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# **ANNUAL REPORT 2024/2025**

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Attorney-General's Office

**ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE  
Renganaden Seeneevassen Building  
Port Louis, MAURITIUS**

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**PART I**

**THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S**

**OFFICE**

## VISION

**Our vision is to develop the Attorney- General's Office into a Centre of Excellence for legal advice, representation and legislative drafting services.**

## MISSION

**Our mission is to provide, without fear or favour, hatred or ill-will, to the Government sound and independent legal advice, and representation as well as to contribute in the development of a fair and just legal system and the promotion of the rule of law, in the interest of the State and the people.**

## SUPERVISING OFFICER'S STATEMENT

The Attorney-General's Office (AGO) holds a pivotal position in assisting the Government in achieving its goals. Its mission is to deliver the highest quality of professional legal services to the Government while guaranteeing compliance with the rule of law.

The main goal of this Office is, along with the professional legal expertise of its skilled and committed personnel, to empower the Office to assist both the Government and the general public.

From an operational perspective, this Office, despite facing daily challenges, aims to guarantee the efficient functioning of its various sections and units. It emphasises the importance of integrating new technologies, skills, and innovations to enhance its services, hence further strengthening its commitment to transform the AGO into a Centre of Excellence for legal advice, representation, and legislative drafting services. As the Office moves deeper into digital connectivity, the harsh reality remains that of managing an increasing workload with a limited staff operating within a minimal and compact office environment. Whilst challenges are addressed within reasonable delay, the efficiency of solutions remain limited as the Office needs constant expansion in order to ensure continuity and innovation. Ideally, a building with sufficient space for its staff and equipment would facilitate optimal working conditions and allow for more permanent solutions. The Office has recently been able to acquire additional spaces within the existing building and aims to accommodate its resources to meet its immediate requirement. However, this does not eradicate the issue of accommodation for all the units and sections of the AGO which is considered as largest law firm in Mauritius. It is essential to reiterate that optimal office area is key to enabling efficient growth and expansion in terms of workforce and improved working conditions through compliance with all health and safety regulations.

Despite these challenges, the AGO remains fully accountable, committed and dedicated to delivering the best possible service with the resources available at hand.

## ROLE AND FUNCTIONS

The Office of the Attorney General is a major and an essential component in the justice system in Mauritius. It provides legal advice to the government, including its agencies, formulating legislation, and delivering litigation services to these departments in executing their policies. Additionally, it offers public services, engaging directly with citizens through sections such as the Change of Name, Law Firm Unit and the Curatelle section.

Law Practitioners comprising of Law Officers, State Attorneys and Legal Officers within the Attorney-General's Office possess expertise in various legal fields that emerge in public life. Amongst other areas, Law Practitioners specialise in Public Law, Constitutional Law, International Trade, Financial Law, and other fields pertinent to all Government departments. The primary role of the Law Practitioners, serving as advisory Counsel in the Office, is to support the Attorney-General in executing his functions, powers, and responsibilities. The scope of advisory work typically conducted by the Office is extensive. It encompasses domestic, EU, and international law, maritime law as well as criminal law, essentially addressing any legal issue for which the Government may seek legal advice. The work performed by Law Practitioners can be categorised into three main areas: (1) the provision of legal advice; (2) litigation; and (3) drafting of legislation.

## GENDER STATEMENT

In order to achieve gender equality in the workplace, individuals should be able to access and benefit from equal rewards, resources, and opportunities, irrespective of their gender. In accordance with the National Gender Policy (2022-2030), which was introduced in March 2022, this Office has established its own Gender Cell, which is instrumental in facilitating the implementation of policies at the Office level. The Gender Cell is fully operational and conducts its meetings on a regular basis.

In order to ensure that the AGO, as a whole, understands the importance of gender equality and its significance within a workplace, the Office recently organised 2 training programmes; these were as follows:

- 14th April 2025 – Awareness on aspects of Gender Mainstreaming and related issues; and
- 12th June & 13th June 2025 – Technologically facilitated Gender Based Violence.

## **ABOUT OUR PEOPLE**

The AGO is under the portfolio of the Honourable Attorney-General.

### **The Office of the Solicitor General**

The Solicitor General, serving as the responsible officer of the AGO, ensures the efficient daily operation of the Office in order to provide services in alignment with its vision and mission. The Solicitor General is supported by a team of professional and support staff for the purpose of meeting the Office's objectives. Progress reports are generated at regular intervals to maintain consistency and enhance the overall service delivery of the Office.

### **The Office of the Parliamentary Counsel**

The head of the Office of the Parliamentary Counsel leads the department responsible for legislative drafting in view of the execution of Government policy. The Parliamentary Counsel works with a team of specialised law officers and legal assistants from the Law Revision Unit to respectively provide legal services, including advice during the legislative drafting process and assist in the formatting of legal provisions. The Office is on the verge of introducing the Online Laws of Mauritius, a digital platform which will significantly assist the legal profession and the public in general to have access to both primary and subsidiary legislation in their most updated versions. The Office of the Parliamentary Counsel also offers its expertise and knowledge regarding proposed legislative actions, assessing potential conflicts with the Constitution, Acts and Treaties of the European Union, the European Convention on Human Rights, or other international treaties to which the State is a signatory.

### **The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions**

The mission of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) is to bring offenders to justice and to ensure that their rights, including the rights of others, are safeguarded. It is committed to deliver a public service of high quality and ensure that a positive impact is made on people's lives by making their communities safer.

The powers of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) are set out in Section 72 of the Constitution. The ODPP draws on the experience and knowledge of emerging issues in the prosecution service and focuses on how it can achieve its mission to deliver an effective prosecution service to the public at large. The ODPP further ensures participation of its staff in national and international inter-agency committees and working groups to create better awareness of its role and functions within its jurisdiction.

## The Law Reform Commission (LRC)

The Law Reform Commission is an independent statutory body, created by virtue of the Law Reform Commission Act No. 26 of 2005. Although it operates under the aegis of the Attorney-General's Office, the Commission enjoys institutional autonomy in the exercise of its mandate. Its establishment marked a decisive step toward modernising the Mauritian legal system by creating a permanent mechanism of review and reform of the laws of Mauritius, ensuring that they remain in harmony with the social, economic, and constitutional evolution of the nation.

### **Functions and Powers of the Law Reform Commission**

1. As a statutory institution, the Commission is vested with the responsibility to keep under review, in a systematic way, all the laws of Mauritius; to make recommendations for their reform and development; and to advise the Government on the need for new legislation or the revision of existing enactments and to ensure the law is understandable and accessible as is practicable<sup>1</sup>. The Commission functions as an independent think tank on legislative matters - its reports and discussion papers are the product of rigorous legal research, comparative analysis, and broad consultations with stakeholders from the public, private, and academic sectors.
  
2. The Commission has the power inter alia to:
  - Initiate proposals for the review, reform or development of any aspect of the law of Mauritius and to receive and consider any such proposal made or referred to it by the Attorney-General or any other person;
  - Conduct public consultations and hearings, invite written submissions, and seek comments from members of the public, professional associations, institutions, or any class of persons likely to be affected by a proposed reform;
  - Request information from any Government department, any organisation or person in relation to the review, reform or development of any aspect of the law of Mauritius;

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<sup>1</sup> Section 4(1) of the Law Reform Commission Act.

- Disseminate and publicise such parts of its work as it considers appropriate, in such manner as it deems expedient, with a view to promoting public awareness and encouraging informed participation in the law reform process<sup>2</sup>.
3. In accordance with section 6(1) of the Law Reform Commission Act, the Attorney-General may, at any time, refer to the Commission any matter relating to the law of Mauritius for detailed examination. Upon receiving such a reference, the Commission is statutorily bound to undertake a comprehensive review of that particular aspect of the law, applying rigorous legal research and comparative analysis to ensure that its conclusions are both sound in principle and responsive to the realities of Mauritian society.
  4. In the discharge of this function, the Commission is expected to consider the operation, effectiveness, and adequacy of the existing legal provisions, to identify any defects, anomalies, or inconsistencies therein, and to assess the need for reform in light of evolving jurisprudence, international standards, and the broader public interest.
  5. Following this review, the Commission must submit a formal report to the Attorney-General, setting out its findings, conclusions, and detailed recommendations for reform, which may include proposals for legislative amendment, consolidation, repeal, or the introduction of new statutory provisions. This mechanism ensures an institutionalised channel of communication between the Commission and the Executive, whereby the Government may, through the Attorney-General, rely on the Commission's independent and expert advice in matters of legislative development and modernisation.
  6. When making its recommendations, the Commission is expected to attach, where applicable and as far as practicable, a draft bill to the recommendations<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Section 5(2) of the Law Reform Commission Act.

<sup>3</sup> **Section 4(3) of the Law Reform Commission Act.**

7. According to section 4(3) of the Act, the Commission has a legal duty to prepare and submit to the Attorney-General, at least once a year, a program for the review of specified aspects of the law of Mauritius with a view to their reform or development<sup>4</sup>.
8. Under section 17(1) of the Act, the Commission is required to submit to the Attorney-General an annual report on its activities, before same is tabled in the National Assembly<sup>5</sup>.

### **Structure of the Law Reform Commission and its Resources**

The Commission is a corporate body and its members consist of:

- (a) a Chairperson, appointed by the Attorney-General;
- (b) a representative of the Judiciary appointed by the Chief Justice;
- (c) the Solicitor-General or his representative;
- (ca) the Director of Public Prosecutions or his representative<sup>6</sup>;
- (d) a barrister, appointed by the Attorney-General after consultation with the Mauritius Bar Council;
- (e) an attorney, appointed by the Attorney-General after consultation with the Mauritius Law Society;
- (f) a notary, appointed by the Attorney-General after consultation with the *Chambre des Notaires*;
- (g) a full-time member of the Department of Law of the University of Mauritius, appointed by the Attorney-General after consultation with the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mauritius; and
- (h) two members of the civil society, appointed by the Attorney-General.

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<sup>4</sup> Since 2007, the Commission has submitted, at the beginning of every calendar year, its *Annual Program of Review, Reform and Development of the Law* to the Attorney-General. As from 2015, the Commission issues its annual Program in July.

<sup>5</sup> The Commission has each year submitted to the Attorney-General *Annual Reports on its Activities*: the annual reports cover work done during the previous financial year.

<sup>6</sup> Section 7 (1) of the Law Reform Commission Act, which provides for the membership of the Commission was amended by Finance (Miscellaneous provisions) Act No. 14 of 2009 by inserting, after paragraph(c), the following paragraph “(ca) the Director of Public Prosecutions or his representative”.

## **Operation of the Law Reform Commission: Its Vision, Strategic Objectives and Working Methodology**

The Commission regards its primary and overarching function as ensuring that the laws of Mauritius remain in full conformity with constitutional guarantees, human rights standards, and the international obligations voluntarily undertaken by the Republic. In fulfilling this mandate, the Commission operates as both guardian and architect of legislative coherence - guarding against inconsistency with the supreme law of the land, while shaping legal reforms that are consonant with the principles of justice, equality, and human dignity enshrined in the Constitution and in international instruments to which Mauritius is a party.

With the increasing integration of Mauritius into the global economy and international community, the legislative landscape is now subject to new and dynamic pressures. The globalisation of trade, technology, and human mobility necessitates the continuous adaptation of domestic laws to reflect international standards and best practices. As a small but outward-looking jurisdiction, Mauritius cannot afford to formulate national policies or legislative reforms in isolation from global norms. It is therefore imperative that comprehensive legal research and policy analysis precede every major reform initiative, so that decision-makers are fully apprised of the international context and implications of proposed legislative changes.

The Commission firmly believes that Mauritian law should exemplify best international practices while remaining faithful to the specificities of our national identity and legal tradition. To this end, the Commission is deeply committed to comparative legal research, drawing on the experience of both civil law and common law jurisdictions to assess the strengths, weaknesses, and adaptability of Mauritian law. Such comparative inquiry allows the Commission to situate Mauritius within the broader conversation of global legal evolution, ensuring that reforms are not merely reactive, but visionary and contextually grounded.

Moreover, the Commission holds that legislative reform must be guided not only by theoretical reasoning but also by empirical evidence. Where possible, proposed solutions should be tested against data, practical outcomes, and lived realities, so that reform is not merely aspirational but effective and enforceable.

The Commission’s vision is that of a legal system that is just, fair, and efficient. A system where the law serves both as an instrument of social justice and as a catalyst for economic progress. In an era marked by the exigencies of globalisation, law must not lag behind social and economic change, rather, it must anticipate and facilitate it. The Commission therefore aspires to build a legal order that both safeguards the rights of individuals and promotes the collective advancement of the Mauritian nation in a rapidly changing world.

The Commission’s priorities and strategic objectives reflect the operating environment of the Commission and its commitment to work with its stakeholders and other sector agencies to achieve, in particular:

- (a) More accessible and user-friendly legislation that enhances public awareness, confidence and understanding of the law;
- (b) Higher quality legislation that facilitates underlying policy objectives, that meets society’s contemporary needs and reflects its diverse values;
- (c) Constitutionally appropriate and consistent law that acknowledges the international human rights instruments and other treaties to which Mauritius is a party; and
- (d) The development of a legal environment that reflects the increasingly global nature of law and co-operation between legal systems.

The Reports/Papers of the Commission on aspects of law reviewed are invariably uploaded on its website and brought to attention of the public to generate reflection on laws and their underlying policies.

