

Republic of Mauritius

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE JUDICIARY
2014

June 2015

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Year 2014

CHIEF JUSTICE

Honourable Keshoe Parsad MATADEEN

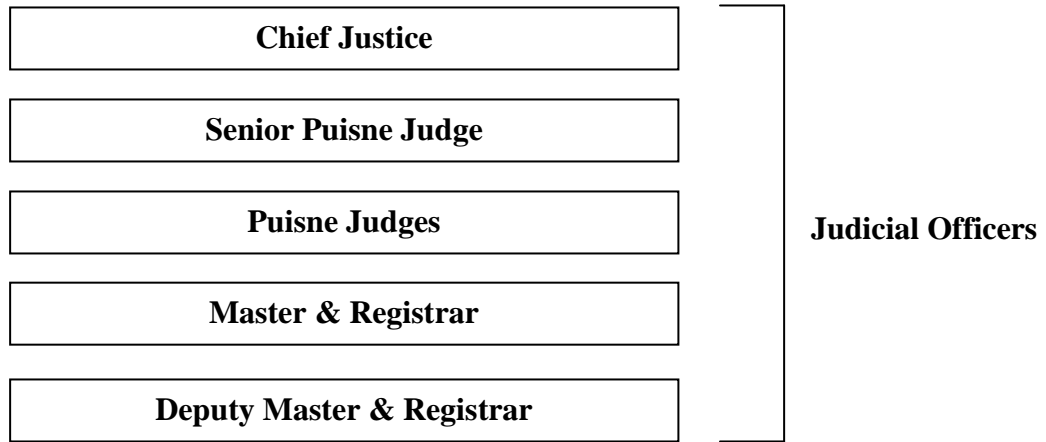
SENIOR PUISNE JUDGE

Honourable Marc France Eddy BALANCY

PUISNE JUDGES

1. Honourable Paul LAM SHANG LEEN
2. Honourable Shaheda PEEROO
3. Honourable Ah Foon CHUI YEW CHEONG
4. Honourable Asraf Ally CAUNHYE
5. Honourable Sathyabhooshun Gupt DOMAH (retired on 01 April, 2014)
6. Honourable Abdurrafeek HAMUTH
7. Honourable Hima Nalini MATADEEN
8. Honourable Joseph Gérard ANGOH
9. Honourable Bibi Rehana MUNGLY-GULBUL
10. Honourable Abdul Razack HAJEE ABDOULA
11. Honourable Deviyanee BEESOONDOYAL
12. Honourable Shaheed BHAUKAURALLY
13. Honourable Nirmala DEVAT
14. Honourable David CHAN KAN CHEONG
15. Honourable Rita TEELock
16. Honourable Prithviraj FEKNA
17. Honourable J Benjamin G MARIE JOSEPH
18. Honourable Oomeshwarnath BENY MADHUB
19. Honourable Mohammad Iqbal MAGHOOA
20. Honourable Gaitree JUGESSUR-MANNA

The Supreme Court Organisation Chart



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**Administrative
& Technical
Officers**

Secretary to the Chief Justice			Chief Registrar			
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	Human Resource Unit	Finance Unit	Information Services Section	Library	Statistics Unit

Location of Courts - Republic of Mauritius



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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. In line 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. Such independence is vital for the functioning of our democratic system of government and ensures good governance since our Courts are the guardians of the rule of law and the Constitution and they ensure that the Fundamental Rights of our citizens are protected. The Chief Justice is the head of the Judiciary.

1.2 VISION & MISSION STATEMENTS OF THE JUDICIARY

- **Vision Statement** - To develop a Justice System which is recognized as a national and international model of excellence
- **Mission Statement** - To maintain an impartial and efficient Justice System that upholds the rule of law and provides a modern, easy and fast access to justice to all users

1.3 STRATEGIC DIRECTION, KEY ACTIONS AND HUMAN RESOURCE ALLOCATION

1.3.1 Strategic direction

Upgrade all District Court premises where the bulk of court cases are dealt with in order to improve services to all stakeholders.

Expedite determination of court cases with the co-operation of all major stakeholders. Reinforce Special Witness Schemes to provide certain facilities to special categories of witnesses in Court.

Develop and implement best practices in case flow management systems in order to improve services to all users.

Promote continuous professional development for all Court personnel at the Institute for Judicial and Legal Studies.

1.3.2 Key Actions for 2015/2016

Set up a separate Court of Appeal Section and a separate High Court Section of the Supreme Court to improve public perception of independence and objectivity in dispensing justice and to streamline appeal cases.

Upgrade the digital and audio recording systems at the Supreme Court and Commercial Division to ensure accurate Court recording.

Upgrade the Supreme Court and the infrastructure at Mahebourg, Flacq and Curepipe District Courts.

Revamp the video conferencing system.

Revamp the Supreme Court Library.

1.3.3 Human Resource Allocation

The Judiciary has 703 funded positions for 2015/2016.

1.4 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 such as the Master's Court, the Family Division, the Commercial Division, the Criminal Division, the Mediation Division and 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 consist of the Intermediate Court, the Industrial Court, the District Courts, the Bail and Remand Court and the Court of Rodrigues.

1.5 SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice, the Senior Puisne Judge and nineteen Puisne Judges. It is vested with all the powers and jurisdiction necessary to apply 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 subordinate courts in order to ensure that justice is duly delivered by those courts. It has the sole power 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 the provisions of the Constitution. It is also empowered to safeguard the enforcement of the protective provisions entrenched in the Constitution.

1.5.1 Judicial Conduct, Judicial and Legal Service Commission (JLSC)

The JLSC established under the Constitution is chaired by the Honourable Chief Justice and is responsible for the appointment and promotion of Judicial Officers, together with the power to exercise disciplinary control over them.

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

The Supreme Court hears and determines:

- 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

All civil proceedings are 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 interest at stake, or to 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.

(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, are posted in 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, sit in 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 and Registrar and the Deputy Master & Registrar. It exercises the jurisdiction conferred upon it by the 'Code Civil Mauricien' in relation to succession and 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.

(d) The Mediation Division

Two Puisne Judges are currently in post at the Mediation Division.

The Chief Justice may upon the application of any party, refer a civil suit, action, cause or matter pending before the Supreme Court to the Mediation Division.

The primary purpose of mediation is to dispose of the civil suit, action, cause or matter by a common agreement or to narrow down the issues in dispute.

1.5.3 The Criminal Division of the Supreme Court (Assizes)

The Supreme Court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction has the power to try any person charged with having committed a crime or a misdemeanour.

Assizes and serious drug cases are heard on a daily basis at the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court (Assizes). 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 jurisdiction, the Supreme Court is empowered to inflict life imprisonment in respect of certain serious offences.

1.5.4 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, 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.

1.5.5 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.

1.5.6 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.

1.6 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 and on questions as to the interpretation of the Constitution;
- ii. where the matter in dispute 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.

1.7 SUBORDINATE COURTS

1.7.1 Intermediate Court

The Intermediate Court is established under the Courts Act and has islandwide civil and criminal jurisdiction, including Rodrigues. It consists of two Presidents, two Vice-Presidents and any such number of Intermediate Court Magistrates established under the Civil Establishment Order.

(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.

1.7.2 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, 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.

1.7.3 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 Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997

By virtue of the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997, Court Officers are entrusted with the duty of receiving and processing applications for a Protection Order from an aggrieved spouse and from persons living under the same roof, who may be victims of domestic violence. District Magistrates are empowered to hear and determine such applications and to issue Protection Orders where 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 victims of domestic violence the exclusive right to the use and occupation of the conjugal common 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 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 that there is no agreement between the parties, the matter is set down for trial. It is to be noted that such cases are disposed of by this method of conflict resolution rather than through a trial process.

(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 also exercise jurisdiction as Magistrate of the Juvenile Court. The Juvenile Court tries young persons suspected of having committed criminal offences. 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 also operates on weekends and public holidays to safeguard the Constitutional rights of detainees.

The BRC is presided over by a District Magistrate and is located at the New Court House in 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, such as Agalega, which forms part of the Republic of Mauritius, whenever required.

1.8 THE INSTITUTE FOR JUDICIAL AND LEGAL STUDIES (IJLS)

The Institute for Judicial and Legal Studies promotes:

- i. proficiency and ensures the maintenance of standards in the Judiciary, among Law Practitioners/Legal Officers and Officers of the Court Cadre in order to increase the delivery of Court Services
- ii. international exchanges and co-operation with other jurisdictions in the field of judicial and legal studies

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

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 took 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. The e-judiciary will be implemented in these divisions as well as all subordinate courts during 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 decreased by 1% to 9,154 in 2014 from 9,248 in 2013 (Table 1.1).

Conversely, the total number of cases disposed of (excluding appeal cases) at the Supreme Court increased by 32% to 10,357 in 2014 from 7,874 in 2013.

A physical count of the total number of outstanding cases (excluding appeal cases) showed that 8,055 cases were not yet disposed of at the end of the year 2014, representing a fall of 13% over the figure of 9,258 in 2013 (Table 1.1).

2.2 The Criminal Division of the Supreme Court

The number of criminal offences, convicted at the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court, increased by 8% from 36 in 2013 to 39 in 2014 with rises in custodial sentences for murder and sexual offences. Some 6 accused were sentenced for murder in 2014 compared to 1 in 2013. The number of rape and sodomy accounted for 3 each in 2014. For drug offences, 12 accused were sentenced to imprisonment in 2014 compared to 23 in 2013 (Table 1.3a).

2.3 Appellate Jurisdiction

In 2014, some 329 appeal cases (180 civil and 149 criminal) were lodged at the Supreme Court with a decrease of 11% over the 2013 figure of 369. A quarter of the 180 civil appeals were from lower Courts. On the contrary, out of the 149 criminal appeal cases lodged, 146 were from the lower Courts and 3 only from the Court of Criminal Appeals.

The total number of cases disposed of at the Appellate Jurisdiction increased by 20% to 555 in 2014, with a rise of 72% in civil cases to 327 and a drop of 17% in criminal cases to 228.

At the end of year 2014, some 539 cases (334 civil and 205 criminal) were physically counted, down by 30% against 765 in 2013 (Table 1.4).

2.4 Family Division

The total number of divorce petitions lodged at the Family Division for the Republic of Mauritius fell by 3% to 2,384 in 2014 as compared to 2,450 in 2013. This was due to a drop of 3% for Mauritius and 4% for Rodrigues (Table 1.6).

Conversely, the number of divorce petitions disposed of increased by about 50% from 1,893 in 2013 to 2,812 in 2014. This rise may be explained by an increase of 43% in the number of divorce pronounced for the same period (Table 1.8).

In 2014, around 50% of the petitioners were females compared to 27% of males; 68% 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 1,531 at the end of year 2014, a drop of 22% over the 2013 figure of 1,959.

