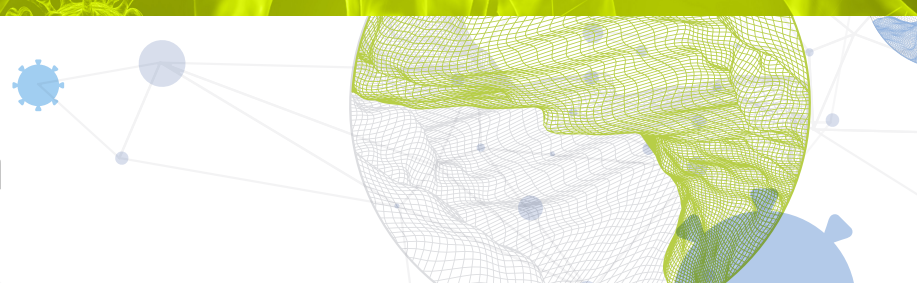




Global Innovation Index 2021



MAURITIUS

52nd 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.

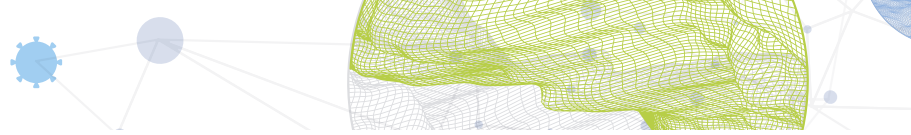
Rankings for Mauritius (2019–2021)

	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2021	52	48	58
2020	52	47	60
2019	82	67	96

- 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.

