ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY 2013

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

CHIEF JUSTICE

Honourable Yeung Kam John YEUNG SIK YUEN G.O.S.K.

SENIOR PUISNE JUDGE

Honourable Keshoe Parsad MATADEEN

PUISNE JUDGES

- 1. Honourable Marc France Eddy BALANCY
- 2. Honourable Paul LAM SHANG LEEN
- 3. Honourable Shaheda PEEROO
- 4. Honourable Ah Foon CHUI YEW CHEONG
- 5. Honourable Asraf Ally CAUNHYE
- 6. Honourable Sathyabhooshun Gupt DOMAH
- 7. Honourable Abdurrafeek HAMUTH
- 8. Honourable Hima Nalini MATADEEN
- 9. Honourable Joseph Gérard ANGOH
- 10. Honourable Bibi Rehana MUNGLY-GULBUL
- 11. Honourable Abdul Razack HAJEE ABDOULA
- 12. Honourable Deviyanee BEESOONDOYAL
- 13. Honourable Shaheed BHAUKAURALLY
- 14. Honourable Nirmala DEVAT
- 15. Honourable David CHAN KAN CHEONG
- 16. Honourable Rita TEELOCK
- 17. Honourable Prithviraj FEKNA
- 18. Honourable J Benjamin G MARIE JOSEPH

The Supreme Court Organisation Chart

Chief Justice

Senior Puisne Judge

Puisne Judges

Master & Registrar

Deputy Master & Registrar

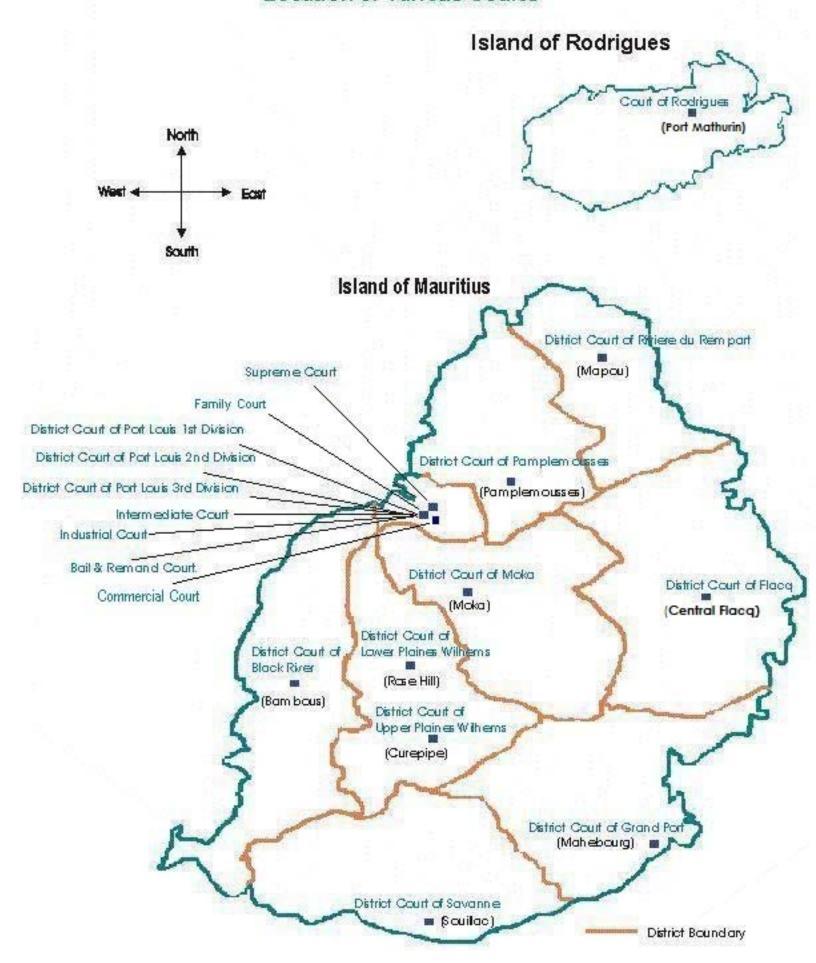
Judicial Officers

=:

Administrative & Technical Officers

Secr	etary to the Chief Ju	ustice		Chief R	egistrar —————	
Regional Court Administrator	Senior Registrar	Chief Court Officer/Court Manager	Chief Court Officer/Court Manager	Chief Court Officer/Court Manager	Chief Court Officer/Court Manager	Chief Court Officer/Court Manager
Internal Control Unit	Registry	Registry	Master's Office	Commercial Division	Family Division	Secretary to Judges' Office
Chief Court Usher	Senior Court Officer	Manager Human Resources	Manager Financial Operations	Senior Systems Analyst	Senior Librarian	Statistician
Court Ushers' Office	Legal Aid Unit		Finance Unit	Information Services Section	Library	Statistics Unit

Location of Various Courts



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1. THE JUDICIARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Judiciary is one of the three pillars of our sovereign democratic State. By virtue of the Constitution, it is vested with the power to administer justice in the Republic of Mauritius. Conformably with the Constitution which provides for the institution of an independent judiciary based on the concept of separation of powers, the Judiciary of Mauritius is independent of the other two organs of the State - the Executive and the Legislature. This status of the Mauritian Judiciary constitutes a vital element for the functioning of our democratic system of government in upholding the rule of law and affording the necessary protection for the safeguard of the fundamental rights of the citizens. The Chief Justice is the head of the Judiciary.

1.2 VISION OF THE JUDICIARY

Be a Justice System which is a national and regional model of excellence.

1.3 PRIORITY OBJECTIVES AND SERVICES PROVIDED

1.3.1 Aims and priority objectives

- i. Provide easier and faster access to justice indiscriminately to all users.
- ii. Reduce delays in the final disposal of cases and delivery of judgment.

1.3.2 Major services provided

- i. Resolution of disputes within a reasonable time subject to complexity.
- ii. Adjudication through written judgments that are posted on the Supreme Court website.
- iii. Grant of legal aid and legal assistance in certain categories of cases to litigants and detainees who do not have the means to afford legal advisers.
- iv. Enforcement and execution of Judicial Orders and decisions, including collection of fines.
- v. Safeguarding and protecting all fundamental rights as guaranteed by the Constitution.

1.4 OVERVIEW OF THE JUDICIARY

1.4.1 Achievements

- i. Speedier disposal of family matters (undefended cases within 4 months and defended cases within 8 months).
- ii. 75% of backlog at the Assizes of the Supreme Court cleared.
- iii. Over 75% drug cases are disposed of between one to six months.

- iv. Introduction of fast track process for children victims attending Court as witnesses before the Intermediate Court (Criminal Division).
- v. Bail and Remand Court operational 7 days a week all year round.

1.4.2 Constraints and challenges addressed

- i. Delivery of judgments in a timely manner.
 - a) This is being addressed by providing each Judge with a Judicial Research Officer to assist in research work for judgment writing.
 - b) Continuous training to supporting staff. Various training schemes will be implemented across the board for all staff to improve the quality of service.
- ii. Space constraints to deal with increasing number of cases and old and inappropriate premises.
 - a) Programme of renovation and construction of court houses.
 - b) In the interim, leasing and repairs of court houses.
 - c) The appointment of a Project Manager for design, supervision and monitoring of all infrastructural projects.

1.4.3 Strategic direction for the future

- i. Create a Court of Appeal to improve public perception of independence, transparency and objectivity in dispensing justice and in order to streamline appeal cases.
- Continue to focus on the creation of more specialized Divisions of the Supreme Court to optimize skills and reduce delays in the disposal of cases.
- iii. Introduce electronic filing and management of cases in all Courts thereby reducing waiting time and improving service quality on a 24/7 basis.
- iv. Increase the number of cases channeled at the Mediation Division of the Supreme Court for faster disposal rates at reduced costs for litigants.
- v. Promote continuous training programmes through the Institute for Judicial and Legal Studies in order to improve the quality of service.

1.5 JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Mauritius has a single-structured judicial system consisting of two parts - the Supreme Court and the subordinate courts. The Supreme Court has various divisions exercising jurisdiction, as the Master's Court, the Court of first instance in civil and criminal proceedings, the appellate jurisdiction (to hear and determine civil & criminal appeals from decisions of the subordinate courts), the Court of Civil Appeal and the Court of Criminal Appeal (to hear and determine appeals from decisions of the Supreme Court sitting in the exercise of its original jurisdiction in

civil matters and in criminal matters respectively). The subordinate courts, on the other hand, consist of the Intermediate Court, the Industrial Court, the District Courts, the Bail and Remand Court and the Court of Rodrigues.

1.6 SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice, the Senior Puisne Judge and eighteen Puisne Judges. It is vested with all the powers and jurisdiction necessary to administer the laws of Mauritius. It is a superior Court of Record and has unlimited jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil and criminal proceedings. It has the same original jurisdiction as the High Court in England and is vested with all the necessary powers and authority to exercise its equitable jurisdiction as a Court of Equity. The Supreme Court also exercises supervisory jurisdiction over the subordinate courts in order to ensure that justice is duly administered by any such court. It has original jurisdiction to determine whether any provision of the Constitution has been contravened, including the power to determine whether any law made by Parliament is void on the ground that it contravenes any section of the Constitution. It is also empowered to secure the enforcement of the protective provisions entrenched in the Constitution.

1.6.1 Civil Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as Court of first instance

The Supreme Court is the principal Court of original civil jurisdiction to hear and determine:

- i. any civil matter, although it will generally entertain and hear claims where the matter in dispute is of the value which is more than Rs 500,000;
- ii. divorce and matrimonial proceedings;
- iii. petitions for insolvency, and all matters of a commercial nature;
- iv. admiralty matters and
- v. claims for constitutional relief.

Every civil proceeding is heard and determined by a single Judge, unless otherwise provided for under any written law or as may be decided by the Chief Justice, having regard to the magnitude of the interests at stake or the importance or intricacy of the questions of fact or law involved.

The Supreme Court, in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction, has power and jurisdiction to hear and determine any complaint of a disciplinary nature, brought up by any of the authorities or bodies exercising powers of supervision over the professional conduct of law practitioners or ministerial officers, including land surveyors.

(a) The Family Division of the Supreme Court

The Family Division of the Supreme Court was set up administratively in January 2008. It exercises jurisdiction in any matter under the Divorce and Judicial Separation Act or under any other enactment which relates to alimony, maintenance or the custody or guardianship of minors, other than a matter which is, under an enactment, within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Magistrate. Two Puisne Judges designated by the Chief Justice, preside over that division.

(b) The Commercial Division of the Supreme Court

The Commercial Division of the Supreme Court was set up administratively in 2009. Two Puisne Judges designated by the Chief Justice preside over that division. It entertains, hears and determines matters arising under the Insolvency Act 2009 and the Companies Act, disputes relating to banking, bills of exchange, offshore business, patents, and trademarks or passing off, disputes between traders and related matters and generally anything which is of a commercial nature.