2.5 Mediation Division

The number of civil cases referred to the Mediation Division of the Supreme Court dropped by 15% to 335 in 2014 from 393 in 2013. Out of 454 cases (335 received in 2014 and 119 pending at the beginning of 2014), about 51% have been referred back to court, 26% were settled and 4% were purely and simply struck out/set aside.

Compared to 2013, the number of outstanding cases at the end of 2014 fell by 31% from 119 to 82 (Table 1.10).

Table 1.1 - All cases at the Supreme Court, 2011 - 2014

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year				Cases lodged				Cases disposed of				Cases outstanding at the end of the year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Appeal cases	979	943	860	765	398	370	369	329	381	453	464	555	943	860	765	539
<i>Civil</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>334</i>
<i>Criminal</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>205</i>
Other cases	8,460	8,202	7,884	9,258	8,763	8,883	9,248	9,154	8,078	8,015	7,874	10,357	8,202	8,073	9,258	8,055
<i>Civil</i>	<i>8,429</i>	<i>8,190</i>	<i>7,853</i>	<i>9,223</i>	<i>8,746</i>	<i>8,849</i>	<i>9,216</i>	<i>9,115</i>	<i>8,052</i>	<i>8,000</i>	<i>7,846</i>	<i>10,319</i>	<i>8,190</i>	<i>8,042</i>	<i>9,223</i>	<i>8,019</i>
<i>Criminal</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>36</i>
Total	9,439	9,145	8,744	10,023	9,161	9,253	9,617	9,483	8,459	8,468	8,338	10,912	9,145	8,933	10,023	8,594

Table 1.2 - Cases at the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court, 2011 - 2014

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year				Cases lodged				Cases disposed of				Cases outstanding at the end of the year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Criminal Division	31	12	31	35	17	34	32	39	26	15	28	38	12	31	35	36
Trial by Jury	12	7	15	20	9	15	16	32	8	7	11	24	7	15	20	28
Trial without Jury	19	5	16	15	8	19	16	7	18	8	17	14	5	16	15	8

Table 1.3 - Offences¹ disposed of by type of offence at the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court, 2011 - 2014

Offences	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trial by Jury	11	7	13	23
Murder	5	3	1	6
Manslaughter	-	4	12	8
Wounds and blows causing death without intention to kill but with premeditation	-	-	-	3
Rape	6	-	-	3
Sodomy	-	-	-	3
Trial without Jury	23	10	23	17
Importation of heroin	10	6	21	16
Importation of gandia	13	-	-	1
Other ²	-	4	2	-
Total	34	17	36	40

¹A case may comprise one or more offences²Other include importation/trafficking/possession of other drugs (e.g hashish, subitex, buprenorphine, etc.)

Table 1.3a - Offences¹ disposed of by type of offence and outcome of judgment at the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court, 2011 - 2014

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total convictions	32	15	36	39
<u>Imprisonment</u>	32	13	36	35
<i>Intentional homicide</i>	5	5	13	17
<i>Murder</i>	5	1	1	6
<i>Manslaughter</i>	-	4	12	8
<i>Wounds and blows causing death without intention to kill but with premeditation</i>	-	-	-	3
<i>Sexual offences</i>	6	-	-	6
<i>Rape</i>	6	-	-	3
<i>Sodomy</i>	-	-	-	3
<i>Drug offences</i>	21	8	23	12
<i>Importation of heroin</i>	8	6	21	11
<i>Importation of gandia</i>	13	-	-	1
<i>Other²</i>	-	2	2	-
<u>Fine</u>	-	2	-	4
<i>Drug offences</i>	-	2	-	4
<i>Importation of heroin</i>	-	-	-	4
<i>Other²</i>	-	2	-	-
Dismissed/Struck Out/Nolle Prosequi	2	2	-	1
<i>Intentional homicide</i>	-	2	-	-
<i>Murder</i>	-	2	-	-
<i>Drug offences</i>	2	-	-	1
<i>Importation of heroin</i>	2	-	-	1
Total	34	17	36	40

¹A case may comprise one or more offences

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

Table 1.4 - Appellate Jurisdiction at the Supreme Court, 2011 - 2014

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year				Cases lodged				Cases disposed of				Cases outstanding at the end of the year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Civil	544	520	460	481	198	184	211	180	201	244	190	327	520	460	481	334
Civil appeals from lower Courts	221	173	162	127	60	56	36	43	80	67	71	68	173	162	127	102
Appeals from decisions of the Judge sitting at Chambers, Tribunals & other authorities, etc.	192	237	181	218	86	68	114	56	64	124	77	151	237	181	218	123
Court of Civil Appeals	131	110	117	136	52	60	61	81	57	53	42	108	110	117	136	109
Criminal	435	423	400	284	200	186	158	149	180	209	274	228	423	400	284	205
Criminal appeals from lower Courts	405	395	380	270	185	184	153	146	175	199	263	216	395	380	270	200
Court of Criminal Appeals	30	28	20	14	15	2	5	3	5	10	11	12	28	20	14	5
Total	979	943	860	765	398	370	369	329	381	453	464	555	943	860	765	539

Table 1.5 - Civil cases at the Supreme Court, 2011 - 2014

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year				Cases lodged				Cases disposed of				Cases outstanding at the end of the year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Commercial Court	183	258	339	797	1,405	1,394	1,449	1,672	1,318	1,257	991	1,931	258	339	797	538
Chambers	65	45	35	147	721	641	507	843	752	629	395	878	45	35	147	112
Commercial matters	101	185	249	593	623	624	818	757	509	526	474	931	185	249	593	419
Bankruptcy notices	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bankruptcy petitions	16	28	55	57	61	129	124	72	56	102	122	122	28	55	57	7
Master's Court	962	1,051	1,389	1,515	687	713	690	572	746	542	564	599	1,051	1,312	1,515	1,488
Levy cases	537	480	745	819	408	389	425	351	545	321	351	394	480	668	819	776
Division in kind cases	425	571	644	696	279	324	265	221	201	221	213	205	571	644	696	712
Family Division	2,607	2,996	1,906	2,589	3,798	3,776	3,906	3,722	3,409	3,700	3,223	4,088	2,996	2,172	2,589	2,223
Divorce petitions	1,974	2,127	1,368	1,925	2,248	2,300	2,354	2,292	2,095	2,323	1,797	2,710	2,127	1,337	1,925	1,507
Motions (alimony, child custody, etc.)	441	485	271	372	630	620	621	574	586	587	520	505	485	385	372	441
Chambers	192	384	267	292	920	856	931	856	728	790	906	873	384	450	292	275
Registry (Le Greffe)	4,219	3,539	3,741	3,797	1,020	1,054	1,064	1,107	947	852	1,008	1,612	3,539	3,741	3,797	3,292
Plaints with summons	3,432	3,115	3,229	3,325	684	720	749	784	710	606	653	1,060	3,115	3,229	3,325	3,049
Motions and other applications & Reference from Chambers	787	424	512	472	336	334	315	323	237	246	355	552	424	512	472	243
Chambers (civil)	458	346	478	525	1,836	1,912	2,107	2,042	1,632	1,649	2,060	2,089	346	478	525	478
Total	8,429	8,190	7,853	9,223	8,746	8,849	9,216	9,115	8,052	8,000	7,846	10,319	8,190	8,042	9,223	8,019

Figure 1.5a - Cases lodged at the Supreme Court, 2013 & 2014

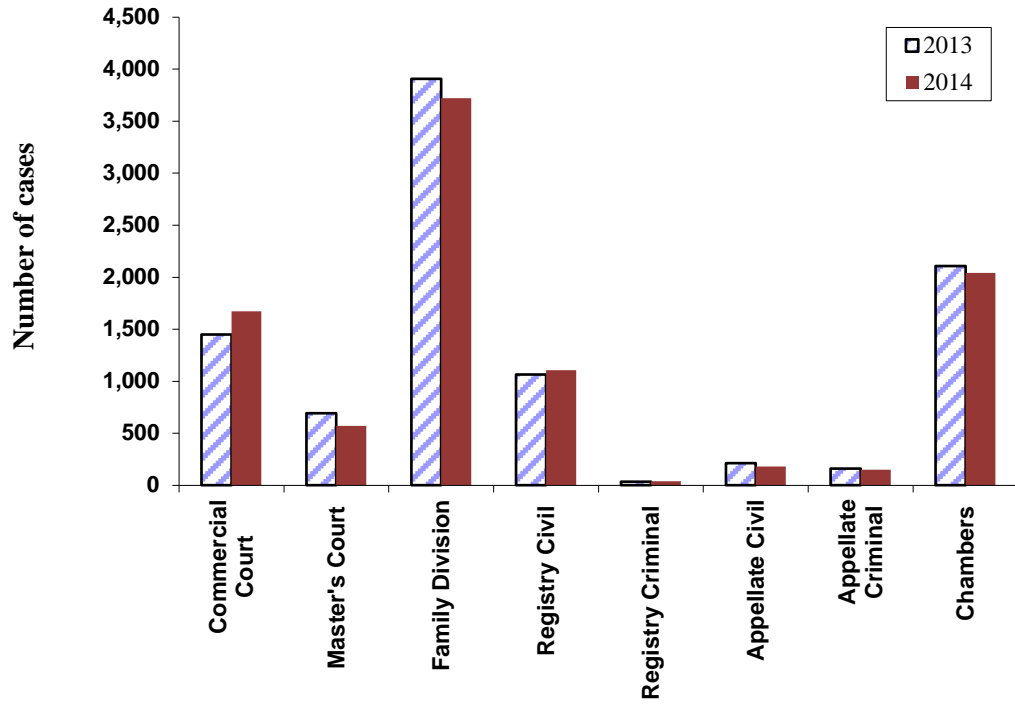


Figure 1.5b - Cases disposed of at the Supreme Court, 2013 & 2014

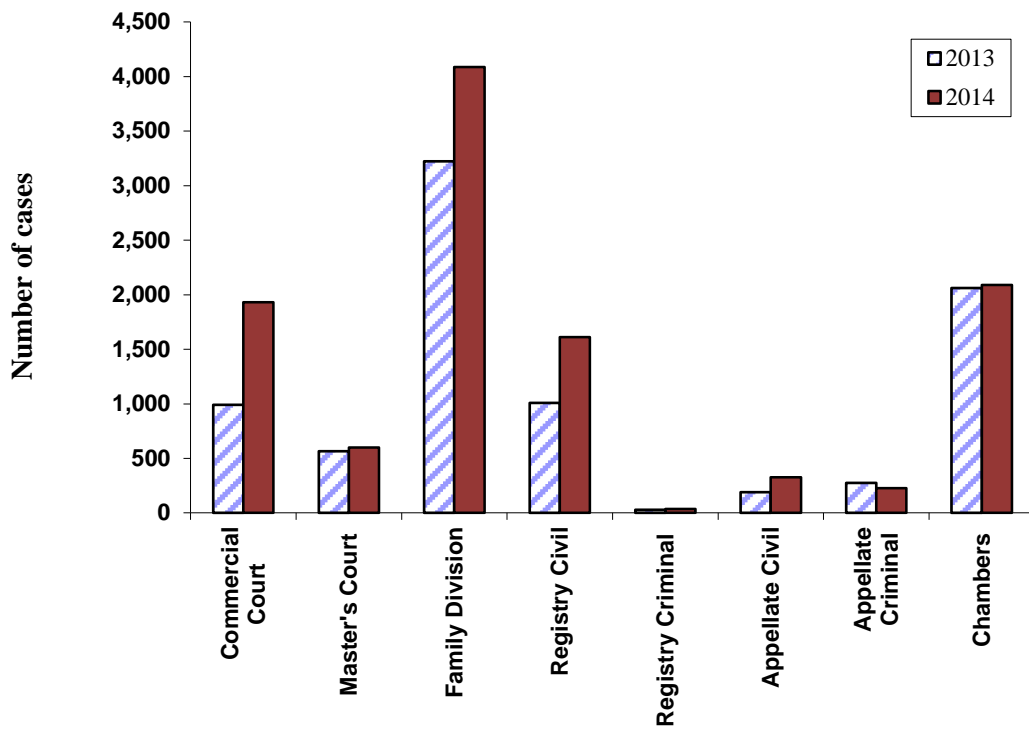


Table 1.6 - Divorce cases, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2014

