KPMG

Finance Act 2026

Mauritius

Key tax and regulatory changes

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Contents

Foreword

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Dear Valued Clients and Partners,

The Finance Act 2026 and the Economic and Financial Measures (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (collectively referred to as the "Acts") were gazetted on 12 August 2026.

While the Finance Act 2026 makes only minimal amendments to the DMTT provisions contained in the Income Tax Act, the gazetting of the DMTT Regulations on 08 August 2026 provides much-needed guidance on the safe harbour and top-up tax assessment. This comes at an important time as in-scope groups prepare for their first DMTT filing in Mauritius.

The Acts also provide welcome clarification to the Corporate Climate Responsibility ("CCR") levy mechanism. Taxpayers deriving income from treaty partner jurisdictions may now claim credit for foreign taxes paid when calculating their CCR liability, helping to mitigate double taxation. However, similar relief is generally not available for income derived from non-treaty jurisdictions, which may result in some businesses becoming subject to a minimum 2% CCR levy.

These developments come at a time when the global business sector is facing increasing international scrutiny. The ratification of the Mauritius-India Protocol in August 2026 which includes the introduction of the Principal Purpose Test ("PPT'') reinforces the need for businesses to regularly review their structures and maintain a genuine commercial presence in Mauritius.

While the Acts introduce an income tax exemption for Golden Visa holders, the qualifying conditions are yet to be released. In addition, although the Budget Speech announced a restriction on the sale of apartments constructed on State land or Pas Géométriques to non-citizens, this measure has not been included in the Acts. It remains possible that the restriction may be introduced separately through regulations, guidelines or a communiqué issued by the Economic Development Board. However, the additional 10% levy on the sale of such properties to non-citizens has been enacted.

Looking ahead, certainty, competitiveness and ease of doing business will remain just as important as compliance with international standards. How Mauritius balances these priorities will play a key role in shaping its future as an international financial centre.

I hope you find this tax alert informative. Feel free to contact the KPMG team for any queries you may have.

Corporate Tax

Corporate tax

Key measures	Effective Date
Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (DMTT) – The DMTT applies to Multinational Enterprise (MNE) groups with annual consolidated revenue exceeding EUR 750m and is effective for fiscal year ending on or after 1 January 2025. – The Finance Act 2026 announced the following clarifications: • Investment funds and real estate investment vehicles are exempted from DMTT where they are the ultimate parent entity (UPE) of an MNE group • Financial Accounting Net Income or Loss (FANIL) definition amended to cater for consolidation adjustments made for the purpose of eliminating intra-group transactions • Fiscal year definition has been amended – The period for filing an amended return has been extended from two to three years from the date of submission of the DMTT return – The penalty for non-payment has been reduced from 5% to 2.5% *KPMG analysis* – The DMTT regulations have also been enacted on 08 August 2026. In-scope MNEs have now all required information to finalise the safe harbour and top-up tax assessments. – The Government announced in the last year budget that it will come up with new tax incentives that are effective in a post DMTT environment. The issuance of such tax incentives remains outstanding as well and we hope these will be announced as soon as possible.	YOA commencing 1 July 2025

Corporate tax

Key measures	Effective Date
Corporate Climate Responsibility ("CCR") — CCR Levy to be payable quarterly through APS returns — Transitional reduction in amount of CCR payable under APS at the rates of 75%, 50% and 25% of the levy in YOA 2026/27, YOA 2027/28 and YOA 2028/29, respectively — Unutilised tax credits can no longer be used to offset the CCR Levy except for: • Tax credit in respect of expenditure on new plant and machinery, artificial intelligence and patents for manufacturing companies • Foreign tax credit incurred under Mauritius' tax treaty network	12 August 2026

Corporate tax

Key measures	Effective Date
Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") – At least 50% to be remitted to the MRA for CSR Funds set up during calendar year 2026 – Minimum remittance to the MRA reverts to 75% for CSR Funds set up on or after 1 January 2027	12 August 2026
Fair Share Contribution ("FSC") – Chargeable income exceeding MUR 24 million becomes the sole criterion for FSC liability – Abolition of the turnover-based criterion	
Export of goods – Export businesses usually qualify for reduced rate of taxation of 3% – New definition of export of goods now exclude export of live animals	
Definition of GBL – The definition of Global Business Entity (GBE) has been amended for Trust and Foundation. A Trust or Foundation will meet the definition of GBE where: • The settlor or founder is non-resident or holds a GBL, • The beneficiaries are non-residents or hold GBL, or • Its purpose is carried out outside Mauritius.	YOA Commencing on 1 July 2027

