GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2020

MAURITIUS

52nd Mauritius ranks 52nd among the 131 economies featured in the GII 2020.

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.

Rankings of Mauritius (2018–2020)

	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2020	52	47	60
2019	82	67	96
2018	75	61	89

- 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.

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

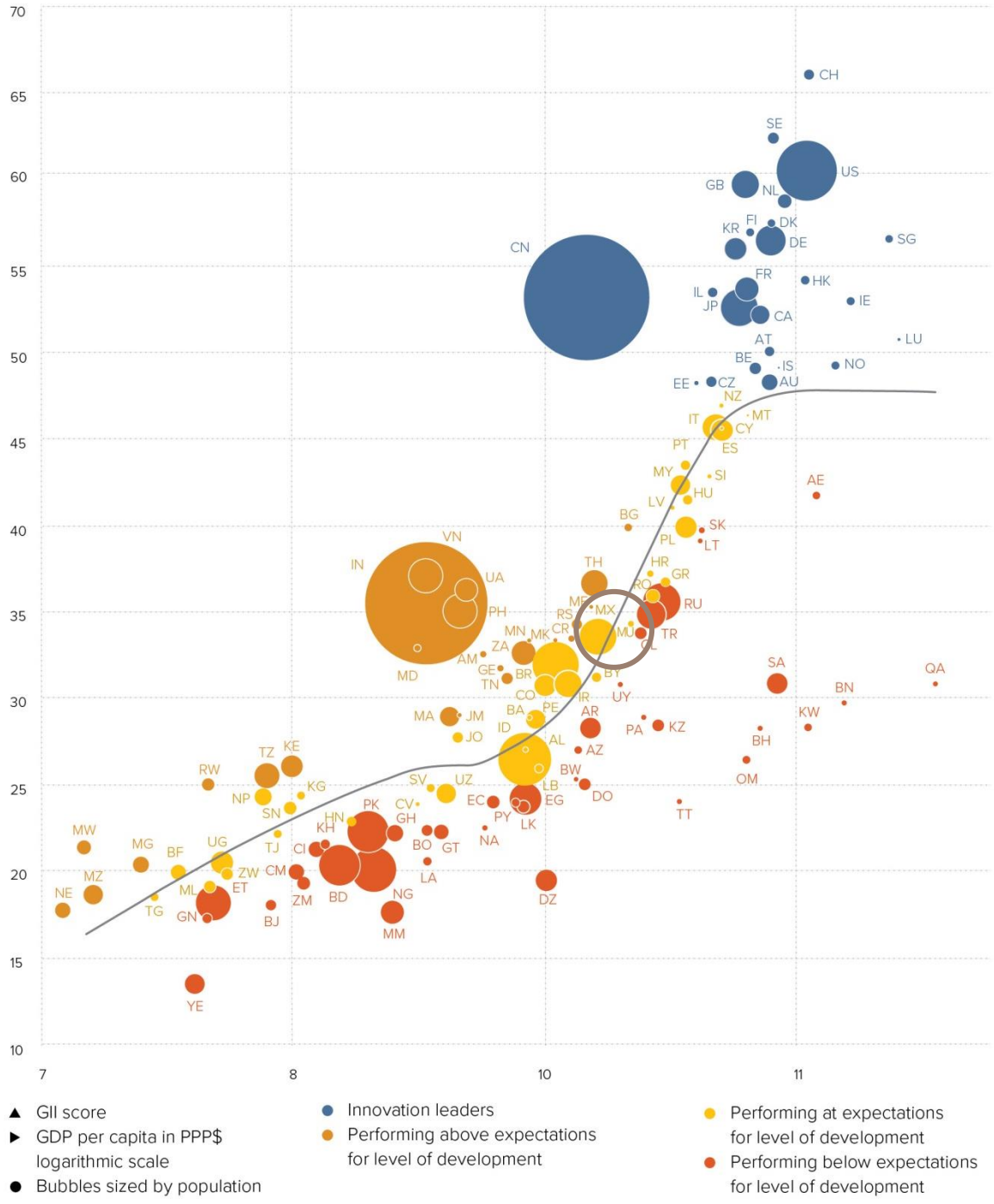
1st Mauritius ranks 1st among the 26 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

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.