	Island of Mauritius				Island of Rodrigues				Republic of Mauritius			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cases pending at the beginning of the year	1,974	2,127	1,368	1,925	71	52	34	34	2,045	2,179	1,402	1,959
Cases lodged	2,248	2,300	2,354	2,292	50	104	96	92	2,298	2,404	2,450	2,384
Cases disposed of:	2,095	2,323	1,797	2,710	69	86	96	102	2,164	2,409	1,893	2,812
<i>Divorce pronounced</i>	1,727	1,929	1,494	2,175	61	74	90	87	1,788	2,003	1,584	2,262
<i>Withdrawn/Struck out/Set aside</i>	353	391	289	522	7	11	5	15	360	402	294	537
<i>Dismissed</i>	13	2	12	11	1	1	1	-	14	3	13	11
<i>Judicial separation</i>	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2
Cases outstanding at the end of the year	2,127	1,337	1,925	1,507	52	70	34	24	2,179	1,407	1,959	1,531

Table 1.7 - Divorces/Judicial separations pronounced by number of children involved in the marriage, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2014

No. of children involved	Island of Mauritius				Island of Rodrigues				Republic of Mauritius			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
0	606	689	537	746	9	11	12	18	615	700	549	764
1	494	580	446	685	24	27	37	30	518	607	483	715
2	405	466	357	534	16	15	26	28	421	481	383	562
3	166	152	118	172	8	15	7	6	174	167	125	178
4	45	26	32	33	2	3	5	4	47	29	37	37
5	8	13	5	5	-	1	1	-	8	14	6	5
6 and above	5	4	1	2	2	2	2	1	7	6	3	3
Total	1,729	1,930	1,496	2,177	61	74	90	87	1,790	2,004	1,586	2,264

Table 1.8 - Divorces pronounced by petitioning parties and grounds, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2014

Petitioning party & grounds	Island of Mauritius				Island of Rodrigues				Republic of Mauritius			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Husband petitioner	663	603	415	595	17	24	35	22	680	627	450	617
Grounds:												
<i>Faute</i>	389	341	235	352	14	12	22	18	403	353	257	370
<i>Rupture de vie commune</i>	32	27	26	21	1	4	-	1	33	31	26	22
<i>Aux torts partagés</i>	242	235	154	222	2	8	13	3	244	243	167	225
Wife petitioner	1,021	994	713	1,061	42	46	50	57	1,063	1,040	763	1,118
Grounds:												
<i>Faute</i>	755	728	512	774	38	41	47	56	793	769	559	830
<i>Rupture de vie commune</i>	17	9	8	9	2	-	-	-	19	9	8	9
<i>Aux torts partagés</i>	249	257	193	278	2	5	3	1	251	262	196	279
Joint petitioners (both husband & wife)	43	332	366	519	2	4	5	8	45	336	371	527
Ground:												
<i>Mutual consent</i> ¹	43	332	366	519	2	4	5	8	45	336	371	527
Total	1,727	1,929	1,494	2,175	61	74	90	87	1,788	2,003	1,584	2,262

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

Table 1.9 - Divorces/Judicial separations pronounced by duration of marriage (years), Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2014

Duration of marriage (years)	Island of Mauritius				Island of Rodrigues				Republic of Mauritius			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Under 5	396	425	309	389	6	7	6	9	402	432	315	398
5 - 9	475	528	435	664	16	20	35	27	491	548	470	691
10 - 14	333	418	298	438	15	22	15	19	348	440	313	457
15 - 19	230	234	194	300	9	12	9	10	239	246	203	310
20 - 24	148	175	144	196	6	5	5	10	154	180	149	206
25 - 29	92	82	57	116	5	2	9	5	97	84	66	121
30 and above	55	68	59	74	4	6	11	7	59	74	70	81
Total	1,729	1,930	1,496	2,177	61	74	90	87	1,790	2,004	1,586	2,264

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Figure 1.9 - Divorces/Judicial separations pronounced by duration of marriage (years), Republic of Mauritius, 2014

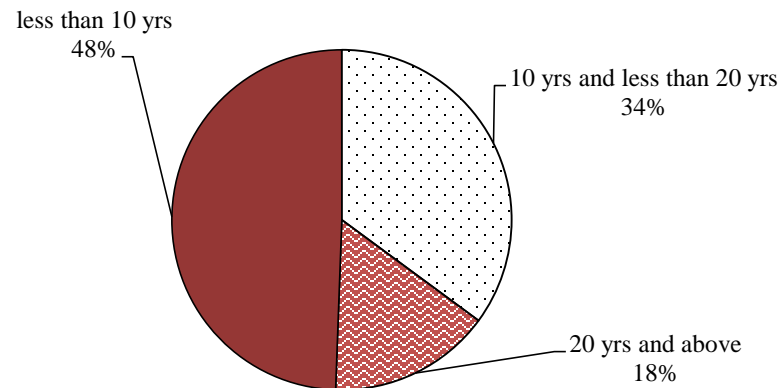


Table 1.10 - Civil cases at the Mediation Division of the Supreme Court, 2011 - 2014

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cases ¹ pending at the beginning of the year	..	109	209	119
Cases received during the year	444	582	393	335
No of cases where agreement has been recorded	147	171	172	120
No of cases purely and simply struck out/set aside	40	43	50	19
No of cases referred back to court (Master & Registrar) to be fixed	148	268	261	233
Cases outstanding at the end of the year	109	209	119	82

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 decreased by 15% from 3,924 in 2013 to 3,341 in 2014 resulting from a drop of 34% in the number of criminal cases and a rise of 4% in the number of civil cases.

Similarly, a decrease of 5% was noted in the total number of cases disposed of due to a fall of 21% in criminal cases and a rise of 7% in civil cases.

The number of cases outstanding increased marginally by 0.1% from 6,413 at the end of year 2013 to 6,422 for the same period in 2014.

Table 2.1 - Civil and criminal cases at the Intermediate Court, 2011 - 2014

	Civil cases				Criminal cases				Total			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cases pending at the beginning of the year	3,026	2,502	4,264	4,273	1,804	1,385	1,733	2,140	4,830	3,887	5,997	6,413
Cases lodged	2,322	2,080	1,979	2,051	1,743	1,757	1,945	1,290	4,065	3,837	3,924	3,341
Cases disposed of	1,814	1,827	1,970	2,112	1,628	1,409	1,538	1,220	3,442	3,236	3,508	3,332
Cases outstanding at the end of the year	2,502	3,106	4,273	4,212	1,385	1,733	2,140	2,210	3,887	4,839	6,413	6,422

4. INDUSTRIAL COURT

The total number of cases lodged at the Industrial Court increased by 3% to 1,215 in 2014 from 1,183 in 2013. Rises were noted in both criminal and civil cases by 8% to 263 and 1% to 952 respectively.

An overall increase of 9% was registered in the number of cases disposed of with a rise of 39% in criminal cases to 347 and marginally in civil cases to 933.

At the end of the year 2014, a physical count of the total number of cases showed that 1,090 cases (875 civil and 215 criminal) were outstanding, a drop of 6% over the 2013 figure of 1,155.

Table 3.1 - Civil and criminal cases at the Industrial Court, 2011 - 2014

	Civil cases				Criminal cases				Total			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cases pending at the beginning of the year	657	641	845	856	159	194	304	299	816	835	1,149	1,155
Cases lodged	788	922	939	952	307	259	244	263	1,095	1,181	1,183	1,215
Cases disposed of	804	803	928	933	274	199	249	347	1,078	1,002	1,177	1,280
Cases outstanding at the end of the year	641	845	856	875	194	304	299	215	835	1,149	1,155	1,090

5. BAIL & REMAND COURT

In 2014, the number of cases lodged at the Bail and Remand Court (BRC) were 3,905 and those disposed of stood at 4,533. Compared to the end of year 2013, the number of cases outstanding at the end of year 2014 decreased by 35% to 1,162. Out of 2,108 applications received for bail hearing, 53% were successful.

Table 4.1 - Cases at the Bail and Remand Court (BRC), 2014

Cases pending at the beginning of the year	1,790
Cases lodged	3,905
Cases disposed of	4,533
Cases outstanding at the end of the year	1,162
Applications for bail hearing	2,108
Bail granted	1,113

6. WEEKEND COURT

In 2014, out of 1,385 cases lodged at the Weekend Court, there were police objection in 66% of them and detainees have been released on parole in the remaining 34% of cases. Some 92 cases were fixed for bail hearing with 70% being undefended and 53% being cases where bail was not granted.

Table 5.1 - Cases at the Weekend Court, 2014

Cases lodged	1,385
<i>Cases where detainees have been released on parole</i>	475
<i>Cases where there was police objection</i>	910
Total cases fixed for bail hearing: Defended	28
Undefended	64
Total number of bail (after hearing): Granted	43
Not granted	49

7. DISTRICT COURTS

In 2014, about 42% of civil and criminal cases were lodged in urban areas. From 2013 to 2014, a fall of 19% was noted in the number of these cases in the two District Courts of Plaines Wilhems from 28,299 to 22,908 and of 1% in the three divisions of the District Court of Port Louis from 27,245 to 26,958. Among the rural areas, in 2014, the District Court of Flacq registered the largest number of cases lodged at 14,568 (Table 6.1).