Corporate tax

Key measures	Effective Date
Derivation of income - ICT Service Providers – Non-resident companies supplying software (including licences, applications and maintenance services) or providing remote maintenance of programmes and ICT equipment will be subject to income tax in Mauritius	12 August 2026
Tax deducted at Source (“TDS”) – 1% TDS applicable on qualifying ICT services • Applies to payments exceeding MUR 300,000 made by any person other than an individual • Covers payments for software (including licences, applications, maintenance services) and distance maintenance of programmes and equipment • Excludes royalties, procurement payments and services already subject to TDS under other categories – 5% TDS applicable on digital promotion • Applies to payments made by any person, other than an individual, for advertising, promotional, endorsement, or marketing services delivered through social media platforms, digital content, or similar electronic means	

Corporate tax

Key measures	Effective Date
Extended Tax Incentives — 8-year tax incentive for Companies incorporated on or after 1 July 2021 holding an EDB Investment Certificate as from start of operations — Additional 5-year extension for income derived under Captive Insurance Act licences issued before 19 June 2026 — Tax credit for qualifying capital expenditure by manufacturing companies extended until 30 June 2029	12 August 2026
Abolished Tax Incentives — 8-year income tax exemption on income derived from innovative agricultural methods under the Integrated Modern Agricultural Morcellement Scheme — 150% enhanced deduction for hotel expenditure on cleaning, renovation and embellishment — Double deduction for higher education institutions partnering with African universities to provide joint tertiary education programmes	YOA Commencing on 1 July 2027
Tax Incentives for Start-up enterprises — 10-year tax incentive for qualifying start-up enterprises as below: • established on or after 19 June 2026 and managed in Mauritius; • conducts its business operations in Mauritius or Africa; • is a start-up falling under the National SME Incubator Scheme (NSIS) of the Mauritius Research and Innovation Council and is supported by an accredited incubator; and • has an annual turnover not exceeding MUR 100m	12 August 2026

Personal Tax

Personal Tax

Key measures	Effective Date
FSC replacement with a 35% tax band	Income Year commencing 1 July 2026

YOA	2026/2027	2025/2026
Income year	**1 July 2026 to 30 June 2027**	**1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026**
Chargeable income		
- First MUR 500,000	0%	0%
- Next MUR 500,000	10%	10%
- Next MUR 11m	20%	20%
- Remainder	35%	20% + FSC (15%)

KPMG analysis

— The Acts confirm the abolition of the Fair Share Contribution ("FSC") for individuals. This will be welcomed by many taxpayers as the FSC was often perceived as creating double taxation, particularly where domestic dividends had already been taxed at company level. However, the abolition of the FSC should be considered together with the introduction of a new 35% income tax rate for individuals deriving chargeable income exceeding MUR 12 million per annum. While the FSC was expected to apply only until 30 June 2028, the proposed 35% tax band does not appear to be subject to a sunset clause. As such, what appears at first to be a removal of a temporary contribution may, in practice, be replaced by a more permanent feature of the Mauritian personal income tax system.

Personal Tax

Key measures	Effective Date
Income Tax Exemption – Introduction of two new income tax exemptions: • 4-year tax holiday granted to qualifying non-citizen employee of a company engaged in the manufacturing of solar photovoltaic systems • Disturbance allowance payable to a public officer serving on a tour of service in Rodrigues or the Outer Islands	Income Year commencing 1 July 2026
Income Tax Exemption – Increase in exemption threshold from MUR 3m to MUR 3.5m on lump sum received as pension, retiring allowance or severance allowance	19 June 2026
Removal of Income Tax Exemption on Presidential and Vice-Presidential Emoluments – Income tax exemption on emoluments from the office of the President or Vice-President will be discontinued	Income Year commencing 1 July 2026

