 indicators that are either missing or outdated for Mauritius.

### Missing data for Mauritius

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture	n/a	2021	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2018	OECD, PISA
4.1.1	Finance for startups and scaleups	n/a	2021	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2020	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	2019	World Bank Enterprise Surveys
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2021	World Intellectual Property Organization
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2020	World Intellectual Property Organization
7.1.3	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	2021	Brand Finance
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	n/a	2019	OMDIA
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2021	PwC, GEMO

### Outdated data for Mauritius

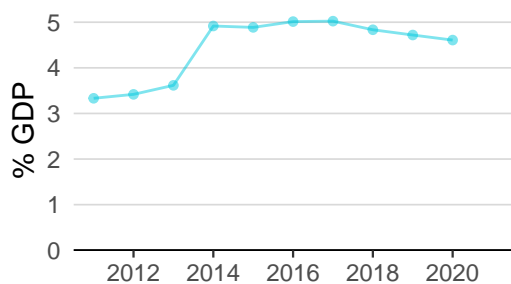
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2017	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2019	2021	International Labour Organization
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2018	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	2018	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2020	2021	International Labour Organization
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	2018	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2018	2020	UNESCO Institute for Statistics



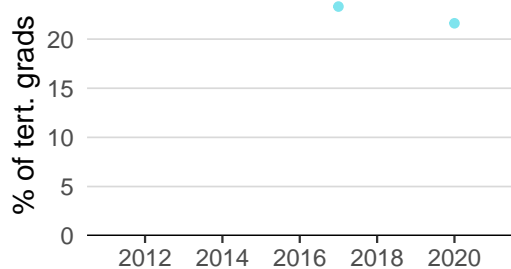
## MAURITIUS'S INNOVATION SYSTEM

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

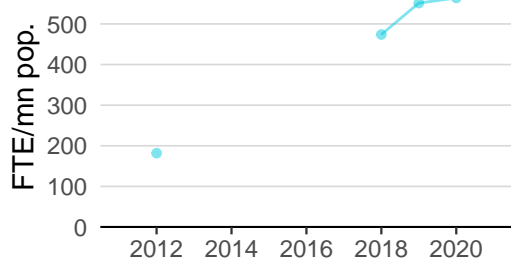
### Innovation inputs



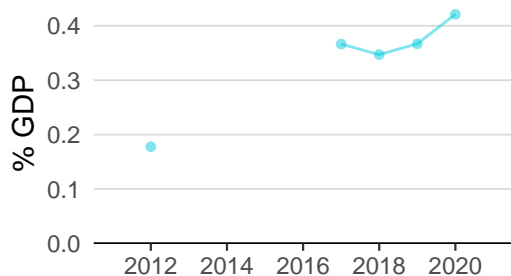
**2.1.1 Expenditure on education** was equal to 4.6% GDP in 2020—down by 2 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.



**2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering** was equal to 21.6% of tert. grads in 2020 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 58.



**2.3.1 Researchers** was equal to 563.9 FTE/mn pop. in 2020—up by 2 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 66.



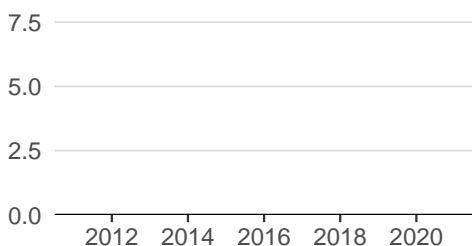
**2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D** was equal to 0.4% GDP in 2020—up by 15 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 67.



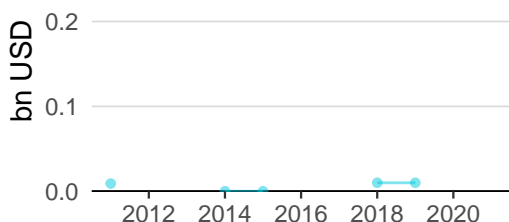
**2.3.4 QS university ranking** was equal to 0.0 in 2021—effectively unchanged from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 72.



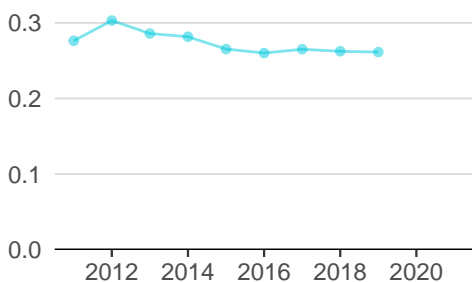
**3.1.1 ICT access** was equal to 8.9 in 2020 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 55.