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

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

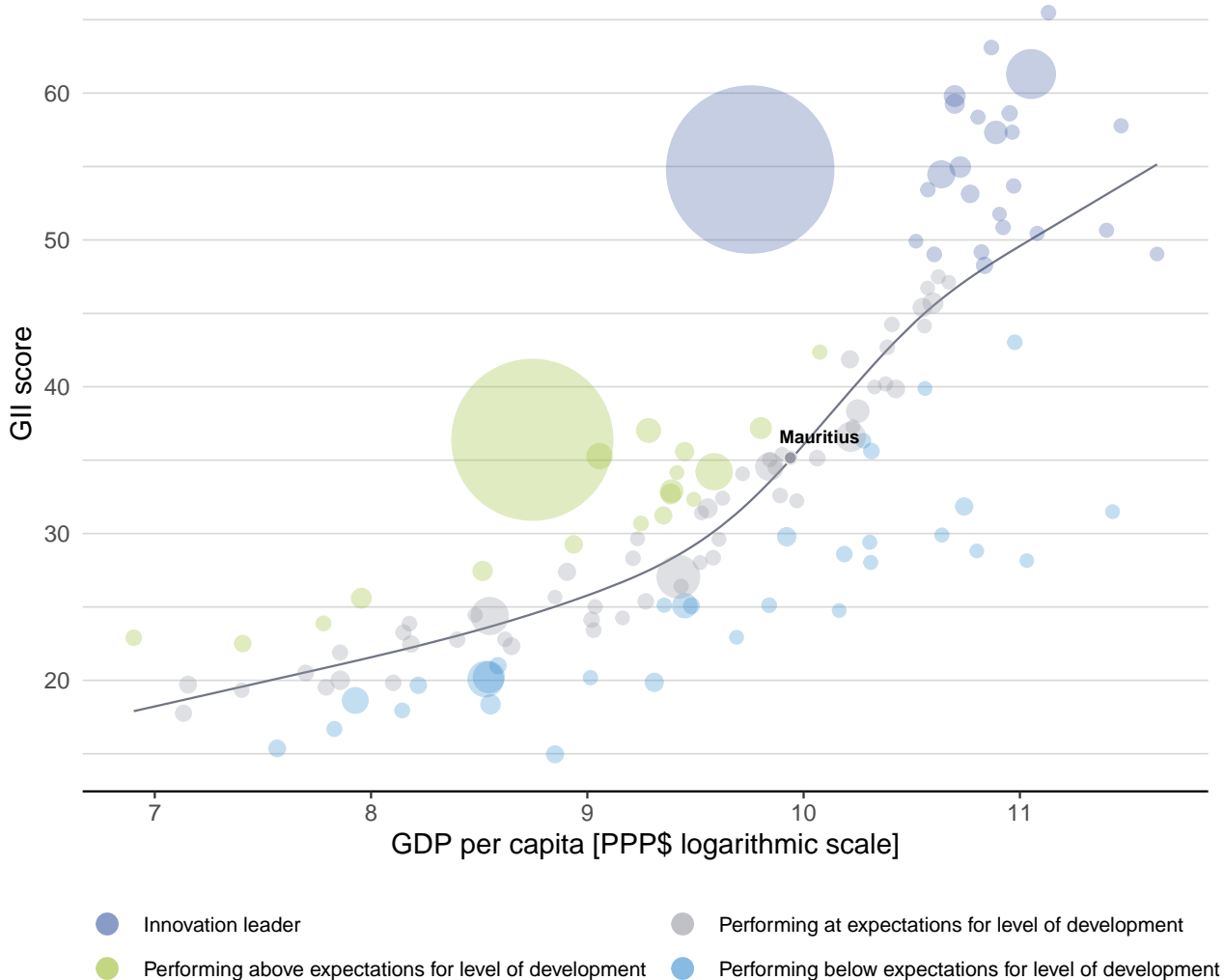


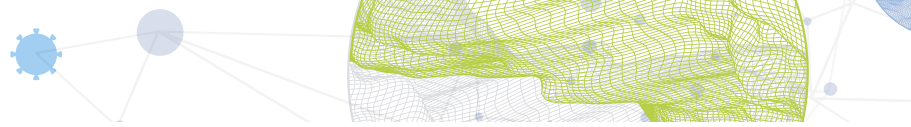
EXPECTED VS. OBSERVED INNOVATION PERFORMANCE