Personal Tax

Key measures	Effective Date
Golden Visa Tax Incentives – Golden Visa holders to benefit from the same tax incentives as Premium Visa holders, including: • foreign employment income being taxable only if remitted to Mauritius; • expenditure incurred locally through foreign credit or debit cards not being treated as a remittance; and • funds deposited into a Mauritius bank account not being taxed where evidence is provided that applicable taxes have been paid abroad *KPMG analysis* – The introduction of the Golden Visa regime reflects Mauritius' intention to attract high-net-worth individuals. Under the Budget measures, eligible applicants would be granted a residence permit for an initial period of two years, renewable thereafter, with the permit extending to their spouse and dependants. A pathway to permanent residence within one year has also been proposed. – However, the Acts do not set out the investment thresholds (USD 1m as per the budget) and qualifying sectors for the regime which was announced in the budget e.g FinTech, global treasury, artificial intelligence, biotechnology and renewable energy. These requirements are expected to be prescribed through regulations or guidelines. – By comparison, the UAE Golden Visa does not restrict applicants to specified sectors. Qualifying real estate investments of AED 2m (approximately USD 550,000) may also provide a pathway to a Golden Visa. A more flexible approach could help attract a wider range of investors while continuing to support economic growth.	12 August 2026

Value Added Tax

Value Added Tax

Key measures	Effective Date
VAT on digital or electronic services – Clarification provided that a foreign supplier of digital or electronic services will NOT be required to: • Register for VAT if its annual taxable supplies are below MUR 3m • Register for VAT where its services are provided exclusively to VAT registered persons • Appoint a tax representative in Mauritius for submission of VAT return and remittance of VAT – Digital or electronic services to exclude electronic books. – Digital or electronic services to include commission, fee or other consideration receivable by operators of an online marketplace	 1 October 2026 1 October 2026 12 August 2026 12 August 2026 12 August 2026
– "Online marketplace" means: • a digital platform connecting or facilitating electronic transactions and interactions, whether directly or indirectly, between sellers and buyers for the supply of goods and services; and • includes a website, web-based portal or gateway, applications store, digital distribution platform or any other similar platform; but • does not include a platform which solely processes payments electronically	12 August 2026

Value Added Tax

Key measures

VAT on digital or electronic services

KPMG analysis

- VAT on digital services was introduced through the Finance Act 2025 and applies as from 1 January 2026. However, certain practical uncertainties remained, particularly in relation to whether foreign suppliers would be required to register for VAT in Mauritius where their customers are all VAT-registered persons
- The Finance Act 2026 provides welcome clarification that where all customers are VAT registered, the foreign supplier would not be required to register for VAT locally
- The removal of the requirement for foreign suppliers to appoint a tax representative is also a positive development. The previous requirement created practical concerns within the tax community, as tax representatives could potentially be exposed to liability for unpaid VAT of foreign suppliers. Removing this obligation should reduce compliance friction and make the regime more practical for both foreign suppliers and local tax practitioners

Value Added Tax

Key measures	Effective Date
Insurance Premium Tax – Introduced on general insurance business carried on in Mauritius – Does not apply to: • Reinsurance contracts; and • Insurance business restricted solely to non-Mauritian policies – Insurance premium tax of 5% to be levied on the value of premium – General insurers to file a monthly return and pay the insurance premium tax electronically to the Director-General, on or before the end of the following month – Penalty of MUR 2,000 for every month or part of the month up to a maximum of MUR 20,000 applicable on late submission of the monthly return – Penalty of 10% and interest of 1% applicable on late payment of the insurance premium tax – Recovery of unpaid tax and special levy extended to cover any unpaid insurance premium tax	General insurance business policies entered into or renewed on or after 1 January 2027
Time of Supply – Time of supply deemed to be three months after delivery of goods or performance of services where no invoice is issued and no payment is received	1 October 2026

Value Added Tax

Key measures	Effective Date
VAT exemption – Services by management companies to the following entities (previously zero-rated): • Corporations holding a GBL • Trusts whose settlor and majority of beneficiaries are non-residents • Foundations whose founder and majority of beneficiaries are non-residents. *KPMG analysis* – This change may have an important cost impact for management companies. As exempt supplies do not generally allow input VAT recovery, management companies may incur additional irrecoverable VAT costs on expenses such as rent, technology, utilities and other overheads – The commercial impact will depend on whether management companies absorb this additional cost or pass it on to clients through increased fees	1 October 2026
VAT exemption – Exemption on accommodation for qualifying events extended to: • International sports events (excluding championships or leagues organised by regional or international sports federations); and • International television and film award events	27 April 2026

