December 2025

Information Society Outlook

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Overview

The Mauritius Digital Promotion Agency (formerly NCB) mandated to the dissemination and analysis on the Information Society and Digital Ecosystem, through its ICT Indicators Newsletter. This issue provides the latest ICT indicators for the year 2023.

1.1 ICT Economic indicators

1.1.1 ICT Contribution to GVA & Growth Rate

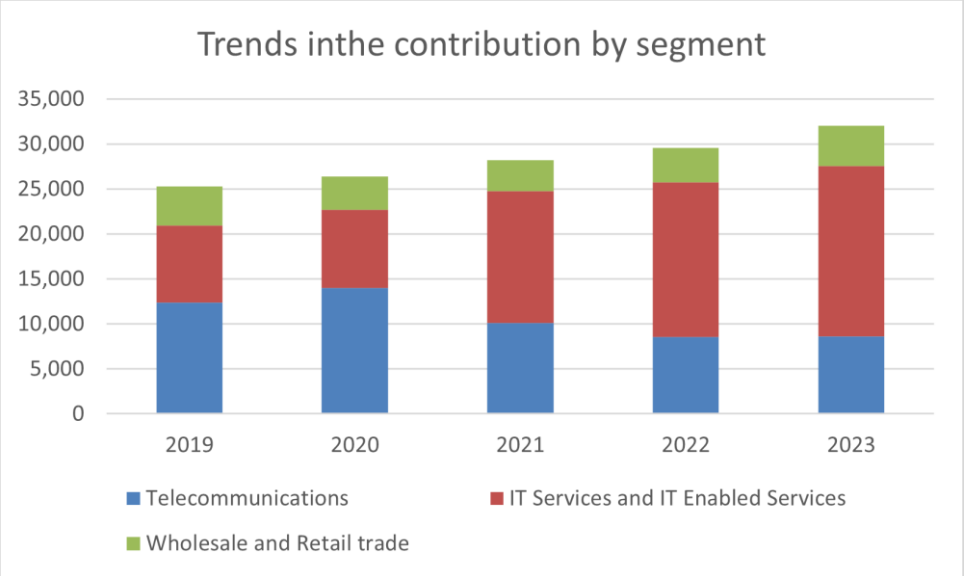
Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Value added in the ICT sector as percent GVA	5.5	5.7	6.7	6.7	5.9	5.8
Value added of the ICT Sector (Rs Million)	24,055	25,270	26,397	28,177	29,553	31,884
Growth rate of ICT sector (percent)	5.3	3.7	1.5	6.9	1.8	3.6

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 2023 stood at 5.8 percent compared to 5.9 percent in 2022. The contribution of 5.8 percent represents a value added of Rs 32.0 billion to the national economy in 2023, The ICT sector has grown by 3.6 percent in 2023.

1.1.2 Trend in the contribution by segment

Value added of the ICT sector increased by 8.4percent in 2023 compared to that of 2022. In 2023, the value added by wholesale and retail trade increased by 16.7percent while that of IT services and IT enabled services increased by 10.2 percent and that of the Telecommunications had a slight increase of 0.9 percent compared to that of 2022.



1.1.3 Trade in ICT Goods and services

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Imports of ICT goods (Rs M)	*11,524*	*8,890*	*10,986*	*14,670*	14,515
Imports of ICT Services (Rs M)	*3,830*	*4,662*	*6,174*	*6,457*	8,840
Exports of ICT goods (Rs M)	*1,074*	*695*	*620*	*675*	937
Exports of ICT services (Rs M)	*4,970*	*4,907*	*6,309*	*7,126*	7,694
Imports of ICT goods and services as a percent of total imports	5.7	6.5	7.1	5.9	6.4
Exports of ICT goods and services as a percent of total exports	3.2	4.3	5.2	2.4	2.5

The imports of ICT goods dropped slightly in 2023 to 14.5 billion compared to 14.7 billion in the year 2022. which represents a decrease of 1.1percent. For the same period the increase in the imports of ICT ser- vices increased largely to reach 8.8 billion, which represents a 36.9 percent increase compared to 2022. For the year 2023, exports of ICT services increased by 8 percent while that of ICT goods was 38.8 percent as compared to 2022.

1.2 ICT Infrastructure Indicators

1.2.1 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.

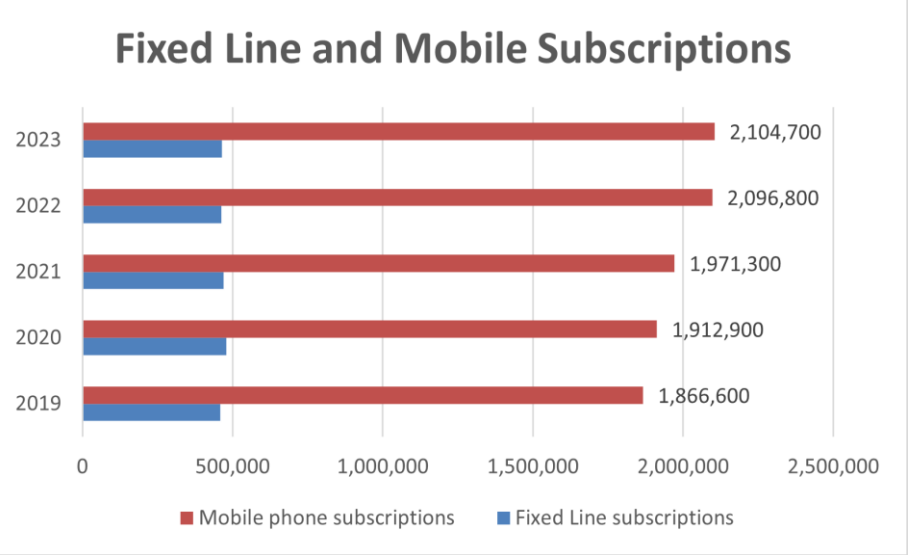
The International bandwidth usage in 2023 was 274 Gigabits per second which represents a slight increase of 16percent compared to the 236 Gbits/s in 2022.