## **ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INSTITUTION DURING FINANCIAL YEAR JULY 2024 -2025**

### **Reports/Papers submitted**

1. Discussion Paper on “Towards a comprehensive and inclusive legal framework for home-schooling”, [LRC\_RP 183 December 2024];
2. Issue Paper on “Reform for Inclusive Employment Practices: Proposals for Gender-Neutral Policies, Eliminating CV Photos, and Eradicating Sex and Marital Status Discrimination”, [LRC\_R&P 184, December 2024];
3. Report and Draft Bill on “La réforme de la vente en l’état futur d’achèvement (VEFA)”, [LRC\_R&P 185, December 2024];

4. Opinion Paper on “Recovery of search and rescue costs and prohibition of venturing out during natural disasters”, [LRC\_R&P 186, December 2024];
5. Opinion Paper on “The Prevalence of Parental Alienation Syndrome in Mauritius: A Need for Reform?”, [LRC\_ R&P 187, March 2025];
6. Issue Paper on “Reforming laws regarding objections to marriage in Mauritius”, [LRC\_ R&P 188, March 2025];
7. Issue Paper on “Law for prevention of sharenting”, [LRC\_ R&P 189, April 2025];
8. Discussion Paper on “Regulation of surcharge fee for use of credit cards”, [LRC\_R&P 190, April 2025];
9. Opinion Paper on “Regulation of Crowdfunding in Mauritius”, [LRC\_ R&P 191, May 2025];

### **Other activities**

1. On 18 June 2025, the CEO of LRC, together with the Ombudsperson for Children, met with His Excellency Mr D. GOKHOOL G.C.S.K., President of the Republic of Mauritius, to remit to His Excellency the “Special Report on Rights of Child Artists and Athletes” issued by the Office of the Ombudsperson for Children, on which the LRC Collaborated.
2. A meeting took place between the CEO of LRC and representatives of the French Embassy and the Director of the *Institut Français de Maurice*, on 2 June 2025, to discuss collaboration between the LRC and the French Embassy, particularly concerning strengthening the attractiveness of France and Mauritius for students and ease of Internship mobility between our two countries.
3. A guest talk was given by Mr. G. Ramsawock, Law Reform Officer/Senior Law Reform Officer, on 5 February 2025, at Middlesex University, as part of the university’s Alumni Series. This engagement served to strengthen professional ties between the LRC and the institution while exploring avenues for collaboration in legal education and reform.
4. On 27 January 2025, the CEO of LRC met with the Director of the Seychelles Law Commission, Mr. Yohan Liyanage. The potential for collaborative training programs, exchange initiatives, and shared resources were explored, emphasising the mutual benefits of such cooperation.
5. The LRC has engaged in discussions with the American College of Environmental Lawyers (ACOEL), in collaborating to develop legislative frameworks aimed at fostering climate resilience, mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, and enhancing sustainable development practices in Mauritius. This collaboration would be an opportunity to align our legislative strategies with global best practices, ensuring that Mauritius remains at the forefront of sustainable development while safeguarding the well-being of future generations.
6. The CEO of LRC had the opportunity of attending and speaking at the International Conference on Legislation and Law Reform, which took place on the 24th and 25th of October 2024, at the headquarters of the D.C. Bar Association in Washington, D.C. This highly distinguished event

brought together leading figures in law reform, legislation, and academia from across the globe. His presentation focused on the reform proposals advanced by the Commission regarding *faits justificatifs*, as detailed in the Report and Draft Bill on “Reform of Defences in Criminal Law” [LRC\_R&P 171, June 2023], with particular emphasis on the nuanced and often controversial topic of victimless crimes. This area of discussion provided a critical lens through which the broader implications of criminal law reform were explored, highlighting the importance of balancing individual freedoms with societal norms and values. This conference offered a valuable opportunity to present the work of the Mauritius Law Reform Commission to an international audience. The presentation and subsequent discussions not only highlighted Mauritius’ proactive approach to legal reform but also provided a forum for critical engagement and feedback from experts operating in diverse legal contexts.

7. The Commission took part in the “*Journées du droit 2024*”, which was held on 3 October 2024 at the *Institut Français de Maurice*, in collaboration with the *Université Pantheon-Assas* and the Institute of Judicial and Legal Studies. This event, launched for the first time in 2023 by the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, is part of a desire to promote law and its values throughout the world and in particular to raise public awareness of essential legal issues such as human rights, the fight against impunity, and the peaceful settlement of disputes. For this 2nd edition, the main theme resonates with an issue at the heart of our time: artificial intelligence (AI): How can law adapt to rapid technological advances, and what revolutions and developments do these technologies impose on our current legal frameworks. The CEO acted as Moderator on the Panel entitled “*Les technologies numériques et l’intelligence artificielle : vers une révolution du droit ?*”
8. On 16 July 2024, the CEO attended, at the Amsterdam Law School, a day-long pre-conference which set the stage for International Legal Ethics Conference (ILEC) 2024 by introducing participants to AI regulation in the European context and inviting them to explore its practical implications for the legal professions. In a series of collaborative sessions, participants reflected on how the forthcoming EU AI Act will regulate the future of legal practice. The sessions included the following themes: “The future of dispute resolution under the AI Act” keynote by Pietro Ortolani, Professor of Digital Conflict Resolution at Radboud University; “Exploring the impacts of Generative AI on access to justice through scenario-writing” by Kimon Kieslich; and “Relevance and implications of the AI Act for the legal profession”, by Natali Helberger, University Professor of Law and Digital Technology. From 17 to 19 July 2024, the CEO attended the International Legal Ethics Conference 2024, focusing on “Legal Professionals in a Digitalising World”. The overarching theme of the conference was digitisation in legal practice. Speakers from different countries talked about developments in their own countries.

On 18 July 2024, the CEO presented, at the Amsterdam Law School, a paper on “The Internet of Things and Criminal Investigations”. The Internet of Things (IoT) has ushered in a new era of connectivity, with a myriad of devices now interwoven into the fabric of daily life. This paradigm shift extends beyond mere technological advancement, casting significant implications for the field of criminal investigations. The paper seeks to explore the versatile role of IoT in aiding, challenging, and transforming modern criminal investigative practices. At the core of this discourse is the recognition of IoT devices as reservoirs of potential evidence. From smart home systems to wearable technology, these devices capture a wealth of data, offering unprecedented insights into human behaviours and interactions. The lecture presented case

studies underscoring the instrumental role of IoT evidence in solving complex criminal cases, while also highlighting the diversity and depth of data that can be extracted. However, the integration of IoT data in criminal investigations is not without its challenges. The paper presented delved into the legal and ethical quandaries posed by IoT devices. Central to this discussion are concerns regarding privacy rights and data protection, especially in contexts where the extraction of personal data may conflict with existing legal frameworks.

### **Challenges faced during financial year 2024-2025:**

Implementation of the recommendations contained in the various Reports published by the Commission.

Legal reforms often fail to gain traction due to low public understanding of their significance. Without public buy-in, reforms risk being perceived as “top-down” and lacking legitimacy.

Once reports are submitted, the Commission has limited means to monitor progress on implementation. This reduces transparency and accountability in the reform process.

Fragmentation among various legal and policy institutions sometimes leads to duplication or conflicting approaches to law reform.

Moreover, the Commission frequently encounters delays in obtaining essential information or data from government bodies, statutory institutions, or private entities - information that is indispensable to conduct the in-depth comparative and empirical analyses required for sound legislative reform.

### **Suggestions to tackle the challenges and increase efficiency of the Commission:**

Availability of funds for better dissemination of the recommendations of the Commission through workshops/conferences.

The Commission operates with a lean structure and limited financial means. Conducting comprehensive research, engaging in stakeholder consultations, and drafting bills require more substantial investment.

Proposed Action: Advocate for increased budgetary allocation and explore international funding (e.g., from UNDP, UNODC, or EU legal modernization programs). Partnerships with local and international universities and law faculties could provide additional research support.

Improved communication with Attorney General’s Office for proper follow-up of implementation of recommendations. Regular meetings may be arranged between the LRC and the AGO to ensure that relevant actions are taken in the implementation of recommendations.

## [The Mauritius International Arbitration Centre \(MIAC\)](#)

The Mauritius International Arbitration Centre (“MIAC”) brings the highest level of dispute resolution services to the international community. From its establishment in 2011 until 2018, MIAC operated as part of a joint venture with the London Court of International Arbitration (“LCIA-MIAC Arbitration Centre”). MIAC has operated as an independent arbitration centre since 27 July 2018, drawing on the significant expertise gained during this initial phase of its development.

MIAC operates with the support of an Advisory Board, a Board of Directors, and a Secretariat. It draws on the established legal framework for international arbitration in Mauritius including the Mauritian International Arbitration Act, 2008, and the role of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (“PCA”) thereunder.

MIAC contributes to the Government’s overall policy of developing Mauritius as a dispute settlement hub and a state-of-the-art international arbitral seat for Africa and beyond. MIAC is operationally independent from the Government, and strict principles of non-interference by Government in the administration of MIAC cases are guaranteed by binding international agreements and are enshrined in MIAC’s Constitution.

### **Achievements for the financial year March 2024 – June 2025**

#### ➤ **Casework**

During financial year 2024-2025, MIAC staff members have acted and provided assistance to 7 matters under the MIAC Arbitration Rules. The Mauritius Arbitration Suite was used for 4 ad hoc hearings, including a hearing for the COMESA Court of Justice.

#### ➤ **Events and Guest Lectures**

MIAC welcomed students from Rushmore Business School, the Paris-Panthéon-Assas University – Assas International Mauritius Campus, the Middlesex University and the Mauritius Arbitration Academy (MAA) for guest lectures. They were introduced to MIAC and the PCA, and the work of both institutions. MIAC also provided a training in oral advocacy to the team Assas International Mauritius Campus who participated in the Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot.

In March 2025, the Mascarenhas International Centre for Dispute Management Ltd (MICDM) in partnership with the Construction Industry Authority hosted the 1st edition of the International Construction Law Conference, under the theme “Navigating construction claims and disputes (Legal and Contractual issues)” in the Mauritius Arbitration Suite.

### **Challenges faced by MIAC during the financial year 2024-2025**

The significant budgetary restrictions imposed on MIAC have hindered its ability to finalise important projects which were due for completion during the financial year 2024-2025. This includes the fitting out of a second arbitration suite at its Port Louis Waterfront facilities and the organisation of the fourth edition of the Mauritius International Arbitration Conference.

In addition, MIAC continues to face the following challenges:

- In the domestic sector:
  - a) A reluctance of parties to avail of alternative dispute settlement because of, inter alia, a misconception that court proceedings are necessarily cheaper, and without regard to the counterbalancing advantages of arbitration (including speed and efficiency).
  - b) The presence of two arbitral institutions in Mauritius (MIAC and the Mediation and Arbitration Centre – also known as MARC), while the majority of African States (and indeed most prominent arbitration hubs worldwide) only have one leading arbitral institution.
- In the international sector, the perception that:
  - a) MIAC is a new institution, with some initial confusion caused by the transition from LCIA-MIAC to the independent MIAC (a confusion increased by attempts from domestic competitors seeking to portray MIAC as defunct).
  - b) The travel links between Mauritius and the African continent and between Mauritius and the Indian subcontinent are not sufficiently developed to make travel to Mauritius for dispute resolution proceedings convenient.

The time lag inherent in the emergence of cases under the MIAC Arbitration Rules 2018, caused largely by the time lag between the inclusion of MIAC arbitration clauses in contracts and disputes arising thereunder.

The proliferation or rebranding of other arbitral institutions on the African continent (including Mauritius) following Mauritius' ground-breaking efforts commenced in 2008, which has increased competition locally and internationally. In that respect, Mauritius and MIAC should look to build on their first-mover advantage and fully regain the momentum which it had built up to 2018 (when MIAC separated from the LCIA).

### **Proposals to increase efficiency**

As MIAC advances towards its strategic goals, the institution will experience an increased level of activity, including:

- a) administering cases under the MIAC Arbitration Rules 2018 and the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules;
- b) organising hearings, and meetings at its hearing facility;
- c) organising more events to bring together key arbitration stakeholders;
- d) undertaking more training activities, and organising panels on hot topics in arbitration at its hearing facility.

These activities will, in due course necessitate, a larger Secretariat comprising of highly qualified staff in order to increase efficiency.

**PART II -**  
**MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT**  
**ACHIEVEMENTS AND**  
**CHALLENGES**

## ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

### Human Resources Section

The Human Resources Section at the AGO is headed by an Assistant Manager, Human Resources (AMHR). Its staff consists of 1 Human Resource Executive (HRE), 1 Office Management Assistant (OMA), and 2 Management Support Officers (MSO) for an employee count of 217 employees (Gender based 67 Male and 150 Female).

#### **The objectives of the HR Section are:**

(i) to ensure that the Attorney-General's Office has the adequate human resources to implement the policies, strategies and objectives of the Office;

(ii) to implement the rules and regulations governing recruitment, discipline and retirement of employees, the conditions of service of the staff, the salaries and benefits to be paid and to safeguard the interest of employees.

#### **The Core activities of the HR Section, among others, are:**

(i) to process appointment, promotion, posting, assignment of duties and retirement of employees posted to the Office;

(ii) to ensure business continuity and timely delivery of services at all times through effective planning and monitoring;

(iii) the prescription of scheme of services for all grades;

(iv) to resolve employee conflicts and disputes by promoting good relations through dialogue, consultation, negotiation and conciliation;

(v) to ensure the smooth implementation of the E-HR and Electronic Attendance System along with other HR digitalisation initiatives;

(vi) to provide guidance to staff regarding employment conditions, development of sound HR policies and strategies and implementing the recommendations of the Pay Research Bureau (PRB) and the Human Resource Management Manual (HRMM).

**Challenges faced by the HR Section:**

There are various challenges faced by the HR Section on a daily basis, namely:

- (i) uncooperative staff as regards to their conditions of services;
- (ii) employees unwilling to abide to rules and regulations;
- (iii) staff challenging the authority of top management;
- (iv) staff making unwarranted claims in contradiction to what they are presently eligible for;
- (v) the adequacy of office space to accommodate the number of employees in the HR Section;
- (vi) due to the lack of space in the HR section, no privacy is available when discussing issues with staff requesting for the AMHR attention concerning confidential matters; and
- (vii) storing capacity for safekeeping of 217 Personal and Leave Files along with the other HR Files.

