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Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP)

2nd Quarter 2026

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Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP)

Second Quarter 2026

(Base year: 2023 =100)

1. Introduction

The Index of Industrial Production shows the evolution of the volume of output of the Industrial Sector, which covers "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" and "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities". The value added of these activities accounts for around 13% of Gross Value Added (GVA). The index compiled on a quarterly basis is one of the most important industrial short-term indicators, which aims at measuring, on a quarterly basis, the changes in the volume of industrial output.

In order to reflect the changes in the relative importance of products or product groups within the Industrial Sector, a new set of weights has been calculated with year 2023 as base period; the previous one being 2018. The weights for QIIP have been derived from the results of the 2023 Census of Economic Activities,

2. Contents of publication

This issue of "Economic and Social Indicators" presents the quarterly indices for the first quarter of 2024 to the second quarter of 2026.

The indices are given separately for the four sections, namely, "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" and "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities". Within "Manufacturing", estimates by broad group, namely "Export Oriented Enterprises" (EOE), "Non-EOE" and "Sugar milling" as well as by main industry group are given. Wherever possible, the annual averages of the quarterly indices have been worked out and included in the tables. It is to be noted that, due to incomplete data, indices for the second quarter of 2026 are provisional and published at section and broad group level only. They are therefore subject to revision in future issues of the Economic and Social Indicators on QIIP.

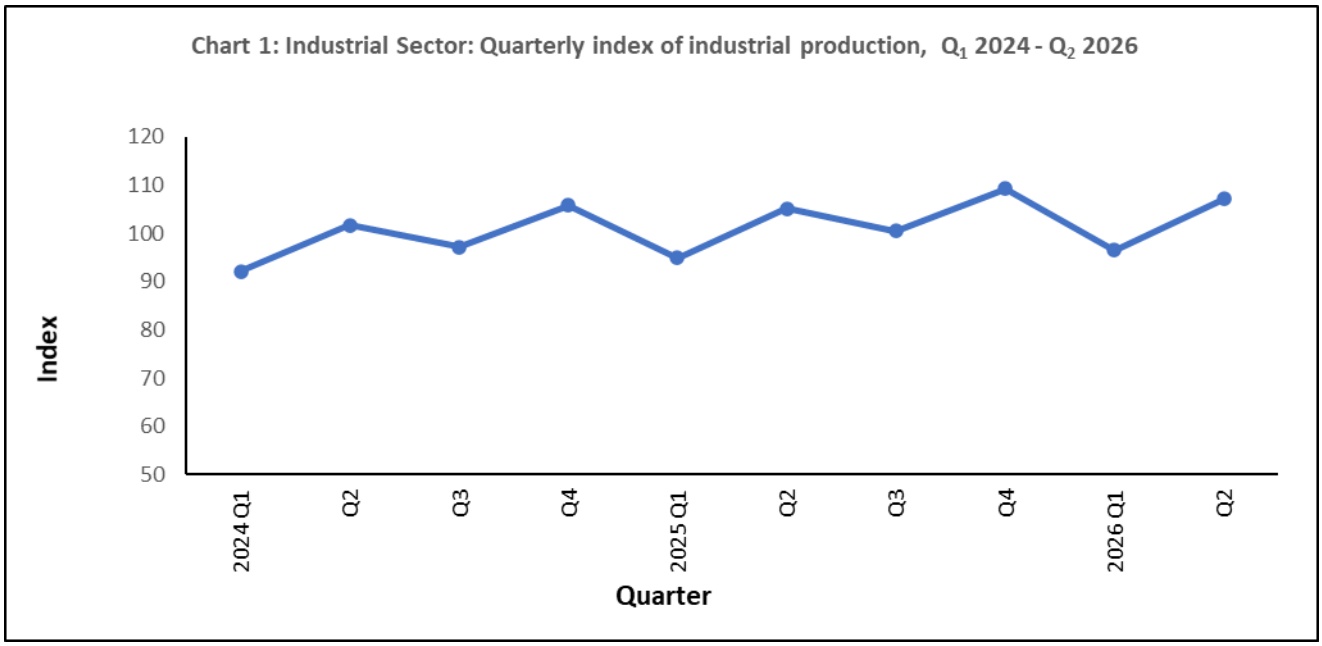
The published indices are not seasonally adjusted. The user is therefore advised to base comparisons for a particular quarter of a year on the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The methodology used and changes in weights from 2018 to 2023 as well as main explanations for the changes, are given in the Annex of this publication.

3. Overall index - Industrial Sector

In the second quarter of 2026, the overall index of industrial production increased by 10.9% compared to the previous quarter and by 1.6% when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2025.