1.2.2 Fixed Line and Mobile Subscriptions

Indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fixed Line subscriptions	458,700	478,700	469,100	462,100	463,800
Fixed Telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	36.2	36.8	37	37	37
Mobile phone subscriptions	1,866,600	1,912,900	1,971,300	2,096,800	2,104,700
Mobile phone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.	148	151	156	166	167

The number of fixed telephone line subscriptions in 2023 stood at 463,800 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 2,104,700 in 2023, with a ratio of 167 per 100 inhabitants.



1.2.3 Mobile Communication Traffic

Indicators (Million minutes)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total domestic mobile traffic	1,718	1,587	1,394	1,307	1,161
To same mobile network	1,385	1,267	1,084	1,004	885
To other mobile networks	262	252	237	229	208
Mobile traffic to fixed networks	70	68	73	74	68
Mobile traffic to international	31	29	27	27	21
SMS sent (Million)	728	497	314	288	252

The traffic by mobile phone continues to decrease for local calls. Total volume of calls from mobile phones locally stood at Rs 1,161 million minutes in 2023. The mobile traffic to international was 21 million minutes in 2023.

1.2.4 Fixed (wired) Broadband Tariff (ADSL 10Mbps)

Indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Residential	433.91	433.91	433.91	433.91	433.91
Business	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500

The tariff for both residential and business for ADSL 10 Mbps has remained unchanged for the last five years.

1.2.5 Mobile Broadband Tariff - Prepaid Plan

Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valid for 1 month	260.0	250.0	250.0	250.0	250.0	250.0
Valid for 1 day	16.5	15.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4

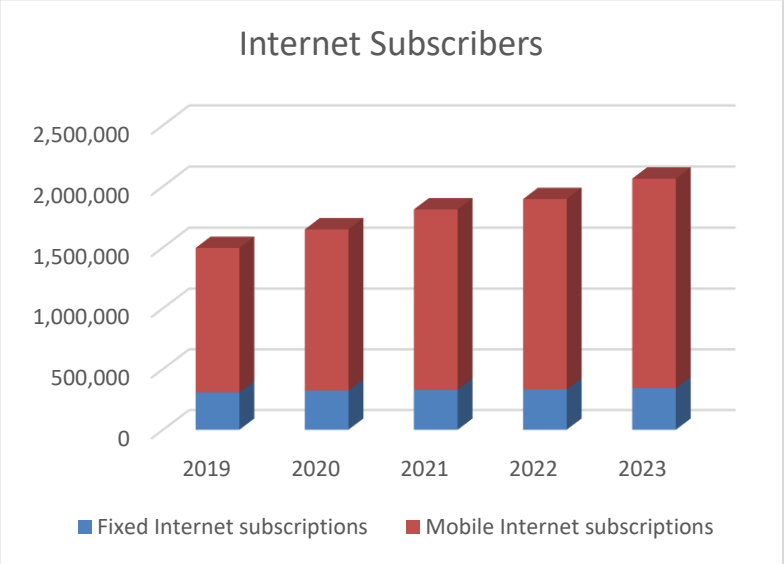
The tariff of Mobile Broadband for prepaid plans is unlimited. However, there is a cap after which the speed is decreased to 1 Mbps. The cap was at 2.5GB till 2019 and then it increased to 10Gb.

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

1.2.6 Internet Subscriptions

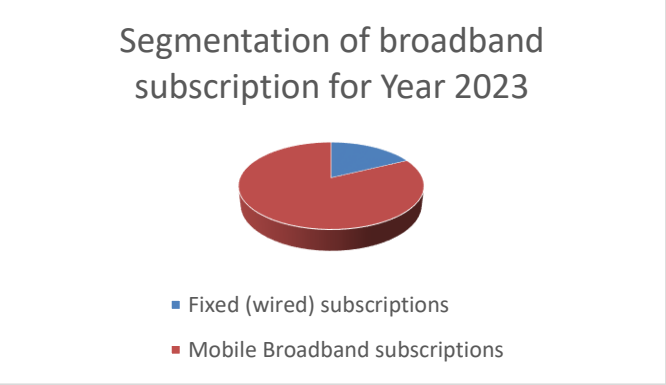
Indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2023
Total Internet Subscriptions, of which	1,496,300	1,648,000	1,811,700	1,896,100	2,063,000
Fixed (wired) subscriptions	307,200	323,200	329,000	332,900	342,100
Mobile Internet subscriptions	1,189,100	1,324,800	1,482,700	1,563,200	1,720,900
Broadband subscriptions, of which	1,416,700	1,568,800	1,740,600	1,858,900	2,052,800
Fixed (wired) subscriptions	307,200	323,200	328,900	334,300	342,100
Mobile Broadband subscriptions	1,109,500	1,245,600	1,411,700	1,524,600	1,710,700