(c) Master's Court

The Master's Court is presided by the Master & Registrar and the Deputy Master & Registrar. It exercises the jurisdiction conferred upon it by the Code Civil Mauricien in relation to the division of immovable property and by the Sale of Immovable Property Act. The Master's Court also deals with and rules upon all pre-trial issues for civil cases lodged before the Supreme Court.

1.6.2 The Criminal Division of the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the principal Court of original criminal jurisdiction. It has jurisdiction to try any person charged with having committed a crime or a misdemeanor.

Assizes and serious drug cases are heard on every working day at the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court. Criminal trials are either held before a Presiding Judge and a jury consisting of 9 persons who are qualified to serve as jurors or before a Presiding Judge without a jury. Offences laid down under the Criminal Code, falling under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court are tried at the Criminal Division before a Presiding Judge and a jury. However, offences specified in the Fifth Schedule to the Criminal Procedure Act are tried before a Presiding Judge without a jury.

In the exercise of its criminal jurisdictions, the Supreme Court is empowered to inflict life imprisonment for certain serious offences.

1.6.3 Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has full power and jurisdiction to hear and determine all appeal cases, whether civil or criminal, made to the court from the decision of:

- i. the Judge in Chambers;
- ii. the Master's Court:
- iii. the Intermediate Court;
- iv. the Industrial Court;
- v. the District Courts and
- vi. a body established under any other enactment.

Appeals to the Supreme Court are heard before at least two judges, except as otherwise provided for in any other enactment.

1.6.4 Court of Civil Appeal

The Court of Civil Appeal is a division of the Supreme Court. It hears and determines all appeals from the decisions of the Supreme Court sitting as the Court of first instance in civil proceedings. It is constituted of two or three Judges as the Chief Justice may decide. Where the Chief Justice is absent or is for any reason unable to sit on the Court of Civil Appeal, the Senior Puisne Judge, presides over the Court of Civil Appeal.

1.6.5 Court of Criminal Appeal

The Court of Criminal Appeal is a division of the Supreme Court. It is constituted of three Judges and has full power to hear and determine all appeals from the decisions of the Supreme Court sitting as the Court of first instance in criminal proceedings. The Chief Justice and, in his absence, the Senior Puisne Judge, presides over the Court of Criminal Appeal.

1.7 THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The Judicial Committee is the final court of appeal of Mauritius. An appeal shall lie from decisions of the Court of Appeal or of the Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee as of right in the following cases:

- i. final decisions, in any civil or criminal proceedings, on questions as to the interpretation of the Constitution;
- ii. where the matter in dispute on the appeal to the Judicial Committee is of the value of Rs 10,000 or upwards or where the appeal involves, directly or indirectly, a claim to or a question respecting property or a right of the value of Rs 10,000 or upwards;
- iii. final decisions in proceedings under section 17 of the Constitution for the enforcement of protective provisions;
- iv. with leave of the Supreme Court where in the opinion of the Court the question involved in the appeal is one that, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be submitted to the Judicial Committee.

Since the year 2008 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council periodically holds sittings in Mauritius to hear appeals from decisions of the Supreme Court of Mauritius.

1.8 SUBORDINATE COURTS

1.8.1 Intermediate Court

The Intermediate Court is established under the Courts Act and has civil and criminal jurisdiction in all districts of Mauritius including Rodrigues. It consists of two Presidents, two Vice-

Presidents and any such number of Intermediate Court Magistrates established under the Civil Establishment Act.

(a) Civil Jurisdiction of the Intermediate Court

The Intermediate Court has jurisdiction in all civil cases where the claim or matter in dispute, whether in balance of account or otherwise, does not exceed Rs 500,000. The bench of the Intermediate Court is constituted by one or more Magistrates as may be decided by the President.

(b) Criminal Jurisdiction

The Intermediate Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine serious criminal offences provided under specific sections of the Criminal Code and any other offence that can be tried by the Intermediate Court under any other enactment. It has power to inflict penal servitude on convicted offenders for a period not exceeding fifteen years and imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years. However, for persistent offenders, the Intermediate Court may increase the sentence to twenty years' penal servitude. The Intermediate Court is also empowered to inflict a higher sentence for offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Criminal Code.

1.8.2 Industrial Court

The Industrial Court consists of a President and a Vice-President. Established under the Industrial Court Act. It has exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction to try any matter arising out of the Employment Rights Act, Boilers Act, Employment and Training Act, Export Processing Zones Act, Passenger Transport Industry (Buses) Retiring Benefits Act, Sugar Industry Retiring Benefits Act, Workmen's Compensation Act and Health & Welfare legislations.

1.8.3 District Courts

There are ten District Courts in the Island of Mauritius and one in Rodrigues. The District Courts have jurisdiction to try and determine both civil and criminal cases as provided for by the law. Each District Court is presided by a District Magistrate and any such number of District Magistrates as may be decided by the Chief Justice.

(a) Civil Jurisdiction of the District Court

The District Court has jurisdiction in all civil cases where the claim or matter in dispute does not exceed Rs 50,000. Conversely, District Magistrates have exclusive jurisdiction in landlord and tenant disputes, irrespective of the amount of the claim for non-payment of rent.

(b) Jurisdiction under the Domestic Violence Act 1997

By virtue of the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997, District Clerks are entrusted with the duty of receiving and processing applications for a Protection Order from aggrieved spouse and from persons living under the same roof, victims of domestic violence. District Magistrates are empowered to hear and determine such applications and to issue Protection Orders when the

Court is satisfied that there is a serious risk of harm to the applicants. District Magistrates are also empowered to receive and determine applications for the issue of Occupation Orders and Tenancy Orders. Such orders confer upon the victim of domestic violence the exclusive right to the use and occupation of the conjugal house.

(c) Small Claims Procedure

The Small Claims Procedure was introduced in 1999 to enable District Courts to adjudicate on minor claims not exceeding Rs 25,000 in a summary and expeditious manner. Such claims are lodged at the court by the litigants themselves after filling in a prescribed form which is served on the adverse parties. Both parties are convened before the Magistrate in Chambers to resolve the dispute. In the event of no agreement between the parties, the matter is set down for trial. It is to be noted that such cases are disposed by this method of conflict resolution rather than a trial.

(d) Criminal Jurisdiction

The District Court has power and jurisdiction to hear and determine criminal cases punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years and a fine not exceeding Rs 100,000.

(e) Juvenile Court

District Magistrates exercise jurisdiction as Magistrate of the Juvenile Court. The Juvenile Court tries criminal offences committed by young persons (above 14 and below 17 years of age). The Juvenile Court also deals with children who are beyond parental control and/or who need care and protection.

(f) Bail and Remand Court

The Bail and Remand Court (BRC) established under Part IV of the Bail Act 1999, as subsequently amended by Act No 34 of 2011, has exclusive jurisdiction with regard to remand or release of persons charged with an offence or arrested on reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence, and operates on weekends and public holidays to safeguard the constitutional rights of detainees.

The BRC is presided over by a District Magistrate and operates from the premises of the New Court House, Port Louis.

(g) Court of Rodrigues

In Rodrigues, justice is administered by a full-time Magistrate and a visiting Judge of the Supreme Court.

A Magistrate also visits the other smaller islands, like Agalega which forms part of the Republic of Mauritius.

1.9 THE RULES COMMITTEE

The Rules Committee was set up in August 2001 to advise and make recommendations to the Chief Justice in respect of rules to be made under section 198 of the Courts Act. The Rules Committee consists of a Judge (Chairperson of the Committee) appointed by the Chief Justice, the Master and Registrar or his representative, a representative of the Bar Council, a representative of the Law Society, a representative of the Attorney-General's Office and two other law practitioners appointed by the Chief Justice.

1.10 REFORM

e-judiciary

The Judiciary has since April 2010, embarked on the development and implementation of an electronic filing of cases and an electronic case management system.

The programme has materialized with the help of Investment Climate Facility for Africa (ICF) which made a grant of 75% of the project costs, the balance being funded by the government. Mauritius Network Services Ltd has been contracted to develop and implement the software, with the assistance of its foreign partner, Crimson Logic of Singapore.

Phase I of the project concerns cases lodged before the Supreme Court (Commercial & Civil cases) and before the Judge in Chambers. The launching of the first phase on a pilot basis has taken place in April 2013 at the Commercial Division of the Supreme Court. The system will be extended to other divisions of the Supreme Court with the exception of the Family Division and the Criminal Division. These divisions as well as all subordinate courts will be taken on board in phase II of the Modernization of the Judiciary programme.

2. SUPREME COURT

2.1 All cases

The total number of cases lodged (excluding appeal cases) at the Supreme Court increased by 4% to 9,248 in 2013 from 8,883 in 2012 (Table 1.1).

Conversely, the total number of cases disposed of (excluding appeal cases) at the Supreme Court dropped by 2% to 7,874 in 2013.

A physical count of the total number of outstanding cases (excluding appeal cases) showed that 9,258 cases were not yet disposed of at the end of the year 2013 (Table 1.1).

2.2 The Criminal Division of the Supreme Court

Compared to 2012, the number of criminal offences convicted at the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court had more than doubled in 2013 with a big rise in custodial sentences for manslaughter and for drug offences. Some 12 accused were sentenced for manslaughter in 2013, compared to 4 in 2012, whilst the number of accused for murder remained at 1 in 2012 & 2013. For drug offences, 23 accused were sentenced in 2013 compared to 8 in 2012 (Table 1.3a).

2.3 Appellate Jurisdiction

In 2013, some 369 appeal cases (211 civil and 158 criminal) were lodged at the Supreme Court with a marginal decrease over the 2012 figure of 370. Only about one seventh of the 211 civil appeals were from lower Courts. On the contrary, out of the 158 criminal appeal cases lodged, 153 were from the lower Courts and only 5 from the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court.

The total number of cases disposed at the Appellate Jurisdiction increased by 2% to 464 in 2013, with a rise of 31% in criminal cases to 274 and a drop of 22% in civil cases to 190.

Some 765 cases (481 civil and 284 criminal) were physically counted as outstanding at the end of year 2013 (Table 1.4).

2.4 Family Division

The total number of divorce petitions lodged at the Family Division for the Republic of Mauritius kept increasing to attain 2,450 in 2013. Although a rise of 2% to 2,354 was noted in Mauritius, there was a drop of 8% to 96 in Rodrigues (Table 1.6).

Conversely, the number of divorce petitions disposed of decreased from 2,409 in 2012 to 1,893 in 2013. This decrease may be explained by a decline of 21% in the number of divorce pronounced for the same period (Table 1.8).

In 2013, around 48% of the petitioners were females compared to 28% of males; 69% were married for 14 years or less; 23% of divorces were pronounced on mutual consent from both parties and 65% had only one or no child from the marriage (Tables 1.7 to 1.9).

A physical count of the total number of cases outstanding was 1,959 at the end of year 2013.