Value Added Tax

Key measures	Effective Date
Zero-rated supplies – Payment services provided to non-residents and GBLs by a holder of a payment service provider licence – Electronic books – Postal services (previously exempt) – Clarification that photovoltaic system, photovoltaic generators, panels, batteries and inverters are zero-rated	12 August 2026
Credit for Input tax – Reduction in time limit to claim input VAT credit from 36 months to 24 months *KPMG analysis* – This amendment is in line with the reduction in the time limit for the MRA to make an assessment to two years in the Finance Act 2025	12 August 2026
Foreign currency remittance – Hotel and tourist residence accommodation services provider receiving payment of more than 50% in particular foreign currencies to remit 50% of VAT in that foreign currency	1 October 2026

Value Added Tax

Key measures	Effective Date
Deferred VAT at importation – Where VAT deferred at importation of capital goods of MUR 500,000 or more is not declared as output tax in the taxable period in which the VAT is deferred, the output VAT is to be declared in the next taxable period and a fixed penalty of MUR 10,000 will apply – Where it remains undeclared as output tax, it becomes due and payable and is recovered by the MRA	1 October 2026
Fines for various offences – Increase in fines and imprisonment for various offences, including failure to:	
• Submit information requested by MRA • Produce books and records, grant access to electronic devices or obstruction during an inspection	12 August 2026
• Issue a fiscal invoice with payment required within 28 days • Use the e-invoicing system, where required	1 October 2026

Tax Administration

Tax Administration

Key measures	Effective Date
Director Liability – Every secretary, manager or other principal officer of a company, société or other body of persons shall be deemed liable for a company's unpaid income tax – A principal officer is defined as the executive director, or any other person who exercises or is entitled to exercise or who controls or is entitled to control, the powers of the Board of directors *KPMG analysis* – The Acts introduce a definition of principal officer in the Income Tax Act, aligning it with the definition already contained in the VAT Act. Currently, the Income Tax Act allows the MRA to treat a secretary, manager or principal officer as the agent of a company and, in certain circumstances, pursue that person for the company's unpaid tax liabilities. – The introduction of a definition of principal officer is therefore a welcome clarification as it limits the scope of who may be regarded as a principal officer for income tax purposes. – However, it is not clear whether the intention was merely to clarify the meaning of principal officer or to restrict potential liability to principal officers only. This is because the provisions referring to a secretary or manager as an agent of the company have not been removed from the Income Tax Act.	12 August 2026

Tax Administration

Key measures	Effective Date
Tax Agents – In the case of an individual, a tax agent shall be: a) A citizen of Mauritius; and b) Be either: • A member of the Mauritius Institute of Professional Accountants (MIPA); • A law practitioner; • A person with at least 3 years of experience in accounting or tax, who has been employed by someone who is either a MIPA member or a registered tax agent; or a person holding a degree in the field of taxation, accountancy, economics, business management or any other related field; • Satisfies the committee that he has at least 3 years’ experience to act as a tax agent; or • Complies with such terms and conditions as may be prescribed *KPMG analysis* – The requirement for tax agents to be registered with the MRA was introduced through the Finance Act 2025 and takes effect as from 01 January 2027 – Tax representatives will need to ensure that they are registered by 01 January 2027 to be able to submit tax returns and represent clients at the MRA and Revenue Tribunal	12 August 2026

Tax Administration

Key measures	Effective Date
Compliance agreement – Introduction of a Compliance Agreement framework to facilitate the early resolution of tax matters before the issuance of an assessment, a claim or a notice of determination of objection under a Revenue Law – The compliance agreement shall state the tax, penalties, surcharges, interest payable and set out the payment terms for any outstanding balance – Once entered into a compliance agreement, a taxpayer is deemed to have waived any right to object or appeal against the assessment, claim or decision covered by the agreement. The agreement is final, conclusive and binding on both parties – The MRA may still issue an additional assessment or claim within the time allowed if new material information emerges or if the taxpayer failed to disclose material information affecting tax liability *KPMG analysis* – The Tax Arrears Settlement Scheme (TASS) and other amnesty schemes have not been renewed. The compliance agreement has been introduced and may provide for reduction in penalties and interest. This appears to be a permanent measure and will encourage taxpayers to proactively regularise their tax affairs	12 August 2026