The number of criminal cases lodged decreased by 10% from 125,059 in 2013 to 112,291 in 2014. However, in 2014, a rise was noted at the District Court of Port Louis (Division III) followed by Courts of Rodrigues and Flacq (Table 6.2).

Although the total number of civil cases lodged decreased by 4% to 7,093 in 2014, a rise was shown in these cases at the courts of Flacq, Moka, Black River, Port Louis (Division I) and Riviere du Rempart (Table 6.3).

From 2013 to 2014, the total number of civil and criminal cases which were disposed of decreased by 7% to 124,143 due to respective drop of 6% in criminal cases from 123,832 to 116,862 and 20% in civil cases from 9,096 to 7,281. The largest number of cases disposed of in 2014 was recorded at the Division III of Port Louis District Court.

In 2014, despite a drop in the total number of criminal cases disposed of, rises were felt at the District Courts of Port Louis (Division III), Flacq, Savanne, Black River and the Court of Rodrigues (Table 6.2).

A decrease of 20% was noted in the total number of civil cases disposed of. This was due to a drop in these cases for the two courts of Plaines Wilhems and Port Louis (Division I). (Table 6.3).

From 2013 to 2014, the number of cases under the Small Claim Procedure lodged and those disposed of showed respective rises of 29% to 1,241 and 23% to 1,142 (Table 6.4).

Similarly, the number of cases lodged under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997 increased by 5% to 1,895 in 2014. More than half of them were lodged in the urban District Courts and half of them came from the Lower Plaines Wilhems. Following in the same trend, the number of cases disposed of also showed a rise of 7% from 1,797 in 2013 to 1,916 in 2014. (Table 6.5)

From 2013 to 2014, the total number of applications received under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997 increased by 5% from 1,809 to 1,895 with a rise for Occupation Orders from 25 to 35 and for Protection Orders from 1,775 to 1,855. The applications received for Tenancy Orders decreased from 8 in 2013 to 4 in 2014 whilst those for Revocation Orders stayed at one.

The applicants for Protection Orders among spouse/partner showed an increase of 5% to 1,581 in 2014. Some 93% of them were females (Tables 6.7 & 6.8).

Table 6.1 - Civil and criminal cases at the District Courts, 2011 - 2014

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year				Cases lodged				Cases disposed of				Cases outstanding at the end of the year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Port Louis Division I ¹	1,171	869	843	737	1,927	1,628	1,264	1,279	1,678	1,651	1,473	1,252	869	843	634	764
Port Louis Division II	2,071	3,802	3,538	2,778	9,687	9,250	12,583	9,567	7,956	7,720	13,343	9,540	3,802	3,538	2,778	2,805
Port Louis Division III	1,580	678	1,078	4,682	10,179	11,787	13,398	16,112	11,081	9,429	9,794	17,521	678	1,078	4,682	3,273
Pamplemousses ¹	2,913	2,878	2,641	3,083	15,273	12,741	18,567	12,674	14,891	12,688	18,120	13,545	2,878	2,641	3,088	2,212
Riviere du Rempart ¹	3,165	3,553	5,490	4,131	10,766	12,360	11,785	11,473	9,553	11,654	14,762	12,444	3,553	5,490	2,513	3,160
Flacq ¹	3,126	3,474	5,254	6,055	9,999	13,862	14,236	14,568	9,641	10,826	14,189	15,698	3,474	5,254	5,301	4,925
Moka	1,279	1,512	2,664	2,203	7,830	8,635	8,773	8,553	7,318	7,483	9,234	7,478	1,512	2,664	2,203	3,278
Lower Plains Wilhems	1,488	1,856	2,414	3,326	12,578	14,916	15,171	10,744	13,538	14,317	14,259	12,184	1,856	2,414	3,326	1,886
Upper Plains Wilhems ²	3,401	2,266	4,182	3,101	12,445	16,259	13,128	12,164	13,187	13,683	14,209	11,487	2,266	4,182	3,101	3,778
Grand Port	1,855	1,677	1,362	1,127	7,133	9,083	7,780	6,593	6,826	9,398	8,015	6,219	1,677	1,362	1,127	1,501
Savanne	1,667	1,617	1,837	2,210	6,816	7,242	6,508	5,647	6,649	6,849	6,135	6,555	1,617	1,837	2,210	1,302
Black River	680	981	1,331	1,480	5,529	5,463	5,336	5,147	5,209	5,151	5,187	5,562	981	1,331	1,480	1,065
Rodrigues	321	306	572	305	2,162	5,244	3,941	4,863	2,469	4,897	4,208	4,658	306	653	305	510
Island of Mauritius	24,396	25,163	32,634	34,913	110,162	123,226	128,529	114,521	107,527	110,849	128,720	119,485	25,163	32,634	32,443	29,949
Republic of Mauritius	24,717	25,469	33,206	35,218	112,324	128,470	132,470	119,384	109,996	115,746	132,928	124,143	25,469	33,287	32,748	30,459

¹Cases pending at the beginning of year 2014 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2014

²As from May 2012, state debts cases included following amendment of the Local Government Act

Table 6.2 - Criminal cases at the District Courts, 2011 - 2014

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year				Cases lodged				Cases disposed of				Cases outstanding at the end of the year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Port Louis Division II	2,071	3,802	3,538	2,778	9,687	9,250	12,583	9,567	7,956	7,720	13,343	9,540	3,802	3,538	2,778	2,805
Port Louis Division III	1,580	678	1,078	4,682	10,179	11,787	13,398	16,112	11,081	9,429	9,794	17,521	678	1,078	4,682	3,273
Pamplemousses	2,810	2,778	2,575	2,973	14,705	12,261	18,003	12,197	14,298	12,116	17,605	13,022	2,778	2,575	2,973	2,148
Riviere du Rempart ¹	3,056	3,482	5,450	4,040	10,369	12,032	11,396	11,063	9,118	11,294	14,424	12,027	3,482	5,450	2,422	3,076
Flacq ¹	3,033	3,336	5,133	5,948	9,339	13,361	13,693	13,945	9,026	10,301	13,632	15,112	3,336	5,133	5,194	4,781
Moka	1,190	1,394	2,600	2,142	7,294	8,324	8,501	8,230	6,811	7,118	8,959	7,174	1,394	2,600	2,142	3,198
Lower Plaines Wilhems	1,281	1,259	1,843	2,831	11,294	13,276	13,586	9,289	12,533	12,709	12,598	10,594	1,259	1,843	2,831	1,526
Upper Plaines Wilhems	3,165	1,927	2,367	2,854	11,486	13,170	11,634	10,877	12,326	12,070	11,147	10,141	1,927	2,367	2,854	3,590
Grand Port	1,738	1,419	1,280	1,001	6,557	8,515	7,270	6,137	6,391	8,654	7,549	5,736	1,419	1,280	1,001	1,402
Savanne	1,619	1,519	1,809	2,145	6,481	6,940	6,253	5,436	6,350	6,477	5,917	6,320	1,519	1,809	2,145	1,261
Black River	593	927	1,296	1,439	5,052	5,100	5,006	4,773	4,699	4,778	4,863	5,231	927	1,296	1,439	981
Rodrigues	206	164	516	251	1,891	5,011	3,736	4,665	2,225	4,659	4,001	4,444	164	516	251	472
Island of Mauritius	22,136	22,521	28,969	32,833	102,443	114,016	121,323	107,626	100,589	102,666	119,831	112,418	22,521	28,969	30,461	28,041
Republic of Mauritius	22,342	22,685	29,485	33,084	104,334	119,027	125,059	112,291	102,814	107,325	123,832	116,862	22,685	29,485	30,712	28,513

¹Cases pending at the beginning of year 2014 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2014

Table 6.3 - Civil cases at the District Courts, 2011 - 2014

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year				Cases lodged				Cases disposed of				Cases outstanding at the end of the year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Port Louis Division I ¹	1,171	869	843	737	1,927	1,628	1,264	1,279	1,678	1,651	1,473	1,252	869	843	634	764
Pamplemousses ¹	103	100	66	110	568	480	564	477	593	572	515	523	100	66	115	64
Riviere du Rempart	109	71	40	91	397	328	389	410	435	360	338	417	71	40	91	84
Flacq	93	138	121	107	660	501	543	623	615	525	557	586	138	121	107	144
Moka	89	118	64	61	536	311	272	323	507	365	275	304	118	64	61	80
Lower Plaines Wilhems	207	597	571	495	1,284	1,640	1,585	1,455	1,005	1,608	1,661	1,590	597	571	495	360
Upper Plaines Wilhems ²	236	339	1,815	247	959	3,089	1,494	1,287	861	1,613	3,062	1,346	339	1,815	247	188
Grand Port	117	258	82	126	576	568	510	456	435	744	466	483	258	82	126	99
Savanne	48	98	28	65	335	302	255	211	299	372	218	235	98	28	65	41
Black River	87	54	35	41	477	363	330	374	510	373	324	331	54	35	41	84
Rodrigues	115	142	56	54	271	233	205	198	244	238	207	214	142	137	54	38
Island of Mauritius	2,260	2,642	3,665	2,080	7,719	9,210	7,206	6,895	6,938	8,183	8,889	7,067	2,642	3,665	1,982	1,908
Republic of Mauritius	2,375	2,784	3,721	2,134	7,990	9,443	7,411	7,093	7,182	8,421	9,096	7,281	2,784	3,802	2,036	1,946

¹Cases pending at the beginning of year 2014 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2014

²As from May 2012, state debts cases included following amendment of the Local Government Act

Table 6.4 - Small Claim Procedure at the District Courts, 2011 - 2014

	Cases lodged				Cases disposed of			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Port Louis Division I	112	107	115	148	111	96	85	153
Pamplemousses	77	102	87	138	74	87	60	141
Riviere du Rempart	80	80	68	96	86	95	54	96
Flacq	163	85	82	114	183	102	88	105
Moka	270	81	112	113	236	147	92	137
Lower Plains Wilhems	103	126	127	193	84	111	146	107
Upper Plains Wilhems	131	115	122	140	128	120	149	124
Grand Port	156	264	104	101	99	325	122	87
Savanne	159	172	73	77	111	239	60	90
Black River	123	99	68	118	125	113	73	100
Rodrigues	29	13	3	3	38	17	3	2
Island of Mauritius	1,374	1,231	958	1,238	1,237	1,435	929	1,140
Republic of Mauritius	1,403	1,244	961	1,241	1,275	1,452	932	1,142

Table 6.5 - Cases under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997 at the District Courts, 2011 - 2014