The positive relationship between innovation and development

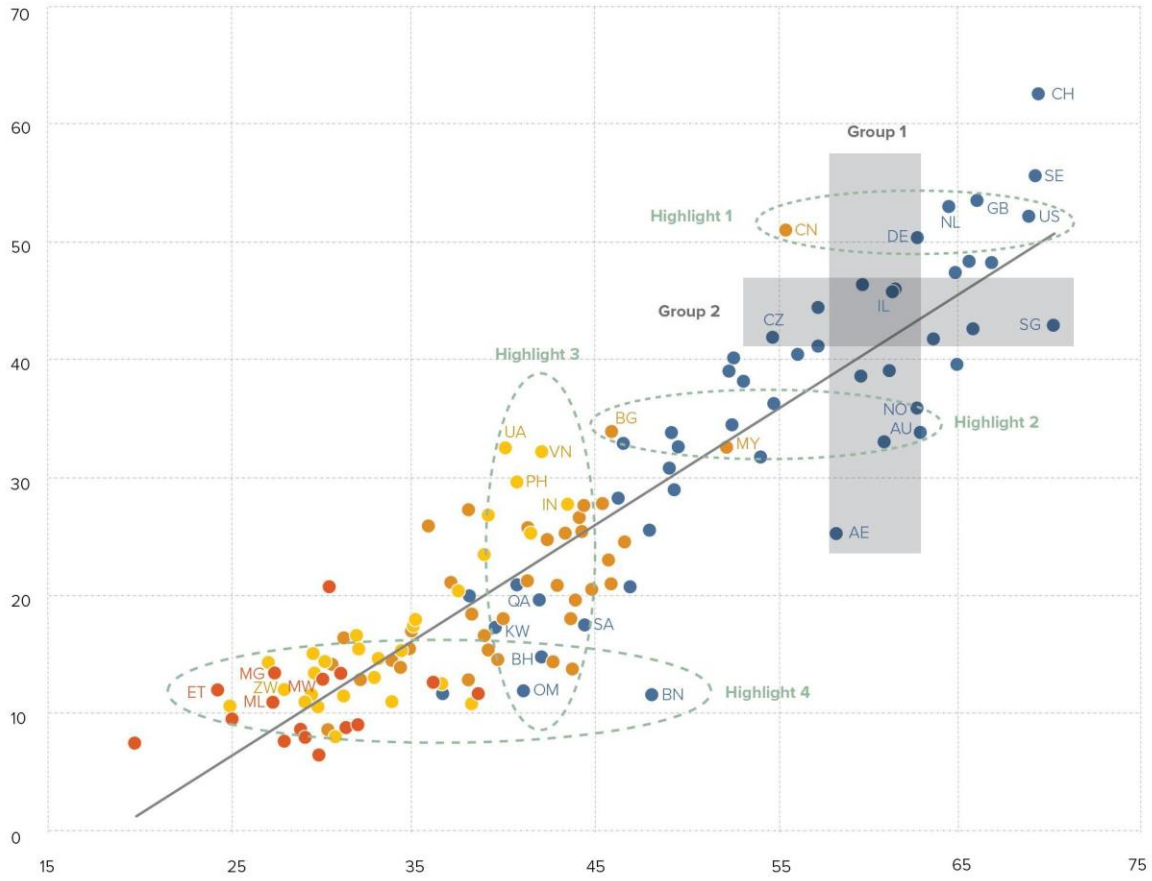


EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

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, 2020



▲ Output score
► Input score

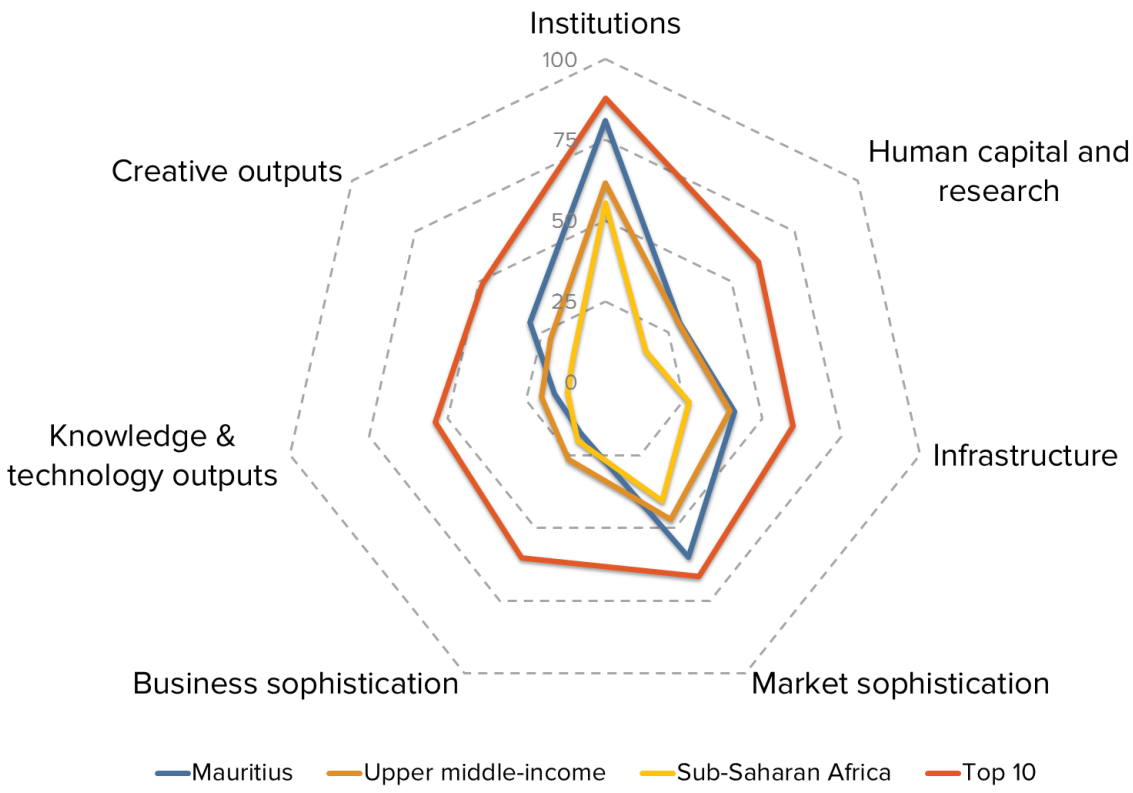
● High income group
● Upper middle-income group
● Lower middle-income group
● Low income group

— Fitted values

AU	Australia	IN	India	NL	Netherlands	CH	Switzerland
BH	Bahrain	IL	Israel	NO	Norway	UA	Ukraine