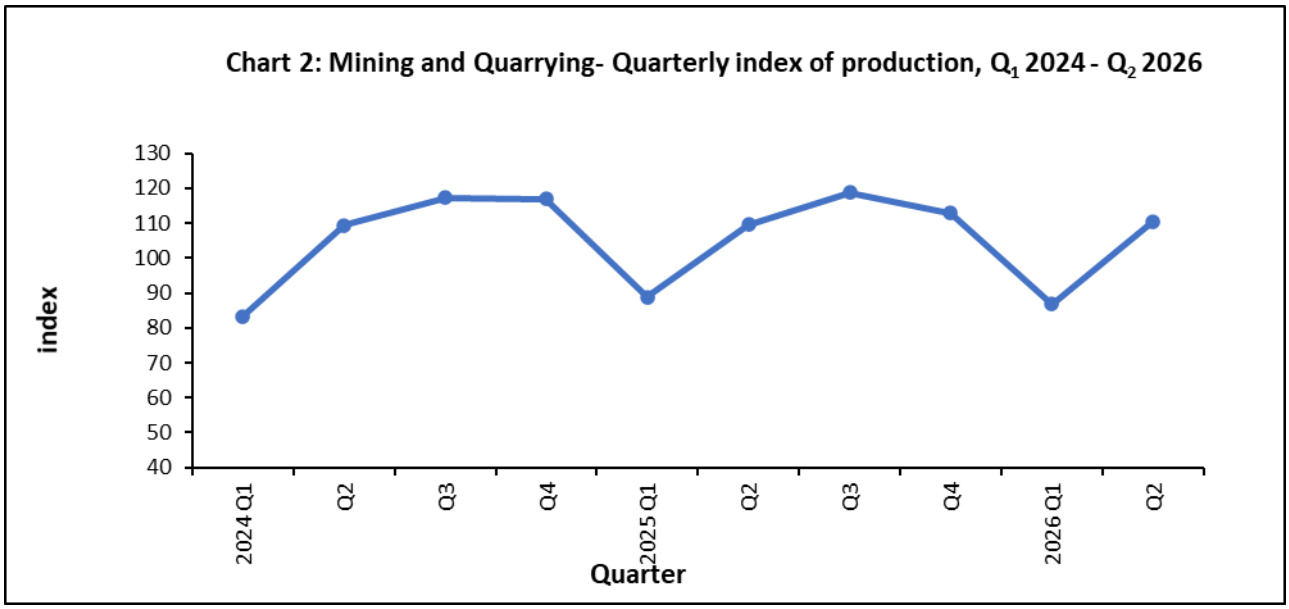
The index for year ending second quarter 2026, which is the average of quarterly indices for the period under review, grew by 2.5%. This is explained by expansions in "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" (+1.2%), "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" (+2.3%) and "Manufacturing" (+1.5%).



4. Changes by section

4.1 Mining and quarrying

"Mining and quarrying" comprise activities relating to quarrying of decorative stones, sand and salt extraction as well as stone crushing and represents only 2.2% of the output of the industrial sector. In the second quarter of 2026, real output increased by 27.1% compared to the previous quarter and by 0.8% compared to the corresponding quarter of 2025. In year ending first quarter 2026, a negative growth of 0.8% was noted (Table 1).

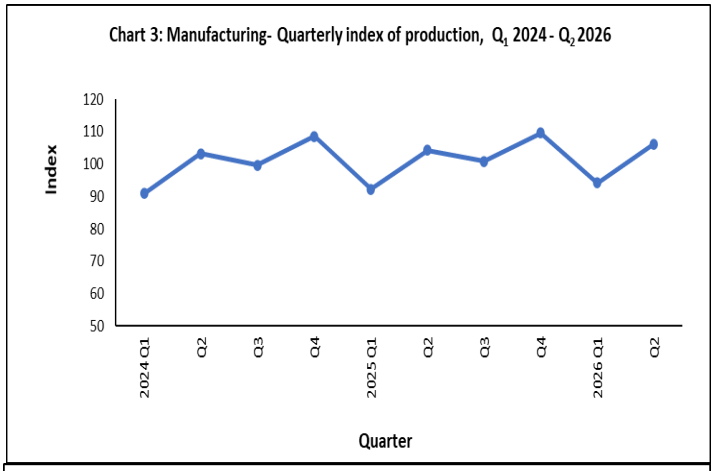


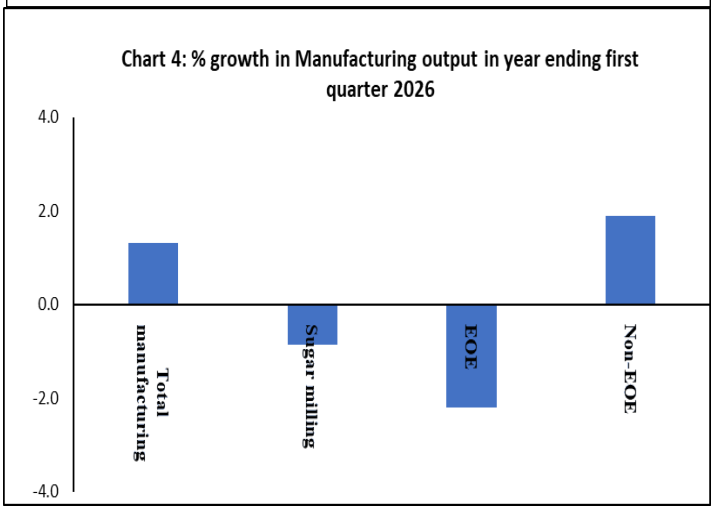
4.2 Manufacturing

Manufacturing output, which covers the production of a wide range of goods, represented 89% of the output of the industrial sector in 2023. For analysis purposes, "Manufacturing" is broken down into the following broad groups:

- Sugar milling representing 1.7% of manufacturing output
- EOE (28.8%)
- Non–EOE (69.5%)