## Finance Section

The staff of Finance Section posted at the AGO comprises of a Manager Financial Operation, Assistant Manager Financial Operation, Financial Operation Officer/Senior Financial Operation Officer and an Assistant Financial Operation Officer. The staff is assisted by two Management Support Officers. They have to deal with all issues related to the SGO, and OPC, including MIAC and LRC. Indeed, being given that both the LRC and MIAC operate under the aegis of the AGO, the Finance Section has to deal with financial matters of these two institutions.

The Finance Section of the AGO receives files for different purposes, such as payment for goods and services purchased and processing of salaries of Officers amongst others. It is the responsibility of the Finance Section not only to ensure that proper authorisation has been obtained prior to processing of any payment but also that the payment is made promptly. In addition, the Manager Financial Operation may also be required to provide necessary advice in relation to financial issues to the management.

### **Challenges faced by the Finance Section**

Deadlines are applicable on all utility bills, i.e., water bills, electricity charges and payment of telephone bills. If those bills are not processed before due date, the Government has to bear the cost of surcharges resulting in waste of financial resources. Delay in the submission of bills may be due to different reasons from service providers and bureaucracy procedures and as a result of which an extra pressure is exerted on the limited staff working in the section to meet such deadlines.

### **Processing of payroll**

All changes on payroll are done according to files received from HR section. Time table for input of changes on the E payroll is issued monthly by the E payroll unit of the Finance Directorate. All changes are inserted in the System according to the time frame set in the time table. These will appear on the pay slip of the concerned employee.

Very often, especially when officers proceed on leave without pay, Finance Section is not notified promptly, thus resulting in over payments. Since the Finance Section is at the end of the process in an

organisation, finance staff have to be vigilant so as to minimise payment of surcharges and to prevent overpayments from occurring.

### **Achievements for Year 2024/2025**

Amount disbursed under the main Items in financial year 2024/2025

	Voted Amount (Rs)	Amount Disbursed(Rs)
National Assembly Allowances	2,400,000	2,300,000
Compensation of Employees	201,500,000	156,541,636.93
Goods and Services	82,100,000	43,507,459.58
Grants	23,100,000	20,979,702.64
Other Expense	21,900,000	8,446,191.75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>344,000,000</b>	<b>253,618,697.95</b>

## Procurement and Supply Section

The Procurement and Supply Section of the AGO is responsible for acquiring goods, services and works from external suppliers to meet the needs of the office whilst ensuring that they are acquired efficiently, at the best possible price, with minimal risk and adhering to rules and regulations governing procurement.

This section is also supported by the e-Procurement System (e-PS) and the Electronic Inventory Management System (EIMS). Both systems are web-based applications which are hosted by the Government Online Centre.

The e-Procurement System is a web-based application which enables public bodies and suppliers to electronically conduct procurement proceedings. The e-Procurement platform covers every stage of the procurement processes, that is, from the identification of a requirement through the tendering process, up to award of the contract. The system is meant to curb malpractices and promote fair competition from both local and international bidders.

The Electronic Inventory Management System helps the Procurement and Supply section to manage its inventory more effectively and efficiently. It automates at various levels including managing stock, orders and demand forecasting

### **Achievements**

Despite issues related to staffing and to the EIMS system at the beginning of financial year 2024-2025, however, as from July 2024, the e-Procurement system was fully implemented. Almost all quotations were sought through the e-Procurement system. The EIMS system has been updated and reflects the physical stock in stores. In addition, the physical inventory on stock is carried out at regular intervals and any recommendations are implemented within the necessary timeframe.

Each procurement exercise is carried out only after funds have been earmarked and appropriate approval obtained. In addition, a daily issuing time has been implemented at the Procurement and

Supply Section for the smooth running of the section. The Procurement Section ensures that the request of each user is being attended promptly so as not to halt or hinder the smooth running of the AGO's services.

An overview of Procurement Exercise carried out at AGO during Financial Year 2024-2025 is as per the table below:

SN	Description	Quantity
1	Tenders launched above Rs 100,000	7
2	Procurement activities less than Rs.100,000 up to a maximum of Rs.500,000	18 11 Low Value Procurement and 3 Paper Base) Others: 50 approx. (by phone)
3	Goods Form/ Purchase order transacted	243
4	Overseas Procurement effected	NIL
5	Items in Warehouse (Consolidated)	231 approximately
6	Yearly Issues	4022 approximately

### Challenges

The Procurement and Supply Section does not operate without challenges. Some of those challenges may be summarised as follow: -

- ✓ Increased demands due to an increase in the number of staffs although the operational staff has remained static;
- ✓ Due to insufficient space at the AGO, many unused items are kept in store and may constitute a hazard;
- ✓ Finding good products to satisfy the users;
- ✓ Many suppliers not using the e-Procurement System despite efforts being made to encourage them to register to the e-procurement platform. This situation thus deprives the office for best price;
- ✓ Technical issues may arise while using the e-Procurement System and any delay to sort out the issues may affect the smooth running of the section;

- ✓ Suppliers not delivering goods they quoted for;
- ✓ Suppliers delivering goods which are not to the required standard;
- ✓ Short notice from users for the supply goods.

### **Suggestions**

- ✓ Space should be made available and unused items should be removed from store.
- ✓ Users to provide reliable specifications of specific goods to be purchased.
- ✓ Better coordination and planning prior to initiating any procurement exercise.
- ✓ The Performance Review Committee adopted measures to address the issues related from suppliers

## Registries

The AGO functions with three primary registries; namely, the Confidential Registry, the Open Registry, and the Civil Registry. These registries play a dynamic role in supporting Officers in their various responsibilities. In recent years, the registry system within this Office has been overhauled, and a Central Archive system has been established to enhance access and ensure the storage of files and documents. Both the registry system and the Central Archives system are currently fully operational.

### **Confidential Registry**

The Confidential Registry is the main registry of the AGO. Its main role is to manage information/data and documents that need to be manipulated in a secure manner within a specific time frame. Its main tasks are: -

- Recording and circulation of all incoming mails and documents;
- Proper keeping of the records;
- Maintenance and security of files;
- Storing, retrieving and tracking of records;
- Despatch;
- Scanning of files.

### **Achievements**

Despite the increase in its workload throughout the year, the Confidential Registry has been able to perform all its key tasks promptly in an efficient and effective manner.

In addition, the Staff has been able to manage the multiple responsibilities as well as additional tasks that were conferred upon them during this financial year 2024/2025.

The Confidential Registry has dealt with approximately 5308 incoming mails/ requests for advice/ correspondences and approximately 3535 outgoing correspondences during the financial year July 2024 to June 2025.

### Challenges faced by the Confidential Registry during the financial year:

- Insufficient Office space – to store closed files;
- Issues with the new Registry system and scanning;
- Communication regarding movement of files between officers without informing the registry leading to difficulties to look for certain files;
- IT equipment needs to be renewed on a regular basis due to new development of technologies tools and new softwares;
- Poor ventilation, mainly during summer, as a result of issues related to the old air conditioning system;
- The OMA posted as in-charge of the registry is often called upon to act as Secretary in different committees resulting in the confidential registry being left without supervision during those specific time, including additional work in the preparation of notes of meeting, follow-up and issuing convocations;
- Queries are received on a daily from different stakeholders and the staff of Registry has to explain and answer to those queries although the files pertaining to those queries are not in their possession at the material time. Thus, the registry has to spend time in making calls to provide relevant information to those stakeholders and carry out proper follow up.

### Suggestions:

- Adequate office space for staff and equipment so as to ensure a proper working environment;
- Creation of a separate Office for scanning and archiving as these tasks are very time consuming and often difficulties are faced while operating the equipment.
- The IT officer has to act promptly in sorting out the issues arising with scanning as this may hamper the smooth running of the registry.
- Proper training to be provided to all staff to equip them with the necessary skill and knowledge to manage/handle correspondences/files and to act as supervisor in the absence of the officer in charge of the registry.
- A new monitoring system **should be implemented** for tracing the movement of files.

## Open Registry

The Open Registry of the AGO deals mainly with the following types of files:

- Administration files - All files which relate to the management of the AGO;
- Land Acquisition files – Compulsory acquisition of land made by the Government for projects. The compulsory acquisition of land by the Government involves the issuing of instructions to Notary Public on the roll for the drawing of different types of deeds, follow up with the Ministry concerned, , including dealing with legal issues pertaining to the deeds and the certification of same;
- It has also to be stated that the staff of the Open Registry has to deal and handle phone calls from former owners for the payment of compensation despite the fact that documents for finalising the deeds may have not been provided by the latter or there may be legal issues or inscriptions in respect of the land in lite.
- Board of Assessment files – Cases of compulsory of land referred to the Board of Assessment for issues related to the determination of fair amount of compensation;
- Citizenship files from the Prime Minister’s Office – Advice tendered by law officers in connection with application for Registration as Citizen of Mauritius/ Renunciation of Mauritian Citizenship/ Resumption of Mauritian Citizenship/ Adoption/ Naturalisation.
- Minor Petition files – Petitions/complaints received from the public/institutions.

The number of files that have been dealt with by the Open Registry for the period 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 are as follows:

SN	File Type	Number of files
1	Land Acquisition	
	(i) Ongoing files	2098
	(ii) New File	206
2	PMO (Citizenship)	291
3	Board of Assessment	135

4	Administration	154
5	Minor Petitions	63
6	Miscellaneous Correspondence	136
	<b>Total Number of Files</b>	<b>3083</b>

### **Challenges faced by the Open Registry during the financial year 2024- 2025.**

1. Lack of space for storing new and closed files. All filing cabinets and file compactors are full;
2. Files are retained at Schedule Officer's desk for too long (PMO, Minor Petition, Administration & Land Acquisition);
3. Some files are moved without passing through Open registry for updating the movement of same on Registry System. This may, subsequently, create issues for the tracing of those files;
4. Issues relating to the proper functioning of Scanning Machine, PC, Printer, Fax Machine and the Registry System.

### **Suggestions which may assist in tackling the above challenges whilst increasing the efficiency of the Open Registry:**

1. Purchase of new filing Cabinets, Wooden racks and Cupboard for Open Registry to store the files. A unit to be created for the scanning of files so that to free space in the registry.
2. A memorandum or circular to be sent to all Schedule Officers to return files to Open Registry after short delay and must ensure all files are returned to the Registry after actions are taken or before any movement of the files.
3. A new monitoring system **should be implemented** for tracing the movement of files.
4. All IT equipment to be replaced or upgraded on a regular basis so as to ensure the smooth running of the Open Registry.

## Civil Registry

The Civil Registry significantly contributes and plays an essential part in the evolution of the AGO into a Centre of Excellence for providing legal services to its stakeholders. Given the technical aspects of its operations, the Civil Registry is comprised of personnel from the Legal Assistant Cadre along with Management Support Officers who address various matters related to civil litigation involving the Government and its agencies. It is the central nervous system for the proper functioning of the AGO in relation to one of the core duties of the Office as far as litigation of cases are concerned. The Civil Registry is structured into several sections corresponding to different civil Court cases.

The Civil Registry deals with more than 300 files daily, comprising of an average of 105 incoming files, 75 dispatches and others.

**During the period July 2024 - June 2025, the Civil Registry has dealt with approximately 2,717 as tabled below:**

<b>File Type</b>	<b>1/7/2024 to 30/6/2025</b>
Supreme Court	1064
Intermediate Court IC files	70
District Court DC file	44
Industrial Court IND Files	18
Children's Court Children's Court Files under DC	1
Parastatal Bodies	376
Tribunals	125
Ministère Public	360
Child Abduction	2
Mutual Legal Assistance	89

Extradition	5
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council	22
Files relating to list of pending litigations involving parastatal bodies	60
Death Gratuity files	262
Service of document to Island of Rodrigues	135

## The Mutual Legal Assistance Registry

The Mutual Legal Assistance registry handles all matters pertaining to request for Mutual Legal Assistance sought by the Foreign States. The AGO is the Central Authority of Mauritius in relation to requests for legal assistance, namely for service of documents, evidence gathering, request for information and extradition.

During the financial year July 2024 to June 2025, the Registry of Mutual Legal Assistance has received 152 requests for mutual legal assistance and 2 requests for extradition.

### Challenges **during the financial year July 2024-June 2025**

The Registry usually faces challenges in maintaining compliance with the requirements of the measures implemented by the FATF; and also, in keeping records and maintaining statistics to show progress achieved when an MLA request is received.

### Suggestions

It is suggested that a proper MLA unit be created with State Counsel and State Attorneys attached to the unit dealing exclusively with these requests. Further, the creation of a separate registry for the MLA unit would be useful for file management system and for statistics purposes.

## The Law Revision Unit

The Law Revision Unit has been set up under the Revision of Laws Act.

**Its main functions are, among others, –**

- (a) to prepare revised editions and Supplements;
- (b) do all other things that are incidental or conducive to the proper performance of its functions;
- (c) to assist the officers of the Drafting Unit in drafting Bills, Regulations, Proclamations, etc;
- (d) to format Bills, Regulations., Proclamations, etc;
- (e) to assist the law officers in looking for materials for Reply/ drafting Reply to Parliamentary Questions;
- (f) to proofread Regulations, Proclamations etc. and give strike off for the purpose of publication in the Gazette;
- (g) to update the law books of the Law Revision Unit (which constitute the Master copy and basis upon which Court cases are handled and advice tendered to the Government);
- (h) to update laws on the Intranet; and
- (i) to assist in consolidating, updating and revising the Acts of Parliament (Revised Laws of Mauritius) and the Regulations (Revised Subsidiary Legislation of Mauritius).