Note: * Data for 2022 have been revised



The number of Internet subscriptions reached 2,063,000 in 2023, increasing by 9 percent over 2022 where subscriptions stood at 1,896,100. The number of mobile Internet subscriptions was 1,720,900 in 2023, rising by 10 percent over 2022. Mobile Internet subscriptions represented 83.4 percent of the total internet subscriptions in 2023.

In 2023, broadband Internet subscriptions reached 1,934,000 which represented 97 percent of the total number of Internet subscriptions. Mobile broadband subscription represented 82 percent of the total number of broadband subscriptions.



1.3 ICT in Education

1.3.1 ICT facilities at school

Indicators	2020		2021/2022		2023	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Students to Computer ratio	12	12	12	11	12	11
Percentage schools with Internet Access for students	66.67	100.0	74.92	100.0	82.46	100.0
Percentage schools with a LAN	77.4	100.0	68.3	100.0	27.7	100.0
Percentage schools with a Broadband connection	97.80	100.0	91.22	100.0	92.31	100.0
Proportion of schools with a website	5.03	46.93	12.23	51.69	12.92	43.58

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 2023 respectively. Nearly all secondary schools have Internet access to students since 2013. Internet access in primary schools has been improving significantly during the last three years, reaching 82.5 percent in 2023 as compared to 66.7 percent in 2020. The percentage of schools with a LAN is decreasing and has dropped to 27.7 percent in 2023.

It is to be noted that in 2023 more than 90 percent of primary schools and all secondary schools are equipped with a broadband connection.

1.3.2 Other indicators

Indicators	2020		2021/2022		2023	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Percentage of budget for purchase of ICT equipment	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.03
Proportion of schools with computer-assisted instruction	99.69	100	100	100	100	100
Proportion of schools with Internet-assisted instruction	0.94	8.38	4.08	7.87	100	100

The percentage of budget that goes for procurement of ICT equipment for schools has decreased over the years with for the primary schools from 0.08 percent in 2020 to 0.02 percent in 2023 and for secondary schools from 0.03 in 2020 to 0.03 percent in 2023.

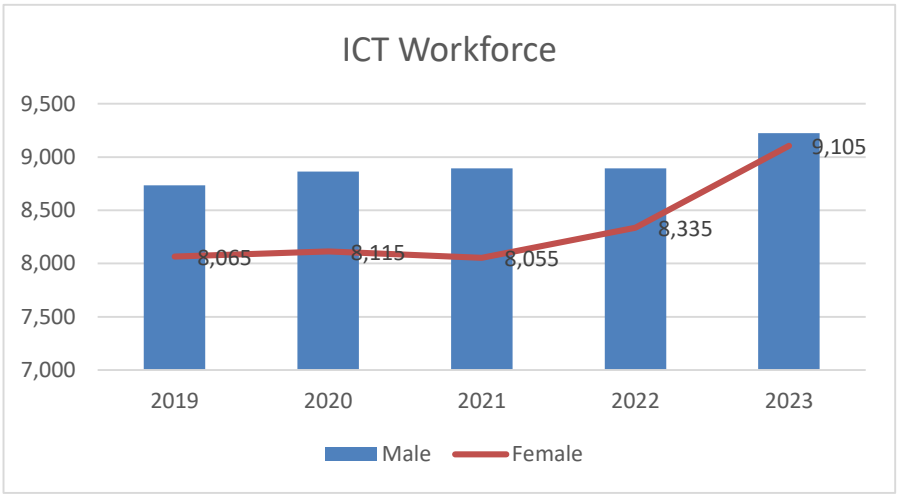
In 2023 all schools both at primary and secondary levels possess computer-assisted instructions and Internet-assisted instructions.

1.4 ICT Manpower

1.4.1 ICT Workforce

Indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of ICT Companies	123	122	113	115	107
ICT Workforce in the ICT sector (as per SM)	16,800	16,980	16,950	17,200	18,330
(a) Male	8,735	8,865	*8,895*	8,895	9,225
(b) Female	8,065	8,115	*8,055*	8,335	9,105
Growth of employment in the ICT sector (base on SM figures)	4.0	1.1	-0.2	1.5	6.6
Percentage of workforce involved in the ICT sector by gender in large establishment					
(a) Male	51.9	52.0	52.5	51.5	50.3
(b) Female	48.1	48	47.5	48.5	49.7

It is to be noted that the employment in large establishments in the ICT sector has been increasing steadily during the past five years except for the year 2021 where the number of ICT establishments dropped from 122 in 2020 to 113 in 2021. Employment stood at 18,330 in 2023, which represents an increase of 6.6 percent compared to the figure in 2022 where employment was 17,200. It was observed that there was not any gender divide in the ICT sector.



