PRODUCER PRICE INDEX – MANUFACTURING (PPI-M)
FOR JULY 2026

(Index reference period: July 2025 – June 2026 = 100)
(Weight reference period: Year 2023)

1. **Introduction of the revised PPI-M**

   As from July 2026, Statistics Mauritius has introduced a revised Producer Price Index – Manufacturing (PPI-M), incorporating an updated weight structure, a new index reference period and an extended coverage of manufacturing activities. The **main changes** introduced in the revised PPI-M are:

   - extension of **coverage** comprising of both **Non-Export Oriented Enterprises (Non-EOE) and Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)** establishments; Previously, the PPI-M covered only the output of Non-EOE manufacturing establishments sold on the domestic market;
   - updating of the weighting structure using the results of the **2023 Census of Economic Activities** as the **weight reference period**;
   - adoption of **July 2025 to June 2026** as the new **index reference period**, with the average index for that period set equal to 100; and
   - updating of the basket of products, establishments and price quotations to better reflect the current structure of manufacturing production.

2. The **PPI-M for July 2026**, based on the revised basket, was **104.0**, indicating that producer prices for goods in the current manufacturing basket **increased by 4.0%** compared with the average level of producer prices during the index reference period July 2025 to June 2026.

July 2025 - June 2026	July 2026
100.0	**104.0**

3. Sub-indices for the manufacturing divisions covered by the PPI-M for July 2026, compared with the index reference period, are shown below:

NSIC Division	Description	Weight 2023	Index reference period (July 2025 - June 2026 = 100)	July 2026	% change[1] between index reference period and July 2026
10-33	**Total manufacturing**	**1000**	**100.0**	104.0	+4.0
10/11	Food products and beverages	400	100.0	103.2	+3.2
13	Textiles	41	100.0	106.0	+6.0
14	Wearing apparel	198	100.0	101.9	+1.9
15	Leather and related products	6	100.0	103.4	+3.4
16/17	Wood and products of wood & cork; articles of straw and plaiting materials/ Paper and paper products	35	100.0	100.1	+0.1
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	16	100.0	99.9	-0.1
20	Chemicals and chemical products	44	100.0	103.1	+3.1
22	Rubber and plastic products	24	100.0	110.9	+10.9
23	Other non-metallic mineral products	40	100.0	106.0	+6.0
24	Basic metals	10	100.0	103.1	+3.1
25	Fabricated metal products	63	100.0	109.3	+9.3
26	Computer, Electronic and Optical Products	7	100.0	99.7	-0.3
27	Electrical equipment	2	100.0	100.0	-
29	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	3	100.0	95.3	-4.7
31	Furniture	38	100.0	112.3	+12.3
32	Other manufacturing products	57	100.0	105.5	+5.5
33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	16	100.0	101.3	+1.3

[1] *% change has been computed from unrounded indices and hence may vary slightly from the change in rounded indices*

4. Under the revised weight structure, "**Food products and beverages**" accounted for the largest share of the PPI-M basket, with a weight of 400 out of 1,000 (40.0%), followed by "**Wearing apparel**" with 198 (19.8%). Together, these two activity groups represented almost 60% of the total weight of the manufacturing sector.

   Other relatively important activity groups were "**Fabricated metal products**" (6.3%), "**Other manufacturing products**" (5.7%), "**Chemicals and chemical products**" (4.4%), "**Textiles**" (4.1%), "**Other non-metallic mineral products**" (4.0%) and "**Furniture**" (3.8%).

   The remaining activity groups each accounted for less than 4% of the total weight.

5. In July 2026, the most notable increases relative to the index reference period were observed for "**Furniture**" (+12.3%), "**Rubber and plastic products**" (+10.9%), "**Fabricated metal products**" (+9.3%), "**Textiles**" (+6.0%) and "**Other non-metallic mineral products**" (+6.0%).