	Cases lodged				Cases disposed of			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Port Louis Division I	174	162	231	271	177	145	209	282
Pamplemousses	250	208	188	151	228	213	196	160
Riviere du Rempart	123	91	175	146	120	99	171	146
Flacq	145	173	158	146	136	162	171	144
Moka	106	90	69	103	110	88	76	86
Lower Plains Wilhems	330	416	520	546	321	403	478	573
Upper Plains Wilhems	187	180	189	224	187	141	225	220
Grand Port	95	59	78	104	95	72	79	109
Savanne	16	17	39	22	16	17	34	25
Black River	136	88	84	127	143	79	85	116
Rodrigues	50	60	74	55	49	59	73	55
Island of Mauritius	1,562	1,484	1,731	1,840	1,533	1,419	1,724	1,861
Republic of Mauritius	1,612	1,544	1,805	1,895	1,582	1,478	1,797	1,916

Table 6.6 - Breakdown by type of Orders under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997 at the District Courts, 2013 & 2014

	Orders								Total	
	Protection		Occupation		Tenancy		Revocation		2013	2014
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014		
Applications received	1,775	1,855	25	35	8	4	1	1	1,809	1,895
Interim Orders issued	1,596	1,772	6	6	1	1	-	-	1,603	1,779
Orders issued	977	1,025	7	9	1	1	-	-	985	1,035
Orders extension made	370	361	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	361
Applications withdrawn/set aside/struck out/dismissed	802	860	11	16	2	3	-	2	815	881
Cases where parties have been ordered to attend counselling sessions	19	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	61

Figures for applications received/orders issued are not necessarily comparable to cases lodged/disposed of (table 6.5) due to applications made for different Orders or for more than one person in a case

.. Not applicable

Table 6.7 - Breakdown of Protection Orders under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997 at the District Courts, 2013 & 2014

	Spouse/partner		Other persons living under the same roof		Total	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Applications received	1,500	1,581	275	274	1,775	1,855
Interim Orders issued	1,349	1,522	247	250	1,596	1,772
Orders issued	839	893	138	132	977	1,025
Orders extension made	370	344	-	17	370	361
Applications withdrawn/set aside/struck out/dismissed	660	751	142	109	802	860
Cases where parties have been ordered to attend counselling sessions	18	59	1	2	19	61

Table 6.8 - Breakdown by sex of Protection Orders under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997 at the District Courts, 2014

	Spouse/partner			Other persons living under the same roof			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Applications received	115	1,466	1,581	86	188	274	201	1,654	1,855
Interim Orders issued	94	1,428	1,522	76	174	250	170	1,602	1,772
Orders issued	42	851	893	36	96	132	78	947	1,025
Orders extension made	33	311	344	9	8	17	42	319	361
Applications withdrawn/set aside/struck out/dismissed	67	684	751	25	84	109	92	768	860
Cases where parties have been ordered to attend counselling sessions	3	56	59	-	2	2	3	58	61

Figure 6.1a - Total cases lodged, disposed of and outstanding at the District Courts, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014

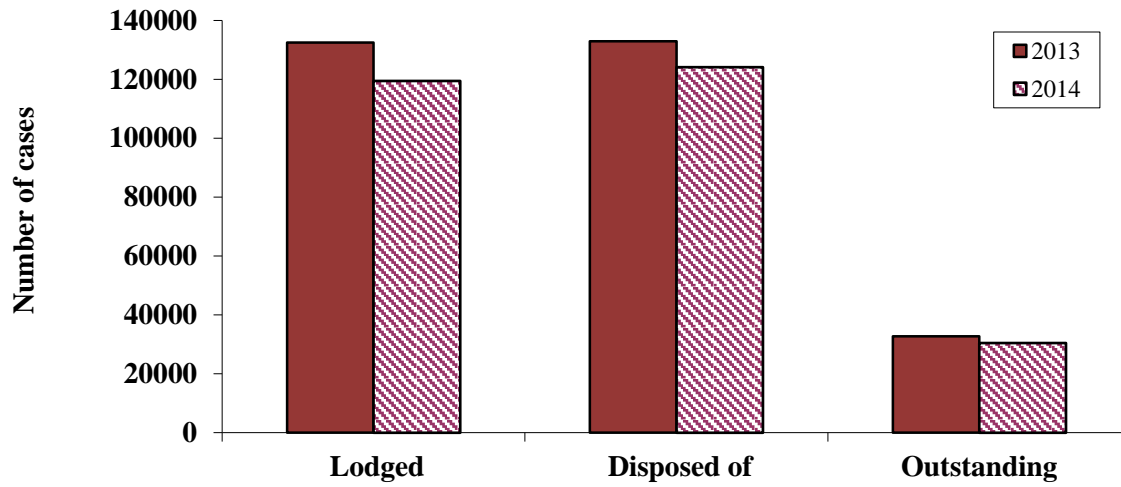
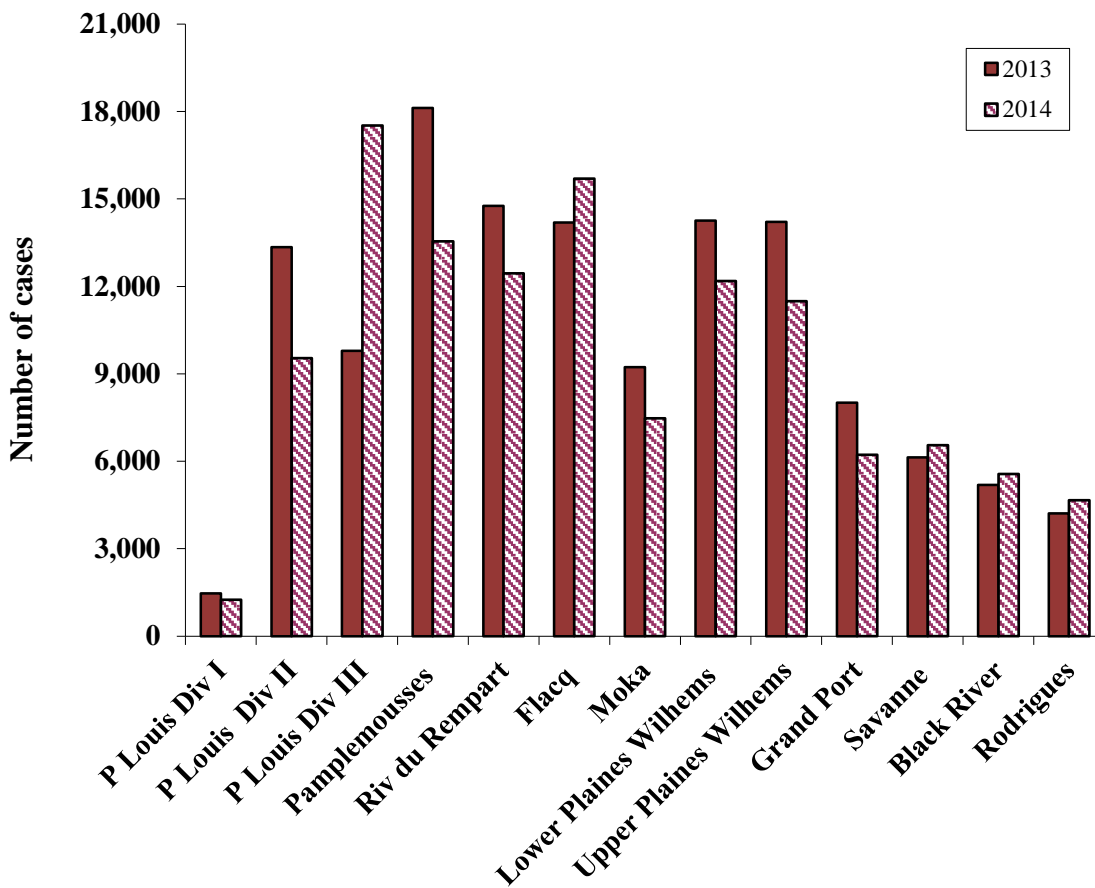


Figure 6.1b - Civil and criminal cases disposed of by District Courts, 2013 & 2014



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

The number of cases lodged in the Republic of Mauritius dropped by 9% to 133,423 in 2014 from 147,194 in 2013 with decreases of 11% for criminal cases and of 2% for civil cases. Conversely, in 2014, for the Island of Rodrigues, a rise of 25% was noted in criminal cases to 4,665 whilst a fall of 3% to 198 was noted for civil cases.

Similarly, for the same period, the total number of cases disposed of decreased by 4% resulting from a drop of 6% in criminal cases to 118,695 and a rise of 5% to 20,972 in civil cases.

At the end of year 2014, a physical count of the total number of outstanding cases was 46,565 with 31,179 for criminal and 15,386 for civil cases, a drop of 7% over the 2013 figure of 50,339 (Tables 7.1 - 7.3).

Table 7.1 - Total cases, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2014

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year				Cases lodged				Cases disposed of				Cases outstanding at the end of the year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Republic of Mauritius	39,802	39,336	49,096	52,809	126,645	142,741	147,194	133,423	122,975	128,452	145,951	139,667	39,336	48,208	50,339	46,565
Island of Mauritius	39,481	39,030	48,524	52,504	124,483	137,497	143,253	128,560	120,506	123,555	141,743	135,009	39,030	47,555	50,034	46,055
Supreme Court	9,439	9,145	8,744	10,023	9,161	9,253	9,617	9,483	8,459	8,468	8,338	10,912	9,145	8,933	10,023	8,594
<i>Appeal cases</i>	979	943	860	765	398	370	369	329	381	453	464	555	943	860	765	539
<i>Other cases</i>	8,460	8,202	7,884	9,258	8,763	8,883	9,248	9,154	8,078	8,015	7,874	10,357	8,202	8,073	9,258	8,055
Intermediate Court	4,830	3,887	5,997	6,413	4,065	3,837	3,924	3,341	3,442	3,236	3,508	3,332	3,887	4,839	6,413	6,422
Industrial Court	816	835	1,149	1,155	1,095	1,181	1,183	1,215	1,078	1,002	1,177	1,280	835	1,149	1,155	1,090
District Courts ¹	24,396	25,163	32,634	34,913	110,162	123,226	128,529	114,521	107,527	110,849	128,720	119,485	25,163	32,634	32,443	29,949
Court of Rodrigues	321	306	572	305	2,162	5,244	3,941	4,863	2,469	4,897	4,208	4,658	306	653	305	510

¹Cases pending at the beginning of year 2014 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2014

Table 7.2 - Total criminal cases, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2014

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year				Cases lodged				Cases disposed of				Cases outstanding at the end of the year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Republic of Mauritius	24,771	24,699	31,953	35,842	106,601	121,263	127,438	114,032	104,922	109,157	125,921	118,695	24,699	31,953	33,470	31,179
Island of Mauritius	24,565	24,535	31,437	35,591	104,710	116,252	123,702	109,367	102,697	104,498	121,920	114,251	24,535	31,437	33,219	30,707
Supreme Court	466	435	431	319	217	220	190	188	206	224	302	266	435	431	319	241
<i>Appeal cases</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>205</i>
<i>Other cases</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>36</i>
Intermediate Court	1,804	1,385	1,733	2,140	1,743	1,757	1,945	1,290	1,628	1,409	1,538	1,220	1,385	1,733	2,140	2,210
Industrial Court	159	194	304	299	307	259	244	263	274	199	249	347	194	304	299	215
District Courts ¹	22,136	22,521	28,969	32,833	102,443	114,016	121,323	107,626	100,589	102,666	119,831	112,418	22,521	28,969	30,461	28,041
Court of Rodrigues	206	164	516	251	1,891	5,011	3,736	4,665	2,225	4,659	4,001	4,444	164	516	251	472

