

Information Society Outlook

Overview

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The Mauritius Digital Promotion Agency (ex-NCB) pursues its goal of disseminating developments on the information economy and society through its ICT Indicators Newsletter. This issue provides with the latest ICT indicators for the year 2022.



ICT Economic indicators

1. ICT Contribution to GVA & Growth Rate

Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Value added in the ICT sector as % GVA	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.7	6.7	5.9
Value added of the ICT Sector (Rs Million)	22,894	24,055	25,270	26,397	28,177	29,553
Growth rate of ICT sector (%)	4.4	5.3	3.7	1.5	6.9	1.8

The ICT sector comprises manufacturing activities, telecommunications services, wholesale and retail trade, and other activities such as call centres, software development, website development and hosting, multimedia, IT consulting and disaster recovery.

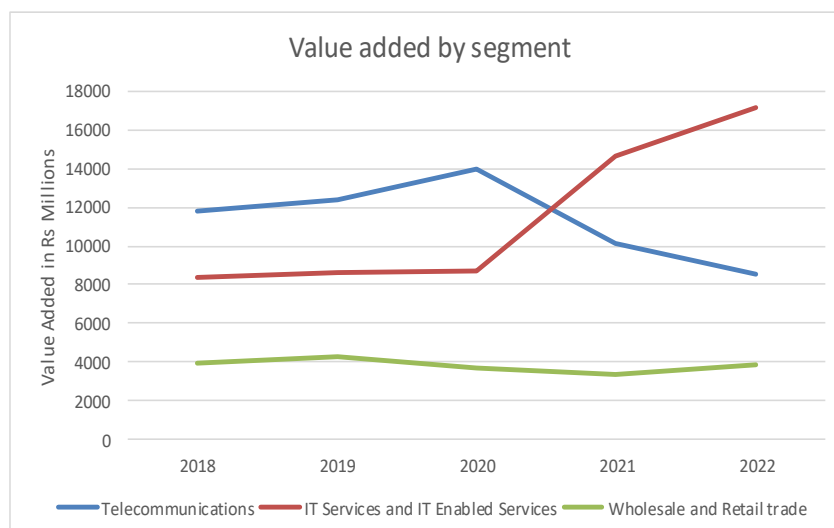
The contribution of the ICT sector to Gross Value Added (GVA) for 2022 stood at 5.9 per cent compared to 6.7 per cent in 2021. The contribution of 5.9 per cent represents a value added of Rs bn 29.6 to the national economy in 2022. The ICT sector has grown by 1.8 per cent in 2022.

Source: Statistics Mauritius (SM) 2023

ICT Economic Indicators (Cont)

2. Trend in the contribution by segment

Value added by the wholesale and retail have remained constant. As from the year 2020, the contribution of the IT services and IT enabled services have been increasing year by year while at the same time that of the telecommunication sector is decreasing from its peak in 2020.



Source: Statistics Mauritius 2023

3. Trade in ICT Goods and services

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Imports of ICT goods (Rs M)	11,708	11,524	8,890	10,986	14,768
Imports of ICT Services (Rs M)	4,345	3,830	4,662	6,174	6,457
Exports of ICT goods (Rs M)	1,617	1,074	695	620	689
Exports of ICT services (Rs M)	4,422	4,970	4,907	6,309	7,126
Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports	6.2	5.7	6.5	7.1	5.9
Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports	3.1	3.2	4.3	5.2	2.4

The imports of CT goods have increased from 11 billions in 2021 to 14.8 billions in year 2022. which represent an increase of 34% while for the same period the increase in the imports of ICT services is only 5%. Exports of IT services increased by 13 percent compared to 2021 while that of exports of ICT goods was 11%. The imports of ICT goods and services stood at 5.9 of the total imports while the exports of ICT goods and services represented 2.4% of the total exports