1.4.2 ICT education at Tertiary

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Students enrolled in an ICT field or an ICT-dominated field at Tertiary level					
(a) Number	4,289	4,022	4,574	4.441	4.430
(b) Percentage	8.6	8.3	9.2	8.8	8.8
ICT Professionals supply from tertiary institutions.	955	800	800 (prov)	1,080	n/a
% of tertiary education institutions with e- learning courses (of the total number of tertiary education institutions)	16	11.5 *	6.7	7.1	7.3
% students studying ICT overseas at tertiary level	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.1	5.6

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

The number of students enrolled in an ICT field or an ICT- dominated field at Tertiary level for 2023 is 4,430. This indicates a slight decrease in 2023 as compared to 2022.

For the year 2023, the percentage of tertiary education institutions with e-learning courses (of the total number of tertiary education institutions) have increased to 7.3 compared to 7.1 in 2022.

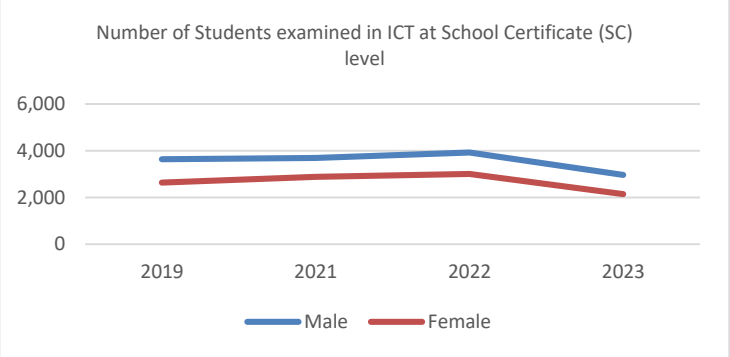
The number of ICT Professionals supply from tertiary institutions in 2022 stood at 1,080 which represented a 35 percent increase as compared to the 800 ICT professionals that were supplied by tertiary institutions in 2021. The percentage of students going overseas to study ICT at tertiary level had a drop in 2023 which represented 5.6 percent of total tertiary enrolment for that year.

1.4.3 ICT education at Secondary level

Indicator	2019	2021	2022	2023
Number of Students examined in ICT at School Certificate (SC) level				
(a) Total	6,280	6,564	6,922	5,113
(b) Male	3,644	3,687	3,921	2,968
(c) Female	2,636	2,877	3,001	2,145
Number of Students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate (HSC) level				
(a) Total	1,095	1,126	844	1,132
(b) Male	637	695	500	650
(c) Female	458	431	344	482
Percentage of Students examined in an ICT at				
(a) SC level	40.7	43	44.7	39.6
(b) HSC level	12.2	14.3	15.0	15.0
Percentage Pass rate in ICT at SC level				
(a) Total	75	79.7	76.9	75.28
(b) Male	73	78.3	74.7	72.41
(c) Female	78	81.5	79.7	79.25

Indicator	2019	2021	2022	2023
Percentage Pass rate in ICT at HSC level				
(a) Total	65	75.8	73.3	70.0
(b) Male	63	74.7	72.2	67.7
(c) Female	69	77.7	75.0	73.0

The number of students examined at School Certificate (SC) in 2023 by 26 percent as compared to 2022. In 2023, the number of students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate (HSC) levels increased by 34percent reaching 1,132 compared to 844 students in 2022. It is observed that the percentage of students that succeeded in ICT in year 2023 was 75.3 percent for SC exam and 70.0 percent for HSC exam.



1.5 ICT in Businesses

1.5.1 State of ICT in businesses/establishments

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Percentage of businesses / establishments using computers	98.8	98.8	99.0	99.0	**99.3**
Percentage of businesses having a website	59.5	60.4	62.3	63.2	**64.6**
Percentage of businesses with an Internet/Email	97.8	98.6	98.9	98.9	**99.3**
Percentage of businesses with Intranet	41.5	42.7	43.9	44.0	**43.9**
Percentage of businesses receiving orders over the Internet	49.0	51.2	54.3	54.3	**55.9**
Percentage of businesses placing orders over the Internet	**48.8**	**51.9**	**55.3**	**54.9**	**56.4**

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

1.6 ICT Security

1.6.1 Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) Online Filtering System

Indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023***
Number of attempts (hits) to access CSA websites by Mauritian Internet users	465,119	356473*	295563**	170,206	**180,571**
Number of Mauritian IPs addresses to which access to CSA websites was blocked	14,847	11874*	8366**	6,218	**7,307**
Number of CSA URLs to which access by Mauritian Internet users were blocked	**19,611**	**7,092**	**N/a**	**N/a**	**N/a**

Note: * Data for Aug and Sep 2020 n/a
** Data for May 2021 n/a
*** Data for Dec 2023 n/a