**Its main powers, as specified in section 5 of the Revision of Laws Act, are as follows –**

- (1) The Law Revision Unit may, in the preparation of a revised edition –
  - (a) omit an enactment or a part of an enactment which has been expressly or impliedly repealed or has become spent or obsolete by reason of its being in the nature of a transitional provision or otherwise;
  - (b) omit –
    - (i) the preamble to any enactment;
    - (ii) the enacting clause to any enactment;
    - (iii) any provision prescribing the date of the commencement of an enactment;
    - (iv) all portions, other than the titles, of an enactment which is of a private nature; and

- (v) the subscriptum to an enactment.
- (c) consolidate, with all necessary consequential changes, enactments in parimateria;
- (d) reorder or renumber any part of an enactment;
- (e) alter the form or arrangement of any enactment—
  - (i) by transferring words;
  - (ii) by combining it, in whole or in part, with another enactment; or
  - (iii) by creating divisions in an enactment.
- (f) arrange enactments in any sequence or grouping;
- (g) add or alter a title or short title to an enactment;
- (h) supply, alter or omit marginal notes;
- (i) supply, alter or omit tables of contents;
- (j) correct cross references;
- (k) shorten or simplify the phraseology of an enactment;
- (l) correct grammatical, typographical and similar errors in an enactment and for that purpose make additions, omissions or alterations;
- (m) make such formal alterations as to names, localities, offices, procedures and otherwise as may be necessary to bring an enactment into conformity with the circumstances existing at the date of the coming into force of the revised edition; and
- (n) do all such other things relating to form and method which appear necessary for the revision of an enactment.

### **Challenges and achievements of the Unit during the financial year July 2024-June 2025**

The Unit has been working upon the project of the Online Revised Laws of Mauritius and Revised Subsidiary Legislation of Mauritius. Its complexity and staffing issues had led to a considerable delay in its readiness. Further, the Law Revision Unit has encountered acute shortage of human resources in that recruitment of technical staff has been delayed during that period. However, despite same, the

Unit strived hard to manage the project and cope with its usual routine such as formatting Bills/Regulations, etc, updating and consolidating laws in the law books and on Intranet, handling Parliamentary Questions, handling files to be processed to Cabinet Office, proof reading and hence giving strike off for the publication of Regulations, Proclamations, etc. in the Gazette.

The web portal will shortly be ready for launching as it is final stage of its implementation. Once the project goes live, the laws will be available to every user on the web portal of the Office where it could be viewed, downloaded, compared, copied and printed. Moreover, the web portable will enable users to access the laws not only on computers and laptops, but also on other electronic devices such as tablets and smartphones all around the world. However, the AGO has to ensure that the Unit is promptly equipped with technical staff to manage the new online law system as issues may arise for providing relevant legislation in a timely manner.

**During the period 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025, the Law Revision Unit has worked on the following:**

Bills prepared	35
Bills introduced	28
Bills passed (Acts gazetted)	24
Regulations prepared	193
Regulations gazetted	207
Proclamations prepared	20
Proclamations gazetted	24

**Challengers and proposals to increase efficiency of Unit**

The online laws system adds greater responsibility on the LRU as it will require lots of precision so that erroneous version of laws is not uploaded on the web portal. This may otherwise lead to wrong advice being tendered and Court cases being wrongly decided. Requests for adequate human resources, logistics and office space have been made to ensure that updated laws are provided to users without undue delay.

## Law Firm Unit

By virtue of the Law Practitioners Act 1984 (hereafter referred to as LPA) and Law Practitioners (Registration of Law Firms, Foreign Law Firms, Joint Law Ventures and Foreign Lawyers) Regulations 2008 (hereafter referred to as Regulations), the Attorney General has been vested with the authority to approve and renew registration in respect of Law Firms, Local Office of Foreign Law Firms, Joint Law Ventures and Foreign Lawyers as well as the cancellation and suspension of these registrations and renewals.

All applications in respect of registration/renewal of registration and matters incidental thereto are addressed to the Legal Secretary who has the responsibility to register: -

- a) the name and address of every Law Firm, Local Office of a Foreign Law Firm, Joint Law Venture and Foreign Lawyer;
- b) the name and address of every holder of a Global Legal Advisory Services licence;
- c) any amendment in the constitution, objects, or the name of a law firm;
- d) any amendment or alteration in the name of a Foreign Law Firm, a Joint Law Venture or a Foreign Lawyer; and
- e) whether any Law Firm, Local Office of a Foreign Law Firm, Joint Law Venture or Foreign Lawyer has ceased to provide legal services, or has been wound up, or suspended, or struck off.

The Legal Secretary also has, by virtue of Section 10B (2) of the LPA, the responsibility, in June of every year, to cause to be published in the Gazette a list of –

- (a) Law Firms, Law Practitioners, Legal Consultants and Foreign Lawyers providing legal services for the Law Firms, Local Office of Foreign Law Firms and Joint Law Ventures; and
- (b) the holders of a Global Legal Advisory Services licence.

Regarding the holders of the Global Legal Advisory Services licence, the Financial Services Commission (FSC) is under a statutory duty to communicate an updated list of holders as soon as reasonably

practicable to the Legal Secretary for the purpose of annual publication as provided under section 10B (3) of the LPA.

The Law Firm/ AML/CFT Unit respectively assists the Legal Secretary and the Attorney-General in respect of the processing and approving abovementioned applications under the LPA. Moreover, the unit assists in processing complaints against law practitioners, including admission to practice by new members of the legal professions.

The Law Firm/ AML/CFT Unit assists in providing inputs in respect of Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) matters in as much as AGO is a member of the:

- AML/CFT Core Group;
- AML/CFT Sub-Committees such as the Immediate Outcome 2 Sub-committee (IO2) and Immediate Outcome 11 Sub-committee (IO11); and
- Sub-Committees under the Interagency Coordination Committee (ICC) such as Technical Sub-committee on Coordination (TSC), Technical Sub-Committee on Supervision (TSS) on an ad-hoc basis in relation to legal issues and Technical Sub-committee on Legal and Regulatory Requirements Training and Outreach (TSL).

Additionally, the AGO chairs the IO11, IO2 and TSL Sub-Committees.

Staff member of Law Firm/ AML/CFT Unit are currently participating in the Proliferation Risk Assessment exercise. As chair of the TSL Sub-Committee, the AGO is responsible for organising training and outreach sessions for staff and licensees of AML/CFT Supervisory bodies. The Law Firm/ AML/CFT Unit assists in regard to same.

For the Financial Year 2024 to 30 June 2025, there are 63 registered licensees (excluding foreign lawyers) under the purview of the AGO, which comprises of the following:

1. Law Firms: 58
2. Local Office of Foreign Law Firms: 2
3. Joint Law Ventures: 3
4. Foreign Lawyers: 18

Further details are provided in the following tables:

<b>Mauritian Law Firms (MLF)</b>			
	<b>2024</b>	<b>July 2025</b>	<b>Total</b>
New Applications for Registration Received	8	3	11
New Applications for Registration Approved	5	2 (3 from 2024)	10
New Applications for Registration Rejected	-	-	0
New Applications for Registration not Proceeded with	-	-	0
New Applications for Registration in Process	-	1	1

<b>Local Office of Foreign Law Firms (FLF)</b>			
	<b>2024</b>	<b>July 2025</b>	<b>Total</b>
New Applications for Registration Received	1	-	1
New Applications for Registration Approved	2 (1 from 2023)	-	2

New Applications for Registration Rejected	-	-	0
New Applications for Registration not Proceeded with	-	-	0
New Applications for Registration in Process	-	-	0

<b>Foreign Lawyers (FL)</b>			
	<b>2024</b>	<b>July 2025</b>	<b>Total</b>
New Applications for Registration Received	6	3	9
New Applications for Registration Approved	6 (3 from 2023)	1	7
New Applications for Registration Rejected	-	-	0
New Applications for Registration not Proceeded with	-	-	0
New Applications for Registration in Process	-	2	2

<b>Joint Law Ventures (JLV)</b>			
	<b>2024</b>	<b>July 2025</b>	<b>Total</b>
New Applications for Registration Received	-	-	0
New Applications for Registration Approved	-	-	0
New Applications for Registration Rejected	-	-	0
New Applications for Registration not Proceeded with	-	-	0
New Applications for Registration in Process	-	-	0

The table below shows the number of outreach and training which the AGO has conducted during financial year 2024/ 2025:

	<b>01 July 2024 to 31 December 2024</b>	<b>01 January 2025 to 30 June 2025</b>	<b>Total</b>
Outreach	3	-	3
Trainings	7	4	11

### **Achievement of the unit during the financial year July 2024 – June 2025**

- As chair of the TSL Sub-Committee, the AGO has assisted in organising Joint Outreach and training sessions under the aegis of the Interagency Coordination Committee both virtually and physically.
- Staffs of the Law Firm/AML/CFT Unit have developed their skills and enhanced their knowledge in relation to AML/CFT matters especially in relation to emerging trends such as Virtual Asset and Digital Onboarding.
- As from 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2022, Mauritius is now in compliance or largely compliant with all 40 FATF Recommendations. This Office, through the Law Firm/ AML/CFT Unit, has contributed to this success.
- Staffs of the Law Firm/ AML/CFT Unit participated in the National Risk Assessment process related to AML/CFT.
- Staffs of the Law Firm/ AML/CFT Unit have provided inputs for the Mid-Term Independent Review.
- The Law Firm/ AML/CFT Unit collected inputs from various stakeholders within the Attorney General's Office to develop a Risk Management Framework.
- Staffs of the Law Firm/ AML/CFT Unit have provided inputs for the 8th Enhanced Follow-up Report.
- The Unit is currently consolidating a standard operating procedure (SOP) for the registration and renewal of Law Firms, Local Office of Foreign Law Firms, Foreign Lawyers and Joint Law Ventures.

### **Challenges faced by the section during the financial year July 2024 – June 2025**

- Lack of space for storage of files;
- Limited office space for staff;
- No digital registry system to facilitate incomings, movement of files, record keeping and statistics;
- The unit comprises of 2 permanent staff, 2 staff on secondment, 2 STM interns, and 1 MSO only whereas it previously comprised of 2 permanent staff, 2 staff on secondment, 3 STM interns, and 2 MSOs although there has been a significant increase in the workload;

- Lack of staff for the smooth day-to-day running of the Unit as all permanent/secondment staff are usually taken up with full-day meetings and trainings.

**In order to increase the efficiency of the unit, the followings are suggested:**

- Provision of adequate space for storage of files and staff members;
- Provision of better performing laptops/IT equipment for Staff members who attend meetings and trainings;
- Additional permanent staff to be recruited in order to ensure smooth running of the operations of the unit;
- Creation of a digital registry system to facilitate incomings, movement of files, record keeping and statistics;
- Creation of an online platform for registrations under the LPA, including the relevant amendments to the Act.

### Curatelle Section

The Office of the Curator of Vacant Estates (“the Curator”) is created under Section 3 of the Curatelle Act 1973 (“the Act”) and its main responsibility is to administer all vacant estates. The Curator can only act on the authority of a Vesting Order issued by the Judge in Chambers after all the procedures prescribed by the above Act have been followed, that is, on production of an affidavit to the effect that diligent enquiries have been made by relevant department for ascertaining that an estate is vacant.

**The Vacant Estates comprise of namely Vacant Succession, Unclaimed Property and Absentees as defined under Part III of the Act:**

(1) Vacant successions –as per Section 9 of the Act-

- (i) Where a person dies intestate possessing property in Mauritius without leaving any heir in Mauritius, his succession for the purpose of the Act is deemed to be a vacant succession.

- (ii) Where a person disposes part of his property by way of a will and dies in Mauritius without leaving any heir in Mauritius to apprehend the undisposed property, his succession as regards the undisposed property is deemed to be a vacant succession.

(2) Unclaimed property – as per Section 10 of the Act

- (i) Where the owner of a property in Mauritius cannot be ascertained, for the purpose of the Act, that property shall be deemed to be unclaimed property.
- (ii) Where a debtor has not been able to trace his creditor as so provided by the procedure laid down in the Act, the debt amount shall be deemed to be unclaimed property.

(3) Absentees – Section 11 of the Act

Where a person who is entitled to property in Mauritius is not lawfully represented or has legal representative who is not empowered to exercise any right in relation to that property, he shall for the purpose of the Act be deemed to be an absentee.

The properties forming part of the vacant estates are administered and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

### **The Curatelle Fund**

The Curatelle Fund is established under Section 19 of the Act whereby it is provided that any money vested in the Curator shall be paid by him to the Accountant-General to be credited to a fund to be known as the Curatelle Fund. The said money shall be paid out of the Fund only by order of the Curator. The Curator shall administer the Curatelle Funds until same is handed over to the entitled person (s) or remitted to the Accountant General.

### **Divesting Order/Handing Over**

Where a person claims that he is entitled to administer any property comprised in a vacant estate vested in the Curator, he may apply to a Judge for an order divesting the Curator of the administration

of that property. Such an order is known as a Divesting Order. An application for a Divesting Order shall be made by summons calling upon the Curator to show cause why the order should not be made.

The Curator may also hand over any property vested in him to the real owner or to his agent and proxy upon payment of Government's Commission.

### **Prescription of Vacant Estates**

As provided under Section 34 of the Act, in the absence of any Divesting Order or handing over, a vacant estate shall become the property of the Government of Mauritius by prescription within 20 years of the date of the Vesting Order unless there is an interruption or suspension of the prescription in any manner as provided under the Code Civil Mauricien.

### **Inscription and Government Commission**

The Government of Mauritius shall have a privilege on the property composed in any vacant estate, which privilege shall rank immediately after the privilege for judicial costs. The Curator shall, therefore, forthwith after being vested with a vacant estate, take a general inscription over the immovables of the Vacant Estate to secure payment of any commission in favour of the Government of Mauritius. The said commission can only be erased by the Conservator of Mortgages on receipt of a notice from the Curator to the effect that the commission has been paid or no commission is payable.

A commission of 3% is taken on the value of any property other than money whereas a commission of 5% is taken on any money which accrues to any estate vested with the Curator.