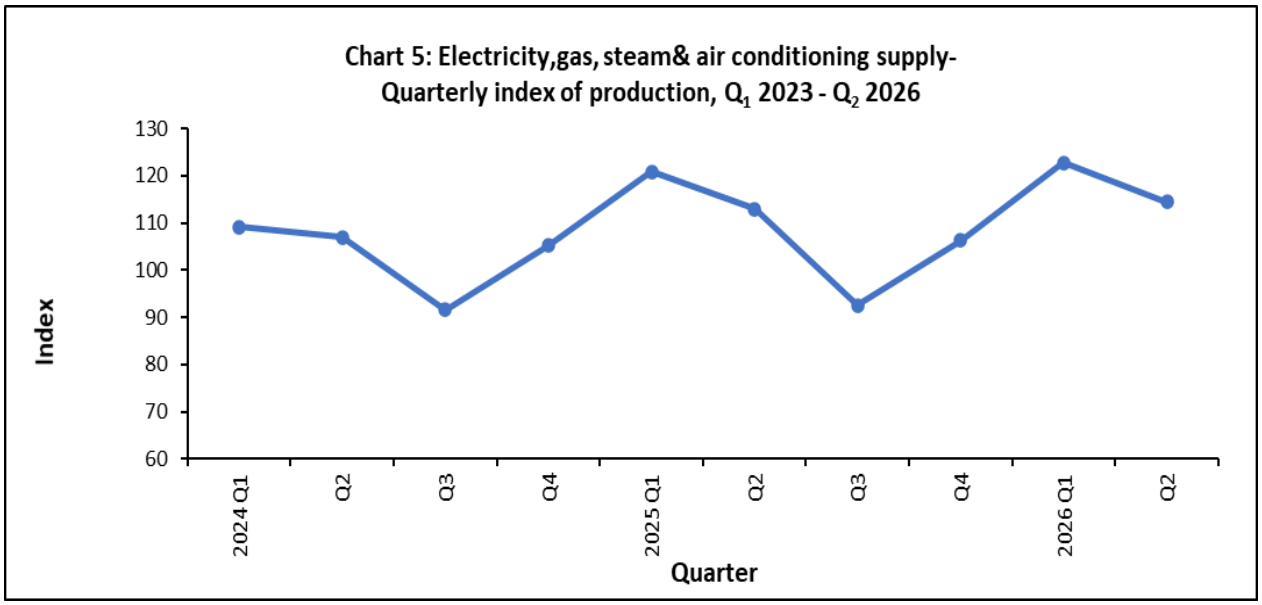
Manufacturing output in the second quarter of 2026 grew by 12.9% compared to the previous quarter and by 1.9% compared to the corresponding quarter of 2025 (Table 1). In year ending second quarter 2026, a growth of 1.5% was noted in real manufacturing output. This is due to a positive growth in "Non-EOE" (+3.3%) and "Sugar milling" 0.8% partly offset by negative growths in "EOE" (-3.8%) The performances of "EOE" and "Non-EOE" by detailed industry group up to first quarter 2026 are analysed separately in Section 5.





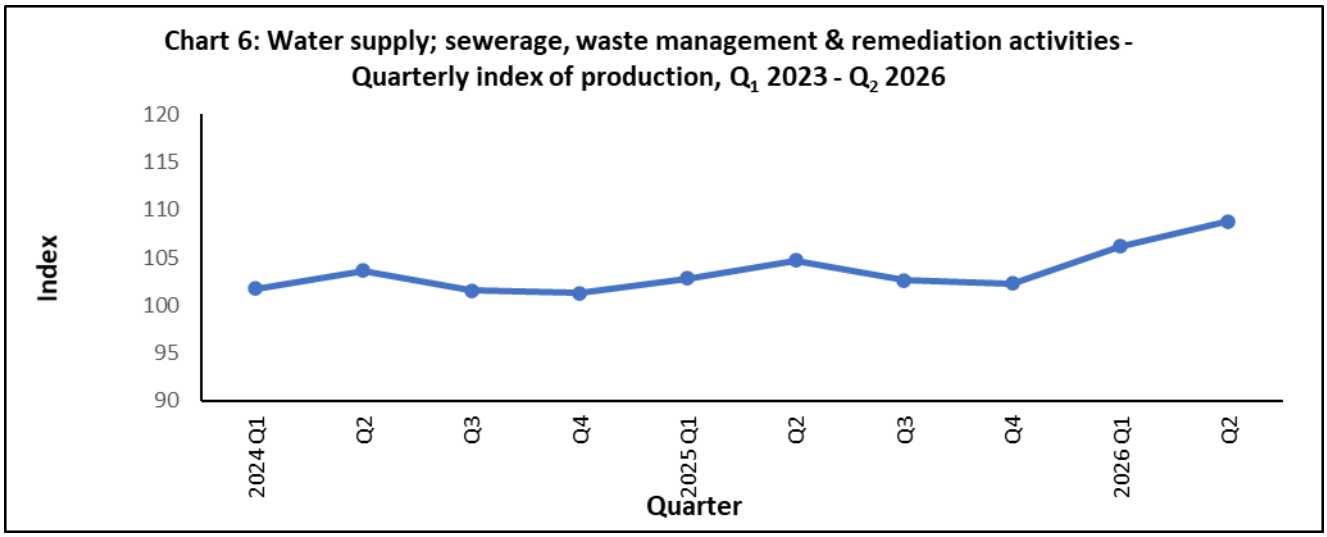
4.3 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

"Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" accounts for 6% of the output of the industrial sector. In the second quarter of 2026, real output of this sector declined by 6.7% compared to the previous quarter and by increased 1.3% compared to the corresponding quarter of 2025. In year ending second quarter 2026, production grew by 1.2% (Table 1).