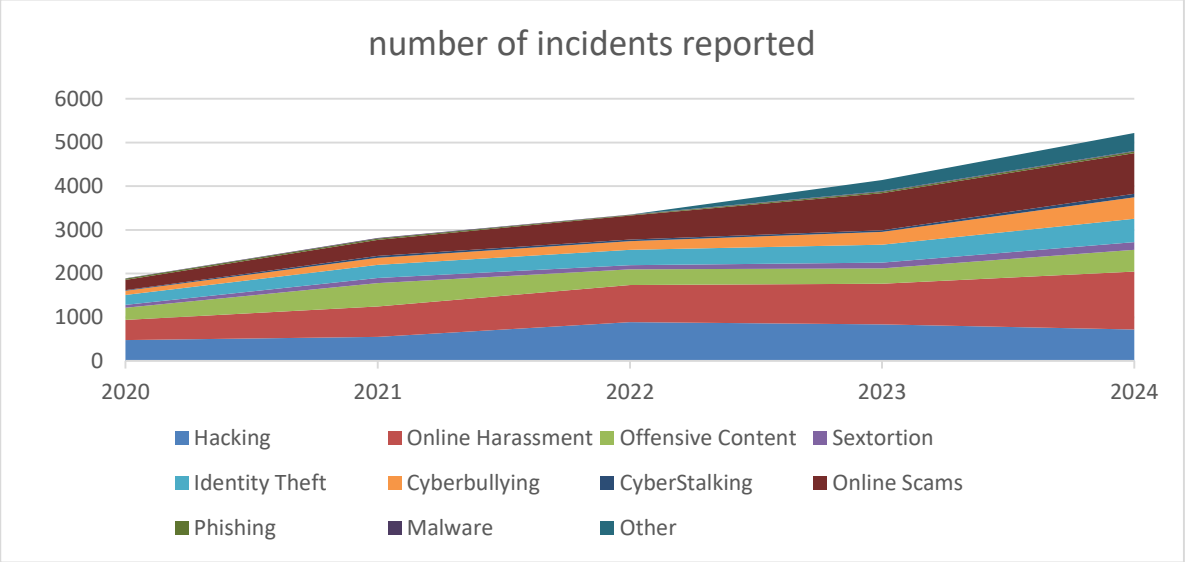
The number of attempts to access CSA websites is decreasing after its peak in 2019.

1.6.2 Incidents Reported

Indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hacking	476	553	891	838	**720**
Online Harassment	462	699	847	928	**1,324**
Offensive Content	282	531	363	353	**502**
Sextortion	68	117	95	133	**178**
Identity Theft	222	298	350	412	**532**
Cyberbullying	96	167	195	290	**491**
Cyberstalking	18	42	38	39	**83**
Online Scams	232	368	547	847	**927**
Phishing	32	28	19	33	**37**
Malware	2	12	3	10	**11**
Other				256	**416**
TOTAL	**1,890**	**2,815**	**3,348**	**4,139**	**5,221**

The number of incidents has been increasing continuously year by year. The number of incidents reported for 2024 was 5,221, which represent an increase of 26 percent compared to that of 2023. Online Harassment and online Scams are the most reported incidents, and the number of cases reported in 2024. Hacking had increased by 61 percent as compared to that of 2021. Cyberstalking almost doubled in 2024 compared to 2023. Hacking has

decreased by 14percent in 2024 when compared to that of 2023.



1.7 International Indices

1.7.1 Networked Readiness Index (NRI)

The Network Readiness Index Report was launched in 2002 by the World Economic Forum (WEF). The 2024 NRI Report is anchored in the three core principles outlined by the NRI Technical Advisory Group in 2019, ensuring the NRI model remains future ready. The NRI 2024 model maintains its foundational four-pillar structure: Technology, People, Governance, and Impact. Each pillar is further divided into three sub-pillars. NRI has been recognized as a global benchmark for The Network Readiness Index (NRI) 2024 provides a comprehensive assessment of 133 economies, evaluating each country's capacity to capitalize on digital technologies. The top 10 performers in the NRI 2024 confirm that advanced economies in Europe, the Americas, and Asia and the Pacific are the world's most network-ready societies. The United States and Singapore have maintained their lead positions at 1st and 2nd place, respectively, while Finland has consistently held on to its 3rd position from last year. The Republic of Korea has shown improved performance, advancing from 7th to 5th.

Economy	NRI Rank	NRI Score	Income Group	Region
United States of America	1	78.96	High Income	**The Americas**
Singapore	2	76.94	High Income	**Asia & Pacific**
Finland	3	75.76	High Income	**Europe**
Sweden	4	74.99	High Income	**Europe**
Republic of Korea	5	74.85	High Income	**Asia & Pacific**
Netherlands	6	73.94	High Income	**Europe**
Switzerland	7	73.71	High Income	**Europe**
United Kingdom	8	73.57	High Income	**Europe**
Germany	9	73.54	High Income	**Europe**
Denmark	10	72.70	High Income	**Europe**
India	49	53.63	Lower middle income	**Asia & Pacific**
Mauritius	60	51.17	Upper middle income	**Africa**
Seychelles	71	47.99	High Income	**Africa**
South Africa	**72**	**47.80**	**Upper middle income**	**Africa**

For this year, Mauritius ranked first at 60 and Seychelles at 71 and South Africa at 72 for the African Region.

	2022		2023		2024	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Networked Readiness Index	47.87	72	45.56	76	51.17	60
Technology Pillay	40.79	83	37.88	80	39.92	76
People Pillar	35.28	94	30	106	44.92	51
Governance Pillar	61.74	56	60.51	56	60.98	62
Impact Pillar	53.68	71	53.85	66	58.84	47

The table below provide a snapshot of the ranking of Mauritius in the different pillars in 2024.

