



National Budget 2026/2027

A Responsible Budget

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A Responsible Budget

On 19 June 2026, the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Dr. the Hon. Navinchandra Ramgoolam, presented the 2026/2027 National Budget. Building on reforms launched in the previous budget, this year's budgetary exercise aims to make Mauritius "future ready," guided by four principles: responsibility, solidarity, economic efficiency, and social justice. It outlines a strategy for a forward-looking, inclusive, high-growth economy built on key pillars, four flagship projects, a stronger social compact, and responsible fiscal consolidation. The Budget also seeks to preserve gains made over the past year while further reducing the budget deficit and public debt as a share of GDP.

Economic Landscape

As of 2026, Mauritius is rebuilding its economic foundations, with improving indicators despite ongoing challenges. In 2025, unemployment fell to 5.7%, inflation declined to 3.7% from a peak of 11.3%, and GDP grew by 3.2%, with per capita GDP rising by 3.3%. ICT, financial services, and tourism remained key growth drivers, with tourist arrivals exceeding 1.4 million, tourism earnings reaching a record MUR 103 billion, and foreign reserves rising to USD 10.3 billion. Mauritius also became the first African country to attain the IMF's SDDS+ standard, a milestone in fiscal and statistical transparency.

The main challenge still remains the fiscal position. Financial Year 2024/2025 ended with a budget deficit of 9.3% of GDP and public debt close to 90% of GDP, while interest payments accounted for 10.7% of Government expenditure in 2025/2026 Budget. Amid global uncertainty, climate risks, and demographic pressures, the Budget pursues fiscal consolidation through expenditure discipline and investment-led growth. The Government aims to reduce the deficit to 3.7% of GDP and debt to 85.5% of GDP by June 2027, with debt projected to fall below 80% of GDP by June 2029.

A future ready economy

The 2026/2027 Budget marks a decisive step in positioning Mauritius for the next phase of growth, built on several pillars for a future ready economy whilst navigating the complexities of a globalised and digital world:

- Leveraging AI and Digitisation: Transforming Mauritius into a knowledge-driven economy by integrating Artificial Intelligence into education, industry, and governance.
- Unleashing Start-Up and SME Potential: Empowering the engines of our economy through targeted tax incentives and support frameworks.
- Expanding and Modernising Economic Space: Repositioning our industrial and

export bases, and modernisation of the port to remain globally competitive.

- Re-engineering Major Existing Sectors: Enhancing the productivity of traditional industries, including agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism.
- Unleashing the Blue Economy: Tapping into our maritime resources to create new avenues for sustainable growth and marine trade.
- Addressing Investment Constraints: Streamlining processes to attract high-value international capital and talent.

These pillars are reinforced by four flagship projects: a Purchasing Power Shield to protect low- and middle-income households, the 25by35 food security initiative, Access to Water for All, and the Energy Secure Mauritius project.

Government expenditure and fiscal consolidation

The Government places clear emphasis on expenditure reduction and control as the principal lever of fiscal adjustment, prioritising the elimination of waste while preserving the transfers necessary to protect the most vulnerable.



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A Steering Committee on Public Sector Efficiency, chaired by the Prime Minister, will identify duplication, inefficiency and wastage across every Ministry and Department, while a separate committee will scrutinise ministerial expenditure and act on the findings of the report of the Director of Audit.

For FY 2025/2026, total revenue is estimated at MUR 203.6 billion and total expenditure at MUR 250.1 billion, resulting in a deficit of MUR 46.5 billion (6.0% of GDP), with public sector debt projected at MUR 681.9 billion (87.8% of GDP) by end-June 2026. For FY 2026/2027, revenue is expected to increase to MUR 235.5 billion against expenditure of MUR 266.7 billion, reducing the fiscal deficit to 3.7% of GDP.

Tax measures

In an effort to restore fiscal stability, a series of tax measures has been proposed in this year's budget. On the individual tax front, a new tax band of 35% is being introduced on chargeable income in excess of MUR 12 million for high-income earners, replacing the Fair Share Contribution of 15%, initially implemented for a 3-year period up to 30 June 2028.

To further pursue fiscal consolidation, corporate tax measures include the payment of the Corporate Climate Responsibility Levy of 2% by profitable companies with no possibility of offsetting foreign tax credit, extension of corporate tax to cover non-resident ICT service providers and the introduction of a new Insurance Premium Tax of 5% on short-term general insurance. It is notable that standard VAT rate remains at 15%, signalling the government's intent to protect the most vulnerable segments of society. Another key measure to launch the Mauritius Start-up revolution is the introduction of a 10-year income tax holiday for new start-ups.