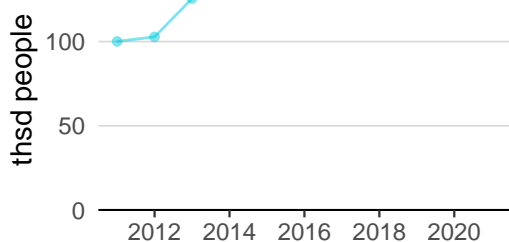
**4.2.4 Venture capital received** was equal to 0.3 bn USD in 2021 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 1.



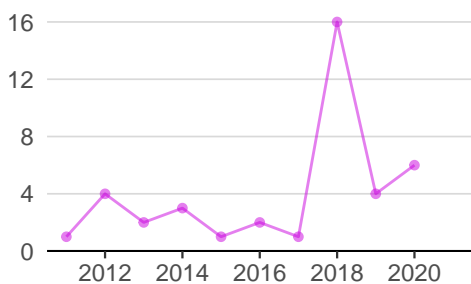
**4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification** was equal to 0.3 in 2019—effectively unchanged from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 88.



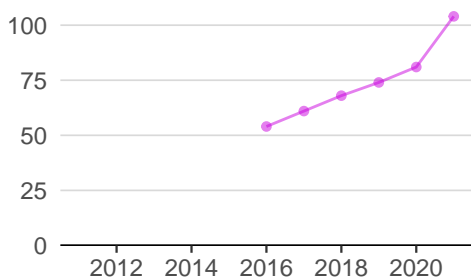
**5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment** was equal to 133.0 thsd people in 2019—down by 2 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 61.



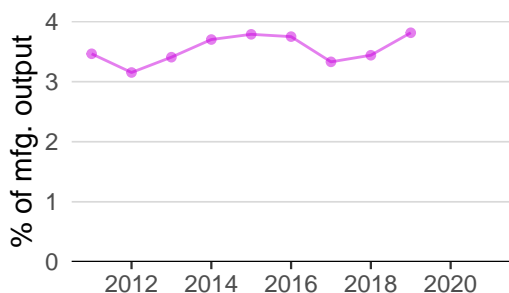
## Innovation outputs



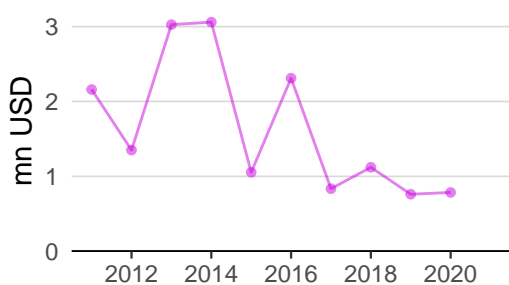
**6.1.1 Patents by origin** was equal to 6.0 in 2020—up by 50 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 94.



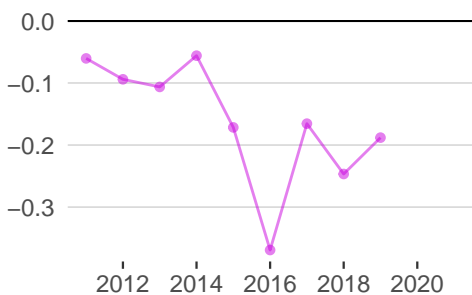
**6.1.5 Citable documents H-index** was equal to 104.0 in 2021—up by 28 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 115.



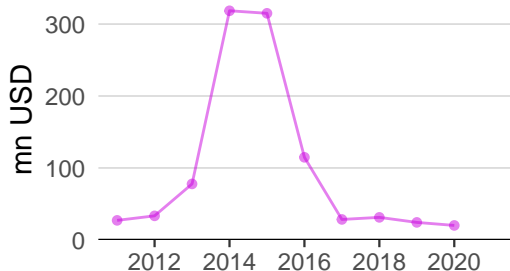
**6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing** was equal to 3.8% of mfg. output in 2019—up by 11 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 105.



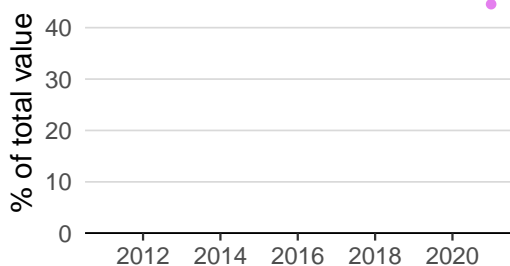
**6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts** was equal to 0.8 mn USD in 2020—up by 3 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 89.



