



# Key highlights

Budget 2026/27

June 2026

**forv/s**  
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# Foreword

## Budget highlights

### Rebuilding strength and unlocking the future.

Budget 2026/2027 marks the next stage in Mauritius' efforts to restore fiscal strength while laying the foundations for sustainable, long-term growth. While last year's Budget was primarily designed to stabilise the economy and rebuild confidence, this year's measures signal a broader and more forward-looking agenda, with renewed emphasis on skills, innovation, infrastructure, energy security, food security, pension reform and the emergence of new growth drivers.

The macroeconomic position has improved, although the recovery remains fragile. Inflation has eased to 3.7%, unemployment has declined to 5.7%, foreign reserves have strengthened, and tourist arrivals exceeded 1.4 million, while ICT and financial services continue to support economic activity. However, Mauritius must still contend with high public debt, sustained pressure on public expenditure, external shocks, climate-related risks, skills shortages and weak productivity.

Compared with Budget 2025/2026, the outlook is more stable. Last year, public sector debt represented around 88.5% of GDP, while the budget deficit stood at 9.3% of GDP for FY 2024/2025. Public sector debt is now estimated at Rs 681.9 billion, or 87.8% of GDP, by end June 2026 and is projected to decline to 85.5% of GDP by end June 2027. The budget deficit is also expected to narrow from 6.0% of GDP in FY 2025/2026 to 3.7% of GDP in FY 2026/2027.

Against this backdrop, the policy direction is clear: fiscal consolidation remains central, but the instruments are becoming more targeted. The 2025/26 Budget relied on urgent repair measures, including vehicle duties, VAT changes, personal tax reform and fair-share contributions. The 2026/27 Budget builds on that foundation through selected duty increases, a new 5% Insurance Premium Tax, a higher 35% tax band for income above Rs 12 million, further tax administration measures and a reinforced role for the Economic Development Board in facilitating investment and business transformation.

A notable feature of the Budget is the decision to raise revenue without increasing the standard VAT rate. This protects households and consumers from a broad-based tax increase, while shifting the burden towards specific products, sectors and higher-income taxpayers. The approach is measured, but it will still influence costs, pricing and cash-flow planning for affected businesses and individuals.

For individuals, the key change concerns the treatment of very high-income earners. Under Budget 2025/2026, the personal income tax regime was simplified into three bands: 0% on the first Rs 500,000 of chargeable income, 10% on the next Rs 500,000 and 20% on the remainder. Budget 2026/2027 keeps the broad structure intact for most taxpayers but introduces a new higher band for very high-income earners: income above Rs 1 million and up to Rs 12 million would continue to be taxed at 20%, while income exceeding Rs 12 million would be taxed at 35%. The key change is therefore not a general

increase in personal tax rates, but a targeted increase for individuals earning above Rs 12 million. This preserves the simplified structure introduced last year, while placing a higher burden on the highest-income segment and raising competitiveness considerations for attracting and retaining foreign talent and high-value professionals.

Beyond taxation, the Budget seeks to strengthen the investment and innovation ecosystem. The commencement date of the income tax exemption under an Investment Certificate issued by the Economic Development Board will now be aligned with the start of operations rather than incorporation, making the incentive more practical and commercially relevant for investors. The Budget also reinforces the start-up agenda through tax holiday for start-ups, revised rules for innovative start-ups under the Occupation Permit framework and by promoting AI and digital technology activities in the Special Economic Zone ("SEZ") at Côte d'Or.

The Côte d'Or SEZ could become one of the Budget's most consequential initiatives if implementation matches ambition. Designed to attract artificial intelligence and digital technology investors, it may offer 100% foreign ownership, special data centre electricity tariffs, duty and tax reliefs, VAT recovery on buildings and capital goods, concessionary rental arrangements and fast-track work or occupation permits for specialised personnel. If executed effectively, it could strengthen Mauritius' position as a regional platform for digital investment, data infrastructure and technology-led services.

# Foreword

## Budget highlights

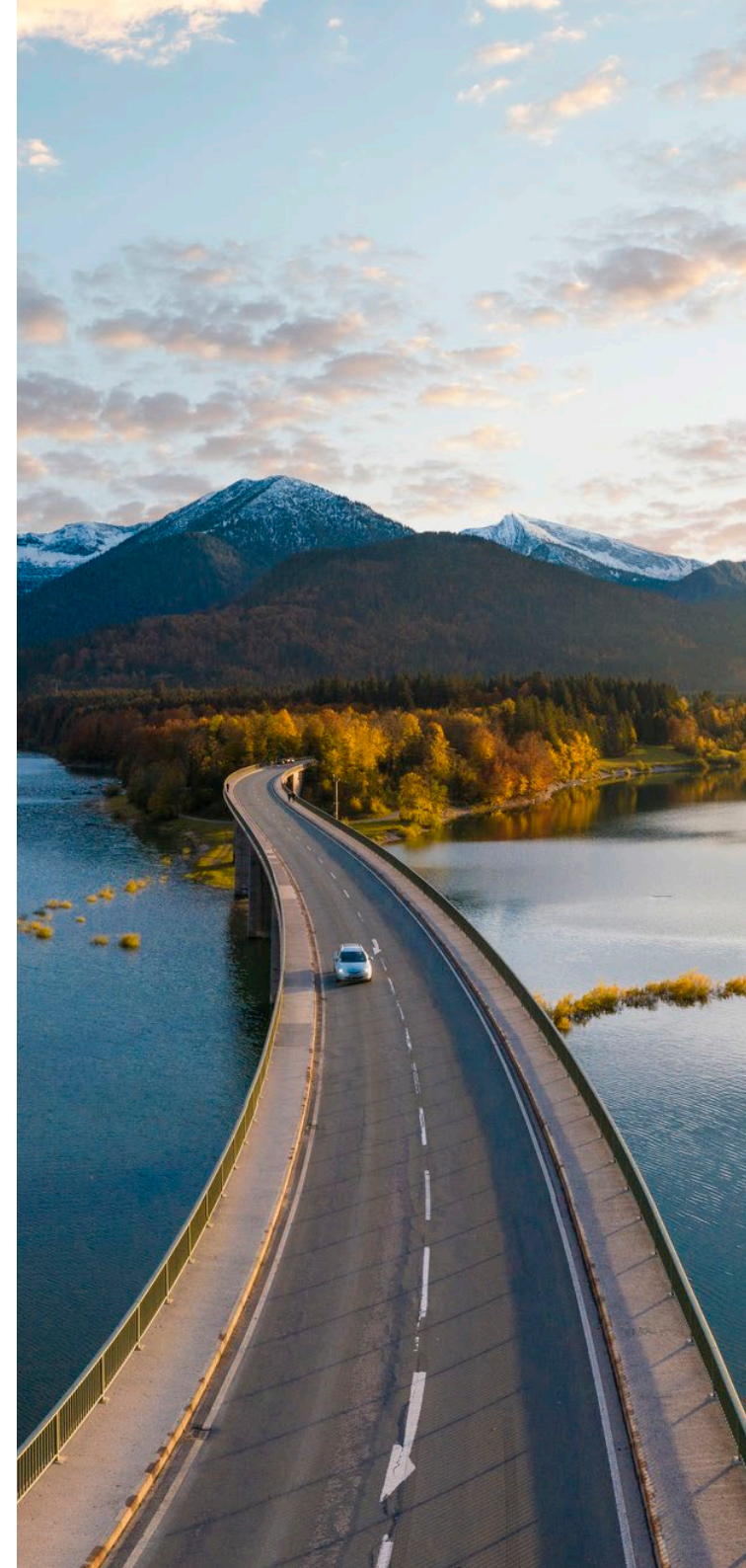
Pension reform is another major structural shift. The new State Age Pension will replace the Basic Retirement Pension from 1 January 2027, while the CSG retirement benefit will be subsumed into that framework. More significantly for employers and employees, the CSG and the Portable Retirement Gratuity Fund are expected to cease as from June 2027 and be replaced by contributions to a revamped National Pensions Fund operating on a defined-contribution basis from 1 July 2027. This will require careful planning, particularly in relation to payroll costs, employee communication, retirement benefits and long-term workforce strategy.