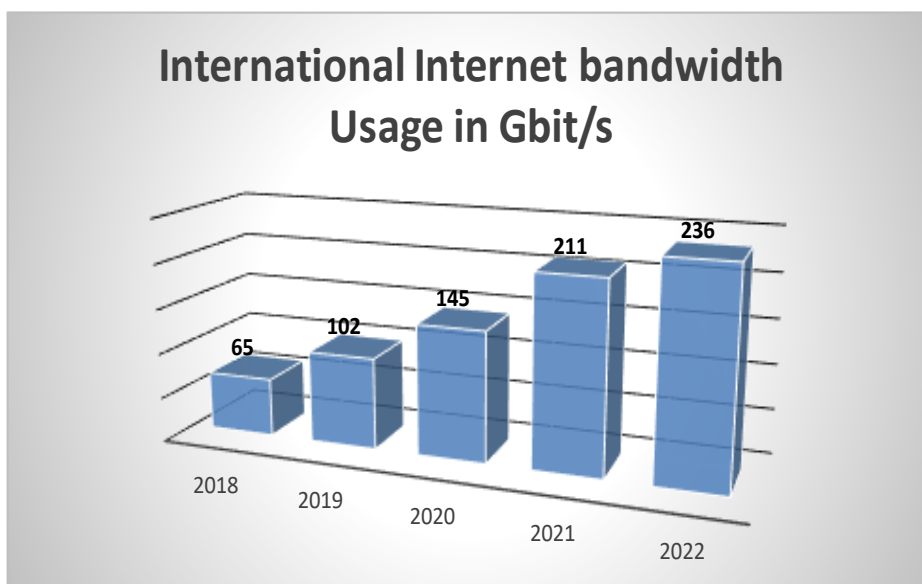
Source: Statistics Mauritius 2023

ICT Infrastructure Indicators

4. International Internet Bandwidth

The quality of Internet access can be assessed through the International Internet Bandwidth capacity, which indicates the amount of information that can be transmitted to or from the country in a given time.

The International bandwidth usage in 2022 was 236 Gigabits per second which represent an increase of 12% compared to the 211 Gbits/s in 2021.



The usage per inhabitant in 2022 was 187 bits per second.

Source: ICTA 2023

5. Fixed Line and Mobile Subscriptions

Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fixed Line subscriptions	434,300	458,700	478,700	469,100	462,100
Fixed Telephone lines per 100 inhab.	34.3	36.2	36.8	37	37
Mobile phone subscriptions	1,918,000	1,866,600	1,912,900	1,971,300	2,096,800
Mobile phone subscriptions per 100 inhab.	152	148	151	156	166

Source: ICTA 2023

The number of fixed telephone line subscriptions in 2022 stood at 462,100 with a fixed phone lines per 100 inhabitants of 37.

The number of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions has continuously increased over the years to reach 2,096,800 in 2022, with a ratio of 166 per 100 inhabitants.

ICT Infrastructure Indicators (Cont)

6. Mobile Communication Traffic

Indicators (Million minutes)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total domestic mobile traffic	1,771	1,718	1,587	1,394	1,307
To same mobile network	1,436	1,385	1,267	1,084	1,004
To other mobile networks	261	262	252	237	229
Mobile traffic to fixed networks	74	70	68	73	74
Mobile traffic to international	39	31	29	27	27
SMS sent (Million)	960	728	497	314	320

The traffic by mobile phone continues to decrease for local calls. Total volume of calls from mobile phones locally stood at 1,307 million minutes in 2022. The mobile traffic to international was 27 million minutes in 2022.

7. Fixed (wired) Broadband Tariff (ADSL 10Mbps)

Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Residential	447	433.91	433.91	433.91	433.91
Business	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500

In 2019, there was slight decrease of 3% compared to that of 2018 in the residential tariff for 10 Mbps and since then it has remained unchanged. The tariff for business for ADSL 10 Mbps have remained unchanged since the last five years.