Tax Administration

Key measures	Effective Date
Notice to officers to provide evidence to the Tribunal	
– Power of Registrar-General and Director-General of the MRA to issue a notice for a public officer to attend a hearing at Revenue Tribunal applicable to current and former employees	12 August 2026
Payment to Registrar-General upon lodging representation	
– Payment to the Registrar General upon lodging written representation under the Land (Duties and Taxes) Act to be 5% of duty or tax claimed or MUR 5m, whichever is lower	12 August 2026
Information to be furnished to MRA	
– Statement of Utility Transactions to be submitted by 15 August by the Central Water Authority and the Central Electricity Board in respect of all customers whose total amount payable in an income year exceeds MUR 100,000	1 July 2026
– Statement of Insured Vehicles to be submitted by 15 August by insurance companies in respect of motor vehicles where the insured value exceeds MUR 2m	1 July 2026
– MRA to have access to system of the Registrar of Civil Status	12 August 2026
– Any person may be required by the MRA, under the Virtual Asset and Initial Token Offering Services Act 2021, to provide information orally, in writing or electronically to enable the MRA to assess or collect tax or to comply with an exchange of information request	12 August 2026

Miscellaneous

Property Taxes

<table>
<tr><th>Key measures</th><th>Effective Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>Land Transfer Tax and Registration Duty on sale to non-citizens
— In the Finance Act 2025, the rate of Registration Duty and Land Transfer Tax (LTT) on transfers of residential property to non-citizens was set to increase from 5% to 10%, with effect from 1 July 2026
— The 10% rate applicable to both Land Transfer Tax and Registration Duty has now been repealed, and the general rate of 5% will continue to apply</td><td>12 August 2026</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional duty on the transfer of residential property on State land and Pas Géométriques
— A 10% additional duty will apply on the transfer of residential property situated on state land or Pas Géométriques to a non-citizen. The additional duty will be payable by the seller
— The additional duty will not apply where a qualifying presale agreement was executed before 19 June 2026 and had already been drawn up and signed before a notary
KPMG analysis
— Where a sale is made to a citizen, the seller is not liable to the additional duty of 10%. Hence, sales between local parties are not impacted by this new additional levy
— However, where a Mauritian citizen sells a property located on State land or Pas Géométriques to a non-citizen, the seller will be liable to the additional 10% duty, which should be factored in when considering such a sale</td><td>12 August 2026</td></tr>
</table>

Property Taxes

Key measures	Effective Date
Registration Duty exemption for first time buyers – Exemption from Registration Duty for first-time buyers acquiring bare land will increase from 5% on the first MUR 2.5m to 5% on the first MUR 3m of the property value – Exemption from Registration Duty for first-time buyers acquiring a house or apartment will increase from 5% on the first MUR 5m to 5% on the first MUR 6m of the acquisition price – To qualify for the above exemptions, there is several conditions to satisfy. One of them was not to own an agricultural land. This condition has now been removed. This means that if someone owns an agricultural land, he/she can still avail of the above exemptions	12 August 2026

Global Business and Regulatory

Key measures	Effective Date
Additional management and control requirement for Global Business Licence Holders – Global Business Licence holders will be required, to at all times, ensure that their bank accounts are operated under a bank signatory arrangement made in accordance with guidelines issued by the FSC *KPMG analysis* – The guideline was issued by the FSC on 08 June 2026 requires the authorised signatories of each bank account operated by a Global Business Licence holder to include at least one officer of its Management Company	12 August 2026
Introduction of a new Private Wealth Management Licence – The Financial Services Commission will be empowered to issue a Private Wealth Management Licence, enabling eligible licensees to undertake activities to be specified in the FSC Rules, subject to the FSC's approval	12 August 2026
Protected Cell Companies may convert into Variable Capital Companies – Protected Cell Companies will now be able to convert into Variable Capital Companies, enabling existing investment structures to migrate to the VCC regime. In addition, Variable Capital Companies may, with the approval of the Financial Services Commission, enter into contractual arrangements with and provide ancillary services to their own sub-funds, provided these activities do not require a separate licence	01 September 2026