4.4 Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

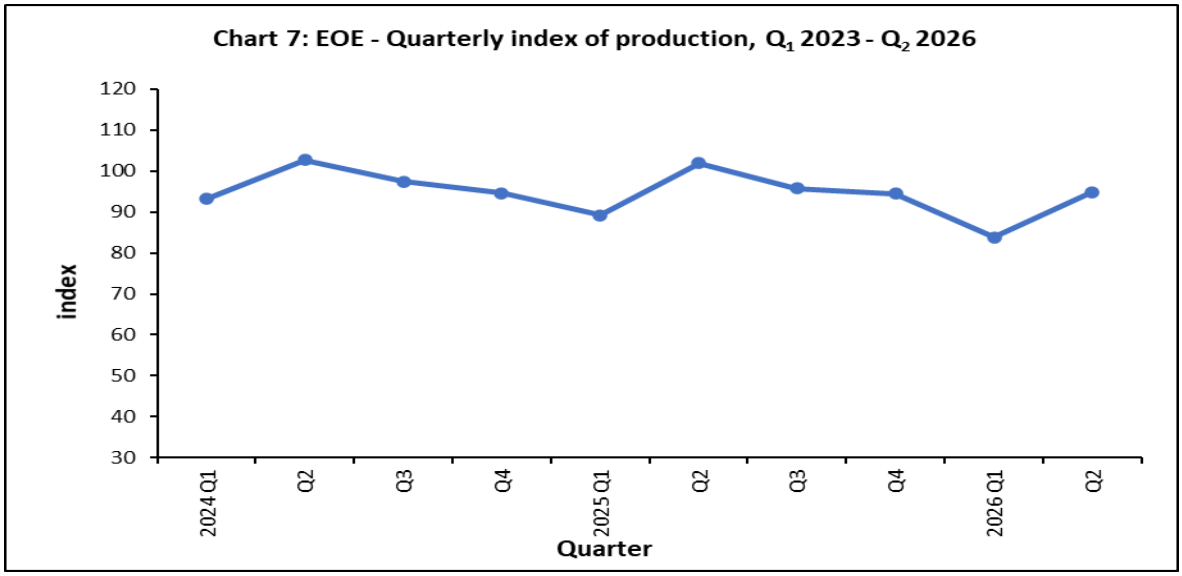
"Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" accounts for around 2.3% of the output of the industrial sector. In the second quarter of 2026, real output of this sector grew by 2.4% compared to the previous quarter and by 3.9% when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2025. In year ending second quarter 2026, real output went up by 2.3% (Table 1).



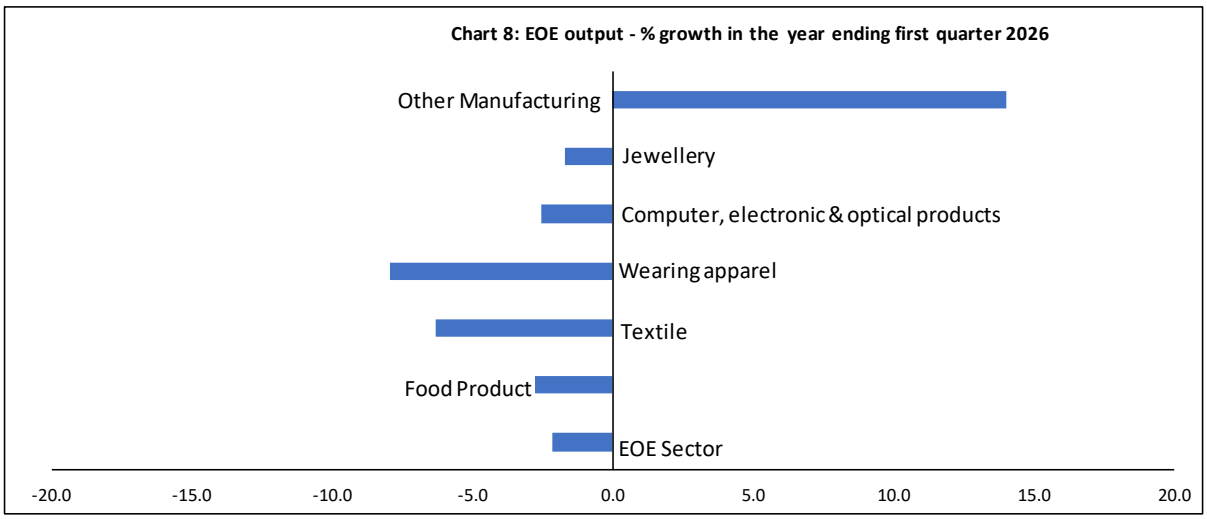
5. Changes by broad group

5.1 Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)

Real output of EOE sector increased 13.1% in the second quarter of 2026 compared to the previous quarter and declined by 6.9% compared to the corresponding quarter of 2025. In year ending second quarter 2026, the EOE sector decreased by 3.8% (Table 1).