8. Mobile Broadband Tariff- Prepaid Plan

Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valid for 1 month	520.9	260.0	250.0	250.0	250.0	250.0
Valid for 1 day	5.2	16.5	15.0	10.4	10.4	10.4

The tariff of Mobile Broadband for prepaid plans is unlimited. However there is a cap after which the speed is decreased to 1 Mbps. The cap was at 2.5GB till 2019 and then it was increased to 10Gb.

The prepaid plan valid for 1 month have remained constant at Rs250 as from 2019. The plan valid for 1 day have remained constant at Rs10.40 since 2020.

Source: ICTA 2023

ICT Infrastructure Indicators (Cont)

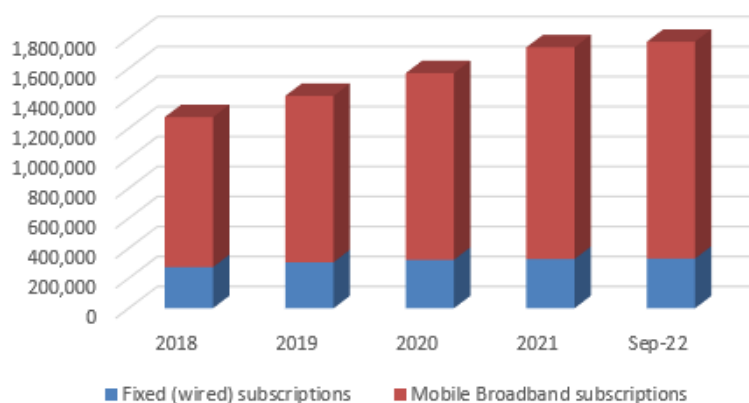
9. Internet Subscriptions

Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Internet Subscriptions, of which	1,355,600	1,496,300	1,648,000	1,811,700	1,924,300
<i>Fixed (wired) subscriptions</i>	275,000	307,200	323,200	329,000	334,300
<i>Mobile Internet subscriptions</i>	1,080,600	1,189,100	1,324,800	1,482,700	1,590,000
Broadband subscriptions, of which	1,275,500	1,416,700	1,568,800	1,740,600	1,858,900
<i>Fixed (wired) subscriptions</i>	274,200	307,200	323,200	328,900	334,300
<i>Mobile Broadband subscriptions</i>	1,001,300	1,109,500	1,245,600	1,411,700	1,524,600

The number of Internet subscriptions reached 1,924,300 in 2022 increasing by 6 per cent over 2021 where subscriptions stood at 1,811,700. The number of mobile Internet subscriptions was 1,590,000 in 2022, rising by 7 per cent over 2021. Mobile Internet subscriptions represented 83 per cent of the total internet subscriptions in 2022.

Broadband Internet subscriptions reached 1,858,900 which represented 97% of the total number of Internet subscriptions.

Broadband Subscriptions



Source: ICTA 2023

ICT in Education

10. ICT facilities at school

Indicators	2019		2020		2021/2022	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Students to Computer ratio	14	15	12	12	12	11
Percentage schools with Internet Access for students	40.13	100.0	66.67	100.0	74.92	100.0
Percentage schools with a LAN	100.0	100.0	77.4	100.0	68.3	100.0
Percentage schools with a Broadband connection	95.61	100.0	97.80	100.0	91.22	100.0
Proportion of schools with a website	7.52	49.17	5.03	46.93	12.23	51.69

The student to computer ratio which was 27 for primary and 22 for secondary for the year 2010 has improved to 12 and 11 in 2021/2022 respectively. Nearly all secondary schools have Internet access to students since 2013. Internet access on primary schools are improving significantly during the last three years reaching 75 % in 2021 as compared to 40 % in 2019.

It is to be noted that in 2021 more than 90 percent of primary schools while all secondary schools are equipped with broadband a connection.