Businesses should therefore assess the Budget through both a risk and opportunity lens. Key areas for review include pricing, insurance costs, employee remuneration, payroll contributions, cash flow and reporting obligations. Companies should also consider whether the EDB-related incentives, the Côte d'Or SEZ framework and the evolving start-up rules create opportunities for expansion, restructuring or new investment.

Overall, Budget 2026/2027 signals a transition from crisis stabilisation to a more disciplined and forward-looking phase of economic management. In our view, it adopts a practical and balanced approach: protecting consumers by keeping the VAT rate unchanged, while using targeted tax measures to support fiscal consolidation. Mauritius must now sustain the momentum through strong execution, better tax administration, strict spending control, clear implementation of pension reform, higher productivity and continued progress towards investment-led growth. Businesses should plan early, strengthen compliance and reassess their operating models to manage risks and capture emerging opportunities.

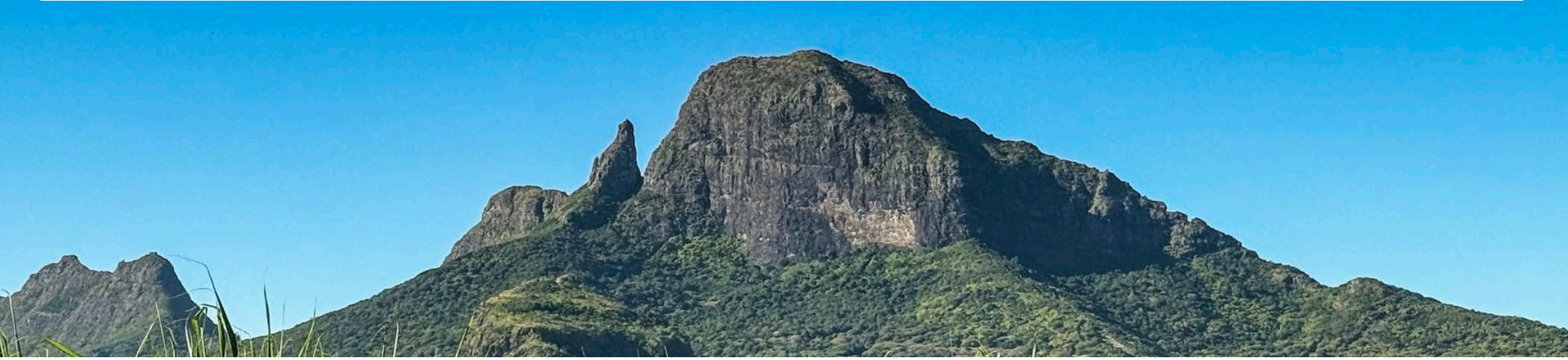


**Roomesh Ramchurn FCCA**  
Tax Partner



# Corporate Tax

## Tax measures



### Income Tax Act – Corporate

- The tax exemption period under an Investment Certificate issued by the Economic Development Board shall start from the company's commencement of operations rather than from its incorporation date.
- Corporate tax rate of 3% shall not be applicable from profits derived from the export of live animals.
- The 10-year tax holiday granted to captive insurance companies with licence issued prior to June 2026 shall be extended for another 5 years.
- Start-ups shall benefit from a 10-year income tax holiday, applicable from the date they commence operations.
- Trusts and foundations with resident settlors, founders or beneficiaries shall not fall under the definition of Global Business Entity.
- A company having chargeable income of more than MUR 24 million shall continue to be subject to the Faire Share Contribution. The criteria of whether its supplies exceeding MUR 24 million or it was required to be registered for VAT shall no longer be applicable.
- Non-resident companies providing ICT-related services such that supply of software, software licences, software applications and software maintenance services as well as distance maintenance of programmes and ICT equipment shall be liable to income tax in Mauritius.
- The definition of core income generating activities for Investment Advisers or Asset Managers will be expanded to include the management of non-securities assets such as loan receivables, mortgage-backed exposures and invoice financing portfolios allowing them to benefit from the partial exemption regime.
- The investment tax credit of 15% per year over three years, amounting to 45% in total, granted to manufacturing companies acquiring new plant and machinery, artificial intelligence solutions and patents, with qualifying investment shall be extended up to 30 June 2029.
- Annual allowance claimed by hotels on qualifying capital expenditure shall be reduced from 30% to 15%.

# Corporate Tax

## Tax measures

- Companies shall no longer offset unused tax credits, including foreign tax credits, against the Corporate Climate Responsibility levy. The levy shall become payable quarterly under the Advance Payment System on a phased basis as follows:

# 25%

in FY 2026/27

# 50%

in FY 2027/28

# 75%

in FY 2028/29

# Full APS

by FY 2029/30.