It has to be stated that the Curatelle Fund is considered as a restricted fund which cannot be used for any investment purposes.

The Curator may be called upon to represent an absentee or a vacant succession. Similarly, the Curator or the representative of the Curatelle Department may moreover be called upon to depone in Court as the case may be.

“La gestion tutélaire”

Additionally, the Curator also supervises and controls “la gestion tutélaire” of the estates belonging to minors or persons of age vested in him by the Judge in Chambers in virtue of the Code Civil Mauricien. The Curator must constantly have a “regard” on how the appointed guardian is administering the properties and the person under tutelle.

In that perspective, the Curatelle Department deals massively with the guardian for constant follow ups and requests. The Judge in Chambers can at any point of time order an inquiry to be carried out in any ongoing case as regards the “gestion tutélaire”.

### **Preparation of Financial Statements**

The financial statements of the Curatelle Department are prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) and the Curatelle Department had for the first time adopted all IPSASs for the preparation of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023. It is the responsibility of the management of the Curatelle Department to design and implement good internal controls which are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

### **Achievements during the financial year July 2024 – June 2025**

The Curatelle Department has handled the following files viz -

	Year 2024-2025	Year 2023-2024
Vacant Successions	20	22
Unclaimed Property (Insurance Policy Holders)	-	1
Absentees	55	69
Non-Citizens Property Restriction Act	-	-
Handing Over	19	23
Erasure of Inscription	19	23
File kept in abeyance	6	13

Court Cases	380	367
Tutelle Cases	137	142

**Challenges faced during the financial year July 2024– June 2025**

- (a) The volume of new court cases has increased while the section still faces issues related to human resource and space;
- (b) Due to the high volume of files, storage of physical files is becoming tedious, the more so, since the office is sharing space with Change of Name Section and Confidential Registry. The situation may lead to issues for compliance with the relevant law/regulation in relation to Health and Safety.
- (c) The staff of the department is often faced with hostility of the public and there is a necessity of ensuring the safety of staff.

**Proposals to increase the efficiency of the Curatelle Section.**

- a. A digitalised system may be put in place for the Curatelle Section to monitor all the vacant estates as regards their status and statistics. This will facilitate retrieving of relevant information to assist auditors, attorneys, notaries and public in their respective requests. The measure will not only enhance performance but at the same time it will facilitate the retrieving of data for the purpose of ascertaining the status of applications.
- b. Provision of additional space and equipment to accommodate staff and files.
- c. More protective measures for the Curatelle Staff, the more so there is easy access to the office.

## Change of Name Section

The Change of Name section deals with mainly 4 types of Applications: (i) Change of Name, (ii) Rectification, (iii) Tardy declaration of Birth/Death and (iv) Division in Kind.

### **Change of Name**

As provided for in Section 55 of Civil Status Act 1981, any person whose birth is registered or recorded under this Act may petition the Attorney-General for leave to make any change to his names. A standard form is provided by the Office to that effect. This form has to be filled by the Applicant or the responsible party (if the Applicant is a minor) and then to be lodged with the AGO. The Applicant has to provide good and sufficient grounds in support of the application.

Furthermore, the Civil Status Act has been amended to include Section 5(1)(b)(vii) (A) which enables the keeping of record of births, deaths and marriages reported in a foreign country. As such, any Mauritian Citizen born abroad and whose birth has been duly registered under this section of the law, may now petition the Honourable Attorney General for leave to make change to his names.

An application for change of name involves the following costs:

1. Processing Fee of Rs 1000.
2. Newspapers publication fees.

During financial year 2024/2025, 306 new applications for change of name have been received and 341 files have been processed.

### **Rectification**

Whenever a person is issued with a certified extract of birth/marriage/death entry, and the said document bears an error, as compared to the original entry found in the registers of the Registrar of Civil Status, this may be rectified. The application does not involve any costs.

Section 50 of the Civil Status Act sets out the procedure to be followed for a rectification of names. This includes: -

- a) A Civil Status Officer or an interested party may make a written application to the Magistrate of the District in which the entry had been registered for an order authorising the Registrar of Civil Status to amend the entry;
- b) Upon receipt of the said application, the Magistrate will refer same to the Ministère Public for its conclusions;
- c) The Ministère Public will conduct an enquiry and submit its conclusions to the Magistrate, and
- d) Finally, the Magistrate will either grant or refuse the application after receipt of the conclusions from the Ministère Public.

During the financial year 2024/2025, a total of 186 new applications for rectification have been received and 161 files have been processed.

### **Tardy Declaration of Birth/Death**

When a birth or death is not declared within the prescribed delay as set out in the Civil Status Act, an application may be made to the Magistrate in the district where the birth or death has taken place for an order authorising the Registrar Civil Status to tardily declare the birth or death.

Upon receipt of the said application, the Magistrate will refer it to the Ministère Public for its conclusions. The Ministère Public will conduct an enquiry and submit its conclusions to the Magistrate who may either grant or refuse the application.

During the financial year 2024/2025, a total of 80 new applications for tardy birth/death declarations have been received and 85 files have been processed.

### **Division in Kind**

Division in Kind involves decision about how to distribute the assets of the deceased persons amongst their heirs. In matters which involves minors and disagreement about sharing procedures, files are referred to the Attorney-General's Office for Conclusions of the Ministère Public by the Honourable

Master and Registrar. An enquiry is conducted by the Ministère Public (including request for valuation report and social enquiry report). On completion of the enquiry, the Ministère Public submits its conclusions to the Honourable Master and Registrar.

During the financial year 2024/2025, a total of 5 new applications in relation to division in kind have been received and 7 files have been processed.

### **Challenges faced during the year 2024-2025**

Reduced storage space due to increasing pending number of files awaiting the submission of newspaper publications. The law does not prescribe any time frame for the submission of newspaper publications. As such, some Applicants may come up with their publications after more than a year. The keeping of applications pending for long period of time may have an impact on the existing limited space of office in the section.

### **Suggestions**

Amendment in the law to include a time frame to submit the requested newspaper publications, failing which the application for change of name may be set aside.

## Documentation Unit

The purpose of the Documentation Unit is to assist Law Officers in their research, by providing access to a comprehensive collection of legal resources which include online legal databases access, and printed materials such as law textbooks, dictionaries, encyclopedias, legislations, and judgments. The Unit is equipped with three workstations and only two reference tables are available for users.

## Collection Management

During the Financial Year 2024-2025, the collection comprised of 4142 items:

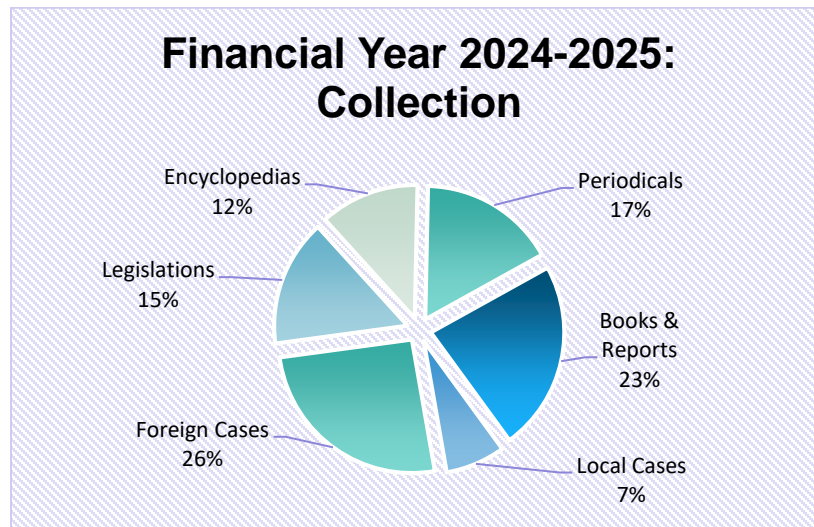


Figure 01: Percentage of Collection by Category.

## Acquisition

Materials acquired during this financial year amounted to 59 titles, and 111 items, and renewed subscription to four online legal databases: Dalloz, Lexis 360, Lexis+ UK, and ICLR WLR.

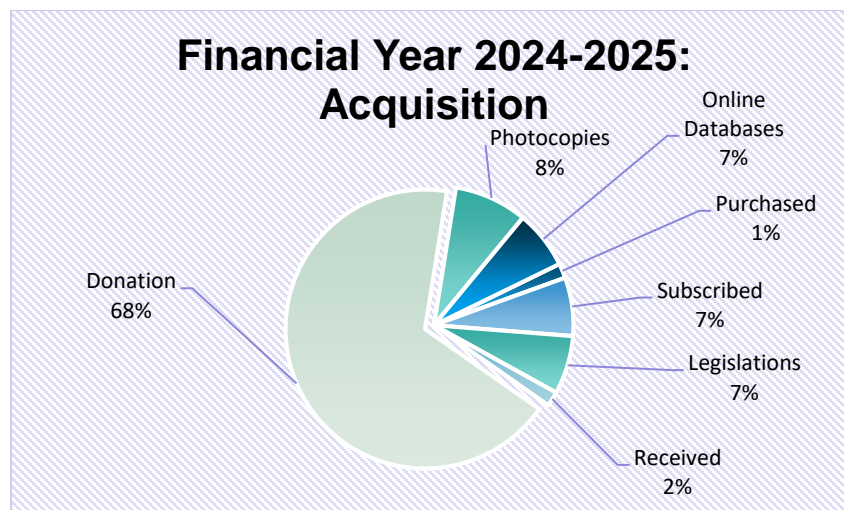


Figure 02: Percentage of Titles acquired by Acquisition Method.

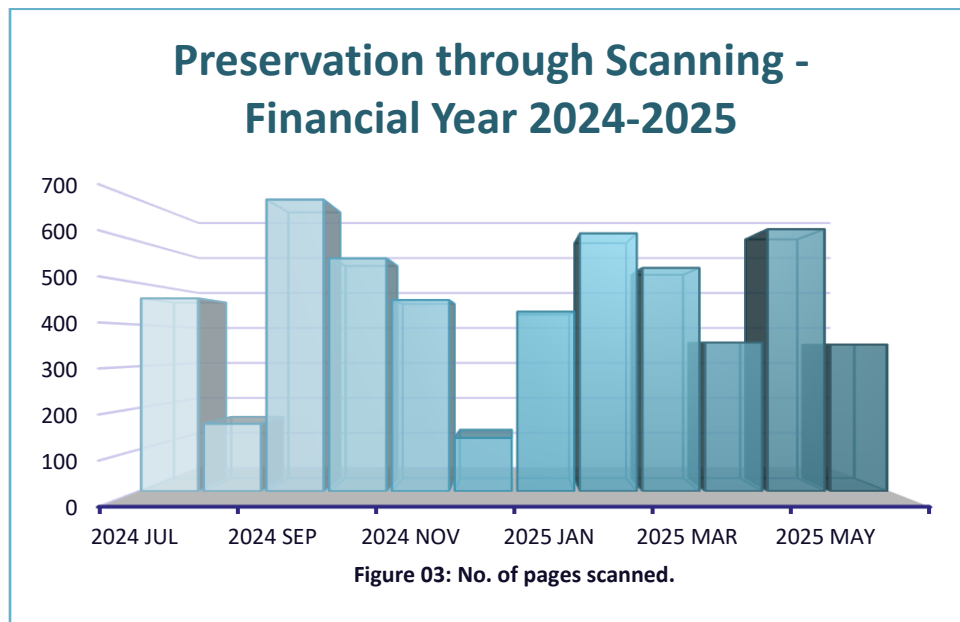
### **Organisation**

During the financial year 2024-2025, it is noted that the new acquisitions surpassed the Documentation Unit's shelving capacity. It became necessary to make room to accommodate these new acquisitions. As a result of lack of space in the Documentation Unit, staff had to devise a process whereby it became necessary to review items by usage frequency, and to regroup them by subject, and archive those not regularly used into boxes.

To enable retrieving collection items, a comprehensive booklist with location details of all the Documentation Unit's Collection was created, and is being updated on a regular basis.

### **Preservation**

As member of the Scanning Project, the Documentation Unit actively scans part of its collection - subject to deterioration, to preserve its availability. From Jul 2024 to Jun 2025, 6060 pages were scanned for the purpose of preservation and immediate availability. The table below gives an indication of the progress of scanning at the Unit:



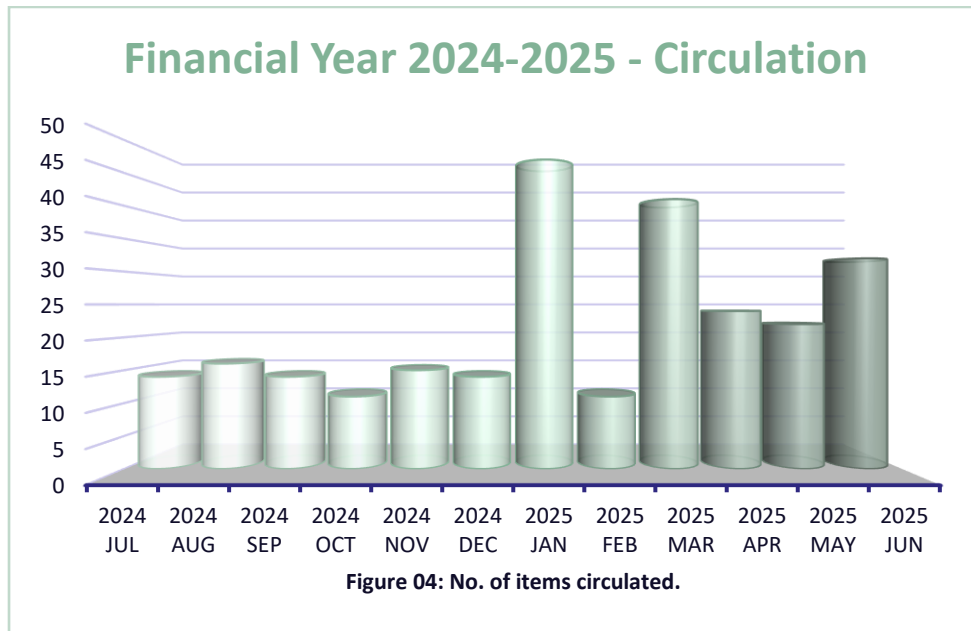
These scanned pages were from: Jurisclasseur Civil 1991, Legislations, Code Civil & Constitution.