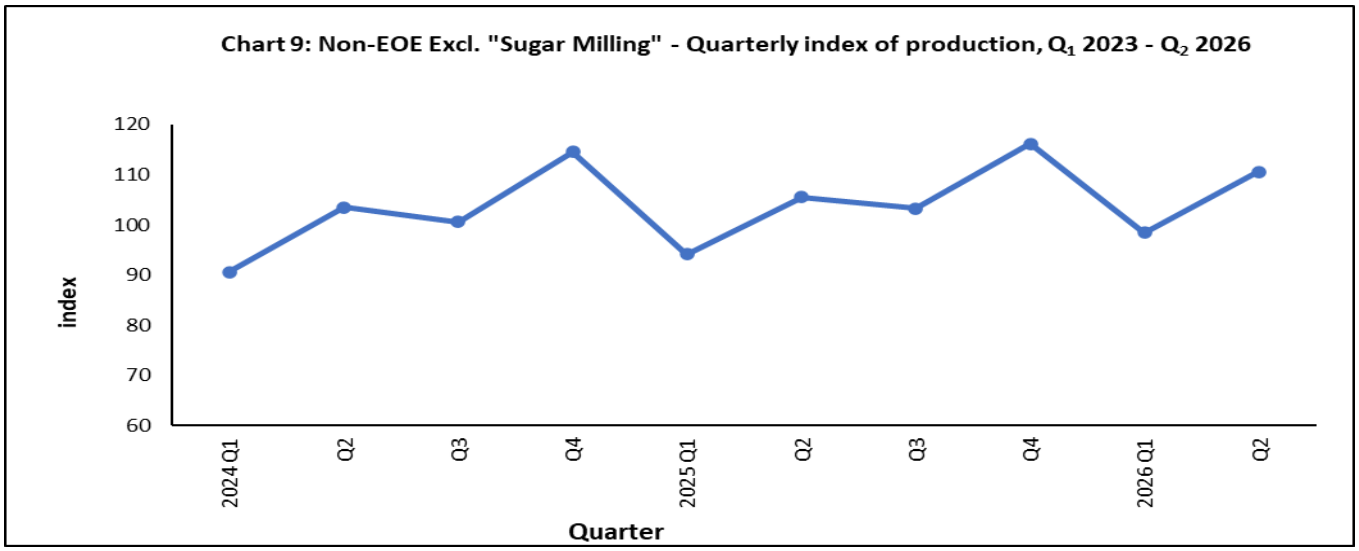


Lower-level indices for the second quarter of 2026 are not yet available. However, an indication of the annual performance at sub-group levels can be obtained by comparing indices available for year ending first quarter 2026 to those for year ending first quarter 2025 (Table 3). Real output of "Wearing apparel", the most important industry group within the EOE, decreased by 7.9% and "Textiles" by 6.3%. These two sub-groups account for almost 55% of the total weight allocated to the EOE. In addition, negative growths were also noted in "Food products" (-2.8%), "Computer, electronic and optical products" (-2.5%) and "Jewellery, bijouterie & related articles n.e.c" (-1.7%). However, an increase of 14.0% in "Other manufacturing" was noted. Details of changes of selected sub-groups are shown in Chart 8.

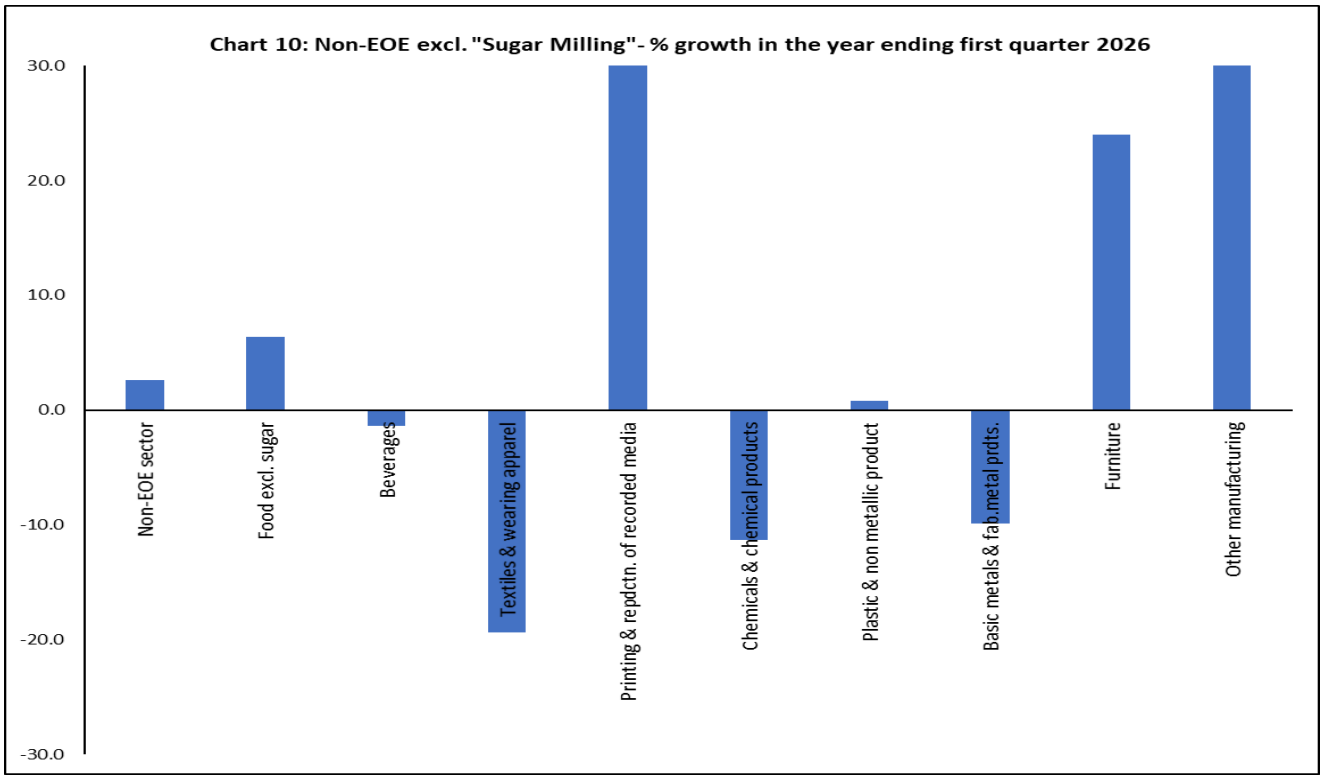


5.2 Non-EOE excluding "Sugar milling"

In the second quarter of 2026, the real output of Non-EOE sector went up by 12.2% compared to the previous quarter and by 4.7% when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2025. In year ending second quarter 2026, it grew by 3.3% (Table 1).