   "**Food products and beverages**", which had the largest weight in the revised basket, recorded an index of 103.2, or 3.2% above its reference period level, while "**Wearing apparel**", the second largest component, was 1.9% above its reference period level.

   Conversely, the index for "**Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers**" was 4.7% below its reference period level. Smaller decreases were recorded for "**Computer, electronic and optical products**" (-0.3%) and "**Printing and reproduction of recorded media**" (-0.1%). The index for "**Electrical equipment**" remained unchanged at its reference period level of 100.0.

6. The PPI-M for July 2026 is the first index compiled under the revised framework, with July 2025 - June 2026 = 100 as the index reference period. However, a direct comparison of the PPI-M between June and July 2026 is **not strictly appropriate**, given differences in the index reference period, weight reference period and coverage. However, a linking factor may be derived to link the series to enable a meaningful assessment of the movement in producer prices.

7. **Users should therefore exercise caution when comparing the revised PPI-M with the previous series given the methodological break in the series, arising from changes in the coverage of manufacturing activities, weight structure, composition of the basket of products and index reference period**.

   More on the methodological changes are given in Annex A.

8. It is to be noted that the above figures are provisional.

   Revised figures are usually published on a quarterly basis at:

   https://statsmauritius.govmu.org/Pages/Statistics/By_Subject/Indices/SB_Indices.aspx

Source: Statistics Mauritius
Port Louis
28 August 2026

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE REVISED PPI-M

1. Concept and coverage

The Producer Price Index - Manufacturing measures changes in the effective prices received by producers in the manufacturing sector for those representative goods manufactured in the Republic of Mauritius.

As from July 2026, in line with the concepts and recommendations by the 'IMF *Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice*', the coverage of the PPI-M has been extended to include manufacturing establishments in both the Non-Export Oriented Enterprises (Non-EOE) and Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) sectors. Previously, the PPI-M covered only the output of Non-EOE manufacturing establishments sold on the domestic market. This extension broadens the scope of the PPI-M to cover manufacturing output destined for both the domestic and export markets, thereby providing a more comprehensive measure of producer price movements in the manufacturing sector.

The concepts and definitions of the PPI-M largely follow the guidelines provided in the "IMF Producer Price Index Manual Theory and Practice".

2. Scope

The PPI-M covers both small and large establishments falling within divisions 10 to 33 of the National Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 2 (NSIC Rev 2), which is an adapted version of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev 4.

The following divisions have been excluded for reasons given in brackets:

a) Division 12: Manufacture of tobacco products (no longer manufactured in Mauritius)
b) Division 19: Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (not applicable for Mauritius)
c) Division 21: Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (weight in the overall index is not significant and change in products are too dynamic)
d) Division 28: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (weight in the overall index is not significant)
e) Division 30: Manufacture of other transport equipment (weight in the overall index is not significant)

However, Division 33: Repair and installation of machinery and equipment, has gained slight importance in terms of its relative importance, in the current basket.

The activities covered by the index represent around 98% of the gross output generated by Non-EOE and EOE manufacturing sector.

3. Weight reference period

The weights of the current basket of goods have been updated based on the results of the 2023 Census of Economic Activities. The updated weight structure reflects the extended coverage of the manufacturing sector to include both Non-EOE and EOE manufacturing firms.

The Non-EOE and EOE sectors account for approximately 67% and 33%, respectively, of the total PPI-M weight

4. Frame

A list of all large (engaging 10 or more persons) and small (engaging less than 10 persons) establishments falling under the scope of the PPI-M was obtained from the 2023 Census of Economic Activities (CEA 2023).

5. Selection of outlets (producers)

A sample of 162 large and 53 small establishments have been selected based on the results of the Census of Economic Activities 2023. Of the 162 large manufacturing establishments covered, 130 are classified as Non-EOE and 32 as EOE. All 53 small establishments are classified as Non-EOE. Consequently, of the 215 manufacturing establishments covered overall, 183 are Non-EOE and 32 are EOE.