¹Cases pending at the beginning of year 2014 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2014

Table 7.3 - Total civil cases, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2014

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year				Cases lodged				Cases disposed of				Cases outstanding at the end of the year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Republic of Mauritius	15,031	14,637	17,143	16,967	20,044	21,478	19,756	19,391	18,053	19,295	20,030	20,972	14,637	16,255	16,869	15,386
Island of Mauritius	14,916	14,495	17,087	16,913	19,773	21,245	19,551	19,193	17,809	19,057	19,823	20,758	14,495	16,118	16,815	15,348
Supreme Court	8,973	8,710	8,313	9,704	8,944	9,033	9,427	9,295	8,253	8,244	8,036	10,646	8,710	8,502	9,704	8,353
<i>Appeal cases</i>	544	520	460	481	198	184	211	180	201	244	190	327	520	460	481	334
<i>Other cases</i>	8,429	8,190	7,853	9,223	8,746	8,849	9,216	9,115	8,052	8,000	7,846	10,319	8,190	8,042	9,223	8,019
Intermediate Court	3,026	2,502	4,264	4,273	2,322	2,080	1,979	2,051	1,814	1,827	1,970	2,112	2,502	3,106	4,273	4,212
Industrial Court	657	641	845	856	788	922	939	952	804	803	928	933	641	845	856	875
District Courts ¹	2,260	2,642	3,665	2,080	7,719	9,210	7,206	6,895	6,938	8,183	8,889	7,067	2,642	3,665	1,982	1,908
Court of Rodrigues	115	142	56	54	271	233	205	198	244	238	207	214	142	137	54	38

¹Cases pending at the beginning of year 2014 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2014

Figure 7.1 - Total cases lodged, disposed of and outstanding, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014

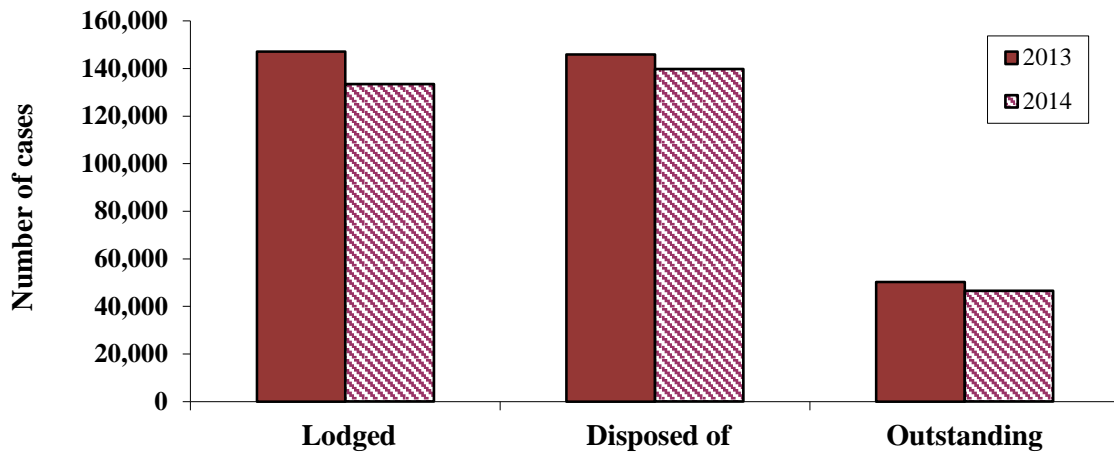


Figure 7.2- Total criminal cases lodged, disposed of and outstanding, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014

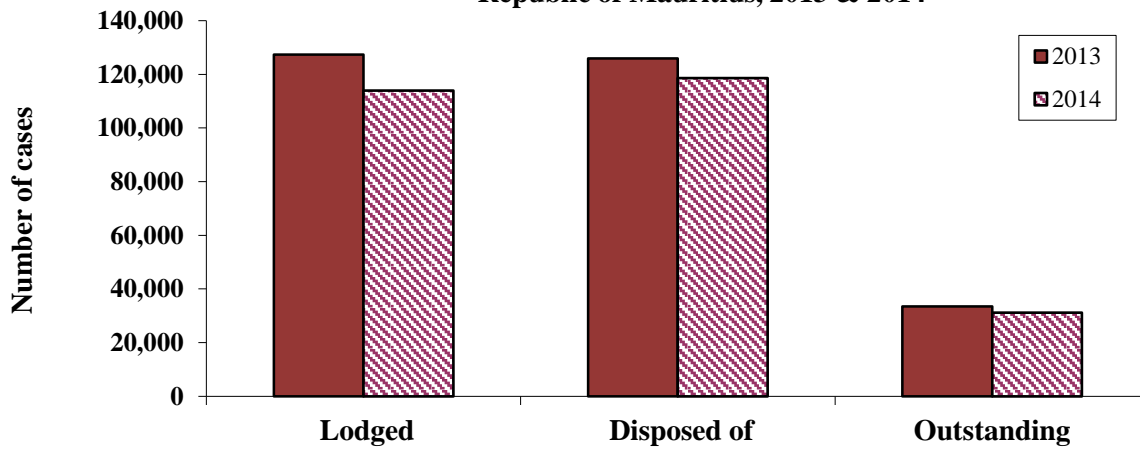
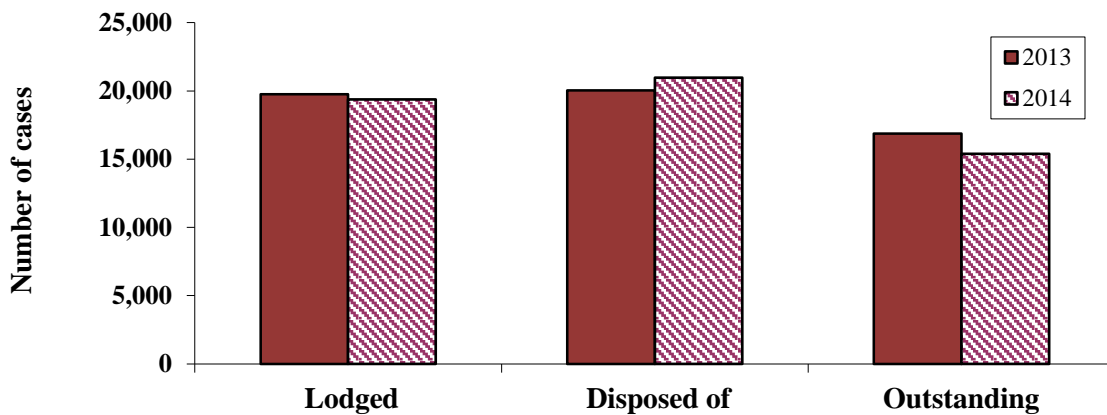


Figure 7.3 - Total civil cases lodged, disposed of and outstanding, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014



9. CRIME STATISTICS

9.1 Summary of criminal offences disposed of

In 84% (115,396) of the 138,120 criminal offences disposed of in 2014, the defendants were proven guilty and sentenced; while 16% of the offences were acquitted or non-adjudicated (Figure 8.2).

The Supreme Court has the highest percentage (98%) of offences proven guilty followed by the Industrial Court and the Court of Rodrigues (89%).

Only 3,258 (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 or be conditionally or absolutely discharged (Non-Custodial Orders).

90% of the sentences pronounced (proven guilty) at the Supreme Court were Custodial Orders followed by 33% at the Intermediate Court. Conversely, all the sentences pronounced at the Industrial Court and 98% of those pronounced at the District Courts and the Court of Rodrigues were Non-Custodial Orders.

9.2 Convicted offences

The overall convicted offences dropped by 10% to 115,396 in 2014 from 128,667 in 2013 (Table 8.3). This fall is due to main drops in sexual offences (-35%), assault (-23%), road traffic contraventions (-13%), property offences (-7%) and drug offences (-6%).

From 2013 to 2014, the decrease in convicted sexual offences was due to main drops in 'solicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose' from 26 to 9, 'rape' from 18 to 9 and 'sexual intercourse with minor under 16' from 93 to 61.

Similarly, the main drop in convicted property offences was due to a decrease in theft of 11% from 3,696 in 2013 to 3,306 in 2014.

About 76% of the criminal offences disposed of in the Republic of Mauritius in 2014 were road traffic contraventions. In addition to the 87,726 contraventions convicted in 2014 as shown in Table 8.3, 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 of at court. However, if the contravened is not agreeable to pay the fine, then a case is lodged.

Table 8.1 - Criminal offences¹ disposed of according to United Nations classification of offences (broad categories), Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014

	Island of Mauritius		Island of Rodrigues		Republic of Mauritius	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Homicide and related offences	133	133	1	4	134	137
<i>Intentional Homicide (committed)</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>16</i>	-	-	<i>18</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Intentional Homicide (attempted)</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	-	-	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Non Intentional Homicide</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>120</i>
Assault and related offences	7,756	7,036	318	279	8,074	7,315
Sexual offences	308	242	33	20	341	262
Property offences	8,268	8,003	191	228	8,459	8,231
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	<i>861</i>	<i>909</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>915</i>
<i>Embezzlement</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>322</i>
<i>Theft</i>	<i>4,039</i>	<i>3,611</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>4,160</i>	<i>3,778</i>
Automobile theft	*	1	*	-	*	1
Robbery	1,290	1,273	28	63	1,318	1,336
Burglary	410	367	18	17	428	384
Other theft	2,339	1,970	75	87	2,414	2,057
<i>Other property offences</i>	<i>3,174</i>	<i>3,162</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>3,233</i>	<i>3,216</i>
Drug offences	2,466	2,357	61	58	2,527	2,415
Road traffic contraventions ²	106,233	93,987	3,283	4,433	109,516	98,420
Other contraventions	5,100	6,783	317	295	5,417	7,078
Other offences	13,300	14,105	154	157	13,454	14,262
Total	143,564	132,646	4,358	5,474	147,922	138,120