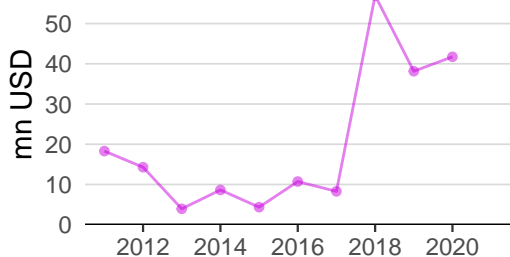
**6.3.2 Production and export complexity** was equal to -0.2 in 2019—up by 24 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 68.



**6.3.3 High-tech exports** was equal to 20.1 mn USD in 2020—down by 17 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 91.



**7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity** was equal to 44.6% of total value in 2021 and equivalent to an indicator rank of 59.



**7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports** was equal to 41.7 mn USD in 2020—up by 9 percentage points from the year prior—and equivalent to an indicator rank of 32.



## MAURITIUS'S INNOVATION TOP PERFORMERS

### 2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors

Firm	Industry	R&D	R&D Growth	R&D Intensity	Rank
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No observations

Source: European Commission's Joint Research Centre (<https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2021-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard>).

### 2.3.4 QS university ranking

University	Score	Rank
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No observations

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2022>).

### 7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

Firm	Rank
LIGHTHOUSE PROPERTIES	1
ALPHAMIN RESOURCES	2
PHOENIX BEVERAGES	3

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2021>).

Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

### 7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

Brand	Industry	Rank
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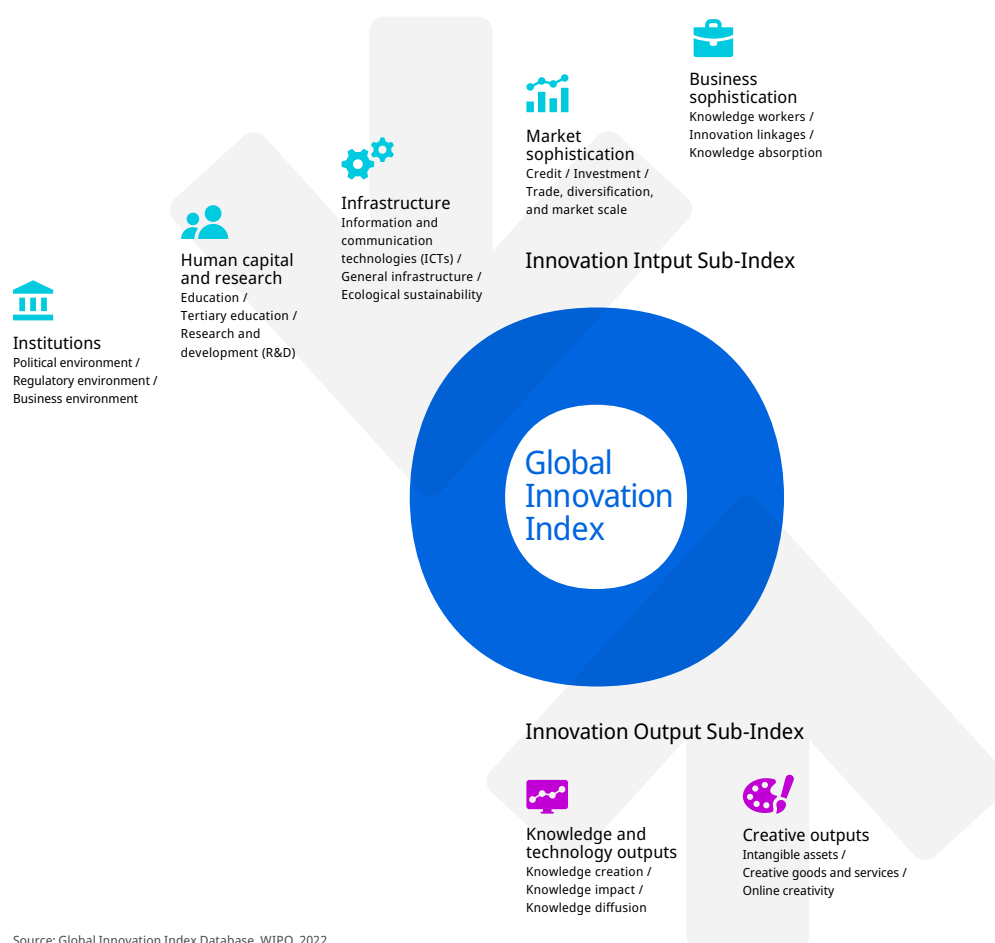
No observations

Source: Brand Finance (<https://brandirectory.com>).

## 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.