These establishments were the most important ones in terms of Gross Output (GO) in their respective 5-digit sub-class.

Output of the selected establishments represented around 60% of the total GO generated by all establishments falling within the scope of the PPI-M.

6. Selection of products to be priced

Some 695 products have been selected for pricing. These are the most important ones in terms of contribution to the gross output or turnover of the selected establishments.

7. Price collection

Monthly prices are collected and they refer to actual transaction prices received by producers for the sale of their products on both the domestic and export markets. Prices exclude all taxes on products, namely excise duty and value added tax (VAT) and also transport, freight, insurance and other charges incurred beyond the factory gate. Prices quoted in foreign currencies are converted into Mauritian rupees using a consistent exchange rate.

As far as possible, the same products and terms of sale are maintained over time to ensure that the index reflects actual price changes.

For revised monthly and quarterly indices at division level and in some specific cases at even lower level, the selected establishments are visited on a quarterly basis and prices of the selected products are collected for each month of the reference quarter.

8. Treatment of missing products

In case of temporarily missing prices for products, imputation is carried out as per the recommendation of the "IMF Producer Price Index Manual Theory and Practice".

9. Treatment of product permanently disappeared

Products may disappear permanently for various reasons. The products may disappear from the market because new products have been introduced or the establishments from which the price has been collected have stopped selling the product. When a product disappears permanently, a replacement product of a similar nature will be included in the index.

10. Treatment of quality change

The index is a measure of only "PURE" price changes and should as far as possible measure the price changes of the same products. Hence, the products must not be affected by quality change. If the change is due to quality, an estimate of the proportion of the change attributed to the quality element is made and adjustment done accordingly.

11. Reliability of the PPI-M

The statistical accuracy of the PPI-M depends largely on the quality of information provided by the selected establishments. Respondents are therefore requested to report the actual output prices received by producers. Collected prices are checked during fieldwork, and any inconsistencies are clarified with respondents. Further validation checks are carried out during index compilation. Price movements are also compared, where appropriate, with other relevant price indices, including the CPI and import/export price indices. Source data are reviewed systematically during weight and base revisions, which are normally undertaken every five years.

12. Comparability with the former series

The revised PPI-M differs from the previous series in terms of coverage, weighting structure, basket of representative products and index reference period. Consequently, the index levels of the revised series are not directly comparable with those of the previous series.

13. Index calculation

The PPI-M is computed according to a Laspeyres-type index formula. The formula used is given below:

$$I_c = \frac{\sum W_i * (\frac{P_{ci}}{P_{oi}})}{\sum W_i} * 100$$

Where
Ic = Index for current month
Wi = Weight associated with product i (***Year 2023***)
Pci = Price of product i for the current month
Poi = Price for product i for the index reference period (***July 2025 – June 2026***)

The PPI-M is calculated at the 5-digit sub-class level of the NSIC Rev. 2. At the lowest level, indices are calculated as the geometric average of the price relatives of the basic observations. Higher-level indices are then obtained by aggregating the lower-level indices using their respective weights.

As from July 2026, the PPI-M covers both Non-EOE and EOE manufacturing establishments. Separate indices are compiled for the Non-EOE and EOE components and combined using their respective weights at the relevant level of aggregation.

Division-level indices (2-digit NSIC Rev. 2) are obtained by aggregating the corresponding lower-level indices using their respective weights. The overall PPI-M is then derived by aggregating the division indices using their respective weights.

14. Uses of PPI

a) The PPI is a leading indicator of the future status of inflation. Movement of PPI is usually indicative of a similar change of part of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). PPI can also be used in the economic analysis of inflation transmission process.

b) It provides specific price deflators for the computation of national accounts at constant prices in order to measure real growth.

c) It is helpful in the formulation of contract agreement. It can be used as an escalation clause to protect buyers and sellers against inflation or deflation.

d) PPI is also used in econometric models, in forecasting and in inventory accounting.

28 August 2026