2.5 Mediation Division

The number of civil cases received at the Mediation Division of the Supreme Court dropped by 32% to 393 in 2013 from 582 in 2012. Out of 602 cases (393 received in 2013 and 209 pending at the beginning of 2013), about 43% have been referred back to court, 29% were where agreements between parties have been successfully recorded and 8% were purely and simply struck out/set aside.

The number of outstanding cases at the end of 2013 was 119 (Table 1.10).

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Table 1.1 - All cases at the Supreme Court, 2010 - 2013

	Cases po	Cases pending at the beginning of the year				Cases le	odged		Cases disposed of				Cases outstanding at the end of the year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Appeal cases	1,021	979	943	860	356	398	370	369	398	381	453	464	979	943	860	765
Civil	562	544	520	460	178	198	184	211	196	201	244	190	544	520	460	481
Criminal	459	435	423	400	178	200	186	158	202	180	209	274	435	423	400	284
Other cases	8,359	8,460	8,202	7,884	8,878	8,763	8,883	9,248	8,383	8,078	8,015	7,874	8,460	8,202	8,073	9,258
Civil ¹	8,344	8,429	8,190	7,853	8,842	8,746	8,849	9,216	8,363	8,052	8,000	7,846	8,429	8,190	8,042	9,223
Criminal	15	31	12	31	36	17	34	32	20	26	15	28	31	12	31	35
Total	9,380	9,439	9,145	8,744	9,234	9,161	9,253	9,617	8,781	8,459	8,468	8,338	9,439	9,145	8,933	10,023

¹Other cases (civil) pending at the beginning of year 2013 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2013

Table 1.2 - Cases at the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court, 2010 - 2013

	Cases 1	_	at the beg	ginning	Cases lodged					Cases dis	sposed of	•	Cases outstanding at the end of the year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Criminal Division	15	31	12	31	36	17	34	32	20	26	15	28	31	12	31	35	
Trial by Jury (murder & manslaughter cases, etc.)	3	12	7	15	18	9	15	16	9	8	7	11	12	7	15	20	
Trial without Jury (drug cases)	12	19	5	16	18	8	19	16	11	18	8	17	19	5	16	15	

Table 1.3 - Offences¹ disposed of by type of offence at the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court, 2010 - 2013

Offences	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trial by Jury	11	11	7	13
Murder	8	5	3	1
Manslaughter	1	-	4	12
Arson causing death	1	-	-	-
Rape	1	6	-	-
Trial without Jury	11	23	10	23
Importation of heroin	11	10	6	21
Importation of gandia	-	13	-	-
Other ²	-	-	4	2
Total	22	34	17	36

¹A case may comprise one or more offences

²Other include importation/trafficking/possession of other drugs (e.g hashish, subitex, buprenorphine, etc.)

Table 1.3a - Offences 1 disposed of by type of offence and outcome of judgement at the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court, 2010 - 2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total convictions	22	32	15	36
<u>Imprisonment</u>	22	32	13	36
Intentional homicide	10	5	5	13
Murder	8	5	1	1
Manslaugher	1	-	4	12
Arson causing death	1	-	-	-
Sexual offences	1	6	-	-
Rape	1	6	-	-
Drug offences	11	21	8	23
Importation of heroin	11	8	6	21
Importation of gandia	-	13	-	-
Other ²	-	-	2	2
<u>Fine</u>	-	-	2	-
Drug offences:	-	-	2	-
Other ²	-	-	2	-
Dismissed/Struck Out/Nolle Prosequi	-	2	2	-
Intentional homicide:	-	-	2	-
Murder	-	-	2	-
Drug offences	-	2	-	-
Importation of heroin		2	-	-
Total	22	34	17	36

¹A case may comprise one or more offences

²Other include importation/trafficking/possession of other drugs (e.g hashish, subitex, buprenorphine, etc.)

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Table 1.4 - Appellate Jurisdiction at the Supreme Court, 2010 - 2013

	Cases pe	ending a of the	-	ginning		Cases lo	dged		C	ases disp	posed of		Cases outstanding at the end of the year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Civil	562	544	520	460	178	198	184	211	196	201	244	190	544	520	460	481
Civil appeals from lower Courts	254	221	173	162	66	60	56	36	99	80	67	71	221	173	162	127
Appeals from decisions of the Judge sitting at Chambers, Tribunals & other authorities, etc.	184	192	237	181	66	86	68	114	58	64	124	77	192	237	181	218
Court of Civil Appeals	124	131	110	117	46	52	60	61	39	57	53	42	131	110	117	136
Criminal	459	435	423	400	178	200	186	158	202	180	209	274	435	423	400	284
Criminal appeals from lower Courts	436	405	395	380	168	185	184	153	199	175	199	263	405	395	380	270
Court of Criminal Appeals	23	30	28	20	10	15	2	5	3	5	10	11	30	28	20	14
Total	1,021	979	943	860	356	398	370	369	398	381	453	464	979	943	860	765

Table 1.5 - Civil cases at the Supreme Court, 2010 - 2013

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year					Cases le	odged		C	Cases disj	posed of		Cases outstanding at the end of the year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Commercial Court	436	183	258	339	1,349	1,405	1,394	1,449	1,304	1,318	1,257	991	183	258	339	797	
Chambers	20	65	45	35	764	721	641	507	754	752	629	395	65	45	35	147	
Commercial matters	388	101	185	249	531	623	624	818	495	509	526	474	101	185	249	593	
Bankruptcy notices	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Bankruptcy petitions	22	16	28	55	54	61	129	124	50	56	102	122	16	28	55	57	
Master's Court	1,170	962	1,051	1,389	766	687	713	690	999	746	542	564	962	1,051	1,312	1,515	
Levy cases ¹	602	537	480	745	516	408	389	425	591	545	321	351	537	480	668	819	
Division in kind cases	568	425	571	644	250	279	324	265	408	201	221	213	425	571	644	696	
Family Division ¹	2,271	2,607	2,996	1,906	3,552	3,798	3,776	3,906	3,216	3,409	3,700	3,223	2,607	2,996	2,172	2,589	
Divorce petitions	1,772	1,974	2,127	1,368	2,221	2,248	2,300	2,354	2,019	2,095	2,323	1,797	1,974	2,127	1,337	1,925	
Motions (alimony, child custody, etc.)	396	441	485	271	646	630	620	621	601	586	587	520	441	485	385	372	
Chambers	103	192	384	267	685	920	856	931	596	728	790	906	192	384	450	292	
Registry (Le Greffe)	4,124	4,219	3,539	3,741	990	1,020	1,054	1,064	895	947	852	1,008	4,219	3,539	3,741	3,797	
Plaints with summons	3,367	3,432	3,115	3,229	671	684	720	749	606	710	606	653	3,432	3,115	3,229	3,325	
Motions and other applications & Reference from Chambers	757	787	424	512	319	336	334	315	289	237	246	355	787	424	512	472	
Chambers (civil)	343	458	346	478	2,185	1,836	1,912	2,107	1,949	1,632	1,649	2,060	458	346	478	525	
Total	8,344	8,429	8,190	7,853	8,842	8,746	8,849	9,216	8,363	8,052	8,000	7,846	8,429	8,190	8,042	9,223	

¹For Master's Court (levy cases) and Family Division, cases pending at the beginning of year 2013 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2013

Figure 1.5a - Cases lodged at the Supreme Court, 2012 & 2013

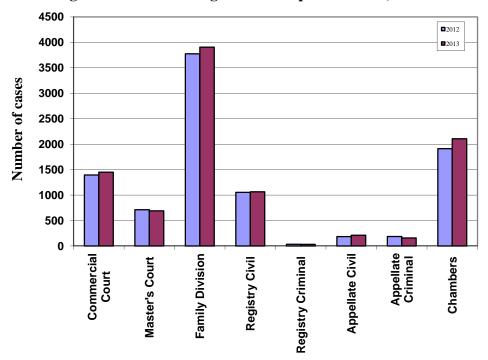


Figure 1.5b - Cases disposed of at the Supreme Court, 2012 & 2013

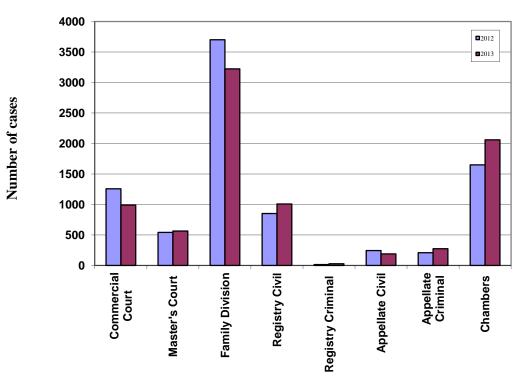


Table 1.6 - Divorce cases, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

	I	sland of M	auritius		Is	land of Ro	drigues		Re	public of I	Mauritius	
- -	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases ¹ pending at the beginning of the year	1,772	1,974	2,127	1,368	69	71	52	34	1,841	2,045	2,179	1,402
Cases lodged	2,221	2,248	2,300	2,354	59	50	104	96	2,280	2,298	2,404	2,450
Cases disposed of:	2,019	2,095	2,323	1,797	57	69	86	96	2,076	2,164	2,409	1,893
Divorce pronounced	1,790	1,727	1,929	1,494	47	61	74	90	1,837	1,788	2,003	1,584
Withdrawn/Struck out/Set aside	227	353	391	289	10	7	11	5	237	360	402	294
Dismissed	1	13	2	12	-	1	1	1	1	14	3	13
Judicial separation	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
Cases outstanding at the end of the year	1,974	2,127	1,337	1,925	71	52	70	34	2,045	2,179	1,407	1,959

¹Cases pending at the beginning of year 2013 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2013 both for the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues

 $Table \ 1.7 - Divorces/Judicial\ separations\ pronounced\ by\ number\ of\ children\ involved\ in\ the\ marriage,\ Republic\ of\ Mauritius,\ 2010\ -\ 2013$

No of shildness involved	I	sland of Ma	auritius]	Island of Ro	drigues		Republic of Mauritius					
No. of children involved —	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013		
0	602	606	689	537	6	9	11	12	608	615	700	549		
1	552	494	580	446	19	24	27	37	571	518	607	483		
2	468	405	466	357	14	16	15	26	482	421	481	383		
3	134	166	152	118	6	8	15	7	140	174	167	125		
4	29	45	26	32	1	2	3	5	30	47	29	37		
5	3	8	13	5	1	-	1	1	4	8	14	6		
6 and above	3	5	4	1	-	2	2	2	3	7	6	3		
Total	1,791	1,729	1,930	1,496	47	61	74	90	1,838	1,790	2,004	1,586		