Pillar Rank	Sub-pillar Rank		
Technology	**Access**	**Content**	**Future Technologies**
76	67	87	**71**
People	**Individuals**	**Businesses**	**Governments**
51	75	23	**84**
Governance	**Trust**	**Regulation**	**Inclusion**
62	62	61	**60**
Impact	**Economy**	**Quality of life**	**SDG Contribution**
47	**81**	**75**	**23**

Mauritius leads African nations in digital readiness, ranking 60th globally, demonstrating balanced performance across multiple dimensions. Mauritius strength lies in the Impact (47th) and People (51st) pillars, with notable achievements in digitally connected Businesses (23rd). Mauritius performs well in Regulation (61st) of emerging technologies, and excels in digital inclusion (60th), especially with regards to addressing Socioeconomic Gap in use of Digital Payments (49th) and Rural gap in use of digital payments (43rd). However, significant challenges exist in infrastructure Access (67th) and digital Content (87th) metrics. Mauritius's performance in Government (84th) digitalization suggests room for improvement in public sector digital transformation. On the other hand, the country's strong showing in Regulatory quality (27th) and Cybersecurity (23rd) provides a solid foundation for future digital growth. Notable strengths include performance in the area of SDG Contribution (23rd), particularly in SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy provision (13th) and SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity (46th).

Source: Network Readiness Index 2024, Portulans Institute

1.7.2 Government AI Readiness Index (GAIRI)

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. The 2024 index explores this readiness by examining 40 indicators across three core pillars: Government, Technology Sector, and Data & Infrastructure. It highlights progress, identifies gaps, and provides actionable insights for policymakers striving to integrate AI into public service delivery.

Government AI Readiness Index 2024 assess 188 countries. With a score of 53.94, Mauritius leads the sub-Saharan region and ranks 69th globally. Mauritius scores especially high in the Governance pillar and Data and Infrastructure pillars.

South Africa follows with a score of 52.91 and is ranked 72th globally.

Snapshot of Mauritius ranking in 2024

Ranking	Country	Total	Government	Technology Sector	Data and Infrastructure
1	United States of America	87.03	89.26	80.94	90.90
2	Singapore	84.25	90.96	68.65	93.14
3	Republic of Korea	79.98	84.59	62.60	92.74
4	France	79.36	85.29	63.53	89.25
5	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	78.88	84.47	66.57	85.62
21	Estonia	72.62	86.71	48.97	82.19
46	India	62.81	73.32	50.34	64.76
69	Mauritius	53.94	65.31	32.71	63.81
72	South Africa	52.91	54.30	39.15	65.28
78	Rwanda	51.25	71.44	30.30	52.02
83	Senegal	46.11	62.37	28.77	47.18
87	Seychelles	44.77	41.41	36.81	56.09
93	Kenya	43.56	56.20	30.98	43.49
94	Nigeria	43.33	59.88	27.11	42.99
95	Ghana	43.30	59.53	25.35	45.03

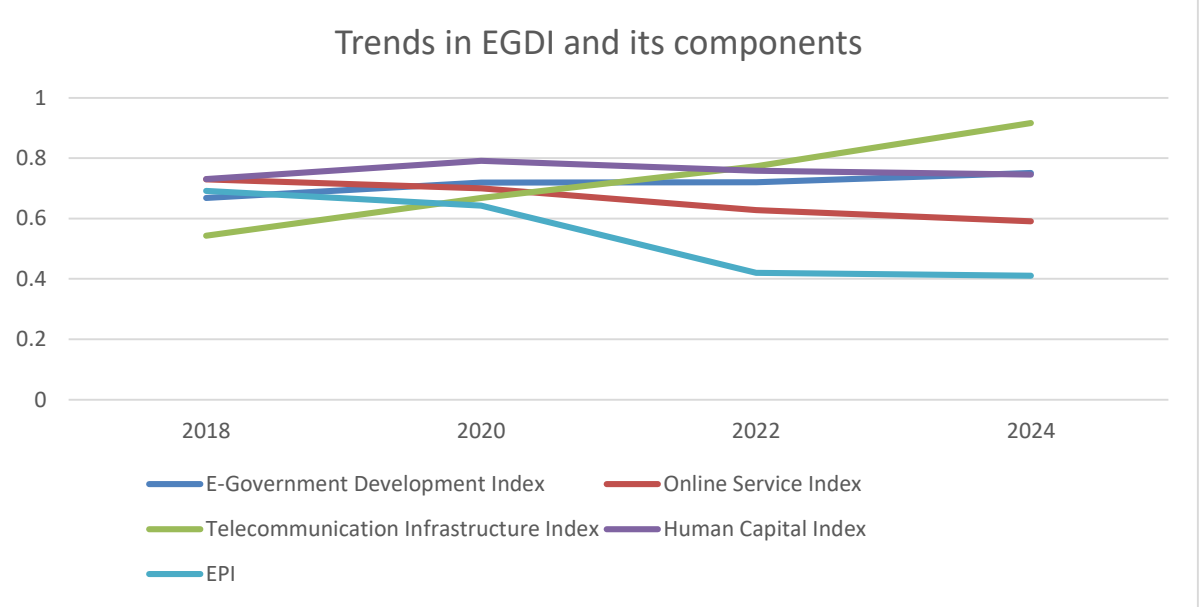
Trend of Mauritius Government AI Index

	2022		2023		2024	
	Score	**Rank**	**Score**	**Rank**	**Score**	**Rank**
Government AI index	**53.38**	**57**	**53.27**	**61**	**53.94**	**69**
Government Pillar	68.65		69.82		65.31	
Technology Pillar	31.16		30.63		32.71	
Data and Infrastructure Pillar	60.34		59.35		63.81	