11. Other indicators

Indicators	2019		2020		2021/2022	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Percentage of budget for purchase of ICT equipment	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.03
Proportion of schools with computer-assisted instruction	70.22	100.0	99.69	100.0	100	100.0
Proportion of schools with Internet-assisted instruction	5.02	84.53	0.94	8.38	4.08	7.87

The percentage of budget that goes for procurement of ICT equipment for schools has decreased over the years with for the primary section from 0.11 percent in 2019 to 0.08 percent in 2021/2022 and for secondary schools from 0.06 in 2019 to 0.03 percent in 2021/2022.

In 2021/2022 all schools both at primary and secondary levels possess computer-assisted instructions . in 2011 to 97.7 in 2014. Considerable improvement is also noted for Internet-assisted instructions.

ICT Manpower

12. ICT Workforce

Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of ICT Companies	122	123	122	113	115
ICT Workforce in the ICT sector (as per SM)	16,157	16,800	16,980	16,950	17300
(a) Male	8,544	8,735	8,865	8,895	8970
(b) Female	7,613	8,065	8,115	8,055	8330
Growth of employment in the ICT sector (base on SM figures)	2.5	4.0	1.1	-0.2	2.1
Percentage of workforce involved in the ICT sector by gender in large establishment					
(a) Male	52.9	51.9	52.0	52.5	51.8
(b) Female	47.1	48.1	48	47.5	48.2

It is to be noted that the employment in large establishment in the ICT sector have been increasing steadily during the past five years except for year 2021 where the number of ICT establishment dropped from 122 in 2020 to 113 in 2021. Employment stood at 17,300 in 2022 which represent an increase of 2.1 compared to the figure in 2021 where employment was 16,950. It was observed that there was not any gender divide in the ICT sector.

Source: Statistics Mauritius

13. ICT education at Tertiary level

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Students enrolled in an ICT field or an ICT- dominated field at Tertiary level					
(a) Number	3,438	4,289	4,022	4,574	4,441
(b) Percentage	7.3	8.6	8.3	9.2	8.8
ICT Professionals supply from tertiary institutions.	-	955	800	800	1,080
Percentage of tertiary education institutions with e-learning courses (of the total number of tertiary education institutions)	13.6	16	11.5 *	6.7	7.1
% students studying ICT overseas at tertiary level	4.6	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.1

* excludes institutions who had to resort to online teaching due to COVID.

Source: Higher Education Commission (HEC)

The number of students enrolled in an ICT field or an ICT- dominated field at Tertiary level for 2022 is 4,441. This indicate a slight decrease in 2022 as compared to 2021.

The percentage of tertiary education institutions with e-learning courses (of the total number of tertiary education

ICT Manpower (Cont)

institutions) have increased to 7.1 compared to 6.7 in 2021.

The number ICT Professionals supply from tertiary institutions in 2022 stood at 1,080 which represent a 35% increase as compared to the 800 ICT professional that was supplied by tertiary institutions.

The percentage of students going overseas to study ICT at tertiary level are increasing year by year and in 2022 it reached 6.1%.

14. ICT education at Secondary level

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Students examined in ICT at School Certificate (SC) level					
(a) Total	5,930	6,280	N/a	6,564	6,922
(b) Male	3,488	3,644	N/a	3,687	3,921
(c) Female	2,442	2,636	N/a	2,877	3,001
Number of Students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate (HSC) level					
(a) Total	1,054	1,095	N/a	1,126	844
(b) Male	634	637	N/a	695	500
(c) Female	420	458	N/a	431	344
Percentage of Students examined in an ICT at					
(a) SC level	38.6	40.7	N/a	43	44.7
(b) HSC level	11.2	12.2	N/a	14.3	15.0
Percentage Pass rate in ICT at SC level					
(a) Total	75.8	75	N/a	79.7	76.9
(b) Male	73.4	73	N/a	78.3	74.7
(c) Female	79.1	78	N/a	81.5	79.7
Percentage Pass rate in ICT at HSC level					
(a) Total	64.23	65	N/a	75.8	73.3
(b) Male	62.62	63	N/a	74.7	72.2
(c) Female	66.67	69	N/a	77.7	75.0

The number of students examined at both School Certificate (SC) and Higher School Certificate (HSC) levels are increasing steadily reaching 6564 for SC and 1126 for HSC examination. It is observed that the percentage of students that succeeded in ICT in year 2021 are high with 79.7 for SC exam and 75.8 for HSC exam.