Global Business and Regulatory

Key measures	Effective Date
New conservatorship framework for financial services licensees – The Financial Services Commission is granted new powers to appoint a conservator to take control of the affairs of a financially or operationally distressed licensee where specified regulatory or financial concerns arise. The conservator may assume the management of the business, safeguard assets and oversee the rehabilitation or reorganisation of the licensee	01 September 2026
Introduction of a new AI City Scheme – Introduction of AI City Scheme to establish a specialised technological and innovation hub, promote investment in artificial intelligence, digital sectors, advanced computing infrastructure and advanced manufacturing, and encourage AI technology enterprises and technology founders to establish their businesses in Mauritius – Acitivities and conditions/regulations will be provided under guidelines – Approved projects issued with an AI City Scheme Certificate will be entitled to: • prescribed fiscal and non-fiscal incentives, duty exemptions and tax concessions • expedited processing of occupation permits, work permits and residence permits through the EDB • prescribed rights to acquire or lease immovable property • other regulatory facilitation as may be prescribed	12 August 2026

Global Business and Regulatory

Key measures	Effective Date
Beneficial Ownership Reporting requirements for Partnerships and Companies expanded – Beneficial ownership reporting requirements broadened as follows: • Partnerships will now be required to maintain a register of their beneficial owners and file this information with the Registrar, aligning their obligations with those of companies • Companies, Limited Liability Partnerships and Limited Partnerships will also be required to provide additional beneficial ownership details, including the date of birth of beneficial owners and ultimate beneficial owners • Existing partnerships will have until 31 March 2027 to comply with the new beneficial ownership register requirements, while existing companies, Limited Liability Partnerships and Limited Partnerships will have until 30 June 2027 to submit the additional beneficial ownership information	12 August 2026
Establishment of National Fintech Governance Committee ("NFGC") – A National Fintech Governance Committee will be established to coordinate the implementation of Mauritius' fintech strategy. The Committee will bring together representatives from Government, regulators and the private sector to oversee policy implementation, promote collaboration and support the development of the fintech ecosystem	12 August 2026

Immigration Rules – Occupation Permit (OP)

Category	Pre-Finance Act 2026	Post-Finance Act 2026
Investor OP	– Initial investment of USD 50k or USD 100k (two options available) – **Renewal:** Minimum annual turnover of MUR 5m from year six	– Initial investment of USD 50k option removed – **Renewal:** Minimum annual turnover requirements set at: • MUR 5m from year three of registration; and • MUR 8m from year five of registration to qualify for OP renewal
Investor OP for innovative start-ups	– Submission of an innovative project to the EDB; or – Registered with an incubator accredited with the Mauritius Research and Innovation Council; – For renewal, such conditions as the Chief Executive Officer of the EDB may determine	– Submission of an innovative project to the EDB; or – Registered with an incubator accredited with the Mauritius Research and Innovation Council; and – Submission of an annual progress report within 3 months as from the end of the first year of registration; and – Submission of a development report in line with the business plan confirming that the project has reached the minimum viable product stage at the end of fifth year of registration

Immigration Rules – Occupation Permit (OP)

Category	Pre-Finance Act 2026	Post-Finance Act 2026
Professional OP (including Expert OP and ProPass OP)	– Minimum monthly basic salary of MUR 30k	– The ProPass and ExpertPass categories of the Professional OP have been discontinued – Minimum monthly basic salary of MUR 50k across all sectors – Transitional provisions to apply to existing permit holders as outlined below: • Existing professional who already holds an OP will, for the first renewal of their permit, continue to be assessed under the criteria prior to Finance Act 2026 (i.e. Minimum monthly basic salary of MUR 30,000) • After that first renewal, future renewals would be subject to the new criteria
Self employed OP	– Minimum Business income of MUR 750,000 as from year one of registration year six of registration with progressive growth to achieve a cumulative turnover of MUR 6m from year 5 of registration – Renewal: Minimum Business income of MUR 1.5m from year six of registration	– Minimum turnover of MUR 2m from year three of registration – Renewal: Minimum turnover of MUR 3m from year five of registration

Immigration Rules – Occupation Permit (OP)

Category	Pre-Finance Act 2026	Post-Finance Act 2026
Family OP	– Contribution of USD 250,000 or equal in convertible foreign currency into a COVID-19 Projects Development Fund	– Discontinued
Technical OP under Government-to-Government framework	– Not Applicable	– An applicant who is a contractual worker or a technical personnel under an approved Government-to Government framework agreement – An applicant under this item may be eligible for an occupation permit where his monthly basic salary is less than MUR 50,000 provided that: • the salary is not less than such minimum amount as may be prescribed under the National Wage Consultative Council Act 2016 and relevant regulations; and • his employer submits, at the time of application, proof of suitable accommodation – An OP issued under this item • shall be valid for an initial period of three years provided that it does not exceed the duration of the employment contract • may be renewed after the initial period of three years