Conclusion: building durable resilience

The 2026/2027 National Budget represents a further step in Mauritius's journey from stabilisation towards renewed and inclusive growth. By organising its economic strategy around several forward-looking pillars, reinforcing the social compact, and holding firm on responsible fiscal consolidation, it sets out a coherent plan to rebuild fiscal resilience without resorting to austerity. More than a one-year fiscal exercise, it is presented as part of a sustained effort — anchored on

responsibility, solidarity, economic efficiency and social justice — to make Mauritius future ready and to secure the prosperity and sovereignty of the next generation.

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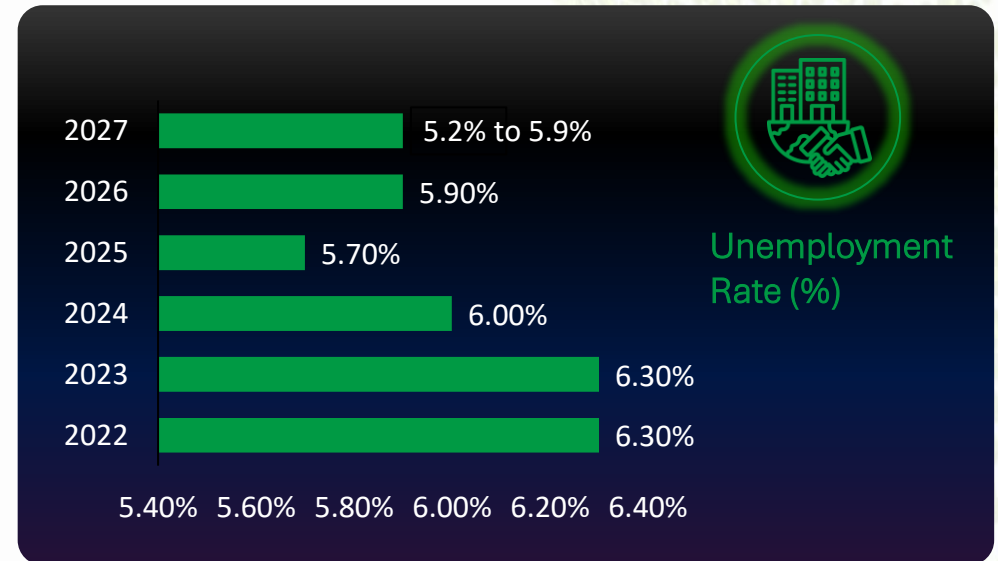
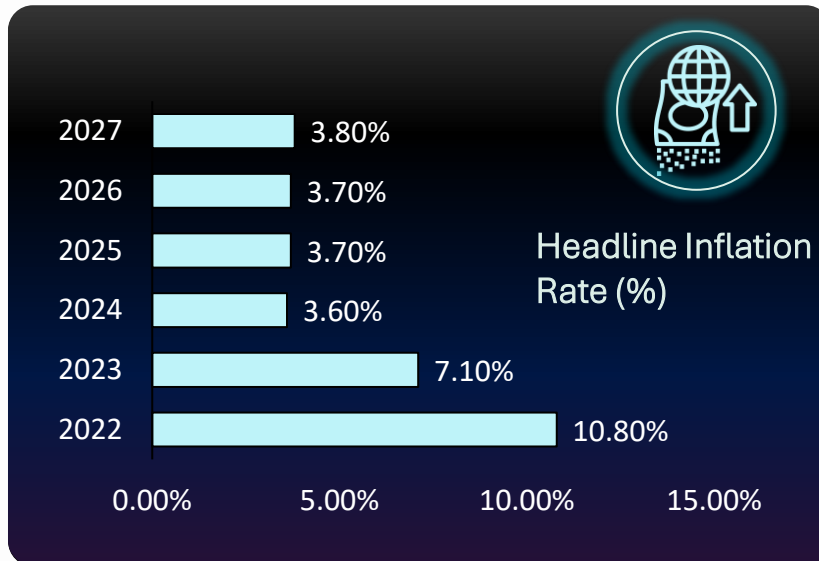
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Sectoral Contribution to GVA (Million MUR, 2022–2027)

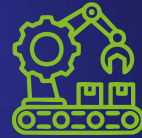
■ FY 2022 ■ FY 2025 ■ FY 2026P & 2027P



Financial & Insurance

65.1 → **97.8**
Million Million

FY26 91.5M | FY27 97.8M



Manufacturing

66.1 → **77.5**
Million Million

FY26 80.4M | FY27 83.5M



Wholesale & Retail Trade

57.7 → **72.1**
Million Million

FY26 76.2M | FY27 80.5M



Public Admin. & Defence

33.5 → **42.9**
Million Million

FY26 45.5M | FY27 48.2M



Accommodation (Tourism)