ICT usage in Businesses

15. State of ICT in businesses/establishments

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of businesses /establishments using computers	99.2	98.8	98.8	99.0	99.0
Percentage of businesses having a website	59.6	59.5	60.4	62.3	63.2
Percentage of businesses with an Internet/Email	98.5	97.8	98.6	98.9	98.9
Percentage of businesses with Intranet	41.0	41.5	42.7	43.9	44.0
Percentage of businesses receiving orders over the Internet	48.6	49.0	51.2	54.3	54.3
Percentage of businesses placing orders over the Internet	48.3	48.8	51.9	55.3	54.9

The usage of computers and email have almost reach its peak at 99% of establishments. However in terms of percentage of establishments having a presence or doing business on the web, only a slight improvement have been observed since the last five years.

ICT Security

16. Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) Online Filtering System

Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of attempts (hits) to access CSA websites by Mauritian Internet users	330,201	465,119	356473*	295563**	170,206
Number of Mauritian IPs addresses to which access to CSA websites was blocked	14,214	14,847	11874*	8366**	6,218
Number of CSA URLs to which access by Mauritian Internet users was blocked	11,865	19,611	7,092	N/a	N/a

Note: * Data for Aug and Sep 2020 n/a

** Data for May 2021 n/a

The number of attempts to access CSA websites is decreasing after its peak in 2019.

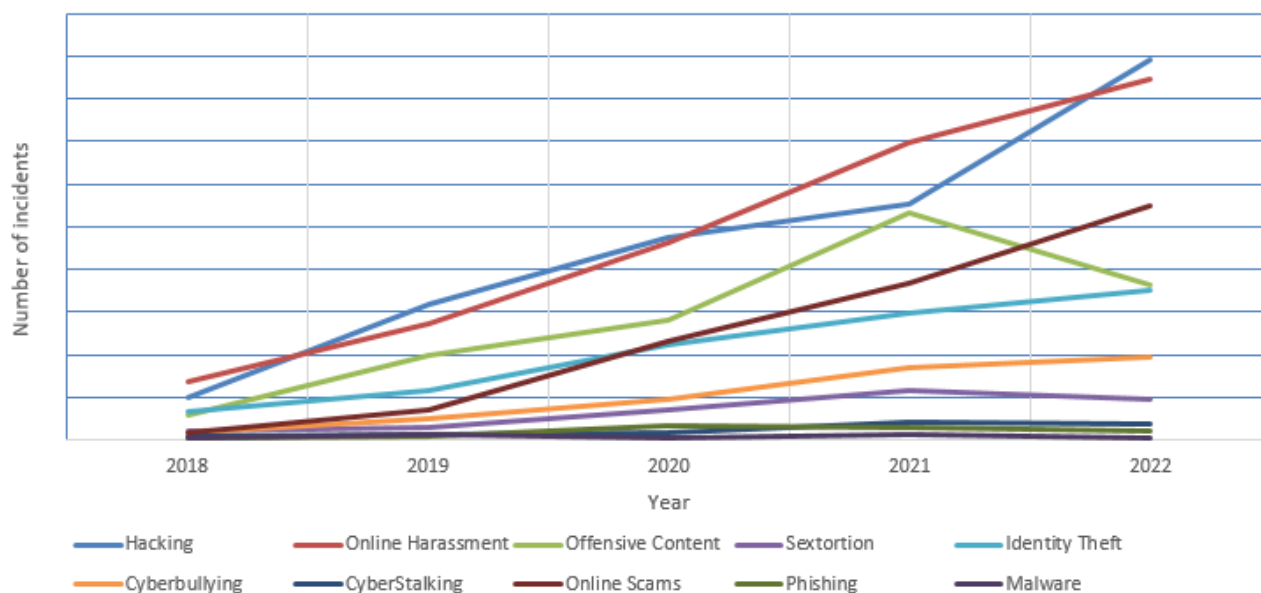
Source: ICTA 2023

ICT Security (Cont)