- Removal of the 150% deduction of expenditure for hotel cleaning, renovation and embellishment and the double deduction for expenditure on Joint Tertiary Education contracts with African universities as from 01 July 2026.

### Income Tax Act – Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (QDMTT)

The following shall be clarified in line with the OECD GloBE rules:

- Investment funds and real estate investment vehicles shall be exempted from QDMTT where they are the parent entity of an MNE, with effect from 1 July 2025.
- Consolidated adjustments relating to intra-group transactions shall be allowed in computing net income or loss.
- The fiscal year of an MNE shall follow the accounting period used by the ultimate parent entity for consolidated financial statements prepared under acceptable accounting standards.
- QDMTT returns shall be due no later than 15 months from the end of the month in which the fiscal year ends.
- Taxpayers shall now be allowed to amend a QDMTT return within three years from submission.
- The penalty for non-payment of QDMTT shall be revised from 5% to 2.5%.

### Income Tax Act – Insurance Premium Tax

- An Insurance Premium Tax of 5% on short-term general insurance will take effect from 1 January 2027 and will apply to both new and renewed policies.

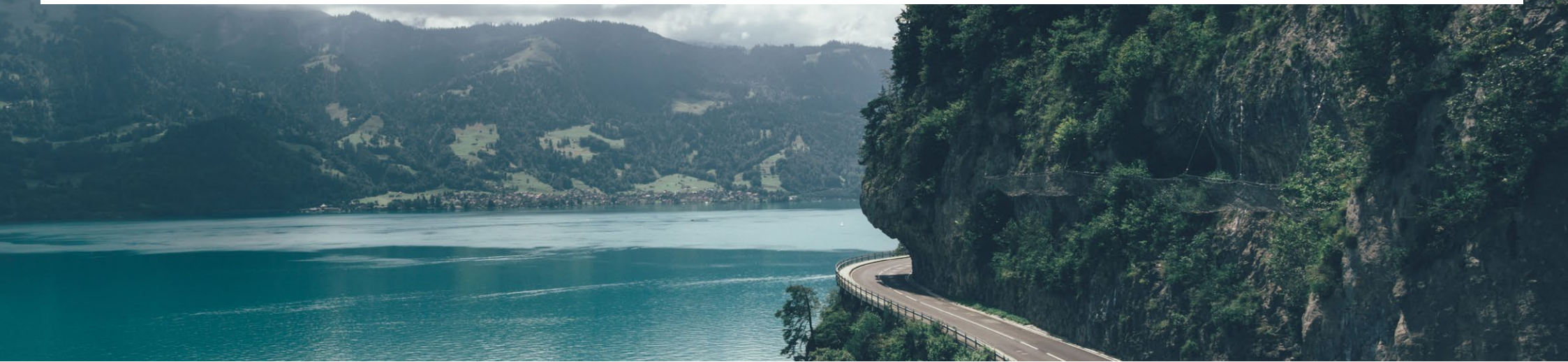
### Income Tax Act – Tax Deducted at Source (“TDS”)

- The scope of TDS shall be extended to cover payments as per table below:

Scope of Services	Rate of TDS
Resident or non-resident service providers under a single contract exceeding MUR 300,000 for software supply, licences, applications, maintenance, or remote maintenance services	1%
Persons providing advertising, promotional, endorsement, digital content, or marketing services through social media or similar electronic platforms	5%

# Value added tax

## Tax measures



### Extension of VAT Exemption on Accommodation for Qualifying International Events

To attract international events to Mauritius, the category of qualifying events eligible for VAT exemption on accommodation shall be extended to include:

- international sports events, excluding championships or leagues organised by regional or international sports federations; and
- international television and cinema awards events.

### Zero-Rating of Common Salt for VAT Purposes

- Common salt shall be zero-rated for VAT purposes, whether it is produced locally or imported.

### Zero-Rating of Postal Services for VAT Purposes

- Postal services shall be zero-rated, instead of exempt, for VAT purposes.

### VAT Treatment of Photovoltaic Systems and Components

- It shall be clarified that photovoltaic systems and their components, including photovoltaic generators, photovoltaic panels, photovoltaic batteries, and photovoltaic inverters, shall be exempt from VAT instead being classified as zero-rated.

### VAT Exemption on Entrance Fees to Sports Events

- It shall be specified that the VAT exemption on entrance fees to sporting events shall apply to

all sports disciplines under the jurisdiction of a National Sports Federation.

### VAT Exemption on Donated Sports Goods for National Sports Federations

- Provision shall be made to grant a VAT exemption on goods related to sports activities that are received as donations from abroad by a National Sports Federation.

### Increase in Fees Payable for VAT Rulings

- The fees payable for a VAT ruling shall be revised as follows:

Category of Person	Current Rates	New Rates
Individual	MUR 3,000	MUR 5,000
Other persons	MUR 15,000	MUR 75,000

# Value added tax

## Tax measures

### Management License Services Reclassified

- The supply of services by FSC licensed management companies to corporations holding a Global Business Licence, trusts whose settlor and majority of beneficiaries are non-residents, and foundations whose founder and majority of beneficiaries are non-residents shall become VAT-exempt instead of zero-rated.

### Payment Services Zero Rated

- Payment services provided to Global Business Licence corporations by Bank of Mauritius and licensed payment service providers shall be zero-rated instead of exempt supplies.

### Foreign suppliers of digital and electronic services

A foreign supplier of digital and electronic services shall not be required to:

- Register for VAT purposes where taxable supplies are made exclusively to a VAT-registered person. In such cases, the VAT reverse charge mechanism shall apply;
- Appoint a tax representative for the purposes of filing VAT returns and remitting VAT;
- Compulsorily register for VAT purposes where the annual turnover of taxable supplies does not exceed MUR 3 million; and

- Disclose details of recipients of taxable supplies in Mauritius where such disclosure would contravene applicable confidentiality obligations in the supplier's jurisdiction.

### Online Market places and digital platforms

- Online marketplaces and digital platforms shall be included within the scope of digital and electronic services.

### Electronic books are exempted for VAT

- Electronic books shall, henceforth, be exempt from VAT.

### Remittance of VAT in Foreign Currency by Accommodation Service Providers

- A VAT-registered person engaged in the provision of accommodation services in a hotel or tourist residence shall remit 50 per cent of the VAT payable in foreign currency.