32.1 → **48.2**
Million Million

FY26 50.8M | FY27 53.58M



Real Estate Activities

27.1 → **34.8**
Million Million

FY26 37.2M | FY27 39.5M



Professional & Tech Services

27.6 → **35.6**
Million Million

FY26 38.1M | FY27 40.6M



Construction

25.6 → **35.1**
Million Million

FY26 34.6M | FY27 35.2M



Information & Communication

22.7 → **29.1**
Million Million

FY26 31.2M | FY27 33.4M



Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

19.2 → **31.5**
Million Million

FY26 33.1M | FY27 34.7M



Transportation & Storage

25.1 → **33.5**
Million Million

FY26 35.8M | FY27 38.2M



Other Combined Services

91.2 → **114.8**
Million Million

FY26 128.1M | FY27 143.2M



Total GVA at Basic Prices

493.0 → **640.5**
Million Million

FY26 682.5M | FY27 728.3M



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Corporate tax

Corporate Climate Responsibility ("CCR") Levy

- No offsetting of foreign tax credit to be allowed against CCR Levy
- CCR Levy to be paid in quarterly APS returns in a phased manner over the next 4 income years

FY 2026/2027	25%
FY 2027/2028	50%
FY 2028/2029	75%
FY 2029/2030	100%

“Profitable companies with unutilised foreign tax credit may still be liable to the 2% CCR Levy unless offsetting happens through treaty relief.”

Taxation of ICT service providers

- Corporate tax now applicable to non-resident ICT services providers involved in the supply of software, software licenses, software applications, software maintenance and distant maintenance of programmes including ICT equipment

“In addition to the introduction of VAT on electronically supplied services last year, non-resident ICT service providers will henceforth fall within the ambit of income tax.”

Tax Deducted at Source (“TDS”)

- TDS extended to cover the following:
 - Software-related payments exceeding MUR 300,000 under a single contract at rate of 1%
 - Payments for advertising, promotional, endorsement, digital content and marketing services provided through social media and other electronic platforms at rate of 5%



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Corporate tax (cont'd)

Reduced tax rate of 3% on export of goods

- Reduced tax rate of 3% not applicable on profits derived from export of live animals

Income Tax Holiday

- Companies having a captive insurance license issued prior to 19 June 2026 to benefit from an additional 5-year tax holiday

Core Income Generating Activities (“CIGA”)

- Definition of CIGA in relation to 80% partial exemption available to investment advisers and asset managers broaden to include the management of non-securities instruments, such as loan receivables, mortgage-backed exposures and invoice financing portfolios

Investment Tax Credit

- Extension of investment tax credit of 15% available to manufacturing companies on acquisition of new plant and machinery (excluding motor vehicles), artificial intelligence solutions and patents up to 30 June 2029

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax (“QDMTT”)

- Investment funds and real estate investment vehicles designated as UPE of MNEs to be exempted from QDMTT, effective from 1 July 2025
- Intra-group consolidation adjustments to be allowed in the GloBE income calculations
- Time period for amending a QDMTT return extended from 2 to 3 years
- Penalty for non-payment of QDMTT reduced from 5% to 2.5%

Annual Allowance for hotels

- Annual allowance on capital expenditure incurred on hotels now reduced from 30% to 15%

Corporate Social Responsibility (“CSR”)

- Companies to remit up to 25% to approved CSR fund and the remaining 75% to be remitted to the National Social Inclusion Foundation (“NSIF”) through the MRA

Tax Holiday for start-ups

- Introduction of 10-year income tax holiday for start-ups as from first day of operation



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Personal tax

Introduction of a new tax band

- Introduction of a new tax band for chargeable income in excess of MUR 12 million. The new tax bands as from 1 July 2026 to be as follows:

Annual Chargeable Income (MUR)	Tax Rate
0 – 500,000	0%
500,001 – 1,000,000	10%
1,000,001 – 12,000,000	20%
Above 12,000,000	35%

- Fair Share Contribution for individuals now removed with the introduction of the marginal tax rate of 35%

Income tax exemptions

- 4-year tax exemption to expatriate employees engaged in manufacturing of solar photovoltaic systems
- Tax-free lump sum received as pension, retiring allowance or severance allowance increased from MUR 3 million to MUR 3.5 million

Golden Visa Scheme

- Tax benefits similar to Premium Visa holders extended to Golden Visa holders:
 - taxed in Mauritius on foreign employment income on a remittance basis
 - money spent in Mauritius through the use of foreign credit or debit cards will not be deemed to have been remitted to Mauritius
 - income brought and deposited in a Mauritius bank account subject to tax, unless the holder declares that the required tax has been paid thereon in his country of origin or residence

“The new tax rate of 35% for income in excess of MUR 12 million (with no sunset clause) in replacement of the temporary Fair Share Contribution brings permanency to a marginal rate of 35% for high income earners.”