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



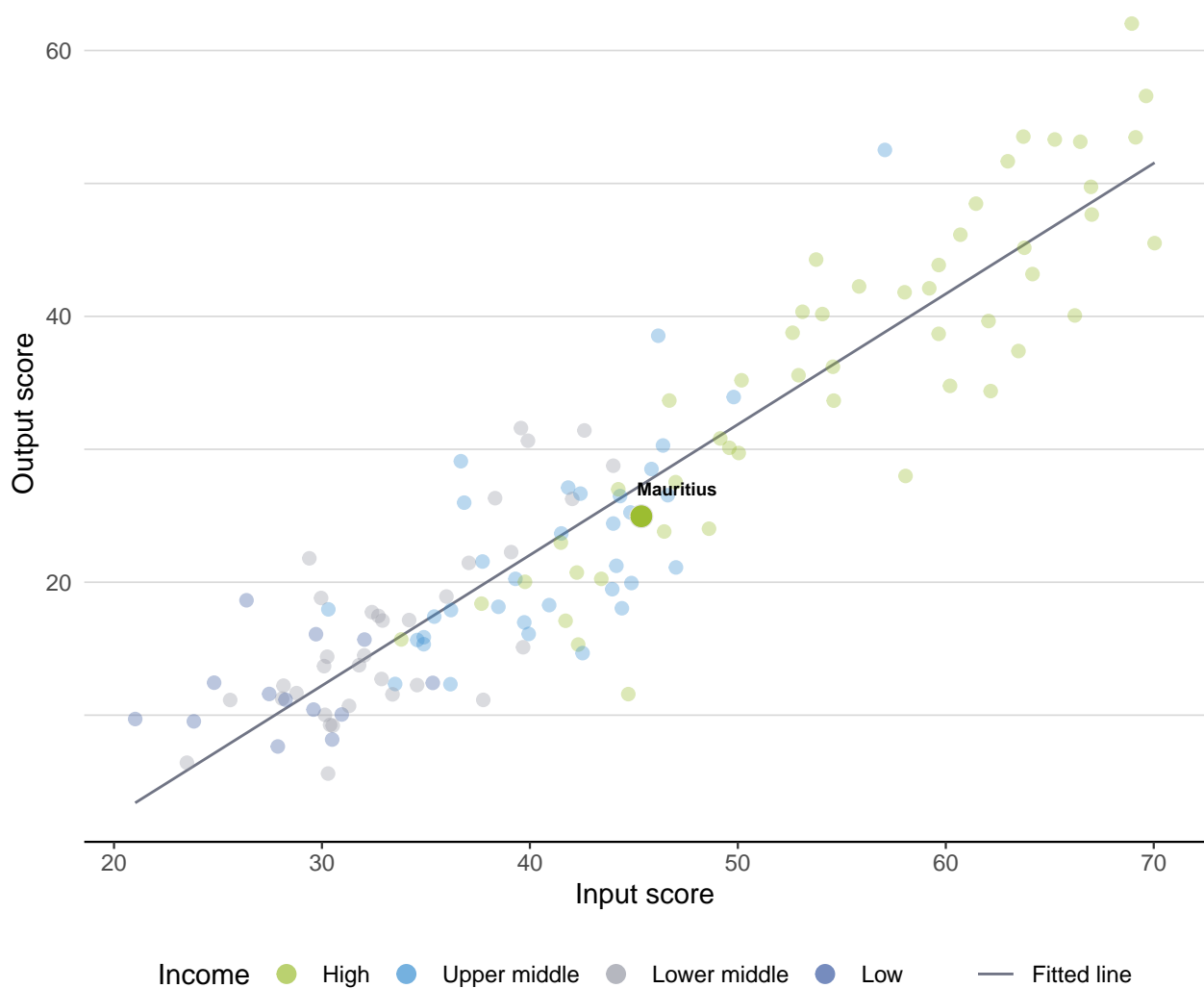


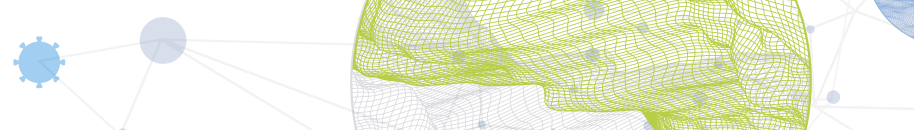
EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

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.