### VAT Exemption on Donated Goods for NSIF-Funded Organisations

- Provision shall be made to exempt VAT from any goods donated from abroad to a Non-Governmental Organisation or Non-Profit Organisation receiving funding from the National Social Inclusion Foundation under Funding Instrument 1, provided that such goods are directly related to the organisation's normal activities.



# Individual tax

## Tax measures



### Income Tax Act – Individuals

- Qualifying expatriate employees of a company that manufactures solar photovoltaic systems shall be exempted from income tax for 4 years.
- The exemption threshold for lump sums received as pension, retiring allowance or severance allowance shall be increased from MUR 3 million to MUR 3.5 million.
- Disturbance allowance payable to public officers posted to Rodrigues or the Outer Islands shall be exempt from income tax.
- As from 01 January 2026, persons having reached 60 years but not eligible for the basic retirement pension shall benefit from an increase in their monthly income support payable from MUR 10,000 to MUR 10,370.
- Abolishment of income support to persons not eligible to basic retirement pension.
- A new tax band shall be applicable:

Chargeable income	New tax rates
MUR 0 to MUR 500,000	0%
MUR 500,001 to MUR 1,000,000	10%
MUR 1,000,001 to MUR 12 million	20%
Above MUR 12 million	35%

- The Fair Share Contribution at the rate of 15%, applicable to individuals on the portion of their liable income (chargeable income plus dividends) exceeding MUR 12 million, shall cease to apply.

# Tax administration

## General

### General

- The Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA) is empowered to raise an assessment beyond the statutory time limit, in case of fraud or wilful neglect.
- The stay of assessment powers of the MRA has been extended to cover cases of non-submission of Tourist Fee.
- The time limit for issuing an assessment or claim has been extended from 1 year to 2 years where enquiries, investigations, or criminal proceedings are discontinued or concluded by a court decision.
- The MRA is introducing a framework allowing early settlement of tax issues through a written Compliance Agreement made before an assessment is issued. The agreement, which sets out agreed matters falling under the Revenue Laws, tax, interest, and payment terms, is binding on both parties.
- Revenue Laws are Acts and Regulations falling under the First Schedule of The Mauritius Revenue Authority Act 2004.

- Taxpayers who enter into a Compliance Agreement waive their right to object or appeal in respect of the matters covered by the agreement. Where they fully cooperate during the audit process, the Director-General may waive or remit applicable assessing penalties or penalties for non-compliance. However, the agreement ceases to bind the MRA where the taxpayer fails to comply with its terms or where material information has not been disclosed.
- Company secretaries, managers, and principal officers are personally deemed liable for a company's unpaid income tax. This liability will be limited by redefining "principal officer" to cover only executive management, in line with the VAT Act.
- The MRA has electronic access to the Civil Status Database and the Central Population Database for the purpose of obtaining relevant information required in the administration and enforcement of revenue laws.

- The MRA may collect data from crypto-asset service providers for automatic exchange of information with foreign tax authorities under the OECD framework.

### Tax Residence Certificate Fee

- The service fees payable for the issuance of a Tax Residence Certificate has been increased as follows:

Category of Persons	Current Fees	New Fees
Collective Investment Scheme	USD 1,000	USD 2,000
Individual	MUR 1,000	MUR 2,000
Other applicants	USD 200	USD 500

# Tax administration

## General

### Statement of Utility Transactions

- The Central Water Authority and the Central Electricity Board is required to submit an annual electronic statement to the MRA for customers whose total payments exceed MUR 100,000, showing the total amount paid per customer.

### Statement of Insured Vehicles

- Insurance companies have to submit an annual electronic statement for motor vehicles insured above MUR 2 million, indicating the insured value and policyholder's name.

### Access to Civil Status Information

- The MRA has electronic access to the Registrar of Civil Status systems to obtain data from the Civil Status and Central Population Databases.

### Implementation of the OECD Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework

- The MRA is empowered to collect information from Reporting Crypto-Asset Service Providers to facilitate automatic exchange of information with foreign tax authorities under the OECD Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework.

### Value Added Tax

- The time of supply is the earlier of invoice issue or payment receipt; if neither occurs, it is deemed to be three months after delivery of goods or completion of services.

- The period for claiming unclaimed input VAT credits shall be reduced from 36 months to 24 months from the original claim date.

### Customs Tariff

- The MRA may reclaim VAT on imported goods where exemption conditions are not met; and (ii) a beneficiary of duty-free motor vehicle facilities may acquire another duty-free vehicle only after the prescribed exemption period has expired, in line with the PRB 2026 provisions.
- The MRA is also authorised to publish National Notes on its website to guide importers on local goods classification.

### Excise

- The Act allows the stocktaking of bottled water to be carried out over a period determined by the MRA, instead of on a quarterly basis as is the case for sugar-sweetened beverages.

### Fixed Penalties under the Registration Duty Act

- Fixed penalties under the Registration Duty Act shall now be at least Rs 500.

### Duty Remission and Payment

- Any refund or remission of duty or tax under the Registration Duty Act or the Land (Duties and Taxes) Act shall require approval from the Ministry of Finance.

### Electronic Submission of Deed or Document

- Attorneys must submit deeds and documents for registration electronically via the Registrar-General's online system.

### Recovery of Dues

- The Registrar-General may recover exemptions granted on a first property purchase if they were obtained through false or misleading declarations.

### Revenue Tribunal

#### Amount Payable on Lodging of Appeal

- For all appeals to the Revenue Tribunal, the fees to lodge an appeal shall be 5% of the amount claimed or MUR 5 million, whichever is lower.

#### Notice to Officers to Provide Evidence to the Tribunal

- The power to summon witnesses to the Revenue Tribunal shall be extended to include current and former MRA employees.

# Tax administration

## Customs

### Customs Clearance Subject to Full Payment of Duties and Taxes

- With a view to mitigating the risk of non-payment, goods shall henceforth be cleared at Customs only upon receipt of full payment of the applicable duties and taxes.
- At present, goods are released upon submission of payment instructions by importers.

### Source of Funds for Import Transactions

- The MRA is empowered to ask importers, on a risk-based basis, to state and prove the source of funds used for import transactions of Rs 500,000 or more.

### Time Limit for Replies on Suspected Prohibited Goods

- MRA Customs is required to set a 30-day time limit for Ministries and Government Agencies to reply to queries on suspected prohibited goods, in order to avoid delays in the customs clearance process.