Table 1.8 - Divorces pronounced by petitioning parties and grounds, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Petitioning party &]	Island of Ma	auritius		I	sland of Ro	drigues		R	epublic of N	Aauritius	
grounds	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Husband petitioner	662	663	603	415	12	17	24	35	674	680	627	450
Grounds:												
Faute	454	389	341	235	9	14	12	22	463	403	353	257
Rupture de vie commune	27	32	27	26	2	1	4	-	29	33	31	26
Aux torts partagés	181	242	235	154	1	2	8	13	182	244	243	167
Wife petitioner	1,128	1,021	994	713	35	42	46	50	1,163	1,063	1,040	763
Grounds:												
Faute	969	755	728	512	33	38	41	47	1,002	793	769	559
Rupture de vie commune	16	17	9	8	-	2	-	-	16	19	9	8
Aux torts partagés	143	249	257	193	2	2	5	3	145	251	262	196
Joint petitioners (both husband & wife)	••	43	332	366	••	2	4	5	••	45	336	371
Ground:												
Mutual consent ¹		43	332	366		2	4	5	••	45	336	371
Total	1,790	1,727	1,929	1,494	47	61	74	90	1,837	1,788	2,003	1,584

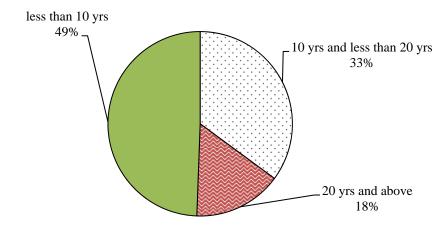
¹Divorce on ground of mutual consent was introduced in May 2011

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Table 1.9 - Divorces/Judicial separations pronounced by duration of marriage (years), Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Duration of	Island of Mauritius]	Island of Ro	drigues		Republic of Mauritius			
marriage (years)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Under 5	369	396	425	309	5	6	7	6	374	402	432	315
5 - 9	506	475	528	435	20	16	20	35	526	491	548	470
10 - 14	368	333	418	298	12	15	22	15	380	348	440	313
15 - 19	273	230	234	194	5	9	12	9	278	239	246	203
20 - 24	151	148	175	144	4	6	5	5	155	154	180	149
25 - 29	67	92	82	57	-	5	2	9	67	97	84	66
30 and above	57	55	68	59	1	4	6	11	58	59	74	70
Total	1,791	1,729	1,930	1,496	47	61	74	90	1,838	1,790	2,004	1,586

Figure 1.9 - Divorces/Judicial separations pronounced by duration of marriage (years), Republic of Mauritius, 2013



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Table 1.10 - Civil cases at the Mediation Division of the Supreme Court, 2011 - 2013

	2011	2012	2013
Cases ¹ pending at the beginning of the year		109	209
Cases received during the year	444	582	393
No of cases where agreement has been recorded	147	171	172
No of cases purely and simply struck out/set aside	40	43	50
No of cases referred back to court (Master & Registrar) to be fixed	148	268	261
Cases outstanding at the end of the year	109	209	119

¹There were no outstanding cases at the beginning of year 2011 as the Mediation Division of the Supreme Court was established in January 2011

3. INTERMEDIATE COURT

The total number of cases lodged at the Intermediate Court increased slightly by 2% from 2012 to 2013 resulting from a rise of 11% in the number of criminal cases and a drop of 5% in the number of civil cases.

Increases were noted in the number of cases disposed of for civil and criminal cases by 8% and 9% respectively.

The number of cases outstanding at the end of year 2013 were 4,273 for civil and 2,140 for criminal cases.

Table 2.1 - Civil and criminal cases at the Intermediate Court, 2010 - 2013

	Civil cases					Crimin	al cases		Total			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases ¹ pending at the beginning of the year	2,844	3,026	2,502	4,264	1,411	1,804	1,385	1,733	4,255	4,830	3,887	5,997
Cases lodged	2,167	2,322	2,080	1,979	1,961	1,743	1,757	1,945	4,128	4,065	3,837	3,924
Cases disposed of	1,985	1,814	1,827	1,970	1,568	1,628	1,409	1,538	3,553	3,442	3,236	3,508
Cases ² outstanding at the end of the year	3,026	2,502	3,106	4,273	1,804	1,385	1,733	2,140	4,830	3,887	4,839	6,413

¹Civil cases pending at the beginning of year 2013 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2013

²As from 2011, figures are based on physical count carried out at the end of the year

4. INDUSTRIAL COURT

The total number of cases lodged at the Industrial Court has increased marginally from 1,181 in 2012 to 1,183 in 2013. A rise of 2% was noted in civil cases whilst criminal cases declined by 6%.

An overall increase of 17% was registered in the number of cases disposed of with a respective rise of 16% in civil cases and 25% in criminal cases.

A physical count of the total number of cases showed that 1,155 cases (856 civil and 299 criminal) were outstanding at the end of the year 2013.

Table 3.1 - Civil and criminal cases at the Industrial Court, 2010 - 2013

	Civil cases					Crimin	al cases		Total			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases pending at the beginning of the year	415	657	641	845	117	159	194	304	532	816	835	1,149
Cases lodged	1,037	788	922	939	235	307	259	244	1,272	1,095	1,181	1,183
Cases disposed of	928	804	803	928	191	274	199	249	1,119	1,078	1,002	1,177
Cases outstanding at the end of the year	657	641	845	856	159	194	304	299	816	835	1,149	1,155

5. DISTRICT COURTS

In 2013, about 42% of civil and criminal cases were lodged in urban areas. From 2012 to 2013, a fall of 9% was noted in the number of these cases in the two District Courts of Plaines Wilhems from 31,175 to 28,299, whereas there was a rise of 20% in the three divisions of the District Court of Port Louis, from 22,665 to 27,245. Among the rural areas, in 2013, the District Court of Pamplemousses registered the largest number of cases lodged, at 18,567 (Table 4.1).

The number of criminal cases lodged increased by 5% from 119,027 in 2012 to 125,059 in 2013. However, in 2013, a decrease was noted at the District Court of Rodrigues followed by Grand Port, Upper Plaines Wilhems, Savanne, Riviere du Rempart and Black River (Table 4.2).

Although the total number of civil cases lodged decreased by 21% to 7,411 in 2013, a rise was shown in these cases at the courts of Pamplemousses, Riviere du Rempart and Flacq (Table 4.3).

From 2012 to 2013, the total number of civil and criminal cases which were disposed of increased by 15% to 132,928 due to respective rises of 15% in criminal cases from 107,325 to 123,832 and 8% in civil cases from 8,421 to 9,096. The largest number of cases disposed of in 2013 was recorded at the Pamplemousses District Court.

In 2013, despite an increase in the number of criminal cases disposed of, a decrease was felt at the District Courts of Grand Port, Savanne, the two District Courts of Plaines Wilhems and the Court of Rodrigues (Table 4.2).

A decrease in the number of civil cases disposed of was noted in all District Courts except for Flacq and the two courts of Plaines Wilhems (Table 4.3).

From 2012 to 2013, the number of cases under the Small Claim Procedure lodged and those disposed of showed respective decreases of 23% to 961 and 36% to 932 (Table 4.4). Conversely, the number of applications lodged under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997 increased by 17% to 1,805 in 2013. More than half of the applications were lodged in the urban District Courts and half of them came from the Lower Plaines Wilhems (Table 4.5).

From 2012 to 2013, the total number of applications received under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997 increased from 1,545 to 1,809, with a rise of 17% for Protection Orders and 25% for Occupation Orders.

The applicants for Protection Orders among spouse/partner showed an increase of 12% to 1,500 in 2013. More than 95% of them were females (Tables 4.7 & 4.8).

Table 4.1 - Civil and criminal cases at the District Courts, 2010 - 2013

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year		Cases lodged			Cases disposed of				Cases outstanding at the end of the year			end			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Port Louis Division I	1,229	1,171	869	843	1,663	1,927	1,628	1,264	1,499	1,678	1,651	1,473	1,171	869	843	634
Port Louis Division II	2,252	2,071	3,802	3,538	7,206	9,687	9,250	12,583	6,238	7,956	7,720	13,343	2,071	3,802	3,538	2,778
Port Louis Division III	2,241	1,580	678	1,078	12,670	10,179	11,787	13,398	11,149	11,081	9,429	9,794	1,580	678	1,078	4,682
Pamplemousses	3,239	2,913	2,878	2,641	12,350	15,273	12,741	18,567	11,833	14,891	12,688	18,120	2,913	2,878	2,641	3,088
Riviere du Rempart	3,472	3,165	3,553	5,490	9,057	10,766	12,360	11,785	9,112	9,553	11,654	14,762	3,165	3,553	5,490	2,513
Flacq	1,684	3,126	3,474	5,254	10,248	9,999	13,862	14,236	8,831	9,641	10,826	14,189	3,126	3,474	5,254	5,301
Moka	1,283	1,279	1,512	2,664	8,269	7,830	8,635	8,773	7,851	7,318	7,483	9,234	1,279	1,512	2,664	2,203
Lower Plaines Wilhems	4,306	1,488	1,856	2,414	14,061	12,578	14,916	15,171	15,343	13,538	14,317	14,259	1,488	1,856	2,414	3,326
Upper Plaines Wilhems ¹	1,224	3,401	2,266	4,182	17,724	12,445	16,259	13,128	15,528	13,187	13,683	14,209	3,401	2,266	4,182	3,101
Grand Port	3,339	1,855	1,677	1,362	10,365	7,133	9,083	7,780	11,849	6,826	9,398	8,015	1,855	1,677	1,362	1,127
Savanne	3,081	1,667	1,617	1,837	6,007	6,816	7,242	6,508	6,791	6,649	6,849	6,135	1,667	1,617	1,837	2,210
Black River	1,280	680	981	1,331	4,357	5,529	5,463	5,336	4,104	5,209	5,151	5,187	680	981	1,331	1,480
Rodrigues ²	1,008	321	306	572	2,323	2,162	5,244	3,941	3,010	2,469	4,897	4,208	321	306	653	305
Island of Mauritius	28,630	24,396	25,163	32,634	113,977	110,162	123,226	128,529	110,128	107,527	110,849	128,720	24,396	25,163	32,634	32,443
Republic of Mauritius	29,638	24,717	25,469	33,206	116,300	112,324	128,470	132,470	113,138	109,996	115,746	132,928	24,717	25,469	33,287	32,748

¹As from May 2012, civil cases include state debts cases, following amendment of the Local Government Act

²Civil cases (divorce) pending at the beginning of year 2013 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2013