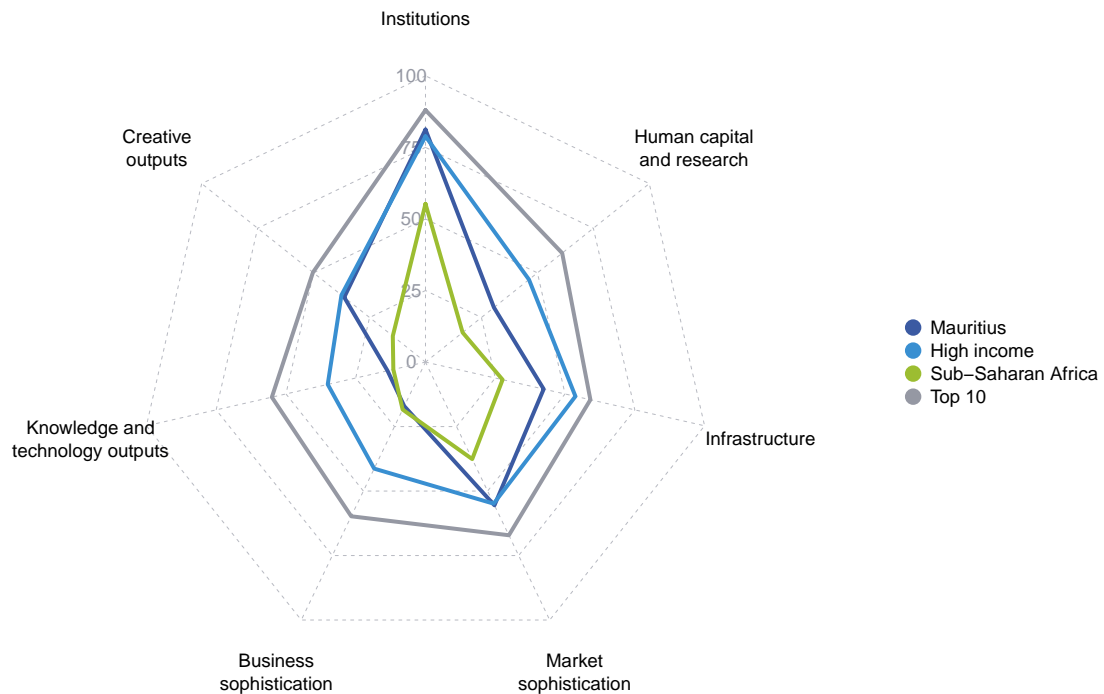
Innovation input to output performance





BENCHMARKING AGAINST OTHER HIGH-INCOME GROUP ECONOMIES AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The seven GII pillar scores for Mauritius

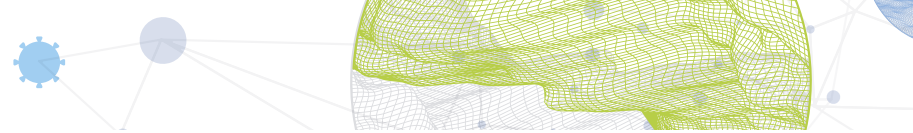


High-income group economies

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

Sub-Saharan Africa

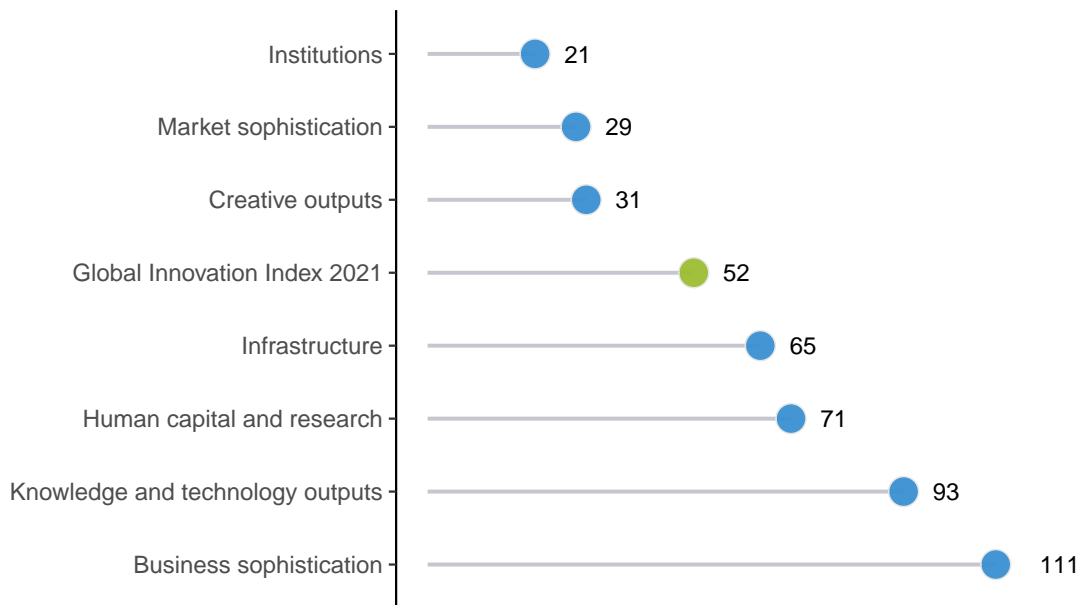
Mauritius performs above the regional average in six pillars, namely: Institutions; Human capital and research; Infrastructure; Market sophistication; Knowledge and technology outputs; and, Creative outputs.



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



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.