### Mandatory Presence of Customs Officers in Customs-Controlled Areas

- Provision has been made to require the compulsory presence of customs officers during any examination, seizure or removal of goods in customs-controlled areas by other law enforcement agencies, even where such action is carried out under a valid warrant. This enable customs authorities to properly record, and document goods removed from customs-controlled areas.

### Disposal of IPR-Infringing Goods Following Settlement

- Imported goods found to infringe intellectual property rights are destroyed by Customs at the expense of the right holder, where the importer and the right holder agree to settle the matter out of court.

### Declaration of High-Value Currency, Precious Items and Jewellery by Passengers

- A passenger in possession of currency, precious stones, precious metals or jewellery with a value exceeding Rs 500,000 is required to declare such items to a Customs Officer.
- Any passenger who fails or refuses to make such a declaration or who makes a false declaration, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 5 million.
- The MRA Customs is also be empowered to apply to a Magistrate for an order requiring a passenger to undergo a medical examination where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the passenger has concealed items, including precious stones or jewellery, within their body.

### Import of Small Quantities of Vehicle Spare Parts for Personal Use

- The restriction on bringing small quantities of spare parts for vehicles for personal use in his luggage or in a small consignment shall be removed.

### Penalty for Failure to Declare Deferred VAT on Imported Capital Goods

- A VAT registered person may elect to defer the payment of VAT on the import of capital goods of value of MUR 500,000 or more provided that the deferred VAT is duly declared in his VAT return for the relevant taxable period.
- Non-compliance with this requirement is subject to a penalty of Rs 10,000, with a right of appeal available to the importer. Where the importer fails to regularise the position in the subsequent VAT return, the MRA is required to proceed to recover the unpaid VAT.
- Consequential amendments are going to be made to the VAT Act.

### Assessment of Consignments by Sampling

- The MRA is empowered to issue an assessment for unpaid taxes in respect of an entire consignment of goods based on the results obtained from a tested or verified sample.

### Penalties for customs offences

The applicable penalties has been increased to ensure that they are commensurate with the nature and severity of the offence in the following cases:

- Where the master or any crew member of an aircraft or vessel tampers with aircraft or vessel stores;

# Tax administration

## Customs

- Where an importer contravenes the conditions of the drawback scheme, which provides for the refund of duties paid on imported goods upon their subsequent export;
- Where a person smuggles goods into Mauritius or imports prohibited or restricted goods; and
- Where a person commits an offence in relation to an import under the Customs Act for which no specific penalty is otherwise provided. In such cases, the offender, upon conviction, be liable to a fine as follows:
  - a. where the value of the goods does not exceed Rs 1,500, a fine not exceeding Rs 100,000; and
  - b. where the value of the goods exceeds Rs 1,500, a fine equivalent to three times the amount of duty, excise duty, and taxes payable on those goods, or Rs 200,000, whichever is higher.
- Where the MRA Customs compounds an offence, the offender is liable to pay, in addition to any unpaid duties and taxes and the compounding amount, a penalty not exceeding 50 per cent of the unpaid duties and taxes, together with interest at a rate of 0.5 per cent per month.
- The application of the penalty provisions for failure to (1) submit a Bill of Entry or (2) make amendments to a manifest, where applicable, within five working days after the landing of an aircraft or the berthing of a vessel, are deferred until 30 June 2028.
- The fee payable for a ruling by MRA Customs on the classification or origin of goods has been increased from Rs 500 to Rs 1,000.
- The fee payable by operators for an electronic seal, an electronic monitoring solution used for the transfer of goods under customs control from one location to another, has been increased from Rs 150 to Rs 350.
- The responsibility for collecting the processing fee for a Bill of Entry submitted at Customs rest with the TradeNet user submitting the Bill of Entry. The fee is going to be remitted to the MRA not later than 30 working days after the end of the relevant month.



## Other measures

### Customs and Excise Duty



#### Customs Duty

- The 15% customs duty applied on quartz slabs used as countertop shall be abolished as from 20 June 2026.
- Exemption granted to importers in semi-knocked down condition for further processing resulting in at least 20% value addition shall be abolished by inflating local expenses in the computation of value addition.
- Alcoholic products manufacturers are exempted from the payment of customs duty on imported wine used as input in the production of excisable goods, to avoid double taxation.

#### Excise Duty

- As from 20 June 2026, the following rates of excise duty are applicable on tobacco products:

Tobacco Products	Current	New
Cigars (per kg)	MUR 25,861	MUR 28,447
Cigarillos (per thousand)	MUR 15,101	MUR 16,611
Cigarettes (per thousand)	MUR 7,488	MUR 8,237