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VAT

VAT on Digital or Electronic Services

- Foreign supplier of digital or electronic services not required to register for VAT where:
 - turnover of taxable supplies does not exceed MUR 3 million
 - taxable supplies are made exclusively to a VAT registered person
- Foreign supplier of digital or electronic services now not required to:
 - appoint a tax representative for VAT return submission
 - disclose recipient details in line with confidentiality regulations abroad
- Digital and electronic services now extended to include online marketplace and digital platforms

VAT Exemption

- Services rendered by MCs to GBCs, trusts and foundations having non-resident settlor or founders and beneficiaries now reclassified from zero-rated to exempt supplies
- VAT exemption on accommodation for qualifying events now extended to include:
 - International sports event (excluding championship or leagues)
 - International television and cinema awards events

“ Removing the requirement to appoint a tax representative for submission of VAT return for digital services may potentially increase the risk of non-compliance or improper VAT reporting and remittance to the MRA by operators not based in Mauritius. The onus to assess and apply the VAT reverse charge will be shifted to the VAT-registered recipients of digital or electronic services from foreign suppliers. ”



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VAT (cont'd)

Zero-rated Supplies

- Zero-rated supplies now to include payment services to GBCs by holder of a payment service provider license issued by BOM

Fair Share Contribution on Corporates

- Fair Share Contribution obligation to be based solely on chargeable income threshold of MUR 24 million, irrespective of VAT registration or supplies in excess of MUR 24 million

VAT Return

- Time limit to offset unclaimed input tax against output tax now reduced from 36 to 24 months
- VAT-registered persons providing accommodation services in hotel or tourist residence now required to remit 50% VAT in foreign currency

VAT Ruling

- VAT Ruling fee increased as follows:
 - Individual: from MUR 3,000 to MUR 5,000
 - Companies/Societe/Trusts: from MUR 15,000 to MUR 75,000

VAT on Photovoltaic system

- Photovoltaic system and its components previously under the ambit of zero-rated supplies now not subject to VAT



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Tax administration

Power of the Director General to raise assessments

- The MRA to be allowed to raise an assessment beyond the two years' statutory limit in case of fraud or intentional neglect

“ With a shortened window to enquire and examine filed returns, MRA is extending its ability to investigate returns beyond the statute barred limit in cases of intentional neglect or suspected fraud. ”

Compliance Agreement for resolution of tax matters

- Introduction of compliance agreement under Revenue Law between MRA and a taxpayer for early resolution of tax matters before an assessment or claim is issued
- The binding agreement shall outline the following:
 - agreements reached between the parties
 - amount of tax and interest payable
 - terms of payment
- A taxpayer executing the compliance agreement will not have the right to object or appeal to matters covered under the agreement. The agreement shall not be binding on the MRA where the taxpayers:
 - fails to comply with any terms under the agreement
 - does not produce material information to the MRA

“ The implementation of the compliance agreement is expected to encourage resolution of tax matters in a short timeframe prior to embarking on lengthy litigation process, resulting in a speedy collection of taxes for the tax office and waiver of penalties for the taxpayer. ”



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Tax administration (cont'd)

Director's Liability

- Personal liability for company “agents” in respect of unpaid corporate income tax now restricted to executive management position bearing the same definition of “principal officer” under the VAT Act 1998

Tax Residence Certificate Fee

- TRC issuance fees to be increased as follows:
 - For collective investment scheme - from USD 1,000 to USD 2,000
 - For an individual - from MUR 1,000 to MUR 2,000
 - For other applicants - from USD 200 to USD 500

Time of supply of goods and services for VAT

- It has been clarified that the time of supply of a good or service will be deemed to occur three months after the goods are delivered or services performed, where neither an invoice has been issued nor a payment received

VAT Offences

- Introduction of new fines and penalties in respect of VAT as follows:
 - Fine not exceeding MUR 100,000 and imprisonment term not exceeding 2 years for failure to submit information requested by the MRA
 - Fine not exceeding MUR 500,000 for failure to produce books and records, grant access to electronic devices or obstruct an officer during inspection
 - Fine not exceeding MUR 500,000 and imprisonment term not exceeding 2 years for failure to use the e-invoicing system
- Failure to issue a fiscal invoice
 - Penalty of MUR 5,000 per day of default capped at MUR 1 million
 - The penalty shall be paid within 28 days from the date the claim is issued