### **Service Delivery**

The main services are circulation of library materials, helping in reference queries, allowing on-site access to legal databases, and providing judgments on internal network and assisting law officers in their requests for materials.

### **Circulation**

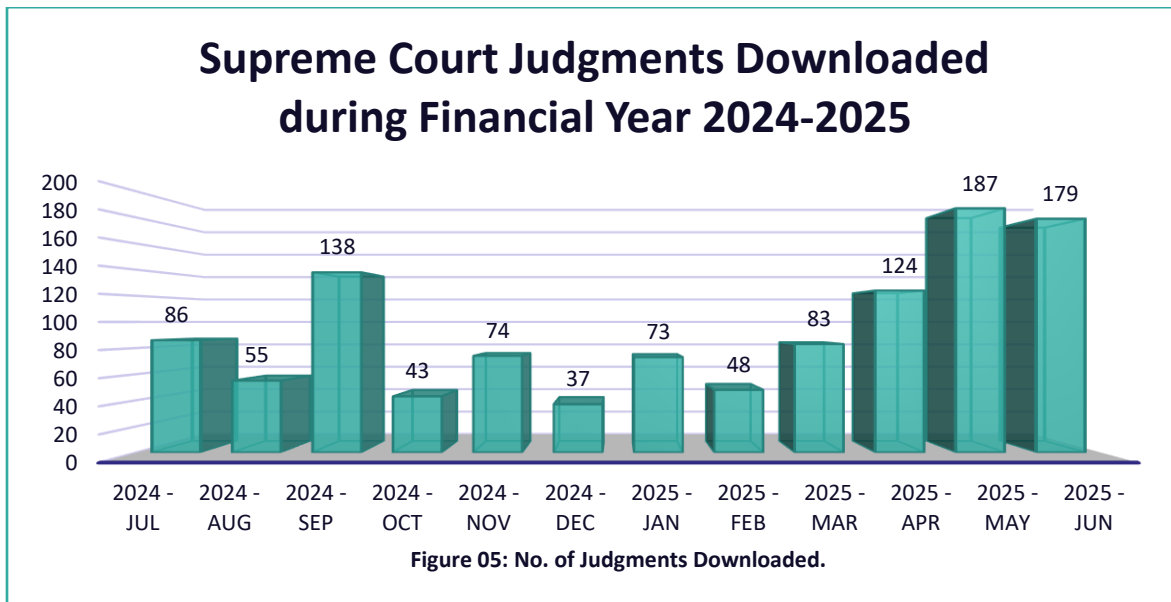
Most materials are consulted on site, and law officers are also allowed to borrow the most relevant ones. Find below the circulation statistics for the Financial Year 2024-2025:



## Judgments

### Supreme Court Judgments

One of the duties of the staff of the Documentation Unit is the collection of Supreme Court Judgments as soon as they became available on the official website. Over the financial period, 1127 judgments have been downloaded and made available to Law Officers.



## Mauritius: Privy Council Decisions

During this financial period, 231 Mauritius- Privy Council Decisions were downloaded and made accessible to Law Officers on the AGO's internal network.

## Reference Queries

From Jul 2024 to Jun 2025, a total of 96 reference queries were recorded from Law Officers/Pupils. After arranging them into broad subject areas, it reflects a recurrent demand of 41.67% for civil, constitutional and commercial subject matters:

Subject Area	Number of References	% of Total Queries	
<b>Civil Law – General / Contract / Obligations</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16.67%</b>	<b>41.67%</b>
<b>Constitutional &amp; Administrative Law</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14.58%</b>	
<b>Company &amp; Commercial Law</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10.42%</b>	
<b>Criminal Law</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8.33%</b>	
<b>Family &amp; Personal Law</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8.33%</b>	
<b>Legal Institutions &amp; Resources</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8.33%</b>	
<b>Public International Law &amp; Treaties</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7.29%</b>	
<b>Technology &amp; Digital Law</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6.25%</b>	
<b>Evidence &amp; Procedure</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.21%</b>	
<b>Labour &amp; Employment Law</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.21%</b>	
<b>Taxation &amp; Revenue Law</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4.17%</b>	
<b>Property &amp; Land Law</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.13%</b>	
<b>Construction &amp; Urbanism</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.08%</b>	
<i>Total:</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>100%</i>	

Table 01: Overview of No. of reference queries by broad subject area.

## User Access

Equipped with three workstations and two reference tables, the Documentation Unit provides only five seats for its users. These are meant for consultation of materials on-site, for printing, accessing online legal databases or doing online research.

As far as pupils undergoing their pupillage at the AGO is concerned, often two pupils are seated within the Documentation Unit, on the understanding that the workstations will be made available immediately to users upon request.

However, this financial year, due to shortage of seating facility in the Documentation Unit, there was some unusual seating occurrences. Gradually, the seats were taken by pupils, until in June it reached full occupancy of six pupils/mini-pupils on those five seats. As a result of the high occupancy rate in the Documentation Unit and taking into consideration the files, laptops, personal bags on each workstation, it became difficult to enable users to use workstations where pupils are seated. The Documentation Unit has to devise ways and means to accommodate users for their research works.

### **Achievements**

Some of the major achievements of financial year 2024-2025 were resource development and contributing to Legal Research. These include the following:

1. Achieved sufficient shelf space for new acquisitions by archiving unused materials into boxes.
2. Achieved the creation of a comprehensive booklist enumerating all items of the collection and their location.
3. Achieved the creation of a computerized loan system, in parallel with the manual one, to enable tracking borrowed materials faster.
4. Provided online legal database access to users for their research.
5. Maintained the Supreme Court Judgments internal network folder updated.
6. Included Mauritius – Privy Council Decisions as part of Judgments available to Law Officers.
7. Assisted Law Officers/Pupils in their reference queries to find materials on subjects researched.

### **Challenges**

Most challenges encountered during the financial year 2024-2025 were addressed promptly and resolved. However, the following are considered as recurring concerns, namely:

Space Limitations; and  
Shelving Capacity

Annual acquisitions (bound legislations), along with books received as donation exceeded the Documentation Unit's shelving capacity. Integration of new acquisitions only became possible through a review of owned collection and archiving materials seldom used.

### **Operational Issues**

Inconsistencies in Judgment Folders

The Supreme Court Judgments reflect the official website content, however, judgments not yet made available online still require access to the printed versions from our archived collection. The Documentation Unit does not have any control on the time that judgments are made available online and it has to cater and make available to its users hard copies of judgments of the Supreme Court which have not yet been posted in its website. .

### **Cataloguing**

While our booklist is an achievement, it is not comparable to a catalogue. A catalogue provides more detailed information, such as publication details or classification, which enhance retrieval or discovery of resources. However, manual cataloguing might pose problem though, as dust particles from the old books, might cause health risks to those seated inside the Documentation Unit.

To mitigate these risks, the creation of a digital catalogue after the digitalisation of the collection seems more appropriate.

### **Projects Status**

#### Completed Projects

1. Creation and Update of Privy Council Decisions Folder from 1839-2024.
2. Booklist compilation of complete Documentation Unit's collection.
3. Made available shelf space to accommodate new acquisitions.

#### Ongoing Projects

4. Scanning part of the Documentation Unit's collection for preservation.
5. Temporary re-allocation of one staff workstation for user access.

#### Future Projects

6. **E-Library Project:** it involves the digitalization of the entire collection, the creation of a digital catalogue, and perhaps a library management package as well.

### **Recommendations**

1. The implementation of a weeding system, to manage future shelving space crisis.
2. To have an E-Library, to allow more efficient access to the Documentation Unit's collection.
3. To limit the number of pupils seated in the Documentation Unit to limit health risks.

## Administration Section

### Office Accommodation

The Office Accommodation Section has the responsibility of managing the office spaces relating to office accommodation, repair and maintenance and rental of the building. The section arranges for the provision and maintenance of IT equipment, office furniture and other office amenities. It also ensures the proper keeping of assets of the office through the Government Assets Register and record keeping of inventory. In addition, the section also executes official event for the office and act as secretary for the Gender Cell.

The table below provides an insight into the daily running of the section:

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Challenges</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Responsible for matters pertaining to Office Accommodation	Arrange for office space for existing staff and new comers, including provision of office furniture as and when required.	Poor infrastructure.  Lack of office space and old building requiring regular maintenance.	New office space rented on level 2 and refurbishment of existing office space such as Civil Registry is in process.  Arrange for purchase of office furniture based on priority basis as and when required.	Need for further office space for new staff and storage of files of Civil Registry.  Cater for additional furniture to store files.
Arrange for provision of IT equipment	Arrange to provide Printers, Laptops, PCs, Photocopy machines to all staff and heavy-duty photocopy machines level wise.	Frequent technical breakdown of IT equipment.	Replacement of old laptops and printers having regular breakdown.  Rental of two heavy duty photocopy machines.	Replacement of old IT equipment with proper maintenance and security such as antivirus.

<p>Repair and maintenance for IT equipment</p>	<p>Liaise with AGO IT unit in case of breakdown.</p> <p>Seek external suppliers in specific case.</p>	<p>Some breakdowns of IT equipment may be unrepairable; however, suppliers usually take time to respond to the issue.</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance, excess use and old IT equipment.</p>	<p>Maintenance and servicing of IT equipment.</p> <p>Consider life time of equipment for replacement purposes.</p>	<p>Regular maintenance including servicing and updating of IT equipment.</p> <p>Maintenance contract for servicing of heavy-duty photocopy machine.</p>
<p>Repair and maintenance for office accommodation and office furniture</p>	<p>Liaise with AGO Office Auxiliaries, Keepclean Ltd (Building Maintenance) or other ministries such as MNI and external suppliers for repairs pertaining office accommodation and furniture.</p> <p>Contract out external suppliers for renovation and maintenance work.</p>	<p>Some breakdowns are not repairable.</p> <p>Third party usually take time to response to the issue.</p> <p>Furnitures having long life with poor maintenance, excess usage and being worn out.</p> <p>Building being old and limited office space.</p>	<p>Arranging for repair or replacement of broken furniture.</p> <p>Carry out renovation works for proper maintenance of office space.</p>	<p>Regular upgrading and maintenance.</p>
<p>Responsible for agreement for rent, cleaning services and maintenance of UPS and ACs</p>	<p>Ensuring that services are effected as per the contract agreement.</p> <p>Ensuring agreement are renewable on time (if applicable).</p>	<p>Third party involvement.</p>	<p>Ensuring that services are being provided as per the agreement and that payment are being processed accordingly.</p>	<p>Proper follow up for execution of conditions as per agreement.</p>

	Process payment promptly on a monthly / yearly basis as per contract.			
All assets of the government are required to be properly recorded in inventory and Government Asset Register (GAR)	Updating of inventory twice a year and as and when required.  Updating of Gar on a monthly basis.	Time constraint	GAR updated as at May 2025.	To train other staff to update GAR online on the oracle system.
Organising Events	Arrangement for venue and refreshment.	Not all supplier accepts Purchase order for purchase of refreshment.		
Gender Cell	Act as Secretary to the Committee.		Gender cell training held on 12 and 13 June 2025 at Caudan Arts Centre.	
Business Continuity plan	Act as Secretary to the Committee		Alterative office space at Warriors Rest, SMF.	Provision for office equipment and proper maintenance.

### **Mission/ Transport Section/ Telephone Privilege**

There is currently one Office Management Executive, one Office Management Assistant and one Management Support Officer as staff posted in the section. The Mission section deals with the processing of overseas mission, training and seminar for which staff of the Attorney General's Office are designated to attend. The Section seeks all clearances and approval prior to the departure of participants and ensures that the mission goes on smoothly. The section also deals with transport and telephone privilege

**Number of Mission Overseas/Local in financial year 1<sup>st</sup> July 2024 to 30 June 2025**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Mission</b>	<b>Number of Mission</b>
<b>1</b>	Overseas 2024	25
<b>2</b>	Local 2024	29
<b>3</b>	Overseas 2025	16
<b>4</b>	Local 2025	22
<b>Total</b>		<b>92</b>

## STATUS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF KEY ACTIONS

### IT Unit at Attorney General's Office during the Financial Year 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025

The AGO has already made significant progress in digitalisation, with the successful implementation of a robust e-Registry system (Civil, Confidential, Open Registry, Change of Name) with advanced functionalities to safeguard operations, mitigate cyber risks, and enable long-term data retention.

The main objective of digitalising the AGO is to reduce paper work and migrate all physical files online in the AGO secure software ecosystem.

Over the next four years, the AGO will pursue a phased digital transformation strategy to:

- a) Enhance existing platforms with advanced functionalities – The e-Registry system will be enhanced to make it easily accessible to all officers where they will be able to file their Minutes and access the legal documents for court cases online. This would be the last step in the 4-year digitalisation plan of AGO as it will optimise the whole AGO operational processes.
- b) Launch an e-Law Firm Platform fully compliant with Anti Money Laundering / Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) obligations.
- c) Strengthen cyber resilience – The ISO27001 controls will be implemented to mitigate all IT security risks.
- d) Modernise service delivery through automation, Artificial Intelligence (AI) integration, and secure online electronic document management system(e-DMS) access.
- e) Build capacity among AGO staff for sustainable digital adoption.

**During the financial year 2024-2025, the AGO has placed special focus on the following:**

#### **[A]. Online Laws of Mauritius**

The Online Laws of Mauritius project has been designed and set up in order to enhance drafting of law and to provide a web portal for accessing the law documents online.