1.7.3 E-Government Digital Index (EGDI)

	2020		2022		2024	
	Index	**Rank**	**Index**	**Rank**	**Index**	**Rank**
E-Government Development Index	**0.7196**	**63**	**0.7201**	**75**	**0.7506**	**76**
Components						
Online Service Index (OSI)	**0.7**	**71**	**0.6282**	**78**	**0.5903**	**94**
Telecommunication Infrastructure Index	**0.6677**	**72**	**0.7733**	**62**	**0.9159**	**50**
Human Capital Index	**0.7911**	**68**	**0.7588**	**83**	**0.7456**	**73**
E-Participation Index sub-index of OSI	**0.6429**	**80**	**0.4205**	**91**	**0.4110**	**108**

Mauritius is ranked 76th with and EGDI score of 0.7506. Although the country improved on the EGDI score, the country lost one rank – from 75th in 2022 to 76th in 2024. This means that most of the countries have also improved on their EGDI. This is mainly due to the low performance on the Online Service Index which has dropped by 16 worldwide with a score that has dropped significantly. Despite its very good performance in institutional framework with the maximum score of 1, the score in e-participation and in services provision which represents 35percent and 45percent of the score of OSI has dropped the overall score of Mauritius from 0.6282 in 2022 to 0.5903 in 2024.



The table below shows details of OSI both at national level and that of the City of Port Louis.

Region	Mauritius	Port Louis
OSI Group	High OSI	Middle LOSI
Rank	94	97
OSI 2024	0.5903	0.3542
Institutional Framework	1	0.8
Content Provision	0.7778	0.4
Services Provision	0.5904	0.2667
E-Participation	0.411	0.2727
Technology	0.5	0.6

Source: E-Government Survey 2024, UN

EGDI - African countries

Country	Rating class	EGDI rank	Subregion	OSI	HCI	TII	EGDI (2024)	EGDI (2022)
South Africa*	V2	40	Southern Africa	0.8872	0.8026	0.8951	0.8616	0.7357
Mauritius*	V1	76	Eastern Africa	0.5903	0.7456	0.9159	0.7506	0.7201
Tunisia	HV	87	Northern Africa	0.5951	0.6497	0.8357	0.6935	0.6530
Morocco	HV	90	Northern Africa	0.5618	0.6078	0.8827	0.6841	0.5915
Seychelles	H3	92	Eastern Africa	0.4638	0.6769	0.8913	0.6773	0.6793
Egypt	H3	95	Northern Africa	0.7002	0.6150	0.6946	0.6699	0.5895
Ghana	H2	108	Western Africa	0.6084	0.5586	0.7281	0.6317	0.5824
Kenya	H2	109	Eastern Africa	0.7770	0.5271	0.5901	0.6314	0.5589

Source: E-Government Survey 2024, UN

South Africa is ranked 40th (first in Africa) followed by Mauritius in the 76th position. South Africa and Mauritius are the first African countries to join the very high EGDI group (above 0.75). Mauritius has the highest score for Telecommunication infrastructure (0.9159) in Africa. However, Mauritius needs to catch up on the online service index, where the score for South Africa is 0.8872 compared to 0.5903 for Mauritius. Egypt and Kenya although ranked at the 95th and 109th position respectively have a better score for the OSI (Egypt - 0.7002, Kenya – 0.7770). An improvement in the OSI shall boost the overall ranking for Mauritius.

1.7.4 Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI)

The Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) is a composite index of indicators that monitors the cybersecurity measures across the five work areas of the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (Legal Measures, Technical and Procedural Measures, Organizational Structures, Capacity Building, and International Cooperation). Collectively, these measures represent a country's level of cybersecurity commitments. The 2024 edition presents country performance in tiers, rather than ranks.

The tiers are interpreted as follows:

- Tier 1 (T1) – Role-modelling represents countries that obtained an overall GCI score of at least 95/100
- Tier 2 (T2) – Advancing represents countries that have obtained an overall score of at least 85/100
- Tier 3 (T3) – Establishing represents countries that obtained an overall score of at least 55/100
- Tier 4 (T4) – Evolving represents countries that obtained an overall score of at least 20/100
- Tier 5 (T5) – Building represents countries that obtained an overall score below 20/100