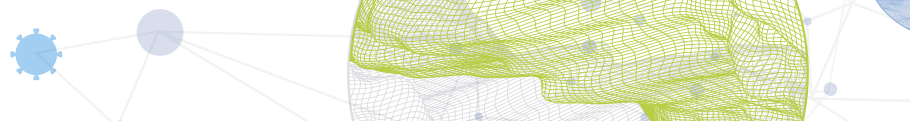
Strengths and weaknesses for Mauritius

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

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$	GII 2020 rank
58	48	High	SSF	1.3	26.3	20,719	52

	Score/Value	Rank		Score/Value	Rank
 Institutions	81.2	21 ●	 Business sophistication	17.1	111 ○
1.1 Political environment	76.4	30	5.1 Knowledge workers	15.9	110 ○
1.1.1 Political and operational stability*	89.3	6 ●◆	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	24.1	64 ○
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	70.0	36	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
1.2 Regulatory environment	83.2	24	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.0	81 ○
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	69.5	35	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	4.1	85 ○
1.2.2 Rule of law*	66.8	34	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	9.2	74 ○
1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal	8.9	23 ●	5.2 Innovation linkages	17.9	85 ○
1.3 Business environment	84.1	21 ●	5.2.1 University-industry R&D collaboration†	31.1	109 ○
1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*	94.5	19 ●	5.2.2 State of cluster development and depth†	47.4	60
1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency*	73.8	26	5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	86 ○
			5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	38
			5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	46
 Human capital and research	30.6	71 ○	5.3 Knowledge absorption	17.5	105 ○
2.1 Education	58.6	35	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.2	89
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.7	50	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	6.0	97
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	30.4	6 ●◆	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.8	37
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	15.1	51 ○	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.2	42
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	n/a	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	4.4	72 ○
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	12.2	50	 Knowledge and technology outputs	13.6	93 ○
2.2 Tertiary education	30.1	75 ○	6.1 Knowledge creation	5.9	[104]
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	40.6	72 ○	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	108 ○
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	23.3	51	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	5.4	45	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	3.1	88 ○	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	8.9	94 ○
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	473.9	70 ○	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	3.5	118 ○
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.3	77 ○	6.2 Knowledge impact	21.4	95 ○
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US\$	0.0	41 ○	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	-1.9	99 ○
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	0.0	74 ○	6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64	9.3	18 ●
			6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.2	76 ○
 Infrastructure	42.4	65 ○	6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	6.6	42
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	68.6	59 ○	6.2.5 High-tech manufacturing, %	3.3	106 ○
3.1.1 ICT access*	76.2	46	6.3 Knowledge diffusion	13.5	75 ○
3.1.2 ICT use*	63.9	57 ○	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	93
3.1.3 Government's online service*	70.0	69 ○	6.3.2 Production and export complexity	39.9	68 ○
3.1.4 E-participation*	64.3	80 ○	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	0.4	95 ○
3.2 General infrastructure	23.2	92 ○	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	2.2	49
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	2,475.9	75 ○	 Creative outputs	36.3	31
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	31.9	77 ○	7.1 Intangible assets	53.3	14 ●
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	21.9	69	7.1.1 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	85.0	17 ●◆
3.3 Ecological sustainability	35.3	46	7.1.2 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	n/a
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	19.6	8 ●◆	7.1.3 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.8	29
3.3.2 Environmental performance*	45.1	73 ○	7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation†	53.2	65 ○
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.6	81 ○	7.2 Creative goods and services	19.6	56
			7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.6	42
 Market sophistication	55.5	29	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	9.5	21
4.1 Credit	48.7	37	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15-69	n/a	n/a
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit*	65.0	61	7.2.4 Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.8	19
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	80.2	36	7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.7	56
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3 Online creativity	19.2	59 ○
4.2 Investment	56.6	14 ●	7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	13.0	35
4.2.1 Ease of protecting minority investors*	78.0	18 ●	7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	2.4	65 ○
4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP	68.1	24	7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69	59.7	52
4.2.3 Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.9	1 ●◆	7.3.4 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4	81
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 ○			

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

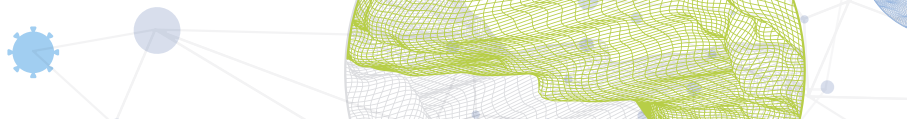
The following tables list data that are either missing or outdated for Mauritius.