#### **The main objectives of the project are:**

- To ensure the digitalised laws constitute the official legal text.
- To provide updated laws to users worldwide without any undue delay.
- To eliminate the substantial cost implications associated with consolidating, updating, and revising the laws using foreign publishing companies. This cost averaged USD 62,550 for the Revised Laws of Mauritius and USD 55,000 for the Revised Subsidiary Legislation of Mauritius for every Service Issue.

- To offer enhanced features not available on the current website or Intranet.

### **Project Scope and Advantages (Features)**

The project's scope included the following deliverables:

<b>Deliverable</b>	<b>Key Features/Advantages</b>
Web Portal for online law	Provides a portal for accessing law documents, including Acts, regulations, proclamations, and reprints.
User Experience Features	Includes several advanced features on the portal: Versioning (enabling users to consult the law as it was prior to any particular amendment), Hyperlinks (connecting the user to any enactment referred to in a particular legislation), and Comparing (allowing a user to compare two different versions of a legislation or any two legislations).
Security Features	New requirements for the project included the use of Digital Signature, QR Code, and a facility for Checking Authenticity of documents via the Web Portal.

### **Status of the Online Law of Mauritius Project**

- (i) The project is currently under operational acceptance.
- (ii) Amendments of subsidiary legislation in progress

### **[B]. LAN and Its Status**

The upgrade of the Attorney-General's Office (AGO) Local Area Network (LAN) was initiated to address two critical requirements:

1. To support an increase in staff; and
2. To expand network capacity.

To meet these needs, a technical specification was developed, and a competitive procurement process was conducted.

A successful bidder was subsequently selected and awarded the contract to execute the AGO network upgrade. As part of this project, new network switches have been installed on each floor to modernize and enhance the AGO's core network infrastructure. As part of the project,

54 new data points have been successfully set up and installed to accommodate additional users and devices. The final phase, scheduled for completion in the coming weeks, involves the configuration and installation of the new switches. The commissioning exercise of the upgraded network will be conducted by the Central Information Systems Division (CISD).

### **Strategic Objectives (2025–2029)**

The strategic objectives of the AGO may be summaries as follows:

1. Enhance and Expand Digital Services – Integrate additional registry modules; develop the e-Law Firm Platform for online registration, compliance checks, and monitoring; introduce secure online payment gateways.
2. Ensure Compliance and Security – Implement AML/CFT compliance tools; upgrade cybersecurity measures;
3. Improve Operational Efficiency – Automate document processing and workflow approvals; integrate AI-powered legal search tools; reduce paper dependency by 80%.
4. Increase Accessibility and Transparency – Enable secure access to the e-DMS platform.

### **Upcoming IT projects 2025 – 2026**

The AGO intends to embark on the following e-projects:

- **e-LAW firm**

The Law Firm Unit is a licensing department of the AGO which processes applications for registration/renewal and cancellation of Law Firms, Local Office of Foreign Law Firms, Joint Law Ventures and Foreign Lawyers. By virtue of the **Law Practitioners Act 1984 (LPA)** and **Law Practitioners (Registration of Law Firms, Foreign Law Firms, Joint Law Ventures and Foreign Lawyers) Regulations 2008 (Regulations)**, the Honourable Attorney-General may approve and renew registration in respect of Law Firms, Local Office of Foreign Law Firms, Joint Law Ventures and Foreign Lawyers. The Honourable Attorney-General is also empowered for the cancellation and suspension of Local Office of Foreign Law Firms, Joint Law Ventures and Foreign Lawyers.

However, the registration of Law firms is a core process at the AGO and given that there are several compliance parameters which needs to be complied with during the registration process in accordance to the relevant law and Regulations, it is imperative to develop a new state of the art e-registration system within the AGO software ecosystem. Such IT systems will be another milestone in the digitalization process of the AGO operational activities.

- **e-Library**

### Importance of an E-Library for Law Officers

The establishment of an e-library is essential in modern legal practice, providing law officers and other users with a powerful tool to enhance research, efficiency, and access to justice.

#### 1. Immediate Access to Legal Resources

An e-library offers real-time, remote access to a wide range of legal materials — including legislation, case law, legal commentaries, journals, and practice notes. This ensures that law officers can consult authoritative sources without delay, whether in court, chambers, or while working remotely.

#### 2. Efficient Legal Research

Digital libraries enable keyword and Boolean searches, allowing users to retrieve specific information within seconds. This dramatically improves the speed and accuracy of legal research, which is critical in preparing opinions, submissions, and arguments under time constraints.

#### 3. Up-to-Date Legal Information

With legal frameworks constantly evolving, an e-library provides access to regularly updated content, including newly enacted laws, recent judgments, and other relevant documents. This is crucial for ensuring that legal professionals rely on current and valid sources when advising the stakeholders of the AGO or representing the State in litigation and other legal matters.

#### 4. Cost and Space Efficiency

Maintaining physical libraries is costly and requires significant space. An e-library reduces physical storage needs and minimises costs related to printing and updating as well.

### Four-Year Roadmap

In light of the AGO digitalisation plan for the upcoming four years, the main objective is to optimise the IT expenses and also shift to a fully go-Digital activities within almost all the respective departments of AGO. The table below shows the intended developments being contemplated in the next four years in the digitalisation of the working environment of the AGO.

Year	Key Projects	Outcomes
Year 1 (2025/26)	Set up an e-Library.	
	Begin development of e-Law Firm Platform.	

	Migrate all subsidiary legislations in the online Laws of Mauritius platform.	
	Digitise remaining physical files.	
Year 2 (2026/2027)	Launch Phase 1 of e-Law Firm Platform.	- Faster law firm registration.
	Begin AI powered IT solutions.	- Enhanced legal research capability.
Year 3 (2027/2028)	Launch Phase 2 of e-Law Firm Platform.	- Stronger AML/CFT compliance.
	Deploy mobile-friendly AGO platforms.	- Mobile service access.
	Implement workflow automation.	- Reduced processing times.
Year 4 (2028/2029)	Integrate e-DMS solution in existing Registry system.	- Seamless authentication.
	Expand data analytics(Reporting).	- Data-driven decision-making.
	Migrate to Sovereign Cloud Infrastructure	Reduce licensing fees
	Conduct post-implementation review.	- Sustainable digital infrastructure.

### [Risk Management Framework at the Attorney General's Office](#)

As per Circular No 8 of 2021 issued by the Ministry of Finance, the Risk Management Framework has been implemented in Financial Year 2024/2025. A Risk Management Committee was set up to look into all the issues related to the implementation of the Risk Management Framework at the level of all departments/sections of the AGO. A sub-committee was also set up for the preparation of a risk matrix and following which inputs from various Units/Departments were fed into the said matrix, in order to conduct risk assessment. During Financial Year 2024/2025 a complete risk assessment had already been carried out with regard to all the departments/sections of this Office.

### [National Audit Finding 2023-2024](#)

The Audit Report 2023-2024, in its qualified opinion, mentioned under Contingent Liabilities that **“in the absence of confirmation from the Government Legal Counsel, the completeness of any pending**

**litigations in which the Government is involved could not be ascertained. Thus, potential liabilities related to litigations may not be disclosed or accrued for in the financial statements as required by IPSAS 19 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets'."**

Following the above findings, a first meeting to discuss about the above was chaired at this Office by the Solicitor General who highlighted the importance to address the matter with regard to Contingent Liability. During this Financial Year, the Deputy Solicitor General was designated to chair meetings to address the issues highlighted by the National Audit Office in his report. Different stakeholders, including representatives of the MOFED and Accountant General participated in the meetings with a view of assisting this Office to address the above issue. A Manual for Contingent Liability Reporting had been designed to serve as a guide to comply with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards. This manual would assist this Office internally and mainly the registry system with regard to files involving monetary claims whether the State and its agencies are the plaintiffs (receivables) or Defendants (payables). A system has been designed wherein two master lists of receivables and payables for each court would be maintained for the purpose of ascertaining the monetary value of receivables/payables for proper budgeting purposes for every Financial Year.

## OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

### **ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS<sup>7</sup>**

The Director of Public Prosecutions is responsible for and exercises control over the conduct of prosecutions in the Republic of Mauritius and is constitutionally responsible for all criminal matters. The powers conferred to the Director of Public Prosecutions may be exercised by him in person or through other persons acting with his general or specific instructions.

As Responsible Officer of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP), the Director of Public Prosecutions is supported in the discharge of his duties by the Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions; four Senior Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions and six Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions. Officers of the State Counsel and State Attorney Cadres form part of the professional arm of the Office. The Legal Research Officers and officers of the Legal Support Officer Cadre provide the necessary back up at the technical/administrative support levels.

#### **Law Officers**

##### Jurisdictions in Which Law Officers Appear

The primary duty of Law Officers is to represent the State in prosecuting criminal cases both at first instance and on appeals.

*First instance courts* include:

- (a) District Court
- (b) Intermediate
- (c) Industrial Court
- (d) Children's Court

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<sup>7</sup> As from Financial Year 2025-2026, the ODPP has its own item of vote and separate estimates. It is administratively and financially independent from the AGO.

(e) Supreme Court (Assizes)

*Appellate jurisdictions* include:

(a) Supreme Court (Criminal Appeal Jurisdiction)

(b) Criminal Court of Appeal

(c) Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

Beyond criminal prosecutions, Law Officers also represent the State, the Director of Public Prosecutions, and the Commissioner of Police in various civil matters before the Supreme Court, where they are parties to the litigation. For example, Judicial Review proceedings challenging decisions of the Director of Public Prosecutions fall under their remit, with instructions often given by the Chief State Attorney.

### Advisory Functions

Law Officers provide legal advice to various law enforcement and government bodies, including the Mauritius Police Force, Financial Crime Commission, Independent Police Complaints Commission, Mauritius Revenue Authority, and other ministries.

### Specialised Units within the ODPP

The ODPP currently comprises six specialised units, each staffed by approximately eight Law Officers trained in their respective fields:

1. Serious Fraud, Tax Evasion, and Anti-Money Laundering/Combatting Financing of Terrorism Unit
2. International Cooperation, Mutual Legal Assistance, and Extradition Unit
3. Maritime Law and Human Trafficking Unit
4. Victims, Witnesses, and Juvenile Offenders Support Unit
5. Cybercrime Unit
6. Drug and Asset Recovery Unit

## State Attorney Cadre

The ODPP currently comprises of 8 Attorneys, ranging from the Chief State Attorney, 2 Deputy Chief State Attorneys, 2 Principal State Attorneys, 2 Senior State Attorneys and 1 State Attorney.

In virtue of sections 12 and 13 of the Law Officers Act, a State Attorney has the same powers as the Chief State Attorney subject to the directions of the Attorney General.

The responsibilities / duties of State Attorneys at the ODPP encompass, inter alia:

- to act as Attorney-at-Law for the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Commissioner of Police;
- to brief law officers in all appeal cases, civil and criminal, motions and matters before the Supreme Court in which the Director of Public Prosecutions or Commissioner of Police is concerned; and
- to perform such other duties directly related to the main duties listed above or related to the delivery of the output and results expected from the State Attorney in the roles ascribed to him.
- Lodging and/or resisting of appeal cases;
- Drafting of pleadings;
- Advising State Counsel on legal procedures;
- Lodging application/s for Judge's Order before the Honourable Judge in Chambers and appearing before the Honourable Judge in Chambers to move in terms of the applications;
- Appearing as State Attorney before Courts in formal matters;
- Dealing with Bail Review applications;
- Drafting of Affidavits pertaining to alleged 'abuse of process' in criminal cases;
- Liaising with designated agent to coordinate the conduct of a case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council;
- Recovery of costs;

- Brief preparation;
- Liaising and conferencing with Enquiring Officers, amongst others, with respect to cases.

Additionally, State Attorneys form part or assist different specialised units within the ODPP, as follows:

- International Cooperation & Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition Unit
- Maritime Law & Human Trafficking Unit
- Victims, Witnesses and Juvenile Offenders Support Unit
- Cybercrime Unit
- Serious Fraud Unit

State Attorneys may be called upon to attend training sessions and workshops relevant to their respective Units, thus ensuring that they possess the requisite expertise to discharge their duties within the specialized field.

### Human Resources

For the Financial year 2024/2025, the Office had a total of 173 funded positions and 154 officers in post as tabled below:

<b>SN</b>	<b>GRADE</b>	<b>FUNDED POSITION</b>	<b>NUMBER IN POST</b>
<b>1</b>	Director of Public Prosecutions	1	1
<b>2</b>	Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions	1	1
<b>3</b>	Senior Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions	4	4
<b>4</b>	Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions	6	5
<b>5</b>	Chief State Attorney	1	1
<b>6</b>	Deputy Chief State Attorney	2	2
<b>7</b>	Principal State Attorney	2	2

<b>8</b>	Senior State Attorney	2	2
<b>9</b>	State Attorney	2	1
<b>10</b>	Principal State Counsel	8	8
<b>11</b>	Senior State Counsel	13	10
<b>12</b>	State Counsel	35	31
<b>13</b>	Legal Administrator (New)	-	-
<b>14</b>	Legal Research Officer (Personal)	4	4
<b>15</b>	Legal Research Officer/Senior Legal Research Officer (New)	-	-
<b>16</b>	Chief Legal Support Officer (New)	-	-
<b>17</b>	Principal Legal Support Officer -	1	1
<b>18</b>	Legal Support Officer/Senior Legal Support Officer	12	5
<b>19</b>	Disclosure Officer	2	2
<b>20</b>	Communication/Liaison Officer	1	1
<b>21</b>	Law Library Officer (ODPP)	1	1
<b>22</b>	Financial Operations Officer/Senior Financial Operations Officer	1	-
<b>23</b>	Assistant Financial Operations Officer	1	1
<b>24</b>	Principal Procurement and Supply Officer	1	1
<b>25</b>	Assistant Procurement and Supply Officer	1	1
<b>26</b>	Assistant Manager, Human Resources	1	1
<b>27</b>	Human Resource Executive	1	-
<b>28</b>	Office Management Executive	1	1
<b>29</b>	Office Management Assistant	5	5
<b>30</b>	Management Support Officer	33	33
<b>31</b>	Confidential Secretary	9	9
<b>32</b>	Word Processing Operator	3	3
<b>33</b>	Receptionist/Telephone Operator	2	2
<b>34</b>	Head Office Auxiliary	1	1
<b>35</b>	Office Auxiliary/Senior Office Auxiliary	13	12
<b>36</b>	Driver	2	2
<b>37</b>	Handy Worker	1	1

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>154</b>
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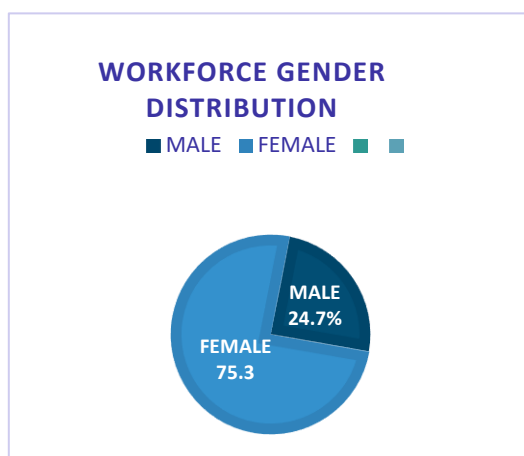
## Gender Policy

The National Gender Policy of Mauritius clearly emphasizes the country's dedication to creating an inclusive framework — across laws, policies, and administration — that ensures gender equality and equity. This approach recognizes that sustainable development hinges on addressing gender disparities and empowering all genders equally.