# Other measures

## Customs and Excise Duty

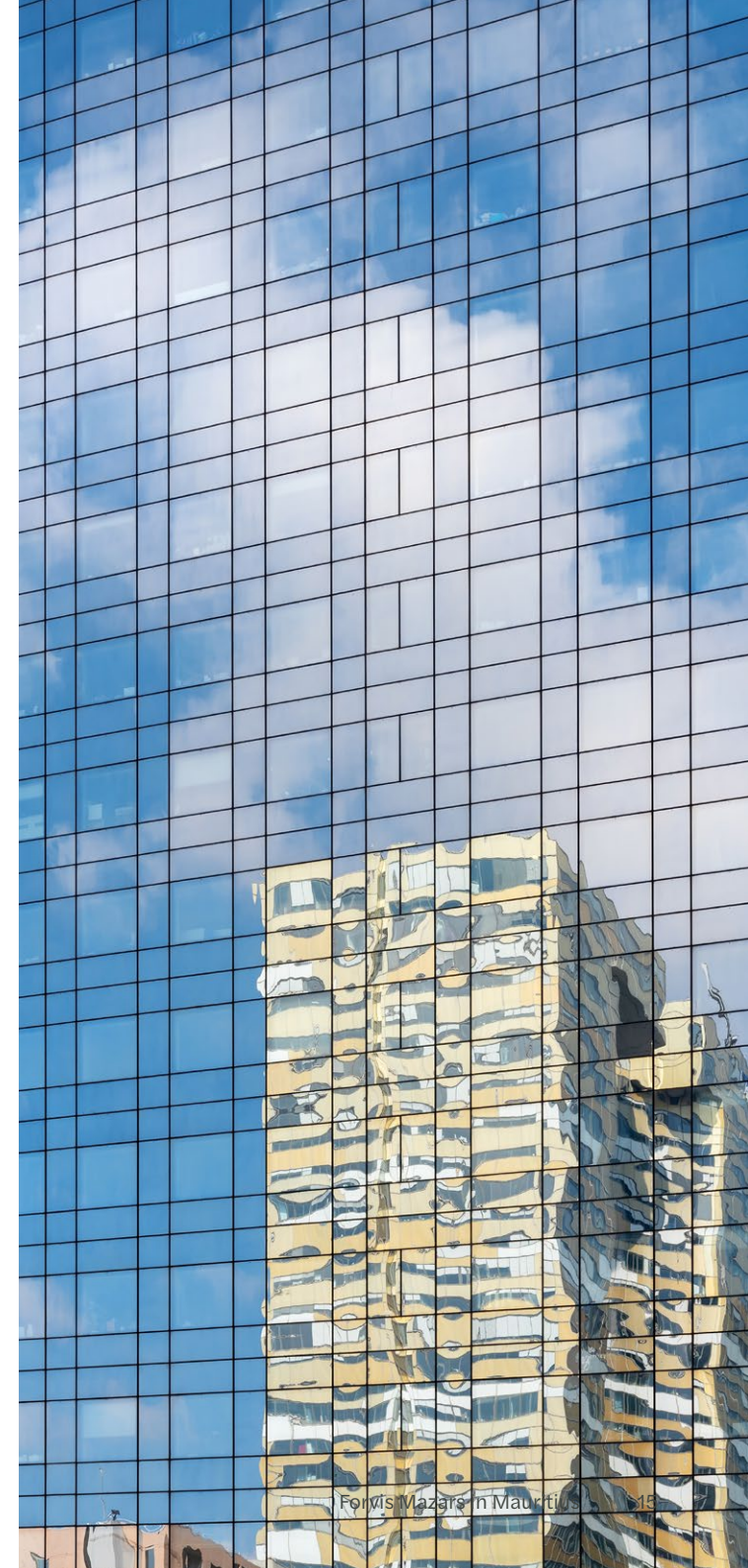
### Excise Duty

- Excise duty on alcoholic products has been increased by 10%, except for beer, wine and liqueur, as from 20 June 2026 (per litre of absolute alcohol):

Main Alcoholic Products	Current	New
Rum	MUR 796.50	MUR 876.15
Liqueur	MUR 541.20	MUR 876.15
Cane spirits	MUR 796.50	MUR 876.15
Whisky – in bulk for bottling	MUR 1,538.65	MUR 1,692.50
Whisky – in bottle	MUR 2,459.70	MUR 2,705.70

### Excise Duty – Motor Vehicles

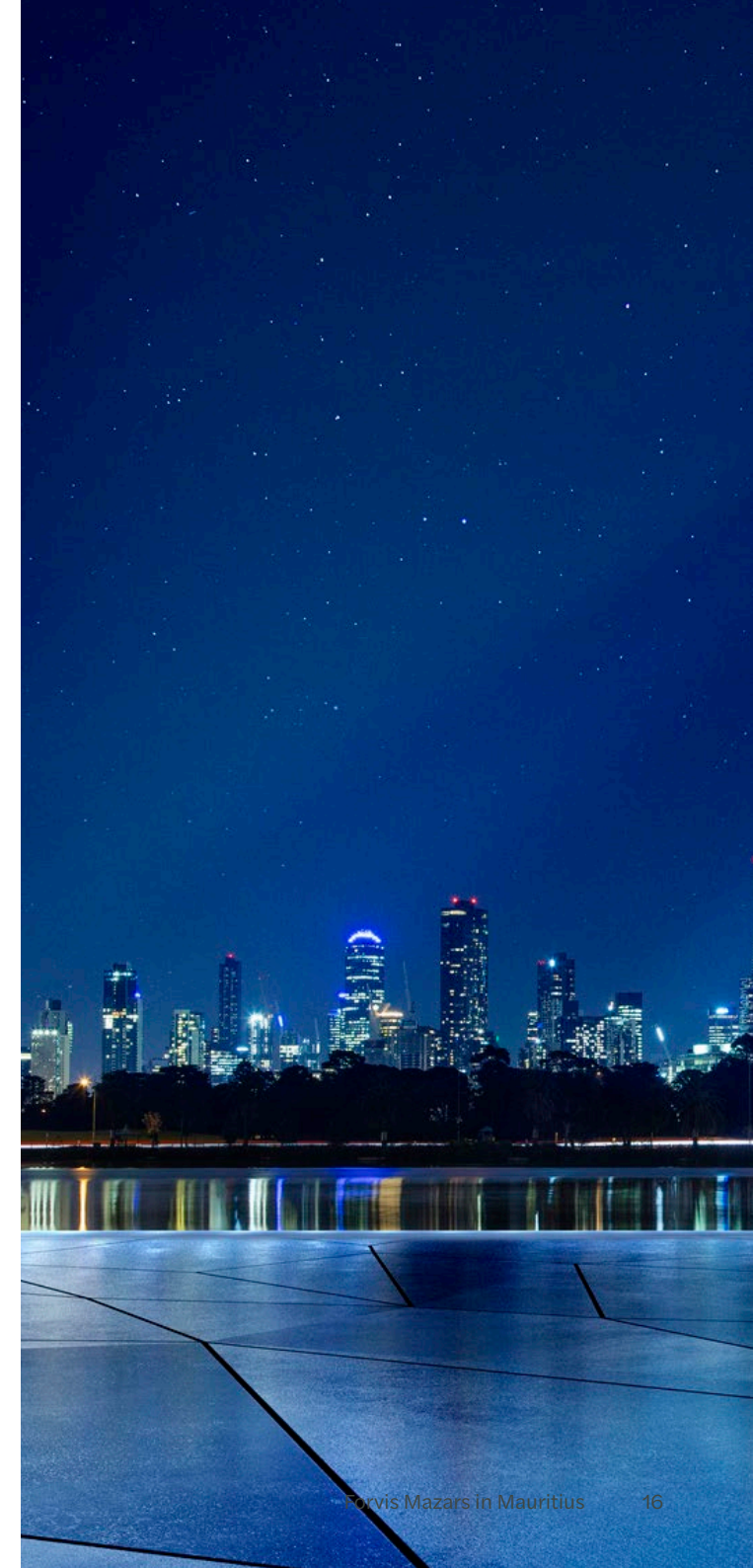
- Motor vehicle owners who have opted for the assignment of an old or personalised registration mark that would have been mandatorily assigned to the vehicle shall pay, concurrently with their Motor Vehicle Licence, the annual fees set out opposite.
- Owners may retain an old or personalised registration mark by paying a prescribed fee, even where the mark has not been assigned to another vehicle.
- Individuals may reserve and purchase old or personalised registration marks online, only for themselves, their spouse, next-of-kin, ascendants or descendants.
- A reduced fee shall be charged for the transfer of such marks to a spouse, next-of-kin, ascendant or descendant.
- Excise duty exemption on a motor vehicle shall be granted to a parent or legal guardian of a disabled person aged 18 and above who receives a permanent carer's allowance.
- Renewal of a Motor Vehicle Licence shall be allowed only once all outstanding traffic fines have been paid.