VAT on Import of Capital Goods

- A VAT-registered person may declare directly in its VAT return the VAT on import of capital goods amounting to MUR 500,000 or more instead of paying the VAT at customs
- A penalty of MUR 10,000 to be applicable in case of non-compliance with the above with the importer having the right to make an appeal. Following the sanction, if the importer does not report the VAT in the subsequent VAT return, the unpaid VAT will be claimed back by the MRA

Claw back of registration duty

- The Registrar-General now empowered to claw back the first-time acquisition exemption in case of false or misleading declaration by the buyer

Appeal before the Revenue Tribunal

- The amount payable to make an appeal before the Revenue Tribunal against a determination of the Registrar-General or a claim of the MRA under the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff Act and Excise Act now to be 5% of the amount claimed capped at MUR 5 million



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Other taxes

Registration Duty

- Registration duty exemption to first-time buyers revised as follows:
 - From MUR 2.5 million to MUR 3 million of the value of the property for acquisition of bare land
 - From MUR 5 million to MUR 6 million of acquisition price of an apartment or a house

Property Taxes

- Introduction of a 10 percent special levy on the sale of apartments built on State lands and Pas Géométriques under G+2 Scheme, payable by the vendor
- Transfer of property by the NHDC and the NSLD to ‘syndicats de copropriétaires’ now exempted from Duties and Taxes

Excise Duty

- 10 percent increase in excise duty on tobacco and alcoholic products, except for beer and wine, as from 20 June 2026
- Excise duty of MUR 2 on PET bottles now extended to all plastic bottles as from 1 October 2026
- Increase of excise duty on sugar content of sugar sweetened products from 12 cents to 15 cents per gramme of sugar as from 20 June 2026
- Exemption of excise duty on motor vehicle now granted to a parent or legal guardian of a person with disability, aged 18 years and above, who receives a permanent carer’s allowance

Other Taxes

- Introduction of Insurance Premium Tax at 5 percent on short-term general insurance as from 1 January 2027

“The increase in tax on sugar content by 25% will generate substantial revenue while acting as deterrent to consumption of products with sugar content, as the country continues to struggle in combatting diabetes.”



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Regulatory measures

Income Tax Act

- The definition of a “global business entity” to be amended to exclude trusts having a Mauritius resident settlor or beneficiaries and foundations having a Mauritius resident founder or beneficiaries

Bank of Mauritius Act

- Government to be empowered to inject funds into the Bank of Mauritius to increase its paid-up capital and strengthen its balance sheet position

Banking Act

- Duty of confidentiality under the Banking Act will not apply where disclosure or reporting is required under the Financial Crimes Commission Act or the United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act
- The Financial Crimes Commission to be empowered to obtain bank information for investigations without requiring bank officer witnesses in court
- Banking Act to be amended to extend the scope of disclosure orders beyond money laundering investigations to encompass financial crimes under the Financial Crimes Commission Act
- Extension to the list of enactments whose disclosure or reporting requirements prevail over the duty of confidentiality under the Banking Act to include the Financial Crimes Commission Act and the United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act

“The proposed amendments collectively strengthen the anti-financial crime framework by broadening disclosure powers and ensuring coordination with sanctions and enforcement regimes.”



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Regulatory measures (cont'd)

Financial Reporting Act

- Framework to be introduced for the adoption of internationally accepted sustainability reporting standards by relevant entities on a voluntary or mandatory basis depending on the type, size and importance of the entity
- The Financial Reporting Council will be empowered to take enforcement actions for non-compliance with sustainability reporting standards

“The proposed amendments introduce a structured framework for sustainability reporting aligned with international standards.”

Financial Services Act

- The FSC will be authorised to conduct on-site inspections as part of assistance to foreign supervisory institutions
- Global business licensees to comply with FSC guidelines on bank signatory arrangements
- Offence relating to submission of false or misleading information to apply to past licensees
- FSC empowered to take action against advertisements or promotional activities that may mislead investors or undermine market confidence and fairness
- The introduction of a new Private Wealth Management Licence with additional permitted activities to support Mauritius as a wealth management and family office hub

Financial Services Act

- The introduction of a conservatorship framework empowering the FSC to appoint a conservator for licensees facing financial or operational difficulties to protect clients, creditors, and assets
- Immunity and protection from personal liability to be extended to administrators and conservators appointed by the FSC, provided they act in good faith in the discharge of their statutory functions
- The establishment of the National Fintech Governance Committee to coordinate and oversee the implementation of national fintech strategies in Mauritius

“The proposed amendments strengthen the FSC’s supervisory, enforcement and crisis-management powers, while improving operational flexibility and regulatory coordination.”