17. Incidents Reported

Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hacking	99	316	476	553	891
Online Harassment	134	274	462	699	847
Offensive Content	56	196	282	531	363
Sextortion	20	29	68	117	95
Identity Theft	67	116	222	298	350
Cyberbullying	16	49	96	167	195
CyberStalking	7	13	18	42	38
Online Scams	18	71	232	368	547
Phishing	4	10	32	28	19
Malware	5	11	2	12	3
TOTAL	426	1,085	1,890	2,815	3,348

The number of incidents have been increasing continuously year by year. The number of incidents reported for 2022 was 3,348 which represent an increase of 19% compared to that of 2021. Hacking and Online Harassment is the most reported incidents and the number of cases reported in 2022. Hacking had increased by 61% as compared to that of 2021. In 2022, Malware, Offensive content, phishing, cyberstalking and sextortion have decreased when compared to that of 2021.



Source: CERT-Mu

International Indices

19. Networked Readiness Index (NRI)

The Network Readiness Index Report was launched in 2002 by the World Economic Forum (WEF). It was revisited in the 2019 edition taking into consideration the disruptions in areas like big data, artificial intelligence, fintech, healthtech, and augmented and virtual reality which is gaining momentum and the challenge of how to best combine technological opportunities and human concerns which is high on the agenda of global leaders. This renewed Network Readiness Index (NRI) framework assesses the factors, policies, and institutions that enable a country to fully leverage information and communication technologies (ICTs) for inclusive, sustainable growth, competitiveness, and well-being.

NRI has been recognized as a global benchmark for assessing the progress and readiness of technology adoption in countries around the world. Over the years, the NRI revealed the opportunities and challenges posed to governments, businesses, academia, and individuals to fully capture the benefits of technology, and provided valuable, data-based guidance to leaders from both the public and private sectors.

2021 Rank	Economy	Score	Income group	Region
1	Netherlands	82.06	High-income	Europe
2	Sweden	81.57	High-income	Europe
3	Denmark	81.24	High-income	Europe
4	United States	81.09	High-income	The Americas
5	Finland	80.47	High-income	Europe
6	Switzerland	80.20	High-income	Europe
7	Singapore	80.01	High-income	Asia & Pacific
8	Germany	78.95	High-income	Europe
9	Norway	78.49	High-income	Europe
10	United Kingdom	76.60	High-income	Europe
67	India	49.74	Lower middle-income	Asia & Pacific
70	South Africa	48.88	Upper middle-income	Africa
71	Mauritius	48.34	High-income	Africa
84	Kenya	45.18	Lower middle-income	Africa

The NRI 2021 covers 130 countries, shows that countries which top the list are exclusively advanced economies. The Netherlands moved up three positions from last year and, for the first time, emerged as the most network-ready economy, followed by Sweden and Denmark that swapped spots (See Table below). The United States experienced the most positive movement among the top 10 economies, surging from the eighth rank to fourth. The top 10 performers in the NRI 2021 confirm that advanced economies in Europe, the Americas, and Asia and the Pacific are the world's most network-ready societies.

International Indices

Networked Readiness Index (NRI) Cont 'd

South Africa (70) earned the top position in Africa while Mauritius is ranked at 71 worldwide and is followed by Kenya (84th).

The table below provide a snapshot of the ranking of Mauritius in the different pillars.