Immigration Rules – Permanent Residence Permit (PRP)

Category	Pre-Finance Act 2026	Post-Finance Act 2026
Investor PRP	– Holder of an OP as investor for at least 5 years; and – A minimum annual turnover of MUR 15m for 5 years preceding application or an aggregate turnover of MUR 75m for a consecutive period of 5 years immediately preceding the application	– Holder of an OP as investor for at least 5 years; and – A minimum annual turnover of MUR 15m for 5 years preceding application or an aggregate turnover of MUR 75m for a consecutive period of 5 years immediately preceding the application; or – An AI Founder, as may be prescribed under the AI City Scheme, having invested at least USD 1m
Golden Visa PRP	– Not Applicable	– An applicant who; • is a holder of a golden visa; • Has invested a total amount of at least USD 1m (or its equivalent in any freely convertible currency) within 12 months from the date the Golden Visa is issued, in a business activity other than the purchase of a residential property under EDB property schemes

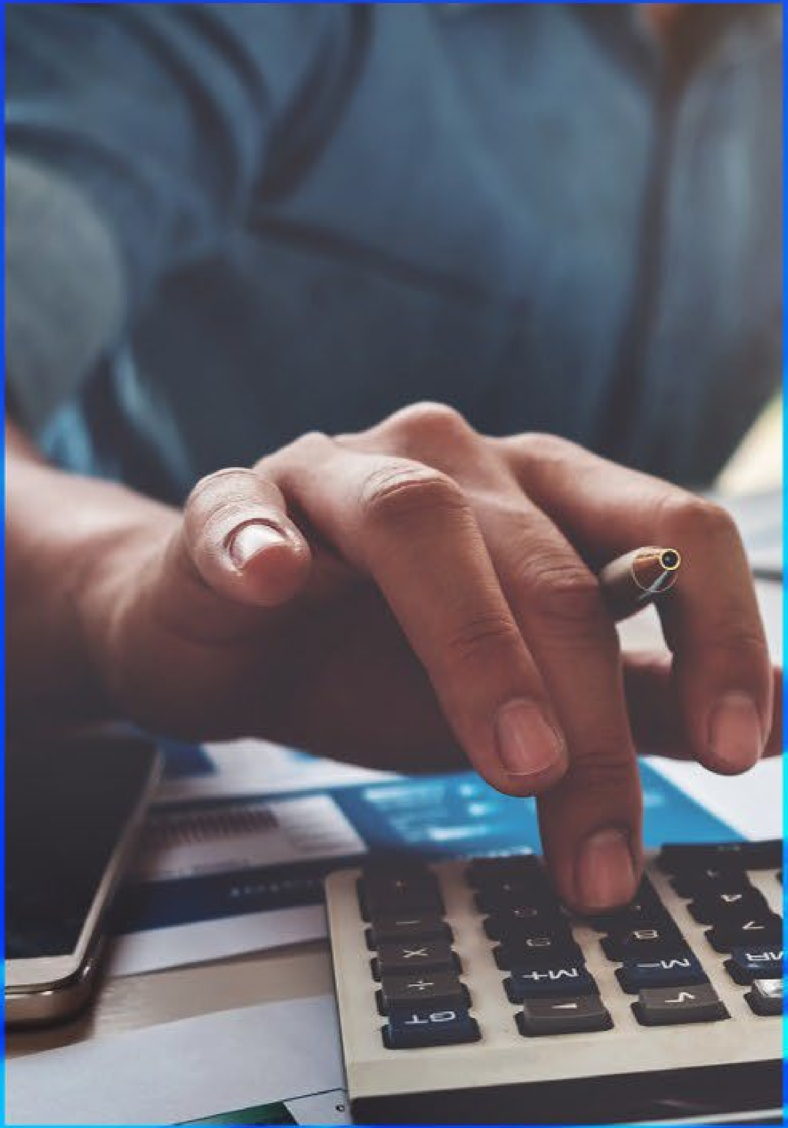
Immigration Rules

Key measures	Effective Date
Introduction of Electronic Travel Authorisation – Visitors requiring a visa to enter Mauritius will be able to apply for an electronic travel authorisation before arrival as part of the Government's digitalisation of immigration processes. The detailed requirements, including any applicable fees, will be prescribed separately	12 August 2026
Introduction of Student Employment Permit introduced for foreign students – Foreign students aged 16 and above who hold a residence permit will now be allowed to work in Mauritius, provided they obtain a Student Employment Permit – Employers will be required to ensure that foreign students hold a valid Student Employment Permit before they start work. Foreign students already working in Mauritius will have a transitional period of six months from the commencement of the new provisions to regularise their position and obtain a Student Employment Permit	12 August 2026