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AI, Cybersecurity & Digitalisation Sectors

- Positioning of Mauritius as a trusted regional base for AI and cloud services for the Indian Ocean and SADC region, engaging leading American and European providers
- Participation in Google's America-India Connect subsea connectivity programme to strengthen submarine cable resilience towards South Africa, India and Singapore
- Scaling up of AI-enabled learning, with all 8,000 secondary school teachers and 12,000 Grade 9 students to be equipped with AI teaching and learning tools
- Training of 50,000 Mauritians in practical AI skills over the next year, including 25,000 in the workforce and 5,000 public officers
- Launch of a 'Champion of AI' Programme, with the Government of India, to build a network of leaders driving responsible AI adoption
- Allocation of MUR 25 million for a National AI Learning Platform offering training, certification and an AI Innovation Start-Up Programme
- Upgrading of the Digital Interactive Virtual Assistant platform
- Issuance of a National Artificial Intelligence Guideline for responsible AI use in higher education and the civil service
- Establishment of a dedicated Healthcare Innovation and Artificial Intelligence Unit to evaluate and safely deploy new technologies
- Deployment of a multilingual chatbot and AI-powered automation on the National Electronic Licensing System, with a similar tool at the Financial Services Commission
- Deployment of advanced AI systems by the Financial Intelligence Unit and increasing use of Supervisory Technology to strengthen AML/CFT oversight and detection
- Introduction of a digital patent management system within the Start-Up ecosystem
- Implementation of a Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellite project to unlock high-speed connectivity, climate and ocean monitoring, and digital inclusion
- Roll out of a digital Border Control System with biometric e-Gates, and an Electronic Travel Authorisation system for non-citizens to apply online before travel
- Introduction of E-visa system for all non-citizens
- Setting up an e-judiciary platform
- Acceleration of policies to adapt to fintech and digital finance while strengthening resilience and regulatory oversight
- Launching awareness campaigns on cybercrime
- Digitalisation of pension services under state-sponsored schemes
- Allocation of MUR 13 million for a Cyber Forensic laboratory, a national cybersecurity survey and Information Security Management Systems across Government
- Establishment by CERT-MU of a national fraud reporting and response mechanism to protect citizens and businesses from cyber fraud and scams



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AI, Cybersecurity & Digitalisation Sectors

- Roll-out by the Bank of Mauritius of a Threat Intelligence Sharing Platform for real-time exchange of cybersecurity intelligence among banks
- Coordination of national research through the National Research and Innovation Institute (NRII), with a Mauritius Ocean Technology Incubator established at the Institute
- Setting up of a high-tech Special Economic Zone at Côte d'Or to attract investment in AI, digital sectors and advanced manufacturing, supported by a special Data Centre Electricity Tariff
- Introduction of an incentive scheme for investors establishing AI and digital technology businesses within the SEZ at Côte d'Or

“ The proposed measures will lay the foundation for Mauritius to emerge as a leading regional hub for AI, digital innovation and cybersecurity. ”



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Financial services

- Acceleration of policies to adapt to fintech and digital finance
- Ensuring readiness for 2027 Mutual Evaluation by ESAAMLG through:
 - Set up of a National Crime Agency
 - Deployment of tools to support investigations involving virtual assets, financial crime & forensic accounting by Mauritius Police Force
- Introduction of an Open Banking Framework
- Revamping of banking legislation:
 - New Bank of Mauritius Bill
 - New Banking Bill
 - Resolution Regime

“These reforms will transform Mauritius’ banking sector into a safer, more competitive, and innovation-driven ecosystem by strengthening regulatory confidence, enhancing global credibility, and attracting greater foreign participation.”

Tourism

Strengthening Destination Marketing and Visibility:

- MUR 1 billion allocated to support the tourism policy transformation, including MUR 490 million to the Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority (MTPA)
- Revamping the Ecole Hôtelière Sir Gaëtan Duval to address shortages and skills gap in the tourism industry
- E-Visa system introduced to enable easier travel to Mauritius while enhancing security

Development of Eco-Integrated Tourism Villages

- Development of eco-tourism villages to showcase local culture, heritage, and nature, while encouraging community-based tourism and creating economic opportunities beyond traditional resort areas
- Encouraging tourists to explore the interior of the island and connect with local communities, creating authentic experiences and new economic opportunities

Sustainable Tourism Development:

- Environmentally responsible and economically exclusive growth promoted through nature-based, cultural, wellness, and community tourism
- Construction of a new runway and associated facilities at Plaine Corail Airport to enhance the uniqueness of Rodrigues as a tourist destination

Sustainable Tourism Development:

- Supporting diversification through amendments to the Small Farmers Welfare Fund Act, formally recognising agro-tourism enterprises and encouraging rural tourism development and farmer participation

“These measures could enhance the country’s position as a tourism-led economy by strengthening destination marketing through the MTPA whilst addressing labour shortages through hospitality training reforms. Likewise, the development of eco-tourism villages, agro-tourism, and infrastructure upgrades in Rodrigues could help to attract higher-value visitors, increasing foreign exchange inflows and improving the country’s balance of payment position.”



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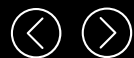
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Purchasing Power Shield

- Flagship initiative to protect and restore purchasing power
- Bulk importation of essential goods by the State Trading Corporation (STC) with capped profit margins to lower retail prices
- Strengthening price stabilisation: Additional MUR 2 billion contribution to the Price Stabilisation Fund, building on the MUR 10 billion Fund established in the previous budget
- Subsidies extended to essential food items to reduce cost of living pressures
- Market regulation and competition:
 - Introduction of laws against abusive pricing practices
 - Promotion of parallel imports to increase competition and reduce prices
 - Enhanced powers for the Competition Commission to act against unfair practices

“Through strategic imports, expanded subsidies, and stronger competition enforcement, the Purchasing Power Shield seeks to safeguard household purchasing power and improve affordability.”

Education

- MUR 133 million allocated for provision of textbooks and learning materials, as well as the establishment of three new MITD training centres
- 20% increase in fees for Specialist Support Services and expansion of SEN Regional Development Centres
- Introduction of a Technical Education Applied Pathway aligned to labour market needs
- Opening to world-class universities, launch of a portal, and post-study work visas
- Allocation of MUR 824 million for infrastructure upgrades across all education levels
- New migration policy and National E-Diaspora Platform
- Integration of micro-credentials and creation of a Skills Interface Platform
- National Skill Development Programme stipend: MUR 8,000 to MUR 10,000
- Graduate Training Scheme: MUR 100,000 to MUR 120,000

Blue economy

- Investing in Ocean Research & International Centre for Ocean Studies (ICOS) at UOM
- Increase in local fish production from 5,000 to 15,000 tons
- Introduction of a 30% Freight Rebate Scheme up to a maximum of USD 200 per container
- Allocation of MUR 41 million for construction of 2 new high-capacity hatcheries
- Set up of a National Information Sharing Centre and MUR 2.3 billion investment in surveillance assets

“The above measures will strengthen Mauritius’ blue economy by increasing fisheries production, reducing import dependence, and improving export competitiveness. They will also enhance maritime research and surveillance capacity, supporting sustainable resource management and contributing to reduce unemployment.”



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Industry measures (cont'd)

Environment

- Increase in penalties for environmental offences, including:
 - Illegal dumping of waste or other material
 - Littering in public places and natural sites
- Strengthen enforcement powers by allowing Sanitary Authority officers to issue fixed penalty notices for improper disposal and storage of waste that creates public health issues
- Protection of our coastlines and building climate resilience:
 - MUR 4 billion allocated to the Coastal Erosion Adaptation Programme
 - Development of a National Shoreline Management Strategy

Building Energy Secure Mauritius

- Achieving 60% renewable energy mix by 2035
- Development of 220 megawatts of Solar PV generation integrated with battery storage
- Incentives to households and businesses to invest in renewable energy through new net metering and carbon-neutral schemes
- Promoting rooftop solar adoption through a grant covering 25% of installation costs, up to MUR 75,000 per household

Transport

- Moving towards electric buses, supported by new solar-powered charging stations
- Introduction of a cashless ticketing system across bus and metro
- Improvements to licensing processes by reviewing key transport authorities
- Full digitalisation of vehicle ownership transfers
- Online payment of registration, duties, and fees

Ease of Doing Business

- Introduction of Silent Agreement and New Business Facilitation Bill
- Enhancement of Golden Visa Scheme: Eligibility for Permanent Resident Permit with minimum investment of USD 1 million

Small Medium Enterprises (SME)

- Introduction of a Start-up Act
- Establishment of Public-private Start-Up Council to oversee implementation and coordination
- Launch of EDB Accelerator Scheme
- Implementation of a digital management patent system
- Adoption of a flexible start-up labour framework

Healthcare

- Allocation of MUR 1.5 billion to modernize and expand existing infrastructure



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Industry measures (cont'd)