## Other measures

### Customs and Excise Duty

Registration Mark	Annual Fee (MUR)
<b>Old Registration Mark</b>	
Only 1 number (between 1 and 10,000)	10,000
Any number between 10 and 10,000	5,000
(i) A letter (A–Z) + number 1–9999	2,000
(ii) 2 letters (AA–ZZ) + number 1–9999	3,000
<b>Personalised Registration Mark</b>	
(i) 3 letters + number 1–9999	5,000
(ii) 4 letters + number 1–9999	7,500
(iii) 5 letters + number 1–9999	10,000
(iv) 6 letters + number 1–999	12,500
(v) 7 letters + number 1–99	15,000
(vi) 8 letters + number 1–9	17,500
Grouping of alphabets up to 9 letters	25,000



# Other measures

## Financial Services Sector

### Financial Reporting Act

#### Amendments to be brought to the FRC Act:

- Provide a framework for relevant entities to adopt internationally accepted sustainability reporting standards.
- Allow sustainability reporting to be made voluntary or mandatory, depending on the type, size and importance of the entity.
- Allow the Minister responsible for corporate affairs, on the recommendation of the Financial Reporting Council (FRC), to make regulations on sustainability reporting.
- Provide for the FRC to take enforcement actions for non-compliance with sustainability reporting standards.

### Financial Services Act

- On-site inspections shall be included as part of the assistance that may be extended to a foreign supervisory institution.
- Conduct of on-site inspections by the FSC includes assistance required from a foreign supervisory institution.
- Global Business Licensees are required to comply with FSC guidelines on bank signatory arrangements.
- The offence relating to submission of false or misleading information also applies to past licensees of the FSC.

- The FSC is empowered to take action against advertisements misleading investors or undermine confidence and fairness in the financial market.
- Introduction of a new Private Wealth Management Licence, with permitted activities specified in FSC Rules, to support the development of Mauritius as a wealth management and family office hub.
- Require submission of all applications, including for the appointment of officers, through the FSC One Platform or as otherwise determined by the FSC.
- Establishment of a conservatorship framework empowering the FSC to appoint a conservator over licensees facing financial or operational challenges, with the aim of protecting clients, creditors, and assets.
- Extend immunity and protection against personal liability to FSC administrators and conservators, to the extent that they act in good faith in carrying out their statutory functions.
- Establish the National Fintech Governance Committee to coordinate and oversee the implementation of fintech strategies in Mauritius.
- The FSC is going to introduce a shared fintech licensing and passporting framework, a modular private wealth management licence, and a pension income drawdown framework to complement these legislative amendments.

### Securities Act

- To recognise MINDEX Limited as an official exchange and MINDEX Clearing Limited as an official clearing and settlement facility, as both entities have already obtained the necessary licences from the FSC.

### Variable Capital Companies Act

- A Protected Cell Company may be converted into a Variable Capital Company, thereby ensuring legal continuity.

### Virtual Asset and Initial Token Offering Services Act

- It is mandatory that a senior executive of a virtual asset service provider be both a Mauritius resident and a senior manager, and to prohibit unlicensed persons from soliciting investors in Mauritius for virtual asset transactions or initial token offerings, in order to protect investors from unregulated or abusive practices.

## Other measures

# Regulatory Framework of Businesses

### Regulatory Framework of Businesses

- A copy of the business registration card should be displayed at the main place of business in any format.
- No Debenture Holders' Representative shall be required for Global Business or Authorised Companies issuing debentures only outside Mauritius and not inviting local investors.
- Name reservation period shall be extended from 2 months to 6 months.
- Entities must record date of birth of beneficial owners; existing entities must comply by 30 June 2027.
- Registrar shall accept foreign official documents as proof of company registration.

- Small partnership threshold increased to Rs 100 million turnover.
- Registrar shall inspect Charitable Foundations for AML/CFT compliance purposes.
- Non-compliant Company Service Providers shall face fines up to Rs 200,000.
- Sociétés must maintain and file beneficial ownership info, with a transition period.

### Key incentives under the Côte d'Or SEZ Scheme include:

- A Scheme is to be introduced to promote the establishment of AI and digital technology businesses within the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) at Côte d'Or.
- Eligibility requires compliance with the SEZ

masterplan and sustainability standards (such as LEED or equivalent), allocation of at least 70% of land to approved activities, provision of modern digital infrastructure including renewable energy, and a commitment to the employment and training of Mauritians.

- The Scheme provides a comprehensive package of incentives for Developers, Operators, Founders and Financiers, including full foreign ownership, preferential electricity tariffs for data centres, tax and duty exemptions, VAT recovery on buildings and capital goods, and expedited work and occupation permits for foreign technical personnel.
- Additional incentives for Developers include concessionary rental rates at 40% of market value for 10 years and long-term leases of 30 years, renewable twice for further 30-year periods.

# Other measures

## Anti-Money Laundering

### AML

- For the purpose of AML/CFT supervisory inspections, the Registrar will inspect Charitable Foundations which are non-profit organisation as defined in the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act

Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act (FIAMLA) will be amended as follows:

- clarify the power of the FSC to impose administrative sanctions on financial institutions under its purview for non-compliance with AML/CFT requirements;
- expand the definition of “credit union” to include any societies under the Co-operatives Act which provide financial services to their members; and

- exclude third-party administrators from AML/CFT obligations, as they provide only administrative services to licensed insurers and have lower exposure to AML/CFT risks.

In addition, regulatory authorities will make increasing use of Supervisory Technology solutions to strengthen AML/CFT/CPF oversight.