The annual performance at sub-group level is obtained by comparing the detailed indices available for year ending first quarter 2025 to those for year ending first quarter 2025 (Table 4). Expansions were noted in "Furniture" (+24.0%), "Printing and reproduction of recorded media" (+30.3%), "Food products excluding sugar" (+6.4%), "Plastic and non-metallic product" (+0.8%) and "Other manufacturing" (42.8%), while negative growths were recorded in "Beverages" (-1.4%),"Chemicals & chemical products" (-11.3%), "Basic metals and fabricated metal products" (-9.9%) and Textiles & wearing apparel(-19.4%) as illustrated in Chart 10.



Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance
PORT LOUIS
23 September 2026

Contact Persons:

Mrs. V. Rama - Lahootan (Statistician/Senior Statistician)
Manufacturing Unit
Statistics Mauritius
5th Floor LIC Building
Port Louis
Tel. (+230) 6501800
E-mail : varama@govmu.org

Table 1: Index of industrial production by industry group - annual and quarterly indices, Q_1 2024 to Q_2 2026

Base period: Year 2023 = 100

			Manufacturing						
	Industrial sector	**Mining and quarrying**	**Total**	Total exc. sugar milling	Sugar milling	EOE	Non-EOE	**Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning**	**Water supply; sewerage, waste management**
NSIC Division/Subclass	05 - 33, 35 - 39	05 - 09	10 - 33	10 - 33 except 10720	10720	10 - 33	10 - 33	35	36-39
Weight (Year 2023)	1000	22	893	878	15	257	621	62	23
Annual									
2024	98.6	106.8	100.6	100.8	92.2	97.0	102.3	103.3	102.0
2025	102.5	107.6	101.7	101.9	90.5	95.3	104.8	108.2	103.1
Quarterly									
2024 Q1	92.1	83.3	90.9	91.4	64.8	93.2	90.6	109.2	101.7
Q2	101.6	109.5	103.2	103.2	102.0	102.6	103.5	107.0	103.6
Q3	97.2	117.3	99.7	99.7	101.6	97.5	100.6	91.6	101.6
Q4	105.8	117.0	108.6	108.8	100.6	94.6	114.6	105.2	101.2
2025 Q1	95.0	88.9	92.2	92.6	63.6	89.2	94.2	120.9	102.8
Q2	105.2	109.6	104.3	104.3	100.1	101.9	105.6	113.0	104.7
Q3	100.6	118.8	100.9	100.9	99.7	95.7	103.3	92.5	102.6
Q4	109.2	112.9	109.6	109.7	98.7	94.4	116.2	106.3	102.3
2026 Q1	96.5	86.9	94.2	94.5	66.2	83.9	98.5	122.7	106.2
Q2	107.1	110.5	106.3	106.3	104.3	94.9	110.5	114.5	108.8
% change, latest quarter over: [1]									
previous quarter	10.9	27.1	12.9	12.5	57.4	13.1	12.2	-6.7	2.4
same quarter a year ago	1.8	0.8	1.9	1.9	4.2	-6.9	4.7	1.3	3.9
% growth in output in year ending									
2nd Quarter 2026	2.5	-0.8	1.5	1.5	0.8	-3.8	3.3	1.2	2.3

[1] Provisional

Table 2: Index of industrial production by main industry group of the manufacturing sector, Q_1 2024 to Q1 2026

Base period: Year 2023 = 100

		Main industry group								
	Total manufacturing	Food incl. sugar	Beverages	Textile	Wearing apparel	Printing & reproduction of recorded media	Chemical products	Non Metallic products	Basic metals& fabricated metals	Other
NSIC Division	10 -33	10	11	13	14	18	20 & 21	22 & 23	24 & 25	15-17, 19, 26-30,32,33
Weight (Year 2023)	1000	292	120	32	171	20	39	64	77	142
Annual										
2024	100.6	101.0	106.0	101.6	91.5	110.1	109.2	88.4	94.6	157.1
2025	101.7	101.8	109.7	94.2	90.8	121.4	96.7	89.0	96.4	115.2
Quarterly										
2024 Q1	90.9	99.5	99.5	83.0	92.1	92.4	88.9	80.3	84.8	125.4
Q2	103.2	104.2	104.2	112.0	95.9	125.8	125.7	82.1	84.0	168.1
Q3	99.7	99.6	99.6	107.6	91.3	93.4	97.5	100.4	102.9	150.0
Q4	108.6	100.6	100.6	103.7	86.7	128.9	125.0	91.0	106.8	184.8
2025 Q1	92.2	95.2	95.2	84.4	94.5	86.9	81.9	73.3	86.9	90.8
Q2	104.3	106.7	106.7	118.6	90.6	127.5	90.2	92.1	91.2	118.7
Q3	100.9	101.0	101.0	83.7	93.7	113.9	98.0	88.6	98.1	114.5
Q4	109.6	104.3	104.3	91.5	84.6	157.3	116.5	90.9	109.6	136.6
2026 Q1	94.2	104.8	104.8	80.6	68.6	172.3	77.7	74.2	46.3	124.7
% change, latest quarter over:										
previous quarter	-14.1	0.5	0.5	-11.9	-18.8	9.5	-33.3	-18.3	-57.7	-8.7
same quarter a year ago	2.1	10.1	10.1	-4.5	-27.3	98.2	-5.2	1.3	-46.7	37.4
% growth in output in year										
1st Quarter 2026	1.3	4.3	4.3	-8.2	-8.3	31.2	-11.1	-0.3	-9.3	-16.7