BN	Brunei Darussalam	KW	Kuwait	OM	Oman	AE	United Arab Emirates
BG	Bulgaria	MG	Madagascar	PH	Philippines	GB	United Kingdom
CN	China	MW	Malawi	QA	Qatar	US	United States of America
CZ	Czech Republic	ML	Mali	SA	Saudi Arabia	VN	Viet Nam
ET	Ethiopia	MY	Malaysia	SG	Singapore	ZW	Zimbabwe
DE	Germany			SE	Sweden		

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.

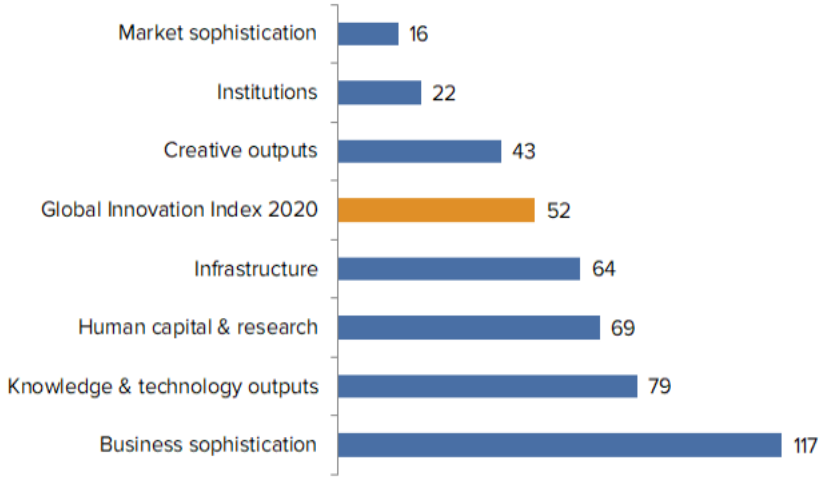
Sub-Saharan Africa

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.