Pension reforms

- First tier of the Pension System: The Basic Retirement Pension (BRP)
 - Addressing the Universality aspect of the BRP (Effective 1 January 2027)
 - Introduction of a flexible State Age Pension (SAP)
 - Early access from age 60 reinstated on an elective basis
 - Introduction of a means-tested SAP
 - Progressive tapering of benefits up to a monthly income of MUR 50,000
- Second tier of the Pension System: The Mandatory National Contributory Retirement Scheme
 - Enhancing the sustainability and robustness of the National Pension Fund
 - Transition from the National Pension Fund (NPF) to the National Pension and Provident Fund (NPPF), with a shift to a defined-contribution scheme effective 1 July 2027
 - Tiered contribution rates:
 - Up to MUR 50,000: 1.5% by employee and 7.5% by employer
 - MUR 50,000 to MUR 225,000: 3% by employee and 10.5% by employer

“These pension reforms seek to enhance long-term sustainability by introducing a more targeted State Age Pension and transitioning to a contributory retirement system that strengthens individual retirement savings.”

Agriculture

- Contribution of MUR 100M annually over next three years:
 - rehabilitate 500 hectares of land owned by small and medium planters
 - targeting sugar production of 250,000 tonnes by 2030

Livestock

- Subsidisation of MUR 75M for animal feed purchases
- MUR 50M for local construction of a state-of-the-art veterinary hospital
- Production of at least 25% of the food requirements by 2035
- Introduction of a Food Security and Nutrition Bill
- Food production land to be doubled to 25,000 arpents by 2035



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Housing and Infrastructure

Housing

- MUR 2 billion allocated for off-site infrastructure under Phase One of the 8,000 social housing programme
- Allocated for drainage infrastructure at Highlands and Riche Terre
- MUR 150 million allocated for 100 serviced plots for middle-income households

Infrastructure

- Transport and connectivity:
 - MUR 2 billion allocated to M4 Motorway project from Forbach to the airport
 - MUR 2.7 billion allocated to airport expansion and modernization, including digital Border Control System
- Port and Maritime Infrastructure :
 - USD 1 billion Island Container Terminal Project under a Government-to-Government arrangement with India
 - MUR 7 billion allocated to strategic port projects

- Water infrastructure:
 - MUR 175 million allocated to provide water tanks and fittings to approximately 11,000 households
 - MUR 6.4 billion will be invested over three years to enhance water security
- Rodrigues Regional Infrastructure:
 - MUR 11.2 billion has been allocated to Rodrigues, including MUR 5.5 billion for recurrent expenditure and MUR 825 million for capital investment

“The Budget boosts housing and infrastructure to improve living standards, connectivity, and long-term economic growth and resilience.”



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AI Artificial Intelligence

AML Anti Money Laundering

APS Advance Payment System

BRP Basic Retirement Pension

CCR Corporate Climate Responsibility

CFT Combating the Financing of Terrorism

CI Chargeable Income

CIGA Core Income Generating Activities

CSR Corporate Social Responsibility

EDB Economic Development Board

ESAAMLG Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group

FDI Foreign Direct Investment

GBC Global Business Company

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GVA Gross Value Added

ICOS International Centre for Ocean Studies

ICT Information and Communication Technology

IMF The International Monetary Fund

MITD Mauritius Institute of Training and Development

MNE Multinational Enterprise

MRA Mauritius Revenue Authority

MTPA Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority

MUR Mauritian Rupee

NPF National Pension Fund

NPPF National Pension and Provident Fund

NRII National Research and Innovation Institute

NSIF National Social Inclusion Foundation

PV Photovoltaic

QDMTT Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax

SADC Southern African Development Community

SAP State Age Pension

SDDS Special Data Dissemination Standard

SEN Special Educational Needs

SEZ Special Economic Zones

SME Small and Medium Enterprise

STC State Trading Corporation

TDS Tax Deducted at Source

UOM University of Mauritius

UPE Ultimate Parent Entity

USD United States Dollar

VAT Value Added Tax



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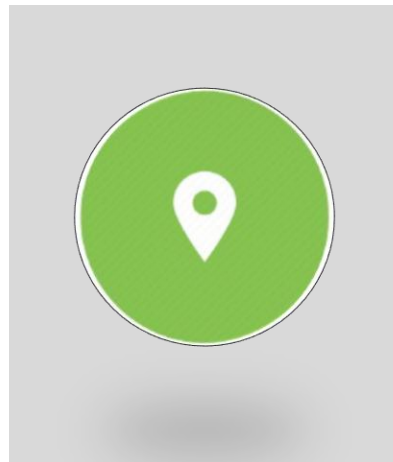
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