The Financial Intelligence Unit will also deploy advanced AI systems to improve financial intelligence analysis and support faster detection of suspicious transactions and activities.

### Jewellery Act

The Jewellery Act will be amended to provide the Assay Office with the necessary powers to supervise dealers in jewellery, precious metals and stones for AML/CFT/CPF purposes, inter-alia, to:

- enable prosecution and enforcement actions to be made by the Assay Office rather than in the name of the Director of Assay;
- allow for the refusal to renew, the suspension or cancellation of a dealer’s registration where the dealer fails to comply with AML/CFT/CPF requirements;
- increase the period for keeping records and receipts from 5 years to 7 years, in line with FIAMLA requirements; and
- provide for an aggrieved dealer to have recourse to the Review Panel under the FIAMLA.

# Other measures

## The Banking Act shall be amended to:

- Confidentiality is not applicable where disclosure is legally ordered,
- Financial Crimes Commission can access bank information and use it in court without bank officers' attendance,
- A Judge in Chambers may order disclosure of customer information on application,
- Customer information is going to be disclosed for all financial crimes, not only money laundering,
- Disclosure and reporting obligations override the duty of confidentiality.

## The Morcellement Act will be amended to:

- remove the requirements relating to 'Association Foncière' and 'Green Forest' to enhance public health and safety. The requirement for the provision of 2% green space for morcellements of more than 20 lots will be maintained.

## The Immigration Act shall be amended to:

- Allow proof of single status for marriages outside Mauritius,
- Extend USD 50 residence permit fee to spouses and dependents,
- Introduce paid electronic travel authorization before travel,
- Allow residence permits in digital, card, or paper form,

- Remove Minister's absolute discretion to revoke residence or cancel visas,

## Golden Visa Scheme

- A Golden Visa is granted to applicants committing to invest at least USD 1 million within 12 months in high-value sectors such as FinTech, artificial intelligence, biotechnology, renewable energy, and global treasury. It allows residence in Mauritius for up to two years, renewable, and confers the same tax incentives as a Premium Visa, including taxation on foreign income only when remitted, no deemed remittance for local spending via foreign cards, and exemption on previously taxed foreign funds deposited locally.
- Enhancements to the scheme include eligibility for a Permanent Residence Permit upon making the investment and expedited (within five working days) processing of work permits for accompanying domestic workers.

## Occupation permits

The existing Occupation Permits framework will be reviewed as follows:

- **Investors:**
  - Minimum initial investment shall henceforth be USD 100,000;
  - Minimum annual turnover threshold will be revised at MUR 5 million as from year 3 of registration and MUR 8 million as from year 5 of registration to qualify for renewal; and

- for Innovative Start-ups, performance indicators will be introduced.

## Professionals:

- The existing categories (ProPass and Expert Pass) will be merged in a single category with a minimum basic salary requirement of Rs 50,000; and
- A transition will be made for existing Occupation Permit holders under this category

## Self-employed:

- Minimum business income to be reviewed at MUR 2 million as from year 3 of registration and MUR 5 million as from year 5 of registration to qualify for renewal.
- A new Technical category will also be introduced under a G2G framework while the Family Occupation Permit category will be abolished.

## New pension scheme

- As from 01 July 2027, a new DC scheme will be introduced replacing the CSG and PRGF framework. Under the new scheme, contributions shall be as follows:
- For employees earning up to MUR 50,000 per month
  - Employee shall contribute 1.5% of basic salary while employers contribute 7.5%

## Other measures

- For employees earning more than MUR 50,000 and up to 8 times the median earnings (currently MUR 225,000)
  - Employee shall contribute 3% while employers shall contribute 10.5%
- It is important to highlight that while contribution rates remain unchanged (1.5% and 3.0%), employer contribution rates have increased to 7.5% and 10.5%. This is to take into account the PRGF Contribution rate (4.5%) in addition to the CSG contribution rates (3% and 6% respectively).

### Custom Duty

- Extension of custom duty exemption on eligible utility vehicles to registered SMEs operating in transformative sectors.

### Property Taxes

- First-time buyers acquiring bare land, now also including buyers of agricultural land, shall henceforth benefit from an exemption from Registration Duty on the first Rs 3 million of the property value, compared to Rs 2.5 million previously.
- First-time buyers acquiring an apartment or a house shall be exempted from Registration Duty on the first MUR 6 million on acquisition price, compared to MUR 5 million previously.

- A special levy of 10% shall be applicable on the sale of apartments constructed on state lands and Pas Géométriques, payable by the Vendor. Furthermore, Government will no longer grant, under the G+2 Scheme, leases authorising the sale of apartments constructed on state lands and Pas Géométriques, and will accordingly not authorise the sale of such apartments to foreigners

### Facilitating Transfer of Ownership of Vehicles

#### Facilitating transfer of Ownership Vehicles

To make vehicle ownership transfers easier, faster, and more convenient online, several improvements shall be introduced:

- **Check before buying:** A buyer can check online if the vehicle has any debts or legal issues.
- **No more certificate needed:** The seller no longer needs to provide a “Certificat de Gage sans Déplacement.”
- **Seller’s step:** The seller must get a Unique Identification Number (UIN) from the Registrar-General and provide buyer details.
- **Online process:** With the UIN, the buyer can complete the registration online, including paying all fees.

- **Collecting documents:** The buyer can choose an NLTA office to collect the Registration Book, which are issued after showing valid insurance in the buyer’s name. The Registration Book is also available electronically afterward.

### Sustainability related

- Enforcing a Green Building Code for the construction industry
- Increase in the CEB feed-in tariff to households exporting to the Grid
- Grant of 25% to households on cost of acquisition of rooftop solar PV up to a maximum of MUR 75,000
- MUR 4 billion earmarked under the Coastal Erosion Adaptation Programme
- More than 11.5 kilometres of severely eroded shoreline will be rehabilitated across 17 priority sites around the island.

### Freeport Act

- The prescribed period during which a private freeport developer is authorised to provide warehousing facilities to organisations to store goods in the freeport zone has been removed.

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All information is believed to be correct at the time of publication. This is not intended to be a comprehensive package of measures in the budget and should not be relied upon as such.

The information presented in this document has been extracted from the Budget Speech (and annexes) presented by the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Dr. the Hon. Navinchandra Ramgoolam to the Mauritius National Assembly on 19 June 2026. Specific advice should be sought in any specific matter.

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