Strengths

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

Weaknesses

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

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

GII 2020 rank

52

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$	GDP per capita, PPP$	GII 2019 rank
60	47	Upper middle	SSF	1.3	31.7	21,822.3	82

		Score/Value	Rank	
INSTITUTIONS		**81.1**	**22**	◆
1.1	**Political environment**	**76.2**	**30**	◆
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*	89.3	10	● ◆
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	69.7	37	◆
1.2	**Regulatory environment**	**83.1**	**23**	◆
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	68.9	31	◆
1.2.2	Rule of law*	67.0	34	◆
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	8.9	23	
1.3	**Business environment**	**84.1**	**21**	● ◆
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	94.5	19	● ◆
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	73.8	26	◆
HUMAN CAPITAL & RESEARCH		**29.6**	**69**	
2.1	**Education**	**54.8**	**36**	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.8	48	
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	31.3	9	● ◆
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	15.1	50	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	11.0	41	
2.2	**Tertiary education**	**31.4**	**70**	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	40.6	69	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	23.3	48	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	5.4	41	
2.3	**Research & development (R&D)**	**2.5**	**90**	
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop	288.1	77	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.3	78	
2.3.3	Global R&D companies, avg. exp. top 3, mn $US	0.0	42	○ ◇
2.3.4	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	77	○ ◇
INFRASTRUCTURE		**41.0**	**64**	
3.1	**Information & communication technologies (ICTs)**	**67.0**	**66**	
3.1.1	ICT access*	72.8	50	◆
3.1.2	ICT use*	53.3	70	
3.1.3	Government's online service*	72.9	64	
3.1.4	E-participation*	69.1	71	
3.2	**General infrastructure**	**19.2**	**104**	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/mn pop	2,485.8	72	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	31.1	77	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	20.6	94	
3.3	**Ecological sustainability**	**36.7**	**44**	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	17.9	8	● ◆
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	45.1	73	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	0.7	69	
MARKET SOPHISTICATION		**59.8**	**16**	● ◆
4.1	**Credit**	**49.5**	**37**	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	65.0	61	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	78.0	37	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2	**Investment**	**69.6**	**9**	● ◆
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*	78.0	18	● ◆
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	68.2	21	
4.2.3	Venture capital deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.8	1	● ◆
4.3	**Trade, competition, and market scale**	**60.2**	**71**	
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	0.8	9	●
4.3.2	Intensity of local competition+	70.5	54	
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	31.7	119	○ ◇

		Score/Value	Rank	
BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION		**17.4**	**117**	○ ◇
5.1	**Knowledge workers**	**16.2**	**106**	◇
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	25.0	59	
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a	
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.0	83	○
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	3.2	90	○ ◇
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	8.9	75	
5.2	**Innovation linkages**	**17.2**	**93**	
5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration+	30.8	107	○ ◇
5.2.2	State of cluster development+	48.8	52	
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	0.0	85	○
5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.0	57	
5.2.5	Patent families 2+ offices/bn PPP$ GDP	0.2	45	
5.3	**Knowledge absorption**	**18.9**	**108**	
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	0.3	82	
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	6.5	84	
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	2.0	28	◆
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.0	52	
5.3.5	Research talent, % in business enterprise	2.2	77	○ ◇
KNOWLEDGE & TECHNOLOGY OUTPUTS		**16.0**	**79**	
6.1	**Knowledge creation**	**7.1**	**[88]**	
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	0.5	82	
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 & technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	5.7	77	
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	3.6	117	○
6.2	**Knowledge impact**	**22.5**	**70**	
6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP$ GDP/worker, %	3.0	26	
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64	9.3	18	● ◆
6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	0.0	73	
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	6.2	46	
6.2.5	High- and medium-high-tech manufacturing, %	3.2	103	○ ◇
6.3	**Knowledge diffusion**	**18.3**	**83**	
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.0	77	
6.3.2	High-tech net exports, % total trade	0.5	80	
6.3.3	ICT services exports, % total trade	2.0	55	
6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	3.0	21	● ◆
CREATIVE OUTPUTS		**29.9**	**43**	◆
7.1	**Intangible assets**	**38.7**	**32**	
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	84.1	21	●
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	2.5	46	
7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation+	53.2	65	
7.2	**Creative goods and services**	**21.2**	**50**	
7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	0.7	38	
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	9.5	21	◆
7.2.3	Entertainment & Media market/th pop. 15-69	n/a	n/a	
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.8	18	
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.8	50	
7.3	**Online creativity**	**20.8**	**53**	
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	13.0	34	◆
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	2.4	65	
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15-69	49.9	60	
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a	