Table 4.2 - Criminal cases at the District Courts, 2010 - 2013

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year		Cases lodged			Cases disposed of				Cases outstanding at the end of the year			end			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Port Louis Division II	2,252	2,071	3,802	3,538	7,206	9,687	9,250	12,583	6,238	7,956	7,720	13,343	2,071	3,802	3,538	2,778
Port Louis Division III	2,241	1,580	678	1,078	12,670	10,179	11,787	13,398	11,149	11,081	9,429	9,794	1,580	678	1,078	4,682
Pamplemousses	3,098	2,810	2,778	2,575	11,744	14,705	12,261	18,003	11,142	14,298	12,116	17,605	2,810	2,778	2,575	2,973
Riviere du Rempart	3,383	3,056	3,482	5,450	8,617	10,369	12,032	11,396	8,678	9,118	11,294	14,424	3,056	3,482	5,450	2,422
Flacq	1,469	3,033	3,336	5,133	9,512	9,339	13,361	13,693	7,996	9,026	10,301	13,632	3,033	3,336	5,133	5,194
Moka	1,223	1,190	1,394	2,600	7,797	7,294	8,324	8,501	7,408	6,811	7,118	8,959	1,190	1,394	2,600	2,142
Lower Plaines Wilhems	3,509	1,281	1,259	1,843	12,555	11,294	13,276	13,586	13,495	12,533	12,709	12,598	1,281	1,259	1,843	2,831
Upper Plaines Wilhems	791	3,165	1,927	2,367	16,424	11,486	13,170	11,634	14,248	12,326	12,070	11,147	3,165	1,927	2,367	2,854
Grand Port	3,210	1,738	1,419	1,280	9,863	6,557	8,515	7,270	11,335	6,391	8,654	7,549	1,738	1,419	1,280	1,001
Savanne	3,052	1,619	1,519	1,809	5,692	6,481	6,940	6,253	6,497	6,350	6,477	5,917	1,619	1,519	1,809	2,145
Black River	1,235	593	927	1,296	3,908	5,052	5,100	5,006	3,697	4,699	4,778	4,863	593	927	1,296	1,439
Rodrigues	877	206	164	516	2,135	1,891	5,011	3,736	2,806	2,225	4,659	4,001	206	164	516	251
Island of Mauritius	25,463	22,136	22,521	28,969	105,988	102,443	114,016	121,323	101,883	100,589	102,666	119,831	22,136	22,521	28,969	30,461
Republic of Mauritius	26,340	22,342	22,685	29,485	108,123	104,334	119,027	125,059	104,689	102,814	107,325	123,832	22,342	22,685	29,485	30,712

Table 4.3 - Civil cases at the District Courts, 2010 - 2013

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year			Cases lo	odged		(Cases disp	osed of		Cases outstanding at the end of the year			end		
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Port Louis Division I	1,229	1,171	869	843	1,663	1,927	1,628	1,264	1,499	1,678	1,651	1,473	1,171	869	843	634
Pamplemousses	141	103	100	66	606	568	480	564	691	593	572	515	103	100	66	115
Riviere du Rempart	89	109	71	40	440	397	328	389	434	435	360	338	109	71	40	91
Flacq	215	93	138	121	736	660	501	543	835	615	525	557	93	138	121	107
Moka	60	89	118	64	472	536	311	272	443	507	365	275	89	118	64	61
Lower Plaines Wilhems	797	207	597	571	1,506	1,284	1,640	1,585	1,848	1,005	1,608	1,661	207	597	571	495
Upper Plaines Wilhems ¹	433	236	339	1,815	1,300	959	3,089	1,494	1,280	861	1,613	3,062	236	339	1,815	247
Grand Port	129	117	258	82	502	576	568	510	514	435	744	466	117	258	82	126
Savanne	29	48	98	28	315	335	302	255	294	299	372	218	48	98	28	65
Black River	45	87	54	35	449	477	363	330	407	510	373	324	87	54	35	41
Rodrigues ²	131	115	142	56	188	271	233	205	204	244	238	207	115	142	137	54
Island of Mauritius	3,167	2,260	2,642	3,665	7,989	7,719	9,210	7,206	8,245	6,938	8,183	8,889	2,260	2,642	3,665	1,982
Republic of Mauritius	3,298	2,375	2,784	3,721	8,177	7,990	9,443	7,411	8,449	7,182	8,421	9,096	2,375	2,784	3,802	2,036

¹As from May 2012, state debts cases included following amendment of the Local Government Act

²Divorce cases pending at the beginning of year 2013 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2013

Table 4.4 - Small Claim Procedure at the District Courts, 2010 - 2013

		Cases lo	dged		(Cases disp	osed of	
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Port Louis Division I	147	112	107	115	157	111	96	85
Pamplemousses	134	77	102	87	140	74	87	60
Riviere du Rempart	104	80	80	68	112	86	95	54
Flacq	238	163	85	82	309	183	102	88
Moka	215	270	81	112	207	236	147	92
Lower Plaines Wilhems	166	103	126	127	172	84	111	146
Upper Plaines Wilhems	231	131	115	122	167	128	120	149
Grand Port	121	156	264	104	109	99	325	122
Savanne	125	159	172	73	118	111	239	60
Black River	158	123	99	68	148	125	113	73
Rodrigues	24	29	13	3	14	38	17	3
Island of Mauritius	1,639	1,374	1,231	958	1,639	1,237	1,435	929
Republic of Mauritius	1,663	1,403	1,244	961	1,653	1,275	1,452	932

Table 4.5 - Cases under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997 at the District Courts, 2010 - 2013

		Cases lo	dged			Cases disp	osed of	
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Port Louis Division I	208	174	162	231	201	177	145	209
Pamplemousses	233	250	208	188	216	228	213	196
Riviere du Rempart	168	123	91	175	156	120	99	171
Flacq	167	145	173	158	151	136	162	171
Moka	94	106	90	69	86	110	88	76
Lower Plaines Wilhems	543	330	416	520	520	321	403	478
Upper Plaines Wilhems	204	187	180	189	196	187	141	225
Grand Port	115	95	59	78	112	95	72	79
Savanne	29	16	17	39	37	16	17	34
Black River	106	136	88	84	104	143	79	85
Rodrigues	38	50	60	74	40	49	59	73
Island of Mauritius	1,867	1,562	1,484	1,731	1,779	1,533	1,419	1,724
Republic of Mauritius	1,905	1,612	1,544	1,805	1,819	1,582	1,478	1,797

Table 4.6 - Breakdown of Orders under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997 at the District Courts, 2012 & 2013

			Tota	1						
•	Protec	tion	Occupa	ntion	Ten	ancy	Revoca	tion	10ta	1
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Applications received	1,522	1,775	20	25	2	8	1	1	1,545	1,809
Interim Orders issued	1,465	1,596	2	6	-	1	-	-	1,467	1,603
Orders issued	813	977	8	7	1	1	1	-	823	985
Orders extension made	211	370	5	-	-	-	-	-	216	370
Applications withdrawn/set aside/struck out/dismissed	650	802	7	11	1	2	-	-	658	815
Cases where parties have been ordered to attend counselling sessions	26	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	19

Figures for applications received/Orders issued are not comparable to cases lodged/disposed (table 4.5) due to applications made for different Orders or for more than one person in a case

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Table 4.7 - Breakdown of Protection Orders under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997 at the District Courts, 2012 & 2013

	Spouse/p	partner	Other persons the sam		Total		
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	
Applications received	1,341	1,500	181	275	1,522	1,775	
Interim Orders issued	1,296	1,349	169	247	1,465	1,596	
Orders issued	730	839	83	138	813	977	
Orders extension made	203	370	8	-	211	370	
Applications withdrawn/set aside/struck out/dismissed	567	660	83	142	650	802	
Cases where parties have been ordered to attend counselling sessions	26	18	-	1	26	19	

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Table 4.8 - Breakdown by sex of Protection Orders under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997 at the District Courts, 2013

	Spouse/partner		_	ersons living ne same roof		Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Applications received	63	1,437	1,500	77	198	275	140	1,635	1,775
Interim Orders issued	50	1,299	1,349	67	180	247	117	1,479	1,596
Orders issued	23	816	839	46	92	138	69	908	977
Orders extension made	12	358	370	-	-	-	12	358	370
Applications withdrawn/set aside/struck out/dismissed	33	627	660	45	97	142	78	724	802
Cases where parties have been ordered to attend counselling sessions	-	18	18	1	-	1	1	18	19

Figure 4.1a - Total cases lodged, disposed of and outstanding at the District Courts, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

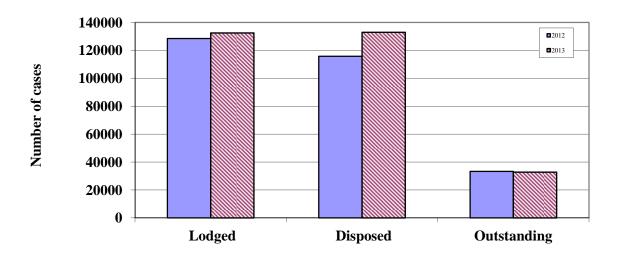
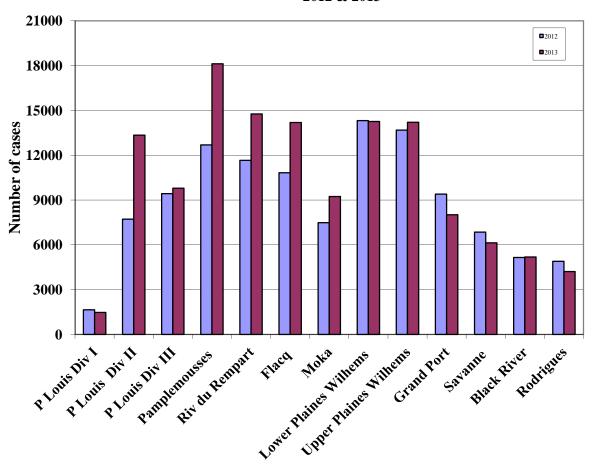


Figure 4.1b - Civil and criminal cases disposed of by District Courts, 2012 & 2013



6. CASES (CIVIL AND CRIMINAL) IN THE REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

The number of cases lodged in the Republic of Mauritius increased by 3% from 142,741 in 2012 to 147,194 in 2013, with a rise of 5% for criminal cases and a fall of 8% for civil cases. Conversely, in the Island of Rodrigues a fall was noted in both criminal and civil cases respectively at 25% and 12%.

Similarly, for the same period, the total number of cases disposed of rose by 14% resulting from an increase in both criminal (15%) and civil (4%) cases.

A physical count of the total number of outstanding cases at the end of year 2013 stood at 50,339, with 33,470 for criminal and 16,869 for civil cases (Tables 5.1 - 5.3).