Missing data for Mauritius

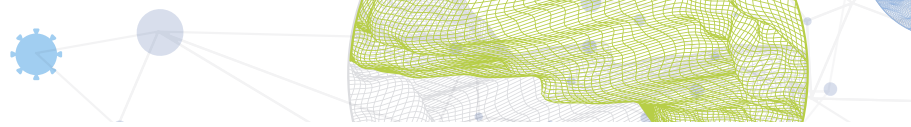
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	n/a	2018	OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	2018	Microfinance Information Exchange
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	2019	World Bank
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2020	World Intellectual Property Organization
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	2019	World Intellectual Property Organization
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	2020	Brand Finance
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2020	PwC

Outdated data for Mauritius

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2017	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2017	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	2017	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2017	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2018	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2018	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	2019	2020	Refinitiv Eikon



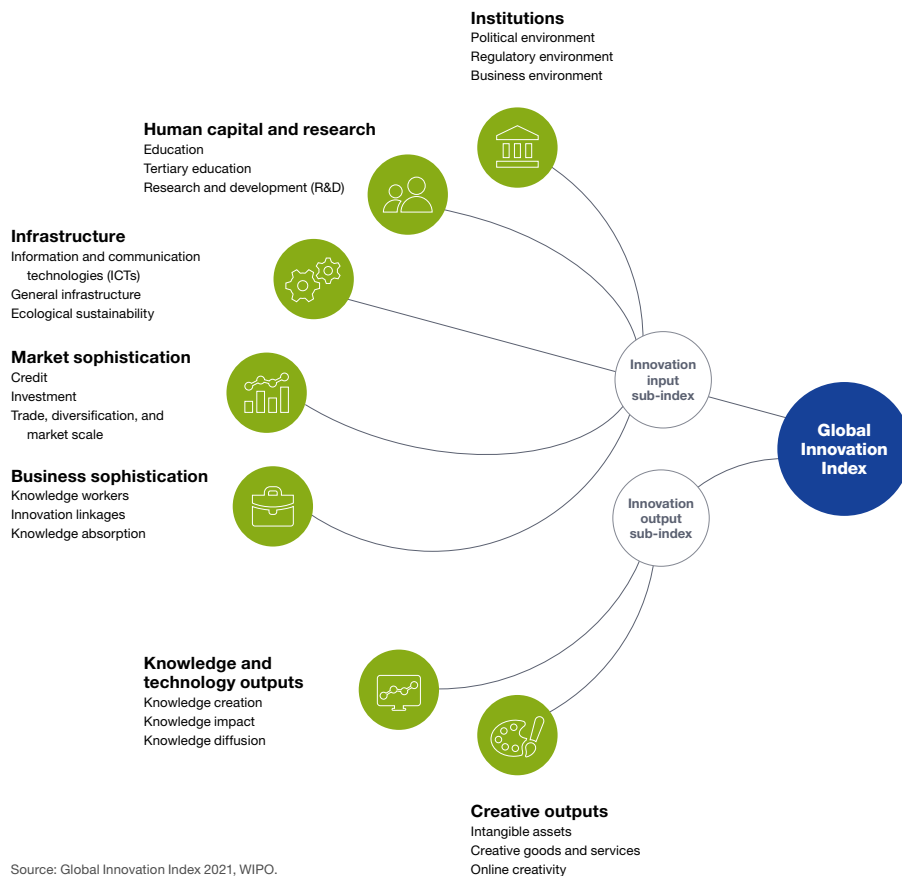
Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2018	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2018	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	2017	2018	United Nations Industrial Development Organization



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.