Others

Key measures	Effective Date
Maternity and Paternity Leaves — Paid maternity leave has been extended from 16 weeks to 26 weeks — Following the period of paid maternity leave, women may opt to take up to an additional 26 weeks' maternity leave on half pay — Paid paternity leave has been extended from four consecutive weeks to six consecutive weeks	01 January 2027

Appendices



Appendices: Income Tax simulation

Example 1 - Monthly basic salary of MUR 100,000		
Year of Assessment	**2026/2027**	**2025/2026**
Income year	**1 July 2026 to 30 June 2027**	**1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026**
	MUR	**MUR**
Annual salary (including statutory bonus)	1,300,000	1,300,000
Annual travelling allowance (MUR 20,000 per month)	240,000	240,000
Total gross income [A]	**1,540,000**	**1,540,000**
Less: Exempt income	(240,000)	(240,000)
Total net taxable income	**1,300,000**	**1,300,000**
Less: Deduction for one dependent	(110,000)	(110,000)
Chargeable income	**1,190,000**	**1,190,000**
Income Tax	88,000	88,000
Contribution Sociale Généralisée	39,000	39,000
Total income tax and contribution payable by employee [B]	**127,000**	**127,000**
Effective tax rate [B] / [A]	**8.25%**	**8.25%**
Disposable income [A] - [B]	**1,413,000**	**1,413,000**
Increase / (Decrease) in disposable income	**-**	

Appendices: Income Tax simulation

Example 2 - High income earner (earning emoluments exceeding MUR 12m per annum)		
Year of Assessment	**2026/2027**	**2025/2026**
Income year	**1 July 2026 to 30 June 2027**	**1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026**
	MUR	**MUR**
Emoluments including bonuses	26,000,000	26,000,000
Annual petrol allowance	1,500,000	1,500,000
Dividend income from resident company	2,500,000	2,500,000
Rental income	900,000	900,000
Total gross income [A]	**30,900,000**	**30,900,000**
Less: Exempt income		
- Petrol allowance [Capped at MUR 20,000 per month]	(240,000)	(240,000)
- Dividend income from resident company	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
Total net taxable income	**28,160,000**	**28,160,000**
Less: Deduction for two dependents	(190,000)	(190,000)
Chargeable income	**27,970,000**	**27,970,000**
Income Tax	7,839,500	5,444,000
Fair Share Contribution (FSC)	**Repealed**	2,770,500
Contribution Sociale Généralisée	195,000	195,000
Total income tax and contribution payable by employee [B]	**8,034,500**	**8,409,500**
Effective tax rate [B] / [A]	**26%**	**27.22%**
Disposable income [A] - [B]	**22,865,500**	**22,490,500**
Increase in disposable income	**375,000***	**-**

*****_The increase in disposable income is driven by the abolition of the FSC and exemption of local dividend income_

Glossary of terms

Definition	Term
Alternative Minimum Tax	AMT
Corporate Climate Responsibility	CCR
Corporate Social Responsibility	CSR
EDB	EDB
Effective Tax Rate	ETR
Euro	EUR
Fair Share Contribution	FSC
Financial Services Commission	The Commission
Foreign Tax Credit	FTC
Global Anti-Base Erosion	GloBE
Global Business Licence	GBL
Land Transfer Tax	LTT
Mauritius Institute of Professional Accountants	MIPA
Mauritius Revenue Authority	MRA
Mauritius Rupee	MUR
Multinational Enterprise	MNE

Definition	Term
Non-Governmental Organisation	NGO
Occupation Permit	OP
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	OECD
Partial Exemption Regime	PER
Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax	QDMTT
Registration Duty	RD
Residence Permit	RP
Tax Arrears Settlement Scheme	TASS
Tax Deducted at Source	TDS
The Finance Act 2026 and The Economic and Financial Measures (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act	The Acts
United States Dollar	USD
Value Added Tax	VAT
Voluntary Disclosure Settlement Scheme	VDSS
Year of Assessment	YOA

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