Pillar Rank	Sub-pillar Rank		
Technology	Access	Content	Future Technologies
79	84	64	79
People	Individuals	Businesses	Governments
87	59	123	74
Governance	Trust	Regulation	Inclusion
58	62	67	61
Impact	Economy	Quality of life	SDG Contribution
72	98	60	49

Criteria where Mauritius is doing well are in the Governance Pillar (58th) compared to regional peers. High ranks in the Trust (62nd) and Inclusion (61st) sub-pillars help push the Governance pillar score above expectations. In particular, Mauritius ranks within the top 50 economies regarding the Rural gap in the use of digital payments indicator (49th), a score that contributed to a positive Inclusion sub-pillar rank. The Regulation (67th) sub-pillar does offer the possibility for improvement, where a somewhat fragmented legal framework and a low E-commerce Legislation indicator ranking (76th) offset good scores in the Regulatory quality indicator (35th).

The country's weakest area relates to the People pillar (87th), where a surprisingly low adoption of digital technologies by Businesses (123rd in the Business sub-pillar) and to a lesser extent by Governments (74th in the Governments sub-pillar) overshadows the widespread use of ICTs among Individuals (59th

Source: Network Readiness Index 2021, Portulans Institute

International Indices

E-Government Digital Index (EGDI)

	2018		2020		2022	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
E-Government Development Index	0.6678	66	0.7196	63	0.7201	75
<i>Components</i>						
Online Service Index (OSI)	0.7292	68	0.7	71	0.6282	109
Telecommunication Infrastructure Index	0.5435	64	0.6677	72	0.7733	N/a
Human Capital Index	0.7308	83	0.7911	68	0.7588	N/a
E-Participation Index sub-index of OSI	0.6910	72	0.6429	80	0.4205	91

Compared to 2020, Mauritius the EGDI rank of Mauritius have dropped by 12 worldwide while the overall score has increased. This is mainly due to the low performance on Online Service Index which have dropped by 38 worldwide with a score that has dropped significantly.

In the 2022 edition, for the first time, the OSI is calculated based on five weighted sub-indices. Specifically, Member States are assessed for services provision (45 per cent), technology (5 per cent), the institutional framework supporting e-government development (10 per cent), content provision (5 per cent), and e-participation (35 per cent). The overall composite OSI (hereinafter referred to as the OSI to ensure consistency with previous surveys) is calculated based on the normalized values for each OSI sub-index. Despite its very good performance in institutional framework with the maximum score of 1, the score in e-participation and also in services provision which represents 35% and 45% of the score of OSI has dropped the overall score of Mauritius from 0.7000 in 2020 to 0.6282 in 2022. See details of OSI on table below.

City	OSI Group	Rank	OSI 2022	Institutional Framework	Content Provision	Services Provision	E-Participation	Technology
Mauritius	High OSI	75	0.6282	1	0.8	0.64	0.4205	0.7059
Port Louis	Middle LOSI	109	0.2907	0.5556	0.2800	0.1667	0.0588	0.5294

Source: E-Government Survey 2022, UN

International Indices

E-Government Digital Index (EGDI) Cont 'd

The table on the previous page shows the comparison of the City of Port Louis with the national portal. In 2020, 100 countries were accessed but in this 12th edition an assessment of e-government in the most populous city in each of the 193 United Nations Member States were considered. Despite a general digital performance gap between city portals and their national counterparts, most cities - especially more populous cities - have improved their Local Online Service Index scores by virtue of greater access to critical resources such as a highly skilled workforce, a broad knowledge and skill base, and a dedicated public budget. However, this is not the case for Mauritius as the city portal OSI is less than half of its national portal. It is to be noted that Port Louis ranking is very low as it scores very low in all the five components of the city/municipality website online services provision as detailed in the table above. The one positive point is that all procurement-related announcements and results are published and archived to ensure public transparency on our city portal while worldwide only 71 per cent of the city portals assessed share upcoming procurement or bidding processes, and only 53 per cent share the results of these processes.