¹An offence may involve one or more persons

²Exclude figures on fixed penalty notice

*Not collected separately

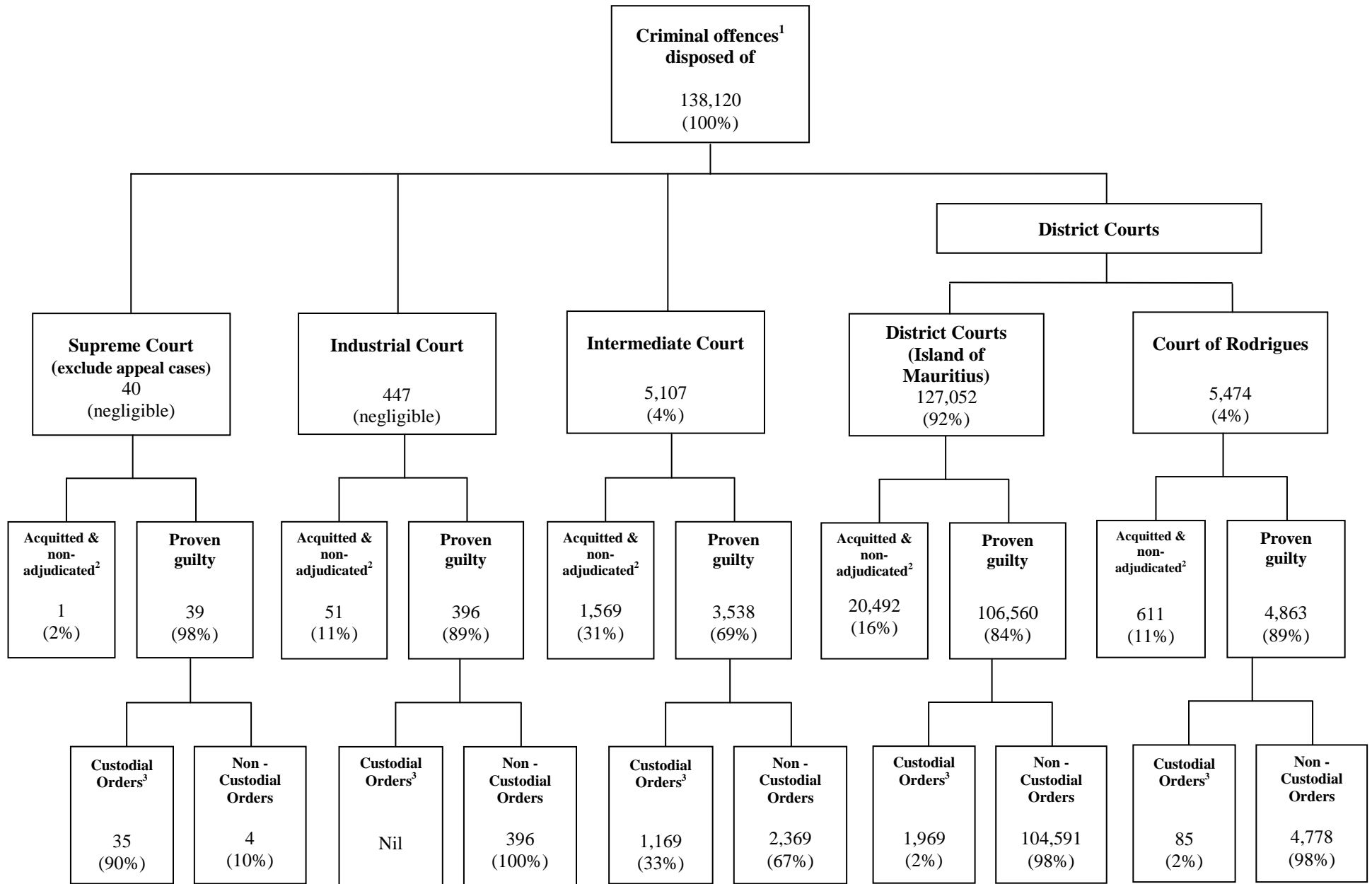
Table 8.2 - Criminal offences¹ disposed of by courts and outcome of judgment, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014

	Acquitted & non-adjudicated ²		Convictions by penalty imposed								Total	
			Imprisonment		RYC, CYC & other institutions		Fine		Probation, Community Service, Conditional & Absolute Discharges			
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Supreme Court	-	1	36	35	-	-	-	4	-	-	36	40
Industrial Court	21	51	-	-	-	-	276	393	-	3	297	447
Intermediate Court	1,287	1,569	1,330	1,169	7	-	1,547	1,490	760	879	4,931	5,107
District Courts:	17,947	21,103	2,351	1,893	55	161	120,481	107,537	1,824	1,832	142,658	132,526
<i>Port Louis Div II</i>	2,751	1,154	198	106	4	11	11,574	10,329	138	167	14,665	11,767
<i>Port Louis Div III</i>	2,736	3,795	89	107	1	4	10,581	11,947	113	150	13,520	16,003
<i>Pamplemousses</i>	609	588	216	194	8	7	20,070	15,241	161	248	21,064	16,278
<i>Riviere du Rempart</i>	1,913	2,588	72	49	2	3	10,967	10,231	162	112	13,116	12,983
<i>Flacq</i>	1,675	2,137	117	117	3	40	14,864	14,211	221	235	16,880	16,740
<i>Moka</i>	999	1,306	42	62	11	9	8,699	6,989	83	77	9,834	8,443
<i>Lower Plaines Wilhems</i>	2,414	2,846	648	512	4	65	11,179	8,796	254	243	14,499	12,462
<i>Upper Plaines Wilhems</i>	1,413	1,996	118	91	10	3	10,835	9,107	109	163	12,485	11,360
<i>Grand Port</i>	1,300	812	536	404	4	5	7,130	5,529	213	67	9,183	6,817
<i>Savanne</i>	1,084	1,197	141	79	1	3	6,200	6,402	182	98	7,608	7,779
<i>Black River</i>	685	2,073	94	89	2	9	4,519	4,004	146	245	5,446	6,420
<i>Rodrigues</i>	368	611	80	83	5	2	3,863	4,751	42	27	4,358	5,474
Island of Mauritius	18,887	22,113	3,637	3,014	57	159	118,441	104,673	2,542	2,687	143,564	132,646
Republic of Mauritius	19,255	22,724	3,717	3,097	62	161	122,304	109,424	2,584	2,714	147,922	138,120

¹An offence may involve one or more persons

²Acquitted means dismissed and non-adjudicated means struck out and Nolle Prosequi

Figure 8.2 - Summary of criminal offences disposed of, Republic of Mauritius, 2014



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 8.3 - Convicted offences¹ according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014

Offences	Imprisonment		RYC, CYC & other Institutions		Fine		Probation, Community Service, Conditional & Absolute Discharges		Total	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Homicide and related offences	38	46	-	-	57	60	9	3	104	109
<i>Intentional Homicide (committed)</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>15</i>
Murder	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Manslaughter	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8
Abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	1
<i>Intentional Homicide (attempted)</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>
Attempt at murder	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
<i>Non-Intentional Homicide</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>31</i>	-	-	<i>57</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>93</i>
Wounds and blows causing death without intention to kill	19	30	-	-	2	1	1	1	22	32
Involuntary homicide	4	1	-	-	55	59	3	1	62	61
Assault and related offences	117	74	1	3	3,549	2,751	287	233	3,954	3,061
Assault causing effusion of blood (public functionary)	*	3	*	-	*	10	*	3	*	16
Assault causing loss of eye and limbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Assault/wounds & blows	74	40	1	3	3,275	2,544	236	167	3,586	2,754
Assault causing sickness or incapacity for personal labour for > 20 days	6	9	-	-	33	53	18	27	57	89
Assault against an agent of Civil Authority, member of the Assembly or Judicial Officer	24	12	-	-	191	128	19	12	234	152
Assault with corrosive substance	*	-	*	-	*	2	*	-	*	2
Assault with premeditation	13	10	-	-	50	14	13	23	76	47
Sexual offences	70	51	3	3	52	19	95	71	220	144
Rape	16	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	18	9
Sodomy	7	9	2	2	4	-	3	2	16	13
Attempt upon chastity	12	19	1	-	3	-	18	16	34	35
Sexual intercourse with minor under 16	24	11	-	1	6	2	63	47	93	61
Sollicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose	3	1	-	-	23	5	-	3	26	9
Sexual offences other	8	2	-	-	16	12	9	3	33	17
Property offences	1,850	1,545	37	46	2,283	2,022	1,625	1,772	5,795	5,385
<i>Fraud and dishonesty²</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>162</i>	-	-	<i>389</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>690</i>	<i>731</i>
Forgery	32	47	-	-	80	117	46	53	158	217
Swindling	54	47	-	-	28	33	22	26	104	106
Making use of forged document	1	2	-	-	12	19	4	6	17	27
Swearing false affidavit	-	3	-	-	3	2	2	7	5	12
Impersonation	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	4	3
Counterfeiting/possession/uttering of counterfeit bank notes	5	3	-	-	21	4	6	3	32	10
Forgery of passport/making use of forged passport	-	1	-	-	8	11	-	2	8	14
Extortion	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Giving false evidence	2	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	5	6
Issuing cheque without provision	36	28	-	-	138	146	44	41	218	215

Table 8.3 (cont'd) - Convicted offences¹ according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014

Offences	Imprisonment		RYC, CYC & other institutions		Fine		Probation, Community Service, Conditional & Absolute Discharges		Total	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Demanding money or property by threat of false accusation	7	4	-	-	10	1	1	10	18	15
Usurping public function	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	7
Fraud and dishonesty other	15	22	-	-	68	45	16	16	99	83
Offences under Prevention of Corruption Act (POCA)										
Bribery by Public Official	2	-	-	-	13	-	1	14	16	14
Bribery of Public Official	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1
Other offences under POCA	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement	33	45	-	-	56	70	58	83	147	198
Theft	1,522	1,228	36	42	968	821	1,170	1,215	3,696	3,306
<i>Automobile theft</i>	*	-	*	-	*	1	*	-	*	1
Robbery	584	478	12	24	118	117	419	514	1,133	1,133
Larceny armed with offensive weapon	48	34	-	-	5	3	10	6	63	43
Larceny with violence by night breaking	10	8	-	-	7	1	2	3	19	12
Larceny with aggravating circumstances/violence (including upon minors or handicapped persons, etc.)	47	59	1	2	12	18	51	64	111	143
Larceny by 2 or more individuals	407	328	10	21	79	88	326	410	822	847
Larceny on public road	72	49	1	1	15	7	30	31	118	88
Burglary	264	210	5	13	35	27	97	95	401	345
Larceny by night breaking	105	86	1	8	16	7	39	32	161	133
Larceny by day breaking	19	20	1	-	1	4	13	8	34	32
Larceny scaling	140	104	3	5	18	16	45	55	206	180
Other theft (excluding automobile theft)	674	540	19	5	815	676	654	606	2,162	1,827
Larceny by person in receipt of wages	49	20	-	-	30	28	232	264	311	312
Simple larceny	329	385	13	2	651	565	191	240	1,184	1,192
Larceny other	228	74	5	-	98	54	171	50	502	178
Attempt at larceny	68	61	1	3	36	29	60	52	165	145
Other property offences	137	110	1	4	870	741	254	295	1,262	1,150
Damages to property	18	20	-	2	538	485	28	25	584	532
Receiving & possession of stolen property	117	90	1	2	328	255	222	260	668	607
Arson	2	-	-	-	4	1	4	10	10	11
Drug offences	267	194	-	2	2,123	2,041	32	29	2,422	2,266
Road traffic contraventions³	106	96	-	-	100,779	87,522	119	108	101,004	87,726
Other contraventions	14	8	-	-	4,335	5,500	27	23	4,376	5,531
Other offences	1,255	1,083	21	107	9,126	9,509	390	475	10,792	11,174
<i>of which offences under:</i>										
Environment Protection Act	-	1	-	-	1,120	601	-	-	1,120	602
Food Act & Public Health Act	-	-	-	-	1,121	681	2	-	1,123	681
Local Government Act	1	1	-	-	644	853	-	12	645	866
Protection from Domestic Violence Act	44	44	-	-	302	250	9	22	355	316
Total	3,717	3,097	62	161	122,304	109,424	2,584	2,714	128,667	115,396