Table 3: Index of industrial production by main industry group of the EOE sector, Q_1 2024 to Q1 2026

Base period: Year 2023= 100

		Main industry group					
	EOE, Manufacturing	Food products	Textiles	Wearing apparel	Computer, electronic & optical products	Jewellery, bijouterie& related articles n.e.c	Other manufacturing
NSIC Division/Subclass	10 - 33	10	13	14	26	32100	11,15-18, 20-23, 25, 27, 31, 32 except
Weight (Year 2023)	1000	237	68	483	21	19	172
Annual							
2024	97.0	95.4	100.3	91.5	98.3	149.3	107.4
2025	95.3	91.7	93.8	90.2	86.1	145.8	111.7
Quarterly							
2024 Q1	93.2	86.2	97.0	94.1	80.5	115.9	98.3
Q2	102.6	106.6	103.9	91.0	116.1	160.9	121.2
Q3	97.5	91.4	113.5	95.8	87.4	167.6	97.5
Q4	94.6	97.2	86.9	85.1	109.4	152.9	112.8
2025 Q1	89.2	82.7	92.1	87.8	84.5	123.6	98.4
Q2	101.9	100.9	112.8	91.4	93.6	164.9	123.7
Q3	95.7	91.3	86.4	84.7	98.5	144.7	125.3
Q4	94.4	91.3	86.4	84.7	98.5	144.7	125.3
2026 Q1	83.9	84.1	86.0	70.5	96.8	140.4	115.8
% change, latest quarter over:							
previous quarter	-11.2	-7.9	-0.5	-16.7	-1.7	-3.0	-7.6
same quarter a year ago	-6.0	1.6	-6.7	-19.8	14.5	13.6	17.6
% growth in output in year							
1st Quarter 2026	-2.1	-2.8	-6.3	-7.9	-2.5	-1.7	14.0

Table 4: Index of industrial production by main industry group of the Non-EOE sector (exc. Sugar), Q_1 2024 to Q_1 2026

		Main industry group							
	Non-EOE, manufacturing	Food excl. Sugar	Beverages	Textiles & wearing apparel	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	Chemicals & chemical products	Plastic & non metallic product	Basic metals & fabricated metal products	Furniture
NSIC Division	10-33	10	11	13 &14	18	20	22 & 23	24 &25	31
Weight (Year 2023)	1000	298	167	64	27	56	83	103	61
Annual									
2024	102.3	103.6	105.3	94.8	111.3	109.1	86.0	95.0	119.8
2025	104.8	105.7	108.1	94.1	121.7	96.6	86.5	97.2	119.7
Quarterly									
2024 Q1	90.6	106.8	87.4	77.3	92.0	88.8	77.6	85.1	78.5
Q2	103.5	103.6	100.6	119.2	127.3	125.3	78.7	82.0	114.1
Q3	100.6	102.2	100.1	78.9	94.6	97.6	98.2	105.9	115.7
Q4	114.6	101.7	133.0	103.9	131.2	124.8	89.4	107.0	170.7
2025 Q1	94.2	101.2	102.6	108.9	86.8	81.9	73.5	88.1	70.5
Q2	105.6	108.9	107.3	98.5	127.9	89.9	92.0	92.0	110.2
Q3	103.3	103.9	100.1	80.4	114.3	98.4	91.0	99.3	110.4
Q4	116.2	108.8	122.3	88.4	157.9	116.0	89.5	109.5	187.5
2026 Q1	98.5	113.2	100.6	64.0	172.9	76.5	69.9	44.2	176.0
% change, latest quarter over:									
previous quarter	-15.2	4.0	-17.8	-27.6	9.6	-34.0	-21.9	-59.6	-6.1
same quarter a year ago	4.6	11.9	-2.0	-41.2	99.3	-6.6	-4.8	-49.8	149.6
% growth in output in year ending:									
1st Quarter 2026	2.6	6.4	-1.4	-19.4	30.3	-11.3	0.8	-9.9	24.0

Annex

Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP)

Methodology for the computation of the QIIP

1. Introduction

The Index of Industrial Production shows the movement of the volume of output of the Industrial Sector. Prior to 2001, the index was calculated annually and published in the Digest of Industrial Statistics. Following the needs expressed by various institutions, both public and private, Statistics Mauritius started to compile and disseminate the index on a quarterly basis as from the first quarter of 2001. The compilation and dissemination of high frequency (monthly/quarterly) Index of Industrial Production is also one of the requirements of the **I**nternational **M**onetary **F**und (**IMF**) **S**pecial **D**ata **D**issemination **S**tandard (**SDDS**)**.**

2. Objectives

The **Q**uarterly **I**ndex of **I**ndustrial **P**roduction (**QIIP**) is one of the most important industrial short-term indicators which aims at measuring, on a quarterly basis, the ups and downs of the volume of industrial output with a special focus on detecting, as early as possible, the turning points of the business cycle. This enables planners, decision makers and the business community at large to be aware of any sign of change in the progress of the economy in order to take appropriate and timely measures.

The index provides useful and reliable inputs for the estimates of quarterly and annual value added for the Industrial Sector.