Consistent with the previous two Surveys, only four countries of the African region (Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa and Tunisia) are among the top 100 countries in terms of overall EGDI ranking, with values above the global average of 0.6102. South Africa has become the regional front-runner in e-government development, with an EGDI value of 0.7357 and a place in the highest (HV) rating class; Mauritius, also in the HV rating class, is next, followed by Seychelles and Tunisia (both H3). Mauritius has the highest Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (TII) value in Africa (0.7588) and a very high Human Capital Index (HCI) value (0.7733), suggesting that the country is well positioned to strengthen its overall e-government development if it can improve its online services provision

Source: E-Government Survey 2022, UN

International Indices

Global Innovation Index (GII)

WIPO's flagship Global Innovation Index (GII) tracks the current state of innovation globally and ranks the innovative performance of 132 countries. This year's GII -15th edition finds the innovative sectors of the world economy at a crossroads. On the one hand, science and innovation investments continued to surge in 2021, performing strongly even at the height of a once-in-a-century pandemic.

This year Mauritius ranked 45th worldwide and is first in the Sub-Sahara Africa region. It is followed by South Africa ranking at 61st.

Detailed analysis of Mauritius ranking:

Country/economy	Overall	GII Institutions	Human capital and research	Infrastructure	Market sophistication	Business sophistication	Knowledge and technology outputs	Creative outputs
Mauritius	45	22	66	70	16	96	82	31

Mauritius ranks highest within Sub-Saharan Africa in Institutions (22nd), Infrastructure (70th), Market sophistication (16th), and Creative outputs (31st). It leads worldwide in Venture capital deals (1st), and performs notably well in Trademarks (15th), ICT services imports (20th), and New businesses(20th).

Mauritius' weaknesses are in the following areas - Global corporate R&D investors, QS university ranking, High-tech manufacturing, Citable documents H-index, Research talent, Gross domestic expenditure on research and experimental development performed by business and Gross domestic expenditure on research and experimental development financed by business

Mauritius' strengths are in the following areas - Government funding/pupil, GDP/unit of energy use, Venture capital, ICT services imports, New businesses, Trademarks and Generic top-level domains (TLDs

Source: E-Government Survey 2022, UN

International Indices

Government AI Readiness Index (GII)

Oxford Insights have been publishing the Government AI Readiness Index since 2017, to track the continued proliferation of AI strategies globally as governments have begun to recognise AI as a priority technology. This index assess how ready is a given government to implement AI in the delivery of public services to their citizens. It includes 39 indicators which make up 3 pillars namely Government, Technology and Data & Infrastructure

Government AI Readiness Index 2022 assess 181 countries. With a score of 53.38, Mauritius leads the sub-Saharan region and ranks 57th globally. Mauritius scores especially high in the Governance pillar and is the only country in the region to have published a national AI strategy. South Africa follows with a score of 47.74.

Snapshot of Mauritius ranking in 2022

Rank	Country	Total Score	Government	Technology	Data and Infrastructure
1	United States of America	85.72	86.21	81.67	89.28
2	Singapore	84.12	89.68	68.50	94.17
3	United Kingdom	78.54	81.81	65.57	88.24
4	Finland	77.59	87.80	58.71	86.27
5	Canada	77.39	84.11	64.41	83.65
6	Republic of Korea	76.76	86.82	53.96	89.50
7	France	75.78	83.04	59.36	84.95
8	Australia	75.29	81.82	54.11	89.94
19	Estonia	70.14	80.00	51.95	78.47
57	Mauritius	53.38	68.65	31.16	60.34
68	South Africa	47.74	37.90	37.60	67.73
90	Kenya	40.36	40.36	28.76	51.95
93	Rwanda	40.20	53.28	28.14	39.19
94	Seychelles	39.87	37.21	27.30	55.10

Source: Government AI Readiness, 2022, Oxford insights

International Indices

Government AI Readiness Index (GII) (Cont 'd)

Trend of Mauritius Government AI Index

	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Government AI index	5.318	60	53.86	45	52.71	58	53.38	57
Government Pillar			67.78	25	68.52	38	68.65	
Technology Pillar			32.19	72	33.82	73	31.16	
Data and Infra-structure Pillar			61.62	66	55.80	87	60.34	

Source: Government AI Readiness, 2022, Oxford insights

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