¹An offence may involve one or more persons

²'Usurping public function' reclassified under fraud and dishonesty (from other offences)

³Exclude figures on fixed penalty notice

*Not collected separately

Table 8.4 - Convicted offences¹ by court and according to United Nations classification of offences (broad categories), Republic of Mauritius, 2014

Offences	Port Louis		Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Rose-Hill	Curepipe	Moka	Black River	Intermediate	SC ²	IC ³	Rodrigues	All Courts
	Div II	Div III														
Homicide and related offences	-	4	-	14	-	-	6	-	2	-	3	60	17	-	3	109
<i>Intentional Homicide (committed)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	15
<i>Intentional Homicide (attempted)</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Non Intentional Homicide</i>	-	4	-	13	-	-	6	-	2	-	3	59	3	-	3	93
Assault and related offences	243	220	283	218	544	204	414	233	226	113	214	26	-	-	123	3,061
Sexual offences	4	1	2	3	9	-	-	6	6	-	3	96	6	-	8	144
Property offences	361	335	526	192	520	202	194	478	358	200	255	1,566	-	-	198	5,385
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	50	85	48	10	41	20	9	17	50	17	5	374	-	-	5	731
<i>Embezzlement</i>	4	12	18	13	16	1	4	9	19	10	6	85	-	-	1	198
<i>Theft</i>	235	175	362	102	248	130	105	372	222	138	188	875	-	-	154	3,306
Automobile theft	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery	62	53	126	16	81	24	35	130	43	40	66	395	-	-	62	1,133
Burglary	25	21	35	2	23	9	5	33	26	12	39	99	-	-	16	345
Other theft	148	101	201	84	144	96	65	209	153	86	83	381	-	-	76	1,827
<i>Other property offences</i>	72	63	98	67	215	51	76	80	67	35	56	232	-	-	38	1,150
Drug offences	361	122	166	39	65	142	41	205	258	33	69	695	16	-	54	2,266
Road traffic contraventions ⁴	8,191	8,923	14,150	8,911	10,552	4,435	5,084	7,132	6,649	6,119	3,399	97	-	-	4,084	87,726
Other contraventions	195	189	121	509	2,068	339	399	496	610	237	115	2	-	-	251	5,531
Other offences	1,258	2,414	442	509	845	683	444	1,066	1,255	435	289	996	-	396	142	11,174
Total	10,613	12,208	15,690	10,395	14,603	6,005	6,582	9,616	9,364	7,137	4,347	3,538	39	396	4,863	115,396

¹An offence may involve one or more persons

²SC stands for Supreme Court

³IC stands for Industrial Court

⁴Exclude figures on fixed penalty notice

Table 8.5 - Drug offences convicted by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2014

Drug offences	2011	2012	2013	2014
Heroin	347	284	401	303
Importation	8	11	27	15
Dealing	6	3	12	40
Possession (heroin & articles)	333	270	256	207
Consumption	*	*	106	29
Other	*	*	*	12
Gandia	565	510	778	1,006
Importation	13	2	-	7
Cultivation	63	14	78	91
Dealing	14	2	2	25
Possession (gandia & articles)	475	492	567	680
Consumption	*	*	131	182
Other	*	*	*	21
Other drugs	1,744	1,600	1,243	957
Importation	4	1	22	7
Dealing	32	33	17	267
Possession (drugs & articles)	1011	728	654	414
Consumption	299	410	178	121
Other	398	428	372	148
Total	2,656	2,394	2,422	2,266

*Not collected separately

10. THE LEGAL AID UNIT

During the year 2014, for the Republic of Mauritius, some 3,540 applications for legal assistance were received, of which 3,498 were for civil cases. The number of legal aid recipients at the Supreme Court increased by 8% to 2,472 in 2014 from 2,298 in 2013. There were 2,272 recipients in 2014 with respect to matrimonial cases, 158 for other civil suits and 42 for criminal cases (Table 9.1).

Some Rs 1,1 Million were spent for the year 2014 with respect to legal aid in the Republic of Mauritius compared to the 2013 figure of Rs 1.6 Million.

11. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE JUDICIARY

Compared to the fiscal year 2013, the revenue collected (at the various courts of the Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues) increased by 4% to around Rs 341 Million (provisional) in 2014 (Table 10.1).

From 2013 to 2014, the actual recurrent expenditure of the Judiciary for the Republic of Mauritius increased by 8% from around Rs 425 Million to around Rs 459 Million (provisional). The increase was mainly due to arrear payment of allowance, rental of building and maintenance cost.

The capital expenditure decreased by 12% from around Rs 31 Million in 2013 to around Rs 27 Million in 2014.

Table 9.1 - Legal aid assistance - applications received, services granted and amount paid - Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2014

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Civil				
Received	2,946	4,788	6,317	3,498
<i>of which matrimonial</i>	2,878	4,707	6,024	3,175
Granted	1,432	1,985	2,279	2,430
<i>of which matrimonial</i>	1,371	1,879	2,140	2,272
Criminal ¹				
Received & granted	10	21	19	42
Amount paid (Rupees)	1,198,960	985,995	1,589,687	1,144,375

Table 10.1 - Revenue collected from courts, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2014

	2011	2012	2013	2014 ²
Fines	258,344,148	255,553,758	277,466,327	294,655,628
Other ³	49,895,828	53,630,312	50,357,032	46,167,681
Total	308,239,976	309,184,070	327,823,359	340,823,309

Table 10.2 - Expenditure of the Judiciary, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2014

	2011	2012	2013	2014 ²
Capital ¹	78,108,848	1,007,046	30,719,139	26,897,557
Recurrent	332,739,356	345,068,522	424,662,702	459,169,282
Total	410,848,204	346,075,568	455,381,841	486,066,839

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

¹Refers to Island of Mauritius

²Provisional

³Other includes court, ushers and other miscellaneous fees

Table 11.1 - Staff of the Judiciary, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014

Job title	2013			2014		
	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	8	19
Judge in Bankruptcy & Master and Registrar	-	1	1	1	-	1
Deputy Master and Registrar & Judge in Bankruptcy	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 ¹	-	3	3	-	3	3
Magistrate Intermediate Court	6	6	12	5	4	9
Senior District Magistrate	2	12	14	1	15	16
District Magistrate	9	13	22	7	8	15
Judicial Research Officer ²	..	..	..	3	4	7
Secretary to Chief Justice	1	-	1	1	-	1
Chief Registrar ¹	1	-	1	1	-	1
Senior Registrar/Regional Court Administrator	6	-	6	6	-	6
Adviser	1	-	1	1	-	1
Chief Court Officer/Court Manager	22	-	22	21	-	21
Principal Court Officer	31	-	31	26	-	26
Senior Court Officer	37	37	74	37	37	74
Court Officer and Trainee Court Officer	21	70	91	22	79	101
Chief/Principal Court Usher	10	-	10	10	-	10
Senior Court Usher/Court Usher	50	6	56	49	6	55
Senior Law Librarian/Law Librarian	-	1	1	-	1	1
Senior Law Library Officer	-	1	1	-	1	1
Law Library Officer/Assistant	1	7	8	1	8	9
Senior Transcriber	1	-	1	-	1	1
Transcriber	-	9	9	-	9	9
Other Supporting Staff	91	113	204	100	113	213
Total	305	288	593	306	300	606

¹Includes acting appointment in 2014

²New post as from 2014

Table 11.2 - Court rooms by type of court, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2014

Court	2011	2012	2013	2014
Supreme Court ¹	9	10	10	10
Family Court	2	2	2	2
Commercial Court	2	2	2	2
Intermediate Court	12	11	11	10
Industrial Court	2	2	2	2
Bail & Remand Court	1	1	1	1
District Courts (Island of Mauritius)	21	23	24	23
Court of Rodrigues	1	1	1	1
Total	50	52	53	51

¹Only 9 of the 10 court rooms of the Supreme Court operational as from 2012

Table 11.3 - Private legal practitioners (practicing Barristers, Attorneys and Notaries), Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2014

	2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Practicing Barristers	347	158	505	364	189	553	392	182	574	410	216	626
<i>of whom</i>												
<i>Queen's Counsel</i>	7	-	7	6	-	6	5	-	5	5	-	5
<i>Senior Counsel</i>	21	-	21	18	-	18	18	-	18	16	-	16
Practicing Attorneys	99	54	153	101	55	156	100	62	162	97	62	159
<i>of whom</i>												
<i>Senior Attorneys</i>	18	1	19	18	1	19	17	2	19	17	2	19
Practicing Notaries	40	17	57	44	19	63	44	20	64	43	23	66

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE

This report and the following are available at <http://supremecourt.govmu.org>:

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ms. C. Bandinah (Statistician)

Ms. R. B. Dulloo (Senior Statistical Officer)

Statistics Unit, The Judiciary

Tel: 213-3055

Emails: cbandinah@govmu.org

: rdulloo@govmu.org

: sm-cjs@govmu.org

CALENDAR OF EVENTS 2014

Admission of new barristers to the Mauritian Bar

24 January 2014

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

19 September 2014

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

10th session of the Seychelles - Mauritius Commission on Bilateral Co-operation

30 June - 04 July 2014

A delegation of seven officials of the Judiciary of the Republic of Seychelles headed by the President of the Court of Seychelles visited Mauritius in the context of a bilateral co-operation and exchange programme between the Judiciary of Mauritius and the Judiciary of the Seychelles.

Eulogies

23 July 2014

The Supreme Court paid tribute to the memory of late Mr Robert Louis Pierre Ahnee, former Judge, who passed away on 07 July 2014.

03 September 2014

The Supreme Court paid tribute to the memory of late Sir Jean Francois Maurice Latour-Adrien, former Chief Justice, who passed away on 30 July 2014.

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 ganja, 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.