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 II 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

Code	Indicator name	Country year	Model year	Source
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths & 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	2018	World Bank
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2019	World Intellectual Property Organization
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2018	World Intellectual Property Organization
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	n/a	2019	Brand Finance
7.2.3	Entertainment & Media market/th pop. 15–69	n/a	2018	PwC
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2019	App Annie

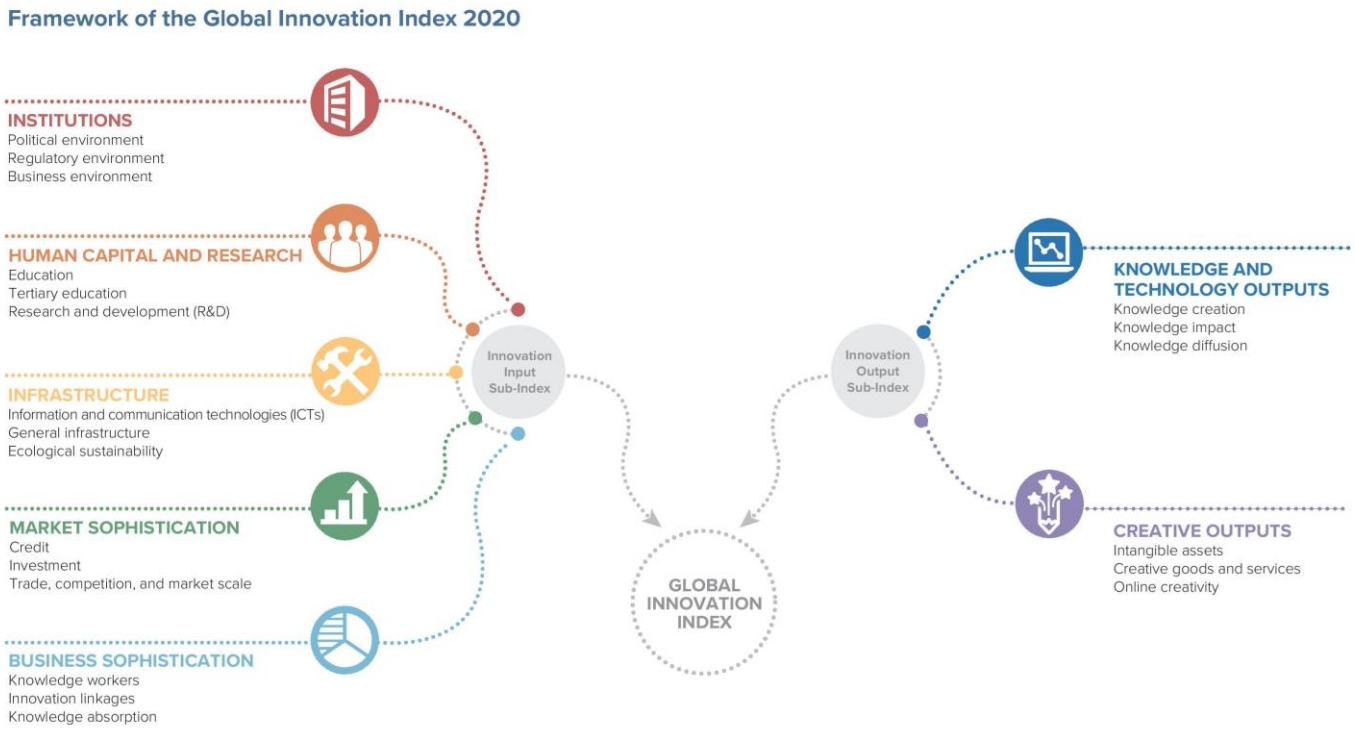
Outdated data

Code	Indicator name	Country year	Model year	Source

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.