3. Concepts and definitions

Basically, the Index of Industrial Production is a measurement of the change in real value added (value added at constant price). Value added is defined as the difference between output and input. Computation of quarterly value added at current and constant prices requires data on inputs and outputs in the different industry groups within a given time frame. In the absence of the detailed data required, an approximation of the index is based on change in deflated turnover, physical quantity of goods produced and other indicators of change in real value added generated by industrial enterprises.

The indicators/methods used in compiling QIIP and data sources by sector/industry group are given at section 5.

4. Scope and classification

The indices are compiled by industry group according to the National Standard Industrial Classification Rev.2 (NSIC Rev.2), based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification Rev.4 (ISIC Rev.4).

The Quarterly Index of Industrial Production covers the Industrial Sector, which comprises the following sections of NSIC Rev.2:

Section B: Mining and quarrying;

Section C: Manufacturing;

Section D: Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply; and

Section E: Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities

5. Indicators and data sources

The table below shows price and volume indicators used as well as corresponding data sources by industry group.

Sector/Industry group	Indicators used	Data sources
Mining and quarrying	Value added deflated by relevant components of Consumer Price Index (CPI)	• Quarterly survey of establishments • Monthly and quarterly data from VAT Department
Industry groups within manufacturing (excluding sugar milling)	Turnover data deflated by: (i) Producer Price Index – Manufacturing (PPI-M) for EOE (ii) Producer Price Index – Manufacturing (PPI-M) for Non-EOE	• Monthly and quarterly data from VAT Department • Quarterly exports statistics • Quarterly Stock Survey. • Building permits statistics for small establishments engaged in the manufacture fabricated metal products.
Sugar milling	Gross output deflated by sugar prices and inputs deflated by a weighted price index based on relevant components of CPI.	• Annual survey of establishments • Production of sugar and prices from Mauritius Sugar Syndicate
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Volume of electricity produced	• Quarterly returns from Central Electricity Board and Independent Power Producers (IPPs)
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Volume of water sold used as volume indicator for water supply and waste management services; Value added deflated by relevant components of CPI for other activities.	• Quarterly returns from Central Water Authority • Monthly and quarterly data from VAT Department

6. Weights

6.1 Calculation of weights

Weights for the QIIP are derived from value added by detailed industry group (5-digit subclass level) compiled from the Census of Economic Activities (CEA). The current weights have been based on the results of the 2023 CEA.

For the manufacturing sector the weights are computed separately for Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) and Non-EOE sub-sectors. Prior to 2008, the weight of the Non-EOE sub-sector was based on large establishments (engaging 10 or more persons) only. As from 2008, value added of small establishments (engaging less than 10 persons) has been considered in the calculation of the weights.

6.2 Evolution of weights from 2018 to 2023

The weights by industry group for 2018 and 2023 are given in the table below. The main changes from 2018 to 2023 are as follows:

(i) The share of "EOE" in the industrial sector has decreased from 33.6% to 25.7%, mainly due to decrease in "textile and wearing apparel", from 21.0% to 14.2%.

(ii) The share of "Non EOE" in the industrial sector has increased from 50.2% to 62.1%, mainly due to increase in "Food products and beverages", from 23.3% to 28.9%.

Distribution of weights by industry group, 2018 and 2023

Industry Group	**Weight 2018**	**Weight 2023**
Mining and quarrying	**23**	**22**
Manufacturing	**848**	**893**
Sugar milling	11	15
EOE	336	257
of which		
Food & beverages	*62*	*64*
Textiles and wearing apparel	*210*	*142*
Other	*64*	*51*
Non-EOE	501	621
of which		
Food & beverages	*233*	*289*
Textiles and wearing apparel	*34*	*39*
Other	*234*	*293*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	**105**	**62**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	**24**	**23**
Total	**1,000**	**1000**

7. Reliability of the indices

The practical difficulties in compiling an index showing the evolution of value added at constant prices requires a number of approximation methods which are listed at section 5. Each of these methods has a number of constraints, the main ones being:

Deflated turnover:

- Quality of the data from the different sources. The output figures in a given industry group may include output of some other activities (secondary activities) which should have been classified elsewhere;
- Time-lag between production and sales may lead to a late identification of a turning point in the business cycle;

- Turnover data need to be adjusted for changes in stocks for a true picture of production. This exercise is partly done, based on available information from the Quarterly Stock Survey;
- The quality of the index is subject to the precision and relevance of the different price indices used for deflation; and
- The base year ratio of value added to gross output is maintained throughout the period covered by the indices, when, in fact, the ratio may change as a result of technological changes, productivity changes as well as seasonal variation in the production structure.

Volume of production:

- does not take account of quality changes

Indirect Indicators

- In the absence of data for small establishments, indirect indicators such as household consumption expenditure and building permits are used for activities concerned

In spite of the above limitations, it is observed that the index shows relative consistency and is of reliable quality for the measurement of quarterly and other changes. However, great care should be taken when interpreting small changes at the more detailed level.

8. Index calculation

The QIIP is calculated according to a modified Laspeyre's index as follows:

$$I_t = \frac{\sum W_i \, (Q_{it}/Q_{io})}{\sum W_i} \quad X \quad 100$$

with I_t = index for quarter t

W_i = weight for activity i

(Q_{it}/Q_{io}) = is the growth in real value added of activity i in quarter t relative to the base year as estimated by an appropriate proxy indicator

Statistics Mauritius
LIC Centre,
John Kennedy Street,
Port Louis, MAURITIUS
T: +230 650 1800
F: +230 211 4150
W: https://statsmauritius.govmu.org
E: statsmauritius@govmu.org