The Gender Policy at the ODPP highlights a progressive shift toward gender mainstreaming by actively working to eliminate disempowering rules, practices and behaviours. Moreover, the Office has developed its own gender-sensitive and equal opportunity framework which shows its commitment to transforming the organisational culture by making it inclusive and balanced rather than dominated by traditionally masculine or feminine norms.

## Gender Distribution

As regards the staffing structure, out of the 154 officers in post, there was 116 female officers (representing 75.3%), whilst 38 were male officers representing 24.7% of the workforce of the ODPP.



Salary Category	Male	Female	Total
Top Management, Salary ≥ Rs 110K	4 (10.5%)	8 (6.9%)	12 (7.8%)
Senior/Middle Management, Rs40k <Salary < Rs 100k	7 (18.4%)	19 (16.4%)	26 (16.9%)
Support & Others, Salary ≤ Rs 40k	27 (71.1%)	89 (76.7%)	116 (75.3%)
Overall	38 (24.7%)	116 (75.3%)	154

The analysis reveals a statistically relevant gender imbalance in salary distribution. Female employees dominate the workforce numerically but are underrepresented in higher salary categories. Strategic interventions are recommended to promote equity, transparency, and inclusive growth.

## MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

### Achievements

During the reporting year, the ODPP had dealt with more than 11,480 cases (PMPs and OBs only).

During the period 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, the Certificate of Character Section had received a total of 105,845 applications and had issued a total of 106,909 Certificate of Characters as detailed below:

NO. OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED ONLINE	NO. OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED ONLINE
33,989	33,491

NO. OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED THROUGH DHQ	NO. OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED THROUGH DHQ
71,856	73,418

The Office of the DPP had implemented an Online Application for a Case Brief System. The Backend Portal, which is accessed by internal users, is operational since December 2024. The Frontend Portal will go live by December 2025.

## Conferences and Workshops Organised

On 26 July 2024, a panel discussion was hosted by the ODPP on 'Combatting Human Trafficking - the Way Forward' to mark the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons (TIP) observed on 30 July. The event was graced by the presence of key dignitaries from the US Embassy and all stakeholders engaged in the common fight against trafficking in persons in Mauritius.

On 23 August 2024, a workshop on 'Environmental Crimes: Challenges and Solutions' was organised with the objective of raising awareness on the legal framework surrounding crimes perpetrated against nature in various forms.

On 24 January 2025, a Regional Conference on Maritime Crime was organised jointly by the Global Maritime Crime Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. The Conference saw the participation of countries such as Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania, Seychelles, Mozambique, Comoros, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Mauritius.

On 25 April 2025, the ODPP organised a Conference on TIP in the maritime domain and in the region, especially the southern route. The Conference aimed at identifying the best practices during TIP investigations and means to strengthen the capabilities of investigators. Eminent personalities of various countries and representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Interpol and the UNODC participated in the event.

A workshop was held on 23 May 2025 to sensitize the public on Gender-Based Violence and to look into the approach taken locally and internationally in law and in practice.

An Open Day and Networking event was organised by the ODPP for the first time on 30 May 2025 to foster awareness on the role and responsibilities of the Director of Public Prosecutions, while providing insights into the prosecution and judicial process.

## Publication of Newsletter

The Office of the DPP proudly publishes quarterly newsletters. Our newsletter is a vital communication tool to inform the public about salient and evolving areas of law, about the office's policies, practices, and community initiatives, ensuring accountability and fostering trust in the justice system. It helps educate community members on important issues, promotes transparency, and allows prosecutors to share their evolving role in community safety and justice, ultimately strengthening the rule of law through public engagement and partnership-building.

## Participation in International Forums and Overseas Capacity-Building Workshops

The Office of the ODPP was represented in international conferences:

- (a) The Executive Committee Meeting and 29th Annual Conference of International Association of Prosecutors (IAP) was held in Azerbaijan from 29 September to 2 October 2024. The Conference was an opportunity for Prosecutors and actors in the criminal justice system to meet, network and discuss key issues affecting the discharge of their duties. The theme of the Conference was *'The Role of the Prosecutor in upholding the Rule of Law'*.
- (b) The 17th Africa Prosecutors Association (APA) Conference was held in Morocco from 10 July to 12 July 2024 and was focused on *'The Environmental Crime and Prosecution's Role in Fighting It'*.

During the year under review, several officers of the ODPP participated in UNODC regional capacity-building workshops and specialised training programmes, covering maritime crime, environmental offences, and prosecutorial responses to Gender-Based Violence (GBV). These missions strengthened prosecutorial skills in handling GBV, transnational organised crime, maritime security, and environmental protection.

## Challenges

- Lack of resources;
- Lack of administrative support diverts Law Officers from their core duties;
- Difficulty to attract and retain certain departmental grades, such as Legal Research Officers and Legal Support Officers;
- Inadequate salary structure to keep experienced law officers;
- Limited digitalization of services;
- Rising number of criminal cases especially drug cases has significantly increased the workload of the ODPP;
- Postponement or disposal of trial cases is beyond the control of the ODPP;
- External factors, such as delay in the submission of court records and notifications of cases at the last minute, hamper the effectiveness of prosecutions.
- No formal prosecution lead investigation.
- Wrong press reporting may jeopardize the good repute of the ODPP.

# **PART III - FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

## Financial Performance – ATTORNEY GENERAL’S OFFICE

The Attorney General’s Office Vote -13 comprise of:

- A- Office of the Solicitor General: Vote -13-1
- B- Office of the Parliamentary Counsel: Vote-13-3

A- Office of the Solicitor General

1. The Budgetary allocations for the office of the Solicitor- General were Rs 320 Million, of which Rs 10.5 Million was for Capital Expenditure.
2. Total Expenditure for Financial Year 2024/2025

	Actual 2023/24	Estimates 2024/25	Actual Expenditure 2024/25
Expenditure	Rs (Million)	Rs (Million)	Rs (Million)
Recurrent	268.4	309.50	245.10
Capital	3.05	10.50	8.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>271.4</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>253.60</b>

### 3. Summary Statement of Expenditure by economic categories

	Actual 2023/24	Estimates 2024/25	Actual Expenditure 2024/25
Details of Expenditure	Rs (Million)	Rs (Million)	Rs (Million)
Allowance to Minister	2.40	2.40	2.30
Compensation of Employees	147.59	160.50	156.50
Goods and Services	79.58	104.2	43.5
Grant	20.62	21	21
Other Expenses	18.21	21.40	21.80
Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	3.05	10.50	8.50
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>271.4</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>253.6</b>

#### 4. Statement of Revenue

	<b>Actual 2023/24</b>	<b>Estimates 2024/25</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure 2024/25</b>
<b>Details of Revenue</b>	<b>Rs (Million)</b>	<b>Rs (Million)</b>	<b>Rs (Million)</b>
<b>Commission on Curatelle Deposits</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>2.03</b>
<b>Processing &amp; Registration Fee for Law Practitioners</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>1.33</b>
<b>Fees for Change of Name</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.31</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue Sale of Goods &amp; Services (Legal Costs )</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>0.57</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>8.73</b>	<b>9.30</b>	<b>4.24</b>

## B- Office of the Parliamentary Counsel

1. The Budgetary allocation of the Office of Parliamentary Counsel were Rs 24 Million
2. Total Expenditure for Financial Year 2024/2025

	Actual 2023/24	Estimates 2024/25	Actual Expenditure 2024/25
Expenditure	Rs (Million)	Rs (Million)	Rs (Million)
Recurrent	20.62	24.00	24.50

3. Summary Statement of Expenditure by economic Categories

	Actual 2023/24	Estimates 2024/25	Actual Expenditure 2024/25
Details of Expenditure	Rs (Million)	Rs (Million)	Rs (Million)
Compensation of Employees	19.62	23.00	24.42
Goods and Services	1.00	1.00	0.08
Total expenditure	20.62	24.00	24.5

## Financial Performance – OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

For the financial year 2024-2025, a total amount of Rs 191M was allocated to the budget of the Office of the DPP:

<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Rs (M)</b>
<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>172.5</b>
<b>Capital</b>	<b>18.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs 191.0M</b>

Generally, expenditure under the Office of the DPP includes Compensation of Employees, Goods and Services, Grants and Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets as tabled below:

<b>Details of Expenditure</b>	<b>Rs (M)</b>
<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>136.1</b>
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>34.3</b>
<b>Grants</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets</b>	<b>18.5</b>
<b>..... Total Expenditure</b>	<b>Rs 191.0M</b>

The Statements of Revenue have been prepared from data captured from the Treasury Accounting System (TAS). An amount of Rs 522,915 had been collected by the Office of the DPP for the sale of Briefs to Counsels and Books (Mauritius Criminal Law Review) as follows:

<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Rs</b>
<b>Sale of Briefs to Counsels</b>	<b>517,015</b>
<b>Sale of Books</b>	<b>5,900</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>Rs 522,915</b>

## ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CHANGES

### REVENUE

Out of a total revenue collection of Rs 522,915 by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions for FY 2024-2025, the sale of briefs to counsels and books (MCLR) represented 98.87 % and 1.13 % respectively. Compared to Financial Year 2023-2024, there was an increase of 23.6% in total revenue by this Office, though the revenue for sale of books has decreased by 74.68%. Details are tabled below.

Revenue	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025	% increase/ decrease
Sale of Briefs to Counsels	Rs 376,135	Rs 517,015	+ 27%
Sale of Books (Mauritius Criminal Law Review)	Rs 23,300	Rs 5,900	-74.68%
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>Rs 399,435</b>	<b>Rs 522,915</b>	<b>+23.61%</b>

### EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure amounted to Rs 185.2 million in FY 2024-2025 compared to actual expenditure of Rs 142.2 million in FY 2023-2024. Also, compared to the budgeted amount, there was an underspending in FY 2024-2025 by some Rs 5.8 million as shown in the table below.

Head of Expenditure	FY 2023-2024 Actual (Rs 000)	FY 2024-2025 Estimates (Rs 000)	FY 2024-2025 Actual (Rs 000)
Compensation of Employees	125,100	136,100	128,300

<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>34,300</b>	<b>40,300</b>
<b>Grants</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>1,900</b>
<b>Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>14,700</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>Rs 142,200</b>	<b>Rs 191,000</b>	<b>Rs 185,200</b>

# **PART IV - THE WAY FORWARD**

## Trends and Challenges

The Attorney General's Office has to constantly adopt trends and face challenges due to economic pressures, increased number of advice and representation, widespread technology integration and hybrid work models. These trends and challenges need to be effectively managed in order to ensure that the quality of services is maintained and improved.

The post covid-19 phase, despite seems become a thing of the past, the impact of same continues as budgets are strictly scrutinised and therefore pushing Offices to re-address their strategy to maintain the quality of services provided.

Given the growth in specialised practice areas, mainly environmental law, cybercrime and AI, the Office has to expand its services and hence provide for a larger overall workforce. Despite hybrid work models such as Work from Home presents flexibility compared to traditional working practice, this often leads to challenges in managing and adopting the new culture. Hence, the Office, further needs to ensure that hybrid work such as Work from Home retains the same efficient work-drive as traditional working practice.

Challenges tend to co-exist with these trends, but the most pertinent challenge for the Attorney General's Office remain that of optimum Office Space, that is, providing an Office area for its human resources and other resources such as equipment and furniture and ensuring compliance with current health and safety measures within a workplace. As condition of work includes not just the physical use of the premises but also associates itself to the mental health condition of the workforce, it becomes more challenging to adopt and implement such trend given challenges such as lack of resources.

Despite being an Office, which is constantly adopting and investing in technology toward improving efficiency of its services, it has become crucial to re-evaluate the training needs of the workforce at all levels and to ensure long term collaboration and service.

## Strategic Direction

The strategic direction of the Attorney General's Office involves, mainly setting a long-term vision to achieve clear and measurable goals. As such, the Office aims to create Action Plans where necessary to embark into manageable objectives in order to progress toward the goals to be achieved. This helps in providing a framework for decision-making and ensures that all staff involved in a particular project work towards common objectives.

This Office further recognises the need to instil a service culture, building on the values of this Office, in order to cater for long term strategic direction.

**- END -**