Table 5.1 - Total cases, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

	Cases p	oending a of the		nning	Cases lodged Cases disposed of			d of Cases outstanding at the end of the year								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Republic of Mauritius	43,805	39,802	39,336	49,096	130,934	126,645	142,741	147,194	126,591	122,975	128,452	145,951	39,802	39,336	48,208	50,339
Island of Mauritius	42,797	39,481	39,030	48,524	128,611	124,483	137,497	143,253	123,581	120,506	123,555	141,743	39,481	39,030	47,555	50,034
Supreme Court	9,380	9,439	9,145	8,744	9,234	9,161	9,253	9,617	8,781	8,459	8,468	8,338	9,439	9,145	8,933	10,023
Appeal cases	1,021	979	943	860	356	398	370	369	398	381	453	464	979	943	860	765
Other cases	8,359	8,460	8,202	7,884	8,878	8,763	8,883	9,248	8,383	8,078	8,015	7,874	8,460	8,202	8,073	9,258
Industrial Court	532	816	835	1,149	1,272	1,095	1,181	1,183	1,119	1,078	1,002	1,177	816	835	1,149	1,155
Intermediate Court ¹	4,255	4,830	3,887	5,997	4,128	4,065	3,837	3,924	3,553	3,442	3,236	3,508	4,830	3,887	4,839	6,413
District Courts	28,630	24,396	25,163	32,634	113,977	110,162	123,226	128,529	110,128	107,527	110,849	128,720	24,396	25,163	32,634	32,443
Court of Rodrigues ¹	1,008	321	306	572	2,323	2,162	5,244	3,941	3,010	2,469	4,897	4,208	321	306	653	305

¹Civil cases (divorce) pending at the beginning of year 2013 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2013

Table 5.2 - Total criminal cases, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

	Cases p	oending a of the	_	nning	Cases lodged Cases disposed of				Cases outstanding at the end of the year							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Republic of Mauritius	28,342	24,771	24,699	31,953	110,533	106,601	121,263	127,438	106,670	104,922	109,157	125,921	24,771	24,699	31,953	33,470
Island of Mauritius	27,465	24,565	24,535	31,437	108,398	104,710	116,252	123,702	103,864	102,697	104,498	121,920	24,565	24,535	31,437	33,219
Supreme Court	474	466	435	431	214	217	220	190	222	206	224	302	466	435	431	319
Appeal cases	459	435	423	400	178	200	186	158	202	180	209	274	435	423	400	284
Other cases	15	31	12	31	36	17	34	32	20	26	15	28	31	12	31	35
Industrial Court	117	159	194	304	235	307	259	244	191	274	199	249	159	194	304	299
Intermediate Court	1,411	1,804	1,385	1,733	1,961	1,743	1,757	1,945	1,568	1,628	1,409	1,538	1,804	1,385	1,733	2,140
District Courts	25,463	22,136	22,521	28,969	105,988	102,443	114,016	121,323	101,883	100,589	102,666	119,831	22,136	22,521	28,969	30,461
Court of Rodrigues	877	206	164	516	2,135	1,891	5,011	3,736	2,806	2,225	4,659	4,001	206	164	516	251

 $Table \ 5.3 - Total \ civil \ cases, \ Republic \ of \ Mauritius, \ 2010 - 2013$

	Cases p	ses pending at the beginning of the year Cases lodged Cases disposed of Cases outstanding at the end of the year							Cases lodged Cases disposed of			end				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Republic of Mauritius	15,463	15,031	14,637	17,143	20,401	20,044	21,478	19,756	19,921	18,053	19,295	20,030	15,031	14,637	16,255	16,869
Island of Mauritius	15,332	14,916	14,495	17,087	20,213	19,773	21,245	19,551	19,717	17,809	19,057	19,823	14,916	14,495	16,118	16,815
Supreme Court	8,906	8,973	8,710	8,313	9,020	8,944	9,033	9,427	8,559	8,253	8,244	8,036	8,973	8,710	8,502	9,704
Appeal cases	562	544	520	460	178	198	184	211	196	201	244	190	544	520	460	481
Other cases	8,344	8,429	8,190	7,853	8,842	8,746	8,849	9,216	8,363	8,052	8,000	7,846	8,429	8,190	8,042	9,223
Industrial Court	415	657	641	845	1,037	788	922	939	928	804	803	928	657	641	845	856
Intermediate Court ¹	2,844	3,026	2,502	4,264	2,167	2,322	2,080	1,979	1,985	1,814	1,827	1,970	3,026	2,502	3,106	4,273
District Courts	3,167	2,260	2,642	3,665	7,989	7,719	9,210	7,206	8,245	6,938	8,183	8,889	2,260	2,642	3,665	1,982
Court of Rodrigues ¹	131	115	142	56	188	271	233	205	204	244	238	207	115	142	137	54

¹Cases pending at the beginning of year 2013 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2013

Figure 5.1 - Total cases lodged, disposed of and outstanding, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

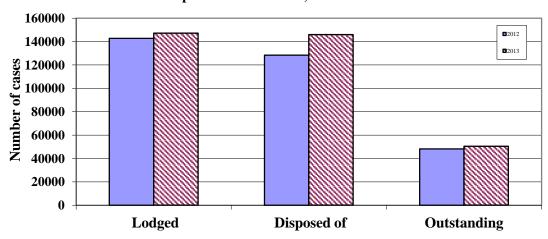


Figure 5.2- Total criminal cases lodged, disposed of and outstanding, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

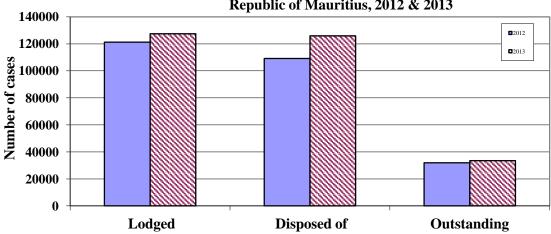
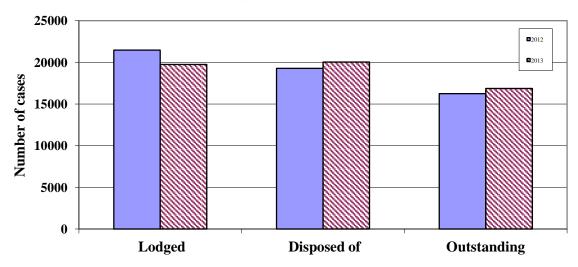


Figure 5.3 - Total civil cases lodged, disposed of and outstanding, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013



7. CRIME STATISTICS

7.1 Summary of criminal offences disposed of

In 87% (128,667) of the 147,922 criminal offences disposed of in 2013, the defendants were proven guilty and sentenced; while 13% of the offences were acquitted or non-adjudicated (Figure 6.2).

The Supreme Court has the highest percentage (100%) of offences proven guilty followed by the Industrial Court (93%).

Only 3,779 (3%) of the offences proven guilty were sentenced to Custodial Orders, i.e. the persons were detained in an institution to serve their sentences. For the majority (97%) of these offences, the defendants were either sentenced to pay fines or to serve Community Service/Probation Orders (Non-Custodial Orders).

All the sentences pronounced (proven guilty) at the Supreme Court and 37% of those pronounced at the Intermediate Court were Custodial Orders. Conversely, all the sentences pronounced at the Industrial Court and 98% of those pronounced at the District Courts were Non-Custodial Orders.

7.2 Convicted offences

The overall convicted offences went up by 13% from 113,695 in 2012 to 128,667 in 2013 (Table 6.3). This increase is due to main rises in convicted homicide offences (+27%), sexual offences (+16%), road traffic contraventions (+14%), property offences (+4%) and drug offences (+1%).

The convicted homicide offences rose to 104 in 2013 from 82 in 2012. Out of the 104 cases, 84 were non intentional homicides (involuntary homicides), 18 were intentional homicides committed (murder, manslaughter and abortion) and the remaining were attempted intentional homicides.

The increase in convicted sexual offences was due to main rises in rape from 2 in 2012 to 18 in 2013 and sodomy from 10 in 2012 to 16 in 2013.

Similarly, the main rise in convicted property offences was due to an increase in theft from 3,447 in 2012 to 3,696 in 2013.

About 79% of the criminal offences disposed in the Republic of Mauritius in 2013 were road traffic contraventions. In addition to the 101,004 contraventions convicted in 2013 as shown in Table 6.3, more road traffic contraventions were paid via fixed penalty notices. These are directly paid to cash offices and are not considered as offences lodged and disposed at court. However, if the contravened is not agreeable to pay the fine, then a case is lodged.

Table 6.1 - Criminal offences¹ disposed of according to United Nations classification of offences (broad categories), Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

	Island of M	lauritius	Island of R	odrigues	Republic of 1	Mauritius
•	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Homicide and related offences	129	133	3	1	132	134
Intentional Homicide (committed)	14	18	-	-	14	18
Intentional Homicide (attempted)	10	2	-	-	10	2
Non Intentional Homicide	105	113	3	1	108	114
Assault and related offences	7,208	7,756	364	318	7,572	8,074
Sexual offences	273	308	9	33	282	341
Property offences	8,092	8,268	214	191	8,306	8,459
Fraud and dishonesty	1,128	861	29	9	1,157	870
Embezzlement	201	194	13	2	214	196
Theft	3,760	4,039	101	121	3,861	4,160
Robbery	1,230	1,290	5	28	1,235	1,318
Burglary	448	410	31	18	479	428
Other theft (excluding automobile theft)	2,082	2,339	65	75	2,147	2,414
Other property offences	3,003	3,174	71	59	3,074	3,233
Drug offences	2,449	2,466	43	61	2,492	2,527
Road traffic contraventions ²	92,033	106,233	4,475	3,283	96,508	109,516
Other contraventions ³	285	5,100	39	317	324	5,417
Other offences	15,584	13,300	727	154	16,311	13,454
Total	126,053	143,564	5,874	4,358	131,927	147,922

¹An offence may involve one or more persons

²Exclude figures on fixed penalty notice

³Certain offences under other offences classified under other contraventions in 2013

Table 6.2 - Criminal offences¹ disposed of by courts and outcome of judgment, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

					Convict	ions by	penalty i	mposed				
	Acquitted & non- adjudicated		Imprisonment		RYC, CYC & other institutions		Fine		Probation, Community Service, Conditional & Absolute Discharges		Total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Supreme Court	2	-	13	36	-	-	2	-	-	-	17	36
Industrial Court	10	21	-	-	-	-	267	276	-	-	277	297
Intermediate Court	1,569	1,287	1,367	1,330	3	7	1,462	1,547	864	760	5,265	4,931
District Courts:	16,651	17,947	1,686	2,351	59	55	106,548	120,481	1,424	1,824	126,368	142,658
Port Louis Div II	1,888	2,751	148	198	5	4	8,640	11,574	134	138	10,815	14,665
Port Louis Div III	1,884	2,736	112	89	19	1	9,252	10,581	98	113	11,365	13,520
Pamplemousses	1,144	609	192	216	2	8	12,353	20,070	148	161	13,839	21,064
Riviere du Rempart	1,620	1,913	76	72	-	2	10,841	10,967	210	162	12,747	13,116
Flacq	1,389	1,675	100	117	11	3	11,138	14,864	131	221	12,769	16,880
Moka	621	999	15	42	-	11	6,795	8,699	22	83	7,453	9,834
Lower Plaines Wilhems	2,795	2,414	444	648	11	4	11,319	11,179	161	254	14,730	14,499
Upper Plaines Wilhems	1,769	1,413	78	118	3	10	10,593	10,835	120	109	12,563	12,485
Grand Port	1,436	1,300	301	536	-	4	8,721	7,130	121	213	10,579	9,183
Savanne	1,022	1,084	104	141	-	1	7,063	6,200	127	182	8,316	7,608
Black River	506	685	62	94	-	2	4,677	4,519	73	146	5,318	5,446
Rodrigues	577	368	54	80	8	5	5,156	3,863	79	42	5,874	4,358
Island of Mauritius	17,655	18,887	3,012	3,637	54	57	103,123	118,441	2,209	2,542	126,053	143,564
Republic of Mauritius	18,232	19,255	3,066	3,717	62	62	108,279	122,304	2,288	2,584	131,927	147,922