Tier performance of African Countries

T5 :*Building*	T4: *Evolving*	T3: *Establishing*	T2: *Advancing*	T1: *Role-modelling*
Burundi Central African Rep. Eritrea Guinea-Bissau	Angola Cabo Verde Chad Congo (Rep. of the) Equatorial Guinea Gabon Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Mali Namibia Niger Sao Tome and Principe Seychelles South Sudan Zimbabwe	Botswana Burkina Faso Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Dem. Rep. of the Congo Eswatini Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Malawi Mozambique Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Uganda	Benin South Africa Togo Zambia	Ghana : 99:27 Kenya : 98.59 **Mauritius : 100** Rwanda :98.08 Tanzania: 99.26

Trend of Mauritius Global Cybersecurity Index

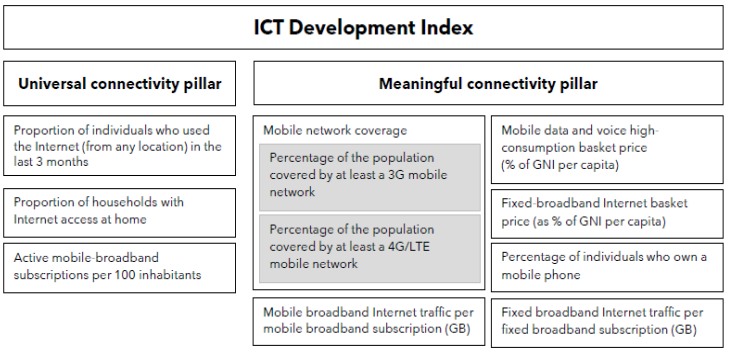
Global Cybersecuiry Index (GCI)								
	2017		**2018**		**2020**		**2024**	
	Score	**Rank**	**Score**	**Rank**	**Score**	**Rank**	**Score**	**Tier**
Global Cybersecurity Index (GII)	0.82	6th	0.88	14	98.89	17	100	Tier 1
Components		**Score**		**Score**		**Score**		**Score**
Legal Measures		*0.8500*		0.182		19.27		20.00
Technical Measures		*0.9600*		0.168		20.00		20.00
Organizational Measures		*0.7400*		0.2		18.38		20.00
Capacity Building		*0.9400*		0.186		19.54		20.00
Cooperation		*0.4400*		0.144		19.70		20.00

1.7.5 ICT Development Index (IDI)

The ICT Development Index (IDI) is a composite index published by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) from 2009 until 2017 to assess and rank the level of information and communication technology (ICT) development in various countries around the world. The IDI provides valuable insights into a country's ICT infrastructure, access to ICT services, and the overall digital environment.

It was discontinued in 2018, owing to issues of data availability and quality. In October 2022, ITU's Plenipotentiary Conference 2022 in Bucharest adopted a revised text of Resolution 131 that defines, inter alia, the main features of the process for developing and adopting a new IDI methodology and of the IDI and the relaunching of the IDI in 2023

In 2024, the conceptual framework was changed to a two-pillar index- universal and meaningful connectivity (UMC). UMC is the possibility for everyone to enjoy a safe, satisfying, enriching, productive online experience at an affordable cost. Digital connectivity must be universal and meaningful to maximize its impact on society and the economy. UMC reflects the need for a holistic strategy for closing all aspects of the digital divide, across and within countries.



Benchmarking Mauritius to African countries average and upper middle income countries average

Indicators	Mauritius	Africa	Upper-Middle Income
Individuals using the Internet (percent)	75.5	40.1	78.4
Households with Internet access at home (percent)	73.8	42.5	75.9
Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	117.3	51.1	84.2
Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	99	79.2	95.9
Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	99	60	92.3
Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscription (GB)	66.9	36.3	121.8
Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscription (GB)	2297.3	1204.7	2737.7

Indicators	Mauritius	Africa	Upper-Middle Income
Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as percent of GNI per capita)	1.4	14.3	2.5
Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as percent of GNI per capita)	1.4	80	3.9
Individuals who own a mobile phone (percent)	87	61.8	84.9

1.7.6 Global Innovation Index

WIPO's flagship Global Innovation Index (GII) tracks the current state of innovation globally and ranks the innovative performance of 133 countries. This year's GII -17th edition special theme is Unlocking the Promise of Social Entrepreneurship, explores the link between innovation and social enterprises, and the impact this delivers for our world.

This year Mauritius ranked 55th worldwide and is first in the Sub-Sahara Africa region. It is followed by South Africa ranking at 69th [t].

Detailed analysis of Mauritius ranking in 2024:

Country/ economy	Mauritius
Overall	55
GII Institutions	33
Human capital and research	69
Infrastructure	87
Market sophistication	24
Business sophistication	69
Knowledge and technology outputs	91
Creative outputs	62

Mauritius ranks highest in the region in Institutions (33rd), Human capital and research (69th) and Market sophistication (24th). It leads worldwide in Venture capital received (1st) and ranks 2nd in Venture capital investors.

Mauritius' weaknesses are in the following areas - Global corporate R&D investors, QS university ranking, High-tech manufacturing, General infrastructure, Domestic market scale, 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, PCT Patent by origin and ICT services imports.

MDPA
MAURITIUS DIGITAL PROMOTION AGENCY

Mauritius Digital Promotion Agency
2nd Floor, Wing A,
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Tower Cybercity
Ebène 72201

Phone : (230) 460 2600
Fax :(230) 211 3511 / 468 6616

Website : indicators.mdpa.mu
Email : contact@mdpa.mu