¹An offence may involve one or more persons

Criminal offences¹ disposed of 147,922 (100%)**District Courts District Courts Intermediate Court Court of Rodrigues Supreme Court Industrial Court** (Island of (exclude appeal cases) Mauritius) 36 4,931 297 4,358 138,300 (negligible) (negligible) (3%)(3%) (94%) 40 Acquitted & Acquitted & Acquitted & Acquitted & Acquitted & Proven Proven Proven **Proven Proven** nonnonguilty guilty guilty guilty guilty adjudicated2 adjudicated2 adjudicated2 adjudicated2 adjudicated² Nil 3,644 276 1,287 36 21 120,721 3,990 368 17,579 (7%)(87%) (100%)(93%)(26%)(74%)(92%)(8%) (13%)Custodial Non -Custodial Non -Custodial Non -Non -Custodial Non -Custodial Custodial Orders³ Orders³ Custodial Orders³ Custodial Orders³ Custodial Custodial Orders³ Orders **Orders Orders** Orders **Orders** 3,905 Nil 276 2,307 2,321 118,400 85 36 1,337 Nil (98%) (2%) (98%) (100%)(100%)(37%)(63%) (2%)

Figure 6.2 - Summary of criminal offences disposed of, Republic of Mauritius, 2013

¹ An offence may involve one or more persons

² Acquitted means dismissed and non-adjudicated means struck out & Nolle Prosequi ³ Custodial Orders comprise imprisonment and detention in Rehabilitation & Correctional Youth Centres

Table 6.3 - Convicted offences 1 according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offences	Impris	onment	RYC, (oth Institu	ıer	Fi	ne	≣	nunity vice, ional & olute	To	otal
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Homicide and related offences	33	38		-	47	57	2	9	82	104
Intentional Homicide (committed)	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	18
Murder	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Manslaughter	4	12	-	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	4	12
Abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u> </u>	5	-	5
Intentional Homicide (attempted)	9	2	-	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	9	2
Attempt at murder	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2
Non-Intentional Homicide	18	23	_	_	47	57	2	4	67	84
Wounds and blows causing death without intention to kill	18	19	-	-	2	2	-	1	20	22
Involuntary homicide	-	4	-	-	45	55	2	3	47	62
Assault and related offences	107	117	-	1	3,508	3,549	145	287	3,760	3,954
Assault causing loss of eye and limbs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
Assault/wounds & blows	63	70	-	1	3,329	3,263	87	230	3,479	3,564
Assault causing sickness or incapacity for personal labour for > 20 days	5	6	-	-	29	33	27	18	61	57
Assault against member of the assembly or judicial officer or public functionary	22	24	-	-	117	191	15	19	154	234
Assault with aggravating circumstances (with corrosive substance, upon minors/mentally handicapped persons, etc.)	9	4	-	-	18	12	5	6	32	22
Assault with premeditation	8	13	-	-	14	50	11	13	33	76
Sexual offences	64	70	4	3	42	52	80	95	190	220
Rape	1	16	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	18
Sodomy	3	7	4	2	1	4	2	3	10	16
Attempt upon chastity	25	12	-	1	2	3	11	18	38	34
Sexual intercourse with minor under 16	29	24	-	-	1	6	66	63	96	93
Sollicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose	3	3	-	-	26	23	-	-	29	26
Sexual offences other	3	8	-	-	11	16	1	9	15	33
Property offences	1,903	1,849	29	37	2,103	2,283	1,517	1,625	5,552	5,794
Fraud and dishonesty	257	157	-	-	319	389	237	143	813	689
Forgery	89	32	-	-	79	80	51	46	219	158
Swindling	99	54	-	-	13	28	25	22	137	104
Making use of forged document	6	1	-	-	16	12	42	4	64	17
Swearing false affidavit	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	2	5
Impersonation	1	_	-	-	-	4	2	-	3	4
Counterfeiting/possession/uttering of counterfeit bank notes	9	5	-	-	11	21	40	6	60	32
Forgery of passport/making use of forged passport	-	-	-	-	2	8	2	-	4	8
Extortion	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Giving false evidence	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5
Issuing cheque without provision	38	36	-	-	112	138	50	44	200	218

Table 6.3 (cont'd) - Convicted offences¹ according to United Nations classification of offences,

Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offences	Impriso	nment	institutions		Fine		Probation, Community Service, Conditional & Absolute Discharges		Total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Demanding money or property by threat of	3	7	_	_	1	10	1	1	5	18
false accusation										
Fraud and dishonesty other	7	15	-	-	84	68	19	16	110	99
Offences under Prevention of Corruption Act		2				10			_	1.0
Bribery by Public Official	4	2	-	-	- 1	13		1		16 2
Bribery of Public Official Other offences under POCA	-	-	-	- -	1	1		1		2
Embezzlement	32	33	-	- -		56		- 58		- 147
Theft	1,528	1,522	24	36		968		1,170	3,447	3,696
Robbery	638	584	9	12		118	344	419	1,074	1,133
Larceny armed with offensive weapon	53	48		-		5		10	,	63
Larceny with violence by night breaking	101	10		-		7		2		19
Larceny with aggravating circumstances/violence	*	43		1		11		39		94
Larceny with aggravating circumstances (violence upon minors or handicapped persons, etc.)	28	4	3	-	4	1	21	12	56	17
Larceny by 2 or more individuals	391	407	2	10	52	79	274	326	719	822
Larceny on public road	65	72	1	1	8	15	18	30	92	118
Burglary	290	264	7	5	44	35	105	97	446	401
Larceny by night breaking	96	105	1	1	6	16	29	39	132	161
Larceny by day breaking	44	19	-	1	3	1	14	13	61	34
Larceny scaling	150	140	6	3	35	18	62	45	253	206
Other theft (excluding automobile theft)	600	674	8	19	826	815	493	654	1,927	2,162
Larceny by person in receipt of wages	35	49	-	-	43	30	173	232	251	311
Simple larceny	349	329	8	13	618	651	219	191	1,194	1,184
Larceny other	147	228	-	5	128	98	73	171	348	502
Attempt at larceny	69	68	-	1		36		60	134	165
Other property offences	86	137	5	1	778	870	261	254	1,130	1,262
Damages to property	11	18		-		538		28		584
Receiving & possession of stolen property	74	117		1		328		222		668
Arson	1	2		-		4		4		10
Drug offences	221	267		-		2,123		32		2,422
Road traffic contraventions ²	103	106		_		100,779		119	88,217	101,004
Other contraventions ³	6	14			294	4,335		27		4,376
Other offences	629	1,256		21		9,126		390		10,793
of which offences under:	02)	1,230	2)		12,000	7,120	4//	370	13,177	10,775
Environment Protection Act	_	_	-	-	1,283	1,120	1	_	1,284	1,120
Food Act & Public Health Act	-	_	-	-		1,121		2		1,123
Local Government Act	-	1	-	-		644		-	1,053	645
Protection from Domestic Violence Act	30	44	-	-	220	302	17	9	267	355
Total	3,066	3,717	62	62	108,279	122,304	2,288	2,584	113,695	128,667

¹An offence may involve one or more persons

³Certain offences under other offences classified under other contraventions in 2013

²Exclude figures on fixed penalty notice

^{*}Not available (due to reclassification of offences)

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Table 6.4 - Convicted offences¹ by court and according to United Nations classification of offences (broad categories), Republic of Mauritius, 2013

Offences	Port I	Louis	Pample-	Riv. du	Flacq	Grand	Savanne	Rose-	Curepipe	Moka		Interme-	SC^2	IC^3	Rodri-	All
	Div II	Div III	mousses	Rempart	•	Port		Hill			River	diate	~ ~		gues	Courts
Homicide and related offences	2	-	1	6	1	15	1	2	4	5	-	53	13	-	1	104
Intentional Homicide (committed)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	-	-	18
Intentional Homicide (attempted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Non Intentional Homicide	2	-	-	6	1	15	1	-	4	5	-	49	-	-	I	84
Assault and related offences	242	237	434	530	592	396	385	374	203	138	199	42	-	-	182	3,954
Sexual offences	8	4	2	2	10	-	1	25	6	3	2	131	-	-	26	220
Property offences	387	296	502	272	433	486	208	673	293	222	229	1,634	-	-	159	5,794
Fraud and dishonesty	38	75	24	32	41	31	12	58	25	19	10	317	-	-	7	689
Embezzlement	6	5	22	8	12	5	2	11	16	10	6	43	-	-	1	147
Theft	240	154	316	168	226	341	123	483	204	143	165	1,027	-	-	106	3,696
Robbery	76	28	89	38	52	69	23	153	20	46	59	457	-	-	23	1,133
Burglary	32	19	41	11	8	36	13	62	10	8	12	133	-	-	16	401
Other theft ⁴	132	107	186	119	166	236	87	268	174	89	94	437	-	-	67	2,162
Other property offences	103	62	140	64	154	109	71	121	48	50	48	247	-	-	45	1,262
Drug offences	349	117	189	71	72	91	52	271	211	59	98	760	23	-	59	2,422
Road traffic contraventions ⁵	9,241	8,039	18,917	9,880	11,814	5,559	5,038	8,867	8,773	7,777	3,816	134	-	-	3,149	101,004
Other contraventions	727	907	43	116	1,242	199	161	434	78	82	59	9	-	-	319	4,376
Other offences	958	1,184	367	326	1,041	1,137	678	1,439	1,504	549	358	881	-	276	95	10,793
Total	11,914	10,784	20,455	11,203	15,205	7,883	6,524	12,085	11,072	8,835	4,761	3,644	36	276	3,990	128,667

¹An offence may involve one or more persons

³IC stands for Industrial Court

⁵Exclude figures on fixed penalty notice

²SC stands for Supreme Court

⁴Exclude automobile theft

Table 6.5 - Drug offences convicted by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Drug offences	2010	2011	2012	2013
Heroin	198	347	284	401
Importation	12	8	11	27
Dealing	8	6	3	12
Possession (heroin & articles)	178	333	270	256
Consumption	*	*	*	106
Gandia	415	565	510	778
Importation	1	13	2	-
Cultivation	*	63	14	78
Dealing	9	14	2	2
Possession (gandia & articles)	405	475	492	567
Consumption	*	*	*	131
Other drugs	2190	1744	1600	1243
Importation	3	4	1	22
Dealing	129	32	33	17
Possession (drugs & articles)	881	1011	728	654
Consumption	341	299	410	178
Other offences	836	398	428	372
Total	2803	2656	2394	2422

^{*}Not collected separately

8. THE LEGAL AID UNIT

During the year 2013, for the Republic of Mauritius, some 6,336 applications for legal assistance were received, of which 6,317 were for civil cases. The number of legal aid recipients at the Supreme Court went up by 15% to 2,298 in 2013 from 2,006 in 2012. There were 2,140 recipients in 2013 with respect to matrimonial cases, 139 for other civil suits and 19 for criminal cases (Table 7.1).

Some Rs 1,6 Million were spent for the year 2013 with respect to legal aid in the Republic of Mauritius.

9. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE JUDICIARY

Compared to the fiscal year 2012, the revenue collected (at the various courts of the Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues) increased by 6% to Rs 328 Million (provisional) in 2013 (Table 8.1).

The actual recurrent expenditure of the Judiciary for the Republic of Mauritius amounted to Rs 425 Million (provisional) for the fiscal year 2013 compared to Rs 345 Million in 2012. The increase was mainly due to the implementation of the PRB recommendations for salary revision in the service.

The increase in capital expenditure from a Million in 2012 to Rs 31 Million (provisional) in 2013 was mainly for the construction and upgrading of courts and for the acquisition of air conditioners.

Table 7.1 - Legal aid assistance - applications received, services granted and amount paid - Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Civil				
Received	*	2,946	4,788	6,317
of which matrimonial	*	2,878	4,707	6,024
Granted	1,662	1,432	1,985	2,279
of which matrimonial	1,573	1,371	1,879	2,140
Criminal ¹				
Received & granted	22	10	21	19
Amount paid (Rupees)	1,668,483	1,198,960	985,995	1,589,687

Table 8.1 - Revenue collected from courts, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

	2010	2011	2012 2	2013 ³
Fines	231,178,659	258,344,148	255,553,758	277,466,327
Other ⁴	50,037,817	49,895,828	53,630,312	50,357,032
Total	281,216,476	308,239,976	309,184,070	327,823,359

Table 8.2 - Expenditure of the Judiciary, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ³
Capital ¹	32,410,115	78,108,848	1,007,046	30,719,139
Recurrent	300,842,645	332,739,356	345,068,522	424,662,702
Total	333,252,760	410,848,204	346,075,568	455,381,841

Source: The Judiciary & Central Administration Rodrigues (Finance Unit)

¹Refers to Island of Mauritius

²Revised

³Provisional

⁴Other includes court, ushers and other miscellaneous fees

^{*} Not available

Table 9.1 - Staff of the Judiciary, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Tab #4la	2012 1			2013			
Job title	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Chief Justice	1	-	1	1	-	1	
Senior Puisne Judge	1	-	1	1	-	1	
Puisne Judge	11	7	18	11	7	18	
Master and Registrar	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Deputy Master and Registrar	1	-	1	1	-	1	
President, Intermediate Court (Civil & Criminal sides)	-	2	2	-	2	2	
President, Industrial Court	1	-	1	1	-	1	
Vice President, Intermediate and Industrial Courts	-	3	3	-	3	3	
Magistrate Intermediate Court	6	6	12	6	6	12	
Senior District Magistrate	2	12	14	2	12	14	
District Magistrate	9	13	22	9	13	22	
Secretary to Chief Justice	1	-	1	1	-	1	
Chief Registrar	1	-	1	1	-	1	
Senior Registrar/Regional Court Administrator	6	-	6	6	-	6	
Adviser	1	-	1	1	-	1	
Chief Court Officer/Court Manager	18	-	18	22	-	22	
Principal Court Officer	31	-	31	31	-	31	
Senior Court Officer	42	31	73	37	37	74	
Court Officer and Trainee Court Officer	20	49	69	21	70	91	
Chief/Principal Court Usher	8	-	8	10	-	10	
Senior Court Usher/Court Usher	50	6	56	50	6	56	
Senior Law Librarian/Law Librarian	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Senior Law Library Officer	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Law Library Officer	1	7	8	1	7	8	
Senior Transcriber	-	1	1	1	-	1	
Transcriber	-	9	9	-	9	9	
Other Supporting Staff	111	105	216	91	113	204	
Total	322	254	576	305	288	593	

¹Revised

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Table 9.2 - Private legal practitioners (practicing Barristers, Attorneys and Notaries), Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total									
Practicing Barristers	307	148	455	347	158	505	364	189	553	392	182	574
of whom:												
Queen's Counsel	7	-	7	7	-	7	6	-	6	5	-	5
Senior Counsel	21	-	21	21	-	21	18	-	18	18	-	18
Practicing Attorneys	98	55	153	99	54	153	101	55	156	100	62	162
of whom:												
Senior Attorneys	18	1	19	18	1	19	18	1	19	17	2	19
Practicing Notaries	41	17	58	40	17	57	44	19	63	44	20	64

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE

This report and the following are available at http://supremecourt.gov.mu:

- 1. The Laws of Mauritius
- 2. Judgments of the Supreme Court and the Privy Council
- 3. Judgments of the Master's Court
- 4. Judgments of the District Courts
- 5. Judgments of the Industrial Court
- 6. Judgments reported in the Mauritius Reports as from 1861
- 7. Acts, regulations and proclamations
- 8. Students' theses
- 9. Directory of the legal professionals
- 10. News of the Judiciary
- 11. Weekly cause lists of all courts
- 12. Links to law websites
- 13. Examination papers Barristers/Attorneys/Notaries

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS 2013

18 January 2013

Call ceremony. Thirty six new barristers were sworn in before the Full Bench of the Supreme Court.

28 March 2013

- (1) Courtesy visit on the Honourable Chief Justice by Major General (Retired) Ulfat Hussain Shah, Ambassador of the Republic of Pakistan
- (2) Courtesy visit on the Honourable Chief Justice by His Excellency Mr Li Li, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China.

4 April 2013

Launching of E-Judiciary System at the Commercial Division of the Supreme Court

29 April 2013

Courtesy visit on the Honourable Chief Justice by H E Mr Shabbir Ahmad Chowdhury, High Commissioner of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

11 June 2013

Courtesy visit on the Honourable Chief Justice by Justice Irfaan Khalill, Acting Judge of the High Court of South Africa.

28 June 2013

Courtesy visit on the Honourable Chief Justice by Mrs Arvinder Sambei, Legal and Law Enforcement Specialist, London and former Senior Crown Prosecutor, Crown Prosecution Service, London.

10 July 2013

Study Tour by three-member-delegation of the Judiciary of Tanzania at the Mediation Division.

20 September 2013

Call ceremony. Eighteen new barristers were sworn in before the Full Bench of the Supreme Court.

24 September 2013

- (1) Courtesy visit on the Honourable Chief Justice, by Dr Werner Jahnel, Counsel and Arbitrator from LALIVE law Firm, Geneva.
- (2) Courtesy visit on the Honourable Chief Justice by Mr Elke Paschl, Chief Legal Counsel of the African Development Bank, United States.

19 November 2013

Courtesy visit on the Honourable Chief Justice by H E M Laurent Garnier, Ambassador and Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- 1. **Absolute discharge** is complete and unconditional release.
- 2. **Acquitted** is defined as a determination by the Court that a defendant is not guilty of the charge(s) on the grounds that the charge has not been proven and/or due to lack of evidence or no evidence given by the prosecution.
- 3. **Adjudicated is** defined as the outcomes of the judgment or decision by the Court as to whether or not the defendant is guilty of the charge(s) laid against him. These outcomes include: acquitted (dismissed), guilty finding and guilty plea.
- 4. **Assault** is physical attack against the body of another person.
- 5. **Burglary** is the unlawful entry into someone else's premises with the intention to commit a theft.
- 6. **Case** is one or more defendants against whom one or more charge(s) have been laid and which are heard together by a Court as one unit of work. The charge(s) usually relate to the same criminal incident.
- 7. **Community Service Order** is a sentence requiring an offender to perform unpaid Community work.
- 8. **Conditional discharge** is a sentence whereby an offender is released under certain conditions, e.g. regular reporting to police stations for a specified period of time.
- 9. **Contraventions (least serious offences)** are defined as offences that are punishable by:
 - a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 days;
 - b) fine not exceeding 5,000 rupees.
- 10. **Criminal case** is a case dealing with an offender indicted for an offence as defined by the law.
- 11. **Custodial Orders** are sentences imposed on a defendant that require detention, e.g. correctional or rehabilitation institutions, etc.
- 12. **Drug offences** are as spelt out under the Dangerous Drug Act 2000. They relate mainly to drugs like gandia, heroin, hashish, opium, cocaine and other psychotropic substances.
- 13. **Embezzlement** is defined as the wrongful appropriation of another person's property that is already in the possession of the person doing the appropriating.
- 14. **Fraud** is defined as the acquisition of another person's property by deception.
- 15. **Intentional homicide** is defined as death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide and abortion.

- 16. **Interim Protection Order** is an order that is issued when the victim spouse or child or any other person living under the same roof, requires urgent protection from the perpetrator.
- 17. **Jurisdiction** is defined as the legal power or authority which may be exercised by a particular court level and within which the judgments or orders of the court can be enforced or executed. Each court level has its own defined jurisdictional limits.
- 18. **Juvenile** is defined as a person aged from 12 to 17 years inclusive.
- 19. **Non-adjudicated** is the formal withdrawal of charge(s) by the Prosecution (e.g. police, Director of Public Prosecutions or Attorney-General) or by the courts; it includes Nolle Prosequi and struck out.
- 20. **Non-Custodial Orders** are sentences imposed on a defendant that do not require custody and include e.g. Community Service Orders, Probation Orders, Conditional or Absolute Discharge Orders, licence disqualification/suspension, etc.
- 21. **Occupation Order** is an order that grants the victim the exclusive right to live in the residence belonging to him, to the perpetrator or to both of them. It may last for a period not exceeding 24 months.
- 22. **Probation Order** is a sentence whereby an offender is placed under the supervision of a probation officer for a period not less than one nor more than three years.
- 23. **Property offence** includes theft, fraud, embezzlement, damage to property and illegal possession of property and stolen goods.
- 24. **Protection Order** is an order which prevents the spouse from engaging in any further act of violence; orders him/her to be of good behaviour and lasts for a period not exceeding 24 months.
- 25. **Proven guilty** is defined as an outcome of criminal proceedings in which a court accepts that a charge is proven through a guilty plea entered by a defendant or the defendant is found guilty by the court. In the Magistrates' and Children's Courts, this includes defendants found guilty.
- 26. **Revocation Order** is when either party (victim or perpetrator) may apply to the court for a revocation of a Protection Order which is already in force.
- 27. **Robbery** is the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force.
- 28. **Sexual offence** is defined as sexual intercourse or assault without valid consent.
- 29. **Tenancy Order** is an order which gives the victim the exclusive use of the house which one or both partners are renting. Before issuing a Tenancy Order the Magistrate has to hear the partners, the witnesses, the landlord and all those who have an interest in the house.
- 30. **Theft** is defined as the removal of property without the property owner's consent.